



Capital Punishment, 2011 – Statistical Tables

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At yearend 2011, 35 states and the Federal Bureau of Prisons held 3,082 inmates under sentence of death, which was 57 fewer than at yearend 2010 (figure 1). This represents the eleventh 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, 2011. The Federal Bureau of Prisons held 56 inmates under sentence of death at yearend.

Of prisoners under sentence of death at yearend, 55% were white and 42% were black. The 387 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. Less than half of these inmates were on parole, about a quarter were on probation, and 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 (72%), compared to Hispanic (64%) or white (62%) inmates. Similar percentages of white (9%), black (8%), and Hispanic (6%) inmates had a prior homicide conviction. A slightly higher percentage of Hispanic (31%) and black (30%) inmates were on probation or parole at the time of their capital offense, compared to 23% of white inmates.

FIGURE 1
Status of the death penalty, December 31, 2011

Executions during 2011		Number of prisoners under sentence of death on 12/31/2011		Jurisdictions with no death penalty on 12/31/2011
Texas	13	California	705	Alaska
Alabama	6	Florida	393	District of Columbia
Ohio	5	Texas	301	Hawaii
Georgia	4	Pennsylvania	207	Illinois
Arizona	4	Alabama	196	Iowa
Florida	2	North Carolina	158	Maine
Mississippi	2	Ohio	142	Massachusetts
Oklahoma	2	Arizona	130	Michigan
Missouri	1	Georgia	96	Minnesota
Delaware	1	Louisiana	87	New Jersey
South Carolina	1	Tennessee	87	North Dakota
Virginia	1	Nevada	81	Rhode Island
Idaho	1	Oklahoma	63	Vermont
		Mississippi	57	West Virginia
		Federal Bureau of Prisons	56	Wisconsin
		21 other jurisdictions*	323	
Total	43	Total	3,082	

*New Mexico repealed the death penalty for offenses committed after July 1, 2009. As of December 31, 2011, two men were under previously imposed death sentences.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program (NPS-8), 2011.

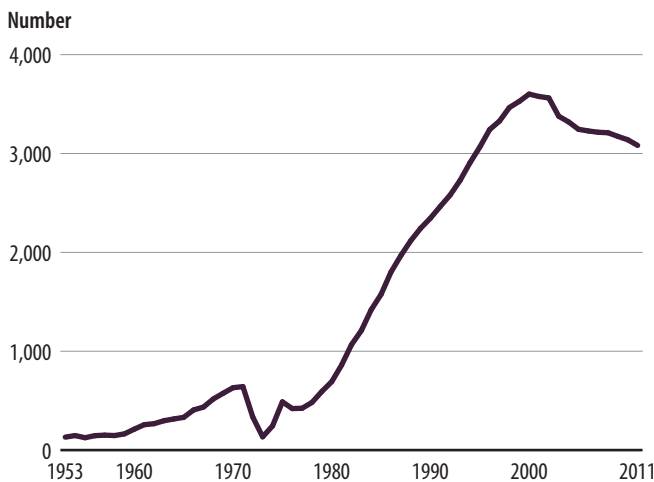
In 2011, 18 states reported that 80 inmates were received under sentence of death. Admissions in Florida (14), California (10), Texas (8), and Arizona (8) accounted for half of those sentenced to death in 2011.

Twenty-four states and the Federal Bureau of Prisons removed 137 inmates from under sentence of death: 43 were executed, 24 died by means other than execution, and 70 were removed as a result of commutations or courts overturning sentences or convictions. Removals in Texas (16), Illinois (15), and Alabama (14), accounted for nearly a third of all inmates removed from under sentence of death in 2011. Illinois removed all 15 inmates under sentence of death when the governor granted commutations upon signing a law to repeal the death penalty in that state.

Thirteen states executed 43 inmates in 2011, compared to 46 inmates in 2010. The inmates executed in 2011 had been under sentence of death an average of 16.5 years, which was 20 months longer than those executed in 2010.

Among the 36 jurisdictions with prisoners under sentence of death on December 31, 2011, 7 jurisdictions had more inmates than a year earlier, 15 had fewer inmates, and 15 had the same number. California showed the largest increase (up 5 inmates). The largest decreases in the population of inmates under sentence of death were in Ohio and Texas (down 8 each), followed by Pennsylvania and Oklahoma (down 7 each), and Alabama (down 5).

