



Capital Punishment, 2012 – Statistical Tables

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At yearend 2012, 35 states and the Federal Bureau of Prisons held 3,033 inmates under sentence of death, which was 32 fewer than at yearend 2011 (**figure 1**). This represents the twelfth consecutive year in which the number of inmates under sentence of death decreased.

Four states (California, Florida, Texas, and Pennsylvania) held more than half of all inmates on death row on December 31, 2012. The Federal Bureau of Prisons held 56 inmates under sentence of death at yearend 2012.

Of prisoners under sentence of death at yearend 2012, 56% were white and 42% were black. The 384 Hispanic inmates under sentence of death accounted for 14% of inmates with a known ethnicity. Ninety-eight percent of inmates under sentence of death were male, and 2% were female. The race and sex of inmates under sentence of death has remained relatively unchanged since 2000.

Among inmates for whom legal status at the time of the capital offense was available, 40% had an active criminal justice status. About 4 in 10 of these inmates were on parole, and nearly 3 in 10 were on probation. The remaining inmates had charges pending, were incarcerated, had escaped from incarceration, or had some other criminal justice status.

Criminal history patterns of death row inmates differed by race and Hispanic origin. More black inmates had a prior felony conviction (73%), compared to Hispanic (64%) or white (63%) inmates. Similar percentages of white (9%), black (9%), and Hispanic (6%) inmates had a prior homicide conviction. A slightly higher percentage of Hispanic (32%) and black (30%) inmates were on probation or parole at the time of their capital offense, compared to 24% of white inmates.

FIGURE 1
Status of the death penalty, December 31, 2012

Executions during 2012	Number of prisoners under sentence of death on 12/31/2012	Jurisdictions with no death penalty on 12/31/2012		
Texas	15	California	712	Alaska
Mississippi	6	Florida	403	District of Columbia
Oklahoma	6	Texas	290	Hawaii
Arizona	6	Pennsylvania	200	Illinois
Ohio	3	Alabama	191	Iowa
Florida	3	North Carolina	152	Maine
South Dakota	2	Ohio	139	Massachusetts
Delaware	1	Arizona	125	Michigan
Idaho	1	Georgia	95	Minnesota
		Louisiana	85	New Jersey
		Tennessee	83	North Dakota
		Nevada	81	Rhode Island
		Federal Bureau of Prisons	56	Vermont
		Oklahoma	55	West Virginia
		South Carolina	50	Wisconsin
		20 other jurisdictions*	316	
Total	43	Total	3,033	

*New Mexico repealed the death penalty for offenses committed on or after July 1, 2009, and Connecticut repealed the death penalty for offenses committed on or after April 25, 2012. As of December 31, 2012, 2 men in New Mexico and 10 men in Connecticut were under previously imposed death sentences.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program (NPS-8), 2012.

In 2012, 19 states and the Federal Bureau of Prisons reported that 79 inmates were received under sentence of death. Admissions in Florida (20), California (13), Texas (9), and Pennsylvania (6) accounted for 61% of those sentenced to death in 2012.

Twenty states and the Federal Bureau of Prisons removed 111 inmates from under sentence of death: 43 were executed, 17 died by means other than execution, and 51 were removed as a result of commutations or courts overturning sentences or convictions. Removals in Texas (17) and Florida (10) accounted for a quarter of all inmates removed from under sentence of death in 2012.

Nine states executed 43 inmates in 2012. The inmates executed in 2012 had been under sentence of death an average of 15 years and 10 months, which was 8 months less than those executed in 2011.

Among the 36 jurisdictions with prisoners under sentence of death at yearend 2012, 5 jurisdictions had more inmates than at yearend 2011, 13 had fewer inmates, and 18 had the same number. Florida showed the largest increase (up 10 inmates). Oklahoma and Texas (down 8 each), followed by Mississippi (down 7), North Carolina (down 6), and Arizona (down 5) had the largest decreases.

The U.S. Supreme Court reinstated the death penalty in 1976 (see *Gregg v. Georgia*, 427 U.S. 153 (1976) and its companion cases). From 1976 to 2000, the number of inmates under sentence of death in the U.S. steadily increased until it

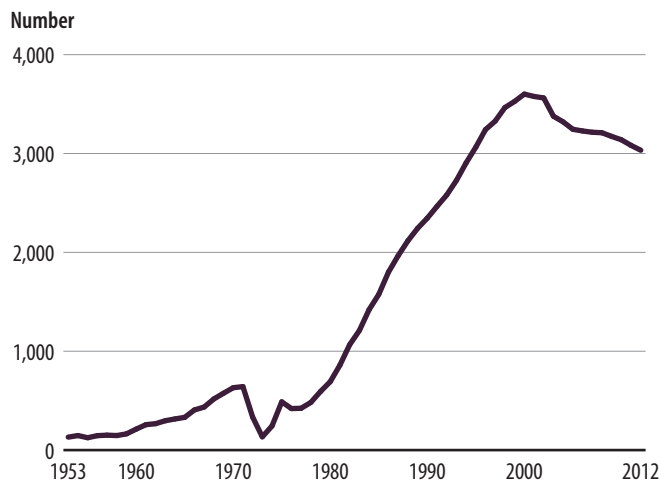
peaked at 3,601 inmates on December 31, 2000 (**figure 2**). In 2001, the number of inmates removed from under sentence of death was higher than the number admitted for the first time since 1976 (**figure 3**). The number of annual removals of those under sentence of death exceeded the number of admissions every year since 2001. The 79 inmates received under sentence of death in 2012 represent a 5% decrease from the 83 inmates received in 2011. The number of inmates received in 2012 was the smallest number of admissions to death row since 1973 when 44 persons were admitted.

Of the 8,032 people under sentence of death between 1977 and 2012, 16% had been executed, 6% died by causes other than execution, and 40% received other dispositions.¹ The federal government began collecting annual execution statistics in 1930. Between 1930 and 2012, a total of 5,179 inmates were executed under civil authority (**figure 4**).² After the Supreme Court reinstated death penalty statutes in 1976, 35 states and the federal government executed 1,320 inmates.

¹Following the U.S. Supreme Court's 1976 approval of revised statutes in some states (*Gregg v. Georgia*), executions of inmates resumed in 1977.

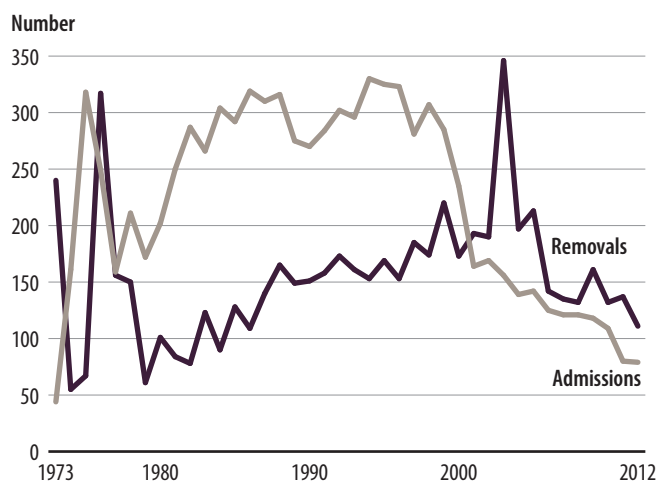
²Military authorities carried out an additional 160 executions between 1930 and 1961, which are not included in this report.

