

Review of Completed Suicides in the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, 1999 to 2004

Raymond F. Patterson, M.D.
Kerry Hughes, M.D.

Objective: The purpose of this extended review is to assist health care managers, clinicians, prison administrators, and custody staff in identifying and responding effectively to prisoners who present a substantial risk of suicide in the foreseeable future. **Methods:** The California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) is the largest state-operated prison system in the country, with a census range of 155,365 to 163,346 prisoners between 1999 and 2004. The authors conducted a review of all 154 suicides that occurred in CDCR during this period and examined several factors related to the suicide, including demographic characteristics of the inmate, health care information, suicide method, custody information, and emergency response. **Results:** The analysis of trends in this six-year review reveals that prisoners who completed suicide were similar to those who took their lives in the community in age distribution and mental health factors. The analysis also found that this group of prisoners who committed suicide had other characteristics or commonalities related specifically to their incarceration. In this review 60% of the suicides were judged to have been foreseeable, preventable, or both. **Conclusions:** Although suicide is not predictable, the terms “foreseeable” and “preventable” are used to indicate cases in which the risk of suicide was elevated or events occurred that should have triggered clinical or custodial reactions that would have reduced the likelihood of completed suicide. This review provides clues to recognize inmates at elevated risk and identifies some of the health care practices and conditions of confinement to consider for provision of an adequate suicide prevention program. (*Psychiatric Services* 59:676–682, 2008)

This review examines prisoner suicides that occurred in the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) from 1999 to 2004. The review was conducted pursuant to *Coleman v. Schwarzenegger*, a federal district court case decided in late 1995 in which the plaintiffs, a certified class of state prison inmates, successfully

challenged the adequacy of mental health services available to them. The litigation culminated in the appointment of a special master and a deputy master to oversee the development and implementation of a constitutionally sound mental health services program in CDCR. These persons were appointed by the court to remedy constitutionally inadequate mental health

care and to promote other constitutional requirements in the program.

CDCR's mental health services delivery system is intended to provide reasonable access to screening, assessment, and treatment for prisoners with serious mental illness. The mental health services delivery system comprises several levels of care, including the correctional clinical case management system (that is, an outpatient program for prisoners within the prison setting), the enhanced outpatient program (which consists of specialized housing units with enhanced mental health treatments), mental health crisis bed units with 24-hour nursing care (that is, an inpatient setting) for suicidal prisoners or prisoners in crisis, and acute and intermediate inpatient care in programs operated by the California Department of Mental Health located within two CDCR facilities and within hospitals run by the California Department of Mental Health that are outside CDCR.

This review is not intended to provide a comprehensive analysis of the mental health services and programs provided by CDCR. Rather, it focuses solely on the suicides that occurred in CDCR during the covered six-year span; on the recorded events before, during, and after each suicide that help facilitate an analysis of the potential suicide risk; and on the clinical and custodial factors relevant to each completed suicide.

Methods

The data on demographic characteristics, health care, and custody presented in this study are based largely

Dr. Patterson is affiliated with the Department of Psychiatry, Howard University College of Medicine, Washington, D.C., and with the Department of Psychiatry, Georgetown University, Washington, D.C. Dr. Hughes is with the Department of Psychiatry, Morehouse School of Medicine, Atlanta, Georgia. Send correspondence to Dr. Patterson at 1904 R St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009 (e-mail: rpattersonmd@earthlink.net).

on comprehensive reviews conducted at both institutional and central-office levels by CDCR mental health, custody, and administrative personnel. The compilation of the data collected originally occurred as part of CDCR's internal process for the review of individual suicides. At the direction of the special master in the *Coleman* case in 1999, two court-appointed psychiatric experts (the authors of subsequent annual installments and this six-year study) collaborated in the generation of the first annual suicide review.

