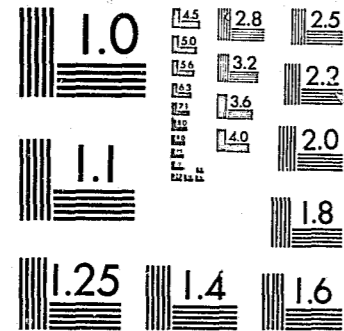


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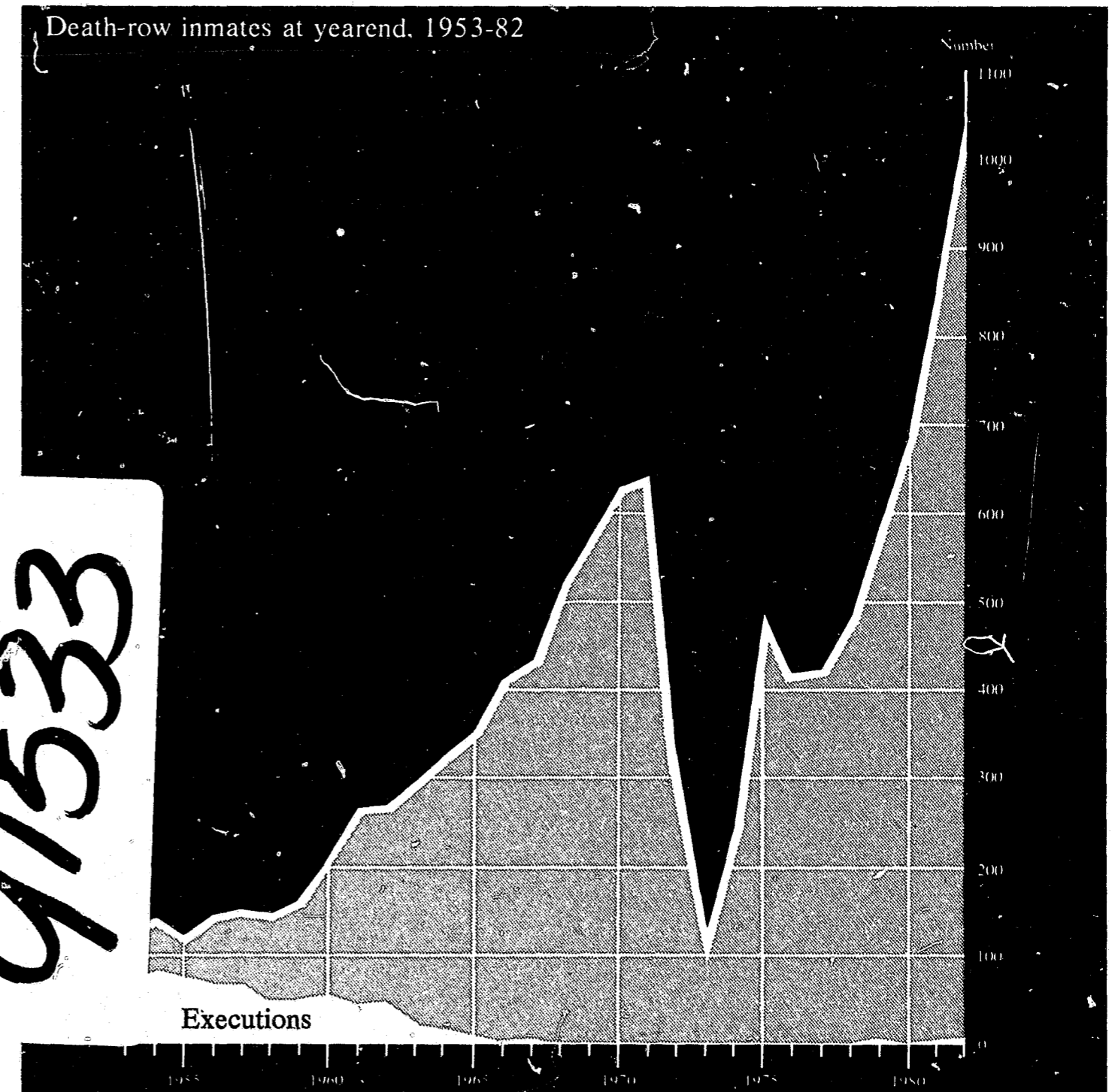
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Capital Punishment 1982

Death-row inmates at yearend, 1953-82



Executions
A National Prisoner Statistics Report



Capital Punishment 1982

National Prisoner Statistics
August 1984
NCJ-91533

U.S. Department of Justice
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**U.S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Justice Statistics**

Steven R. Schlesinger
Director

Acknowledgments. This report was written by Mimi Cantwell, under the supervision of John F. Wallerstedt, Chief of the Correctional/Detention Studies Branch, Center for Demographic Studies, Bureau of the Census.

Collection and processing of data were conducted in the Bureau of the Census under the general supervision of Evan H. Davey, Demographic Surveys Division; Robert N. Tinari, Chief of the Crime Surveys Branch, directed those activities, assisted by Arlene J. Rasmussen, Pauline Toth, and Anita M. Lavallo.

Lawrence A. Greenfeld of the Bureau of Justice Statistics provided guidance and direction on the collection and presentation of data for this report.

The report was made possible only by the generous and unstinting assistance of State and Federal correctional officials and each State's Office of the Attorney General. Their patience and cooperation in providing the data contained herein are gratefully acknowledged.

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data

United States, Bureau of Justice Statistics.
Capital punishment, 1982

(National prisoner statistics bulletin:
NCJ-91533)
Chiefly tables

Supt. of Docs. no: J 1.42/3:NCJ-91533

I. Capital punishment—United States—Statistics

1. Title. II. Series.

HV 8699.U5U53 1982 364.6'6'0973 75-619081

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402

Preface

The 1982 edition of *Capital Punishment*, a serial publication in the National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) program, provides data on the Nation's death-row population and on the legal status of death penalty laws.

As in past editions, it examines basic sociodemographic characteristics—status at time of imprisonment, level of education, and State and region of incarceration. Criminal justice matters treated include legal status at the time of arrest, prior felony convictions, type of prior felony, offense, time spent on death row, and, for prisoners removed from death row, both the method of removal and status at yearend.

States also were asked to report whether their laws provide for an automatic appeal for persons receiving the death penalty and whether there is a minimum age at which it can be imposed.

Appendix I summarizes the current status of capital punishment and the history of death penalty laws in each jurisdiction. The data tables on which the report is based are in Appendix II. Facsimiles of the questionnaires used to obtain data from correctional and judicial authorities are in Appendix III. Appendix IV, *Methodology*, discusses data collection procedures and changes made in the questionnaires during the past several years.

Based on voluntary reporting, the NPS program collects and interprets data on State and Federal prisoners. Begun by the Bureau of the Census in 1926, the program was transferred to the Bureau of Prisons in 1950, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) in 1971, and the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) late in 1979. Since 1972, the Bureau of the Census, as the collecting agent for LEAA and BJS, has had responsibility for compiling the relevant data.

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Introduction

There were two executions in the United States during 1982, bringing to six the number of persons executed since an unofficial moratorium began after 1967, and to 3,865 the number of persons executed under civil authority since 1930. All six executions took place between 1977 and 1982. At yearend 1982, 1,050 persons were held under sentence of death in State correctional facilities, the largest number ever recorded in the United States (figure 1). No one has been held under sentence in Federal facilities since 1977.¹ During 1982, there were 264 admissions to and 70 departures (including 6 deaths) from death row. The net addition of 194 persons represented a 23% increase over the number under sentence of death at the end of 1981. The large number of new sentences and the small number of removals during 1982 reflect the success of State legislatures in writing death penalty laws that withstand U.S. Supreme Court scrutiny. For the first time since the landmark *Furman v. Georgia* decision in 1972, no one was removed from death row because the statute under which the death sentence had been imposed was nullified.

¹This report does not incorporate data on six persons held under Armed Forces jurisdiction in accordance with capital punishment provisions of the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

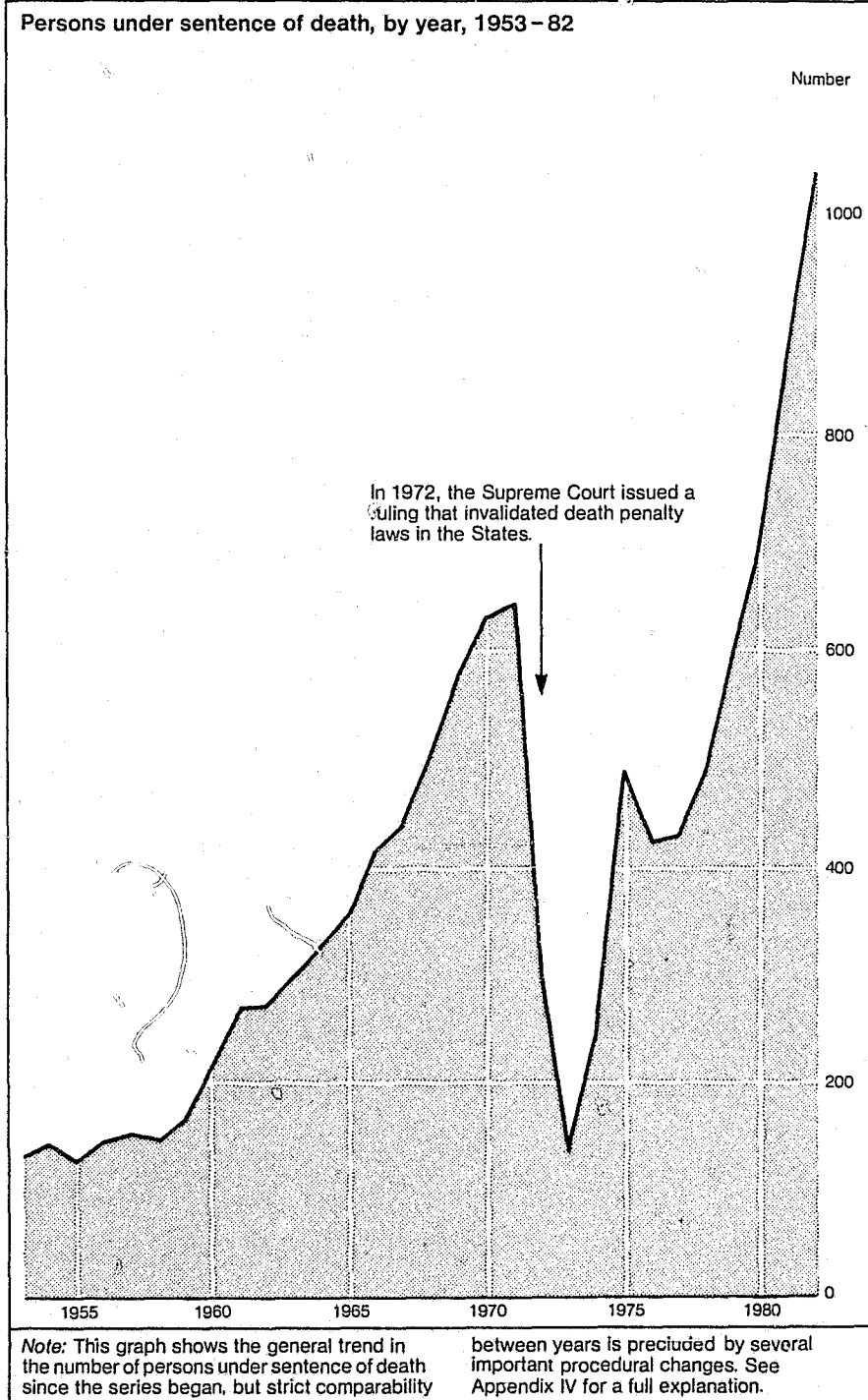


Figure 1

Legal status of the death penalty

During 1982, New Jersey enacted a new death penalty law, bringing to 38 the number of jurisdictions (37 States and the Federal Government) with death penalty legislation. Seven other States made changes in existing laws, mainly refining language or procedures to bring them into closer conformity with standards laid down in U.S. Supreme Court cases since 1972. For the first time since the courts began to scrutinize closely death penalty laws in the early 1970s, no State's capital punishment law was declared unconstitutional in 1982.

A decade of new laws

The watershed Furman v. Georgia decision of June 1972 began a new era in capital punishment legislation in the United States. In that decision, the High Court ruled that the death penalty as then applied in the various States was arbitrary and capricious, constituting "cruel and unusual punishment" in violation of the Eighth Amendment. As a result of that ruling, all U.S. death penalty laws were invalidated and more than 600 inmates then on death row had their death sentences lifted.

In the years immediately following Furman two types of laws were enacted, each an attempt to satisfy the standards set by the U.S. Supreme Court. Some statutes called for the mandatory imposition of the death penalty for specific crimes, eliminating the discretion available to judges and juries. Other statutes provided a kind of guided discretion by specifying aggravating and mitigating circumstances to the crime that must be weighed before a sentence could be imposed in a separate hearing.

Guided discretion laws were enacted by Florida, Georgia, and Texas, and were upheld in a series of pivotal Supreme Court decisions in 1976—Proffitt v. Florida, Gregg v. Georgia, and Jurek v. Texas. In 1976, also, mandatory death penalty laws in two States were struck down in Roberts v. Louisiana and Woodson v. North Carolina.

By striking down laws requiring the death sentence upon conviction and upholding those incorporating the use of guided discretion, the Court in effect provided States with the basic guidelines for framing constitutional death penalty laws. Since that time, revisions in legislation have drawn on these decisions and subsequent ones with further refinements.

In Coker v. Georgia (1977), the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that death was a disproportionate penalty for the rape of an adult woman. In Lockett v. Ohio (1978), the Court ruled unconstitutional an Ohio law that limited the mitigating factors to the crime to a specific list. It stipulated that the sentencing authority must consider all mitigating factors regardless of whether or not they were specified in the statute. Lockett v. Ohio thus provided an important guideline to be incorporated into death penalty laws in the years that followed.

Since 1978, death penalty cases reaching the U.S. Supreme Court have tended to be somewhat narrow in scope, without the broad application of the earlier cases. Among the guidelines that have emerged from these later cases are:

Prospective jurors cannot be excluded from service because they would be "affected" by the possibility of a capital sentence (Adams v. Texas, 1980).

The law cannot prevent the jury from finding the defendant guilty of an included lesser offense rather than the capital crime itself (Beck v. Alabama, 1980).