FIGURE 2
Number of persons under sentence of death, 1953–2012



Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program (NPS-8), 2012.

FIGURE 3
Admissions to and removals from a sentence of death, 1973–2012



Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program (NPS-8), 2012.

One state repealed its death penalty statute in 2012, one state had a portion of its statute declared unconstitutional, and one state revised its capital statute

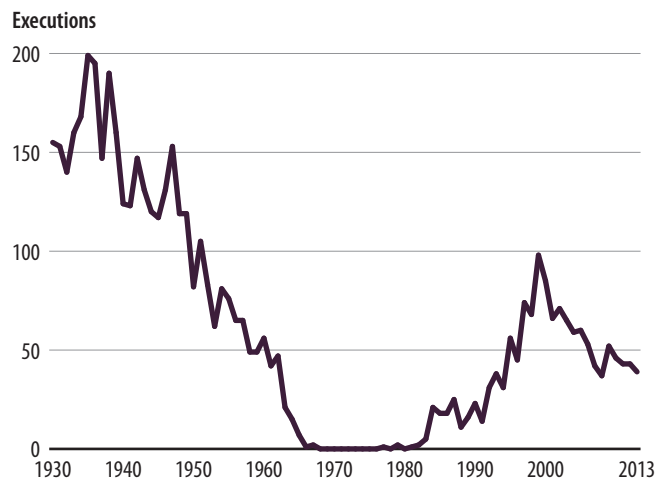
As of December 31, 2012, 36 states and the federal government authorized the death penalty (table 1). Although New Mexico repealed the death penalty in 2009 (Laws 2009, ch. 11 § 5), the repeal was not retroactive, and offenders charged with a capital offense committed prior to the repeal may be eligible for a death sentence. As of December 31, 2012, New Mexico held two men under previously imposed death sentences, and one person was awaiting sentencing with the state seeking the death penalty.

In 2012, the Connecticut legislature repealed the death penalty (Public Act No. 12-5), effective for only those capital offenses committed on or after April 25, 2012. Since the repeal was prospective, 10 men remained under sentence of death as of December 31, 2012.

The Arkansas Supreme Court overturned a portion of the state's capital criminal procedure on June 22, 2012. The decision in *Hobbs v. Jones* (2012 Ark. 293) found that the Method of Execution Act of 2009 (Ark. Code Ann. § 5-4-617 (Supp. 2011)) violated the separation of powers doctrine in Article 4 of the Arkansas Constitution because the legislature granted the executive branch sole discretion in selecting the method of administering the drugs for lethal injections.

During 2012, Delaware revised its statutory provisions relating to the death penalty. The legislature added home invasion as a class B felony offense to the statute (11 Del. Code Ann. § 826A) and amended the aggravating factors for which a death penalty may be imposed to include murder committed in the course of a home invasion (11 Del. Code Ann. § 4209(e)(1)), effective June 1, 2012.

FIGURE 4
Number of persons executed in the United States, 1930–2012



Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program (NPS-8), 2012.

Lethal injection was authorized by all states with capital statutes

As of December 31, 2012, all 36 states with death penalty statutes authorized lethal injection as a method of execution (table 2).

In addition to lethal injection, 15 states authorized an alternative method of execution; 8 states authorized electrocution; 3 states, lethal gas; 3 states, hanging; and 2 states, firing squad.

In states that authorized multiple methods of execution, the condemned prisoner generally selects the method. Five of the 15 states (Arizona, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Utah) stipulated which method must be used depending on either the date of the offense or sentencing. One state

Executions in 2013

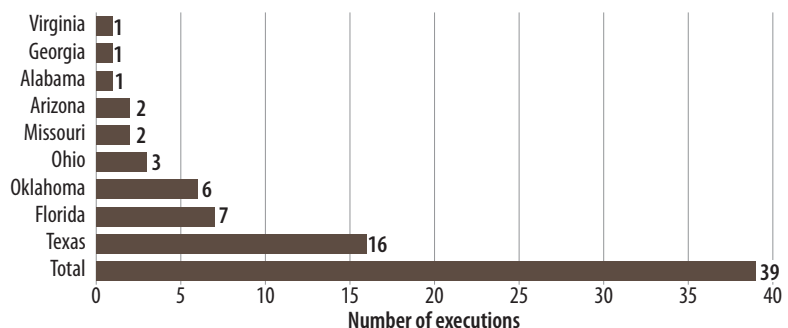
In 2013, 9 states executed 39 inmates, which was four fewer than the number executed in 2012.

Three states accounted for nearly three-quarters of the executions carried out during this period: Texas executed 16 inmates, Florida executed 7 inmates, and Oklahoma executed 6 inmates.

Of the 39 executions carried out in 2013, 38 were by lethal injection. One inmate in Virginia was executed by electrocution.

A woman was executed in 2013 in Texas.

FIGURE 5
Advance count of executions, January 1, 2013–December 31, 2013



Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program (NPS-8), 2012.

(New Hampshire) authorized hanging only if lethal injection could not be given. Four states authorized alternative methods if lethal injection is ruled to be unconstitutional: Delaware authorized hanging, Oklahoma authorized electrocution or firing squad, Utah authorized firing squad, and Wyoming authorized lethal gas.

The method of execution of federal prisoners is lethal injection, pursuant to 28 CFR, Part 26. For offenses prosecuted under the federal Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, the method used is that of the state in which the conviction took place (18 U.S.C. 3596).

Methodology

Capital punishment information is collected annually as part of the National Prisoner Statistics program (NPS-8). This data series is collected in two parts: data on persons under sentence of death are obtained from the department of corrections in each jurisdiction currently authorizing capital punishment, and the status of death penalty statutes is obtained from the Office of the Attorney General in each of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the federal government. Data collection forms are available on the BJS website at www.bjs.gov.

NPS-8 covers all persons under sentence of death at any time during the year who were held in a state or federal nonmilitary correctional facility. This includes capital offenders transferred from prison to mental hospitals and those who may have escaped from custody. It excludes persons whose death sentences have been overturned by the court, regardless of their current incarceration status.

The statistics included in this report may differ from data collected by other organizations for various reasons: (1) NPS-8 adds inmates to the population under sentence of death not at sentencing, but at the time they are admitted to a state or federal correctional facility; (2) if inmates entered prison under a death sentence or were reported as being relieved of a death sentence in one year but the court had acted in the previous year, the counts are adjusted to reflect the dates of court decisions (see note on table 4 for the affected jurisdictions); and (3) NPS counts are always for the last day of the calendar year and will differ from counts for more recent periods.

All data in this report have been reviewed for accuracy by the data providers in each jurisdiction prior to publication.

