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Mortality in Local Jails and State Prisons, 2000-2011 - Statistical Tables

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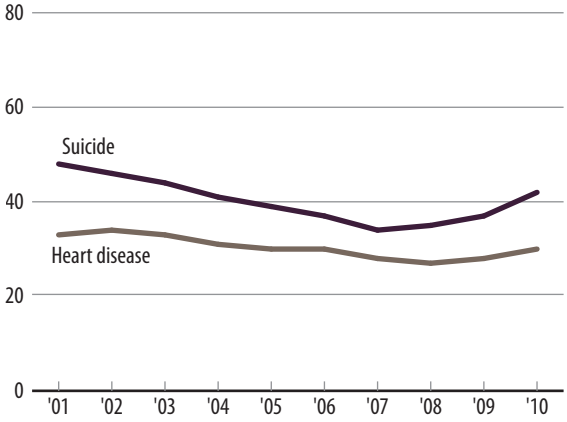
In 2011, 4,238 inmates died while in the custody of local jails or state prisons, an increase of 2% or 88 deaths from 2010. A total of 885 deaths (21%) occurred in local jails. Overall, jails reported 33 fewer deaths in 2011 than in 2010. Heart disease and suicide continued to be the two leading causes of death in local jails, accounting for more than half (61%) of all jail deaths in 2011. The mortality rate in jails (122 deaths per 100,000 inmates) declined 2% from 2010 to 2011, continuing a general decline in mortality rates that was first observed in 2008. Heart disease and suicide mortality rates remained relatively stable between 2010 and 2011.

Over the 12-year period between 2000 and 2011, suicide accounted for an annual average of 41 deaths per 100,000 jail inmates, while heart disease accounted for 31 deaths per 100,000. To account for single-year fluctuations that are common in mortality data, 3-year moving averages were calculated for selected causes of death in jails and prisons. Figures display the most recent year for trend estimates based on 3-year moving averages centered on the middle year. For example, estimates reported for 2010 represent the average estimates from 2009 through 2011. The 3-year moving average for heart disease remained relatively stable, varying between 27 and 34 deaths per 100,000 jail inmates (**figure 1**). For suicide, the rate varied between 34 and 48 deaths per 100,000 inmates. (See *Methodology* for more information on moving averages.)

The majority of jails (81%) reported zero deaths in 2011, which was consistent with an annual average of 82% of jails reporting zero deaths between 2000 and 2011. Approximately 13% of jails reported a single death, and 6% of jails reported two or more deaths in 2011.

In 2011, deaths in prisons (3,353 deaths) accounted for approximately 80% of all deaths in local jails and state prisons. Deaths in state prisons increased by 121 from 2010 to 2011, which accounted for the overall net increase of inmate deaths in local jails and state prisons. Cancer and heart disease were the two leading causes of death in state prisons in 2011, accounting for more than half (56%) of deaths in state prisons.

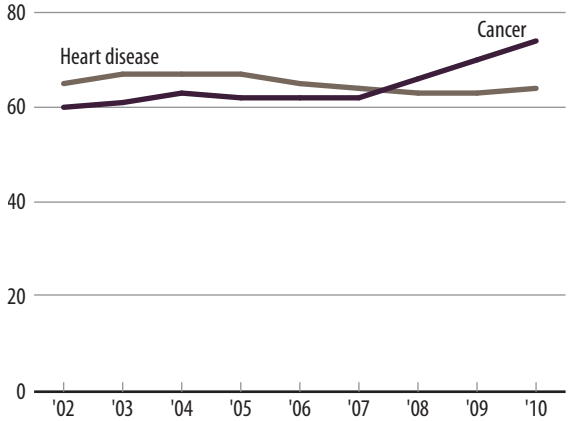
FIGURE 1
Moving average mortality rate per 100,000 local jail inmates, by selected causes of death, 2000–2011
Rate per 100,000 inmates



Note: Estimates based on 3-year moving averages centered on the middle year. For example, data for 2010 includes 2009, 2010, and 2011.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2000–2011.

FIGURE 2
Moving average mortality rate per 100,000 state prisoners, by selected causes of death, 2001–2011
Rate per 100,000 inmates



Note: Estimates based on 3-year moving averages centered on the middle year. For example, data for 2010 includes 2009, 2010, and 2011.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2001–2011; and National Prisoner Statistics, 2001–2011.

Mortality rates in state prisons have been nearly stable since 2001. The mortality rate for both cancer and heart disease was 65 deaths per 100,000 prisoners between 2001 and 2011. Among prisoners, the 3-year moving average mortality rate for heart disease remained relatively constant from 2002 to 2010, while the 3-year moving average mortality rate for cancer began to increase in 2008 **(figure 2)**.

The data in this report were developed from the Bureau of Justice Statistics' (BJS) Deaths in Custody Reporting Program (DCRP), an annual data collection about inmate deaths in local jails and state prisons. The program began collecting data from jails in 2000 and from prisons in 2001. This report covers deaths in custody occurring in local jails and state prisons between 2000 and 2011. Statistical tables provide information about the causes and circumstances of local jail and state prison inmate deaths and present trends by cause of death, selected decedent characteristics, and mortality rates for jails and prisons inmates by states.

Mortality in local jails

Cause of death

- The number of deaths in local jails decreased from 918 deaths in 2010 to 885 deaths in 2011 **(table 1)**.
- Heart disease accounted for about a quarter (26%) of deaths in local jails in 2011 **(table 2)**.
- After an initial decline in 2008, the mortality rate for jail inmates has remained relatively unchanged (125 deaths per 100,000 inmates in 2010 and 122 per 100,000 in 2011). Likewise, the mortality rate showed little variation from 2000 to 2007, increasing or decreasing between 1% and 3% **(table 3)**.
- The illness-related mortality rate decreased approximately 10% between 2010 and 2011, driven by a 50% decrease in the AIDS-related mortality rate.
- The suicide rate in local jails declined over time, from 49 suicide deaths per 100,000 inmates in 2001 to 36 per 100,000 in 2007. Excluding 2008 data, the rate increased 18% from 2007 to reach 43 suicides per 100,000 inmates in 2011. (See *Methodology* for more information about 2008 data.)

Decedent characteristics

- Males accounted for nearly 9 in 10 (87%) deaths in local jails in 2011. Whites accounted for more than half (59%) of local jail deaths in the same year **(table 5)**.
- Males and females died at nearly equal rates in local jails in 2011 **(table 6)**.
- The mortality rate for black inmates (89 per 100,000) in 2011 was the lowest observed mortality rate among black inmates since the DCRP began collecting data in 2000.
- Consistently each year since 2000, the jail mortality rate increased with inmates' age. In 2011, jail inmates age 55 and older died at a rate (650 deaths per 100,000) that was about three times the rate for younger inmates.
- In 2011, more than a third (39%) of deaths occurred within the first week of admission to the jail facility.
- Between 2000 and 2011, about half of suicides (48%) and a third (32%) of heart disease deaths occurred within the first week of admission. More than a fifth of AIDS-related deaths (22%) and more than a third of cancer deaths (38%) occurred after 6 months of admission **(table 7)**.
- Between 2000 and 2011, male jail inmates were 1.6 times more likely to commit suicide than female inmates. Female jail inmates were nearly twice as likely as males to die of drug or alcohol intoxication **(table 8)**.

Facility characteristics

- In 2011, 8 in 10 jails (81%) reported zero deaths to the DCRP. From 2000 to 2011, an annual average of 82% of jails reported zero deaths **(table 9)**.
- About 20% of all jails reported one or more deaths in 2011. Among these jails, 67% reported a single death.
- Together, California, Florida, New York, and Texas reported about a third of jail deaths in 2011. These states also had the largest jail populations, comprising 31% of the total jail population **(table 10)**.
- About half of all jail jurisdictions in California, Maryland, New Jersey, and West Virginia reported at least one death in 2011 **(table 13)**.

Moving averages

- The heart disease mortality rate was generally higher in the years prior to 2005 (appendix table 2).
- Among white inmates, the mortality rate for heart disease was at least 40 deaths per 100,000 prior to 2007. After a period of decline, the rate increased from 37 to 45 deaths per 100,000 white inmates between 2010 and 2011.
- Overall, the mortality rate for heart disease among inmates age 55 or older declined from 2003 to 2008, then increased after 2009. The rate in 2010 (279 per 100,000) was still lower than rates observed prior to 2006.
- The suicide rate increased in 2009 and 2010, after small declines between 2002 and 2008 (appendix table 4).
- Between 2006 and 2008, male jail inmates committed suicide at a rate that was about twice that of female jail inmates, while the suicide rates for male and female jail inmates were more similar in 2010.

- From 2000 to 2010, the suicide rate for white inmates was at least 3 times higher than the rate for inmates of other races or Hispanic origin.

Mortality in state prisons

Cause of death

- The number of inmates who died in the custody of state prisons increased 4%, from 3,232 deaths in 2010 to 3,353 in 2011 **(table 14)**.
- In 2011, cancer was the most common cause of death in prisons, followed by heart disease, liver disease, respiratory disease, and AIDS-related deaths. As with previous years, cancer and heart disease accounted for more than half (56%) of all prison deaths in 2011 **(table 15)**.
- The illness-related mortality rate among state prisoners increased 4% in 2011. This increase was driven by the cancer mortality rate, which increased 11% between 2010 (70 per 100,000) and 2011 (78 per 100,000) **(table 16)**.
- In 2011, the cancer mortality rate in state prisons (78 per 100,000) exceeded the heart disease mortality rate (65 per 100,000) for the fourth consecutive year.
- The AIDS-related mortality rate among state prisoners declined 22% from 2010 to 2011 and has declined 81% since 2001.

Decedent characteristics

- In 2011, male prisoners accounted for more than 96% of prison deaths. The number of female inmates dying in state prisons has been relatively stable at an annual average of 133 deaths each year between 2001 and 2011 **(table 17)**.
- White prisoners accounted for about half of prison inmate deaths in any single year between 2001 and 2010, and for 57% of deaths in 2011. Black inmates accounted for about a third of prisoner deaths in any single year between 2001 and 2011, and for 31% of deaths in 2011 **(table 18)**.
- Between 2001 and 2011, the female prisoner mortality rate fluctuated from 127 to 172 deaths per 100,000 female prisoners. In 2011, the male prisoner mortality rate was 1.6 times higher than the female prisoner mortality rate **(table 20)**.

Cause of death by decedent characteristics

- Mortality rates for cancer, heart disease, liver disease, and accidents were about twice the rates for male prisoners than for female prisoners **(table 22)**.
- Between 2001 and 2011, black state prisoners (8 per 100,000) committed suicide at about a third of the rate of white state prisoners (25 per 100,000).
- Among both natural and unnatural deaths, the age of inmates was strongly associated with high mortality rates:
  - Prisoners age 55 and older died of cancer, heart disease, and respiratory disease at rates that were at least 5 times higher than for any other age group.
  - The homicide rate among prisoners age 55 or older was 2 to 3 times higher than for prisoners ages 18 to 44. The accident-related mortality rate for prisoners age 55 or older was at least 2.5 times higher than for younger inmates.

Deaths by jurisdiction

- Between 2010 and 2011, more than a third (20 of 50) of state departments of correction reported a decrease in the number of deaths in state prisons **(table 23)**.
- The mortality rate among federal prisoners decreased 2%, from 224 deaths per 100,000 federal prisoners in 2010 to 220 deaths per 100,000 in 2011 **(table 24)**.

Cause of death by state

- The average annual mortality rate for state prisoners between 2001 and 2011 varied by state from 152 deaths per 100,000 inmates in 2001 to 450 deaths per 100,000 inmates in 2011, with a median rate of 243 deaths per 100,000 inmates **(table 26)**.
- Mortality rates by cause of death may not be directly comparable between states due to differences in age, sex, race, geographic location, or any other characteristic of the correctional popluation.

Moving averages

- The cancer mortality rate increased for both male (up 22%) and female (up 79%) prisoners from 2002 to 2010. The cancer mortality rate for female prisoners showed the greatest increase, from 26 deaths per 100,000 in 2002 to 47 deaths per 100,000 in 2010 (appendix table 6).
- The cancer mortality rate for white and black prisoners steadily increased from 2002 to 2010. The rate for white prisoners increased 33%, and the rate for black prisoners increased 24% during the period.

- The liver disease mortality rate for state prisoners remained nearly unchanged from 2002 to 2010 (appendix table 8).
- From 2001 to 2011, black prisoners had the lowest liver disease mortality rate (between 13 and 15 deaths per 100,000 inmates).
- Suicide rates among state prisoners were relatively stable from 2002 to 2010. White inmates committed suicide at a higher rate than prisoners of other races or Hispanic origin. The suicide rate for white inmates was at least 1.3 times higher than the rate of Hispanic inmates and 3 times higher than the suicide rate of black inmates (appendix table 11).

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TABLE 1
Number of local jail inmate deaths, by cause of death, 2000–2011

Cause of death	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008[a]	2009	2010	2011
All causes	904	942	970	1,002	1,021	1,045	1,094	1,100	958	959	918	885
Illness	516	485	508	512	529	501	604	608	445	490	477	422
Heart disease	198	215	221	240	227	202	246	231	185	199	240	230
AIDS-related	57	59	52	55	52	40	54	43	32	27	26	13
Cancer	31	25	39	34	29	37	39	42	25	47	34	30
Liver disease	24	27	25	31	32	32	25	39	35	31	29	14
Respiratory disease	31	18	22	21	35	21	27	48	32	31	18	19
All other[b]	175	141	149	131	154	169	213	205	136	155	130	116
Suicide	289	313	314	296	299	286	278	284	228	304	305	310
Drug/alcohol intoxication	37	58	54	89	76	83	87	79	43	64	54	73
Accident	25	36	34	28	33	24	33	18	15	26	23	27
Homicide[c]	17	19	18	15	25	22	36	20	16	19	20	21
Other/unknown	17	24	35	52	50	110	52	71	8	24	13	22
Missing	3	7	7	10	9	19	4	20	203	32	26	10

Note: Cause-of-death rankings may differ from previously published 2000–2010 estimates because cause of death was ranked on all deaths from 2000 to 2011, which resulted in small changes within some categories.

[a]In 2008, a high number of cases were missing cause-of-death information. These cases were classified as other/unknown. See *Methodology* for more information.

[b]Includes other specified illnesses, such as cerebrovascular disease, influenza, cirrhosis, and other nonleading natural causes of death, as well as unspecified illnesses. See *Methodology* for details on illness classifications.

[c]Includes homicides committed by other inmates, homicides incidental to the staff use of force, and homicides resulting from assaults sustained prior to incarceration. See *Methodology* for more information.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2000–2011.

TABLE 2
Percent of local jail inmate deaths, by cause of death, 2000–2011

Cause of death	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008[a]	2009	2010	2011
All causes	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Illness	57.1%	51.5%	52.4%	51.1%	51.8%	47.9%	55.2%	55.3%	46.5%	51.1%	52.0%	47.7%
Heart disease	21.9	22.8	22.8	24.0	22.2	19.3	22.5	21.0	19.3	20.8	26.1	26.0
AIDS-related	6.3	6.3	5.4	5.5	5.1	3.8	4.9	3.9	3.3	2.8	2.8	1.5
Cancer	3.4	2.7	4.0	3.4	2.8	3.5	3.6	3.8	2.6	4.9	3.7	3.4
Liver disease	2.7	2.9	2.6	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.3	3.5	3.7	3.2	3.2	1.6
Respiratory disease	3.4	1.9	2.3	2.1	3.4	2.0	2.5	4.4	3.3	3.2	2.0	2.1
All other[b]	19.4	15.0	15.4	13.1	15.1	16.2	19.5	18.6	14.2	16.2	14.2	13.1
Suicide	32.0%	33.2%	32.4%	29.5%	29.3%	27.4%	25.4%	25.8%	23.8%	31.7%	33.2%	35.0%
Drug/alcohol intoxication	4.1%	6.2%	5.6%	8.9%	7.4%	7.9%	8.0%	7.2%	4.5%	6.7%	5.9%	8.2%
Accident	2.8%	3.8%	3.5%	2.8%	3.2%	2.3%	3.0%	1.6%	1.6%	2.7%	2.5%	3.1%
Homicide[c]	1.9%	2.0%	1.9%	1.5%	2.4%	2.1%	3.3%	1.8%	1.7%	2.0%	2.2%	2.4%
Other/unknown	1.9%	2.5%	3.6%	5.2%	4.9%	10.5%	4.8%	6.5%	0.8%	2.5%	1.4%	2.5%
Missing	0.3%	0.7%	0.7%	1.0%	0.9%	1.8%	0.4%	1.8%	21.2%	3.3%	2.8%	1.1%

Note: Cause-of-death rankings may differ from previously published 2000–2010 estimates because cause of death was ranked on all deaths from 2000 to 2011, which resulted in small changes within some categories.