Testimony from a pretrial competency hearing cannot be used as evidence in the sentencing phase of the trial (Estelle v. Smith, 1981 (Texas)).

Developments in 1982

During 1982, the High Court reversed a death sentence in Edmunds v. Florida because the defendant did not kill, attempt to kill, or intend to kill the victim. It also invalidated the death penalty of a 16-year-old in Oklahoma (Eddings v. Oklahoma) because the State court had failed to consider possible mitigating factors including the boy's emotional disturbance and turbulent family life. The Court stipulated in this case that while sentencing and reviewing courts may determine the weight to be given relevant mitigating circumstances, they may not exclude them totally.

In Hopper v. Evans the Supreme Court dealt with the question of death sentences imposed under statutes later partially struck. In 1980 the high court had ruled that a section of the Alabama death penalty law unconstitutionally barred the jury from consideration of a lesser noncapital offense.² However, in the Evans case, the Supreme Court ruled that since a lesser offense was not at issue, the law's failure to allow for it in no way prejudiced the case. In effect, the conviction of a capital prisoner tried under a partially flawed statute need not be reversed unless it was actually touched by the imperfection.³ The Court also upheld the convictions of 34 Arizona inmates when it refused to hear their appeal based on the grounds that they were convicted under a statute that was later partially struck down.

²See Capital Punishment 1980 (Beck v. Alabama).

³Evans was executed on April 22, 1983.

In addition to the U.S. Supreme Court, several State supreme courts handed down decisions affecting death penalty statutes in 1982. In January, California's supreme court ruled in People v. Ramos that the State's death penalty statute was invalid because it required trial courts to instruct juries that life sentences without parole could be commuted by the Governor. However, at yearend the case was pending review by the U.S. Supreme Court.⁴

South Carolina's supreme court in State v. Logan considered whether a capital murder defendant could be tried under a statute that had been declared unconstitutional before the crime if, after the crime, the statutes in question had been rewritten to correct errors that were not substantive. The State had contended that the substantive provisions of the law could be considered to be in effect throughout the entire period. The court rejected this argument, holding that to try the defendant under such circumstances would violate constitutional guarantees against the application of ex post facto laws.

In Wallace v. State, the Texas supreme court reduced to life the death sentence of a defendant whom the jury said might commit violent acts in the future. The court held that the evidence did not warrant such a finding.

In addition to court decisions during 1982, legislative actions in seven States altered existing capital punishment statutes. Arizona provided for a separate sentencing hearing. Idaho added death by a firing squad as an alternative to lethal injection. Nebraska limited the death penalty to those age 18 or older at the time of the crime. Oklahoma further specified the types of murder

⁴On June 6, 1983, the U.S. Supreme Court found in California v. Ramos that the California requirement did not affect the reliability of the sentencing decision.

that constituted capital offenses. South Dakota refined the section of its death penalty law on aggravating and mitigating circumstances. In Utah, revisions were made to sections dealing with the sentencing hearing and the composition of the jury for that hearing. Virginia made its law more specific by revising the language on murder committed by an inmate confined in a State or local correctional facility.

Most States require appeal

Information obtained for the second year in a row showed that automatic appeal from the death sentence is provided for in all States except Arkansas, New Jersey, and New York. Some States provide for a review of the sentence only, while others require a review of both the conviction and the sentence. The Federal system has no provision for automatic appeal.

In most States, young people can be sentenced to death at the same age they can first be tried as adults, typically 16 to 18 years of age. This age standard can be waived in all but four States, so the effective minimum age for the imposition of the death penalty ranges from age 10 to 18.

Persons sentenced to death during 1982

During 1982, 264 persons under sentence of death were admitted to State correctional systems in the United States. The number was higher than in any other year except 1975 and represented an 8% increase over 1981. In all, 28 of the 37 States with death penalty laws imposed capital sentences during the year. No one has received a death sentence in the Federal system since 1974. That person was resented to life in 1977.

New death-row sentences concentrated in South

Regionally, the South accounted for 59% of new death sentences, followed by the West (27%), the North Central region (10%), and the Northeast (3%). Only Pennsylvania in the Northeast imposed the death sentence, although 6 of the 9 States in that region had death penalty laws. Of the 6 death penalty States in the North Central region, 4 imposed death sentences. Only 2 of the 17 States in the South did not have capital punishment laws; the remaining 15 each meted out at least 1 death sentence during 1982. In the West, all but 2 of the 10 States with death penalty laws imposed capital sentences.

The imposition of new death sentences was concentrated in a relatively small number of States, a pattern also noted in 1981. In all, 8 States handed down at least 10 sentences. Ohio and Wyoming were the only States that had admissions to death row in 1982 but not 1981, while Nebraska was the only State that sentenced people in 1981 but not 1982.

About two-fifths of those sentenced to death during 1982 were black; this is somewhat lower than in 1981 and considerably lower than in years prior to 1976, when the proportion was usually more than half (figure 2). Four members of other races, two American Indians and two Asians, received death sentences.

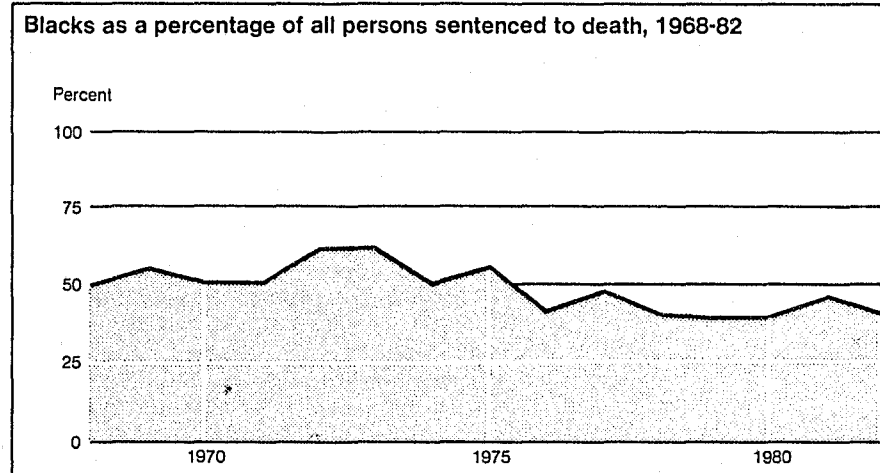


Figure 2

A total of 17 Hispanics were admitted to State prison under sentence of death during 1982, all of them in the South and West. California handed down the largest number of new death sentences to Hispanics (6), followed by Texas (4), Florida (2), and Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, and New Mexico (1 each).

Four women, one each in Georgia, Maryland, Mississippi, and Nevada, were sentenced to death during 1982.

All new sentences were for murder

All death sentences handed down during 1982 were for murder. The only other crime for which the death sentence has been imposed since 1972 was for sexual battery (rape of a child), a capital crime in Florida, Mississippi, and Oklahoma.⁵

Whites received on death row were slightly older on average than blacks, 28.1 years v. 26.2 years. About 2 in 5 of those with new death sentences had completed high school. Persons who had never married outnumbered those in other marital statuses.

⁵See Appendix I, Status of death penalty statutes, for definitions of capital offenses.

Some 3 in 10 of those received on death row during 1982 had been under sentence for some other crime at the time of their capital offense. They had been on parole (16%), on probation (6%), in prison (2%), on escape (2%), or on furlough, bail, or work release (2%). Blacks were slightly more likely than whites to have been under prior sentence (33% v. 26%).

Data on criminal histories were provided on four-fifths of the prisoners admitted to death row during 1982. Of these, some 60% had at least one previous felony conviction, most of them for something other than homicide. A somewhat higher proportion of blacks than whites had previous felony convictions (63% compared to 58%). Blacks were twice as likely to have been previously convicted of homicide.

Persons leaving death row during 1982

During 1982, only 16 States had departures from death row, compared to 28 States with entries. Thirteen of the States with persons on death row at the end of 1981 recorded no departures during 1982, even though most of them had had prisoners on death row for at least 3 years and some for as many as 6 years.

Number of departures decreased

Departures from death row in 1982, 70 in all, were 13% fewer than during 1981. The number has dropped in each year since 1976 except 1980. In 1980, 42 persons were relieved of the death sentence in Alabama as the result of a single court decision. Consequently, the 1982 admission-departure ratio was 4 to 1, the highest since 1975 (figure 3).

For the first time since the Furman decision in 1972, no one was removed from death row because a death penalty statute had been found unconstitutional, in whole or in part.

In addition to the two executions, in Texas and Virginia, there were four other deaths, a suicide in Maryland, and three murders by other inmates, one each in Arizona, Oklahoma, and South Carolina. From the beginning of 1968 through 1982, 46 condemned prisoners have died, 6 by execution.

Most had sentence and conviction vacated

During 1982, 34 death-row inmates had both their sentence and conviction vacated, 20 had only their sentence vacated and 10 (9 in Texas and 1 in Virginia) had their sentence commuted (figure 4). By the end of 1982, 31 of these 64 were serving reduced sentences—30, life sentences and 1, a 20-year minimum. Twenty-three persons were awaiting a new trial and 6 a new sentence. All 29 awaiting a new trial or sentence could receive the death penalty again. Three persons had their charges dropped completely and the legal status at yearend of one person was unknown.

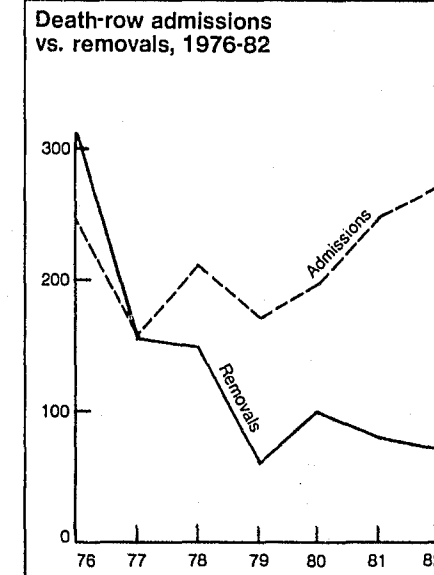


Figure 3

The median stay on death row for those removed had been 43 months, about the same for both whites and blacks. The median stay has increased steadily since 1976, when it was 13 months. Ten persons (8 in Texas and 2 in Florida) have been held 6 or more years. All of those who left death row had been sentenced for murder except a Florida inmate convicted of sexual battery.

Reasons for departure from death row, 1982

- Of the 70 inmates who left death row—
- 34 had their sentences and convictions vacated
- 20 had their sentences lifted but convictions upheld
- 10 had their sentences commuted
- 2 died by suicide
- 2 were murdered by another inmate
- 2 were executed

Figure 4

First black executed since 1967

For the first time since 1967, a black person was executed (in Texas). Two of the four who died by means other than execution were also black, one in Oklahoma and one in South Carolina. In all, 37% of those who left death row by any means were black, while 63% were white. The figure for blacks was slightly lower than their share on death row at the beginning of the year—41%.

Two women, one in Georgia and one in Kentucky, and five Hispanics, two each in Florida and Texas and one in Arizona, were relieved of the death sentence.

Most of those relieved of the death sentence were in their twenties, although four persons were age 55 or over and one was under age 20. The median age was 30.

At the time of arrest for their capital offense, almost one-third of those relieved of the death penalty in 1982 had been under sentence, most of them on parole. Prior felony information was reported for two-thirds of those leaving death row. Of these, about two-thirds had a record of at least one prior felony conviction.

Persons under sentence at yearend 1982

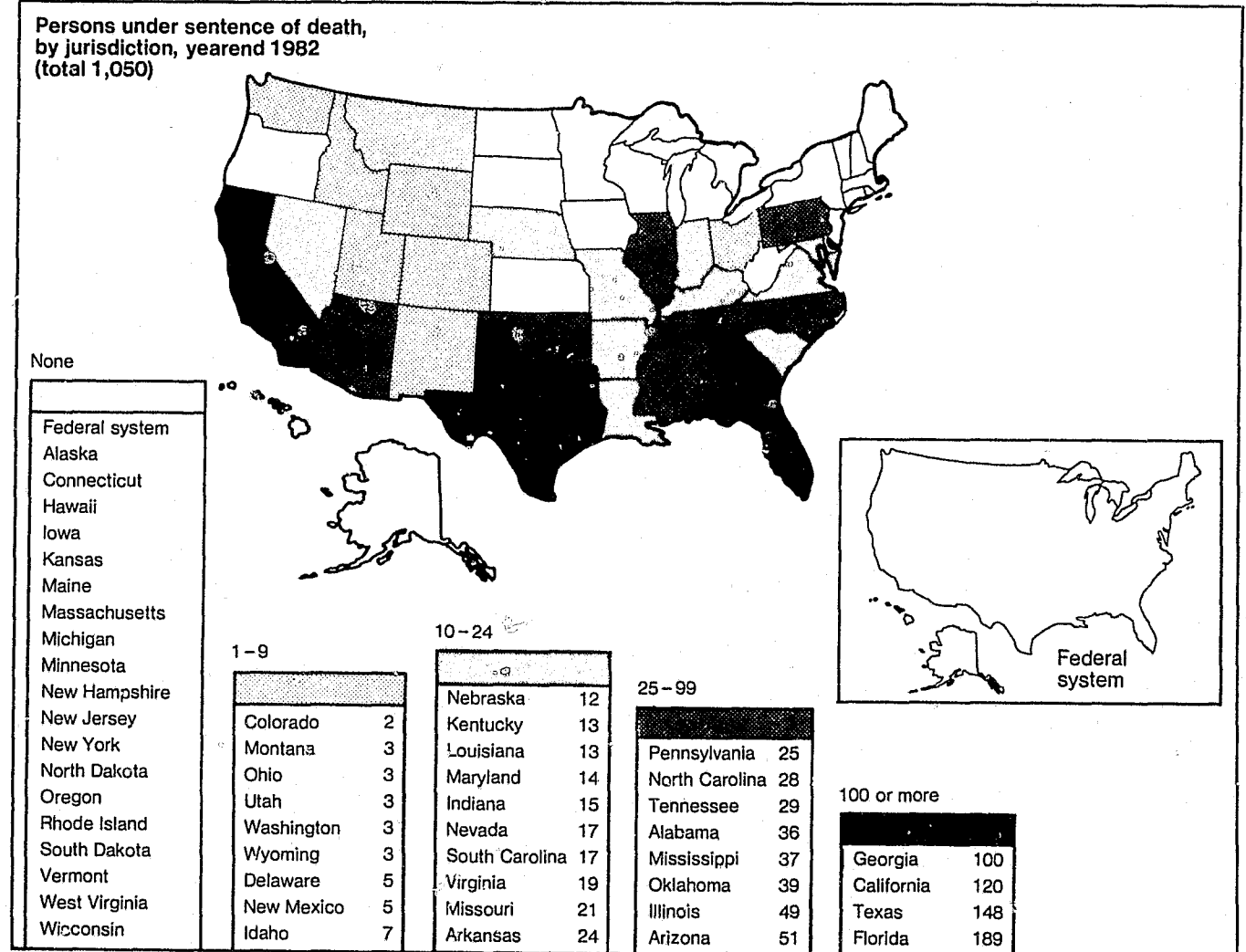


Figure 5

For the first time in U.S. history, the yearend count of persons on death row exceeded 1,000. The 1,050 figure reported for December 31, 1982 represented a 23% increase over the previous year. Thirty-one of the 37 death penalty States had at least one inmate under sentence of death, the largest number to date. Death-row inmates were concentrated both by region and by State. The South still held by far the largest proportion of the inmates (68%), but this was smaller than the three-quarters that typified earlier years. The West held 20% of all death-row inmates, the North Central region 10%, the Northeast, 2%.