The development of a more effective individual suicide review process became one of the early goals of the authors' annual suicide reviews, and the process was influenced by the National Commission on Correctional Health Care's standards and recommendations (1). Each annual review generated refinements in the compilation and analysis of collected data, which in turn contributed to substantive and procedural improvements in suicide prevention policies and practices. All of this took place in a state correctional system that has a designated capacity of 79,477 beds and an annual population average of 159,893 for the six-year review period, exceeding the rated capacity by approximately 200% (2).

In addition to the suicide review documents prepared by CDCR personnel, the authors also compiled data from prisoners' health and classification records, autopsy reports, and inmate suicide notes (when available). These data were further supplemented by the observations and reports of the mental health experts in the *Coleman* case and monitors at facilities where suicides occurred, as well as by insights and information provided by counsel for plaintiffs in the *Coleman* case.

The sifting of the available demographic data together with the circumstances surrounding each death that were discernible from the attendant records permitted the identification of some shared characteristics that suggested a heightened potential risk of suicide for some categories of prisoners. Similarly, a close reading of the historical clinical and custody documentation surrounding each

completed suicide helped identify some common clinical failures and conditions of confinement that seemed to contribute to the translation of the potential for suicide into reality.

Results

The third leading cause of death in U.S. prisons is suicide, exceeded by natural deaths and deaths from AIDS (3). At least six well-known demographic characteristics of persons who commit suicide are shared by the U.S. general population and the incarcerated subpopulation, including age, gender, ethnicity, drug and alcohol abuse, history of psychiatric treatment, and prior suicide attempts (4,5). For the community, more than 90% of people who die by suicide have a combination of those risk factors, such as male gender and increasing age (4,5). For the incarcerated population these risk factors are similar with the exception of the highest rates of suicide being in the 31 to 40 age range because of fewer numbers of inmates aged 41 and older. The rates for inmates older than 50 are 9%, similar to the 14% rate in the community (4). In prisons, such as the CDCR, younger inmates comprise the majority of inmates, with declines in numbers over time. The percentage of suicide reflects these declining numbers by age but is consistent with prevalence in the community (4,5). From 2000 to 2002 state prisoner suicide rates ranged from 13 to 14 suicides per 100,000 prisoners for every age group over 18 (6). Men are four times more likely than women to commit suicide (7). Non-Hispanic Caucasian males are the highest-risk group (7). The rate of suicide is highest among non-Hispanic Caucasian men, regardless of whether they are inside or outside of correctional facilities (5,7). Family conflict, bereavement, and loss of support are well-known risk factors. First incarceration, which usually takes place in a jail, is a widely known risk factor, as described by Metzner and Hayes (5,8) and others (6,9–11).

In contrast to society at large, where ready access to a handgun is identified as a risk factor and handguns are the most common method of

suicide, hanging was the most frequently employed method of suicide in custody found in this and other studies. This was not surprising in view of the crucial role played by a readily accessible method. In the sample presented here, hanging was employed in 85% of cases. This finding was consistent with the literature on incarcerated populations (5,6,8) and with the Missouri samples of completed suicides in prisons (N=37) described by Daniel and Fleming (11), who found that hanging was the most frequent method of suicide, employed in 81% of cases.

Although the suicide rate in jails dropped more than 50% between 1983 and 2002 in the United States, from 129 per 100,000 down to 47 per 100,000, as described by Mumola (6), jails continue to have a much higher rate of suicide than prisons. Suicide rates in state prisons also dropped, from 34 per 100,000 in 1980 to 16 per 100,000 in 1990, with further decline to 14 per 100,000 by 2004 (5–7,9).

Recently there have been indications that suicide rates among Hispanics and suicide attempts among young African-American men are rising nationwide (6). Regarding the incarcerated population, non-Hispanic Caucasian inmates commit suicide at the highest rate (96 per 100,000), compared with rates of 30 per 100,000 among Hispanics in custody and rates of 16 per 100,000 among African Americans in custody (6). In the sample presented here, the number of Hispanic men who committed suicide approached that of non-Hispanic Caucasians, while the number of African Americans who committed suicide remained low.