FIGURE 2
Number of persons under sentence of death, 1953–2011



Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program (NPS-8), 2011.

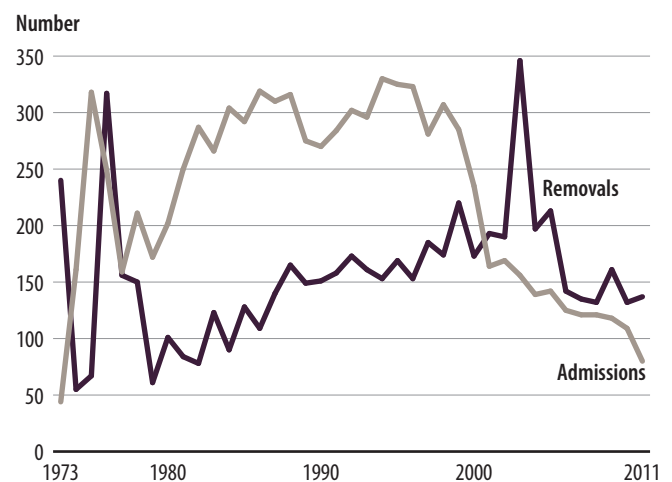
The U.S. Supreme Court reinstated the death penalty in 1976 (see *Gregg v. Georgia*, 427 U.S. 153 (1976) and its companion cases). From 1976 to 2000, the number of inmates under sentence of death in the U.S. steadily increased until it peaked at 3,601 inmates on December 31, 2000 (figure 2). In 2001, 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 has continued to outpace admissions since 2001. The 80 inmates received under sentence of death in 2011 was a 27% decrease from the number received in 2010 (109). The number of inmates received in 2011 represented the smallest number of admissions to death row since 1973 when 44 persons were admitted.

Of the 7,958 people under sentence of death between 1977 and 2011, 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 2011, a total of 5,136 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 1,277 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 3
Admissions to and removals from a sentence of death, 1973–2011



Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program (NPS-8), 2011.

One state repealed its death penalty statute in 2011, and two states revised capital statutes

As of December 31, 2011, 36 states and the federal government authorized the death penalty (table 1). While 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, 2011, New Mexico held two men under previously imposed death sentences, and one person was awaiting sentencing with the state seeking the death penalty.

The Illinois legislature repealed the death penalty (725 ILCS 5/119-1), effective July 1, 2011. During 2011, two states revised statutory provisions relating to the death penalty. By state, the changes were—

New Hampshire—Added murder during the commission of a burglary of any person authorized to occupy the building (RSA 630:1(g)), to the list of offenses eligible for a death penalty, effective July 1, 2011.

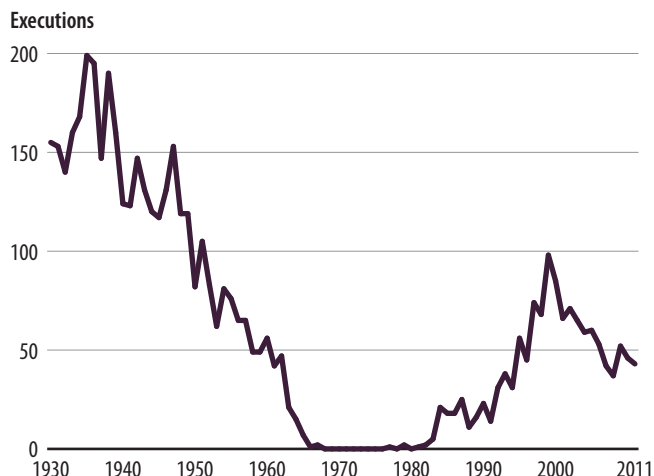
Texas—Revised an element of capital murder, murder of a child under age 6, to include any child under age 10 (Tex. Penal Code 19.03(a)(8)), effective September 1, 2011.

Lethal injection was authorized by all states with capital statutes

As of December 31, 2011, 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, electrocution; 3 states, lethal gas; 3 states, hanging; and 2 states, firing squad.