Pennsylvania was the only one of the six Northeast States with the death penalty to hold condemned prisoners. All capital punishment States in the North Central region except South Dakota held condemned inmates. Southern States with capital punishment had at least five death-row inmates; all such Western States held at least two.

Florida leads in number of capital prisoners
Four States held over half of the Nation's capital prisoners at the end of 1982: Florida (189), Texas (148), California (120), and Georgia (100)

(figure 5).⁶ Of the 31 States with death-row populations, 24 showed increases during 1981. Montana, Nebraska, and Utah had the same count as in 1981, while the number declined slightly in Louisiana and South Carolina. Ohio and Wyoming had inmates under capital sentence at yearend 1982 but not at yearend 1981.

⁶Frequently yearend counts are revised by States to reflect new admissions received with capital sentences who were held in local jails pending transfer to State facilities. As a result, the figures for States are likely to be revised upward when those persons with such sentences enter the State correctional systems after the yearend count is reported.

Two-fifths of those under sentence of death at yearend 1982 were blacks, the same as in 1981. There were also seven American Indians and five Asians under sentence of death.

Downward trend in proportion of blacks

In general, there has been a downward trend in the proportion of blacks on death row since the mid-1970s (figure 6). Before then, they accounted for at least half of the total. They still represent a high proportion of death-row inmates relative to their share of the general population in each region (figure 7). For the United States as a whole, their share of all condemned prisoners was 3 1/2 times their share in the general population. The regional disproportion ranged from 2.3 times in the South to 6 times in the North Central States. The number of blacks under sentence of death was greater than the number of whites only in the North Central region.

The number of Hispanics under sentence of death increased to 59 and the number of States holding them to 12. Proportionally, Hispanics represented 6% of all death-row inmates.

California and Texas held the largest number of Hispanic inmates under sentence of death (18 each) followed by Florida and Arizona (5 each), Illinois (4), Nevada and New Mexico (2 each), and Arkansas, Colorado, Idaho, Utah, and Virginia (1 each).

Thirteen women were under sentence of death in eight States at yearend 1982, four in Georgia, two in Maryland and in Texas, and one each in Alabama, Mississippi, Nevada, North Carolina, and Oklahoma. Ten of the women were white and three black. The number of condemned women in 1982 was the highest in any year since data have been available and more than twice the number on death row at the end of 1971. Since then, 31 women have received the death sentence while 24 have been relieved of it.

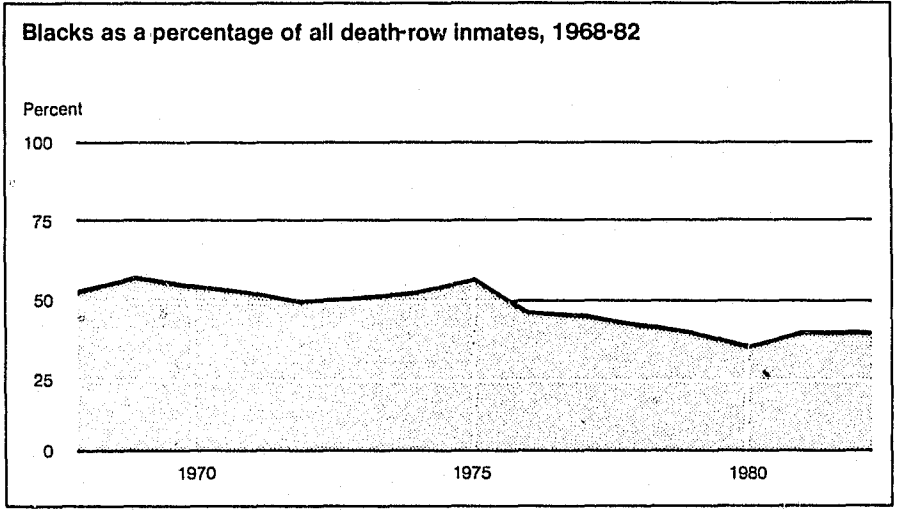


Figure 6

Proportions of blacks on death row at yearend 1982 and in the general population, by region

Region	Death-row inmates		Percent blacks in region
	Total	Black No. %	
United States	1,050	434 41	12
Northeast	25	12 48	10
North Central	100	55 55	9
South	711	310 44	19
West	214	57 27	5

Figure 7

Persons on death row at yearend 1982 had been there an average of 26 months—whites 28 months and blacks 24 months. State averages ranged from 9 months in Idaho to 56 months in Georgia. Eleven States had at least one inmate who had been on death row for 6 years or longer. The longest stay was by a Georgia prisoner—9 1/2 years.

Only one condemned prisoner was not a murderer. This inmate had been sentenced to death in Florida for sexual battery.

Inmates on death row ranged in age from a low of 17 (Mississippi) to a high of 81 (Texas). Almost half the inmates were age 20-29, but 18 were under 20 and 12 were 55 or older. Of

those inmates for whom educational level was reported (80% of the total), 2 in 5 had at least a high school diploma.

There were few changes in the marital status profile of death row inmates. The largest group (43%) had never been married. Thirty-three percent were married, 21% were divorced or separated, and 2% were widowed.

3 in 10 under sentence at time of arrest

Among the three-fourths for whom legal status at time of arrest was reported, the proportion already under sentence for another crime was 3 in 10. This group was divided among those on parole (18%), on probation (5%), in prison (4%), on escape (3%), and on other forms of temporary release (1%). Blacks were more likely than whites to have been under sentence at the time of arrest (34% vs. 28%); blacks also were the more likely to have been convicted of at least one felony prior to their capital offense (67% vs. 59%). Overall, 62% of the inmates on death row had at least one felony on their record before their capital offense.

Executions — 1930 to 1982

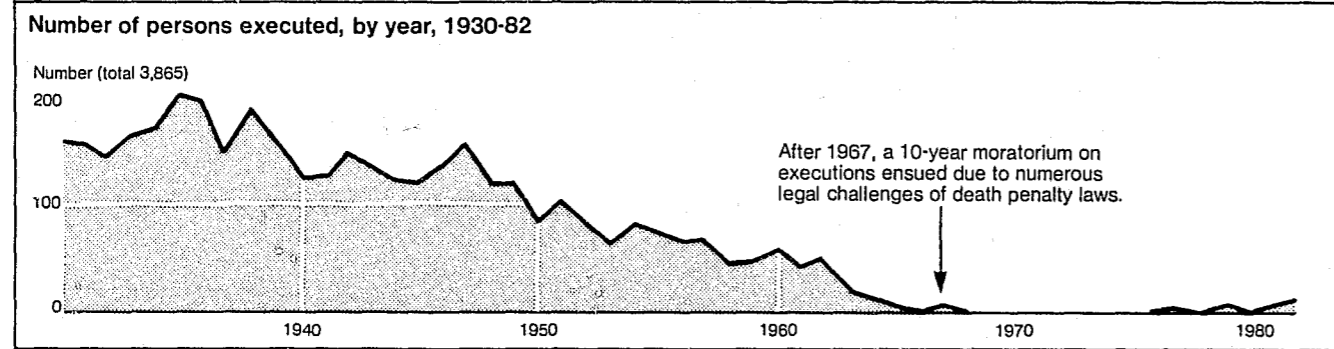


Figure 8

Two persons were executed during 1982, one in Virginia and one in Texas, bringing to six the number executed since 1967. After 1967, a 10-year moratorium on executions ensued while legal challenges to the death penalty were pressed in courts at various levels. Then in 1977, the first execution in a decade was carried out in Utah. Two more executions followed in 1979 (Florida and Nevada), and another in 1981 (Indiana). By yearend 1982, a total of 3,865 executions had been conducted under civil authority in the United States since national reporting began in 1930 (figure 8).⁷ Of this total, 3,832 were carried out by 42 States and the District of Columbia; the remaining 33 took place under Federal jurisdiction. No executions have taken place in Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin since capital punishment data collection began in 1930. Alaska and Hawaii have had no executions since attaining statehood.

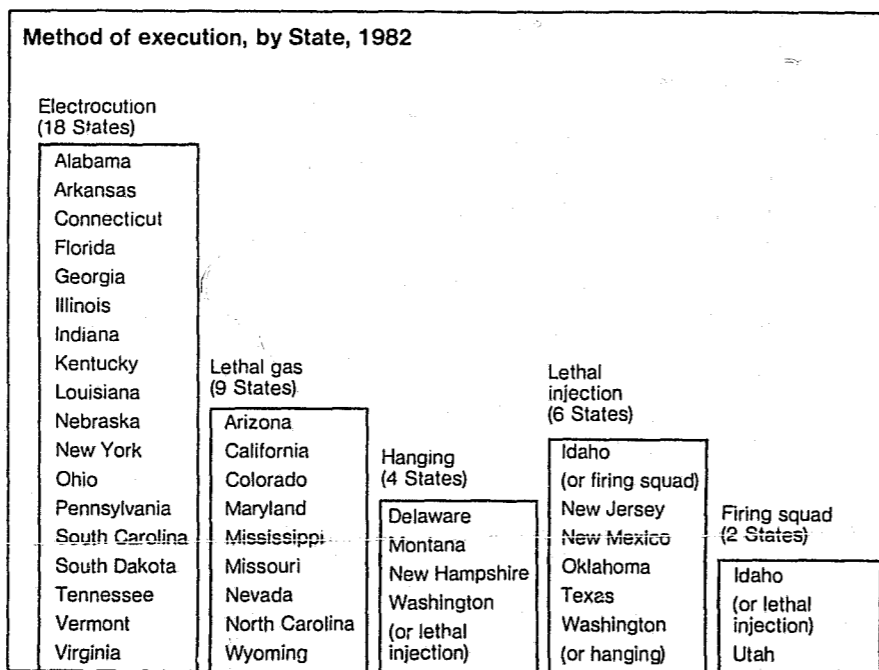


Figure 9

Most States use electrocution

Five different methods of execution were prescribed by the 37 States that had capital punishment laws in effect at yearend 1982: electrocution, lethal gas, lethal injection, hanging, and firing squad (figure 9). For inmates sentenced to death under Federal authority, the method of execution is governed by the law of the State in which the punishment is to be carried out.

Most executions since 1930 have occurred in the South

Roughly 3 of every 5 executions since 1930 have taken place in the South. The largest number were executed in Georgia (366), followed by New York (329), Texas (298), California (292), and North Carolina (263) (figure 10).

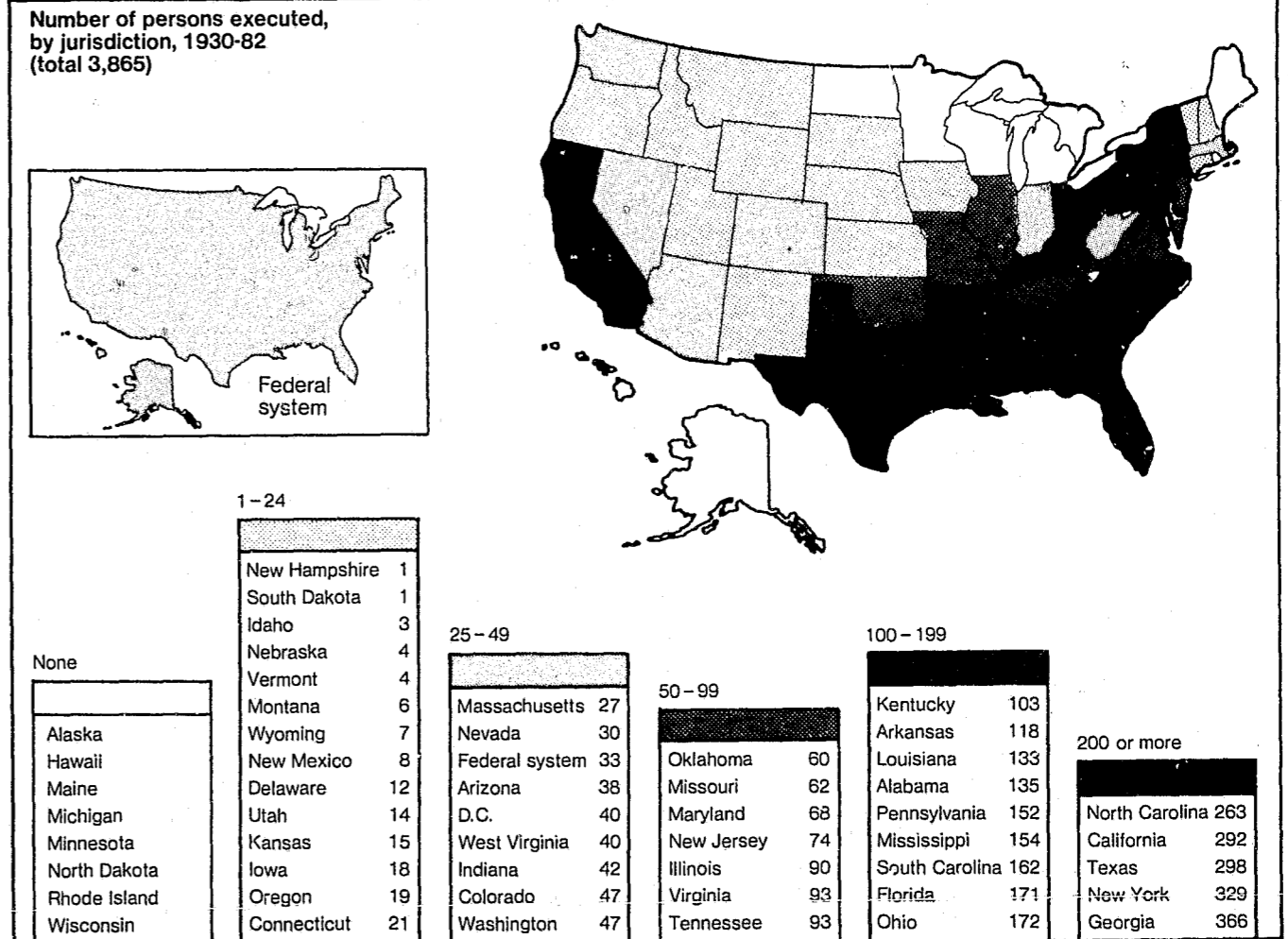


Figure 10

The vast majority of all executions were for murder; 12% were for rape. Approximately the same numbers of blacks and whites were executed for murder, but for rape, blacks outnumbered whites by about 9 to 1 (figure 11). All but 10 of the 453 executions for rape took place in the South, with the highest number in Texas (84); there were two executions for rape under Federal jurisdiction.