[a]In 2008, a high number of cases were missing cause-of-death information. These cases were classified as other/unknown. See *Methodology* for more information.

[b]Includes other specified illnesses, such as cerebrovascular disease, influenza, cirrhosis, and other nonleading natural causes of death, as well as unspecified illnesses. See *Methodology* for details on illness classifications.

[c]Includes homicides committed by other inmates, homicides incidental to the staff use of force, and homicides resulting from assaults sustained prior to incarceration. See *Methodology* for more information.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2000–2011.

TABLE 3
Mortality rate per 100,000 local jail inmates, by cause of death, 2000–2011

Cause of death	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008[a]	2009	2010	2011
All causes	151	147	145	146	143	141	142	141	123	128	125	122
Illness	86	76	76	74	74	67	78	78	57	65	65	58
Heart disease	33	34	33	35	32	27	32	30	24	27	33	32
AIDS-related	10	9	8	8	7	5	7	5	4	4	4	2
Cancer	5	4	6	5	4	5	5	5	3	6	5	4
Liver disease	4	4	4	5	4	4	3	5	4	4	4	2
Respiratory disease	5	3	3	3	5	3	3	6	4	4	2	3
All other[b]	29	22	22	19	22	23	28	26	17	21	18	16
Suicide	48	49	47	43	42	39	36	36	29	41	42	43
Drug/alcohol intoxication	6	9	8	13	11	11	11	10	6	9	7	10
Accident	4	6	5	4	5	3	4	2	2	3	3	4
Homicide[c]	3	3	3	2	3	3	5	3	2	3	3	3
Other/unknown	3	4	5	8	7	15	7	9	1 !	3	2	3
Missing	1 !	1 !	1 !	1 !	1 !	3	1 !	3	26	4	4	1

Note: Cause-of-death rankings may differ from previously published 2000–2010 estimates because cause of death was ranked on all deaths from 2000 to 2011, which resulted in small changes within some categories. Mortality rates are based on the average daily population (ADP). In 2000 and 2001, ADP was estimated by taking the average of January 1 and December 31 1-day inmate population counts.

! Interpret with caution; too few cases to provide a reliable rate. See *Methodology* for more information.

[a]In 2008, a high number of cases were missing cause-of-death information. These cases were classified as other/unknown. See *Methodology* for more information.

[b]Includes other specified illnesses, such as cerebrovascular disease, influenza, cirrhosis, and other nonleading natural causes of death, as well as unspecified illnesses. See *Methodology* for details on illness classifications.

[c]Includes homicides committed by other inmates, homicides incidental to the staff use of force, and homicides resulting from assaults sustained prior to incarceration. See *Methodology* for more information.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2000–2011.

TABLE 4

Number of local jail inmate deaths, by selected decedent characteristics, 2000–2011

Characteristic	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	904	942	970	1,002	1,021	1,045	1,094	1,100	958	959	918	885
Sex												
Male	813	847	863	867	893	925	964	970	839	849	804	774
Female	91	91	107	133	128	120	130	130	119	110	114	111
Race/Hispanic origin[a]												
White	453	514	534	538	500	560	528	548	511	535	516	522
Black/African American	305	283	305	322	359	332	408	398	311	271	265	233
Hispanic/Latino	118	115	113	119	135	116	126	125	107	109	90	106
Other[b]	17	20	10	16	24	22	27	27	27	31	23	19
Age												
17 or younger	8	8	7	5	7	5	6	4	6	3	3	2
18–24	89	107	100	103	105	107	103	101	84	86	80	81
25–34	184	193	186	211	210	192	196	199	167	175	187	205
35–44	265	280	337	283	300	284	312	292	247	235	201	198
45–54	239	239	236	266	263	275	303	322	275	258	253	225
55 or older	115	111	102	128	133	170	168	182	178	194	172	172
Legal status												
Convicted[c]	258	252	245	255	226	231	238	246	200	247	232	219
Unconvicted[d]	628	683	717	739	786	798	846	850	753	692	664	661
Time served												
7 or fewer days	328	349	360	398	399	385	382	393	347	364	345	346
8–30	168	173	168	176	179	188	205	184	164	166	176	172
31–60	111	105	100	94	115	112	126	137	106	99	91	96
61–120	115	124	121	120	111	128	148	147	122	117	92	90
121–180	56	63	73	73	76	69	80	81	68	51	58	54
181 or more	119	113	134	124	124	127	123	152	128	146	133	124

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to missing data.

[a]Excludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin unless specified.

[b]Includes American Indian or Alaska Natives, Asian or other Pacific Islanders, and persons identifying two or more races.

[c]Includes inmates who returned on a probation or parole violation. Starting in 2009, forms were modified to identify inmates who were convicted or returned on a probation or parole violation. As with previous years, these cases are counted as convicted. See *Methodology* for more information on changes to the survey.

[d]Includes inmates whose status was marked as other or was unspecified.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2000–2011.

TABLE 5

Percent of local jail inmate deaths, by selected decedent characteristics, 2000–2011

Characteristic	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Sex												
Male	89.9%	90.3%	89.0%	86.7%	87.5%	88.5%	88.1%	88.2%	87.6%	88.5%	87.6%	87.5%
Female	10.1	9.7	11.0	13.3	12.5	11.5	11.9	11.8	12.4	11.5	12.4	12.5
Race/Hispanic origin[a]												
White	50.7%	55.2%	55.5%	54.1%	49.1%	54.4%	48.5%	49.9%	53.5%	56.6%	57.7%	59.3%
Black/African American	34.2	30.4	31.7	32.4	35.3	32.2	37.5	36.2	32.5	28.6	29.6	26.5
Hispanic/Latino	13.2	12.3	11.7	12.0	13.3	11.3	11.6	11.4	11.2	11.5	10.1	12.0
Other[b]	1.9	2.1	1.0	1.6	2.4	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.8	3.3	2.6	2.2
Age												
17 or younger	0.9%	0.9%	0.7%	0.5%	0.7%	0.5%	0.6%	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%	0.3%	0.2%
18–24	9.9	11.4	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.4	9.5	9.2	8.8	8.8	8.9	9.2
25–34	20.4	20.6	19.2	21.2	20.6	18.6	18.0	18.1	17.5	17.5	20.9	23.2
35–44	29.4	29.9	34.8	28.4	29.5	27.5	28.7	26.5	25.8	25.8	22.4	22.4
45–54	26.6	25.5	24.4	26.7	25.8	26.6	27.8	29.3	28.7	28.7	28.2	25.5
55 or older	12.8	11.8	10.5	12.9	13.1	16.5	15.4	16.5	18.6	18.6	19.2	19.5
Legal status												
Convicted[c]	29.1%	27.0%	25.5%	25.7%	22.3%	22.4%	22.0%	22.4%	21.0%	26.3%	25.9%	24.9%
Unconvicted[d]	70.9	73.0	74.5	74.3	77.7	77.6	78.0	77.6	79.0	73.7	74.1	75.1
Time served												
7 or fewer days	36.6%	37.6%	37.7%	40.4%	39.7%	38.2%	35.9%	35.9%	37.1%	38.6%	38.5%	39.2%
8–30	18.7	18.7	17.6	17.9	17.8	18.6	19.3	16.8	17.5	17.6	19.7	19.5
31–60	12.4	11.3	10.5	9.5	11.5	11.1	11.8	12.5	11.3	10.5	10.2	10.9
61–120	12.8	13.4	12.7	12.2	11.1	12.7	13.9	13.4	13.0	12.4	10.3	10.2
121–180	6.2	6.8	7.6	7.4	7.6	6.8	7.5	7.4	7.3	5.4	6.5	6.1
181 or more	13.3	12.2	14.0	12.6	12.4	12.6	11.6	13.9	13.7	15.5	14.9	14.1

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to missing data.

[a]Excludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin unless specified.

[b]Includes American Indian or Alaska Natives, Asian or other Pacific Islanders, and persons identifying two or more races.

[c]Includes inmates who returned on a probation or parole violation. Starting in 2009, forms were modified to identify inmates who were convicted or returned on a probation or parole violation. As with previous years, these cases are counted as convicted. See *Methodology* for more information on changes to the survey.

[d]Includes inmates whose status was marked as other or was unspecified.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2000–2011.

TABLE 6
Mortality rate per 100,000 local jail inmates, by selected decedent characteristics, 2000–2011

Characteristic	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	151	147	145	146	143	141	142	141	123	128	125	122
Sex												
Male	153	150	146	143	142	143	143	142	123	129	125	123
Female	133	123	138	162	145	127	130	129	120	120	124	122
Race/Hispanic origin[a]												
White	211	224	223	218	195	213	193	198	185	202	199	204
Black/African American	128	111	114	117	126	122	145	139	109	100	100	89
Hispanic/Latino	107	98	92	94	102	85	89	87	70	71	60	71
Other[b]	52	57	27 !	43	61	37	44	43	41	53	40	34
Age												
17 or younger	122 !	114 !	96 !	69 !	97 !	70 !	84 !	58 !	86 !	43 !	44 !	30 !
18–24	52	59	53	53	53	53	49	48	40	42	40	41
25–34	96	94	87	96	92	81	80	81	67	72	78	87
35–44	169	167	193	160	166	154	166	156	138	142	124	124
45–54	396	371	350	358	318	302	302	300	259	255	256	231
55 or older	870	785	691	773	714	818	726	728	666	707	641	650
Legal status												
Convicted[c]	98	95	92	94	80	82	81	83	69	87	81	77
Unconvicted[d]	187	182	179	177	182	173	176	175	154	148	148	151

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to missing data.

! Interpret with caution; too few cases to provide a reliable rate. See *Methodology* for more information.

[a]Excludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin unless specified.

[b]Includes American Indian or Alaska Natives, Asian or other Pacific Islanders, and persons identifying two or more races.

[c]Includes inmates who returned on a probation or parole violation. Starting in 2009, forms were modified to identify inmates who were convicted or returned on a probation or parole violation. As with previous years, these cases are counted as convicted. See *Methodology* for more information on changes to the survey.

[d]Includes inmates whose status was marked as other or was unspecified.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2000–2011.

TABLE 7

Number of local jail inmate deaths, by cause of death and selected decedent characteristics, 2000–2011

Characteristic	All causes	Illness						Suicide	Drug/alcohol intoxication	Accident	Homicide[b]
		Heart disease	AIDS-related	Cancer	Liver disease	Respiratory disease	All other[a]				
Total	11,798	2,634	510	412	344	323	1,874	3,506	797	322	248
Sex											
Male	10,408	2,362	446	370	314	259	1,558	3,216	638	291	244
Female	1,384	272	64	42	30	64	315	289	159	31	4
Race/Hispanic origin[c]											
White	6,259	1,244	84	179	185	141	788	2,468	492	201	89
Black/African American	3,792	1,109	360	181	76	141	794	493	178	78	107
Hispanic/Latino	1,379	224	63	44	76	34	244	411	105	32	46
Other[d]	263	44	3	7	5	5	35	121	17	10	4
Age											
17 or younger	59	2	1	0	0	1	5	42	3	1	1
18–24	1,145	70	10	7	3	11	100	670	105	36	54
25–34	2,302	255	90	26	20	43	258	1,071	253	78	62
35–44	3,229	648	210	64	77	84	501	1,028	245	94	57
45–54	3,152	929	160	143	170	99	635	531	154	78	49
55 or older	1,819	725	36	172	74	83	366	152	34	33	24
Legal status											
Convicted[e]	2,849	800	136	115	95	84	497	613	159	98	65
Unconvicted[f]	8,817	1,815	369	295	249	234	1,365	2,875	634	223	177
Time served											
7 or fewer days	4,401	835	38	17	78	64	582	1,672	572	160	66
8–30	2,115	546	101	52	59	88	401	571	51	46	55
31–60	1,290	344	68	52	56	37	234	351	27	24	25
61–120	1,435	336	112	72	55	54	230	360	51	32	37
121–180	803	183	77	60	32	27	154	172	24	13	19
181 or more	1,546	348	111	153	63	47	246	348	56	43	43

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to missing data.

[a]Includes other specified illnesses, such as cerebrovascular disease, nephritis, diabetes, and other moderately prevalent but unspecified illnesses. See *Methodology* for details on illness classifications.

[b]Includes homicides committed by other inmates, homicides incidental to the staff use of force, and homicides resulting from assaults sustained prior to incarceration. See *Methodology* for more information.

[c]Excludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin unless specified.

[d]Includes American Indian or Alaska Natives, Asian or other Pacific Islanders, and persons identifying two or more races.

[e]Includes inmates who returned on a probation or parole violation. Starting in 2009, forms were modified to identify inmates who were convicted or returned on a probation or parole violation. As with previous years, these cases are counted as convicted. See *Methodology* for more information on changes to the survey.

[f]Includes inmates whose status was marked as other or was unspecified.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2000–2011.

TABLE 8

Average annual mortality rate per 100,000 local jail inmates, by cause of death and selected decedent characteristics, 2000–2011

Characteristic	All causes	Illness						Suicide	Drug/alcohol intoxication	Accident	Homicide[b]
		Heart disease	AIDS-related	Cancer	Liver disease	Respiratory disease	All other[a]				
Total	137	31	6	5	4	4	22	41	9	4	3
Sex											
Male	138	31	6	5	4	3	21	43	8	4	3
Female	131	26	6	4	3	6	30	27	15	3	--!
Race/Hispanic origin[c]											
White	205	41	3	6	6	5	26	81	16	7	3
Black/African American	117	34	11	6	2	4	24	15	5	2	3
Hispanic/Latino	84	14	4	3	5	2	15	25	6	2	3
Other[d]	44	7	--!	1!	1!	1!	6	20	3	2!	1!
Age											
17 or younger	70	2!	1!	0	0	1!	6!	50	4!	1!	1!
18–24	48	3	0!	0!	0!	0!	4	28	4	2	2
25–34	84	9	3	1	1	2	9	39	9	3	2
35–44	155	31	10	3	4	4	24	49	12	5	3
45–54	300	88	15	14	16	9	60	50	15	7	5
55 or older	717	286	14	68	29	33	144	60	13	13	9
Legal status											
Convicted[e]	85	24	4	3	3	2	15	18	5	3	2
Unconvicted[f]	169	35	7	6	5	4	26	55	12	4	3

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics to reflect updated information. Detail may not sum to total due to missing data. Mortality rates are based on the average daily population (ADP) as reported to the Deaths in Custody Reporting Program (DCRP). See *Methodology* for more information on estimates of inmate characteristic populations.

-- Less than 0.5.

! Interpret with caution; too few cases to provide a reliable rate. See *Methodology* for more information.

[a]Includes other specified illnesses, such as cerebrovascular disease, nephritis, diabetes, and other moderately prevalent but unspecified illnesses. See *Methodology* for details on illness classifications.

[b]Includes homicides committed by other inmates, homicides incidental to the staff use of force, and homicides resulting from assaults sustained prior to incarceration. See *Methodology* for more information.

[c]Excludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin unless specified.

[d]Includes American Indian or Alaska Natives, Asian or other Pacific Islanders, and persons identifying two or more races.

[e]Includes inmates who returned on a probation or parole violation.

[f]Includes inmates whose status was marked as other or was unspecified.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2000–2011; Annual Survey of Jails, 2000–2011; Survey of Inmates in Local Jails, 2002; and National Inmate Survey, 2007–2009.

TABLE 9

Number and percent of local jail jurisdictions reporting to the Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, by number of deaths reported each year, 2000–2011

		0 deaths		1 death		2 or more deaths	
Year	Total	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
2000	2,988	2,553	85.4%	289	9.7%	146	4.9%
2001	2,973	2,489	83.7	331	11.1	153	5.1
2002	2,958	2,473	83.6	332	11.2	153	5.2
2003	2,941	2,430	82.6	350	11.9	161	5.5
2004	2,924	2,406	82.3	367	12.6	151	5.2
2005	2,897	2,375	82.0	362	12.5	160	5.5
2006	2,869	2,330	81.2	368	12.8	171	6.0
2007	2,848	2,314	81.3	350	12.3	184	6.5
2008	2,833	2,332	82.3	345	12.2	156	5.5
2009	2,748	2,248	81.8	329	12.0	171	6.2
2010	2,754	2,253	81.8	340	12.3	161	5.8
2011	2,747	2,226	81.0	351	12.8	170	6.2
Annual average 2000–2011	2,873	2,369	82.5%	343	11.9%	161	5.6%

Note: Reporting jails include all jails that reported population or death data to the DCRP. All jails are asked to report population data regardless of whether an inmate death occurred. Jails are locally run jurisdictions under the authority of a sheriff, county government, or other local authority. Jail jurisdictions include counties (parishes in Louisiana) or municipal governments that administer one or more local jails. See *Methodology* for more information on the function of jails.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2000–2011.