FIGURE 4
Number of persons executed in the United States, 1930–2011



Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program (NPS-8), 2011.

For states that authorize multiple methods of execution, the method is generally selected by the condemned prisoner. 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 (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 is that of the state in which the conviction took place (18 U.S.C. 3596).

Executions in 2012

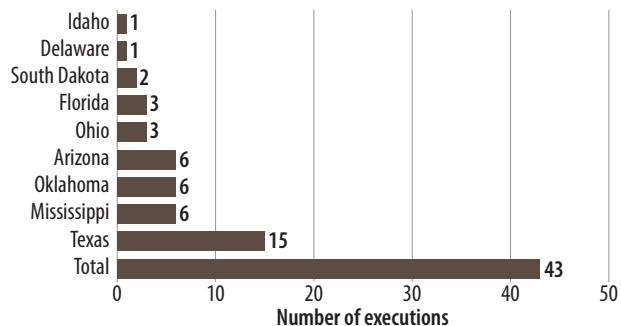
In 2012, 9 states executed 43 inmates, which was the same number executed in 2011.

Four states accounted for three-quarters of the executions carried out during this period: Texas executed 15 inmates; and Mississippi, Oklahoma, and Arizona each executed 6 inmates.

Of the 43 executions carried out in 2012, all were by lethal injection.

No women were executed in 2012.

FIGURE 5
Advance count of executions, January 1, 2012–December 31, 2012



Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program (NPS-8), 2011

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 information on 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 a variety of 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, 2011

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 at least 1 statutorily-defined aggravating circumstance.
Arizona	First-degree murder, including pre-meditated 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.	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 ^a	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 ^b	First-degree murder with 1 of 13 aggravating factors (NY Penal Law §125.27).
Connecticut	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; aggravated 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)).

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

^bThe New York Court of Appeals 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)). As a result, no defendants can be sentenced to death until the legislature corrects the errors in this statute.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program (NPS-8), 2011.

TABLE 2
Method of execution, by state, 2011

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

Note: 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 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 inmates whose offense occurred on or after July 4, 1983; inmates whose offense occurred before that date may select lethal injection or electrocution.

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

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

^eAuthorizes hanging only if lethal injection cannot be given.

^fAuthorizes lethal injection for inmates whose capital offense occurred prior to July 1, 2009.

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

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

ⁱAuthorizes 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.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program (NPS-8), 2011.

TABLE 3
Federal capital offenses, 2011

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), 2011.

TABLE 4
Prisoners under sentence of death, by region, jurisdiction, and race, 2010 and 2011

Region and jurisdiction	Prisoners under sentence of death, 12/31/10			Received under sentence of death, 2011			Removed from death row (excluding executions), 2011 ^a			Executed, 2011			Prisoners under sentence of death, 12/31/11		
	Total ^b	White ^c	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	3,139	1,743	1,309	80	39	37	94	52	42	43	27	16	3,082	1,703	1,288
Federal ^d	57	29	27	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	56	28	27
State	3,082	1,714	1,282	80	39	37	93	51	42	43	27	16	3,026	1,675	1,261
Northeast	225	82	134	4	2	2	11	3	8	0	0	0	218	81	128
Connecticut	10	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	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	214	78	127	4	2	2	11	3	8	0	0	0	207	77	121
Midwest	249	136	109	6	5	1	25	18	7	6	2	4	224	121	99
Illinois	15	11	4	0	0	0	15	11	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana	13	10	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	12	9	3
Kansas	8	5	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	6	3
Missouri	49	28	21	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	1	46	26	20
Nebraska	12	8	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	11	7	2
Ohio	150	72	76	3	2	1	6	3	3	5	2	3	142	69	71
South Dakota	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0
South	1,621	876	721	49	19	29	43	21	22	32	21	11	1,595	853	717
Alabama	201	102	98	9	4	5	8	4	4	6	3	3	196	99	96
Arkansas	42	17	24	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	39	14	24
Delaware	18	9	9	2	0	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	18	7	11
Florida	391	249	141	14	4	9	10	5	5	2	2	0	393	246	145
Georgia	99	51	48	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	2	2	96	50	46
Kentucky	34	29	5	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	34	29	5
Louisiana	84	29	54	5	2	3	2	0	2	0	0	0	87	31	55
Maryland	5	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	4
Mississippi	60	26	33	1	0	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	57	24	32
North Carolina	158	66	84	3	1	2	3	0	3	0	0	0	158	67	83
Oklahoma	70	37	29	0	0	0	5	3	2	2	1	1	63	33	26
South Carolina	55	24	31	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	0	52	22	30
Tennessee	86	49	35	3	0	3	2	0	2	0	0	0	87	49	36
Texas	309	183	121	8	4	4	3	1	2	13	10	3	301	176	120
Virginia	9	4	5	2	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	9	5	4
West	987	620	318	21	13	5	14	9	5	5	4	1	989	620	317
Arizona	133	103	20	8	4	1	7	4	3	4	3	1	130	100	17
California	700	410	255	10	6	4	5	3	2	0	0	0	705	413	257
Colorado	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Idaho	15	15	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	13	13	0
Montana	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
Nevada	81	48	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	81	48	32
New Mexico	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
Oregon	34	28	4	3	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	36	30	4
Utah	8	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	6	1
Washington	8	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	5	3
Wyoming	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0