Majority were black

The first execution of a black person since 1967 took place during 1982 in Texas. Since 1930, 53% of those executed were blacks, 45%

were whites, and 1% were members of other races. Members of other races executed included 19 American Indians, 13 Filipinos, 8 Chinese, and 2 Japanese.

Thirty-two women have been executed since 1930—20 whites, and 12 blacks. All but two were convicted of murder. Those two were both executed under the Federal system, one for kidnaping and one for espionage. The last execution of a female was in California in 1962.

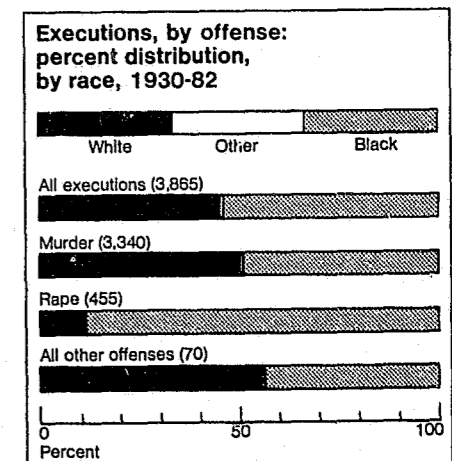


Figure 11

⁷During this period, the U.S. Army (including the Air Force) carried out 160 executions—148 from 1942 to 1950, 3 each in 1954, 1955, and 1957, and 1 each in 1958, 1959, and 1961. Of the total, 106 were for murder (including 21 involving rape), 53 were for rape, and 1 was for desertion. The U.S. Navy has executed no one since 1849.

Appendix II

Data tables

For each data table, the list that follows gives the table title, table number, and page on which it appears:

Historical data, 1930-82

Prisoners executed under civil authority in the United States—

1. *By race and offense, 14*
2. *By year—regions and States, 15*
3. *By race and offense—regions and States, 16*

Women executed under civil authority in the United States—

4. *By year, offense, race, and State, 17*

Federal executions in the United States—

5. *By year, offense, race, and State, 17*

Summary data, 1968-82

Movement of prisoners under sentence of death—

6. *By year and race, 18*
7. *By offense and race, 19*
8. *By race—regions and States, 20*

Movement of women prisoners under sentence of death—

9. *By race—regions and States, 22*

Movement of prisoners of Hispanic origin under sentence of death—

10. *By regions and States, 23*

Prisoners received from court under sentence of death, 1982 (regions and States)—

11. *By race and offense, 24*
12. *By race and age, 26*
13. *By race and highest grade of schooling completed, 28*
14. *By race and marital status at time of imprisonment, 30*
15. *By race and legal status at time of capital offense, 32*
16. *By race and prior felony history, 36*

Prisoners with death sentence removed, 1982 (regions and States)—

17. *By race and method of removal, 40*
18. *By race and current status, 44*
19. *By race and number of months from sentencing to disposition, 48*
20. *By race and offense, 52*
21. *By race and age at disposition, 54*
22. *By race and highest grade of schooling completed, 56*
23. *By race and marital status at time of imprisonment, 58*
24. *By race and legal status at time of capital offense, 60*
25. *By race and prior felony history, 64*

Prisoners under sentence of death, December 31, 1982 (regions and States)—

26. *By race and year received, 69*
27. *By race and months elapsed since sentencing, 70*
28. *By race and offense, 74*
29. *By race and age, 76*
30. *By race and highest grade of schooling completed, 78*
31. *By race and marital status at time of imprisonment, 80*
32. *By race and legal status at time of capital offense, 82*
33. *By race and prior history, 86*

Table 1 (1930-82)

Prisoners executed under civil authority in the United States, by race and offense

Table with 17 columns: Year, All races (All offenses, Murder, Rape, Other offenses), White (All offenses, Murder, Rape, Other offenses), Black (All offenses, Murder, Rape, Other offenses), and All other races (All offenses, Murder, Rape, Other offenses). Rows include 'All years' and years from 1930 to 1982.

- Represents zero.

¹Includes 25 executed for armed robbery, 20 for kidnapping, 11 for burglary, 6 for sabotage, 6 for aggravated assault, and 2 for espionage.

Table 2 (1930-82)

Prisoners executed under civil authority in the United States, by year—regions and States

Table with 15 columns: Region and State, Total, 1982, 1981, 1980, 1975-1979, 1970-1974, 1965-1969, 1960-1964, 1955-1959, 1950-1954, 1945-1949, 1940-1944, 1935-1939, and 1930-1934. Rows include 'United States' and various regions and states.

NOTE: For the status of death penalty statutes in each jurisdiction, see appendix table.

- Represents zero.

¹As States, Alaska and Hawaii are included in the series beginning January 1, 1960.

Table 3 (1930-82)

Prisoners executed under civil authority in the United States, by race and offense—regions and States

Table with columns for Region and State, All races, White, Black, and All other races. Sub-columns include All offenses, Murder, Rape, Armed robbery, Kidnaping, and Other. Rows list the United States and various regional states.

NOTE: For the status of death penalty statutes in each jurisdiction, see appendix table.

1Represents zero. 2In this category, the eight Federal executions were for sabotage (six) and espionage (two). The nine executions in North Carolina and the two in Alabama were for burglary. In California, the six executions were for aggravated assault committed by prisoners under life sentence. 3As States, Alaska and Hawaii are included in the series beginning January 1, 1960.

Table 4 (1930-82)

Women executed under civil authority in the United States, by year, offense, race, and State

Table with columns for Year, Total, Offense (Murder, Other), Race (White, Black), and State in which executed. Rows list years from 1930 to 1962 and various states.

Note: There have been no executions of women since 1962.

- Represents zero.

1Includes one kidnaping and one espionage case (both Federal).

Table 5 (1930-82)

Federal executions in the United States, by year, offense, race, and State

Table with columns for Year, Total, Offense (Murder, Kidnaping, Other), Race (White, Black, American Indian), and State in which executed. Rows list years from 1930 to 1963 and various states.

Note: There have been no Federal executions since 1963.

- Represents zero.

1Under the Federal kidnaping statute prior to 1968, the death penalty could be imposed if the victim was not released unharmed. In all of the cases in this table but the one in 1936, the victim was killed by the kidnaper. 2Includes two cases of rape on a Federal reservation (1957), two cases of espionage (1953), six cases of sabotage (1942), and two cases of bank robbery with homicide (1938).

Table 6 (1930-82)

Movement of prisoners under sentence of death, by year and race

Year	All races				White			
	Received death sentence	Dispositions		Under sentence of death on December 31	Received death sentence	Dispositions		Under sentence of death on December 31
		Other than execution	Executions			Other than execution	Executions	
1982.....	264	68	2	1,050	151	43	1	604
1981.....	245	79	1	856	130	54	1	497
1980.....	198	100	-	691	122	54	-	422
1979.....	172	59	2	593	104	29	2	354
1978.....	209	150	-	482	123	71	-	281
1977.....	159	155	1	423	82	77	1	229
1976.....	249	317	-	420	144	137	-	225
1975.....	322	78	-	488	145	37	-	218
1974.....	167	57	-	244	78	32	-	110
1973.....	42	242	-	134	15	118	-	64
1972.....	83	391	-	334	32	171	-	167
1971.....	113	102	-	642	54	41	-	306
1970.....	133	77	-	633	66	36	-	293
1969.....	143	85	-	575	66	46	-	263
1968.....	138	78	-	517	69	35	-	243

Year	Black				All other races			
	Received death sentence	Dispositions		Under sentence of death on December 31	Received death sentence	Dispositions		Under sentence of death on December 31
		Other than execution	Executions			Other than execution	Executions	
1982.....	109	25	1	434	4	-	-	12
1981.....	111	25	-	351	4	-	-	8
1980.....	75	46	1	265	1	-	-	4
1979.....	66	27	-	236	2	3	-	3
1978.....	84	79	-	197	2	-	-	4
1977.....	75	78	-	192	2	-	-	2
1976.....	105	172	-	195	-	8	-	-
1975.....	174	40	-	262	3	1	-	8
1974.....	84	24	-	128	5	1	-	6
1973.....	26	124	-	68	1	-	-	2
1972.....	51	217	-	166	-	3	-	1
1971.....	57	60	-	332	2	1	-	4
1970.....	66	41	-	335	1	-	-	3
1969.....	77	38	-	310	-	1	-	2
1968.....	68	43	-	271	1	-	-	3

NOTE: Figures for 1974 through 1981 have been revised from those reported in Capital Punishment, 1981, NPS Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-10, December 1982. In addition, as a result of a major procedural change regarding dispositions, the number of dispositions other than execution and the number of persons under sentence of death in 1976 and subsequent years are not strictly comparable to corresponding data for earlier years. See Methodology for explanation.

- Represents zero.

Table 7 (1930-82)

Movement of prisoners under sentence of death, by offense and race

Offense	All races				White					
	Under sentence of death on December 31, 1981 ¹	Received from court	Dispositions		Under sentence of death on December 31, 1982	Under sentence of death on December 31, 1981 ¹	Received from court	Dispositions		Under sentence of death on December 31, 1982
			Other than execution	Executions				Other than execution	Executions	
Total.....	856	264	68	2	1,050	497	151	43	1	604
Murder.....	854	264	67	2	1,049	496	151	42	1	604
Rape ²	2	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-
Kidnaping.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Offense	Black				All other races ²					
	Under sentence of death on December 31, 1981 ¹	Received from court	Dispositions		Under sentence of death on December 31, 1982	Under sentence of death on December 31, 1981 ¹	Received from court	Dispositions		Under sentence of death on December 31, 1982
			Other than execution	Executions				Other than execution	Executions	
Total.....	351	109	25	1	434	8	4	-	-	12
Murder.....	350	109	25	1	433	8	4	-	-	12
Rape ²	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Kidnaping.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Represents zero.

¹Total for December 31, 1981, was revised from that reported in Capital Punishment, 1981, NPS Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-10, December 1982, to include 24 inmates (4 in Georgia, 2 in Florida, 6 in Texas, 4 in Louisiana, 6 in Pennsylvania, 1 in Tennessee, and 1 in Washington) who, although sentenced to death prior to 1982, were either reported late to the NPS program or not admitted to the custody of the relevant correctional authorities by December 31, 1981, and to exclude 5 inmates in Texas, who were relieved of the death sentence prior to 1982, and to exclude one duplicate record received in 1981 (Pennsylvania) previously reported in 1979.

²Persons enumerated under "All Other Races" were American Indian and Asian.

³The person enumerated under the category "Rape" was under sentence of death for sexual battery.

Table 9 (1982)

Movement of women prisoners under sentence of death, by race—regions and States

Region and State	All races				White				Under sentence of death on December 31, 1982	
	Under sentence of death on December 31, 1981	Received from court	Dispositions		Under sentence of death on December 31, 1982	Under sentence of death on December 31, 1981	Received from court	Dispositions		
			Other than execution	Executions				Other than execution		Executions
United States.....	11	4	2	-	13	8	3	1	-	10
Federal.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State.....	11	4	2	-	13	8	3	1	-	10
Northeast.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Central.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South.....	11	3	2	-	12	8	3	1	-	10
Maryland.....	1	1	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	2
North Carolina.....	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
Georgia.....	4	1	1	-	4	2	-	-	-	3
Kentucky.....	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Alabama.....	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi.....	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1
Oklahoma.....	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
Texas.....	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2
West.....	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada.....	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	Black				All other races					
	Under sentence of death on December 31, 1981	Received from court	Dispositions		Under sentence of death on December 31, 1982	Under sentence of death on December 31, 1981	Received from court	Dispositions		Under sentence of death on December 31, 1982
			Other than execution	Executions				Other than execution	Executions	
United States.....	3	1	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Federal.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State.....	3	1	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Northeast.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Central.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South.....	3	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Carolina.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia.....	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Kentucky.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alabama.....	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Texas.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West.....	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada.....	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: All females were under sentence of death for murder.

- Represents zero.

Table 10 (1982)

Movement of prisoners of Hispanic origin under sentence of death—regions and States

Region and State	Under sentence of death on December 31, 1981	Received from court	Dispositions		Under sentence of death on December 31, 1982
			Other than execution	Executions	
United States.....	47	17	5	-	59
Federal.....	-	-	-	-	-
State.....	47	17	5	-	59
Northeast.....	-	-	-	-	-
North Central.....	4	-	-	-	4
Illinois.....	4	-	-	-	4
South.....	13	6	4	-	25
Virginia.....	1	-	-	-	1
Florida.....	5	2	2	-	5
Arkansas.....	1	-	-	-	1
Texas.....	16	4	2	-	18
West.....	20	11	1	-	30
Idaho.....	-	1	-	-	1
Colorado.....	-	1	-	-	1
New Mexico.....	1	-	-	-	1
Arizona.....	5	1	1	-	5
Utah.....	1	-	-	-	1
Nevada.....	1	1	-	-	2
California.....	12	6	-	-	18

- Represents zero.