The body of literature on suicide risk factors suggests hypotheses—some already codified in standards promulgated by the American Correctional Association and the National Commission on Correctional Health Care (1,12)—that should elicit keen interest among those charged with the care of incarcerated individuals.

The accompanying tables provide graphic representation of the demographic data collected during each of the six years covered in the study.

The number of annual suicides oc-

Table 1

California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation population, suicide rate, and housing and location of suicide

Variable	Population (at end of year)	Total suicides (N=154)	Suicide rate per 100,000	Single-cell housing		Administrative segregation or secure housing unit		Mental health crisis bed unit	
				N	%	N	%	N	%
Year									
1999	160,970	25	15.5	20	80	9	36	2	8
2000	160,855	15	9.3	12	80	8	53	0	—
2001	155,365	30	19.3	25	83	12	40	6	20
2002	158,099	22	13.9	15	68	6	27	1	5
2003	160,722	36	23.1	22	61	20	56	3	8
2004	163,346	26	15.9	22	85	19	73	3	12
Average	159,893	26	16.2	19	73	12	46	3	12

curing during the covered period ranged from a low of 15 in 2000 to a high of 36 in 2003. On the basis of the institutional population of CDCR at the end of each of these respective years, the suicide rate ranged from 9.3 per 100,000 to 23.1 per 100,000. The variability in the annual rate of suicides is tracked for each of the covered years in Table 1.

The wide range of variability illustrates the pitfalls of comparing annual rates of an event with a low base rate event in a small, fluctuating population. Even with large samples, a minimum of five years of data are needed for meaningful analysis because of year-to-year variability and other factors affecting mental health resources (10,11,13).

Table 1 also provides a breakdown of the annual end-of-year overall CDCR population and the annual number of suicides per year in each type of housing unit where prisoners resided at the time of their deaths. Three different types of housing units were examined: single cell, administrative segregation or secure housing, or mental health crisis bed. Single-cell units are defined as one inmate per cell and can be for the general population or for inmates with specialized needs. Administrative segregation and secure housing units can have one or two persons in a cell. Administrative segregation consists of housing units where inmates are generally locked in their cells 23 hours per day, for days to months at a time, and secure housing units are a “super maximum” security setting where inmates are typically locked in their

cells for 23 hours per day for one to many years. Mental health crisis bed units or outpatient housing units have one person in a cell and have nursing and clinical staff on the units 24 hours per day. The breakdown of suicides occurring in single-cell housing in administrative segregation or secure housing units and in the general population (that is, nonspecialized housing units) is also included in Table 1. The data indicate that 73% of all suicides were completed in single cells, while 46% of completed suicides occurred in single cells in administrative segregation or secure housing units and 12% occurred in mental health crisis beds.

These findings regarding the importance of environmental stressors unique to prison conditions, such as isolation, punitive sanctions, severely restricted living conditions, and acquisition of new charges or imposition of an unexpected sentence were consistent with previous reports (11,14,15). We found that the conditions of deprivation in locked units and higher-security housing were a common stressor shared by many of the prisoners who committed suicide. Liebling (16) found that recent punishment, segregation, long or unexpected sentences, and high levels of reported distress, including symptoms of depression and anxiety, were reported by a sample of men who attempted suicide. In Liebling’s (16) sample of 50 cases, 24% had recently experienced punishment or were in segregation and 22% had recently received a long or an unexpected sentence.

Among the 154 prisoners who committed suicide during the six-year period, 149 (97%) were male, and four (3%) were female. Sixty-two (40%) were Caucasian, 55 (36%) were Hispanic, 25 (16%) were African American, four (3%) were Asian, and eight (5%) were of another race or ethnicity. Seventy-three (47%) of the prisoners who completed suicide were aged 31–40 years, 42 (27%) were 18–30 years, 24 (16%) were 41–50 years, 14 (9%) were older than 50 years, and one (1%) was younger than 18 years.