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TABLE 1
Capital offenses, by state, 2012

State	Offense	State	Offense
Alabama	Intentional murder with 18 aggravating factors (Ala. Stat. Ann. 13A-5-40(a)(1)-(18)).	Nebraska	First-degree murder with a finding of one or more statutory aggravating circumstance.
Arizona	First-degree murder, including premeditated murder and felony murder, accompanied by at least 1 of 14 aggravating factors (A.R.S. § 13-703(F)).	Nevada	First-degree murder with at least 1 of 15 aggravating circumstances (NRS 200.030, 200.033, 200.035).
Arkansas	Capital murder (Ark. Code Ann. § 5-10-101) with a finding of at least 1 of 10 aggravating circumstances; treason (Ark. Code Ann. § 5-51-201).	New Hampshire	Murder committed in the course of rape, kidnapping, drug crimes, or burglary; killing of a police officer, judge, or prosecutor; murder for hire; murder by an inmate while serving a sentence of life without parole (RSA 630:1, RSA 630:5).
California	First-degree murder with special circumstances; sabotage; train wrecking causing death; treason; perjury in a capital case causing execution of an innocent person; fatal assault by a prisoner serving a life sentence.	New Mexico ^b	First-degree murder with at least 1 of 7 aggravating factors (NMSA 1978 § 31-20A-5).
Colorado	First-degree murder with at least 1 of 17 aggravating factors; first-degree kidnapping resulting in death; treason.	New York ^c	First-degree murder with 1 of 13 aggravating factors (NY Penal Law §125.27).
Connecticut ^a	Capital felony with 8 forms of aggravated homicide (C.G.S. § 53a-54b).	North Carolina	First-degree murder (NCGS §14-17) with the finding of at least 1 of 11 statutory aggravating circumstances (NCGS § 15A-2000)
Delaware	First-degree murder (11 Del. C. § 636) with at least 1 statutory aggravating circumstance (11 Del. C. § 4209).	Ohio	Aggravated murder with at least 1 of 10 aggravating circumstances (O.R.C. secs. 2903.01, 2929.02, and 2929.04).
Florida	First-degree murder; felony murder; capital drug trafficking; capital sexual battery.	Oklahoma	First-degree murder in conjunction with a finding of at least 1 of 8 statutorily-defined aggravating circumstances.
Georgia	Murder with aggravating circumstances; kidnapping with bodily injury or ransom when the victim dies; aircraft hijacking; treason.	Oregon	Aggravated murder (ORS 163.095).
Idaho	First-degree murder with aggravating factors; first-degree kidnapping; perjury resulting in the execution of an innocent person.	Pennsylvania	First-degree murder with 18 aggravating circumstances.
Indiana	Murder with 16 aggravating circumstances (IC 35-50-2-9).	South Carolina	Murder with at least 1 of 12 aggravating circumstances (§ 16-3-20(C)(a)).
Kansas	Capital murder (KSA 21-5401) with 8 aggravating circumstances (KSA 21-6617, KSA 21-6624).	South Dakota	First-degree murder with 1 of 10 aggravating circumstances.
Kentucky	Capital murder with the presence of at least one statutory aggravating circumstance; capital kidnapping (KRS 532.025).	Tennessee	First-degree murder (Tenn. Code Ann. § 39-13-202) with 1 of 16 aggravating circumstances (Tenn. Code Ann. § 39-13-204).
Louisiana	First-degree murder; treason (La. R.S. 14:30 and 14:113).	Texas	Criminal homicide with 1 of 9 aggravating circumstances (Tex. Penal Code § 19.03).
Maryland	First-degree murder, either premeditated or during the commission of a felony, provided that certain death eligibility requirements are satisfied.	Utah	Aggravated murder (76-5-202, Utah Code Annotated).
Mississippi	Capital murder (Miss. Code Ann. § 97-3-19(2)); aircraft piracy (Miss. Code Ann. § 97-25-55(1)).	Virginia	First-degree murder with 1 of 15 aggravating circumstances (VA Code § 18.2-31).
Missouri	First-degree murder (565.020 RSMO 2000).	Washington	Aggravated first-degree murder.
Montana	Capital murder with 1 of 9 aggravating circumstances (Mont. Code Ann. § 46-18-303); aggravated kidnapping; felony murder; capital sexual intercourse without consent (Mont. Code Ann. § 45-5-503).	Wyoming	First-degree murder; murder during the commission of sexual assault, sexual abuse of a minor, arson, robbery, burglary, escape, resisting arrest, kidnapping, or abuse of a minor under 16 (W.S.A. § 6-2-101(a)).

^aConnecticut enacted a prospective repeal of its capital statute as of April 25, 2012. Offenders who committed capital offenses prior to that date are eligible for the death penalty.

^bNew Mexico enacted a prospective repeal of its capital statute as of July 1, 2009. Offenders who committed capital offenses prior to that date are eligible for the death penalty.

^cThe New York Court of Appeals has held that a portion of New York's death penalty sentencing statute (CPL 400.27) was unconstitutional (*People v. Taylor*, 9 N.Y.3d 129 (2007)). No legislative action has been taken to amend the statute. As a result, capital cases are no longer pursued in New York.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program (NPS-8), 2012.

TABLE 2
Method of execution, by state, 2012

Jurisdiction	Lethal injection	Electrocution	Lethal gas	Hanging	Firing squad
Total	36	8	3	3	2
Alabama	■	■			
Arizona ^a	■		■		
Arkansas ^b	■	■			
California	■				
Colorado	■				
Connecticut ^c	■				
Delaware ^d	■			■	
Florida	■	■			
Georgia	■				
Idaho	■				
Indiana	■				
Kansas	■				
Kentucky ^e	■	■			
Louisiana	■				
Maryland	■				
Mississippi	■				
Missouri	■		■		
Montana	■				
Nebraska	■				
Nevada	■				
New Hampshire ^f	■			■	
New Mexico ^g	■				
New York	■				
North Carolina	■				
Ohio	■				
Oklahoma ^h	■	■			■
Oregon	■				
Pennsylvania	■				
South Carolina	■	■			
South Dakota	■				
Tennessee ⁱ	■	■			
Texas	■				
Utah ^j	■				■
Virginia	■	■			
Washington	■			■	
Wyoming ^k	■		■		

Note: The method of execution of federal prisoners is lethal injection, pursuant to 28 CFR, Part 26. For offenses prosecuted under the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, the execution method is that of the state in which the conviction took place (18 U.S.C. 3596).

^aAuthorizes lethal injection for persons sentenced after November 15, 1992; inmates sentenced before that date may select lethal injection or gas.

^bAuthorizes lethal injection for those whose offense occurred on or after July 4, 1983; inmates whose offense occurred before that date may select lethal injection or electrocution.

^cAuthorizes lethal injection for inmates whose capital offense occurred prior to April 25, 2012.

^dAuthorizes hanging if lethal injection is held to be unconstitutional by a court of competent jurisdiction.

^eAuthorizes lethal injection for persons sentenced on or after March 31, 1998; inmates sentenced before that date may select lethal injection or electrocution.

^fAuthorizes hanging only if lethal injection cannot be given.

^gAuthorizes lethal injection for those whose capital offense occurred prior to July 1, 2009.