Table 16 (1982)

Prisoners received from court under sentence of death,
by race and prior felony history—regions and States

REGION AND STATE	ALL RACES						
	TOTAL	PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS			NO PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS	NOT REPORTED	
		TOTAL	CRIMINAL HOMICIDE	OTHER			
UNITED STATES	264	130	15	112	3	87	47
FEDERAL STATE	264	130	15	112	3	87	47
NORTHEAST	9	4	1	2	1	1	4
MAINE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW HAMPSHIRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VERMONT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MASSACHUSETTS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RHODE ISLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONNECTICUT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW YORK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW JERSEY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PENNSYLVANIA	9	4	1	2	1	1	4
NORTH CENTRAL	26	19	4	15	-	6	1
OHIO	3	2	-	-	-	1	-
INDIANA	5	4	1	3	-	1	-
ILLINOIS	10	7	3	4	-	2	1
MICHIGAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WISCONSIN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MINNESOTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IOWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MISSOURI	8	6	-	6	-	2	-
NORTH DAKOTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH DAKOTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEBRASKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KANSAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH	157	63	6	56	1	53	41
DELAWARE	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
MARYLAND	7	5	-	5	-	1	1
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIRGINIA	4	1	-	1	-	3	-
WEST VIRGINIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NORTH CAROLINA	12	2	-	2	-	10	-
SOUTH CAROLINA	2	-	-	-	-	2	3
GEORGIA	8	1	-	1	-	4	3
FLORIDA	39	23	2	21	-	15	1
KENTUCKY	6	3	-	3	-	3	-
TENNESSEE	8	7	3	4	-	1	-
ALABAMA	20	11	1	9	1	8	8
MISSISSIPPI	10	1	1	1	-	8	1
ARKANSAS	3	2	-	2	-	1	-
LOUISIANA	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
OKLAHOMA	8	6	-	6	-	2	-
TEXAS	28	1	-	1	-	1	26
WEST	72	44	4	39	1	27	1
MONTANA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDAHO	5	5	1	4	-	-	-
WYOMING	3	3	2	2	-	-	-
COLORADO	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
NEW MEXICO	2	-	-	-	-	2	-
ARIZONA	15	8	-	8	-	6	1
UTAH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEVADA	5	2	1	1	-	3	-
WASHINGTON	2	1	-	1	-	1	-
OREGON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CALIFORNIA	39	24	2	22	-	15	-
ALASKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HAWAII	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

REGION AND STATE	WHITE						
	TOTAL	PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS			NO PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS	NOT REPORTED	
		TOTAL	CRIMINAL HOMICIDE	OTHER			
UNITED STATES	151	75	7	67	1	54	22
FEDERAL STATE	151	75	7	67	1	54	22
NORTHEAST	5	2	-	2	-	1	2
MAINE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW HAMPSHIRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VERMONT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MASSACHUSETTS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RHODE ISLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONNECTICUT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW YORK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW JERSEY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PENNSYLVANIA	5	2	-	2	-	1	2
NORTH CENTRAL	13	10	-	10	-	3	-
OHIO	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
INDIANA	4	3	-	3	-	1	-
ILLINOIS	4	2	-	2	-	2	-
MICHIGAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WISCONSIN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MINNESOTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IOWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MISSOURI	4	4	-	4	-	-	-
NORTH DAKOTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH DAKOTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEBRASKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KANSAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH	84	34	5	29	-	31	19
DELAWARE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MARYLAND	2	1	-	1	-	1	-
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIRGINIA	2	1	-	1	-	1	-
WEST VIRGINIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NORTH CAROLINA	6	1	-	1	-	5	-
SOUTH CAROLINA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GEORGIA	6	1	-	1	-	3	2
FLORIDA	21	12	1	11	-	9	2
KENTUCKY	5	3	-	3	-	2	-
TENNESSEE	7	6	3	3	-	1	-
ALABAMA	4	3	1	2	-	1	-
MISSISSIPPI	7	1	-	1	-	5	1
ARKANSAS	2	2	-	2	-	-	-
LOUISIANA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKLAHOMA	5	3	-	3	-	2	-
TEXAS	17	-	-	-	-	1	16
WEST	49	29	2	26	1	19	1
MONTANA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDAHO	5	5	1	4	-	-	-
WYOMING	3	3	-	3	1	-	-
COLORADO	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
NEW MEXICO	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
ARIZONA	14	7	-	7	-	6	1
UTAH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEVADA	2	1	-	1	-	1	-
WASHINGTON	2	1	-	1	-	1	-
OREGON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CALIFORNIA	21	11	1	10	-	10	-
ALASKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HAWAII	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16 (1982) continued

**Prisoners received from court under sentence of death,
by race and prior felony history—regions and States**

REGION AND STATE	BLACK						
	TOTAL	PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS			NO PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS	NOT REPORTED	
		TOTAL	CRIMINAL HOMICIDE	OTHER			
UNITED STATES	109	53	8	43	2	31	25
FEDERAL STATE	109	53	8	43	2	31	25
NORTHEAST	4	2	1	-	1	-	2
MAINE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW HAMPSHIRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VERMONT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MASSACHUSETTS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RHODE ISLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONNECTICUT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW YORK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW JERSEY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PENNSYLVANIA	4	2	1	-	1	-	2
NORTH CENTRAL	13	9	4	5	-	3	1
OHIO	2	1	-	1	-	1	-
INDIANA	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
ILLINOIS	6	5	3	2	-	-	1
MICHIGAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WISCONSIN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MINNESOTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IOWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MISSOURI	4	2	-	2	-	2	-
NORTH DAKOTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH DAKOTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEBRASKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KANSAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH	71	28	1	26	1	21	22
DELAWARE	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
MARYLAND	5	4	-	4	-	-	1
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIRGINIA	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
WEST VIRGINIA	6	1	-	-	-	5	-
NORTH CAROLINA	2	-	-	-	-	2	-
SOUTH CAROLINA	2	-	-	-	-	2	-
GEORGIA	18	11	1	10	-	6	1
FLORIDA	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
KENTUCKY	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
TENNESSEE	16	8	-	7	1	7	8
ALABAMA	3	-	-	-	-	3	-
MISSISSIPPI	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
ARKANSAS	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
LOUISIANA	2	-	-	-	-	2	-
OKLAHOMA	11	1	-	1	-	10	-
TEXAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WEST	21	14	2	12	-	7	-
MONTANA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDAHO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WYOMING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COLORADO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW MEXICO	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
ARIZONA	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
UTAH	3	1	1	-	-	2	-
NEVADA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WASHINGTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OREGON	16	12	1	11	-	4	-
CALIFORNIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALASKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HAWAII	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

REGION AND STATE	ALL OTHER RACES ¹						
	TOTAL	PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS			NO PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS	NOT REPORTED	
		TOTAL	CRIMINAL HOMICIDE	OTHER			
UNITED STATES	4	2	-	2	-	2	-
FEDERAL STATE	4	2	-	2	-	2	-
NORTHEAST	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MAINE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW HAMPSHIRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VERMONT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MASSACHUSETTS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RHODE ISLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONNECTICUT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW YORK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW JERSEY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PENNSYLVANIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NORTH CENTRAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OHIO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INDIANA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ILLINOIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MICHIGAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WISCONSIN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MINNESOTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IOWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MISSOURI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NORTH DAKOTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH DAKOTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEBRASKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KANSAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH	2	1	-	1	-	1	-
DELAWARE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MARYLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIRGINIA	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
WEST VIRGINIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NORTH CAROLINA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH CAROLINA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GEORGIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FLORIDA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KENTUCKY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TENNESSEE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALABAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MISSISSIPPI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ARKANSAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LOUISIANA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKLAHOMA	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
TEXAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WEST	2	1	-	1	-	1	-
MONTANA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDAHO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WYOMING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COLORADO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW MEXICO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ARIZONA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UTAH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEVADA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WASHINGTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OREGON	2	1	-	1	-	1	-
CALIFORNIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALASKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HAWAII	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Represents zero.

¹The persons enumerated under "All Other Races" were two American Indians and two Asians.

Table 17 (1982) continued

**Prisoners with death sentence removed,
by race and method of removal
—regions and States**

REGION AND STATE	BLACK							
	TOTAL	SENTENCING PROVISION OF STATE STATUTE STRUCK DOWN ¹	EXECUTION	DEATH OTHER THAN EXECUTION ²	COMMUTATION ³	CAPITAL SENTENCE VACATED (CONVICTION AFFIRMED) ⁴	CAPITAL SENTENCE AND CONVICTION VACATED ⁴	OTHER
UNITED STATES	26	-	1	2	2	9	12	-
FEDERAL STATE	26	-	1	-	2	9	12	-
NORTHEAST	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MAINE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW HAMPSHIRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VERMONT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MASSACHUSETTS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RHODE ISLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONNECTICUT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW YORK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW JERSEY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PENNSYLVANIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NORTH CENTRAL	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
OHIO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INDIANA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ILLINOIS	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
MICHIGAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WISCONSIN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MINNESOTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IOWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MISSOURI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NORTH DAKOTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH DAKOTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEBRASKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KANSAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH	24	-	1	2	2	7	12	-
DELAWARE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MARYLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIRGINIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WEST VIRGINIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NORTH CAROLINA	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH CAROLINA	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
GEORGIA	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
FLORIDA	6	-	-	-	-	4	2	-
KENTUCKY	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
TENNESSEE	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
ALABAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MISSISSIPPI	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
ARKANSAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LOUISIANA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKLAHOMA	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
TEXAS	9	-	1	-	2	-	6	-
WEST	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
MONTANA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDAHO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WYOMING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COLORADO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW MEXICO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ARIZONA	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
UTAH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEVADA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WASHINGTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OREGON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CALIFORNIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALASKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HAWAII	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

REGION AND STATE	ALL OTHER RACES							
	TOTAL	SENTENCING PROVISION OF STATE STATUTE STRUCK DOWN	EXECUTION	DEATH OTHER THAN EXECUTION	COMMUTATION	CAPITAL SENTENCE VACATED (CONVICTION AFFIRMED)	CAPITAL SENTENCE AND CONVICTION VACATED	OTHER
UNITED STATES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FEDERAL STATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NORTHEAST	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MAINE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW HAMPSHIRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VERMONT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MASSACHUSETTS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RHODE ISLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONNECTICUT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW YORK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW JERSEY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PENNSYLVANIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NORTH CENTRAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OHIO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INDIANA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ILLINOIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MICHIGAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WISCONSIN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MINNESOTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IOWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MISSOURI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NORTH DAKOTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH DAKOTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEBRASKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KANSAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DELAWARE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MARYLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIRGINIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WEST VIRGINIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NORTH CAROLINA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH CAROLINA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GEORGIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FLORIDA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KENTUCKY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TENNESSEE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALABAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MISSISSIPPI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ARKANSAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LOUISIANA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKLAHOMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TEXAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WEST	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MONTANA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDAHO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WYOMING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COLORADO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW MEXICO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ARIZONA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UTAH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEVADA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WASHINGTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OREGON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CALIFORNIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALASKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HAWAII	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: This table identifies the legal or other event effectively terminating the death sentence. Status as of reporting date is indicated in table 18. There are no inmates in the "All Other Races" category.

- Represents zero.

¹Persons in this category are subject to further administrative and legal steps before final disposition. This process could result, for example, in a commutation of sentence or in the vacation of sentence with either affirmation or voiding of conviction (see footnote 3 for further discussion).

²The category "Death Other than Execution" includes four deaths. One in Maryland was a suicide and three (one each in Arizona, Oklahoma, and South Carolina) were murdered by another inmate.

³Commutation effects an immediate change in sentence from death to life or a term of years.

⁴Persons whose capital sentence is vacated or whose capital sentence and conviction are vacated are subject to further legal proceedings (such as resentencing if the conviction has been vacated) to determine their ultimate disposition. Neither the vacating of the sentence nor the vacating of both sentence and conviction precludes the possibility of reimposition of the death sentence.

Table 19 (1982)

**Prisoners with death sentence removed,
by race and number of months from sentencing
to disposition—regions and States**

REGION AND STATE	ALL RACES							
	TOTAL	UNDER 12 MONTHS	12 TO 23 MONTHS	24 TO 35 MONTHS	36 TO 47 MONTHS	48 TO 71 MONTHS	72 MONTHS AND OVER	MEDIAN MONTHS
UNITED STATES	70	-	15	12	11	22	10	43
FEDERAL STATE	70	-	15	12	11	22	10	43
NORTHEAST	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MAINE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW HAMPSHIRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VERMONT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MASSACHUSETTS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RHODE ISLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONNECTICUT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW YORK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW JERSEY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PENNSYLVANIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NORTH CENTRAL	3	-	-	2	1	-	-	(B)
OHIO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INDIANA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ILLINOIS	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	(B)
MICHIGAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WISCONSIN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MINNESOTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IOWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MISSOURI	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	(B)
NORTH DAKOTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH DAKOTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEBRASKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KANSAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH	63	-	15	9	8	21	10	48
DELAWARE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MARYLAND	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	(B)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIRGINIA	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	(B)
WEST VIRGINIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NORTH CAROLINA	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)
SOUTH CAROLINA	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)
GEORGIA	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
FLORIDA	13	-	1	4	1	2	-	(B)
KENTUCKY	2	-	1	1	-	6	2	54
TENNESSEE	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	(B)
ALABAMA	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)
MISSISSIPPI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ARKANSAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LOUISIANA	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	(B)
OKLAHOMA	5	-	-	-	2	-	-	(B)
TEXAS	25	-	2	3	3	2	11	36
WEST	4	-	-	1	2	1	-	(B)
MONTANA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDAHO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WYOMING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COLORADO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW MEXICO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ARIZONA	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	(B)
UTAH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEVADA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WASHINGTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OREGON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CALIFORNIA	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	(B)
ALASKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HAWAII	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