The methods utilized by prisoners who completed suicide included hanging (N=131, or 85%), lacerations or exsanguinations (N=9, or 6%), overdose (N=5, or 3%), and other (N=9, or 6%).

Among prisoners who completed suicide during the six-year period, 73% had a history of mental health treatment, and 62% had a history of suicidal behavior or statements. The breakdown of these numbers for each year is provided in Table 2.

Among the 154 suicides completed during the covered period, 87 (56%) involved prisoners on the mental health caseload. Table 3 provides the breakdown. One caveat: prisoners housed in a mental health crisis bed unit or a Department of Mental Health inpatient program may have been at any level of care before their placement in those beds, including “none.” The level of mental health care for the 87 prisoners included in the CDCR mental health caseload at the time of their suicides was as follows: five (3%) were at the Department of Mental Health inpatient

(hospital) level of care; two (1%) were at a crisis level of CDCR care (in a mental health crisis bed unit, outpatient housing unit, or transitional care unit); 27 (18%) were in the enhanced outpatient program; and 53 (34%) were in the correctional clinical case management system program.

These findings are consistent with Daniel and Fleming's ten-year review (11) of prison suicides in Missouri. These findings point to the need for thorough suicide risk assessment of prisoners who appear to be relatively high functioning or who are found not to be in need of ongoing mental health treatment. In the group of suicides presented here, 59 (38%) were not in need of mental health treatment (as determined by the CDCR clinical treatment staff), a percentage that was higher than Daniel and Fleming's finding that nearly 30% of the prisoners who committed suicide over a ten-year period in Missouri presented with no mental health problems (11). For eight (5%) inmates, mental health treatment status was unknown because of missing data. In our California sample, like the Missouri sample, the prevalence of prior treatment was higher than current need for treatment. Both findings reflect a well-known indicator of elevated suicide risk in society at large—that is, history of psychiatric treatment. A total of 112 of 154 (73%) of the persons who committed suicide in our sample had a history of psychiatric

Table 2

Mental health history of persons who committed suicide in the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Variable	Total suicides (N=154)	Mental health case-load at time of death		Previous mental health treatment		Previous suicidal activity	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
Year							
1999	25	16	64	18	72	17	68
2000	15	8	53	11	73	11	73
2001	30	16	53	22	73	19	63
2002	22	10	45	14	64	12	55
2003	36	23	64	27	75	18	50
2004	26	13	50	20	77	15	58
Average	26	14	54	19	73	15	58

treatment; however, 101 of the 112 (90%) had axis I diagnoses. Seventy-three percent of the total Missouri sample had been diagnosed as having an axis I disorder at some point in the past, and 66% of our total sample had a diagnosis of an axis I disorder at some point in the past (11).

Also reviewed were emergency responses to inmates who were unresponsive when they were discovered and who subsequently were determined to have committed suicide. The reviews focused on the timely initiation and continuation of cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) by first responders. Policy requires that CPR be initiated and continued with very few exceptions, exceptions such as the presence of rigor mortis, lividity, or obvious trauma, such as severe head injury or decapitation. For the

six-year review period, CPR was performed in a timely and appropriate manner on 107 inmates who committed suicide (69%), CPR was not performed in a timely and appropriate manner on 42 inmates (27%), and it could not be determined on the basis of the available documentation whether CPR was performed in a timely or appropriate manner on five inmates (3%). These results are presented by year in Table 4.

Sixty percent of all the suicides covered in this six-year period were either foreseeable or preventable, and some were both. The term "foreseeable" refers to cases in which already known and reasonably available information about an inmate indicates the presence of a substantial or high risk of suicide that requires responsive clinical, custody, or administrative in-

Table 3

Level of care received by persons who committed suicide in the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Variable	Total suicides	Correctional clinical case management system		Enhanced outpatient program		Mental health crisis bed, outpatient housing unit, transitional care unit		Department of Mental Health		None		Unknown ^a	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Year													
1999	25	10	40	6	24	0	—	0	—	8	32	1	4
2000	15	4	27	3	20	0	—	1	7	0	—	7	47
2001	30	7	23	6	20	0	—	3	10	14	47	0	—
2002	22	9	41	0	—	0	—	1	5	12	55	0	—
2003	36	16	44	6	17	2	6	0	—	12	33	0	—
2004	26	7	27	6	23	0	—	0	—	13	50	0	—
Total	154	53	34	27	18	2	1	5	3	59	38	8	5

^a Unknown because of missing data.