TABLE 10
Number of local jail deaths, by state, 2000–2011

State	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	904	942	970	1,002	1,021	1,045	1,094	1,100	958	959	918	885
Alabama	24	27	21	15	23	23	34	21	19	20	28	18
Alaska[a]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Arizona	15	18	24	16	12	27	19	21	12	11	16	9
Arkansas	9	13	14	22	13	7	11	10	15	5	7	16
California	109	124	131	126	120	156	126	129	106	138	121	92
Colorado	13	16	14	13	11	18	13	21	21	14	20	12
Connecticut	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Delaware	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
District of Columbia	4	0	10	12	13	11	12	10	7	8	4	7
Florida	82	98	79	85	86	79	99	103	77	88	57	63
Georgia	38	39	50	45	54	41	46	44	55	45	48	45
Hawaii	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Idaho	3	3	1	2	1	7	5	7	1	6	3	5
Illinois	31	21	22	30	41	25	37	31	28	29	23	21
Indiana	21	21	14	23	18	16	26	18	11	16	22	21
Iowa	2	4	3	1	4	4	3	5	2	6	3	8
Kansas	9	9	12	10	15	11	10	7	12	11	10	10
Kentucky	16	13	12	14	16	22	21	25	22	18	21	16
Louisiana	10	22	22	32	41	31	26	31	34	22	26	20
Maine	2	2	7	3	2	1	5	1	1	2	3	7
Maryland	22	20	20	25	15	23	27	32	25	20	24	21
Massachusetts	5	10	16	9	8	21	14	14	17	17	16	5
Michigan	23	17	18	26	20	29	21	18	12	20	18	24
Minnesota	6	8	6	9	9	8	11	8	4	3	10	6
Mississippi	9	12	17	17	17	16	18	18	14	13	14	14
Missouri	16	14	8	17	6	10	13	25	18	19	21	12
Montana	3	1	5	5	3	6	1	2	2	6	3	8
Nebraska	5	5	6	2	4	2	6	2	5	7	6	5
Nevada	15	18	6	6	8	14	9	10	8	14	8	13
New Hampshire	3	2	5	3	3	1	4	4	2	5	1	4
New Jersey	31	17	17	38	34	32	36	34	27	25	29	20
New Mexico	15	9	9	7	17	11	21	15	11	11	17	23
New York	57	52	51	47	43	51	52	52	32	37	37	36
North Carolina	15	17	32	22	21	17	21	28	19	21	24	17
North Dakota	1	1	2	2	1	0	2	1	1	2	2	1
Ohio	23	20	30	30	18	24	26	26	23	26	23	27
Oklahoma	15	18	9	13	14	18	21	24	17	18	18	12
Oregon	10	10	7	7	15	8	11	3	15	7	9	8
Pennsylvania	38	50	51	53	66	57	56	55	44	37	31	46
Rhode Island	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
South Carolina	17	23	17	11	16	19	21	14	19	15	19	7
South Dakota	4	2	1	0	1	3	1	1	2	2	0	1
Tennessee	29	28	29	23	39	36	30	35	37	34	20	40
Texas	97	84	96	96	99	89	98	90	86	76	84	70
Utah	6	6	13	7	11	10	7	11	6	12	8	14
Vermont	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Virginia	34	41	36	42	33	30	36	59	49	39	29	42
Washington	8	10	11	16	11	11	19	15	16	14	16	16
West Virginia[b]	2	6	2	6	5	6	6	4	6	7	5	7
Wisconsin	7	11	12	11	10	11	11	15	17	11	13	14
Wyoming	0	0	2	3	4	3	2	1	1	2	1	1

Note: Jails are locally run jurisdictions under the authority of a sheriff, county government, or other local authority. See *Methodology* for more information on the function of jails.

…Not available. Prisons and jails form one integrated system. See the prison tables for mortality data.

[a]Prisons and jails form one integrated system. Includes data for 14 locally operated jails; excludes data for prisons and jails operated by the Alaska Department of Corrections.

[b]In 2007, the Bureau of Justice Statistics began receiving data from a centralized regional jail respondent that covered all West Virginia jails.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2000–2011.

TABLE 11
Mortality rate per 100,000 local jail inmates, by state, 2000–2011

State	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	151	147	145	146	143	141	142	141	123	128	125	122
Alabama	185	228	157	119	171	157	228	132	118	144	186	117
Alaska[a]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,370 !
Arizona	138	132	189	116	82	176	126	127	67	73 !	121	67 !
Arkansas	171 !	233	229	352	211	116 !	172 !	143 !	203	67 !	94 !	223
California	150	171	173	165	154	190	154	155	127	169	162	128
Colorado	142	154	126	111	95 !	136	94	155	160	106	157	102
Connecticut	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Delaware	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
District of Columbia	242 !	0	316 !	529	374	475 !	346	318 !	234 !	259 !	132 !	232 !
Florida	166	196	145	159	143	125	153	154	115	143	97	109
Georgia	113	110	132	114	128	92	100	98	115	97	102	101
Hawaii	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Idaho	112 !	101 !	30 !	59 !	34 !	178 !	127 !	172 !	25 !	160 !	85 !	134 !
Illinois	178	107	106	140	201	84	181	150	134	148	114	102
Indiana	165	124	95	149	109	92	139	104	62 !	87	124	121
Iowa	66 !	129 !	83 !	26 !	110 !	96 !	75 !	120 !	49 !	154 !	75 !	195 !
Kansas	177 !	159 !	195	134 !	219	148 !	130 !	95 !	156	157 !	130 !	138 !
Kentucky	139	68	86	97	98	134	124	138	122	101	120	88
Louisiana	44 !	82	81	115	143	104	100	104	117	74	81	64
Maine	154 !	142 !	464 !	191 !	135 !	64 !	283 !	61 !	63 !	127 !	282 !	530 !
Maryland	210	182	166	199	116	181	207	228	184	164	194	169
Massachusetts	53 !	91 !	136	73 !	61 !	168	101	103	128	129	149	48 !
Michigan	145	103	108	156	111	159	112	98	68	118	109	145
Minnesota	121 !	141 !	101 !	140 !	128 !	110 !	151 !	106 !	56 !	44 !	146 !	92 !
Mississippi	91 !	129	167	156	162	146	164	152	127	134	133	132
Missouri	211	171	89 !	181	60 !	97 !	116	235	154	167	197	104
Montana	232 !	53 !	277 !	260 !	149 !	288 !	50 !	116 !	112 !	345 !	154 !	773 !
Nebraska	234 !	211 !	241 !	80 !	140 !	68 !	219 !	68 !	159 !	204 !	177 !	147 !
Nevada	288	333	106 !	80 !	116 !	228	139 !	131 !	106 !	181	108 !	184
New Hampshire	338 !	145 !	323 !	192 !	181 !	54 !	195 !	196 !	99 !	237 !	48 !	194 !
New Jersey	205	108	104	225	196	177	189	185	151	152	182	131
New Mexico	253	140 !	136 !	95 !	210	128 !	233	171	121 !	133 !	191	277
New York	208	181	166	154	141	166	161	166	106	124	123	121
North Carolina	122	132	212	144	128	95	115	147	98	128	129	93
North Dakota	162 !	154 !	268 !	242 !	114 !	0	208 !	113 !	104 !	223 !	211 !	90 !
Ohio	143	118	161	153	91	122	126	127	119	130	132	152
Oklahoma	208	249	119 !	158	154	179	191	222	169	172	209	139
Oregon	150 !	132 !	110 !	106 !	230	117 !	165 !	36 !	238	121 !	153 !	136 !
Pennsylvania	135	165	153	164	200	166	155	144	118	97	87	127
Rhode Island	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
South Carolina	194	218	140	100 !	138	157	165	103	139	119	155	58 !
South Dakota	344 !	176 !	77 !	0	66 !	192 !	61 !	65 !	141 !	123 !	0	66 !
Tennessee	143	138	138	100	168	149	92	139	139	129	85	166
Texas	167	154	171	159	157	165	144	130	124	113	125	105
Utah	112 !	107 !	223	112 !	169 !	156 !	107 !	160 !	87 !	173	110 !	195
Vermont	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Virginia	170	185	152	168	129	113	127	200	170	138	100	154
Washington	93 !	81 !	91 !	136	93 !	85 !	142	109	119	107	130	123
West Virginia[b]	71 !	185 !	65 !	182 !	138 !	147 !	139 !	92 !	138 !	180 !	121 !	180 !
Wisconsin	54 !	86 !	89	78 !	69 !	74 !	73 !	96	110	90 !	92	100
Wyoming	0	0	163 !	224 !	267 !	196 !	131 !	64 !	59 !	123 !	64 !	67 !

Note: Jails are locally run jurisdictions under the authority of a sheriff, county government, or other local authority. See *Methodology* for more information on the function of jails. Mortality rates are based on the average daily population (ADP). Mortality rates between states are not directly comparable because rates are not adjusted for sex, race, age, geographic location, or any other characteristic.

…Not available. Prisons and jails form one integrated system. See the prison tables for mortality data.

! Interpret with caution; too few cases to provide a reliable rate. See *Methodology* for more information.

[a]Prisons and jails form one integrated system. Includes data for 14 locally operated jails; excludes data for prisons and jails operated by the Alaska Department of Corrections.

[b]In 2007, the Bureau of Justice Statistics began receiving data from a centralized regional jail respondent that covered all West Virginia jails.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2000–2011.

TABLE 12
Number of local jail inmates held on an average day, by state, 2000–2011

State	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	598,397	639,941	668,168	688,030	715,660	742,261	772,334	782,592	779,704	749,449	733,775	722,737
Alabama	12,951	11,857	13,380	12,613	13,454	14,653	14,921	15,858	16,156	13,868	15,054	15,333
Alaska*	60	81	97	79	105	80	70	64	52	70	64	73
Arizona	10,859	13,590	12,704	13,815	14,648	15,302	15,085	16,539	17,844	15,043	13,242	13,467
Arkansas	5,271	5,571	6,111	6,248	6,167	6,023	6,402	6,986	7,373	7,453	7,420	7,189
California	72,640	72,452	75,594	76,168	77,964	81,951	81,778	83,483	83,520	81,652	74,830	71,781
Colorado	9,179	10,394	11,107	11,713	11,555	13,243	13,871	13,540	13,111	13,207	12,703	11,781
Connecticut	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Delaware	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
District of Columbia	1,656	1,618	3,161	2,268	3,477	2,318	3,473	3,142	2,987	3,089	3,037	3,011
Florida	49,358	50,056	54,638	53,556	60,056	63,386	64,721	66,956	66,823	61,606	58,958	57,959
Georgia	33,617	35,492	37,969	39,568	42,248	44,555	45,774	44,963	47,625	46,417	47,101	44,559
Hawaii	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Idaho	2,668	2,964	3,280	3,402	2,946	3,939	3,929	4,062	3,938	3,750	3,529	3,718
Illinois	17,452	19,701	20,691	21,478	20,370	29,744	20,391	20,660	20,966	19,601	20,224	20,666
Indiana	12,760	16,958	14,752	15,398	16,447	17,415	18,716	17,246	17,811	18,302	17,703	17,342
Iowa	3,046	3,109	3,612	3,853	3,620	4,167	4,023	4,158	4,085	3,891	3,993	4,099
Kansas	5,093	5,657	6,163	7,437	6,864	7,412	7,721	7,383	7,668	6,992	7,692	7,236
Kentucky	11,492	19,129	13,954	14,429	16,382	16,380	16,906	18,129	18,070	17,803	17,460	18,252
Louisiana	22,744	26,967	27,229	27,824	28,640	29,863	25,979	29,801	29,060	29,572	32,199	31,022
Maine	1,297	1,411	1,508	1,572	1,484	1,567	1,767	1,630	1,598	1,571	1,062	1,322
Maryland	10,471	10,960	12,069	12,545	12,974	12,696	13,039	14,005	13,577	12,205	12,398	12,423
Massachusetts	9,427	11,040	11,745	12,342	13,114	12,485	13,873	13,527	13,309	13,184	10,724	10,326
Michigan	15,869	16,460	16,644	16,713	17,956	18,197	18,739	18,436	17,676	17,001	16,457	16,541
Minnesota	4,958	5,663	5,954	6,408	7,033	7,265	7,286	7,582	7,105	6,747	6,835	6,537
Mississippi	9,885	9,280	10,160	10,872	10,495	10,984	10,981	11,811	11,057	9,732	10,501	10,601
Missouri	7,596	8,194	8,997	9,400	10,027	10,277	11,245	10,660	11,658	11,402	10,664	11,520
Montana	1,291	1,884	1,804	1,921	2,011	2,084	1,981	1,721	1,781	1,741	1,952	1,035
Nebraska	2,140	2,365	2,494	2,485	2,855	2,962	2,741	2,940	3,135	3,427	3,391	3,406
Nevada	5,216	5,407	5,656	7,537	6,869	6,144	6,479	7,638	7,531	7,737	7,410	7,083
New Hampshire	887	1,376	1,550	1,561	1,658	1,841	2,048	2,039	2,024	2,108	2,103	2,063
New Jersey	15,102	15,683	16,295	16,858	17,384	18,035	19,096	18,403	17,824	16,426	15,955	15,280
New Mexico	5,918	6,426	6,611	7,387	8,091	8,585	9,031	8,753	9,089	8,273	8,886	8,297
New York	27,403	28,709	30,640	30,488	30,588	30,778	32,229	31,335	30,304	29,877	30,122	29,793
North Carolina	12,276	12,901	15,103	15,319	16,454	17,958	18,295	19,104	19,382	16,470	18,601	18,288
North Dakota	619	650	746	828	876	997	963	889	962	897	947	1,111
Ohio	16,118	16,948	18,626	19,592	19,701	19,594	20,664	20,539	19,254	19,944	17,454	17,788
Oklahoma	7,228	7,243	7,534	8,206	9,114	10,053	10,988	10,796	10,062	10,493	8,632	8,654
Oregon	6,685	7,593	6,354	6,583	6,510	6,812	6,684	8,296	6,304	5,803	5,890	5,872
Pennsylvania	28,248	30,296	33,240	32,227	32,934	34,264	36,168	38,221	37,350	38,010	35,444	36,290
Rhode Island	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
South Carolina	8,752	10,565	12,181	11,009	11,590	12,104	12,749	13,608	13,634	12,654	12,236	11,970
South Dakota	1,163	1,138	1,296	1,347	1,514	1,562	1,645	1,537	1,417	1,626	1,572	1,505
Tennessee	20,232	20,265	20,955	23,042	23,188	24,224	32,464	25,177	26,547	26,350	23,553	24,104
Texas	57,999	54,639	56,185	60,223	62,907	53,967	68,106	69,284	69,392	67,519	67,302	66,604
Utah	5,378	5,616	5,817	6,271	6,517	6,407	6,567	6,881	6,929	6,928	7,267	7,194
Vermont	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Virginia	20,021	22,154	23,612	24,943	25,488	26,567	28,407	29,561	28,824	28,276	29,003	27,313
Washington	8,638	12,289	12,095	11,808	11,867	12,899	13,390	13,727	13,461	13,076	12,350	12,988
West Virginia	2,824	3,240	3,068	3,289	3,622	4,081	4,321	4,331	4,336	3,879	4,145	3,882
Wisconsin	12,986	12,865	13,557	14,063	14,397	14,908	15,098	15,641	15,401	12,157	14,143	13,965
Wyoming	924	1,085	1,230	1,342	1,499	1,534	1,532	1,553	1,694	1,620	1,567	1,494

Note: Jails are locally run jurisdictions under the authority of a sheriff, county government, or other local authority. Jail jurisdictions include counties (parishes in Louisiana) or municipal governments that administer one or more local jails. See *Methodology* for more information on the function of jails. Mortality rates are based on the average daily population (ADP). In 2000 and 2001, ADP was estimated by taking the average of January 1 and December 31 1-day inmate population counts. Mortality rates between states are not directly comparable because rates are not adjusted for sex, race, age, geographic location, or any other characteristic.

… Not available. Prisons and jails form one integrated system. See the prison tables for mortality data.