REGION AND STATE	WHITE							
	TOTAL	UNDER 12 MONTHS	12 TO 23 MONTHS	24 TO 35 MONTHS	36 TO 47 MONTHS	48 TO 71 MONTHS	72 MONTHS AND OVER	MEDIAN MONTHS
UNITED STATES	44	-	9	9	7	13	6	43
FEDERAL STATE	44	-	9	9	7	13	6	43
NORTHEAST	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MAINE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW HAMPSHIRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VERMONT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MASSACHUSETTS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RHODE ISLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONNECTICUT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW YORK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW JERSEY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PENNSYLVANIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NORTH CENTRAL	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	(B)
OHIO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INDIANA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ILLINOIS	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	(B)
MICHIGAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WISCONSIN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MINNESOTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IOWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MISSOURI	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	(B)
NORTH DAKOTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH DAKOTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEBRASKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KANSAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH	39	-	9	6	6	12	6	47
DELAWARE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MARYLAND	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	(B)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIRGINIA	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	(B)
WEST VIRGINIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NORTH CAROLINA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	(B)
SOUTH CAROLINA	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)
GEORGIA	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)
FLORIDA	7	-	1	2	2	2	2	54
KENTUCKY	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	(B)
TENNESSEE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALABAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MISSISSIPPI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ARKANSAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LOUISIANA	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)
OKLAHOMA	3	-	-	2	-	1	-	(B)
TEXAS	16	-	2	1	2	7	4	58
WEST	3	-	-	1	1	1	-	(B)
MONTANA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDAHO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WYOMING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COLORADO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW MEXICO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ARIZONA	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	(B)
UTAH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEVADA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WASHINGTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OREGON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CALIFORNIA	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	(B)
ALASKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HAWAII	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19 (1982) continued

**Prisoners with death sentence removed,
by race and number of months from sentencing
to disposition—regions and States**

REGION AND STATE	BLACK							MEDIAN MONTHS
	TOTAL	UNDER 12 MONTHS	12 TO 23 MONTHS	24 TO 35 MONTHS	36 TO 47 MONTHS	48 TO 71 MONTHS	72 MONTHS AND OVER	
UNITED STATES	26	-	6	3	4	9	4	42
FEDERAL STATE	26	-	6	3	4	9	4	42
NORTHEAST	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MAINE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW HAMPSHIRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VERMONT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MASSACHUSETTS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RHODE ISLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONNECTICUT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW YORK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW JERSEY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PENNSYLVANIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NORTH CENTRAL	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	(B)
OHIO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INDIANA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ILLINOIS	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	(B)
MICHIGAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WISCONSIN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MINNESOTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IOWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MISSOURI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NORTH DAKOTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH DAKOTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEBRASKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KANSAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH	24	-	6	3	2	9	4	51
DELAWARE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MARYLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIRGINIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WEST VIRGINIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NORTH CAROLINA	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	(B)
SOUTH CAROLINA	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	(B)
GEORGIA	6	-	-	2	1	-	-	54
FLORIDA	1	-	-	2	-	4	-	(B)
KENTUCKY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TENNESSEE	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	(B)
ALABAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MISSISSIPPI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ARKANSAS	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	(B)
LOUISIANA	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	(B)
OKLAHOMA	9	-	-	1	1	4	4	69
TEXAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WEST	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	(B)
MONTANA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDAHO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WYOMING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COLORADO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW MEXICO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ARIZONA	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	(B)
UTAH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEVADA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WASHINGTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OREGON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CALIFORNIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALASKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HAWAII	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: There are no inmates in the "All Other Races" category.

- Represents zero. (B) Does not meet publication standards because medians are not computed for States having four or fewer persons removed from under sentence of death.

Table 25 (1982)

**Prisoners with death sentence removed,
by race and prior felony history
—regions and States**

REGION AND STATE	ALL RACES						
	TOTAL	PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS			NO PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS	NOT REPORTED	
		TOTAL	CRIMINAL HOMICIDE	OTHER			NOT REPORTED
UNITED STATES	70	30	2	9	19	16	24
FEDERAL STATE	70	30	2	9	19	16	24
NORTHEAST	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MAINE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW HAMPSHIRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VERMONT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MASSACHUSETTS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RHODE ISLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONNECTICUT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW YORK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW JERSEY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PENNSYLVANIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NORTH CENTRAL	3	2	-	-	2	1	-
OHIO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INDIANA	2	2	-	-	2	-	-
ILLINOIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MICHIGAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WISCONSIN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MINNESOTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IOWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MISSOURI	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
NORTH DAKOTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH DAKOTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEBRASKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KANSAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH	63	27	2	9	16	12	24
DELAWARE	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
MARYLAND	2	2	-	-	2	-	-
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIRGINIA	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
WEST VIRGINIA	6	4	-	4	-	1	-
NORTH CAROLINA	3	1	-	-	1	-	-
SOUTH CAROLINA	13	6	-	1	5	2	-
GEORGIA	2	1	-	-	1	-	-
FLORIDA	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
KENTUCKY	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
TENNESSEE	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALABAMA	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
MISSISSIPPI	2	1	1	1	-	-	-
ARKANSAS	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
LOUISIANA	5	3	-	-	2	-	-
OKLAHOMA	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
TEXAS	25	6	-	-	6	-	19
WEST	4	1	-	-	1	3	-
MONTANA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDAHO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WYOMING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COLORADO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW MEXICO	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
ARIZONA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UTAH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEVADA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WASHINGTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OREGON	2	1	-	-	1	-	-
CALIFORNIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALASKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HAWAII	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

REGION AND STATE	WHITE						
	TOTAL	PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS			NO PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS	NOT REPORTED	
		TOTAL	CRIMINAL HOMICIDE	OTHER			NOT REPORTED
UNITED STATES	44	18	1	5	12	10	16
FEDERAL STATE	44	18	1	5	12	10	16
NORTHEAST	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MAINE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW HAMPSHIRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VERMONT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MASSACHUSETTS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RHODE ISLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONNECTICUT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW YORK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW JERSEY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PENNSYLVANIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NORTH CENTRAL	2	1	-	-	1	1	-
OHIO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INDIANA	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
ILLINOIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MICHIGAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WISCONSIN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MINNESOTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IOWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MISSOURI	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
NORTH DAKOTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH DAKOTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEBRASKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KANSAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH	39	16	1	5	10	7	16
DELAWARE	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
MARYLAND	2	2	-	-	2	-	-
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIRGINIA	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
WEST VIRGINIA	3	3	-	3	-	1	-
NORTH CAROLINA	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH CAROLINA	7	2	-	-	2	-	-
GEORGIA	2	1	-	-	1	-	-
FLORIDA	2	1	-	-	1	-	-
KENTUCKY	2	1	-	1	-	1	-
TENNESSEE	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
ALABAMA	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
MISSISSIPPI	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
ARKANSAS	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
LOUISIANA	3	2	1	-	2	1	-
OKLAHOMA	16	3	-	-	3	-	13
TEXAS	3	1	-	-	1	2	-
WEST	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MONTANA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDAHO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WYOMING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COLORADO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW MEXICO	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
ARIZONA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UTAH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEVADA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WASHINGTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OREGON	2	1	-	-	1	1	-
CALIFORNIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALASKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HAWAII	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 25 (1982) continued

**Prisoners with death sentence removed,
by race and prior felony history
—regions and States**

REGION AND STATE	BLACK						
	TOTAL	PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS			NO PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS	NOT REPORTED	
		TOTAL	CRIMINAL HOMICIDE	OTHER			
UNITED STATES	26	12	1	4	7	6	8
FEDERAL STATE	26	12	1	4	7	6	8
NORTHEAST							
MAINE							
NEW HAMPSHIRE							
VERMONT							
MASSACHUSETTS							
RHODE ISLAND							
CONNECTICUT							
NEW YORK							
NEW JERSEY							
PENNSYLVANIA							
NORTH CENTRAL	1	1			1		
OHIO							
INDIANA							
ILLINOIS	1	1			1		
MICHIGAN							
WISCONSIN							
MINNESOTA							
IOWA							
MISSOURI							
NORTH DAKOTA							
SOUTH DAKOTA							
NEBRASKA							
KANSAS							
SOUTH	24	11	1	4	6	5	8
DELAWARE							
MARYLAND							
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA							
VIRGINIA							
WEST VIRGINIA							
NORTH CAROLINA							
SOUTH CAROLINA	3	1		1		1	1
GEORGIA							
FLORIDA	6	4		1	3	1	1
KENTUCKY							
TENNESSEE	1					1	
ALABAMA							
MISSISSIPPI							
ARKANSAS	2	2	1	1			
LOUISIANA							
OKLAHOMA	2	1		1			
TEXAS	9	3			3	1	6
WEST	1					1	
MONTANA							
IDAHO							
WYOMING							
COLORADO							
NEW MEXICO							
ARIZONA	1						
UTAH						1	
NEVADA							
WASHINGTON							
OREGON							
CALIFORNIA							
ALASKA							
HAWAII							

REGION AND STATE	ALL OTHER RACES						
	TOTAL	PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS			NO PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS	NOT REPORTED	
		TOTAL	CRIMINAL HOMICIDE	OTHER			
UNITED STATES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FEDERAL STATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NORTHEAST							
MAINE							
NEW HAMPSHIRE							
VERMONT							
MASSACHUSETTS							
RHODE ISLAND							
CONNECTICUT							
NEW YORK							
NEW JERSEY							
PENNSYLVANIA							
NORTH CENTRAL							
OHIO							
INDIANA							
ILLINOIS							
MICHIGAN							
WISCONSIN							
MINNESOTA							
IOWA							
MISSOURI							
NORTH DAKOTA							
SOUTH DAKOTA							
NEBRASKA							
KANSAS							
SOUTH							
DELAWARE							
MARYLAND							
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA							
VIRGINIA							
WEST VIRGINIA							
NORTH CAROLINA							
SOUTH CAROLINA							
GEORGIA							
FLORIDA							
KENTUCKY							
TENNESSEE							
ALABAMA							
MISSISSIPPI							
ARKANSAS							
LOUISIANA							
OKLAHOMA							
TEXAS							
WEST							
MONTANA							
IDAHO							
WYOMING							
COLORADO							
NEW MEXICO							
ARIZONA							
UTAH							
NEVADA							
WASHINGTON							
OREGON							
CALIFORNIA							
ALASKA							
HAWAII							

NOTE: There are no inmates in the "All Other Races" category.

- Represents zero.

Table 26 (December 31, 1982)

**Prisoners under sentence of death,
by race and year received
—regions and States**

REGION AND STATE	ALL RACES			WHITE			BLACK			ALL OTHER RACES ¹		
	TOTAL	RECEIVED IN 1982	RECEIVED IN PRIOR YEARS	TOTAL	RECEIVED IN 1982	RECEIVED IN PRIOR YEARS	TOTAL	RECEIVED IN 1982	RECEIVED IN PRIOR YEARS	TOTAL	RECEIVED IN 1982	RECEIVED IN PRIOR YEARS
UNITED STATES	1050	264	786	604	151	453	434	109	325	12	4	8
FEDERAL STATE	1050	264	786	604	151	453	434	109	325	12	4	8
NORTHEAST	25	9	16	13	5	8	12	4	8	-	-	-
MAINE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW HAMPSHIRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VERMONT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MASSACHUSETTS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RHODE ISLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONNECTICUT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW YORK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW JERSEY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PENNSYLVANIA	25	9	16	13	5	8	12	4	8	-	-	-
NORTH CENTRAL	100	26	74	44	13	31	55	13	42	1	-	1
OHIO	3	3	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
INDIANA	15	5	10	8	4	4	7	1	6	-	-	-
ILLINOIS	49	10	39	18	4	14	31	6	25	-	-	-
MICHIGAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WISCONSIN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MINNESOTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IOWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MISSOURI	21	8	13	9	4	5	12	4	8	-	-	-
NORTH DAKOTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH DAKOTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEBRASKA	12	-	12	8	-	8	3	-	3	1	-	1
KANSAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH	711	157	554	397	84	313	310	71	239	4	2	2
DELAWARE	5	1	4	3	-	3	2	1	1	-	-	-
MARYLAND	14	7	7	5	2	3	9	5	4	-	-	-
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIRGINIA	19	4	15	7	2	5	11	1	10	1	1	-
WEST VIRGINIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NORTH CAROLINA	28	12	16	15	6	9	12	6	6	1	-	1
SOUTH CAROLINA	17	2	15	9	-	9	8	2	6	-	-	-
GEORGIA	100	8	92	48	6	42	52	2	50	-	-	-
FLORIDA	189	39	150	110	21	89	79	18	61	-	-	-
KENTUCKY	13	6	7	12	5	7	1	1	-	-	-	-
TENNESSEE	29	8	21	21	7	14	7	6	1	-	-	1
ALABAMA	36	20	16	7	4	3	29	16	13	-	-	-
MISSISSIPPI	37	10	27	15	7	8	22	3	19	-	-	-
ARKANSAS	24	3	21	17	2	15	7	1	6	-	-	-
LOUISIANA	13	1	12	5	5	5	7	1	7	-	-	-
OKLAHOMA	39	8	31	32	5	27	6	2	4	1	1	-
TEXAS	148	28	120	91	17	74	57	11	46	-	-	-
WEST	214	72	142	150	49	101	57	21	36	7	2	5
MONTANA	3	3	-	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-
IDAHO	7	5	2	7	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
WYOMING	3	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COLORADO	2	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW MEXICO	5	2	3	4	1	3	1	1	-	-	-	-
ARIZONA	51	15	36	46	14	32	4	1	3	1	-	1
UTAH	3	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	-	-	-
NEVADA	17	5	12	12	2	10	5	3	2	-	-	-
WASHINGTON	3	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OREGON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CALIFORNIA	120	39	81	70	21	49	44	16	28	6	3	4
ALASKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HAWAII	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Represents zero.

¹Persons enumerated under "All Other Races" were seven American Indians and five Asians.