Table 4

Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) performed on persons who committed suicide in the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Variable	Total suicides	CPR performed		CPR not performed		Unknown	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
Year							
1999	25	15	60	8	32	2	8
2000	15	11	73	4	27	0	—
2001	30	20	67	9	30	1	3
2002	22	16	73	6	27	0	—
2003	36	29	81	5	14	2	6
2004	26	16	62	10	38	0	—
Total	154	107	69	42	27	5	3

interventions to prevent self-harm. The term foreseeable is not to imply “predictable,” because suicide is not predictable, but rather to refer to the presence of an elevated risk to substantial or high risk, which requires appropriate clinical or custodial intervention or monitoring.

The term “preventable” applies to situations where if some additional information had been gathered or some additional interventions had been undertaken, usually as required in existing policies and procedures, the likelihood of a completed suicide might have been substantially reduced. The concept includes, but is not limited to, situations where inmates report self-injurious behaviors or threats but do not receive appropriate evaluation or treatment, are not transferred to a more clinically appropriate or safe environment, or fail to receive appropriate lifesaving procedures, such as timely CPR.

Table 5 shows the breakdown of foreseeable and preventable suicides by year. Major contributing factors in foreseeable or preventable deaths included inadequate clinical assessments, inappropriate interventions, incomplete referrals, missed appointments and appointments that were not rescheduled, unsupported diagnoses, failure to review records, assignments to inappropriate levels of mental health care, failure to provide protective housing, and the provision of inadequate or untimely resuscitation efforts. In numerous cases, multiple such factors contributed to the outcome.

Discussion

During the period covered by this review, both the scope and quality of CDCR’s review process improved significantly. In 1999 psychological autopsies were rarely included in reviews, and many of the psychological

autopsies were conducted by personnel who were clinically involved directly or indirectly with the specific inmate who committed suicide. By 2004 clinicians not involved in specific inmates’ care and treatment had performed psychological autopsies for all inmates who had committed suicide. In 1999 the special master’s reports recommended improvements in the review process that included clarification of the duties of local reviewers, mandated time frames for completion of reviews, and the development of corrective action plans. Subsequent procedural recommendations focused on specific timelines for the preparation of responsive corrective action plans by institutions.

The review process did not focus solely on procedural elements. From the beginning of the study period the annual review helped prompt substantive changes and improvements in suicide prevention policy and practices, including, for example, requirements for increased clinical monitoring of prisoners in high-security units, both for those who were and for those who were not on the mental health caseload; the development of clinical and custody follow-up monitoring regimens for suicidal prisoners discharged from mental health crisis beds and their alternatives; the effective provision of group therapy for prisoners on the mental health caseload in administrative segregation units; the development of routinely administered suicide risk assessments; efforts to keep suicidal prisoners out of cells with heating, ventilating, and air conditioning vents with large-mesh screens to facilitate hanging; a ban on the substitution of video monitoring for the personal observation of prisoners on suicide watch; and the development and implementation of improved CPR policies and practices.