Note: Some counts shown for yearend 2010 are revised from those reported in *Capital Punishment, 2010 - Statistical Tables*, BJS Web, NCJ 236510. The revised counts include 4 inmates who were either reported late to the National Prisoner Statistics program or were not in custody of state correctional authorities on December 31, 2010 (1 each in Alabama, Delaware, Arizona, and California) and exclude 23 inmates who were removed from a death sentence before December 31, 2010 (7 in Ohio; 6 in Texas; and 1 each in Pennsylvania, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Arizona, Idaho, Utah, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons).

^aIncludes 21 deaths from natural causes (4 in Florida; 3 in California; 2 each in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Alabama, North Carolina, and Oklahoma; and 1 each in Nebraska, Mississippi, Texas, and Arizona) and 3 deaths from suicide (1 each in Alabama, Florida, and California).

^bIncludes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians, 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.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program (NPS-8), 2011.

TABLE 5
Demographic characteristics of prisoners under sentence of death, 2011

Characteristic	Total yearend	Admissions	Removals
Total inmates	3,082	80	137
Sex			
Male	98.0%	93.8%	99.3%
Female	2.0	6.3	0.7
Race^a			
White	55.3%	48.8%	57.7%
Black	41.8	46.3	42.3
All other races ^b	3.0	5.0	0
Hispanic origin^c			
Hispanic	14.0%	14.1%	7.3%
Non-Hispanic	86.0	85.9	92.7
Age			
18–19	0%	0%	0%
20–24	0.9	11.3	0
25–29	4.3	21.3	3.6
30–34	11.0	13.8	8.8
35–39	14.8	18.8	16.1
40–44	17.9	10.0	13.1
45–49	16.8	10.0	18.2
50–54	14.7	8.8	16.8
55–59	9.3	1.3	8.8
60–64	6.4	2.5	6.6
65 or older	3.8	2.5	8.0
Average age			
Mean	45 yr	37 yr	47 yr
Median	45	36	47
Education^d			
8th grade or less	13.6%	13.0%	16.5%
9th–11th grade	35.3	33.3	40.0
High school graduate/GED	41.9	37.0	32.2
Any college	9.2	16.7	11.3
Median education level	12 yr	12 yr	11 yr
Marital status^e			
Married	22.3%	22.1%	19.4%
Divorced/separated	20.1	14.3	21.0
Widowed	3.0	7.8	3.2
Never married	54.6	55.8	56.5

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 2011, inmates in “all other races” consisted of 24 American Indians, 41 Asians, and 26 self-identified Hispanics. During 2011, 1 Asian and 3 self-identified Hispanic inmates were admitted.

^cCalculations exclude count of inmates with unknown Hispanic origin: 325 total yearend, 9 admissions, and 14 removals.

^dCalculations exclude count of inmates with unknown education level: 534 total yearend, 26 admissions, and 22 removals.

