



Capital Punishment, 2013 – Statistical Tables

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At yearend 2013, 35 states and the Federal Bureau of Prisons held 2,979 inmates under sentence of death, which was 32 fewer than at yearend 2012 (**figure 1**). This represents the thirteenth consecutive year in which the number of inmates under sentence of death decreased.

Five states (California, Florida, Texas, Pennsylvania, and Alabama) held 60% of all inmates on death row on December 31, 2013. The Federal Bureau of Prisons held 56 inmates under sentence of death at yearend.

Of prisoners under sentence of death at yearend 2013, 56% were white and 42% were black. The 389 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 stable since 2000.

Among inmates for whom legal status at the time of the capital offense was available, 41% had an active criminal justice status; 4 in 10 of these inmates were on parole; nearly 3 in 10 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 (73%), compared to Hispanic (65%) or white (64%) inmates. Similar percentages of white (9%), black (10%), and Hispanic (7%) inmates had a prior homicide conviction. A slightly higher percentage of Hispanic (32%) and black (31%) 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, 2013

Executions during 2013	Number of prisoners under sentence of death, 12/31/2013	Jurisdictions without death penalty, 12/31/2013
Texas	16	Alaska
Florida	7	District of Columbia
Oklahoma	6	Hawaii
Ohio	3	Illinois
Missouri	2	Iowa
Arizona	2	Maine
Alabama	1	Maryland
Georgia	1	Massachusetts
Virginia	1	Michigan
		Minnesota
		New Jersey
		North Dakota
		Rhode Island
		Vermont
		West Virginia
		Wisconsin
Total	39	Total
		2,979

*New Mexico repealed the death penalty for offenses committed on or after July 1, 2009; Connecticut repealed the death penalty for offenses committed on or after April 25, 2012; and Maryland repealed the death penalty effective October 1, 2013. As of December 31, 2013, 2 men in New Mexico, 10 men in Connecticut, and 5 men in Maryland were under previously imposed sentence of death.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program (NPS-8), 2013.



In 2013, 16 states and the Federal Bureau of Prisons reported that 83 inmates were received under sentence of death. Admissions in California (25), Florida (15), and Texas (9) accounted for 60% of those received under sentence of death in 2013.

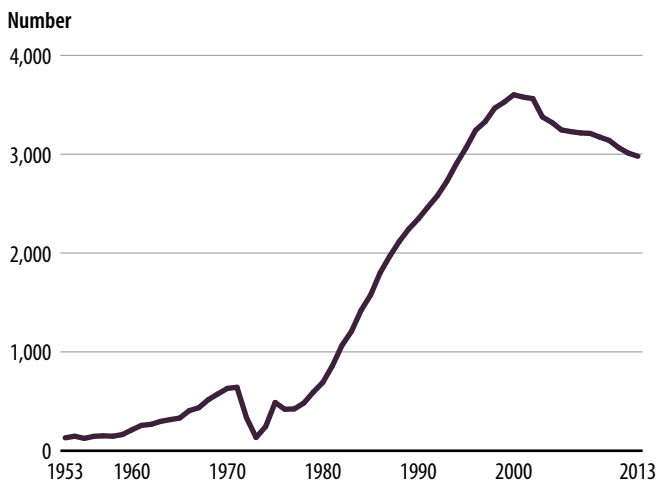
Twenty-two states and the Federal Bureau of Prisons removed 115 inmates from under sentence of death: 39 were executed, 31 died by means other than execution, and 45 were removed as a result of courts overturning sentences or convictions. Removals in Texas (20) and Florida (19) accounted for more than a third of all inmates removed from under sentence of death in 2013.

Nine states executed 39 inmates in 2013; 43 inmates were executed in 9 states in 2012. The inmates executed in 2013 had been under sentence of death an average of 15.5 years, which was 4 months less than those executed in 2012.

Among the 36 jurisdictions with prisoners under sentence of death on December 31, 2013, 6 jurisdictions had more inmates than a year earlier, 16 had fewer inmates, and 14 had the same number. California showed the largest increase (up 17 inmates). Texas had the largest decrease (down 11), followed by Oklahoma (down 8), Georgia (down 7), and Florida, South Carolina, and Tennessee (down 4 each).

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

FIGURE 2
Number of persons under sentence of death, 1953–2013



Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program (NPS-8), 2013.

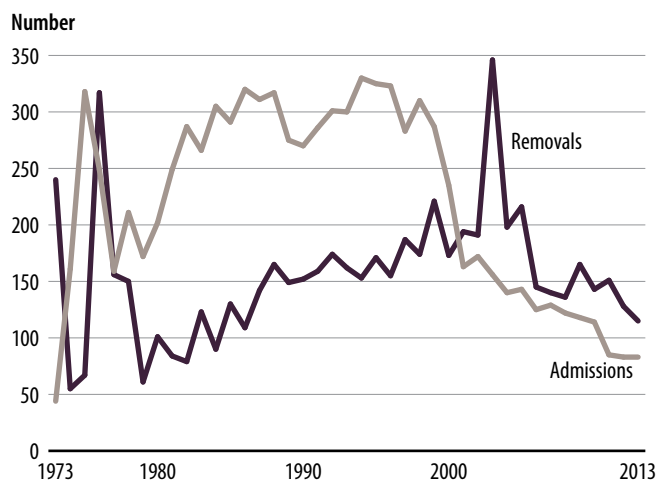
sentence of death in the United States steadily increased until it peaked at 3,601 inmates on December 31, 2000 (**figure 2**). In 2001, the number of inmates removed from under sentence of death was higher than the number admitted for the first time since 1976 (**figure 3**). The number of annual removals of those under sentence of death has exceeded the number of admissions since 2001. The 83 inmates received under sentence of death in 2013 was the same as the number received in 2012. The number of inmates received in 2012 and 2013 represented the smallest number of admissions to death row since 1973, when 44 persons were admitted.