The suicides by four female inmates and the sharp rise in the number of suicides in locked units, particularly administrative segregation, led to greater attention to both areas. Failure to use a suicide risk assessment instrument as required by departmental policy was a factor in the female suicides, and corrective measures were taken. The rising rate of

Table 5

Foreseeable or preventable suicides in the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Variable	Total suicides	Foreseeable or preventable		Not foreseeable or preventable		Unable to determine	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
Year							
1999	25	8	32	6	24	11	44
2000	15	11	73	3	20	1	7
2001	30	14	47	13	43	3	10
2002	22	10	45	12	55	0	—
2003	36	29	81	7	19	0	—
2004	26	21	81	5	19	0	—
Total	154	93	60	46	30	15	10

suicide in administrative segregation initiated a two-year effort to analyze the causes and prescribe remedies. The latter have included, among other initiatives, custody monitoring of new arrivals at 30-minute intervals, preplacement mental health screenings, better tracking of history of suicidal behavior, easing of property restrictions for protective custody prisoners, and improved physical safety in cells for newly arrived prisoners. Several of these remedies were based upon data indicating that suicides occurred most often within three weeks of a prisoner's placement in an administrative segregation unit. In the California cases, 39 of 74 (53%) of the suicides that occurred in administrative segregation or secure housing units occurred within three weeks of placement. Individuals housed in administrative segregation and secure housing units are more isolated than those in the general prison population, and these housing changes may represent a very different and stressful environment for inmates as they are placed in these environments because they incurred charges or for safety and protective custody reasons (typically these environments involve 23 hours per day in cell confinement with some exceptions for out-of-cell time for yard activities and showers).

Conclusions

Over the six years of the study, the suicide review process has identified characteristics that ought to draw the attention of staff to certain categories of prisoners, including the following:

- ' Prisoners with a history of serious mental illness
- ' Prisoners with a history of suicide attempts
- ' Prisoners housed in a single cell, particularly in administrative segregation or a secure housing unit
- ' Prisoners expressing safety concerns with associated anxiety and agitation
- ' Prisoners with serious medical concerns
- ' Prisoners with both severe personality disorders and coexisting mental illness
- ' Prisoners whose legal status has undergone significant change—for

example, individuals returning from court after denial of appeals and those receiving third-strike determinations or other additions to their sentences

' Caucasian prisoners, although the number of suicides among Hispanic prisoners increased rapidly during the six-year period.

The above categories may help identify prisoners who might warrant focused attention. CDCR's experience with completed suicides over the study period highlights both clinical practices and physical conditions that ought to be addressed, including the following:

- ' The failure of clinical staff to refer potentially suicidal prisoners to programs with more intensive monitoring and care
- ' The provision of prompt and adequate access to higher levels of monitoring and care to prisoners identified as potentially suicidal
- ' The elimination of physical safety deficiencies in cells and other housing for prisoners most at risk of suicide—for example, large mesh vents or other protuberances regularly used for hanging
- ' The lack of adequate confidential interviewing space in most high-custody housing units, which inhibits the ability and willingness of potentially suicidal prisoners to communicate effectively with clinicians about their risk of suicide
- ' Clinicians' failure to review fully and carefully available documentation, such as health and classification records, for indices of prior suicidal activity or ideation
- ' The timely completion of all of the documentation associated with the institutional or departmental elements of the suicide review process, including the documentation of implemented remedies and adverse personnel actions.

This review suggests the following recommendations and considerations for correctional administrative, clinical, and custody staff members to assist in their efforts to establish and manage an effective suicide prevention program:

- ' The development and timely im-

plementation of effective policies and procedures

' Training and supervision of all staff regarding adherence to policies and procedures

' Development and implementation of a systematic quality management process with review of all completed suicides

' Use of screening criteria, clinical rounds, and timely access to care for inmates in isolated conditions of confinement, especially administrative segregation

' Access and timely transfers to higher levels of care when indicated

' Provision of a timely and complete emergency response system, including CPR, first aid, and transfer to medical units or facilities

' Consideration of the impact of overcrowding and staffing deficiencies.