^eCalculations exclude count of inmates with unknown marital status: 357 total yearend, 3 admissions, and 13 removals.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program (NPS-8), 2011.

TABLE 6**Women under sentence of death, by region, jurisdiction, and race, 2010 and 2011**

Region and jurisdiction	Under sentence of death, 12/31/10 ^a			Received under sentence of death, 2011			Removed from death row, 2011			Under sentence of death, 12/31/11		
	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	58	40	14	5	3	2	1	1	0	62	42	16
Federal	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
State	56	38	14	5	3	2	1	1	0	60	40	16
Northeast	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	3
Pennsylvania	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	3
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	28	19	8	3	1	2	1	1	0	30	19	10
Alabama	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	1
Florida	1	1	0	3	1	2	0	0	0	4	2	2
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	5	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	2
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	10	6	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	9	5	4
West	22	17	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	24	19	2
Arizona	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
California	19	14	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	14	2
Idaho	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Oregon	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0

Note: No women were executed during 2011.

^aCounts of women under sentence of death at yearend 2010 have been revised from those reported in *Capital Punishment, 2010 - Statistical Tables*, BJS Web, NCJ 236510. The revised counts exclude 1 male inmate in Texas who was erroneously reported as a female during the 2010 data collection and include 1 female inmate in California who was under sentence of death on December 31, 2010 but was not reported until the 2011 data collection.

^bIncludes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians, 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), 2011.

TABLE 7
Hispanics under sentence of death, by region and jurisdiction, 2010 and 2011

Region and jurisdiction	Under sentence of death, 12/31/10	Received under sentence of death, 2011	Removed from death row (excluding executions), 2011	Executed, 2011	Under sentence of death, 12/31/11
U.S. total	386	10	4	5	387
Federal	8	0	0	0	8
State	378	10	4	5	379
Northeast	21	0	0	0	21
Connecticut	1	0	0	0	1
Pennsylvania	20	0	0	0	20
Midwest	11	0	2	0	9
Illinois	2	0	2	0	0
Nebraska	5	0	0	0	5
Ohio	4	0	0	0	4
South	140	5	1	5	139
Alabama	2	0	0	0	2
Arkansas	1	0	0	0	1
Delaware	2	0	0	0	2
Florida	31	3	0	1	33
Georgia	2	0	0	0	2
Kentucky	1	0	1	0	0
Louisiana	2	0	0	0	2
North Carolina	4	0	0	0	4
Oklahoma	2	0	0	0	2
South Carolina	1	0	0	0	1
Tennessee	1	0	0	0	1
Texas	91	2	0	4	89
West	206	5	1	0	210
Arizona	26	1	1	0	26
California	164	4	0	0	168
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 2010 have been revised from those reported in *Capital Punishment, 2010 - Statistical Tables*, BJS Web, NCJ 236510.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program (NPS-8), 2011.

TABLE 8
Criminal history profile of prisoners under sentence of death, by race and Hispanic origin, 2011

Criminal history	All ^a	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic
U.S. total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Prior felony convictions^c				
Yes	66.6%	62.5%	72.4%	64.4%
No	33.4	37.5	27.6	35.6
Prior homicide convictions^d				
Yes	8.4%	8.3%	9.3%	6.3%
No	91.6	91.7	90.7	93.7
Legal status at time of capital offense^e				
Charges pending	8.0%	8.8%	7.9%	5.7%
Probation	10.9	9.4	12.1	12.2
Parole	16.1	14.0	17.7	18.8
On escape	1.3	1.7	1.0	1.4
Incarcerated	3.4	4.0	3.1	2.3
Other status	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.6
None	59.9	61.9	57.8	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, Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians, and other Pacific Islanders.

^bExcludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin.

^cData were not reported for 241 inmates.

^dData were not reported for 49 inmates.

^eData were not reported for 331 inmates.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program (NPS-8), 2011.