Of the 8,124 people under sentence of death between 1977 and 2013, 17% 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 2013, a total of 5,218 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 1,359 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 under sentence of death, 1973–2013



Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program (NPS-8), 2013.

One state repealed its capital statute in 2013, and five states revised statutes relating to the death penalty

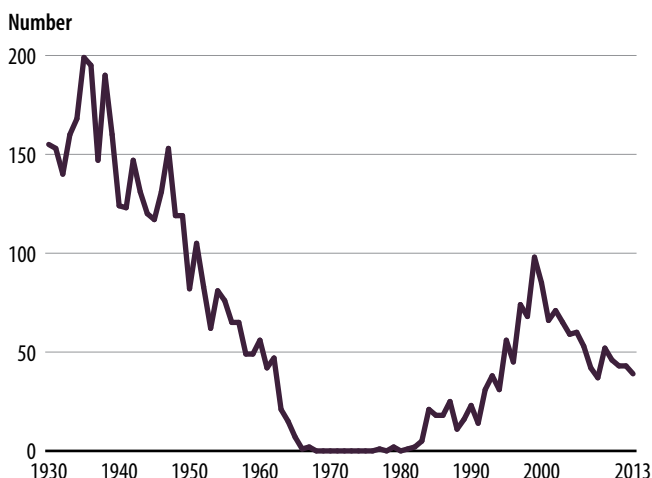
As of December 31, 2013, 35 states and the federal government authorized the death penalty (table 1 and table 3). Although New Mexico repealed the death penalty in 2009 (2009 N.M. Laws, ch. 11 § 5) and Connecticut repealed the death penalty in 2012, the repeals were not retroactive, and offenders charged with a capital offense committed prior to the date of the repeal may be eligible for a death sentence. As of December 31, 2013, New Mexico held 2 men and Connecticut held 10 men under previously imposed death sentences.

In 2013, the Maryland legislature repealed the death penalty (2013 Maryland Laws, Ch. 156), effective October 1, 2013. The repeal did not affect previously imposed death sentences, and as of December 31, 2013, Maryland held 5 men under sentence of death.

During 2013, the Arkansas legislature revised a portion of its capital statute pertaining to the selection and administration of drugs in lethal injections (the Method of Execution Act (MEA), Ark. Code Ann. § 5-4-617 (Repl. 2013)). The changes, which created specific steps to be followed by corrections officials when carrying out executions, were made following a decision by the Arkansas Supreme Court declaring the MEA unconstitutional (*Hobbs v. Jones* (2012 Ark. 293)) and became effective February 20, 2013.

Kansas amended an element of capital murder—intentional and premeditated murder of a child under age 14 during the commission of kidnapping with intent to commit a sex offense—to include “commercial sexual exploitation” in the definition of sex offenses (K.S.A. 2013 Supp. 21-5401, at subsection (b)), effective July 1, 2013.

FIGURE 4
Persons executed in the United States, 1930–2013



Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program (NPS-8), 2013.

Mississippi added aggravating factors for which the death penalty can be imposed to include murder committed with the intent to influence government by intimidation, coercion, mass destruction or assassination, or to coerce civilians (Miss. Code Ann. § 99-19-101(4)(i)-(j)), effective July 1, 2013.

Texas amended its code of criminal procedure to require DNA analysis of all biological evidence in death penalty cases (Tex. C.C.P. Art. 38.43(i), (j), (k), (l), (m)), effective September 1, 2013.

Utah amended its statute to codify that, for defendants younger than age 18 at the time of the offense, aggravated murder is a noncapital first-degree felony punishable as provided by Utah Code Ann. § 76-3-207.7 (Utah Code Ann. § 76-5-202(3)(e)), effective May 14, 2013.

Executions in 2014

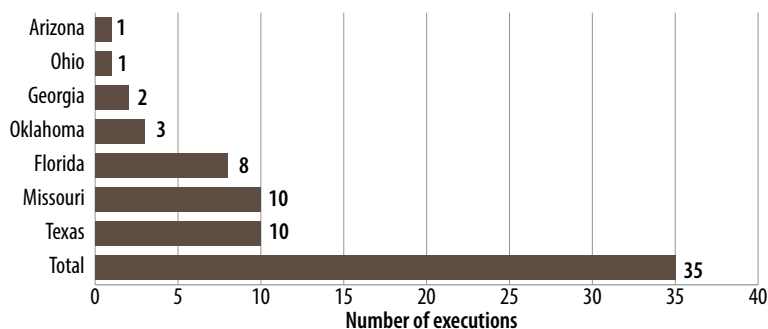
Between January 1, 2014, and December 31, 2014, 7 states executed 35 inmates, which was 4 fewer than the number executed in 2013.