*Prisons and jails form one integrated system. Includes data for 14 locally operated jails; excludes data for prisons and jails operated by the Alaska Department of Corrections.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2000–2011.

TABLE 13

Percent of local jail jurisdictions reporting one or more deaths to the Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, by state, 2000–2011

State	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	14.6%	16.3%	16.4%	17.4%	17.7%	18.0%	18.8%	18.8%	17.7%	18.2%	18.2%	19.0%
Alabama	9.9	14.8	13.6	9.6	11.0	15.5	18.4	12.1	12.0	14.8	20.5	13.9
Alaska[a]	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7
Arizona	31.3	33.3	46.7	26.7	26.7	46.7	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	40.0	26.7
Arkansas	8.2	11.9	11.9	19.3	13.4	4.8	12.3	8.6	13.6	5.3	8.5	17.8
California	44.1	47.8	43.3	53.7	47.8	51.5	41.5	50.0	46.9	52.4	44.4	45.2
Colorado	10.9	12.7	20.0	10.9	16.4	21.8	18.9	20.8	24.5	11.3	21.2	13.7
Connecticut	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Delaware	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
District of Columbia	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Florida	33.8	44.1	39.7	39.7	46.3	43.3	44.8	49.3	37.3	47.7	34.8	40.9
Georgia	13.6	16.1	19.5	18.0	17.1	19.8	17.7	20.4	18.2	17.8	19.6	19.5
Hawaii	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Idaho	7.7	5.3	2.6	5.3	2.6	18.4	13.2	18.9	2.7	17.1	5.9	11.8
Illinois	7.8	6.7	12.2	22.2	15.7	12.2	14.4	16.7	13.3	10.0	13.3	15.9
Indiana	12.2	18.7	12.2	16.7	16.7	15.6	21.1	13.3	11.1	12.4	16.9	17.8
Iowa	2.1	4.3	3.2	1.1	3.2	4.3	3.2	5.4	2.2	5.4	3.3	7.5
Kansas	8.4	9.5	10.5	9.5	10.5	11.6	7.4	6.4	11.8	7.8	6.5	10.0
Kentucky	13.8	12.8	11.3	16.5	17.7	15.8	20.3	23.0	20.3	22.9	26.4	20.5
Louisiana	5.7	17.4	17.6	18.8	28.2	18.1	20.5	19.3	28.9	20.3	19.5	17.3
Maine	13.3	13.3	33.3	20.0	6.7	6.7	33.3	7.1	7.1	14.3	27.3	41.7
Maryland	29.2	37.5	12.5	41.7	25.0	37.5	45.8	25.0	29.2	43.5	37.5	45.8
Massachusetts	23.1	46.2	53.8	38.5	38.5	61.5	61.5	53.8	61.5	61.5	61.5	23.1
Michigan	14.5	9.6	15.9	22.0	18.3	20.7	18.5	17.3	14.8	12.3	14.8	16.3
Minnesota	7.0	11.3	8.5	11.3	9.9	8.5	12.7	8.5	5.7	2.9	11.4	8.7
Mississippi	8.8	12.2	13.5	17.0	17.0	15.3	17.9	15.5	15.7	13.8	14.3	15.6
Missouri	8.0	8.0	5.6	11.3	5.0	7.6	8.3	14.3	10.9	13.5	16.5	8.7
Montana	7.3	2.4	10.0	12.5	7.3	10.0	2.5	5.0	5.0	16.2	5.1	15.4
Nebraska	7.8	7.9	9.5	3.2	6.3	3.2	8.1	3.2	8.1	4.9	8.2	6.7
Nevada	35.0	40.0	15.0	20.0	25.0	30.0	20.0	25.0	30.0	30.0	25.0	25.0
New Hampshire	30.0	20.0	50.0	20.0	20.0	10.0	30.0	30.0	20.0	40.0	10.0	40.0
New Jersey	57.1	47.6	33.3	57.1	57.1	52.4	57.1	71.4	57.1	55.0	57.1	47.6
New Mexico	26.5	20.0	17.1	14.7	23.5	12.5	25.0	31.3	18.8	13.8	34.5	38.7
New York	20.7	17.2	29.3	25.9	20.7	20.7	20.7	22.4	15.5	31.6	19.3	31.0
North Carolina	13.5	17.7	18.8	15.6	18.1	17.0	18.1	18.1	15.1	19.1	20.7	12.9
North Dakota	4.3	4.3	8.7	8.7	4.3	0.0	9.1	4.8	4.8	9.1	9.1	4.5
Ohio	13.4	14.6	16.7	20.4	16.1	18.3	18.5	20.9	17.6	17.6	16.7	18.3
Oklahoma	10.0	11.0	7.0	7.1	6.1	13.5	12.8	14.0	9.7	13.6	14.4	10.2
Oregon	12.1	21.2	12.1	12.1	21.2	18.8	21.9	9.4	28.1	16.1	16.1	16.7
Pennsylvania	23.8	33.3	36.5	30.2	44.4	28.6	31.7	39.7	25.4	30.2	23.8	33.3
Rhode Island	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
South Carolina	23.9	30.4	30.4	15.6	31.1	33.3	31.1	22.2	33.3	22.2	28.6	13.6
South Dakota	14.3	6.9	3.4	0.0	3.4	10.7	3.6	3.6	7.1	7.7	0.0	4.0
Tennessee	17.5	13.4	15.6	13.5	25.0	19.8	15.8	20.2	23.4	21.1	15.7	24.7
Texas	20.2	16.2	16.3	17.1	19.4	20.2	20.2	16.0	15.7	18.5	17.9	19.3
Utah	11.5	19.2	15.4	19.2	30.8	15.4	11.5	30.8	7.7	23.1	19.2	32.0
Vermont	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Virginia	28.8	33.3	30.6	27.8	23.6	27.5	33.3	40.6	42.2	31.3	26.2	33.8
Washington	13.8	12.1	12.1	17.5	10.5	19.6	19.6	14.3	16.1	16.1	18.2	21.8
West Virginia[b]	7.1	21.4	10.5	33.3	31.3	15.4	41.7	25.0	41.7	45.5	36.4	50.0
Wisconsin	10.0	11.4	11.4	14.3	5.7	11.4	11.4	17.1	17.1	13.0	14.3	15.7
Wyoming	0.0	0.0	9.1	13.6	13.6	13.6	9.1	4.5	4.5	9.1	4.5	4.3

Note: Reporting jails include all jails that reported population or death data to the DCRP. All jails are asked to report population data regardless of whether an inmate death occurred. Jails are locally run jurisdictions under the authority of a sheriff, county government, or other local authority. Jail jurisdictions include counties (parishes in Louisiana) or municipal governments that administer one or more local jails. See *Methodology* for more information on the function of jails.

… Not available. Prisons and jails form one integrated system. See the prison tables for mortality data.

[a]Prisons and jails form one integrated system. Includes data for 14 locally operated jails; excludes data for prisons and jails operated by the Alaska Department of Corrections.

[b]In 2007, the Bureau of Justice Statistics began receiving data from a centralized regional jail respondent that covered all West Virginia jails.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2000–2011.

TABLE 14
Number of state prisoner deaths, by cause of death, 2001–2011

Cause of death	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007[a]	2008	2009	2010	2011
All causes	2,869	2,934	3,152	3,123	3,168	3,233	3,389	3,450	3,414	3,232	3,353
Illness	2,567	2,615	2,830	2,783	2,817	2,830	2,980	3,032	3,025	2,867	2,975
Cancer	691	681	811	733	805	806	772	874	973	927	1,028
Heart disease	743	802	801	842	835	854	840	827	844	830	855
Liver disease	307	297	306	283	318	303	316	318	333	286	339
Respiratory disease	147	163	200	199	212	196	207	255	200	211	205
AIDS-related	275	241	209	147	156	132	120	99	98	73	57
All other[b]	404	431	503	579	491	539	725	659	577	540	491
Suicide	168	168	199	199	213	219	215	197	202	215	185
Drug/alcohol intoxication	35	37	23	22	37	56	41	58	50	39	58
Accident	22	29	26	34	28	32	28	26	31	34	38
Homicide[c]	39	48	49	49	56	55	57	40	54	67	70
Other/unknown	0	0	25	36	17	41	16	97	16	7	18
Missing	38	37	0	0	0	0	52	0	36	3	9

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics to reflect updated information. Executions are not included; for data on executions, see *Capital Punishment, 2011 - Statistical Tables*.

[a]In 2007, a high number of cases were missing cause-of-death information. These cases were classified as all other illnesses.

[b]Includes other specified illnesses, such as cerebrovascular disease, influenza, cirrhosis, and other nonleading natural causes of death, as well as unspecified illnesses. See *Methodology* for details on illness classifications.

[c]Includes homicides committed by other inmates, homicides incidental to the staff use of force, and homicides resulting from assaults sustained prior to incarceration. See *Methodology* for more information.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2001–2011.

TABLE 15
Percent of state prisoner deaths, by cause of death, 2001–2011

Cause of death	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007[a]	2008	2009	2010	2011
All causes	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Illness	89.5%	89.1%	89.8%	89.1%	88.9%	87.5%	87.9%	87.9%	88.6%	88.7%	88.7%
Cancer	24.1	23.2	25.7	23.5	25.4	24.9	22.8	25.3	28.5	28.7	30.7
Heart disease	25.9	27.3	25.4	27.0	26.4	26.4	24.8	24.0	24.7	25.7	25.5
Liver disease	10.7	10.1	9.7	9.1	10.0	9.4	9.3	9.2	9.8	8.8	10.1
Respiratory disease	5.1	5.6	6.3	6.4	6.7	6.1	6.1	7.4	5.9	6.5	6.1
AIDS-related	9.6	8.2	6.6	4.7	4.9	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.9	2.3	1.7
All other[b]	14.1	14.7	16.0	18.5	15.5	16.7	21.4	19.1	16.9	16.7	14.6
Suicide	5.9%	5.7%	6.3%	6.4%	6.7%	6.8%	6.3%	5.7%	5.9%	6.7%	5.5%
Drug/alcohol intoxication	1.2%	1.3%	0.7%	0.7%	1.2%	1.7%	1.2%	1.7%	1.5%	1.2%	1.7%
Accident	0.8%	1.0%	0.8%	1.1%	0.9%	1.0%	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%	1.1%	1.1%
Homicide[c]	1.4%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.8%	1.7%	1.7%	1.2%	1.6%	2.1%	2.1%
Other/unknown	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	1.2%	0.5%	1.3%	0.5%	2.8%	0.5%	0.2%	0.5%
Missing	1.3%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	1.1%	0.1%	0.3%

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics to reflect updated information. Executions are not included; for data on executions, see *Capital Punishment, 2011 - Statistical Tables*.

[a]In 2007, a high number of cases were missing cause-of-death information. These cases were classified as all other illnesses.

[b]Includes other specified illnesses, such as cerebrovascular disease, influenza, cirrhosis, and other nonleading natural causes of death, as well as unspecified illnesses. See *Methodology* for details on illness classifications.

[c]Includes homicides committed by other inmates, homicides incidental to the staff use of force, and homicides resulting from assaults sustained prior to incarceration. See *Methodology* for more information.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2001–2011.

TABLE 16
Mortality rate per 100,000 state prisoners, by cause of death, 2001–2011

Cause of death	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007[a]	2008	2009	2010	2011
All causes	242	245	257	252	253	249	256	260	257	245	254
Illness	216	218	231	224	225	218	225	228	228	217	225
Cancer	58	57	66	59	64	62	58	66	73	70	78
Heart disease	63	67	65	68	67	66	64	62	64	63	65
Liver disease	26	25	25	23	25	23	24	24	25	22	26
Respiratory disease	12	14	16	16	17	15	16	19	15	16	16
AIDS-related	23	20	17	12	12	10	9	7	7	6	4
All other[b]	34	36	41	47	39	42	55	50	43	41	37
Suicide	14	14	16	16	17	17	16	15	15	16	14
Drug/alcohol intoxication	3	3	2	2	3	4	3	4	4	3	4
Accident	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	3
Homicide[c]	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	5	5
Other/unknown	0	0	2	3	1	3	1	7	1	1 !	1
Missing	3	3	0	0	0	0	4	0	3	-- !	1 !

Note: Data are from the *Prisoners at Midyear* series. Data may have been revised from previously published statistics to reflect updated information. State prison mortality rates are per 100,000 inmates held in state custody (including private facilities) on June 30 of each year. The mortality rates presented are not adjusted for age, sex, race, geographic location, or any other characteristic. Executions are not included; for data on executions, see *Capital Punishment, 2011 - Statistical Tables*.

! Interpret with caution; too few cases to provide a reliable rate. See *Methodology* for more information.

-- Less than 0.5.

[a]In 2007, a high number of cases were missing cause-of-death information. These cases were classified as all other illnesses.

[b]Includes other specified illnesses, such as cerebrovascular disease, influenza, cirrhosis, and other nonleading natural causes of death, as well as unspecified illnesses. See *Methodology* for details on illness classifications.

[c]Includes homicides committed by other inmates, homicides incidental to the staff use of force, and homicides resulting from assaults sustained prior to incarceration. See *Methodology* for more information.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2001–2011; and National Prisoner Statistics, 2001–2011.

TABLE 17
Number of state prisoner deaths, by selected decedent characteristics, 2001–2011

Characteristic	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	2,869	2,934	3,152	3,123	3,168	3,233	3,389	3,450	3,414	3,232	3,353
Sex											
Male	2,769	2,815	3,024	2,987	3,025	3,103	3,252	3,287	3,264	3,115	3,210
Female	100	119	126	136	143	130	137	163	150	117	143
Race/Hispanic origin[a]											
White	1,340	1,401	1,591	1,546	1,623	1,627	1,718	1,821	1,773	1,680	1,912
Black/African American	1,161	1,151	1,200	1,179	1,162	1,148	1,225	1,157	1,197	1,121	1,039
Hispanic/Latino	322	332	308	332	324	404	383	399	372	358	329
Other[b]	46	44	44	65	54	50	54	73	58	61	61
Age											
17 or younger	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	0	3	2
18–24	86	62	57	81	78	60	68	67	69	69	50
25–34	256	248	277	255	243	250	226	222	210	217	201
35–44	656	661	666	619	599	561	513	468	467	381	397
45–54	893	908	980	963	1,009	1,061	1,031	1,063	1,037	955	930
55 or older	971	1,054	1,164	1,202	1,238	1,300	1,550	1,627	1,630	1,607	1,770

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to missing data. Data may have been revised from previously published statistics to reflect updated information. Executions are not included; for data on executions, see *Capital Punishment, 2011 - Statistical Tables*.

[a]Excludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin unless specified.

[b]Includes American Indian or Alaska Natives, Asian or other Pacific Islanders, and persons identifying two or more races.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2001–2011.

TABLE 18

Percent of state prisoner deaths, by selected decedent characteristics, 2001–2011

Characteristic	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Sex											
Male	96.5%	95.9%	96.0%	95.6%	95.5%	96.0%	96.0%	95.3%	95.6%	96.4%	95.7%
Female	3.5	4.1	4.0	4.4	4.5	4.0	4.0	4.7	4.4	3.6	4.3
Race/Hispanic origin[a]											
White	46.7%	47.8%	50.6%	49.5%	51.3%	50.4%	50.8%	52.8%	52.1%	52.2%	57.2%
Black/African American	40.5	39.3	38.2	37.8	36.7	35.6	36.2	33.5	35.2	34.8	31.1
Hispanic/Latino	11.2	11.3	9.8	10.6	10.2	12.5	11.3	11.6	10.9	11.1	9.8
Other[b]	1.6	1.5	1.4	2.1	1.7	1.5	1.6	2.1	1.7	1.9	1.8
Age											
17 or younger	0.1%	--%	0.1%	--%	--%	--%	--%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
18–24	3.0	2.1	1.8	2.6	2.5	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.5
25–34	8.9	8.5	8.8	8.2	7.7	7.7	6.7	6.4	6.2	6.7	6.0
35–44	22.9	22.5	21.2	19.8	18.9	17.4	15.1	13.6	13.7	11.8	11.9
45–54	31.2	30.9	31.1	30.9	31.8	32.8	30.4	30.8	30.4	29.5	27.8
55 or older	33.9	35.9	37.0	38.5	39.1	40.2	45.7	47.2	47.8	49.7	52.8

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to missing data. Data may have been revised from previously published statistics to reflect updated information. Executions are not included; for data on executions, see *Capital Punishment, 2011 - Statistical Tables.*

-- Less than 0.05%.

[a]Excludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin unless specified.