^hAuthorizes electrocution if lethal injection is held to be unconstitutional, and firing squad if both lethal injection and electrocution are held to be unconstitutional.

ⁱAuthorizes lethal injection for those whose capital offense occurred after December 31, 1998; inmates whose offense occurred before that date may select electrocution by written waiver.

^jAuthorizes firing squad if lethal injection is held unconstitutional. Inmates who selected execution by firing squad prior to May 3, 2004, may still be entitled to execution by that method.

^kAuthorizes lethal gas if lethal injection is held to be unconstitutional.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program (NPS-8), 2012.

TABLE 3
Federal capital offenses, 2012

Statute	Description
8 U.S.C. 1342	Murder related to the smuggling of aliens.
18 U.S.C. 32-34	Destruction of aircraft, motor vehicles, or related facilities resulting in death.
18 U.S.C. 36	Murder committed during a drug-related drive-by shooting.
18 U.S.C. 37	Murder committed at an airport serving international civil aviation.
18 U.S.C. 115(b)(3) [by cross-reference to 18 U.S.C. 1111]	Retaliatory murder of a member of the immediate family of law enforcement officials.
18 U.S.C. 241, 242, 245, 247	Civil rights offenses resulting in death.
18 U.S.C. 351 [by cross-reference to 18 U.S.C. 1111]	Murder of a member of Congress, an important executive official, or a Supreme Court Justice.
18 U.S.C. 794	Espionage.
18 U.S.C. 844(d), (f), (i)	Death resulting from offenses involving transportation of explosives, destruction of government property, or destruction of property related to foreign or interstate commerce.
18 U.S.C. 924(i)	Murder committed by the use of a firearm during a crime of violence or a drug-trafficking crime.
18 U.S.C. 930	Murder committed in a federal government facility.
18 U.S.C. 1091	Genocide.
18 U.S.C. 1111	First-degree murder.
18 U.S.C. 1114	Murder of a federal judge or law enforcement official.
18 U.S.C. 1116	Murder of a foreign official.
18 U.S.C. 1118	Murder by a federal prisoner.
18 U.S.C. 1119	Murder of a U.S. national in a foreign country.
18 U.S.C. 1120	Murder by an escaped federal prisoner already sentenced to life imprisonment.
18 U.S.C. 1121	Murder of a state or local law enforcement official or other person aiding in a federal investigation; murder of a state correctional officer.
18 U.S.C. 1201	Murder during a kidnapping.
18 U.S.C. 1203	Murder during a hostage taking.
18 U.S.C. 1503	Murder of a court officer or juror.
18 U.S.C. 1512	Murder with the intent of preventing testimony by a witness, victim, or informant.
18 U.S.C. 1513	Retaliatory murder of a witness, victim, or informant.
18 U.S.C. 1716	Mailing of injurious articles with intent to kill or resulting in death.
18 U.S.C. 1751 [by cross-reference to 18 U.S.C. 1111]	Assassination or kidnapping resulting in the death of the President or Vice President.
18 U.S.C. 1958	Murder for hire.
18 U.S.C. 1959	Murder involved in a racketeering offense.
18 U.S.C. 1992	Willful wrecking of a train resulting in death.
18 U.S.C. 2113	Bank robbery-related murder or kidnapping.
18 U.S.C. 2119	Murder related to a carjacking.
18 U.S.C. 2245	Murder related to rape or child molestation.
18 U.S.C. 2251	Murder related to sexual exploitation of children.
18 U.S.C. 2280	Murder committed during an offense against maritime navigation.
18 U.S.C. 2281	Murder committed during an offense against a maritime fixed platform.
18 U.S.C. 2332	Terrorist murder of a U.S. national in another country.
18 U.S.C. 2332a	Murder by the use of a weapon of mass destruction.
18 U.S.C. 2340	Murder involving torture.
18 U.S.C. 2381	Treason.
21 U.S.C. 848(e)	Murder related to a continuing criminal enterprise or related murder of a federal, state, or local law enforcement officer.
49 U.S.C. 1472-1473	Death resulting from aircraft hijacking.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program (NPS-8), 2012.

TABLE 4
Prisoners under sentence of death, by region, jurisdiction, and race, 2011 and 2012

Region and jurisdiction	Prisoners under sentence of death, 12/31/11			Received under sentence of death, 2012			Removed from death row (excluding executions), 2012 ^a			Executed, 2012			Prisoners under sentence of death, 12/31/12		
	Total ^b	White ^{c,d}	Black ^c	Total ^b	White ^c	Black ^c	Total ^b	White ^c	Black ^c	Total ^b	White ^c	Black ^c	Total ^b	White ^c	Black ^c
U.S. total	3,065	1,721	1,274	79	38	40	68	34	32	43	32	11	3,033	1,693	1,271
Federal ^e	56	28	27	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	56	27	28
State	3,009	1,693	1,247	78	38	39	67	33	32	43	32	11	2,977	1,666	1,243
Northeast	209	86	120	7	4	3	5	3	2	0	0	0	211	87	121
Connecticut	10	4	6	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	10	4	6
New Hampshire	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania ^d	198	82	113	6	3	3	4	2	2	0	0	0	200	83	114
Midwest	225	122	99	7	3	4	6	3	3	5	5	0	221	117	100
Indiana	12	9	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	9	3
Kansas	9	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	6	3
Missouri	46	26	20	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	27	20
Nebraska	11	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	7	2
Ohio	143	70	71	5	1	4	6	3	3	3	3	0	139	65	72
South Dakota	4	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	3	3	0
South	1,587	854	711	45	22	23	45	19	24	31	20	11	1,556	837	699
Alabama	195	99	95	5	2	3	9	3	6	0	0	0	191	98	92
Arkansas	38	14	24	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	38	15	23
Delaware	18	7	11	2	0	2	2	0	2	1	0	1	17	7	10
Florida ^d	393	248	144	20	13	7	7	5	2	3	3	0	403	253	149
Georgia	95	49	46	2	1	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	95	50	45
Kentucky	34	29	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	29	5
Louisiana	87	30	56	2	0	2	4	2	2	0	0	0	85	28	56
Maryland	5	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	4
Mississippi	56	24	31	2	2	0	3	2	1	6	4	2	49	20	28
North Carolina	158	67	83	0	0	0	6	1	4	0	0	0	152	66	79
Oklahoma	63	33	26	1	1	0	3	1	1	6	5	1	55	28	24
South Carolina	52	22	30	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	50	21	29
Tennessee	86	49	35	1	0	1	4	3	1	0	0	0	83	46	35
Texas	298	177	117	9	2	7	2	1	1	15	8	7	290	170	116
Virginia	9	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	5	4
West	988	631	317	19	9	9	11	8	3	7	7	0	989	625	323
Arizona ^d	130	108	17	4	4	0	3	3	0	6	6	0	125	103	17
California ^{d,f}	706	418	257	13	5	7	7	4	3	0	0	0	712	419	261
Colorado	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Idaho	13	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	12	12	0
Montana	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
Nevada	80	47	32	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	81	47	33
New Mexico	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
Oregon	35	29	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	29	4
Utah	8	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	6	1
Washington	8	5	3	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	8	4	4
Wyoming	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0

Note: Some figures shown for yearend 2011 are revised from those reported in *Capital Punishment, 2011 - Statistical Tables*, BJS web, NCJ 242185. The revised figures include 3 inmates who were either reported late to the National Prisoner Statistics program or were not in custody of state correctional authorities on December 31, 2011 (1 each in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Nevada) and exclude 21 inmates who were relieved of a death sentence before December 31, 2011, 10 in Pennsylvania; 3 in Texas; 2 in Nevada; and 1 each in Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Nevada).