TABLE 9**Inmates removed from under sentence of death, by method of removal, 2011**

Region and jurisdiction	Total	Execution	Other death	Appeals or higher courts overturned		Sentence commuted
				Conviction	Sentence	
U.S. total	137	43	24	8	43	19
Federal	1	0	0	0	1	0
State	136	43	24	8	42	19
Northeast	11	0	2	0	9	0
Pennsylvania	11	0	2	0	9	0
Midwest	31	6	3	0	4	18
Illinois	15	0	0	0	0	15
Indiana	1	0	0	0	1	0
Missouri	3	1	0	0	1	1
Nebraska	1	0	1	0	0	0
Ohio	11	5	2	0	2	2
South	75	32	14	8	20	1
Alabama	14	6	3	3	2	0
Arkansas	3	0	0	1	2	0
Delaware	2	1	0	1	0	0
Florida	12	2	5	0	5	0
Georgia	4	4	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	1	0	0	0	1	0
Louisiana	2	0	0	1	1	0
Mississippi	4	2	1	0	1	0
North Carolina	3	0	2	0	1	0
Oklahoma	7	2	2	1	2	0
South Carolina	3	1	0	0	2	0
Tennessee	2	0	0	0	1	1
Texas	16	13	1	0	2	0
Virginia	2	1	0	1	0	0
West	19	5	5	0	9	0
Arizona	11	4	1	0	6	0
California	5	0	4	0	1	0
Idaho	2	1	0	0	1	0
Oregon	1	0	0	0	1	0

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program (NPS-8), 2011.

TABLE 10
Average time between sentencing and execution, 1977–2011

Year	Number of inmates executed	Average elapsed time from sentence to execution for all inmates
Total	1,277	134 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

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 Prisoner Statistics Program (NPS-8), 2011.

TABLE 11
Number of inmates executed, by race, 1977–2011

Year	All executions	White ^a	Black ^a	Hispanic	All other races ^{a,b}
Total	1,277	722	440	101	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

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, Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians, and other Pacific Islanders.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program (NPS-8), 2011.

TABLE 12**Executions and other dispositions of inmates sentenced to death, by race and Hispanic origin, 1977–2011**

Race/Hispanic origin	Total under sentence of death, 1977–2011 ^b	Prisoners executed		Prisoners who received other dispositions ^a	
		Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
Total	7,958	1,277	16.0%	3,599	45.2%
White ^c	3,842	722	18.8%	1,764	45.9
Black ^c	3,264	440	13.5	1,549	47.5
Hispanic	725	101	13.9	237	32.7
All other races ^{c,d}	127	14	11.0	49	38.6

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 due to 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, 2011; 374 persons sentenced to death prior to 1977 whose death sentence was removed between 1977 and December 31, 2011; and 7,579 persons sentenced to death between 1977 and 2011.

^cExcludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program (NPS-8), 2011.

TABLE 13
Executions, by jurisdiction and method, 1977–2011

Jurisdiction	Number executed	Lethal injection	Electrocution	Lethal gas	Hanging	Firing squad
U.S. total	1,277	1,103	157	11	3	3
Federal	3	3	0	0	0	0
Alabama	55	31	24	0	0	0
Arizona	28	26	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	15	14	0	0	1	0
Florida	71	27	44	0	0	0
Georgia	52	29	23	0	0	0
Idaho	2	2	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	15	11	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	46	46	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	96	96	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	1	1	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	6	5	1	0	0	0
Texas	477	477	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), 2011.

TABLE 14
Number of persons executed, by jurisdiction, 1930–2011

Jurisdiction	Since 1930	Since 1977
U.S. total	5,136	1,277
Texas	774	477
Georgia	418	52
New York	329	0
North Carolina	306	43
California	305	13
Florida	241	71
Ohio	218	46
South Carolina	205	43
Virginia	201	109
Alabama	190	55
Mississippi	169	15
Louisiana	161	28
Oklahoma	156	96
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	66	28
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
Massachusetts	27	0
Delaware	27	15
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	5	2
Vermont	4	0
South Dakota	2	1
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), 2011.