[b]Includes American Indian or Alaska Natives, Asian or other Pacific Islanders, and persons identifying two or more races.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2001–2011.

TABLE 19

Estimated number of state prisoners in custody, by selected inmate characteristics, 2001–2011

Characteristic	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	1,187,800	1,199,900	1,225,700	1,239,700	1,252,400	1,297,200	1,321,700	1,327,000	1,326,500	1,320,600	1,289,400
Sex											
Male	1,110,400	1,121,300	1,143,100	1,155,500	1,165,300	1,205,100	1,227,200	1,232,100	1,232,500	1,228,400	1,200,400
Female	77,400	78,700	82,600	84,200	87,100	92,200	94,500	94,900	94,000	92,200	89,000
Race/Hispanic origin[a]											
White	425,100	433,800	458,900	453,500	462,800	475,000	479,700	485,800	482,900	480,400	447,400
Black/African American	530,900	524,500	523,400	519,000	517,500	523,300	531,100	536,900	532,600	528,000	490,200
Hispanic/Latino	160,600	165,900	169,900	180,000	183,200	189,900	196,100	187,000	191,200	195,000	271,600
Other[b]	27,400	29,000	30,000	30,900	31,600	33,700	34,600	34,600	36,100	35,600	80,100
Age											
17 or younger	2,900	3,000	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,800	2,600	2,500	2,500	2,400	2,300
18–24	217,800	216,800	215,700	218,200	220,400	227,500	232,200	189,100	189,100	189,500	193,000
25–34	403,200	400,900	408,100	412,800	418,300	429,500	440,600	434,000	433,800	427,800	423,900
35–44	362,900	362,900	364,000	368,200	372,000	384,500	391,800	391,500	391,400	339,900	327,600
45–54	153,100	163,800	176,500	178,500	180,400	185,600	190,000	232,100	232,000	255,900	242,600
55 or older	47,900	52,600	57,600	58,300	58,900	60,400	62,000	77,800	77,800	105,100	99,900

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to missing data. The estimated number of state prisoners presented is rounded. Mortality rates based on this population are calculated on exact numbers. Data are from the *Prisoners at Midyear* series. Data may have been revised from previously published statistics to reflect updated information. Executions are not included; for data on executions, see *Capital Punishment, 2011 - Statistical Tables*.

[a]Excludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin unless specified.

[b]Includes American Indian or Alaska Natives, Asian or other Pacific Islanders, and persons identifying two or more races.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2001–2011; and National Prisoner Statistics, 2001–2011.

TABLE 20

Mortality rate per 100,000 state prisoners, by selected decedent characteristics, 2001–2011

Characteristic	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	242	245	257	252	253	249	256	260	257	245	260
Sex											
Male	249	251	265	259	260	257	265	267	265	254	267
Female	129	151	153	162	164	141	145	172	160	127	161
Race/Hispanic origin[a]											
White	315	323	347	341	351	343	358	375	367	350	427
Black/African American	219	219	229	227	225	219	231	216	225	212	212
Hispanic/Latino	201	200	181	184	177	213	195	213	195	184	121
Other[b]	168	151	147	211	171	148	156	211	161	171	76
Age											
17 or younger	70 !	33 !	122 !	40 !	40 !	36 !	38 !	122 !	0	127 !	87 !
18–24	39	29	26	37	35	26	29	35	36	36	26
25–34	63	62	68	62	58	58	51	51	48	51	47
35–44	181	182	183	168	161	146	131	120	119	112	121
45–54	583	554	555	539	559	572	543	458	447	373	383
55 or older	2,029	2,005	2,021	2,063	2,103	2,154	2,500	2,091	2,096	1,529	1,771

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to missing data. Data are from the *Prisoners at Midyear* series. Data may have been revised from previously published statistics to reflect updated information. The mortality rates presented are calculated on exact population numbers. The mortality rates presented are not adjusted for age, sex, race, geographic location, or any other characteristic. See *Methodology*. Executions are not included; for data on executions, see *Capital Punishment, 2011 - Statistical Tables.*

! Interpret with caution; too few cases to provide a reliable rate. See *Methodology* for more information.

[a]Excludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin unless specified.

[b]Includes American Indian or Alaska Natives, Asian or other Pacific Islanders, and persons identifying two or more races.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2001–2011; National Prisoner Statistics, 2001–2011; and Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities, 2004.

TABLE 21

Number of state prisoner deaths, by cause of death and selected decedent characteristics, 2001–2011

		Illness									
Characteristic	All causes	Cancer	Heart disease	Liver disease	Respiratory disease	AIDS-related	All other	Suicide	Drug/alcohol intoxication	Accident	Homicide[a]
Total	35,317	9,101	9,073	3,406	2,195	1,607	5,939	2,180	456	328	584
Sex											
Male	33,851	8,764	8,762	3,295	2,074	1,525	5,605	2,069	438	314	580
Female	1,464	337	311	111	121	82	334	110	18	14	4
Race/Hispanic origin[b]											
White	18,032	4,973	4,766	1,849	1,216	334	2,691	1,267	270	183	270
Black/African American	12,740	3,223	3,439	804	755	1,080	2,421	457	79	97	194
Hispanic/Latino	3,863	742	747	664	198	179	718	356	88	38	101
Other[c]	610	141	110	83	22	13	95	91	19	9	17
Age											
17 or younger	18	1	1	1	1	0	2	10	0	1	1
18–24	747	49	87	7	50	16	99	304	29	23	68
25–34	2,605	223	443	64	146	212	386	713	127	66	168
35–44	5,988	959	1,403	517	300	675	994	633	167	82	166
45–54	10,829	2,814	2,551	1,702	529	546	1,882	379	102	82	121
55 or older	15,111	5,051	4,584	1,114	1,167	158	2,572	141	31	74	59

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to missing data. Data may have been revised from previously published statistics to reflect updated information.

[a]Includes homicides committed by other inmates, homicides incidental to the staff use of force, and homicides resulting from assaults sustained prior to incarceration. See *Methodology* for more information.

[b]Excludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin unless specified.

[c]Includes American Indian or Alaska Natives, Asian or other Pacific Islanders, and persons identifying two or more races.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2001–2010.

TABLE 22

Average annual mortality rate per 100,000 state prisoners, by cause of death and selected decedent characteristics, 2001–2011

Characteristic	All causes	Illness						Suicide	Drug/alcohol intoxication	Accident	Homicide[a]
		Cancer	Heart disease	Liver disease	Respiratory disease	AIDS-related	All other				
Total	252	65	65	24	16	11	42	16	3	2	4
Sex											
Male	260	67	67	25	16	12	43	16	3	2	4
Female	151	35	32	11	13	8	35	11	2	1	-- !
Race/Hispanic origin[b]											
White	355	98	94	36	24	7	53	25	5	4	5
Black/African American	221	56	60	14	13	19	42	8	1	2	3
Hispanic/Latino	185	35	36	32	9	9	34	17	4	2	5
Other[c]	151	35	27	21	5	3	24	23	5	2 !	4
Age											
17 or younger	64	4 !	4 !	4 !	4 !	0	7 !	35 !	0	4 !	4 !
18–24	32	2	4	0 !	2	1	4	13	1	1	3
25–34	56	5	10	1	3	5	8	15	3	1	4
35–44	148	24	35	13	7	17	25	16	4	2	4
45–54	494	128	116	78	24	25	86	17	5	4	6
55 or older	1,993	666	605	147	154	21	339	19	4	10	8

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to missing data. Data may have been revised from previously published statistics to reflect updated information. State prison mortality rates are per 100,000 inmates held in state custody (including private facilities) on June 30 of each year. The mortality rates presented are calculated on exact population numbers. The mortality rates presented are not adjusted for sex, race, age, geographic location, or any other characteristic. Executions are not included; for data on executions, see *Capital Punishment, 2011 – Statistical Tables*.

-- Less than 0.5.

! Interpret with caution; too few cases to provide a reliable rate. See *Methodology* for more information.

[a]Includes homicides committed by other inmates, homicides incidental to the staff use of force, and homicides resulting from assaults sustained prior to incarceration. See *Methodology* for more information.

[b]Excludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin unless specified.

[c]Includes American Indian or Alaska Natives, Asian or other Pacific Islanders, and persons identifying two or more races.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2001–2011; National Prisoner Statistics, 2001–2011; and Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities, 2004.

TABLE 23
Number of state and federal prisoner deaths, by location, 2001–2011

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Federal	301	335	346	333	388	328	368	399	376	387	387
State[a]	2,869	2,934	3,152	3,123	3,168	3,233	3,389	3,450	3,414	3,232	3,353
Alabama	87	85	92	65	66	61	54	75	80	66	104
Alaska[b]	8	14	4	8	4	6	10	14	7	13	12
Arizona	64	73	84	66	78	72	61	77	85	85	86
Arkansas	42	31	39	34	38	37	46	41	50	54	50
California	287	337	333	348	366	424	395	369	392	412	388
Colorado	42	51	47	39	54	31	42	38	49	48	37
Connecticut[b]	30	30	36	33	40	25	27	32	29	21	19
Delaware[b]	16	15	19	13	19	13	15	15	12	23	15
Florida	182	183	221	226	244	261	249	291	278	275	297
Georgia	93	102	126	90	122	103	143	128	125	112	123
Hawaii[b]	7	13	8	8	8	5	13	14	11	12	6
Idaho	17	9	12	12	13	18	14	18	13	13	13
Illinois	86	72	80	97	72	94	104	71	75	94	97
Indiana	46	49	56	56	45	70	54	70	91	69	74
Iowa	9	11	13	15	19	12	17	21	14	13	12
Kansas	21	22	32	30	19	16	20	24	20	22	25
Kentucky	36	41	45	42	43	46	46	68	57	42	60
Louisiana	71	78	70	94	89	72	82	117	108	100	108
Maine	6	7	2	4	0	6	1	2	4	3	5
Maryland	70	71	67	78	57	61	57	69	56	40	41
Massachusetts	29	20	30	25	37	39	39	29	29	39	33
Michigan	114	113	127	138	140	138	117	99	148	93	119
Minnesota	13	15	13	6	13	9	13	17	12	16	19
Mississippi	36	33	58	51	61	58	77	54	52	52	47
Missouri	57	65	65	77	68	66	78	87	81	88	74
Montana	6	5	12	12	12	5	5	9	3	2	6
Nebraska	7	8	7	7	8	8	12	6	11	12	17
Nevada	27	25	24	31	28	23	39	35	35	41	34
New Hampshire	2	9	6	6	8	6	6	5	9	4	10
New Jersey	69	60	47	57	60	70	60	66	58	56	66
New Mexico	11	15	11	16	18	13	22	29	21	16	16
New York	175	185	198	153	170	131	148	133	142	124	117
North Carolina	66	59	74	94	69	90	99	117	86	87	71
North Dakota	3	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
Ohio	115	113	91	126	121	106	123	101	120	116	111
Oklahoma	51	64	71	53	74	80	98	88	79	60	85
Oregon	24	33	25	34	37	40	36	31	34	39	40
Pennsylvania	122	126	147	161	149	124	150	145	165	141	157
Rhode Island[b]	3	8	8	7	2	8	9	6	7	7	10
South Carolina	69	45	63	50	75	65	72	83	49	70	55
South Dakota	4	11	11	5	4	4	8	6	4	8	11
Tennessee	51	61	97	71	76	84	73	74	69	74	59
Texas	408	396	383	395	351	443	435	469	426	375	417
Utah	5	9	10	11	8	7	7	11	17	13	12
Vermont[b]	3	2	5	1	6	7	1	3	3	5	0
Virginia	71	69	93	86	84	78	103	86	87	93	99
Washington	29	30	31	36	45	36	39	35	44	35	21
West Virginia	17	8	15	13	10	13	19	19	18	20	23
Wisconsin	48	49	41	40	29	45	43	44	42	25	48
Wyoming	5	3	2	2	8	3	8	9	7	3	3

Note: Data may have been revised from previously published statistics to reflect updated information. Executions are not included; for data on executions, see *Capital Punishment, 2011 - Statistical Tables.*

[a]Includes 9 prisoner deaths reported by the District of Columbia in 2001. As of December 30, 2001, sentenced felons from the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

[b]Prisons and jails form one integrated system. Includes data for prisons and jails operated by the Alaska Department of Corrections; excludes data for 14 locally operated jails.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2001–2011; National Prisoner Statistics, 2001–2006; and Federal Bureau of Prisons, 2007–2011.

TABLE 24

Mortality rate per 100,000 state and federal prisoners, by location, 2001–2011

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Federal	221	232	227	208	244	201	222	241	220	224	220
State[a]	242	245	257	252	253	249	256	260	257	245	260
Alabama	365	318	333	261	257	251	222	302	316	241	388
Alaska[b]	192 !	333	90 !	179 !	87 !	123 !	195 !	269	135 !	239	223
Arizona	236	251	275	212	240	202	165	199	211	210	215
Arkansas	378	266	343	269	302	293	349	310	377	388	355
California	178	213	207	213	223	242	224	218	226	247	263
Colorado	247	284	252	198	266	144	187	165	211	211	169
Connecticut[b]	167	157	187	175	210	128	135	155	146	109	106
Delaware[b]	225	220	280	192	275	183	205	208	174	350	229
Florida	253	249	286	276	287	295	268	297	276	269	294
Georgia	205	220	268	185	256	200	269	237	253	214	233
Hawaii[b]	137 !	252	151 !	146 !	140 !	86 !	230	257	200 !	226	110 !
Idaho	323	163 !	214	204	212	278	193	242	189	187	174
Illinois	188	167	185	219	161	207	228	155	165	198	200
Indiana	237	245	265	256	197	293	215	269	336	255	270
Iowa	111 !	135 !	155	174	221	139	193	240	166	143	132
Kansas	246	251	354	327	210	179	225	277	232	248	268
Kentucky	313	337	354	336	324	298	301	450	372	290	429
Louisiana	364	394	354	480	454	354	393	559	527	500	573
Maine	355 !	385 !	102 !	201 !	0	296 !	47 !	92 !	197 !	157 !	253 !
Maryland	293	293	278	328	246	265	249	299	244	179	178
Massachusetts	278	199	298	249	364	365	352	256	255	347	288
Michigan	236	226	256	284	286	272	231	196	314	204	277
Minnesota	208	223	178	77 !	155	100 !	144	193	130	170	204
Mississippi	242	214	365	322	370	354	454	305	297	309	305
Missouri	202	218	215	256	219	219	261	290	266	290	239
Montana	227 !	171 !	420	490	451	172 !	172 !	298 !	97 !	65 !	192 !
Nebraska	181 !	200 !	169 !	173 !	186 !	176 !	269	134 !	242 !	259	365
Nevada	271	248	236	280	251	185	299	269	275	330	280
New Hampshire	86 !	363 !	242 !	247 !	326 !	216 !	205 !	173 !	316 !	136 !	413 !
New Jersey	241	208	179	217	228	239	208	261	238	229	279
New Mexico	191 !	252	179 !	252	274	191	337	458	324	237	239
New York	252	275	300	236	269	206	232	214	238	217	212
North Carolina	208	178	220	267	188	239	256	298	211	217	179
North Dakota	296 !	87 !	88 !	82 !	74 !	72 !	0	0	0	83 !	72 !
Ohio	254	252	200	285	273	226	248	201	235	228	218
Oklahoma	232	288	326	235	322	347	415	368	330	245	358
Oregon	226	291	210	268	290	306	269	230	247	281	291
Pennsylvania	333	321	363	401	363	291	333	317	331	294	316
Rhode Island[b]	90 !	221 !	226 !	200 !	59 !	219 !	236 !	154 !	189 !	209 !	330 !
South Carolina	322	203	270	214	325	284	308	339	201	288	246
South Dakota	150 !	373 !	363 !	158 !	118 !	111 !	237 !	180 !	117 !	234 !	309 !
Tennessee	290	343	501	365	391	433	377	379	354	366	298
Texas	278	268	247	253	224	280	274	293	268	236	261
Utah	121 !	219 !	227 !	242 !	168 !	141 !	138 !	213 !	329	244	227
Vermont[b]	216 !	146 !	349 !	49 !	304 !	327 !	46 !	144 !	136 !	232 !	0
Virginia	231	223	299	277	271	251	324	253	266	292	324
Washington	189	187	192	212	272	209	214	193	254	203	123
West Virginia	489	225 !	392	326	252 !	304	409	383	360	393	447
Wisconsin	241	240	188	181	133	202	188	196	189	112	214
Wyoming	329 !	191 !	126 !	115 !	407 !	148 !	399 !	537 !	400 !	144 !	139 !