^aIncludes 15 deaths from natural causes (2 each in Ohio, Florida, Oklahoma, Texas, and California; and 1 each in Pennsylvania, Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arizona) and 2 deaths from suicide (in California).

^bIncludes American Indians and Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians, and other Pacific Islanders, and Hispanic inmates for whom no other race was identified.

^cCounts of white and black inmates include persons of Hispanic or Latino origin, which may differ from other tables in this report.

^dThe race reported for 18 inmates has been revised from Hispanic to white (7 in Arizona; 5 each in Pennsylvania and California; and 1 in Florida). The Hispanic or Latino origin reported for these inmates remains unchanged.

^eExcludes persons held under Armed Forces jurisdiction with a military death sentence for murder.

^fOne inmate whose death sentence in Oregon was vacated in 2011 is now being reported in California where he is under a separate sentence of death.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program (NPS-8), 2012.

TABLE 5
Demographic characteristics of prisoners under sentence of death, 2012

Characteristic	Total yearend	Admissions	Removals
Total inmates	3,033	79	111
Sex			
Male	98.0%	96.2%	98.2%
Female	2.0	3.8	1.8
Race^a			
White	55.8%	48.1%	59.5%
Black	41.9	50.6	38.7
All other races ^b	2.3	1.3	1.8
Hispanic origin^c			
Hispanic	14.0%	9.0%	11.8%
Non-Hispanic	86.0	91.0	88.2
Age			
18–19	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
20–24	0.9	12.7	0.0
25–29	3.9	15.2	4.5
30–34	9.3	15.2	8.1
35–39	14.5	19.0	15.3
40–44	18.1	19.0	10.8
45–49	16.4	8.9	14.4
50–54	15.7	3.8	20.7
55–59	10.1	5.1	6.3
60–64	6.5	1.3	11.7
65 or older	4.6	0.0	8.1
Average age			
Mean	46	36	48
Median	45	37	48
Education^d			
8th grade or less	13.3%	13.6%	13.8%
9th–11th grade	34.9	32.2	43.6
High school graduate/GED	42.5	52.5	36.2
Any college	9.3	1.7	6.4
Median education level	12th	12th	11th
Marital status^e			
Married	21.8%	12.3%	15.6%
Divorced/separated	20.2	16.9	21.9
Widowed	3.5	6.2	7.3
Never married	54.5	64.6	55.2

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding.

^aPercentages for white and black inmates include persons of Hispanic or Latino origin, which may differ from other tables in this report.

^bAt yearend 2012, inmates in “all other races” consisted of 22 American Indians, 42 Asians, and 5 self-identified Hispanics. During 2012, 1 Asian inmate was admitted and 2 American Indians were removed.

^cCalculations exclude count of inmates with unknown Hispanic origin: 291 total yearend, 1 admission, and 18 removals.

^dCalculations exclude count of inmates with unknown education level: 531 total yearend, 20 admissions, and 17 removals.

^eCalculations exclude count of inmates with unknown marital status: 338 total yearend, 14 admissions, and 15 removals.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program (NPS-8), 2012.

TABLE 6**Women under sentence of death, by region, jurisdiction, and race, 2011 and 2012**

Region and jurisdiction	Under sentence of death, 12/31/11 ^a			Received under sentence of death, 2012			Removed from death row, 2012			Under sentence of death, 12/31/12		
	Total ^b	White ^c	Black ^c	Total ^b	White ^c	Black ^c	Total ^b	White ^c	Black ^c	Total ^b	White ^c	Black ^c
U.S. total	60	42	14	3	1	1	2	1	0	61	42	15
Federal	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
State	58	40	14	3	1	1	1	0	0	60	41	15
Northeast	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	2
Pennsylvania	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	2
Midwest	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1
Indiana	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Ohio	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
South	29	19	9	2	1	1	1	0	0	30	20	10
Alabama	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	1
Florida	4	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	2	3
Georgia	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Kentucky	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Louisiana	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1
Mississippi	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
North Carolina	4	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	2	1
Oklahoma	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Tennessee	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Texas	9	5	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	10	6	4
West	24	19	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	25	19	2
Arizona	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
California	19	14	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	20	14	2
Idaho	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Oregon	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0

Note: No women were executed during 2012.

^aCounts of women under sentence of death at yearend 2011 has been revised from those reported in *Capital Punishment, 2011 - Statistical Tables*, BJS web, NCJ 242185. The revised figures exclude 1 male inmate in North Carolina who was erroneously reported as a female during the 2011 data collection and 1 female inmate in Pennsylvania whose removal from under sentence of death occurred prior to 2011 but was not reported until the 2012 data collection.

^bIncludes American Indians and Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians, and other Pacific Islanders, and Hispanic inmates for whom no other race was identified.

^cCounts of white and black inmates include persons of Hispanic or Latino origin, which may differ from other tables in this report.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program (NPS-8), 2012.

TABLE 7
Hispanics under sentence of death, by region and jurisdiction, 2011 and 2012

Region and jurisdiction	Under sentence of death, 12/31/11	Received under sentence of death, 2012	Removed from death row (excluding executions), 2012	Executed, 2012	Under sentence of death, 12/31/12
U.S. total	388	7	4	7	384
Federal	8	0	0	0	8
State	380	7	4	7	376
Northeast	20	0	1	0	19
Connecticut	1	0	1	0	0
Pennsylvania	19	0	0	0	19
Midwest	9	0	0	0	9
Nebraska	5	0	0	0	5
Ohio	4	0	0	0	4
South	140	3	1	6	136
Alabama	2	0	0	0	2
Delaware	3	0	0	0	3
Florida	33	1	0	1	33
Georgia	2	1	0	0	3
Louisiana	2	0	0	0	2
North Carolina	4	0	0	0	4
Oklahoma	2	0	0	1	1
South Carolina	1	0	0	0	1
Tennessee	1	0	0	0	1
Texas	90	1	1	4	86
West	211	4	2	1	212
Arizona	27	0	1	1	25
California	168	4	1	0	171
Idaho	1	0	0	0	1
Nevada	8	0	0	0	8
New Mexico	1	0	0	0	1
Oregon	3	0	0	0	3
Utah	3	0	0	0	3

Note: The counts of Hispanics under sentence of death at yearend 2011 has been revised from those reported in *Capital Punishment, 2011 - Statistical Tables*, BJS web, NCJ 242185.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program (NPS-8), 2012.