Three states accounted for 80% of the executions carried out during this period: Texas and Missouri each executed 10 inmates, and Florida executed 8 inmates.

Of the 35 executions carried out in 2014, all were by lethal injection.

Two women were executed during this period in Texas.

FIGURE 5
Advance count of executions, January 1, 2014–December 31, 2014



Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program (NPS-8), 2013.

Lethal injection was authorized by all states with capital statutes

As of December 31, 2013, all 35 states with death penalty statutes authorized lethal injection as a method of execution (table 2). Maryland, which repealed its capital statute as of October 1, 2013, authorized lethal injection for the 5 inmates who remained under sentence of death following the repeal.

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 the date of either 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 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, from the U.S. Attorney's Office in the District of Columbia, and from the Federal Bureau of Prisons for 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, 2013

State	Offense	State	Offense
Alabama	Intentional murder (Ala. Stat. Ann. 13A-5-40(a)(1)-(18)) with 10 aggravating factors (Ala. Stat. Ann. 13A-5-49).	Nevada	First-degree murder with at least 1 of 15 aggravating circumstances (NRS 200.030, 200.033, and 200.035).
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)).	New Hampshire	Murder committed in the course of rape, kidnapping, drug crimes, or home invasion; 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 and 630:5).
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 Mexico ^b	First-degree murder with at least 1 of 7 aggravating factors (NMSA 1978 § 31-20A-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 York ^c	First-degree murder with 1 of 13 aggravating factors (NY Penal Law §125.27).
Colorado	First-degree murder with at least 1 of 17 aggravating factors; first-degree kidnapping resulting in death; treason.	North Carolina	First-degree murder (N.C.G.S. §14-17) with the finding of at least 1 of 11 statutory aggravating circumstances (N.C.G.S. § 15A-2000).
Connecticut ^a	Capital felony with 8 forms of aggravated homicide (C.G.S. § 53a-54b).	Ohio	Aggravated murder with at least 1 of 10 aggravating circumstances (O.R.C. 2903.01, 2929.02, and 2929.04).
Delaware	First-degree murder (11 Del. C. § 636) with at least 1 statutory aggravating circumstance (11 Del. C. § 4209).	Oklahoma	First-degree murder in conjunction with a finding of at least 1 of 8 statutorily-defined aggravating circumstances.
Florida	First-degree murder; felony murder; capital drug trafficking; capital sexual battery.	Oregon	Aggravated murder (ORS 163.095).
Georgia	Murder with aggravating circumstances; rape, armed robbery, or kidnapping with bodily injury or ransom when the victim dies; aircraft hijacking; treason.	Pennsylvania	First-degree murder with 18 aggravating circumstances.
Idaho	First-degree murder with aggravating factors; first-degree kidnapping; perjury resulting in the execution of an innocent person.	South Carolina	Murder with at least 1 of 12 aggravating circumstances (§ 16-3-20(C)(a)).
Indiana	Murder with 16 aggravating circumstances (IC 35-50-2-9).	South Dakota	First-degree murder with 1 of 10 aggravating circumstances.
Kansas	Capital murder (K.S.A. 21-5401) with 8 aggravating circumstances (K.S.A. 21-6617 and K.S.A. 21-6624).	Tennessee	First-degree murder (Tenn. Code Ann. § 39-13-202) with 1 of 17 aggravating circumstances (Tenn. Code Ann. § 39-13-204).
Kentucky	Capital murder with the presence of at least one statutory aggravating circumstance; capital kidnapping (KRS 532.025).	Texas	Criminal homicide with 1 of 9 aggravating circumstances (Tex. Penal Code § 19.03).
Louisiana	First-degree murder; treason (La. R.S. 14:30 and 14:113).	Utah	Aggravated murder (Utah Code Ann. 76-5-202).
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(1-15)).
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)).
Nebraska	First-degree murder with a finding of one or more statutory aggravating circumstances.		

Note: Maryland repealed its capital statute effective October 1, 2013. Five men in Maryland remain under a previously imposed sentence of death.

^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), 2013.

TABLE 2
Method of execution, by state, 2013

Jurisdiction	Lethal injection ^a	Electrocution	Lethal gas	Hanging	Firing squad
Total	35	8	3	3	2
Alabama	■	■			
Arizona ^b	■		■		
Arkansas ^c	■	■			
California	■				
Colorado	■				
Connecticut ^d	■				
Delaware ^e	■			■	
Florida	■	■			
Georgia	■				
Idaho	■				
Indiana	■				
Kansas	■				
Kentucky ^f	■	■			
Louisiana	■				
Mississippi	■				
Missouri	■		■		
Montana	■				
Nebraska	■				
Nevada	■				
New Hampshire ^g	■			■	
New Mexico ^h	■				
New York	■				
North Carolina	■				
Ohio	■				
Oklahoma ⁱ	■	■			■
Oregon	■				
Pennsylvania	■				
South Carolina	■	■			
South Dakota	■				
Tennessee ^j	■	■			
Texas	■				
Utah ^k	■				■
Virginia	■	■			
Washington	■			■	
Wyoming ^l	■		■		

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).