Note: Data are from the *Prisoners at Midyear* series. Data may have been revised from previously published statistics to reflect updated information. See *Methodology.* Mortality rates are not directly comparable between states because rates are not adjusted for sex, race, age, geographic location, or any other characteristic. Executions are not included; for data on executions, see *Capital Punishment, 2011 - Statistical Tables*.

! Interpret with caution; too few cases to provide a reliable rate. See *Methodology* for more information.

[a]Includes 9 prisoner deaths reported by the District of Columbia in 2001. As of December 31, 2001, sentenced felons from the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

[b]Prisons and jails form one integrated system. Includes data for prisons and jails operated by the Alaska Department of Corrections; excludes data for 14 locally operated jails.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2001–2011; National Prisoner Statistics, 2001–2006; and Federal Bureau of Prisons, 2007–2011.

TABLE 25
Number of state prisoner deaths, by cause of death and location, 2001–2011

		Illness											
	All causes	Cancer	Heart disease	Liver disease	Respiratory disease	AIDS-related	All other	Suicide	Drug/alcohol intoxication	Accident	Homicide[a]	Other/ unknown	Missing
Federal	3,951	…	…	…	…	150	3,456	165	…	43	99	0	35
State[b]	35,317	9,101	9,073	3,406	2,195	1,607	5,939	2,180	456	328	584	273	175
Alabama	835	209	190	87	47	34	173	15	1	9	9	43	18
Alaska[c]	100	13	22	11	2	0	14	18	7	8	2	1	2
Arizona	831	217	188	124	49	24	109	67	26	2	20	3	2
Arkansas	462	124	154	36	27	21	55	26	1	7	9	2	0
California	4,051	943	713	452	293	113	829	364	138	26	142	33	5
Colorado	478	88	92	91	38	0	86	38	19	12	14	0	0
Connecticut[c]	322	43	78	54	15	7	70	47	2	3	3	0	0
Delaware[c]	175	37	39	17	11	19	23	19	1	0	2	1	6
Florida	2,707	791	555	194	180	247	566	75	9	21	44	13	12
Georgia	1,267	334	419	83	88	73	150	59	1	10	31	18	1
Hawaii[c]	105	27	19	14	3	2	17	17	0	1	4	0	1
Idaho	152	43	46	8	8	1	21	19	0	1	2	2	1
Illinois	942	270	270	55	50	60	121	85	8	9	9	3	2
Indiana	680	167	188	53	42	18	110	44	23	11	18	4	2
Iowa	156	55	30	9	13	3	20	22	1	0	1	2	0
Kansas	251	72	60	33	13	1	48	14	2	5	2	1	0
Kentucky	526	158	174	39	21	24	92	11	1	4	1	0	1
Louisiana	989	286	250	83	35	84	169	17	1	7	4	20	33
Maine	40	11	11	5	1	1	5	3	1	0	2	0	0
Maryland	667	134	146	56	27	97	71	52	47	4	26	6	1
Massachusetts	349	93	90	33	18	8	50	34	9	5	2	5	2
Michigan	1,346	437	437	111	69	34	134	76	13	17	9	1	8
Minnesota	146	45	23	27	4	1	24	19	2	1	0	0	0
Mississippi	579	150	222	27	33	17	80	26	3	8	7	1	5
Missouri	806	225	233	92	42	18	131	41	4	5	12	2	1
Montana	77	18	16	12	4	0	14	9	2	1	1	0	0
Nebraska	103	22	23	18	5	2	11	4	4	2	1	4	7
Nevada	342	64	85	21	8	9	91	19	1	2	7	10	25
New Hampshire	71	24	12	10	3	2	6	10	4	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	669	153	190	45	45	74	92	36	9	6	8	5	6
New Mexico	188	48	33	31	15	2	30	17	4	1	7	0	0
New York	1,676	448	416	160	80	196	167	138	15	20	16	17	3
North Carolina	912	285	238	81	64	51	136	28	2	15	10	1	1
North Dakota	10	2	4	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	1,243	392	366	76	95	30	191	63	4	5	15	5	1
Oklahoma	803	189	209	93	47	22	119	42	15	15	35	13	4
Oregon	373	103	78	66	14	4	56	26	11	7	3	5	0
Pennsylvania	1,587	405	468	163	84	30	326	76	6	9	8	1	11
Rhode Island[c]	75	15	17	1	1	4	8	16	3	3	1	4	2
South Carolina	696	132	264	39	43	33	132	28	1	1	21	1	1
South Dakota	76	10	25	11	5	1	8	10	1	3	2	0	0
Tennessee	789	184	233	92	44	36	120	32	17	8	17	3	3
Texas	4,498	992	1,168	483	372	127	970	273	16	39	38	18	2
Utah	110	22	22	10	5	0	18	23	3	1	3	3	0
Vermont[c]	36	8	8	6	1	3	1	5	3	0	0	1	0
Virginia	949	307	254	95	54	48	124	32	1	4	8	18	4
Washington	381	108	93	47	23	9	62	21	3	6	6	3	0
West Virginia	175	50	71	12	7	5	23	4	1	0	2	0	0
Wisconsin	454	139	113	30	41	10	54	55	7	3	0	0	2
Wyoming	53	9	16	8	5	1	8	4	1	1	0	0	0

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to missing data. Data may have been revised from previously published statistics to reflect updated information. Executions are not included; for data on executions, see *Capital Punishment, 2011 - Statistical Tables*.

… Not available. With the exception of AIDS-related deaths, the Federal Bureau of Prisons did not break out illness deaths by a specific cause of death (e.g., cancer and liver disease). Drug and alcohol intoxication deaths are included in the count of accidental deaths.

[a]Includes homicides committed by other inmates, homicides incidental to the staff use of force, and homicides resulting from assaults sustained prior to incarceration. See *Methodology* for more information.

[b]Includes 9 prisoner deaths reported by the District of Columbia in 2001. As of December 30, 2001, sentenced felons from the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

[c]Prisons and jails form one integrated system. Includes data for prisons and jails operated by the Alaska Department of Corrections; excludes data for 14 locally operated jails.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2001–2011; National Prisoner Statistics, 2001–2006; and Federal Bureau of Prisons, 2007–2011.

TABLE 26

Average annual mortality rate per 100,000 state prisoners, by cause of death and location, 2001–2011

		Illness											
	All causes	Cancer	Heart disease	Liver disease	Respiratory disease	AIDS-related	All other	Suicide	Drug/alcohol intoxication	Accident	Homicide[a]	Other/ unknown	Missing
Federal	223	…	…	…	…	8	195	9	…	2	6	0	2
State[b]	252	65	65	24	16	11	42	16	3	2	4	2	1
Alabama	296	74	67	31	17	12	61	5	--!	3!	3!	15	6
Alaska[c]	188	24	41	21!	4!	0	26	34	13!	15!	4!	2!	4!
Arizona	217	57	49	32	13	6	28	18	7	1!	5	1!	1!
Arkansas	331	89	110	26	19	15	39	19	1!	5!	6!	1!	0
California	223	52	39	25	16	6	46	20	8	1	8	2	--!
Colorado	209	39	40	40	17	0	38	17	8	5	6	0	0
Connecticut[c]	152	20	37	26	7	3!	33	22	1!	1!	1!	0	0
Delaware[c]	230	49	51	22	14!	25	30	25	1!	0	3!	1!	8!
Florida	278	81	57	20	18	25	58	8	1!	2	5	1	1
Georgia	231	61	76	15	16	13	27	11	--!	2!	6	3	--!
Hawaii[c]	175	45	32	23	5!	3!	28	28	0	2!	7!	0	2!
Idaho	214	61	65	11!	11!	1!	30	27	0	1!	3!	3!	1!
Illinois	189	54	54	11	10	12	24	17	2!	2!	2!	1!	--!
Indiana	260	64	72	20	16	7	42	17	9	4!	7	2!	1!
Iowa	165	58	32	9!	14	3!	21	23	1!	0	1!	2!	0
Kansas	256	74	61	34	13	1!	49	14	2!	5!	2!	1!	0
Kentucky	347	104	115	26	14	16	61	7!	1!	3!	1!	0	1!
Louisiana	450	130	114	38	16	38	77	8	--!	3!	2!	9	15
Maine	184	51!	51!	23!	5!	5!	23!	14!	5!	0	9!	0	0
Maryland	260	52	57	22	11	38	28	20	18	2!	10	2!	--!
Massachusetts	296	79	76	28	15	7!	42	29	8!	4!	2!	4!	2!
Michigan	253	82	82	21	13	6	25	14	2	3	2!	--!	2!
Minnesota	160	49	25	30	4!	1!	26	21	2!	1!	0	0	0
Mississippi	323	84	124	15	18	9	45	14	2!	4!	4!	1!	3!
Missouri	243	68	70	28	13	5	40	12	1!	2!	4	1!	--!
Montana	243	57	51	38	13!	0	44	28!	6!	3!	3!	0	0
Nebraska	216	46	48	38	10!	4!	23!	8!	8!	4!	2!	8!	15!
Nevada	267	50	66	16	6!	7!	71	15	1!	2!	5!	8!	20
New Hampshire	245	83	41	34!	10!	7!	21!	34!	14!	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	229	52	65	15	15	25	31	12	3!	2!	3!	2!	2!
New Mexico	267	68	47	44	21	3!	43	24	6!	1!	10!	0	0
New York	242	65	60	23	12	28	24	20	2	3	2	2	--!
North Carolina	224	70	59	20	16	13	33	7	--!	4	2!	--!	--!
North Dakota	72!	14!	29!	7!	0	0	14!	7!	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	237	75	70	15	18	6	36	12	1!	1!	3	1!	--!
Oklahoma	316	74	82	37	18	9	47	17	6	6	14	5	2!
Oregon	265	73	55	47	10	3!	40	18	8!	5!	2!	4!	0
Pennsylvania	332	85	98	34	18	6	68	16	1!	2!	2!	--!	2!
Rhode Island[c]	193	39	44	3!	3!	10!	21!	41	8!	8!	3!	10!	5!
South Carolina	273	52	103	15	17	13	52	11	--!	--!	8	--!	--!
South Dakota	212	28!	70	31!	14!	3!	22!	28!	3!	8!	6!	0	0
Tennessee	373	87	110	44	21	17	57	15	8	4!	8	1!	1!
Texas	262	58	68	28	22	7	56	16	1	2	2	1	--!
Utah	208	42	42	19!	9!	0	34	43	6!	2!	6!	6!	0
Vermont[c]	171	38!	38!	29!	5!	14!	5!	24!	14!	0	0	5!	0
Virginia	274	88	73	27	16	14	36	9	--!	1!	2!	5	1!
Washington	205	58	50	25	12	5!	33	11	2!	3!	3!	2!	0
West Virginia	365	104	148	25	15!	10!	48	8!	2!	0	4!	0	0
Wisconsin	189	58	47	12	17	4!	22	23	3!	1!	0	0	1!
Wyoming	264	45!	80	40!	25!	5!	40!	20!	5!	5!	0	0	0

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to missing data. Data are from the *Prisoners at Midyear* series. Data may have been revised from previously published statistics to reflect updated information. See *Methodology*. The mortality rates presented are not adjusted for sex, race, age, geographic location, or any other characteristic. Executions are not included; for data on executions, see *Capital Punishment, 2011 - Statistical Tables*.

… Not available. With the exception of AIDS-related deaths, the Federal Bureau of Prisons did not break out illness deaths by a specific cause of death (e.g., cancer and liver disease). Drug and alcohol intoxication deaths are included with other accidental deaths.

! Interpret with caution; too few cases to provide a reliable rate. See *Methodology* for more information.

-- Less than 0.5.

[a]Includes homicides committed by other inmates, homicides incidental to the staff use of force, and homicides resulting from assaults sustained prior to incarceration. See *Methodology* for more information.

[b]Includes 9 prisoner deaths reported by the District of Columbia in 2001. As of December 30, 2001, sentenced felons from the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

[c]Prisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include total jail and prison population.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2001–2011; National Prisoner Statistics, 2001–2006; and Federal Bureau of Prisons, 2007–2011.

Methodology

Data collection coverage

The Deaths in Custody Reporting Program (DCRP) is an annual Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) data collection. The DCRP collects national, state, and incident-level data on persons who died while in the physical custody of the 50 state departments of corrections or the approximately 2,800 local adult jail jurisdictions nationwide. The DCRP began in 2000 under the Death in Custody Reporting Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-297), and it is the only national statistical collection to obtain comprehensive information about deaths in adult correctional facilities. BJS uses DCRP data to track national trends in the number and causes (or manners) of deaths occurring in state prison or local jail custody.

Mortality data measured by the DCRP include decedent characteristics, such as sex, race and Hispanic origin, age, date of admission, conviction status, admission offense, and the location and type of facility (prison or jail) where the inmate died. The DCRP also collects data about circumstances surrounding the death, including the cause, time and location where the death occurred, and information on whether an autopsy was conducted and the availability of results to the respondent. In cases of deaths due to illness, the DCRP collects data on whether the decedent had a preexisting medical condition for which he or she received medical treatment prior to death. Data on executions are excluded from this report but are accessible on the BJS website along with the DCRP mortality data. Statistics presented in this report are current as of March 1, 2013. For more information on mortality in correctional settings, see *Mortality in Local Jails, 2000–2007*, NCJ 222988, BJS web, July 2010; *Medical Causes of Death in State Prisons, 2001–2004*, NCJ 216340, BJS web, January 2007; and *Suicide and Homicide in State Prisons and Local Jails*, NCJ 210036, BJS web, August 2005.

The DCRP data collection instruments are administered annually to both state prisons and local jails. Respondents provide an aggregate count of the number of deaths that occurred during the referenced calendar year. State prison respondents provide aggregate counts through the National Prisoner Statistics data collection, and local jails provide aggregate counts through the Annual Survey of Jails. The jail (CJ-9) and prison (NPS-4A) survey instruments used to obtain data on each prison and jail death are available on the BJS website at www.bjs.gov.

In addition to the death count, BJS requests jails to provide summary statistics about their population and admissions. All jails, including those with no deaths to report (which includes about 80% of jails in any given year) are asked to complete the annual summary survey form. BJS obtains a separate report describing the decedent's characteristics and the circumstances surrounding the death for each death that occurred in a state prison or local jail. State prison and local jail respondents can submit individual records on decedents at any time during a collection cycle through a BJS web-based collection system.

BJS has modified the survey instruments slightly over time, including changes to clarify questions and ease the burden on respondents. Several questions were added to capture information on any medical treatment that the inmate received prior to death. Changes also allowed respondents to elaborate on cause of death by adding text boxes to the intoxication, suicide, and inmate-involved homicide death questions. Previously, these fields had only been available for deaths due to illness, accident, homicides not caused by other inmates, and other unspecified causes. In addition, BJS clarified respondent instructions on the prison forms and removed a question collecting the conviction status of an inmate after an analysis showed that more than 99% of prison inmates were convicted at the time of death. BJS also streamlined the survey layout to simplify the progression through questions related to autopsies. Rather than initially submitting an incomplete instrument that indicated pending autopsy results, respondents were only permitted to complete the entire survey after autopsy results were available. This change reduced follow-up contact and the burden on respondents.

Starting in 2001 and annually thereafter, BJS has collected DCRP data directly from state prison systems, maintaining a 100% response rate.

Nonresponse

The jail universe includes all jails currently operating and jails that have been contacted for the DCRP but have closed, consolidated, or otherwise eliminated operations. This universe allows BJS to determine jail participation in the DCRP. The most recent jail universe, constructed in 2013, identified 2,812 jurisdictions representing 3,247 jail facilities. Of these, 2,747 (97.6%) participated in the DCRP, a slight decrease from the 98% to 99% participation in previous years.

The congressionally mandated Death in Custody Act expired at yearend 2006. Starting in 2007, participation in DCRP became voluntary. As a result, some jail juridictions no longer report data to the program. Change in deaths over time may be affected by this change in reporting.

A jail jurisdiction is a legal entity that has responsibility for managing jail facilities. Jail jurisdictions typically operate at the county level, in which a sheriff's office or jail administrator manages the local facilities. The DCRP data identify the jail facility in which a jail inmate dies, but the data are arrayed at the jail jurisdiction level. BJS defines a jail as a locally operated correctional facility that confines persons before or after adjudication for more than 72 hours, excluding temporary lockups. Typically, there is

one facility per jail jurisdiction, but the 2006 Census of Jail Facilities found that 15% of jail jurisdictions had multiple facilities under a central authority. (See the BJS website for more information.)