TABLE 8
Criminal history profile of prisoners under sentence of death, by race and Hispanic origin, 2012

Criminal history	All ^a	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic
U.S. total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Prior felony convictions^c				
Yes	67.1%	63.4%	72.9%	63.8%
No	32.9	36.6	27.1	36.2
Prior homicide convictions^d				
Yes	8.6%	8.7%	9.4%	6.0%
No	91.4	91.3	90.6	94.0
Legal status at time of capital offense^e				
Charges pending	8.4%	9.1%	8.5%	6.0%
Probation	11.2	9.6	12.1	13.1
Parole	16.4	14.3	18.0	18.9
On escape	1.3	1.8	0.8	1.1
Incarcerated	2.5	3.1	2.2	1.4
Other status	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
None	60.0	61.8	58.1	59.1

Note: Percentages are based on offenders for whom data were reported. Detail may not sum to total because of rounding.

^aIncludes American Indians and Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians, and other Pacific Islanders.

^bExcludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin.

^cData were not reported for 234 inmates.

^dData were not reported for 38 inmates.

^eData were not reported for 319 inmates.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program (NPS-8), 2012.

TABLE 9
Inmates removed from under sentence of death, by method of removal, 2012

Region and jurisdiction	Total	Execution	Other death	Appeals or higher courts overturned		Sentence commuted
				Conviction	Sentence	
U.S. total	111	43	17	11	36	4
Federal	1	0	0	0	1	0
State	110	43	17	11	35	4
Northeast	5	0	1	0	4	0
Connecticut	1	0	0	0	1	0
Pennsylvania	4	0	1	0	3	0
Midwest	11	5	2	1	1	2
Ohio	9	3	2	1	1	2
South Dakota	2	2	0	0	0	0
South	76	31	9	9	25	2
Alabama	9	0	0	4	5	0
Arkansas	1	0	0	1	0	0
Delaware	3	1	0	1	0	1
Florida	10	3	2	0	5	0
Georgia	2	0	1	0	0	1
Louisiana	4	0	0	2	2	0
Mississippi	9	6	0	0	3	0
North Carolina	6	0	1	0	5	0
Oklahoma	9	6	2	0	1	0
South Carolina	2	0	0	0	2	0
Tennessee	4	0	1	1	2	0
Texas	17	15	2	0	0	0
West	18	7	5	1	5	0
Arizona	9	6	1	0	2	0
California	7	0	4	0	3	0
Idaho	1	1	0	0	0	0
Washington	1	0	0	1	0	0

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program (NPS-8), 2012.

TABLE 10
Average time between sentencing and execution, 1977–2012

Year	Number of inmates executed	Average elapsed time from sentence to execution for all inmates
Total	1,320	136 mo.
1977	1	:
1979	2	:
1981	1	:
1982	2	:
1983	5	:
1984	21	74
1985	18	71
1986	18	87
1987	25	86
1988	11	80
1989	16	95
1990	23	95
1991	14	116
1992	31	114
1993	38	113
1994	31	122
1995	56	134
1996	45	125
1997	74	133
1998	68	130
1999	98	143
2000	85	137
2001	66	142
2002	71	127
2003	65	131
2004	59	132
2005	60	147
2006	53	145
2007	42	153
2008	37	139
2009	52	169
2010	46	178
2011	43	198
2012	43	190

Note: In 1972, the U.S. Supreme Court invalidated capital punishment statutes in several states (*Furman v. Georgia*, 408 U.S. 238 (1972)), effecting a moratorium on executions. Executions resumed in 1977 when the Supreme Court found that revisions to several state statutes had effectively addressed the issues previously held unconstitutional (*Gregg v. Georgia*, 428 U.S. 153 (1976) and its companion cases). Average time was calculated from the most recent sentencing date.

: Not calculated. A reliable average could not be generated from fewer than 10 cases.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prison Statistics Program (NPS-8), 2012.

TABLE 11
Number of inmates executed, by race and Hispanic origin, 1977–2012

Year	All executions	White ^a	Black ^a	Hispanic	All other races ^{a,b}
Total	1,320	747	451	108	14
1977	1	1	0	0	0
1979	2	2	0	0	0
1981	1	1	0	0	0
1982	2	1	1	0	0
1983	5	4	1	0	0
1984	21	13	8	0	0
1985	18	9	7	2	0
1986	18	9	7	2	0
1987	25	11	11	3	0
1988	11	6	5	0	0
1989	16	6	8	2	0
1990	23	16	7	0	0
1991	14	6	7	1	0
1992	31	17	11	2	1
1993	38	19	14	4	1
1994	31	19	11	1	0
1995	56	31	22	2	1
1996	45	29	14	2	0
1997	74	41	26	5	2
1998	68	40	18	8	2
1999	98	53	33	9	3
2000	85	43	35	6	1
2001	66	45	17	3	1
2002	71	47	18	6	0
2003	65	41	20	3	1
2004	59	36	19	3	1
2005	60	38	19	3	0
2006	53	25	20	8	0
2007	42	22	14	6	0
2008	37	17	17	3	0
2009	52	24	21	7	0
2010	46	28	13	5	0
2011	43	22	16	5	0
2012	43	25	11	7	0

Note: In 1972, the U.S. Supreme Court invalidated capital punishment statutes in several states (*Furman v. Georgia*, 408 U.S. 238 (1972)), effecting a moratorium on executions. Executions resumed in 1977 when the Supreme Court found that revisions to several state statutes had effectively addressed the issues previously held unconstitutional (*Gregg v. Georgia*, 428 U.S. 153 (1976) and its companion cases).

^aExcludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin.

^bIncludes American Indians and Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians, and other Pacific Islanders.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program (NPS-8), 2012.

TABLE 12**Executions and other dispositions of inmates sentenced to death, by race and Hispanic origin, 1977–2012**

Race/Hispanic origin	Total under sentence of death, 1977–2012 ^b	Prisoners executed		Prisoners who received other dispositions ^a	
		Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
Total	8,032	1,320	16.4%	3,679	45.8%
White ^c	3,870	747	19.3	1,794	46.4
Black ^c	3,300	451	13.7	1,591	48.2
Hispanic	735	108	14.7	243	33.1
All other races ^{c,d}	127	14	11.0	51	40.2

Note: In 1972, the U.S. Supreme Court invalidated capital punishment statutes in several states (*Furman v. Georgia*, 408 U.S. 238 (1972)), effecting a moratorium on executions. Executions resumed in 1977 when the Supreme Court found that revisions to several state statutes had effectively addressed the issues previously held unconstitutional (*Gregg v. Georgia*, 428 U.S. 153 (1976) and its companion cases).

^aIncludes persons removed from a sentence of death because of statutes struck down on appeal, sentences or convictions vacated, commutations, or death by other than execution.

^bIncludes 5 persons sentenced to death prior to 1977 who were still under sentence of death on December 31, 2012; 374 persons sentenced to death prior to 1977 whose death sentence was removed between 1977 and December 31, 2012; and 7,653 persons sentenced to death between 1977 and 2012.

^cExcludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin.

^dIncludes American Indians and Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians, and other Pacific Islanders.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program, (NPS-8), 2012.