TABLE 15**Prisoners under sentence of death on December 31, 2011, by jurisdiction and year of sentencing**

Jurisdiction	Year of sentence for prisoners under sentence of death, 12/31/2011																Under sentence of death, 12/31/11	Average number of years under sentence of death as of 12/31/11
	1974-1983	1984-1985	1986-1987	1988-1989	1990-1991	1992-1993	1994-1995	1996-1997	1998-1999	2000-2001	2002-2003	2004-2005	2006-2007	2008-2009	2010	2011		
Total	139	92	119	160	168	232	257	297	318	228	226	233	206	220	108	79	3,082	13.7
California	48	26	30	57	44	65	57	74	68	58	34	33	26	49	26	10	705	15.3
Florida	36	15	18	25	33	33	36	16	36	24	14	21	29	29	14	14	393	15.2
Texas	11	3	7	8	11	19	17	20	35	30	46	33	24	21	8	8	301	12.0
Nevada	8	7	3	7	6	1	10	14	5	4	2	3	3	4	4	0	81	16.8
Tennessee	8	6	6	6	7	2	4	10	7	7	10	4	2	4	1	3	87	16.1
Arizona	5	4	3	8	11	14	6	6	5	1	6	14	12	17	10	8	130	11.9
Pennsylvania	4	6	18	16	13	18	25	17	18	14	15	12	12	13	2	4	207	14.9
Georgia	4	0	6	5	5	8	6	15	16	5	3	9	6	7	0	1	96	14.3
Alabama	3	2	5	5	5	9	21	17	26	12	14	19	23	18	8	9	196	11.1
Kentucky	3	1	4	1	2	3	2	2	5	4	0	1	3	0	2	1	34	15.9
Ohio	2	9	11	9	10	7	15	12	18	6	13	10	7	4	7	2	142	14.8
Mississippi	2	0	0	0	7	5	5	5	5	6	9	1	5	2	4	1	57	12.6
Missouri	1	2	1	1	3	2	2	7	5	3	2	5	4	8	0	0	46	12.2
Idaho	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	13	15.1
South Carolina	1	1	0	3	0	0	2	5	6	3	9	7	7	6	2	0	52	10.1
Arkansas	1	0	0	1	0	7	3	8	4	4	1	3	2	4	1	0	39	13.0
Montana	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	:
Maryland	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	:
Louisiana	0	2	4	1	2	3	9	16	16	7	5	8	2	5	2	5	87	12.4
Oklahoma	0	2	1	2	0	1	2	5	9	8	10	9	6	8	0	0	63	10.6
Utah	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	8	:
North Carolina	0	1	0	0	4	22	29	29	23	15	10	8	7	3	4	3	158	13.3
Nebraska	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	4	1	1	1	0	11	9.3
Connecticut	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	0	10	10.6
Indiana	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	1	3	2	0	1	0	0	12	11.3
Washington	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	8	:
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	4	5	5	3	3	4	0	3	3	36	10.3
Federal System	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	1	6	7	15	11	7	3	0	56	7.6
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	3	4	1	3	1	1	2	18	8.3
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	:
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	:
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	:
Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	1	0	2	9	:
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	3	0	1	9	:
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	:
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	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), 2011.

TABLE 16**Prisoners sentenced to death and the outcome of sentence, by year of sentencing, 1973-2011**

Year of sentence	Number of prisoners removed from under sentence of death									
	Number sentenced to death	Execution	Other death	Appeal or higher courts overturned—					Other or unknown reasons	Number under sentence of death, 12/31/2011
				Death penalty statute	Conviction	Sentence	Sentence commuted			
Total, 1973–2011	8,300	1,277	460	522	863	1,674	388	34	3,082	
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	65	8	0	11	
1979	151	28	16	2	28	59	6	1	11	
1980	173	46	16	4	30	52	12	0	13	
1981	223	57	15	0	42	81	12	1	15	
1982	267	67	24	0	40	84	12	1	39	
1983	252	69	26	1	30	71	15	2	38	
1984	285	71	21	2	46	75	13	8	49	
1985	259	51	14	1	43	89	14	4	43	
1986	301	74	26	1	51	69	14	5	61	
1987	287	57	27	7	45	77	9	7	58	
1988	288	61	18	1	35	74	14	0	85	
1989	255	46	20	0	33	67	13	1	75	
1990	251	50	19	2	36	57	18	1	68	
1991	268	44	13	2	37	61	11	0	100	
1992	286	46	19	0	27	55	21	0	118	
1993	287	65	21	3	24	45	15	0	114	
1994	315	70	12	10	35	56	15	0	117	
1995	311	64	20	6	20	47	14	0	140	
1996	315	42	20	4	21	63	15	0	150	
1997	265	31	13	3	19	41	11	0	147	
1998	294	41	12	4	22	46	9	0	160	
1999	277	31	14	8	21	35	10	0	158	
2000	224	25	12	4	12	32	9	0	130	
2001	155	14	9	3	5	24	2	0	98	
2002	165	16	5	3	3	18	5	0	115	
2003	152	16	7	1	5	11	1	0	111	
2004	138	2	1	1	5	13	5	0	111	
2005	140	1	4	0	3	9	1	0	122	
2006	125	1	4	0	7	5	3	0	105	
2007	120	2	2	2	8	3	2	0	101	
2008	121	0	2	0	3	8	3	0	105	
2009	118	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	115	
2010	109	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	108	
2011	80	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	79	