Determining eligibility for reporting to the DCRP

In the DCRP, custody refers to the holding of an inmate in a facility or to the period during which a correctional authority maintains a chain of custody over an inmate. For instance, if a jail transports an ill inmate to a hospital for medical services and that inmate dies while in the chain of custody of the jail, that death is counted as a death in custody. A death that occurs when an inmate is not in the custody of a correctional authority is considered beyond the scope of the DCRP. Out-of-scope deaths include inmates on escape status or under the supervision of community corrections on probation, parole, or home-electronic monitoring. BJS instructs both state prison and local jail officials to determine whether the inmate was in the physical custody of the jurisdiction at the time of death, regardless of the reason an inmate was being held. For state prisons responding to the survey, inmates in physical custody include those held in any private prison facility under contract to the responding state's department of corrections or in any of their state-operated facilities, including halfway houses, prison camps or farms, training or treatment centers, and prison hospitals.

BJS instructs state prison officials to exclude deaths of inmates who were transferred to local jails while still serving a prison term because the DCRP obtains information about such deaths through the jail reports. Jail inmate custody includes inmates who are temporarily out of the jail facility but are within the chain of custody of the jail. For example, a death in custody would include a jail inmate who died after being transferred to an offsite facility that cares for critically ill persons. Between 2000 and 2011, the DCRP data have shown that more than a third (41%) of jail inmate deaths occurred in medical facilities outside of the jail facility.

Custody is further complicated by the dual law enforcement and jail administration functions of some sheriffs' offices. As a result, some deaths reported as jail deaths actually occurred before the jail had custody of the decedent. BJS identifies and excludes from the DCRP these deaths that occurred in the process of arrest by using information about the circumstances surrounding the death.

Cause-of-death information

The instructions for completing the DCRP tell respondents to report death information as determined by an autopsy or other official medical death investigation. For this collection, intoxication deaths, accidents, suicides, and homicides are considered discrete causes of death. Although there is a distinction between manner and cause of death from a medico-legal standpoint, no such distinction is made in the DCRP. When reporting a death due to illness, accident, suicide, intoxication, or homicide, BJS requests that respondents describe the events surrounding these deaths.

Homicides include all types of intentional homicide and involuntary manslaughter as ruled by a medical examiner or pathologist at autopsy. For example, an inmate may die of positional asphyxia (suffocation caused by the position of the inmate's body) while the inmate is being removed from a cell. A legal-intervention homicide committed while the inmate is trying to escape would also be included. In addition, homicides include cases that are ruled a homicide at autopsy when events that led to the death occurred prior to incarceration. For example, an inmate who was shot in the community years prior to incarceration died from complications of the gunshot wound while incarcerated.

Clinical data specialists convert illness-related death text entries into standard medical codes according to the World Health Organization's *International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, Tenth Revision* (ICD-10).

Other BJS sources of correctional mortality data

BJS collects other data reported to the DCRP on correctional mortality and deaths that occur in the process of arrest. These other collections include—

- Capital Punishment, which provides data on legal executions. Further discussion on executions is available on the BJS website.
- The National Prisoner Statistics (NPS), which annually collected aggregate counts of deaths in state and federal prisons prior to the establishment of the DCRP. Prior to 2007, the NPS also collected counts of deaths by cause of death, including deaths due to execution, illness, AIDS, suicide, accident, homicide, and other causes. After 2006, the Federal Bureau of Prisons continued to submit the counts of deaths by cause of death using the DCRP, but no longer provided counts of deaths using the NPS. Further discussion of the NPS is available on the BJS website.
- The Census of Jails, conducted every 5 to 6 years, provides counts of inmate deaths in local jails. Further discussion of the Census of Jail Inmates is available on the BJS website.
- The Survey of Jails in Indian Country (SJIC), which provides aggregate counts of the number of deaths occurring in all known Indian country correctional facilities operated by tribal authorities or the U.S. Department of the Interior's Bureau of Indian Affairs. Further discussion of the SJIC is available on the BJS website.

- Arrest-Related Deaths (ARD), which obtains data on deaths that occurred during the process of arrest. State-level respondents provide details of deaths that occurred during arrest. Further discussion of ARD is available on the BJS website.

Reported statistics

Mortality data are shown in statistical tables by type of correctional institution (state prisons and local jails) and include the number of deaths and mortality rates by year, cause of death, selected decedent characteristics, and state.

Mortality rates are calculated per 100,000 inmates, with the denominators providing estimates of the number of person-years of exposure in custody in institutional corrections. Until 2010, the mortality rate for state prisons was calculated as the number of deaths per year divided by the midyear state prison population in custody multiplied by 100,000. Starting in 2011, the rate was calculated using yearend custody counts because midyear populations were no longer available. Custody counts for state prisons provide estimates of person-years for prison populations. BJS uses data from the NPS to provide midyear and yearend custody counts of prisoners. For more information on the NPS, see the BJS website.

The mortality rate in local jails is calculated as the number of deaths per year divided by the average daily jail inmate population (ADP) multiplied by 100,000. The ADP for local jails is defined as the average daily number of jail inmates held in a jail jurisdiction during a calendar year, from January 1 through December 31.

The ADP is used as the denominator for jail mortality rates to accommodate the high turnover and daily fluctuation in local jail populations. Also, the ADP better reflects the number of inmate days per year than a 1-day count. Jail populations have a higher turnover than prison populations; mean stay in local jails is about 21 days, compared to 2 years for state prisons.

The jail ADP also reflects the annual number of admissions and mean length of stay, and can be expressed as the product of these two values. When mean length of stay is expressed in years, the ADP is equivalent to the number of person-years spent by jail inmates during a given year. BJS obtains the jail ADP data directly from jails through the DCRP using the summary form CJ-9A. Starting in 2002, BJS collected the ADP directly from respondents. Prior to 2002, BJS calculated the jail ADP by taking the average of the January 1 count from the prior year and the December 31 count from the reference year, which is an appropriate proxy measure for ADP.

Both denominators provide for annualizing mortality rates, which are calculated separately by group or by characteristic. The annualized mortality rates in state prisons and local jails are comparable to annual crude mortality rates reported by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS).

The NCHS calculates crude mortality rates as the number of events for a period (e.g., a year) divided by the population estimate at the midpoint of the period. For general population mortality statistics, the NCHS employs the midyear population as an approximation to the average population exposed to risk of death during any given year. For more information, see Siegal, J. & Swanson, D. (2004). *The Methods and Materials of Demography, Second Edition*. San Diego, CA: Elsevier Academic Press, 269.

The crude mortality rates reported in the DCRP annual statistical tables are not directly comparable to the crude mortality rates within the (nonincarcerated) general population, and the crude mortality rates in state prisons are not directly comparable to those of local jails. The composition of the general population (sex, race, and age) differs from the population in state prisons and local jails. Because mortality is correlated with sex, race, and age, the crude mortality rates in state prisons, local jails, and the general population should not be compared.

Individual inmate death records collected annually in the death file are included in the national death count. Independent jail-specific summary death counts are collected on the annual summary form (CJ-9A) and serve as control death totals. If the death count in the summary form file is greater than the count in the individual inmate death file, the summary file count is used as the total in calculating a jail mortality rate. For 2011, individual records for jail inmate deaths were adjusted to match independent counts of deaths occurring in each jail, and the mortality rates were adjusted accordingly.

Estimating inmate population characteristics to calculate mortality rates by demographic subgroups

BJS does not obtain annual data for all demographic characteristics of prison and jail inmates in all jurisdictions. BJS uses data from sources other than the DCRP to estimate the nationwide sex, race, and age composition of state prison and local jail inmate populations. These data sources consist primarily of periodic surveys of inmates in custody in prisons and jails. The inmate characteristic distributions obtained from these surveys are applied to denominators (counts of inmates or ADP) to estimate the number of inmates in each demographic subgroup.

BJS estimated the demographic distribution of the state prison population data from the NPS and National Corrections Reporting Program (NCRP) collections. For a discussion on the methodology for obtaining estimates of the sex, race, and age distributions of state prisoners, see *Prisoners in 2011,* NCJ 239808, BJS web, December 2012.

Prior to using the NPS and NCRP to estimate demographic distributions, reports of mortality rates for state prison inmates used demographic distributions derived from BJS's 2004 Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities (SISCF). As a result, state prison mortality rates shown in these tables may differ from previously published rates. A rate comparison between the two sources showed very little difference in the resultant mortality rates. In most instances, the rates either matched or nearly matched. The rates differed in only three instances: Hispanic in 2001, and females and inmates age 55 or older in 2002. In each instance, the rates calculated using population data from the NCRP and NPS were slightly higher (less than a 1% increase) than rates calculated using population data from the SISCF.

To estimate the distributions of demographic attributes of the ADP for inmates, BJS used data from several surveys to generate distributions of sex, race, and age, and applied these distributions to the ADP. BJS's Annual Survey of Jails (ASJ) provided estimates of the sex distribution of inmates for each year of the DCRP collection and applied these to each year's ADP from the DCRP to estimate the ADP of male and female jail inmates. *Jail Inmates at Midyear 2010 – Statistical Tables (*NCJ 233431, BJS web, April 2011) documents that the distributions of inmate characteristics have changed slowly over time. For the most recent information on the ASJ, see the BJS website.

To estimate the racial and ethnic distribution of adult jail inmates, BJS used data from the Survey of Inmates in Local Jails (SILJ) and the National Inmate Survey (NIS) to estimate the relative distribution of adults by race and Hispanic origin for different periods. Because the SILJ (2002) and the NIS (2007 to 2009) are not fielded annually, the population estimates were smoothed before being applied to DCRP data. BJS used the SILJ estimates to cover the period from 2000 to 2004 and the NIS estimates to cover the period from 2005 to 2011. In both cases, the percentages associated with the distribution of race and Hispanic origin were applied to the adult jail ADP.

BJS did not annually collect data on the age distribution of jail populations. Rather, BJS obtained estimates of the age distribution of jail inmates from periodic surveys of jail inmates, including the SILJ in 2002 and the NIS from 2007 to 2009, which are available on the BJS website. For more information about jail inmates in 2002, see *Profile of Jail Inmates, 2002*, NCJ 201932, BJS web, July 2004.

To estimate the age distribution of the jail inmate population, BJS first obtained an estimate of the number of jail inmates age 17 or younger from the ASJ. According to table 6 in *Jail Inmates at Midyear 2011 - Statistical Table*s (NCJ 237961, BJS web, April 2012) from 2000 through 2011, the annual number of jail inmates age 17 or younger ranged from 5,900 to 7,600 inmates. By applying the annual percentage of jail inmates age 17 or younger to the annual average daily jail inmate population, BJS obtained an estimate of the ADP of jail inmates age 17 or younger.

To estimate the age distribution of adult jail inmates, BJS used data from the SILJ for 2000 to 2006 and the NIS for 2007 to 2011 to estimate the relative distribution of adults by age category for different periods. The age estimates were smoothed to account for gaps in reference years when age estimates were available, specifically for 2003, 2006, 2010, and 2011.

Moving averages

Moving averages were used to smooth short term irregularities and to estimate long term trends. For instance, moving averages were computed to examine data trends for certain causes of death in jails and prisons while smoothing out short-term fluctuations. The data were cut into several 3-year overlapping periods spanning all 11 years of prison data and 12 years of jail data.

The moving averages in this report describe some changes in cause-specific mortality rates over time (e.g., whether the decline in the AIDS-related mortality rate was steady, or whether the increase of suicides in jails was recent). Moving averages were not computed for all causes of death in custody, because the resultant rates would have been unstable and therefore statistically meaningless due to small cell sizes.

Random error and suppression

The DCRP data on deaths in state prisons and local jails are not subject to sampling error. However, mortality data from a complete or near-complete enumeration may be subject to random error. Following the methodology of Brillinger and NCHS, "the number of deaths that actually occurred may be considered as one of a large series of possible results that could have arisen under the same set of circumstances" (NCHS, 2007). The random variation can be large when the number of deaths is small, so caution is warranted when interpreting statistics based on small numbers of deaths. According to NCHS standards, mortality rates based on fewer than 100 deaths per year should be interpreted with caution. For more information on vital rates, see Brillinger, D.R. (1986). *The natural variability of vital rates and associated statistics*. Biometrics 42:693-734. See also *National Vital Statistics Reports. Deaths: Final Data for 2007*, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Retrieved from http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr58/nvsr58_19.pdf.

Continuing to use the NCHS and Brillinger methods, BJS quantified random variation by assuming that the appropriate underlying probability distribution for the number of deaths is a Poisson distribution. This provides for

a computationally simple, as well as reasonable, approach to estimating variances for mortality statistics when the probability of dying is low. BJS calculated variances based on the assumption of a Poisson process. From these variances, BJS calculated relative random error estimates, which are comparable to relative standard error in that the relative random error is the ratio of random error derived from the Poisson variance to the number of deaths. Following NCHS, when the relative random error exceeded 30 percent, BJS flagged estimated mortality rates due to the instability of the rate.

Survey performance issues

Survey administration and modifications to the survey form generated data from 2007 to 2009 that may not be wholly compatible with prior DCRP data. In 2012, BJS identified a previously undetected data error that mischaracterized over 600 illness-related deaths as illness-related deaths missing detailed cause-of-death information, leading to an inflated frequency of prison deaths in reference year 2007 being characterized as all other illnesses while simultaneously depressing frequencies of known illnesses (e.g., heart disease, cancer, or liver disease). The error was identified and resolved, correcting the distributions. In 2008, local jail officials were unable to provide causes of death for 21.4% of jail inmate deaths. During 2009, BJS made modifications to the collection instruments to improve reporting and reduce burden.

- *Item nonresponse in 2008 jail data and unknown cause of death:* An abnormally large number of cases were missing a response for cause of death in the 2008 jail file (n=203; 21.4% of all jail deaths in 2008). This coincided with the final year the U.S. Census Bureau acted as the data collection agent for the DCRP. In prior years of the DCRP jail data collection, an average of 6% of all causes of death were classified as other or unknown. For this report, BJS categorized all of these 203 jail deaths from 2008 as missing data about cause of death.

- *2009 data collection:* Prior to fielding the 2009 DCRP collection, BJS reviewed the data collection instrument and data submission procedures and assessed the communications with DCRP respondents with the goal of reducing the burden on respondents. The survey was modified to facilitate navigation and to encourage online response. The modifications led to delays in implementing data collection. As a result, death reports were not collected in the year the deaths occurred, but were instead collected retrospectively during 2010 for the first time. Data collection for subsequent years resumed on a normal schedule.

APPENDIX TABLE 1

Illness mortality rate per 100,000 local jail inmates, by selected decedent characteristics, 2000–2011

Characteristic	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	79	75	75	72	73	75	71	67	62	63
Sex										
Male	80	75	74	71	72	74	70	66	62	62
Female	76	74	80	77	80	79	77	73	68	67
Race/Hispanic origin[a]										
White	90	86	86	86	87	89	82	82	80	86
Black/African American	88	85	84	82	87	93	89	79	71	69
Hispanic/Latino	55	51	50	44	44	42	41	38	34	31
Other[b]	17 !	12 !	15 !	18 !	20 !	18 !	19	18 !	16 !	12 !
Age										
17 or younger	14 !	9 !	14 !	5 !	14 !	9 !	19 !	14 !	19 !	15 !
18–24	8	8	9	9	9	9	8	7	8	9
25–34	30	29	29	25	24	24	24	22	20	22
35–44	95	91	89	79	80	80	75	66	57	55
45–54	270	249	235	219	212	205	191	176	165	160
55 or older	662	627	600	600	599	606	549	533	514	539
Legal status										
Convicted[c]	59	57	56	54	50	50	46	47	47	48
Unconvicted[d]	92	87	86	83	87	89	85	78	71	72

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to missing data. Estimates are produced using 3-year moving averages centered on the middle year. For example, data for 2010 includes 2009, 2010, and 2011. See *Methodology* for an explanation of moving averages and unreliable rates.

! Interpret with caution; too few cases to provide a reliable rate.

[a]Excludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin unless specified.

[b]Includes American Indian or Alaska Natives, Asian or other Pacific Islanders, and persons identifying two or more races.

[c]Includes inmates who returned on a probation or parole violation. Starting in 2009, forms were modified to identify inmates who were convicted or returned on a probation or parole violation. As with previous years, these cases are counted as convicted. See *Methodology* for more information on changes to the survey.

[d]Includes inmates whose status was marked as other or was unspecified.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2000–2011.