TABLE 13
Executions, by jurisdiction and method, 1977–2012

Jurisdiction	Number executed	Lethal injection	Electrocution	Lethal gas	Hanging	Firing squad
U.S. total	1,320	1,146	157	11	3	3
Federal	3	3	0	0	0	0
Alabama	55	31	24	0	0	0
Arizona	34	32	0	2	0	0
Arkansas	27	26	1	0	0	0
California	13	11	0	2	0	0
Colorado	1	1	0	0	0	0
Connecticut	1	1	0	0	0	0
Delaware	16	15	0	0	1	0
Florida	74	30	44	0	0	0
Georgia	52	29	23	0	0	0
Idaho	3	3	0	0	0	0
Illinois	12	12	0	0	0	0
Indiana	20	17	3	0	0	0
Kentucky	3	2	1	0	0	0
Louisiana	28	8	20	0	0	0
Maryland	5	5	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	21	17	0	4	0	0
Missouri	68	68	0	0	0	0
Montana	3	3	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	3	0	3	0	0	0
Nevada	12	11	0	1	0	0
New Mexico	1	1	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	43	41	0	2	0	0
Ohio	49	49	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	102	102	0	0	0	0
Oregon	2	2	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	3	3	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	43	36	7	0	0	0
South Dakota	3	3	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	6	5	1	0	0	0
Texas	492	492	0	0	0	0
Utah	7	4	0	0	0	3
Virginia	109	79	30	0	0	0
Washington	5	3	0	0	2	0
Wyoming	1	1	0	0	0	0

Note: In 1972, the U.S. Supreme Court invalidated capital punishment statutes in several states (*Furman v. Georgia*, 408 U.S. 238 (1972)), effecting a moratorium on executions. Executions resumed in 1977 when the Supreme Court found that revisions to several state statutes had effectively addressed the issues previously held unconstitutional (*Gregg v. Georgia*, 428 U.S. 153 (1976) and its companion cases).

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program (NPS-8), 2012.

TABLE 14
Number of persons executed, by jurisdiction, 1930–2012

Jurisdiction	Since 1930	Since 1977
U.S. total	5,179	1,320
Texas	789	492
Georgia	418	52
New York	329	0
North Carolina	306	43
California	305	13
Florida	244	74
Ohio	221	49
South Carolina	205	43
Virginia	201	109
Alabama	190	55
Mississippi	175	21
Oklahoma	162	102
Louisiana	161	28
Pennsylvania	155	3
Arkansas	145	27
Missouri	130	68
Kentucky	106	3
Illinois	102	12
Tennessee	99	6
New Jersey	74	0
Maryland	73	5
Arizona	72	34
Indiana	61	20
Washington	52	5
Colorado	48	1
Nevada	41	12
District of Columbia	40	0
West Virginia	40	0
Federal system	36	3
Delaware	28	16
Massachusetts	27	0
Connecticut	22	1
Oregon	21	2
Utah	20	7
Iowa	18	0
Kansas	15	0
Montana	9	3
New Mexico	9	1
Wyoming	8	1
Nebraska	7	3
Idaho	6	3
South Dakota	4	3
Vermont	4	0
New Hampshire	1	0

Note: Statistics on executions under civil authority have been collected by the federal government annually since 1930. These data exclude 160 executions carried out by military authorities between 1930 and 1961.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program (NPS-8), 2012.

TABLE 15**Prisoners under sentence of death on December 31, 2012, by jurisdiction and year of sentencing**

Jurisdiction	Year of sentence for prisoners under sentence of death, 12/31/2012															Under sentence of death, 12/31/12	Average number of years under sentence of death as of 12/31/12
	1974-1979	1980-1982	1983-1985	1986-1988	1989-1991	1992-1994	1995-1997	1998-2000	2001-2002	2003-2004	2005-2006	2007-2008	2009-2010	2011	2012		
Total	33	60	121	192	234	330	423	430	202	207	220	203	219	81	78	3,033	14.2
Florida	16	12	19	30	42	51	34	50	17	16	24	29	29	14	20	403	15.3
California	7	28	38	58	72	88	107	101	38	30	38	29	55	10	13	712	16.0
Texas	4	3	5	12	12	25	29	49	32	39	22	24	17	8	9	290	12.5
Georgia	2	2	0	9	7	10	17	19	3	5	5	10	3	1	2	95	14.9
Nevada	1	3	10	7	9	4	20	9	0	3	3	4	6	1	1	81	17.3
Tennessee	1	2	10	8	10	3	13	10	8	6	2	2	4	3	1	83	16.9
Arizona	1	2	5	6	13	14	9	5	1	12	11	11	24	8	3	125	12.0
Arkansas	1	0	0	0	1	8	9	6	3	1	2	4	2	0	1	38	13.7
Pennsylvania	0	2	6	23	20	30	26	25	15	8	12	13	9	5	6	200	15.2
Mississippi	0	2	0	0	6	6	4	7	7	2	4	2	6	1	2	49	12.6
Kentucky	0	1	3	5	2	5	2	7	2	1	3	0	2	1	0	34	16.9
Alabama	0	1	2	8	7	20	26	32	12	13	24	17	15	9	5	191	11.8
Missouri	0	1	2	2	3	2	9	5	4	4	5	7	2	0	1	47	12.9
Idaho	0	1	0	1	2	1	2	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	12	15.2
Ohio	0	0	9	14	13	11	22	19	10	10	7	8	8	3	5	139	14.8
Maryland	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	:
Louisiana	0	0	2	5	2	6	19	20	7	5	5	2	5	5	2	85	13.0
Oklahoma	0	0	2	1	0	2	3	12	5	10	8	9	2	0	1	55	10.5
South Carolina	0	0	2	0	3	1	6	6	6	8	7	7	4	0	0	50	11.1
Utah	0	0	1	1	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	:
North Carolina	0	0	1	0	4	33	45	29	10	8	9	4	6	3	0	152	14.3
Montana	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	:
Indiana	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	3	2	1	2	0	1	0	0	12	12.3
Nebraska	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	3	1	2	0	0	11	10.3
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	1	10	10.9
Washington	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	8	:
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	7	3	4	3	2	3	3	0	35	11.2
Federal	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	5	7	10	12	8	7	0	1	56	8.5
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	:
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	3	3	0	1	2	2	17	7.3
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	:
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	:
Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	2	0	2	0	9	:
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	1	1	0	9	:
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	:
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	:

Note: For persons sentenced to death more than once, the numbers are based on the most recent death sentence.

: Not calculated. A reliable average could not be generated from fewer than 10 cases.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program (NPS-8), 2012.