Prisons and prison life create enormous stress, even for individuals who are mentally healthy. The strain for offenders with mental illness, who are often both fragile and intensely vulnerable, sometimes exceeds their ability to cope. One surpassingly critical purpose of mental health services in prisons is to help identify such individuals for intervention and provide the monitoring, treatment, and physical safety needed for their survival. This review attempts to provide some clues about recognizing prisoners most at risk of suicide and to identify some of the failed practices and inadequate conditions that often combine to prevent the provision of adequate protection and treatment. This review identifies several risk factors, as well as necessary administrative, clinical, and custody staff involvements and responsibilities for an effective suicide prevention program.

Acknowledgments and disclosures

The authors thank J. Michael Keating, Jr., J.D., special master appointed through *Coleman v. Schwarzenegger*, Matthew A. Lopes, Jr., J.D., deputy special master appointed through *Coleman v. Schwarzenegger*, and the other team experts and monitors also appointed through the case. The authors also thank the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation and plaintiffs counsel for their diligence and assistance.

The authors report no competing interests.

References

- Standards for Health Services in Prisons, 5th ed. Chicago, National Commission on Correctional Health Care, 2003
- California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR), 2007. Available at www.CDCR.ca.gov
- Metzner JL: Class action litigation in correctional psychiatry. *Journal of the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law* 30:19–29, 2002
- Moscicki EK: Epidemiology of completed and attempted suicide: toward a framework for prevention. *Clinical Neuroscience Research* 1:310–323, 2001
- Metzner JL, Hayes LM: Suicide prevention in jails and prisons, in *Textbook of Suicide Assessment and Management*. Edited by Simon RI, Hales RE. Arlington, Va, American Psychiatric Publishing, 2006
- Mumola CJ: Suicide and Homicide in State Prisons and Local Jails: Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report. Washington, DC, US Department of Justice, Aug 2005
- Web-Based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System (WISQARS). Atlanta, Ga, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, 2006. Available at www.cdc.gov/ncipc/wisqars
- Hayes LM: National study of jail suicides: seven years later. *Psychiatric Quarterly* 60: 7–29, 1989
- Hayes LM: Prison suicide: an overview and guide to prevention. *Prison Journal* 75: 431–456, 1995
- Hayes LM: National and state standards for prison suicide prevention: a report card. *Journal of Correctional Health Care* 3:5–38, 1996
- Daniel AE, Fleming BA: Suicides in a state correctional system, 1992–2002: a review. *Journal of Correctional Health Care* 12:24–35, 2006
- Standards for Adult Correctional Facilities, 4th ed. Lanham, Md, American Correctional Association, 2003
- White TW, Schimmel DJ, Frickey R: A comprehensive analysis of suicide in federal prisons: a fifteen-year review. *Journal of Correctional Health Care* 9:321–343, 2002
- Liebling A: Vulnerability and prison suicide. *British Journal of Criminology* 36: 173–187, 1995
- Way BB, Sawyer DA, Barboza S, et al: Inmate suicide and time spent in special disciplinary housing in New York State prison. *Psychiatric Services* 58:558–560, 2007
- Liebling A: Prison suicide and prisoner coping. *Crime and Justice* 26:283–359, 1999

Submissions for Datapoints Column Invited

Submissions to the journal's Datapoints column are invited. Datapoints encourages the rapid dissemination of relevant and timely findings related to clinical and policy issues in psychiatry. National data are preferred. Areas of interest include diagnosis and practice patterns, treatment modalities, treatment sites, patient characteristics, and payment sources. The analyses should be straightforward, so that the figure or figures tell the story. The text should follow the standard research format to include a brief introduction, description of the methods and data set, description of the results, and comments on the implications or meanings of the findings.

Datapoints columns, which have a one-page format, are typically 350 to 400 words of text with one or two figures. The maximum total word count—including the title, author names, affiliations, references, and acknowledgments—is 500. Because of space constraints, submissions with multiple authors are discouraged; submissions with more than four authors should include justification for additional authors.

Inquiries or submissions should be directed to column editors Amy M. Kilbourne, Ph.D., M.P.H. (amy.kilbourne@va.gov), or Tami L. Mark, Ph.D. (tami.mark@thomson.com).