^aMaryland repealed the death penalty effective October 1, 2013. The five men who remain under sentence of death are subject to execution by lethal injection.

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

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

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

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

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

^gAuthorizes hanging only if lethal injection cannot be given.

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

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

^jAuthorizes 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.

^kAuthorizes 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.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program (NPS-8), 2013.

TABLE 3
Federal capital offenses, 2013

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), 2013.

TABLE 4**Prisoners under sentence of death, by region, jurisdiction, and race, 2012 and 2013**

Region and jurisdiction	Under sentence of death, 12/31/12			Received under sentence of death, 2013			Removed from death row (excluding executions), 2013 ^a			Executed, 2013			Under sentence of death, 12/31/13		
	All races ^b	White ^c	Black ^c	All races ^b	White ^c	Black ^c	All races ^b	White ^c	Black ^c	All races ^b	White ^c	Black ^c	All races ^b	White ^c	Black ^c
U.S. total	3,011	1,684	1,258	83	49	33	76	44	30	39	26	13	2,979	1,663	1,248
Federal ^d	56	27	28	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	56	27	28
State	2,955	1,657	1,230	81	49	31	74	44	28	39	26	13	2,923	1,636	1,220
Northeast	204	87	114	4	2	2	7	2	5	0	0	0	201	87	111
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	193	83	107	4	2	2	7	2	5	0	0	0	190	83	104
Midwest	218	115	99	11	8	3	6	2	3	5	5	0	218	116	99
Indiana	12	9	3	3	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	14	11	3
Kansas	9	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	6	3
Missouri	45	26	19	3	3	0	1	0	1	2	2	0	45	27	18
Nebraska	11	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	7	2
Ohio	138	64	72	4	2	2	3	1	1	3	3	0	136	62	73
South Dakota	3	3	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
South	1,538	825	693	34	15	18	45	28	16	32	19	13	1,495	793	682
Alabama	191	98	92	5	1	4	5	3	2	1	1	0	190	95	94
Arkansas	38	15	23	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	37	15	22
Delaware	16	7	9	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	7	10
Florida	402	252	149	15	10	5	12	11	1	7	5	2	398	246	151
Georgia	89	46	43	0	0	0	6	2	4	1	1	0	82	43	39
Kentucky	34	29	5	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	33	29	4
Louisiana	85	28	56	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	84	28	55
Maryland	5	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	4
Mississippi	49	20	28	2	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	50	22	27
North Carolina	152	66	79	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	151	65	79
Oklahoma ^e	56	29	24	1	0	0	3	1	1	6	3	3	48	25	20
South Carolina ^f	49	20	29	0	0	0	4	2	2	0	0	0	45	18	27
Tennessee ^e	79	43	34	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	75	39	34
Texas	284	166	114	9	2	7	4	4	0	16	8	8	273	156	113
Virginia	9	5	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	7	4	3
West	995	630	324	32	24	8	16	12	4	2	2	0	1,009	640	328
Arizona	125	103	17	4	4	0	5	5	0	2	2	0	122	100	17
California ^f	718	423	263	25	17	8	8	6	2	0	0	0	735	434	269
Colorado	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Idaho	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	12	0
Montana	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
Nevada	80	47	32	2	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	81	49	31
New Mexico	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
Oregon	36	30	4	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	34	29	3
Utah	8	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	6	1
Washington	8	4	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	5	4
Wyoming	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0

Note: Counts for yearend 2012 have been revised from those reported in *Capital Punishment, 2012 - Statistical Tables* (NCJ 245789, BJS web, May 2014). Revised counts include 19 inmates who were either reported late to the National Prisoner Statistics program or were not in custody of state correctional authorities on December 31, 2012 (14 in California; 3 in Florida; and 1 each in Pennsylvania and Oregon) and exclude 42 inmates who were relieved of a death sentence before December 31, 2012 (9 each in Pennsylvania and California; 6 each in Georgia and Texas; 4 in Florida; 3 in Tennessee; 2 in Missouri; and 1 each in Ohio, Delaware, and Nevada). Data for December 31, 2012, also include 1 inmate in Pennsylvania who was erroneously reported as being removed from under sentence of death.

^aIncludes 25 deaths from natural causes (6 each in Florida and California; 2 each in Alabama and Tennessee; and 1 each in Pennsylvania, Missouri, Ohio, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Arizona, Oregon, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons) and 6 deaths from suicide (2 in Arizona; and 1 each in Ohio, Florida, South Carolina, and California).

^bIncludes American Indians or Alaska Natives; Asians, Native Hawaiians, or other Pacific Islanders; and inmates of Hispanic or Latino origin 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.

^eOne inmate who was previously in the custody of Tennessee is now being reported in Oklahoma where he is under a separate sentence of death.

^fOne inmate who was previously in the custody of South Carolina 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), 2013.