Table 32 (December 31, 1982) continued
**Prisoners under sentence of death,
 by race and legal status at time
 of capital offense—regions and States**

REGION AND STATE	BLACK								NOT REPORTED
	TOTAL	NOT UNDER SENTENCE		UNDER SENTENCE					
		NO CHARGES PENDING	CHARGES PENDING	ON PROBATION	ON PAROLE	ESCAPED FROM PRISON	IMPRISONED	OTHER ¹	
UNITED STATES	434	207	14	17	73	9	11	6	97
FEDERAL STATE	434	207	14	17	73	9	11	6	97
NORTHEAST	12	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	8
MAINE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW HAMPSHIRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VERMONT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MASSACHUSETTS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RHODE ISLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONNECTICUT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW YORK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW JERSEY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PENNSYLVANIA	12	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	8
NORTH CENTRAL	55	33	4	1	13	-	3	-	1
OHIO	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INDIANA	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ILLINOIS	35	13	2	1	13	-	1	-	1
MICHIGAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WISCONSIN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MINNESOTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IOWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MISSOURI	12	10	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
NORTH DAKOTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH DAKOTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEBRASKA	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
KANSAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH	310	160	10	12	52	9	8	5	54
DELAWARE	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MARYLAND	9	-	-	-	3	-	1	1	-
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIRGINIA	11	2	2	-	7	-	-	-	-
WEST VIRGINIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NORTH CAROLINA	12	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH CAROLINA	8	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
GEORGIA	52	34	1	5	7	1	4	1	2
FLORIDA	79	50	1	2	16	3	1	1	1
KENTUCKY	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TENNESSEE	7	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALABAMA	29	1	1	2	3	3	2	1	8
MISSISSIPPI	22	20	1	2	3	2	2	1	1
ARKANSAS	7	7	-	-	2	5	1	-	1
LOUISIANA	8	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKLAHOMA	6	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
TEXAS	57	8	-	3	2	6	-	-	40
WEST	57	14	-	4	5	-	-	-	34
MONTANA	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDAHO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WYOMING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COLORADO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW MEXICO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ARIZONA	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UTAH	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
NEVADA	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WASHINGTON	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
OREGON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CALIFORNIA	44	4	-	3	4	-	-	-	33
ALASKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HAWAII	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

REGION AND STATE	ALL OTHER RACES ²								NOT REPORTED
	TOTAL	NOT UNDER SENTENCE		UNDER SENTENCE					
		NO CHARGES PENDING	CHARGES PENDING	ON PROBATION	ON PAROLE	ESCAPED FROM PRISON	IMPRISONED	OTHER	
UNITED STATES	12	4	1	1	1	-	-	-	5
FEDERAL STATE	12	4	1	1	1	-	-	-	5
NORTHEAST	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MAINE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW HAMPSHIRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VERMONT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MASSACHUSETTS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RHODE ISLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONNECTICUT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW YORK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW JERSEY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PENNSYLVANIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NORTH CENTRAL	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OHIO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INDIANA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ILLINOIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MICHIGAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WISCONSIN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MINNESOTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IOWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MISSOURI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NORTH DAKOTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH DAKOTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEBRASKA	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KANSAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH	4	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
DELAWARE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MARYLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIRGINIA	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WEST VIRGINIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NORTH CAROLINA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH CAROLINA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GEORGIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FLORIDA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KENTUCKY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TENNESSEE	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALABAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MISSISSIPPI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ARKANSAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LOUISIANA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKLAHOMA	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TEXAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WEST	7	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	5
MONTANA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDAHO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WYOMING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COLORADO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW MEXICO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ARIZONA	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UTAH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEVADA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WASHINGTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OREGON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CALIFORNIA	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
ALASKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HAWAII	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Represents zero.

¹Persons enumerated under the category "Under Sentence--Other" include five from Florida on mandatory conditional release; one from Pennsylvania on bail; one from Alabama on an 8-hour pass; one from Georgia, AWOL from the U.S. Army; and one each from Arizona, Delaware, Maryland, and Washington on work release.

²Persons enumerated under "All Other Races" were seven American Indians and five Asians.

Table 33 (December 31, 1982)

Prisoners under sentence of death,
by race and prior felony history
—regions and States

REGION AND STATE	TOTAL	ALL RACES					NO PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS	NOT REPORTED
		PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS			NO PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS	NOT REPORTED		
		TOTAL	CRIMINAL HOMICIDE	OTHER				
UNITED STATES	1050	553	52	285	216	332	165	
FEDERAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
STATE	1050	553	52	285	216	332	165	
NORTHEAST	25	12	2	4	6	5	8	
MAINE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
VERMONT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MASSACHUSETTS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
RHODE ISLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
CONNECTICUT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NEW YORK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NEW JERSEY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PENNSYLVANIA	25	12	2	4	6	5	8	
NORTH CENTRAL	100	68	8	45	15	24	8	
OHIO	3	2	-	2	-	1	-	
INDIANA	15	9	-	7	-	3	3	
ILLINOIS	49	34	4	21	9	10	5	
MICHIGAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WISCONSIN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MINNESOTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
IOWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MISSOURI	21	15	3	12	-	6	-	
NORTH DAKOTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SOUTH DAKOTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NEBRASKA	12	8	-	3	-	4	-	
KANSAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SOUTH	711	361	32	154	175	202	148	
DELAWARE	5	1	-	1	-	4	-	
MARYLAND	14	8	-	8	-	3	3	
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
VIRGINIA	19	13	1	7	-	5	1	
WEST VIRGINIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NORTH CAROLINA	28	15	-	10	-	13	-	
SOUTH CAROLINA	17	10	-	7	-	7	-	
GEORGIA	100	48	3	12	33	38	14	
FLORIDA	189	124	11	45	68	60	5	
KENTUCKY	13	8	-	6	-	5	-	
TENNESSEE	29	21	5	12	4	7	1	
ALABAMA	36	23	4	16	3	4	9	
MISSISSIPPI	37	6	1	4	-	3	-	
ARKANSAS	24	21	2	9	-	10	-	
LOUISIANA	13	4	-	1	-	3	-	
OKLAHOMA	39	26	2	11	-	13	4	
TEXAS	148	33	2	2	29	5	110	
WEST	214	112	10	82	20	101	1	
MONTANA	3	2	-	2	-	1	-	
IDAHO	7	6	-	5	-	1	-	
WYOMING	3	3	-	2	-	1	-	
COLORADO	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	
NEW MEXICO	5	1	-	1	-	4	-	
ARIZONA	51	31	-	19	-	12	1	
UTAH	3	2	-	1	-	1	-	
NEVADA	17	3	-	1	-	9	-	
WASHINGTON	3	1	-	1	-	2	-	
OREGON	120	56	-	46	-	2	-	
CALIFORNIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ALASKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
HAWAII	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

See footnotes at end of table.

REGION AND STATE	TOTAL	WHITE					NO PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS	NOT REPORTED
		PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS			NO PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS	NOT REPORTED		
		TOTAL	CRIMINAL HOMICIDE	OTHER				
UNITED STATES	604	303	26	156	121	207	94	
FEDERAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
STATE	604	303	26	156	121	207	94	
NORTHEAST	13	4	-	2	2	4	5	
MAINE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
VERMONT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MASSACHUSETTS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
RHODE ISLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
CONNECTICUT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NEW YORK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NEW JERSEY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PENNSYLVANIA	13	4	-	2	2	4	5	
NORTH CENTRAL	44	27	-	21	6	15	2	
OHIO	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	
INDIANA	8	6	-	6	-	2	-	
ILLINOIS	18	8	-	6	2	8	2	
MICHIGAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WISCONSIN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MINNESOTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
IOWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MISSOURI	9	6	-	6	-	3	-	
NORTH DAKOTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SOUTH DAKOTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NEBRASKA	8	6	-	2	-	4	2	
KANSAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SOUTH	397	195	20	79	96	116	86	
DELAWARE	3	2	-	1	-	2	1	
MARYLAND	14	8	-	8	-	3	3	
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
VIRGINIA	7	4	-	2	-	2	1	
WEST VIRGINIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NORTH CAROLINA	15	8	-	6	-	7	-	
SOUTH CAROLINA	17	10	-	7	-	7	-	
GEORGIA	100	48	3	12	33	38	14	
FLORIDA	189	124	11	45	68	60	5	
KENTUCKY	13	8	-	6	-	5	-	
TENNESSEE	29	21	5	12	4	7	1	
ALABAMA	36	23	4	16	3	4	9	
MISSISSIPPI	37	6	1	4	-	3	-	
ARKANSAS	24	21	2	9	-	10	-	
LOUISIANA	13	4	-	1	-	3	-	
OKLAHOMA	39	26	2	11	-	13	4	
TEXAS	148	33	2	2	29	5	110	
WEST	150	77	6	54	17	72	1	
MONTANA	2	2	-	2	-	1	-	
IDAHO	7	6	-	5	-	1	-	
WYOMING	3	3	-	2	-	1	-	
COLORADO	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	
NEW MEXICO	4	1	-	1	-	3	-	
ARIZONA	46	26	-	16	-	10	1	
UTAH	3	1	-	1	-	1	-	
NEVADA	12	5	-	3	-	2	7	
WASHINGTON	3	1	-	1	-	2	-	
OREGON	120	56	-	46	-	2	-	
CALIFORNIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
ALASKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
HAWAII	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 33 (December 31, 1982) continued
**Prisoners under sentence of death,
 by race and prior felony history**
 —regions and States

REGION AND STATE	BLACK						
	TOTAL	PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS			NO PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS	NOT REPORTED	
		TOTAL	CRIMINAL HOMICIDE	OTHER			NOT REPORTED
UNITED STATES	434	243	25	124	94	120	71
FEDERAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STATE	434	243	25	124	94	120	71
NORTHEAST	12	8	2	2	4	1	3
MAINE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW HAMPSHIRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VERMONT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MASSACHUSETTS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RHODE ISLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONNECTICUT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW YORK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW JERSEY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PENNSYLVANIA	12	8	2	2	4	1	3
NORTH CENTRAL	55	41	8	24	9	8	6
OHIO	2	1	-	1	1	1	-
INDIANA	7	3	1	1	1	1	3
ILLINOIS	31	26	4	15	7	2	3
MICHIGAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WISCONSIN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MINNESOTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IOWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MISSOURI	12	9	3	6	-	3	-
NORTH DAKOTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH DAKOTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEBRASKA	3	2	-	1	1	1	-
KANSAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH	310	163	12	73	78	85	62
DELAWARE	2	-	-	-	-	2	-
MARYLAND	9	6	-	6	-	1	2
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIRGINIA	11	9	1	5	3	2	-
WEST VIRGINIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NORTH CAROLINA	12	4	-	3	3	6	-
SOUTH CAROLINA	8	4	-	4	-	4	-
GEORGIA	52	32	3	9	20	13	7
FLORIDA	79	52	3	21	28	26	1
KENTUCKY	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
TENNESSEE	7	4	1	3	2	2	1
ALABAMA	29	19	3	13	3	2	8
MISSISSIPPI	22	4	3	3	1	18	-
ARKANSAS	7	6	1	1	4	1	-
LOUISIANA	8	1	1	1	3	3	4
OKLAHOMA	6	4	-	3	1	2	-
TEXAS	57	16	1	1	15	2	39
WEST	57	31	3	25	3	26	-
MONTANA	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
IDAHO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WYOMING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COLORADO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW MEXICO	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
ARIZONA	4	4	-	2	2	-	-
UTAH	2	1	-	-	1	-	-
NEVADA	5	3	1	2	-	2	-
WASHINGTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OREGON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CALIFORNIA	44	23	2	21	-	21	-
ALASKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HAWAII	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

REGION AND STATE	ALL OTHER RACES ¹						
	TOTAL	PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS			NO PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS	NOT REPORTED	
		TOTAL	CRIMINAL HOMICIDE	OTHER			
UNITED STATES	12	7	1	5	1	5	-
FEDERAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STATE	12	7	1	5	1	5	-
NORTHEAST	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MAINE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW HAMPSHIRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VERMONT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MASSACHUSETTS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RHODE ISLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONNECTICUT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW YORK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW JERSEY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PENNSYLVANIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NORTH CENTRAL	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
OHIO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INDIANA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ILLINOIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MICHIGAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WISCONSIN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MINNESOTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IOWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MISSOURI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NORTH DAKOTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH DAKOTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEBRASKA	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
KANSAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH	4	3	-	2	1	1	-
DELAWARE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MARYLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIRGINIA	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
WEST VIRGINIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NORTH CAROLINA	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
SOUTH CAROLINA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GEORGIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FLORIDA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KENTUCKY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TENNESSEE	1	1	-	-	1	-	-
ALABAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MISSISSIPPI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ARKANSAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LOUISIANA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKLAHOMA	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
TEXAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WEST	7	4	1	3	-	3	-
MONTANA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDAHO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WYOMING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COLORADO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW MEXICO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ARIZONA	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
UTAH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEVADA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WASHINGTON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OREGON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CALIFORNIA	6	3	1	2	-	3	-
ALASKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HAWAII	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Represents zero.

¹Persons enumerated under "All Other Races" were seven American Indians and five Asians.

CONTINUED

1 OF 2

Questionnaire

INSTRUCTIONS

Please complete one card for each person who (1) entered your State's correctional system under sentence of death at any time during the report year, or (2) had received a sentence of death in a previous year but was not previously reported. Attempt to answer all items.

Item b. Card of Cards — Complete this item to insure proper accounting of all persons under sentence of death in your correctional system who have not been previously reported.

Example: *If you are reporting 4 persons who were given a sentence of death during the report year, or had not been previously reported, and this card relates to the third person reported, you would enter: Card 3 of 4 Cards*

Item 4a. Race

- (1) **White** — A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East.
- (2) **Black** — A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.
- (3) **American Indian or Alaskan Native** — A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North America, and who maintains cultural identification through tribal affiliation or community recognition.
- (4) **Asian or Pacific Islander** — A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian Subcontinent, or the Pacific Islands. This area includes, for example, China, India, Japan, Korea, the Philippine Islands, and Samoa.
- (5) **Other** — Any other race not covered by the above categories. Please specify the race in the space provided.

Item 4b. Hispanic Origin — Hispanics are defined as those having an ethnic origin or background in Central America, South America, Mexico, Cuba, Puerto Rico, or Spain.

Item 5. Date of Birth — Enter two digits for month (January=01, February=02, etc.) and last two digits of year.

Item 6. Capital offense for which imprisoned — Mark all and only those offenses for which capital punishment was originally levied.

Item 7. Marital status at time of first imprisonment for capital offense — "Time of first imprisonment" refers to the inmate's original time of arrival at

prison after his first sentencing to death. Separated does not include separation for reason of imprisonment.

Item 8. Highest year of education completed at time of first imprisonment for capital offense — Time frame as in Item 7 above. Include Graduate Equivalent Degree (GED) as "12th grade."

Item 9. Legal status at time of capital offense — If the person was known to be free in all States with no charges pending at the time of the offense, mark "Not under sentence — no charges pending."

If the person was charged but not sentenced, e.g., out on bail, mark "Not under sentence—charges pending."