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), 2011.

TABLE 17**Number sentenced to death and number of removals, by jurisdiction and reason for removal, 1973–2011**

Jurisdiction	Total sentenced to death, 1973–2011	Number of removals, 1973–2011					Under sentence of death, 12/31/11
		Executed	Died	Sentence or conviction overturned	Sentence commuted	Other removals	
U.S. Total	8,300	1,277	460	3,059	388	34	3,082
Federal	69	3	0	9	1	0	56
Alabama	429	55	34	142	2	0	196
Arizona	302	28	17	119	7	1	130
Arkansas	113	27	3	42	2	0	39
California	962	13	81	148	15	0	705
Colorado	22	1	2	15	1	0	3
Connecticut	14	1	0	3	0	0	10
Delaware	59	15	0	26	0	0	18
Florida	1,005	71	63	458	18	2	393
Georgia	323	52	17	148	9	1	96
Idaho	42	2	3	21	3	0	13
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	244	28	6	115	7	1	87
Maryland	53	5	3	36	4	0	5
Massachusetts	4	0	0	2	2	0	0
Mississippi	193	15	6	112	0	3	57
Missouri	182	68	10	55	3	0	46
Montana	15	3	2	6	2	0	2
Nebraska	33	3	5	12	2	0	11
Nevada	152	12	15	40	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	23	303	8	0	158
Ohio	412	46	22	182	20	0	142
Oklahoma	350	96	15	172	4	0	63
Oregon	63	2	2	23	0	0	36
Pennsylvania	405	3	28	161	6	0	207
Rhode Island	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
South Carolina	205	43	6	101	3	0	52
South Dakota	6	1	1	0	0	0	4
Tennessee	225	6	16	108	6	2	87
Texas	1,057	477	42	181	55	1	301
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, 1973–2011	100%	15.4%	5.5%	36.9%	4.7%	0.4%	37.1%

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), 2011.

APPENDIX TABLE 1**Number of inmates under sentence of death, by demographic characteristics, 2011**

Characteristic	Total yearend	Admissions	Removals
Total inmates	3,082	80	137
Sex			
Male	3,020	75	136
Female	62	5	1
Race^a			
White	1,703	39	79
Black	1,288	37	58
All other races ^b	91	4	0
Hispanic origin			
Hispanic	387	10	9
Non-Hispanic	2,370	61	114
Number unknown	325	9	14
Age			
18-19	0	0	0
20-24	28	9	0
25-29	133	17	5
30-34	338	11	12
35-39	456	15	22
40-44	553	8	18
45-49	519	8	25
50-54	454	7	23
55-59	286	1	12
60-64	197	2	9
65 or older	118	2	11
Education			
8th grade or less	347	7	19
9th-11th grade	899	18	46
High school graduate/GED	1,067	20	37
Any college	235	9	13
Number unknown	534	26	22
Marital status			
Married	608	17	24
Divorced/separated	548	11	26
Widowed	81	6	4
Never married	1,488	43	70
Number unknown	357	3	13

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

^bAt yearend 2011, inmates in "all other races" consisted of 24 American Indians, 41 Asians, and 26 self-identified Hispanics. During 2011, 1 Asian and 3 self-identified Hispanic inmates were admitted.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program (NPS-8), 2011.



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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