TABLE 5
Demographic characteristics of prisoners under sentence of death, 2013

Characteristic	Total yearend	Admissions	Removals
Total inmates	2,979	83	115
Sex			
Male	98.1%	100%	96.5%
Female	1.9	0	3.5
Race^a			
White	55.8%	59.0%	60.9%
Black	41.9	39.8	37.4
All other races ^b	2.3	1.2	1.7
Hispanic/Latino origin^c			
Hispanic/Latino	14.4%	18.3%	12.1%
Non-Hispanic/Latino	85.6	81.7	87.9
Age			
18–19	~	~	~
20–24	0.7%	6.0%	0.9%
25–29	3.4	12.0	3.5
30–34	9.2	20.5	4.3
35–39	13.2	18.1	10.4
40–44	18.3	16.9	17.4
45–49	16.1	7.2	17.4
50–54	16.3	8.4	15.7
55–59	10.6	6.0	10.4
60–64	6.4	2.4	8.7
65 or older	5.8	2.4	11.3
Average age			
Mean	47	39	49
Median	46	38	49
Education^d			
8th grade or less	13.1%	15.7%	22.0%
9th–11th grade	34.8	23.5	32.0
High school graduate/GED	42.8	47.1	40.0
Any college	9.4	13.7	6.0
Median education level	12th	12th	11th
Marital status^e			
Married	21.5%	22.4%	26.5%
Divorced/separated	20.0	20.9	27.5
Widowed	3.6	1.5	4.9
Never married	54.8	55.2	41.2

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. See appendix table 1 for number of inmates under sentence of death by demographic characteristic.

~Not applicable.

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

^bAt yearend 2013, inmates in “all other races” consisted of 21 American Indian or Alaska Natives (AIAN); 42 Asian, Native Hawaiian, or other Pacific Islanders; and 5 self-identified Hispanics or Latinos. During 2013, 1 AIAN inmate was admitted and 2 AIAN inmates were removed.

^cCalculations exclude count of inmates with unknown Hispanic or Latino origin: 278 at yearend, 1 admission, and 8 removals.

^dCalculations exclude count of inmates with unknown education level: 544 at yearend, 32 admissions, and 15 removals.

^eCalculations exclude count of inmates with unknown marital status: 335 at yearend, 16 admissions, and 13 removals.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program (NPS-8), 2013.

TABLE 6**Female prisoners under sentence of death, by region, jurisdiction, and race, 2012 and 2013**

Region and jurisdiction	Under sentence of death, 12/31/12 ^a			Received under sentence of death, 2013	Removed from death row (excluding executions), 2013			Executed, 2013 ^b	Under sentence of death, 12/31/13		
	All races ^c	White ^d	Black ^d		All races ^c	White ^d	Black ^d		All races ^c	White ^d	Black ^d
U.S. total	60	41	15	0	3	3	0	1	56	38	14
Federal	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
State	59	40	15	0	3	3	0	1	55	37	14
Northeast	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	2
Pennsylvania	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	2
Midwest	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1
Indiana	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Ohio	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
South	29	19	10	0	1	1	0	1	27	18	9
Alabama	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	1
Florida	5	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	3
Georgia	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Kentucky	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Louisiana	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1
Mississippi	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
North Carolina	3	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	1
Oklahoma	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Tennessee	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Texas	9	5	4	0	0	0	0	1	8	5	3
West	25	19	2	0	1	1	0	0	24	18	2
Arizona	3	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	0
California	20	14	2	0	0	0	0	0	20	14	2
Idaho	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Oregon	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0

^aCounts of female prisoners under sentence of death at yearend 2012 have been revised from those reported in *Capital Punishment, 2012 - Statistical Tables* (NCJ 245789 BJS web, May 2014). The revised figures exclude 1 female inmate in Texas whose removal from under sentence of death occurred prior to 2012 but was not reported until the 2013 data collection.

^bOne black female inmate was executed in Texas in 2013.

^cIncludes American Indians or Alaska Natives; Asians, Native Hawaiians, or other Pacific Islanders; and inmates of Hispanic or Latino origin for whom no other race was identified.

^dCounts 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), 2013.

TABLE 7**Hispanic or Latino prisoners under sentence of death, by region and jurisdiction, 2012 and 2013**

Region and jurisdiction	Under sentence of death, 12/31/12	Received under sentence of death, 2013	Removed from death row (excluding executions), 2013	Executed, 2013	Under sentence of death, 12/31/13
U.S. total	387	15	10	3	389
Federal	8	0	1	0	7
State	379	15	9	3	382
Northeast	20	0	0	0	20
Pennsylvania	20	0	0	0	20
Midwest	9	0	0	0	9
Nebraska	5	0	0	0	5
Ohio	4	0	0	0	4
South	135	2	6	3	128
Alabama	2	0	0	0	2
Delaware	3	0	0	0	3
Florida	33	1	2	0	32
Georgia	3	0	1	0	2
Louisiana	2	0	0	0	2
North Carolina	4	0	0	0	4
Oklahoma	1	0	0	0	1
South Carolina	1	0	0	0	1
Tennessee	1	0	0	0	1
Texas	85	1	3	3	80
West	215	13	3	0	225
Arizona	25	1	0	0	26
California	175	12	3	0	184
Idaho	1	0	0	0	1
Nevada	8	0	0	0	8
Oregon	3	0	0	0	3
Utah	3	0	0	0	3

Note: Counts of Hispanic or Latino inmates under sentence of death at yearend 2012 have been revised from those reported in *Capital Punishment, 2012 - Statistical Tables* (NCJ 245789, BJS web, May 2014). Revised counts exclude 1 inmate in New Mexico who was erroneously reported as Hispanic or Latino.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program (NPS-8), 2013.