APPENDIX TABLE 2

Heart disease mortality rate per 100,000 local jail inmates, by selected decedent characteristics, 2000–2011

Characteristic	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	33	34	33	31	30	30	28	27	28	30
Sex										
Male	34	34	34	32	31	31	29	27	28	31
Female	27	30	27	24	23	22	24	24	27	28
Race/Hispanic origin[a]										
White	44	43	40	40	40	40	35	35	37	45
Black/African American	35	37	37	34	33	34	36	31	31	32
Hispanic/Latino	14	17	19	17	15	12	12	13	14	12
Other[b]	9	6	5 !	7 !	9 !	9 !	9 !	6 !	5 !	5 !
Age										
17 or younger	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18–24	3	2	2 !	3 !	3 !	3 !	2 !	3 !	3 !	3 !
25–34	10	11	12	11	10	8	8	7	8	9
35–44	37	37	35	31	31	31	31	27	25	26
45–54	117	117	113	97	88	77	73	68	72	79
55 or older	337	339	308	298	280	281	256	244	253	279
Legal status										
Convicted[c]	26	28	27	25	23	22	20	20	22	24
Unconvicted[d]	38	37	37	35	35	34	33	30	31	34

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to missing data. Estimates are produced using 3-year moving averages centered on the middle year. For example, data for 2010 includes 2009, 2010, and 2011. See *Methodology* for an explanation of moving averages and unreliable rates.

! Interpret with caution; too few cases to provide a reliable rate.

[a]Excludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin unless specified.

[b]Includes American Indian or Alaska Natives, Asian or other Pacific Islanders, and persons identifying two or more races.

[c]Includes inmates who returned on a probation or parole violation. Starting in 2009, forms were modified to identify inmates who were convicted or returned on a probation or parole violation. As with previous years, these cases are counted as convicted. See *Methodology* for more information on changes to the survey.

[d]Includes inmates whose status was marked as other or was unspecified.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2000–2011.

APPENDIX TABLE 3

All other illnesses mortality rate per 100,000 local jail inmates, by selected decedent characteristics, 2000–2011

Characteristic	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	46	41	42	41	43	45	43	40	35	33
Sex										
Male	45	41	40	39	41	43	41	39	34	32
Female	48	45	52	53	56	57	54	48	39	39
Race/Hispanic origin[a]										
White	46	43	45	45	47	49	48	47	42	41
Black/African American	53	47	47	48	53	59	53	48	40	37
Hispanic/Latino	41	36	31	27	28	29	30	24	20	19
Other[b]	6 !	6 !	8 !	13 !	11 !	10 !	8 !	11 !	10 !	5 !
Age										
17 or younger	0	0	14 !	0	14 !	0	14 !	14 !	15 !	15 !
18–24	5 !	5 !	6	7	6	6	6	5 !	4 !	5 !
25–34	21	17	17	14	15	15	16	15	13	13
35–44	58	54	54	48	49	48	45	40	33	28
45–54	151	132	122	122	124	128	118	109	93	80
55 or older	320	284	294	300	316	326	293	292	259	264
Legal status										
Convicted[c]	33	29	29	29	28	28	26	27	25	23
Unconvicted[d]	54	49	50	48	52	55	52	48	41	38

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to missing data. Includes other specified illnesses, such as cerebrovascular disease, influenza, cirrhosis, and other non-leading natural causes of death, as well as unspecified illnesses. See *Methodology* for details on illness classifications. Estimates are produced using 3-year moving averages centered on the middle year. For example, data for 2010 includes 2009, 2010, and 2011. See *Methodology* for an explanation of moving averages and unreliable rates.

! Interpret with caution; too few cases to provide a reliable rate.

[a]Excludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin unless specified.

[b]Includes American Indian or Alaska Natives, Asian or other Pacific Islanders, and persons identifying two or more races.

[c]Includes inmates who returned on a probation or parole violation. Starting in 2009, forms were modified to identify inmates who were convicted or returned on a probation or parole violation. As with previous years, these cases are counted as convicted. See *Methodology* for more information on changes to the survey.

[d]Includes inmates whose status was marked as other or was unspecified.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2000–2011.

APPENDIX TABLE 4

Suicide mortality rate per 100,000 local jail inmates, by selected decedent characteristics, 2000–2011

Characteristic	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	48	46	44	41	39	37	34	35	37	42
Sex										
Male	50	48	45	43	41	39	36	37	38	43
Female	32	34	33	28	22	21	19	24	28	32
Race/Hispanic origin[a]										
White	97	94	86	78	71	71	66	71	76	86
Black/African American	16	14	15	16	17	16	15	14	13	14
Hispanic/Latino	30	28	30	30	28	23	20	18	19	22
Other[b]	23 !	23 !	23 !	22 !	20 !	18 !	18 !	20	20	19 !
Age										
17 or younger	86 !	74 !	64 !	56 !	51 !	43 !	38 !	29 !	24 !	20 !
18–24	36	35	33	30	27	25	23	24	23	25
25–34	45	44	42	41	37	34	29	30	35	41
35–44	57	54	54	47	48	47	44	46	46	51
45–54	58	55	51	45	43	45	44	47	50	57
55 or older	74 !	66 !	52 !	61 !	56 !	55	53	54	58	58
Legal status										
Convicted[c]	22	21	18	17	15	15	14	16	18	20
Unconvicted[d]	66	63	60	56	53	50	45	47	49	55

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to missing data. Estimates are produced using 3-year moving averages centered on the middle year. For example, data for 2010 includes 2009, 2010, and 2011. See *Methodology* for an explanation of moving averages and unreliable rates.

! Interpret with caution; too few cases to provide a reliable rate.

[a]Excludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin unless specified.

[b]Includes American Indian or Alaska Natives, Asian or other Pacific Islanders, and persons identifying two or more races.

[c]Includes inmates who returned on a probation or parole violation. Starting in 2009, forms were modified to identify inmates who were convicted or returned on a probation or parole violation. As with previous years, these cases are counted as convicted. See *Methodology* for more information on changes to the survey.

[d]Includes inmates whose status was marked as other or was unspecified.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2000–2011.

APPENDIX TABLE 5

Illness mortality rate per 100,000 state prison inmates, by selected decedent characteristics, 2001–2011

Characteristic	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	222	224	227	222	223	224	227	225	225
Sex									
Male	228	231	233	229	230	231	234	231	232
Female	129	136	143	136	133	135	142	136	131
Race/Hispanic origin[a]									
White	291	297	305	302	306	312	320	319	334
Black/African American	206	209	212	207	206	202	203	199	200
Hispanic/Latino	166	161	150	157	161	174	170	166	135
Other[b]	113	130	133	134	121	135	141	140	89
Age									
17 or younger	12 !	13 !	13 !	13 !	13 !	25 !	13 !	41 !	42 !
18–24	13	12	13	13	11	13	15	16	15
25–34	39	38	38	35	32	29	26	26	25
35–44	156	151	143	128	115	104	97	91	89
45–54	535	518	518	519	513	474	435	387	364
55 or older	1,971	1,979	2,017	2,050	2,184	2,145	2,123	1,799	1,716

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to missing data. Estimates are produced using 3-year moving averages centered on the middle year. For example, data for 2010 includes 2009, 2010, and 2011. See *Methodology* for an explanation of moving averages and unreliable rates.

! Interpret with caution; too few cases to provide a reliable rate.

[a]Excludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin unless specified.

[b]Includes American Indian or Alaska Natives, Asian or other Pacific Islanders, and persons identifying two or more races.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2001–2011.

APPENDIX TABLE 6

Cancer mortality rate per 100,000 state prison inmates, by selected decedent characteristics, 2001–2011

Characteristic	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	60	61	63	62	62	62	66	70	74
Sex									
Male	63	63	65	64	64	65	68	72	76
Female	26	33	33	34	31	31	33	38	47
Race/Hispanic origin[a]									
White	88	87	92	88	92	94	102	106	117
Black/African American	51	53	56	56	55	54	56	59	63
Hispanic/Latino	36	37	33	37	32	33	33	41	37
Other[b]	32 !	34 !	37 !	43	37	42	39	49	29
Age									
17 or younger	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14 !
18–24	2 !	2 !	2 !	1 !	1 !	1 !	2 !	3 !	4 !
25–34	5	5	6	5	5	4	4	4	5
35–44	29	29	29	26	22	20	18	20	20
45–54	142	133	136	137	140	128	124	117	118
55 or older	688	675	700	695	707	688	702	626	626

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to missing data. Estimates are produced using 3-year moving averages centered on the middle year. For example, data for 2010 includes 2009, 2010, and 2011. See *Methodology* for an explanation of moving averages and unreliable rates.

! Interpret with caution; too few cases to provide a reliable rate.

[a]Excludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin unless specified.

[b]Includes American Indian or Alaska Natives, Asian or other Pacific Islanders, and persons identifying two or more races.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2001–2011.

APPENDIX TABLE 7

Heart disease mortality rate per 100,000 state prison inmates, by selected decedent characteristics, 2001–2011

Characteristic	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	65	67	67	67	65	64	63	63	64
Sex									
Male	67	69	69	69	68	66	65	66	67
Female	35	33	34	31	32	32	36	29	29
Race/Hispanic origin[a]									
White	92	95	94	97	92	91	90	90	96
Black/African American	59	61	62	61	62	58	58	58	61
Hispanic/Latino	36	36	33	35	38	43	42	40	31
Other[b]	24 !	32 !	38 !	32 !	31 !	34 !	37	31 !	18 !
Age									
17 or younger	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14 !	14 !
18–24	3 !	3 !	4 !	5 !	4 !	3 !	4 !	4 !	4 !
25–34	11	12	12	12	10	8	8	8	8
35–44	41	41	41	37	33	29	28	29	31
45–54	139	137	134	135	132	120	107	94	90
55 or older	676	666	647	673	697	660	627	525	502

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to missing data. Estimates are produced using 3-year moving averages centered on the middle year. For example, data for 2010 includes 2009, 2010, and 2011. See *Methodology* for an explanation of moving averages and unreliable rates.

! Interpret with caution; too few cases to provide a reliable rate.

[a]Excludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin unless specified.

[b]Includes American Indian or Alaska Natives, Asian or other Pacific Islanders, and persons identifying two or more races.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2001–2011.

APPENDIX TABLE 8

Liver disease mortality rate per 100,000 state prison inmates, by selected decedent characteristics, 2001–2011

Characteristic	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	25	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
Sex									
Male	26	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Female	13 !	13 !	14 !	13 !	12 !	10 !	10 !	10 !	9 !
Race/Hispanic origin[a]									
White	35	34	35	35	35	35	36	37	39
Black/African American	14	15	14	14	14	13	14	13	14
Hispanic/Latino	39	34	32	31	35	35	34	30	24
Other[b]	24 !	27 !	24 !	26 !	26 !	22 !	24 !	18 !	14 !
Age									
17 or younger	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14 !	14 !
18–24	0	0	0	-- !	-- !	-- !	1 !	1 !	1 !
25–34	2 !	2 !	1 !	1 !	1 !	1 !	1 !	1 !	1 !
35–44	20	17	14	12	11	10	10	8	9
45–54	94	86	90	91	89	79	73	63	58
55 or older	128	135	141	145	167	164	164	140	148

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to missing data. Estimates are produced using 3-year moving averages centered on the middle year. For example, data for 2010 includes 2009, 2010, and 2011. See *Methodology* for an explanation of moving averages and unreliable rates.

! Interpret with caution; too few cases to provide a reliable rate.

-- Less than 0.5.

[a]Excludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin unless specified.

[b]Includes American Indian or Alaska Natives, Asian or other Pacific Islanders, and persons identifying two or more races.

Sources: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2001–2011.

APPENDIX TABLE 9

Respiratory disease mortality rate per 100,000 state prison inmates, by selected decedent characteristics, 2001–2011

Characteristic	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	14	15	16	16	16	17	17	17	16
Sex									
Male	14	16	17	16	16	17	17	17	16
Female	9 !	11 !	14 !	16	15	16	14	12 !	10 !
Race/Hispanic origin[a]									
White	20	22	24	23	24	26	26	25	26
Black/African American	12	13	15	15	14	14	13	14	12
Hispanic/Latino	9	9	8	9	9	11	12	13	9
Other[b]	12 !	8 !	6 !	5 !	3 !	4 !	3 !	4 !	3 !
Age									
17 or younger	0	0	0	13 !	13 !	13 !	0	0	0
18–24	2 !	2 !	2 !	3 !	2 !	3 !	2 !	2 !	1 !
25–34	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	2 !
35–44	8	8	9	9	8	7	7	7	6
45–54	26	27	27	27	26	26	24	21	20
55 or older	151	159	175	168	175	175	170	150	130

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to missing data. Estimates are produced using 3-year moving averages centered on the middle year. For example, data for 2010 includes 2009, 2010, and 2011. See *Methodology* for an explanation of moving averages and unreliable rates.

! Interpret with caution; too few cases to provide a reliable rate.

[a]Excludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin unless specified.

[b]Includes American Indian or Alaska Natives, Asian or other Pacific Islanders, and persons identifying two or more races.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2001–2011.

APPENDIX TABLE 10

All other illnesses mortality rate per 100,000 state prison inmates, by selected decedent characteristics, 2001–2011

Characteristic	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	57	58	56	54	56	58	57	51	47
Sex									
Male	58	58	57	55	57	59	58	52	48
Female	45	45	47	42	43	46	49	47	35
Race/Hispanic origin[a]									
White	55	59	60	59	63	66	66	60	57
Black/African American	69	67	64	61	62	62	62	55	50
Hispanic/Latino	46	46	43	44	47	51	49	43	34
Other[b]	21 !	30 !	26 !	28 !	24 !	32 !	37	37	26
Age									
17 or younger	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18–24	6	6	5 !	4 !	4 !	5 !	5 !	6 !	5 !
25–34	18	15	15	13	13	12	11	10	9
35–44	58	55	50	44	42	37	34	27	24
45–54	133	135	130	128	126	121	108	90	78
55 or older	327	346	354	368	435	457	460	358	310

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to missing data. Includes other specified illnesses, such as cerebrovascular disease, influenza, cirrhosis, and other nonleading natural causes of death, as well as unspecified illnesses. See *Methodology* for details on illness classifications. Estimates are produced using 3-year moving averages centered on the middle year. For example, data for 2010 includes 2009, 2010, and 2011. See *Methodology* for an explanation of moving averages and unreliable rates.

! Interpret with caution; too few cases to provide a reliable rate.

[a]Excludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin unless specified.

[b]Includes American Indian or Alaska Natives, Asian or other Pacific Islanders, and persons identifying two or more races.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2001–2011.

APPENDIX TABLE 11

Suicide mortality rate per 100,000 state prison inmates, by selected decedent characteristics, 2001–2011

Characteristic	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	15	15	16	17	17	16	15	15	15
Sex									
Male	15	16	17	17	17	16	16	16	15
Female	11 !	13 !	11 !	12 !	10 !	11 !	10 !	12 !	13 !
Race/Hispanic origin[a]									
White	23	25	26	27	27	25	25	25	25
Black/African American	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	7
Hispanic/Latino	16	16	19	21	21	19	17	18	15
Other[b]	28 !	28 !	28 !	21 !	19 !	21 !	21 !	27 !	20 !
Age									
17 or younger	48 !	25 !	27 !	13 !	25 !	38 !	40 !	41 !	28 !
18–24	13	13	15	15	14	12	13	13	12
25–34	16	17	16	15	16	16	16	15	15
35–44	14	15	16	18	17	15	14	14	16
45–54	14	16	17	19	21	21	18	17	17
55 or older	14 !	16 !	18 !	20 !	20	21	21	22	19

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to missing data. Estimates are produced using 3-year moving averages centered on the middle year. For example, data for 2010 includes 2009, 2010, and 2011. See *Methodology* for an explanation of moving averages and unreliable rates.

! Interpret with caution; too few cases to provide a reliable rate.

[a]Excludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin unless specified.

[b]Includes American Indian or Alaska Natives, Asian or other Pacific Islanders, and persons identifying two or more races.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Deaths in Custody Reporting Program, 2001–2011.

The Bureau of Justice Statistics, located in the Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, collects, analyses, and disseminates statistical information on crime, criminal offenders, victims of crime, and the operation of justice systems at all levels of government. William J. Sabol is acting director.

Margaret E. Noonan and RTI analyzed the data; the report was prepared by Margaret E. Noonan. E. Ann Carson verified the report.

Kim Aspinwall carried out data collection and processing with assistance from Sarah Love, under the supervision of Chris Ellis, RTI International. Scott Ginder provided statistical assistance, and Todd Heinrich provided technical assistance.

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