TABLE 16**Prisoners sentenced to death and the outcome of the sentence, by year of sentencing, 1973–2012**

Year of sentence	Number sentenced to death	Number of prisoners removed from under sentence of death							Number under sentence of death, 12/31/2012
		Execution	Other death	Appeal or higher courts overturned			Sentence commuted	Other or unknown reasons	
				Death penalty statute	Conviction	Sentence			
Total, 1973–2012	8,374	1,320	478	522	874	1,722	392	33	3,033
1973	42	2	0	14	9	8	9	0	0
1974	149	11	4	65	15	30	22	1	1
1975	298	6	5	171	24	67	21	2	2
1976	232	14	6	136	17	42	15	0	2
1977	137	19	5	40	26	33	7	0	7
1978	185	37	7	21	36	66	8	0	10
1979	151	28	16	2	28	59	6	1	11
1980	173	47	16	4	30	55	12	0	9
1981	223	57	16	0	42	82	12	1	13
1982	267	67	24	0	41	85	12	0	38
1983	252	69	27	1	30	72	15	2	36
1984	285	72	21	2	46	78	13	8	45
1985	258	52	14	1	43	89	15	4	40
1986	301	75	26	1	51	70	14	5	59
1987	287	59	28	7	45	79	10	7	52
1988	288	63	18	1	35	76	14	0	81
1989	255	48	20	0	33	71	13	1	69
1990	251	50	20	2	37	57	18	1	66
1991	268	45	13	2	37	61	11	0	99
1992	286	49	20	0	29	57	23	0	108
1993	287	66	21	3	24	47	15	0	111
1994	315	71	13	10	37	58	15	0	111
1995	311	65	20	6	21	48	14	0	137
1996	316	45	20	4	21	64	15	0	147
1997	263	34	14	3	21	41	11	0	139
1998	293	46	13	4	22	49	9	0	150
1999	277	31	14	8	21	37	10	0	156
2000	224	26	14	4	12	35	9	0	124
2001	154	15	10	3	6	23	2	0	95
2002	165	21	6	3	3	20	5	0	107
2003	152	17	8	1	6	15	1	0	104
2004	138	7	3	1	4	15	5	0	103
2005	139	1	5	0	2	13	1	0	117
2006	123	1	4	0	7	5	3	0	103
2007	119	2	3	2	7	3	2	0	100
2008	121	1	2	0	4	8	3	0	103
2009	118	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	113
2010	109	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	106
2011	83	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	81
2012	79	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	78

Note: In 1972, the U.S. Supreme Court invalidated capital punishment statutes in several states (*Furman v. Georgia*, 408 U.S. 238 (1972)), effecting a moratorium on executions. Executions resumed in 1977 when the Supreme Court found that revisions to several state statutes had effectively addressed the issues previously held unconstitutional (*Gregg v. Georgia*, 428 U.S. 153 (1976) and its companion cases). Some inmates executed since 1977 or currently under sentence of death were sentenced prior to 1977. For persons sentenced to death more than once, the numbers are based on the most recent death sentence.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program (NPS-8), 2012.

TABLE 17**Number sentenced to death and number of removals, by jurisdiction and reason for removal, 1973–2012**

Jurisdiction	Total sentenced to death, 1973–2012	Number of removals, 1973–2012					Under sentence of death, 12/31/12
		Executed	Died	Sentence or conviction overturned	Sentence commuted	Other removals	
U.S. total	8,374	1,320	478	3,118	392	33	3,033
Federal	70	3	0	10	1	0	56
Alabama	434	55	34	152	2	0	191
Arizona	304	34	18	119	7	1	125
Arkansas	114	27	3	44	2	0	38
California	976	13	85	151	15	0	712
Colorado	22	1	2	15	1	0	3
Connecticut	15	1	0	4	0	0	10
Delaware	60	16	0	26	1	0	17
Florida	1,025	74	65	463	18	2	403
Georgia	325	52	19	148	10	1	95
Idaho	42	3	3	21	3	0	12
Illinois	307	12	15	97	171	12	0
Indiana	100	20	4	56	6	2	12
Kansas	13	0	0	4	0	0	9
Kentucky	83	3	6	38	2	0	34
Louisiana	245	28	6	118	7	1	85
Maryland	53	5	3	36	4	0	5
Massachusetts	4	0	0	2	2	0	0
Mississippi	195	21	6	116	0	3	49
Missouri	183	68	10	55	3	0	47
Montana	15	3	2	6	2	0	2
Nebraska	33	3	5	12	2	0	11
Nevada	154	12	15	42	4	0	81
New Hampshire	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
New Jersey	52	0	3	33	8	8	0
New Mexico	28	1	1	19	5	0	2
New York	10	0	0	10	0	0	0
North Carolina	535	43	24	308	8	0	152
Ohio	415	49	24	181	22	0	139
Oklahoma	351	102	17	173	4	0	55
Oregon	62	2	2	23	0	0	35
Pennsylvania	412	3	29	174	6	0	200
Rhode Island	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
South Carolina	205	43	6	103	3	0	50
South Dakota	7	3	1	0	0	0	3
Tennessee	226	6	17	112	6	2	83
Texas	1,066	492	44	185	55	0	290
Utah	27	7	1	10	1	0	8
Virginia	152	109	6	16	11	1	9
Washington	39	5	1	25	0	0	8
Wyoming	12	1	1	9	0	0	1
Percent of inmates sentenced to death, 1973–2012	100%	15.8%	5.7%	37.2%	4.7%	0.4%	36.2%

Note: In 1972, the U.S. Supreme Court invalidated capital punishment statutes in several states (*Furman v. Georgia*, 408 U.S. 238 (1972)), effecting a moratorium on executions. Executions resumed in 1977 when the Supreme Court found that revisions to several state statutes had effectively addressed the issues previously held unconstitutional (*Gregg v. Georgia*, 428 U.S. 153 (1976) and its companion cases). Some inmates executed since 1977 or currently under sentence of death were sentenced prior to 1977. For persons sentenced to death more than once, the numbers are based on the most recent death sentence.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program (NPS-8), 2012.

APPENDIX TABLE 1
Number of inmates under sentence of death, by
demographic characteristics, 2012

Characteristic	Total yearend	Admissions	Removals
Total inmates	3,033	79	111
Sex			
Male	2,972	76	109
Female	61	3	2
Race^a			
White	1,693	38	66
Black	1,271	40	43
All other races ^b	69	1	2
Hispanic origin			
Hispanic	384	7	11
Non-Hispanic	2,358	71	82
Number unknown	291	1	18
Age			
18-19	0	0	0
20-24	26	10	0
25-29	118	12	5
30-34	283	12	9
35-39	440	15	17
40-44	548	15	12
45-49	498	7	16
50-54	477	3	23
55-59	306	4	7
60-64	198	1	13
65 or older	139	0	9
Education			
8th grade or less	333	8	13
9th-11th grade	874	19	41
High school graduate/GED	1,063	31	34
Any college	232	1	6
Unknown	531	20	17
Marital status			
Married	587	8	15
Divorced/separated	545	11	21
Widowed	94	4	7
Never married	1,469	42	53
Unknown	338	14	15

^aCounts for white and black inmates include persons of Hispanic or Latino origin, which may differ from other tables in this report.

^bAt yearend 2012, inmates in "all other races" consisted of 22 American Indians, 42 Asians, and 5 self-identified Hispanics. During 2012, 1 Asian inmate was admitted and 2 American Indians were removed.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program (NPS-8), 2012.



The Bureau of Justice Statistics is the statistical agency of the U.S. Department of Justice. William J. Sabol is the acting director.

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