TABLE 8**Criminal history of prisoners under sentence of death, by race and Hispanic origin, 2013**

	All races ^a	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic
U.S. total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Prior felony convictions^c				
Yes	67.3%	63.9%	72.6%	64.8%
No	32.7	36.1	27.4	35.2
Prior homicide convictions^d				
Yes	9.0%	9.0%	9.6%	6.6%
No	91.0	91.0	90.4	93.4
Legal status at time of capital offense^e				
Charges pending	8.7%	9.6%	8.7%	6.2%
Probation	11.4	9.9	12.0	13.8
Parole	16.5	14.1	18.5	18.3
On escape	1.3	1.8	0.8	1.1
Incarcerated	2.7	3.5	2.2	2.0
Other status	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
None	59.3	61.0	57.6	58.4

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

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

^bExcludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin.

^cData were not reported for 217 inmates.

^dData were not reported for 36 inmates.

^eData were not reported for 292 inmates.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program (NPS-8), 2013.

TABLE 9**Inmates removed from under sentence of death, by region, jurisdiction, and method of removal, 2013**

Region and jurisdiction	Total	Execution	Other death	Appeals or higher courts overturned		
				Capital statute	Conviction	Sentence
U.S. total	115	39	31	1	12	32
Federal	2	0	1	0	0	1
State	113	39	30	1	12	31
Northeast	7	0	1	0	0	6
Pennsylvania	7	0	1	0	0	6
Midwest	11	5	3	0	0	3
Indiana	1	0	0	0	0	1
Missouri	3	2	1	0	0	0
Ohio	6	3	2	0	0	1
South Dakota	1	0	0	0	0	1
South	77	32	15	0	11	19
Alabama	6	1	2	0	2	1
Arkansas	1	0	0	0	1	0
Florida	19	7	7	0	3	2
Georgia	7	1	0	0	0	6
Kentucky	1	0	0	0	1	0
Louisiana	1	0	0	0	0	1
Mississippi	1	0	0	0	0	1
North Carolina	2	0	1	0	0	1
Oklahoma	9	6	0	0	3	0
South Carolina	4	0	2	0	0	2
Tennessee	4	0	2	0	0	2
Texas	20	16	1	0	1	2
Virginia	2	1	0	0	0	1
West	18	2	11	1	1	3
Arizona	7	2	3	1	1	0
California	8	0	7	0	0	1
Nevada	1	0	0	0	0	1
Oregon	2	0	1	0	0	1

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program (NPS-8), 2013.

TABLE 10
Average time between sentencing and execution,
1977–2013

Year ^a	Number executed	Average elapsed time from sentence to execution
Total	1,359	137 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
2013	39	186

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).

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

^aNo inmates were executed in 1978 or 1980.

^bAverage time was calculated from the most recent sentencing date.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program (NPS-8), 2013.

TABLE 11
Number of inmates executed, by race and Hispanic origin,
1977–2013

Year ^a	All races	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic	All other races ^{b,c}
Total	1,359	770	464	111	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
2013	39	23	13	3	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).

^aNo inmates were executed in 1978 or 1980.

^bExcludes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program (NPS-8), 2013.

TABLE 12**Executions and other dispositions of inmates sentenced to death, by race and Hispanic origin, 1977–2013**

Race/Hispanic origin	Number under sentence of death, 1977–2013 ^b	Prisoners executed		Prisoners who received other dispositions ^a	
		Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
Total	8,124	1,359	16.7%	3,786	46.6%
White ^c	3,907	770	19.7	1,843	47.2
Black ^c	3,334	464	13.9	1,635	49.0
Hispanic/Latino	755	111	14.7	255	33.8
All other races ^{c,d}	128	14	10.9	53	41.4

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 under a sentence of death because of statutes struck down on appeal, sentences or convictions vacated, commutations, or death by other than execution.

^bIncludes 4 persons sentenced to death prior to 1977 who were still under sentence of death on December 31, 2013; 375 persons sentenced to death prior to 1977 whose death sentence was removed between 1977 and December 31, 2013; and 7,745 persons sentenced to death between 1977 and 2013.

^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), 2013.

TABLE 13
Executions, by jurisdiction and method, 1977–2013

Jurisdiction	All executions	Lethal injection	Electrocution	Lethal gas	Hanging	Firing squad
U.S. total	1,359	1,184	158	11	3	3
Federal	3	3	0	0	0	0
Alabama	56	32	24	0	0	0
Arizona	36	34	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	81	37	44	0	0	0
Georgia	53	30	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	70	70	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	52	52	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	108	108	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	508	508	0	0	0	0
Utah	7	4	0	0	0	3
Virginia	110	79	31	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), 2013.

TABLE 14
Executions, by jurisdiction, 1930–2013

Jurisdiction	Since 1930	Since 1977
U.S. total	5,218	1,359
Texas	805	508
Georgia	419	53
New York	329	0
North Carolina	306	43
California	305	13
Florida	251	81
Ohio	224	52
South Carolina	205	43
Virginia	202	110
Alabama	191	56
Mississippi	175	21
Oklahoma	168	108
Louisiana	161	28
Pennsylvania	155	3
Arkansas	145	27
Missouri	132	70
Kentucky	106	3
Illinois	102	12
Tennessee	99	6
Arizona	74	36
New Jersey	74	0
Maryland	73	5
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. Excludes 160 executions carried out by military authorities between 1930 and 1961.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program (NPS-8), 2013.

TABLE 15**Prisoners under sentence of death on December 31, 2013, by jurisdiction and year of sentencing**

Jurisdiction	Year of sentence for prisoners under sentence of death, 12/31/2013															Under sentence of death, 12/31/13	Average number of years under sentence of death, 12/31/13
	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	2013		
Total	25	51	116	175	218	315	413	407	188	194	217	204	211	162	83	2,979	14.6
Florida	11	9	17	26	39	45	36	53	15	15	25	30	26	36	15	398	15.0
California	5	24	37	56	70	88	106	100	38	29	37	37	59	24	25	735	16.1
Texas	4	3	5	12	11	21	26	42	30	34	22	22	15	17	9	273	13.0
Nevada	1	3	10	7	7	4	20	9	0	3	3	4	6	2	2	81	17.7
Arizona	1	2	4	5	12	14	9	4	1	11	11	11	22	11	4	122	12.4
Georgia	1	2	0	7	5	9	16	15	3	5	5	8	3	3	0	82	15.5
Tennessee	1	1	10	9	9	3	13	8	5	5	1	2	4	4	0	75	18.4
Arkansas	1	0	0	0	1	8	9	5	3	1	2	4	2	1	0	37	14.7
Pennsylvania	0	2	5	18	19	29	24	23	12	8	12	13	8	13	4	190	15.4
Mississippi	0	2	0	0	6	5	4	7	7	2	4	2	6	3	2	50	13.0
Kentucky	0	1	3	5	2	5	2	7	2	1	3	0	1	1	0	33	18.3
Alabama	0	1	2	7	7	20	25	31	12	13	24	15	14	14	5	190	12.4
Idaho	0	1	0	1	2	1	2	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	12	16.2
Ohio	0	0	9	13	12	10	20	18	10	10	7	7	8	8	4	136	15.2
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	19	7	5	5	2	5	7	0	84	14.0
Missouri	0	0	2	1	3	2	7	5	4	4	5	7	1	1	3	45	12.4
Oklahoma	0	0	2	1	0	2	3	9	3	8	7	9	2	1	1	48	11.1
South Carolina	0	0	2	0	2	0	6	6	5	8	7	6	3	0	0	45	12.0
Utah	0	0	1	1	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	:
North Carolina	0	0	1	0	3	33	45	28	10	8	9	4	6	3	1	151	15.1
Montana	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	:
Nebraska	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	3	1	2	0	0	11	11.3
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	1	1	0	10	11.9
Washington	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	9	:
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	7	2	3	3	2	3	4	0	34	12.0
Federal	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	4	7	10	11	8	7	1	2	56	9.1
Indiana	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	2	1	2	0	1	0	3	14	9.7
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	:
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	:
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	3	3	0	1	3	1	17	8.2
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	:
Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	2	0	1	0	7	:
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), 2013.

TABLE 16**Prisoners sentenced to death and the outcome of the sentence, by year of sentencing, 1973–2013**

Year of sentence	Number sentenced to death	Number of prisoners removed from under sentence of death						Remaining under sentence of death, 12/31/2013	
		Execution	Other death	Appeal or higher courts overturned			Sentence commuted		Other/unknown removals
				Capital statute	Conviction	Sentence			
Total, 1973–2013	8,466	1,359	509	523	890	1,781	392	33	2,979
1973	42	2	0	14	9	8	9	0	0
1974	149	11	5	65	15	30	22	1	0
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	34	7	0	6
1978	183	38	7	21	36	67	8	0	6
1979	150	28	16	2	28	60	6	1	9
1980	172	47	16	4	30	55	12	0	8
1981	223	58	16	0	43	82	12	1	11
1982	265	67	26	0	42	86	12	0	32
1983	252	69	28	1	31	72	15	2	34
1984	286	72	21	2	46	80	13	8	44
1985	258	53	14	1	44	89	15	4	38
1986	301	75	26	1	50	73	14	5	57
1987	288	59	29	7	45	83	10	7	48
1988	287	64	20	1	38	80	14	0	70
1989	255	48	23	0	33	73	13	1	64
1990	250	51	22	2	37	59	18	1	60
1991	267	45	15	2	38	62	11	0	94
1992	283	51	20	0	28	60	23	0	101
1993	290	67	21	3	23	49	15	0	112
1994	311	74	13	10	37	60	15	0	102
1995	310	67	20	6	22	50	14	0	131
1996	315	46	20	4	21	66	15	0	143
1997	266	35	15	3	21	42	11	0	139
1998	295	50	15	4	22	53	9	0	142
1999	279	36	16	8	23	39	10	0	147
2000	223	28	16	4	12	36	9	0	118
2001	153	16	12	3	7	26	2	0	87
2002	166	25	6	3	3	23	5	0	101
2003	151	19	10	1	8	14	1	0	98
2004	138	10	5	1	5	16	5	0	96
2005	140	1	6	0	3	14	1	0	115
2006	123	1	4	0	7	6	3	0	102
2007	126	2	3	2	7	5	2	0	105
2008	120	2	3	0	3	10	3	0	99
2009	118	1	1	1	0	7	1	0	107
2010	114	0	1	0	6	2	1	0	104
2011	85	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	81
2012	82	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	81
2013	83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	83

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), 2013.

TABLE 17**Prisoners sentenced to death and the outcome of the sentence, by jurisdiction, 1973–2013**

Jurisdiction	Total sentenced to death, 1973–2013	Number of prisoners removed from under sentence of death					Remaining under sentence of death, 12/31/13
		Execution	Other death	Sentence/conviction overturned	Sentence commuted	Other/unknown removals	
U.S. total	8,466	1,359	509	3,194	392	33	2,979
Federal	71	3	1	10	1	0	56
Alabama	439	56	36	155	2	0	190
Arizona	307	36	21	120	7	1	122
Arkansas	114	27	3	45	2	0	37
California	1,013	13	92	158	15	0	735
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	1,040	81	72	469	18	2	398
Georgia	325	53	19	160	10	1	82
Idaho	42	3	3	21	3	0	12
Illinois	307	12	15	97	171	12	0
Indiana	103	20	4	57	6	2	14
Kansas	13	0	0	4	0	0	9
Kentucky	83	3	6	39	2	0	33
Louisiana	245	28	6	119	7	1	84
Maryland	53	5	3	36	4	0	5
Massachusetts	4	0	0	2	2	0	0
Mississippi	197	21	6	117	0	3	50
Missouri	186	70	11	57	3	0	45
Montana	15	3	2	6	2	0	2
Nebraska	33	3	5	12	2	0	11
Nevada	156	12	15	44	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	536	43	25	309	8	0	151
Ohio	419	52	26	183	22	0	136
Oklahoma	353	108	17	176	4	0	48
Oregon	63	2	3	24	0	0	34
Pennsylvania	417	3	30	188	6	0	190
Rhode Island	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
South Carolina	204	43	8	105	3	0	45
South Dakota	7	3	1	0	0	0	3
Tennessee	225	6	19	117	6	2	75
Texas	1,075	508	45	194	55	0	273
Utah	27	7	1	10	1	0	8
Virginia	152	110	6	17	11	1	7
Washington	40	5	1	25	0	0	9
Wyoming	12	1	1	9	0	0	1
Percent of inmates sentenced to death, 1973–2013	100%	16.1%	6.0%	37.7%	4.6%	0.4%	35.2%

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), 2013.

APPENDIX TABLE 1**Inmates under sentence of death, by demographic characteristics, 2013**

Characteristic	Total yearend	Admissions	Removals
Total inmates	2,979	83	115
Sex			
Male	2,923	83	111
Female	56	0	4
Race^a			
White	1,663	49	70
Black	1,248	33	43
All other races ^b	68	1	2
Hispanic origin			
Hispanic	389	15	13
Non-Hispanic	2,312	67	94
Number unknown	278	1	8
Age			
18-19	0	0	0
20-24	21	5	1
25-29	101	10	4
30-34	273	17	5
35-39	392	15	12
40-44	545	14	20
45-49	479	6	20
50-54	487	7	18
55-59	315	5	12
60-64	192	2	10
65 or older	174	2	13
Education			
8th grade or less	318	8	22
9th-11th grade	847	12	32
High school graduate/GED	1,042	24	40
Any college	228	7	6
Unknown	544	32	15
Marital status			
Married	569	15	27
Divorced/separated	530	14	28
Widowed	95	1	5
Never married	1,450	37	42
Unknown	335	16	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 2013, inmates in "all other races" consisted of 21 American Indian or Alaska Natives (AIAN); 42 Asian, Native Hawaiian, and other Pacific Islanders; and 5 self-identified Hispanics or Latinos. During 2013, 1 AIAN inmate was admitted and 2 AIAN inmates were removed.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program (NPS-8), 2013.



The Bureau of Justice Statistics of the U.S. Department of Justice is the principal federal agency responsible for measuring crime, criminal victimization, criminal offenders, victims of crime, correlates of crime, and the operation of criminal and civil justice systems at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels. BJS collects, analyzes, and disseminates reliable and valid statistics on crime and justice systems in the United States, supports improvements to state and local criminal justice information systems, and participates with national and international organizations to develop and recommend national standards for justice statistics. William J. Sabol is acting director.

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