If person was under sentence (not merely charged) at time of offense, mark "On probation," "On parole," "Imprisoned," "On escape," or "Other" as appropriate.

Item 11. Date of original conviction for capital offense — Enter the first month and year (digits as in item 5) in which the person was found guilty of the capital offense. **DO NOT** enter the date of appeal rejections or prison admission.

Item 12. Date of first sentence for capital offense — Enter the month and year (digits as in item 5) after the person's original conviction in which inmate was first sentenced to death.

Item 13a. Inmate status on December 31, 19— Indicate whether or not the inmate was under sentence of death at the end of the report year.

Item 13b. If inmate was under sentence of death on December 31, indicate if the inmate was on escape or at a mental hospital. Enter the month and year of escape or transfer to mental hospital.

Item 13c. Manner of removal from sentence of death — Complete this item only if sentence of death was removed during the calendar year. Mark the box which most accurately describes how the inmate was initially removed from sentence of death.

Item 13d. Current status of inmate removed from sentence of death — Mark the one box which most accurately shows the inmate's legal status as of **THE DATE THIS REPORT IS COMPLETED.** If "Under new sentence" enter new sentence.

FORM NPS-8 (11-5-80) U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

REPORT OF INMATES UNDER SENTENCE OF DEATH
NATIONAL PRISONERS STATISTICS

CENSUS USE ONLY

a. Report year 19__ b. Card __ of __ Cards

IMPORTANT - Please read instructions on reverse before completing this form. RETURN TO Bureau of the Census ATTN: Demographic Surveys Division Washington, D.C. 20233

1. State

2. Inmate name
Last First Middle initial

3. Sex (Mark (X) appropriate box)
1 Male
2 Female

4a. Race (Mark (X) appropriate box)
1 White
2 Black
3 American Indian or Alaskan Native
4 Asian or Pacific Islander
5 Other - Specify

b. Hispanic origin (Mark (X) appropriate box)
1 Hispanic
2 Non-Hispanic
3 Not known

5. Date of birth
Month Year

6. Capital offense(s) for which imprisoned
 Murder
 Rape
 Kidnap
 Other - Specify

CENSUS USE ONLY

7. Marital status at time of first imprisonment for capital offense
1 Married - Include common law marriage
2 Divorced or separated
3 Widowed
4 Never married
5 Not known

8. Highest year of education completed at time of first imprisonment for capital offense
01 7th grade or less 07 1st year of college
02 8th grade 08 2nd year
03 9th grade 09 3rd year
04 10th grade 10 4th year
05 11th grade 11 More than 4 years of college
06 12th grade - (Include GED) 12 Not known

9. Legal status at time of capital offense (Mark (X) appropriate box)
NOT UNDER SENTENCE
1 No charges pending
2 Charges pending
UNDER SENTENCE
3 On probation
4 On parole
5 On escape
6 Imprisoned
7 Other - Specify legal status
8 UNKNOWN

10a. Prior felony conviction(s) (Mark (X) in appropriate box)
1 Yes
2 No
3 Unknown } Skip to item 11

10b. Were any of these convictions for criminal homicide?
1 Yes - Specify: e.g., murder, attempted murder, involuntary manslaughter, vehicular manslaughter
2 No
3 Unknown

11. Date of original conviction for capital offense
Month Year

12. Date of first sentence for capital offense
Month Year

13a. Inmate status on December 31, 19__ (Mark (X) appropriate box)
1 Under sentence of death - Continue with item b
2 Sentence of death removed - Skip to items c and d

b. Was this inmate on escape or at a mental hospital on December 31?
1 Yes, on escape - Enter month and year of escape... Month Year
2 Yes, at a mental hospital - Enter month and year of transfer to mental hospital... Month Year
3 No
No further information required for this inmate

c. Reason for inmate's removal from under sentence of death (Mark (X) appropriate box)
Month Year
1 Executed
2 Deceased by other causes
3 Capital sentence declared unconstitutional by State or U.S. Supreme Court
4 Sentence commuted
5 Conviction affirmed, sentence overturned by appellate court
6 Conviction and sentence overturned by appellate court
7 Other - Specify
8 Information not available at this office

d. Current status of inmate removed from sentence of death (Mark the one box showing the inmate's status as of the day you fill out this report, i.e., TODAY)
1 Under new sentence of
2 Awaiting retrial to determine guilt
3 Awaiting resentencing only (guilt affirmed)
4 Found not guilty in retrial
5 All charges on capital offense dropped
6 Other - Specify
7 No action has been taken since removal from sentence of death
8 Information not available at this office
9 Dead

FORM NPS-8A (12-7-81) U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

UPDATE REPORT OF INMATES UNDER SENTENCE OF DEATH
NATIONAL PRISONERS STATISTICS

Part A - IDENTIFICATION OF INMATE
1. Name of inmate 2. Ident. No. 3. Race 4. State
5. Birth date 6. Sex 7. Origin 8. Marital status at time of first imprisonment for capital offense
9. Highest year of education completed at time of first imprisonment for capital offense 10. Capital offense(s) 11a. Prior felony convictions 11b. Were any of these convictions for criminal homicide?
12. Legal status at time of capital offense 13. Date of original conviction for capital offense 14. Date of first sentence for capital offense

Part B - STATUS OF INMATE UPDATE INFORMATION
1. Was this inmate still under sentence of death on this date?
1 Yes - Continue with Item 2
2 No, sentence of death removed - Skip to Items 3 and 4

2. Was this inmate on escape or at a mental hospital on the date shown in Item 1?
1 Yes, on escape - Enter month and year of escape
2 Yes, at a mental hospital - Enter month and year of transfer to mental hospital
3 No
NO FURTHER INFORMATION IS REQUIRED FOR THIS INMATE - RETURN THIS FORM

3a. What was the reason this inmate was removed from under sentence of death?
1 Executed 7 Other - Specify
2 Deceased by other causes
3 Capital sentence declared unconstitutional by State or U.S. Supreme Court 8 Information not available at this office
4 Sentence commuted
5 Conviction affirmed, sentence overturned by appellate court
6 Conviction and sentence overturned by appellate court

b. In what month and year was this inmate removed from under sentence of death?
Month Year

4. As of TODAY, what is the status of this inmate?
1 Under new sentence of 6 Other - Specify
2 Awaiting retrial to determine guilt
3 Awaiting resentencing only (guilt affirmed)
4 Found not guilty in retrial 7 No action has been taken since removal from sentence of death
5 All charges on capital offense dropped 8 Information not available at this office

INSTRUCTIONS
Part A - The inmate's name and information previously reported is entered in Item 1 and items 3 through 14. (Item 2 is a Census assigned number.) Please review the information and correct if necessary.
Part B
Item 1 - Inmate status - Indicate whether or not the inmate was under sentence of death as of the date shown
Item 2 - If inmate was under sentence of death, indicate if the inmate was on escape or at a mental hospital. Enter the month and year of escape or transfer to mental hospital.
Item 3a - Manner of removal from sentence of death - Complete this item only if sentence of death was removed during the calendar year. Mark the box which most accurately describes how the inmate was initially removed from sentence of death.
Item 3b - Enter the month and year the inmate was removed from under sentence of death.
Item 4 - Current status of inmate removed from sentence of death - Mark the one box which most accurately shows the inmate's legal status as of THE DATE THIS REPORT IS COMPLETED. If "Under new sentence," enter new sentence.

Remarks

FORM NPS-88
(9-15-82)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE
BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

**STATUS OF
DEATH PENALTY STATUTES
NO STATUTE IN FORCE, 1981
NATIONAL PRISONER STATISTICS
1982**

RETURN
COMPLETED
FORM TO

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Attn: Demographic Surveys Div.
Washington, D.C. 20233

O.M.B. No. 1121-0030; Approval Expires December 31, 1984

NOTICE — These data are being collected in accordance with the 1973 Crime Control Act.

(Please correct any error in name and address including ZIP code)

FROM THE DIRECTOR
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

The Bureau of the Census has been requested by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), formerly LEAA, to collect data annually on inmates under sentence of death in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the federal system. This program is authorized by title 42, United States Code, sections 3732 and 3789. These inmate data are collected from correctional and prison personnel. In addition, the Bureau also compiles information for a descriptive table on the current status of the death penalty in the 52 jurisdictions. This information is requested from the office of the chief legal officer of each jurisdiction.

The report period covers January 1, 1982, through December 31, 1982. Please complete and return the report by February 16, 1983, to expedite timely publication of the data.

Should you have any questions regarding the completion of this voluntary report, please call collect for assistance on (301) 763-2061.


Sincerely,



BRUCE CHAPMAN

1. National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) records show that at the end of 1981 your State had NO CAPITAL PUNISHMENT STATUTE. At any time in 1982 was such a law established?		<input type="checkbox"/> No — Go to Question 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes
Effective date: _____ Citation: _____ <i>Please provide a copy of the law, if possible.</i>		
2. During 1982, was that law explicitly struck by the U.S. or State Supreme Court?		<input type="checkbox"/> No — Go to Question 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes
<input type="checkbox"/> Wholly struck <input type="checkbox"/> By U.S. Supreme Court <input type="checkbox"/> Partially struck <input type="checkbox"/> By State Supreme Court <input type="checkbox"/> By U.S. Supreme Court <input type="checkbox"/> By State Supreme Court		
Effective date: _____ Citation: _____ <i>Please provide a copy of the decision, if possible.</i>		
3. In the opinion of the Attorney General, what was the impact on persons sentenced under your State's statute?		<input type="checkbox"/> All were effectively removed from under sentence of death as of the decision date; that is, legally these persons could not be executed under that sentence. <input type="checkbox"/> None were effectively removed from under sentence of death as of the decision date; that is, legally these persons could still possibly be executed under that sentence. <input type="checkbox"/> Some were effectively removed from under sentence of death as of the decision date while others were not; that is, legally some could still possibly be executed under that sentence while others could not.
4. As of December 31, 1982, does your State CONSTITUTION specifically prohibit capital penalties?		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes
Date: _____ Citation: _____		
5. As of December 31, 1982, your State —		<input type="checkbox"/> Had a capital punishment statute <input type="checkbox"/> Had no capital punishment statute — Go to item 10
6. For what offense(s) can the death penalty be imposed in your State?		_____ _____
7. Does your State provide for automatic appeal upon imposition of the death penalty, i.e., irrespective of defendant's wishes?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
8. What is the minimum age at which persons can be sentenced to death in your State?		Age: _____
9. What methods of execution are authorized in your capital punishment statute?		_____ _____
10. Report submitted by	Name and title: _____	Telephone: _____
		Date completed: _____
		Area code: _____ Number: _____ Extension: _____

FORM NPS-88 (9-15-82)

<p>FORM NPS-8C (9-15-82)</p> <p style="font-size: small;">U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">STATUS OF DEATH PENALTY STATUTES STATUTE IN FORCE, 1981 NATIONAL PRISONER STATISTICS 1982</p> <p style="font-size: small;">RETURN COMPLETED FORM TO</p> <p style="font-size: small;">BUREAU OF THE CENSUS Attn: Demographic Surveys Div. Washington, D.C. 20233</p>	<p>NOTICE — These data are being collected in accordance with the 1973 Crime Control Act.</p> <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">(Please correct any error in name and address including ZIP code)</p> <p style="margin-top: 20px;">FROM THE DIRECTOR BUREAU OF THE CENSUS</p> <p>The Bureau of the Census has been requested by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), formerly LEAA, to collect data annually on inmates under sentence of death in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the federal system. This program is authorized by title 42, United States Code, sections 3732 and 3789. These inmate data are collected from correctional and prison personnel. In addition, the Bureau also compiles information for a descriptive table on the current status of the death penalty in the 52 jurisdictions. This information is requested from the office of the chief legal officer of each jurisdiction.</p> <p>The report period covers January 1, 1982, through December 31, 1982. Please complete and return the report by February 16, 1983, to expedite timely publication of the data.</p> <p>Should you have any questions regarding the completion of this voluntary report, please call collect for assistance on (301) 763-2061.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> BRUCE CHAPMAN</p>
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<p>1. National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) records show that at the end of 1981 your State had a capital punishment statute. During 1982, was that law explicitly struck in whole or in part by the U.S. or the State Supreme Court?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> No — Go to Question 3</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Wholly struck <input type="checkbox"/> By U.S. Supreme Court <input type="checkbox"/> By State Supreme Court</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Partly struck <input type="checkbox"/> By U.S. Supreme Court <input type="checkbox"/> By State Supreme Court</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; font-size: x-small;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Effective date</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Citation</td> </tr> </table> <p style="font-size: x-small; text-align: center;">Please provide a copy of the decision, if possible.</p>	Effective date	Citation								
Effective date	Citation										
<p>2. In the opinion of the Attorney General, what was the impact on persons sentenced under your State's statute?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> All were effectively removed from under sentence of death as of the decision date; that is, legally these persons could not be executed under that sentence.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> None were effectively removed from under sentence of death as of the decision date; that is, legally these persons could still possibly be executed under that sentence.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Some were effectively removed from under sentence of death as of the decision date while others were not; that is, legally some could still possibly be executed under that sentence while others could not.</p>										
<p>3. During 1982, was the capital punishment statute: (Mark (X) all that apply)</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Revised or modified</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; font-size: x-small;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Effective date</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Citation</td> </tr> </table> <p style="font-size: x-small;">Please provide a copy of the revised sections, if possible. If revised more than once, please specify.</p> <hr/> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Replaced (entirely new statute)</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; font-size: x-small;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Effective date</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Citation</td> </tr> </table> <p style="font-size: x-small;">Please provide a copy of the new statute, if possible.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> None of the above</p>	Effective date	Citation	Effective date	Citation						
Effective date	Citation										
Effective date	Citation										
<p>4. As of December 31, 1982, your State —</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Had a capital punishment statute</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Had no capital punishment statute — Go to item 9</p>										
<p>5. For what offense(s) can the death penalty be imposed in your State?</p>	<p>_____</p>										
<p>6. Does your State provide for automatic appeal upon imposition of the death penalty, i.e., irrespective of defendant's wishes?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p>										
<p>7. What is the minimum age at which persons can be sentenced to death in your State?</p>	<p>Age _____</p>										
<p>8. What methods of execution are authorized in your capital punishment statute?</p>	<p>_____</p>										
<p>9. Report submitted by</p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; font-size: x-small;"> <tr> <td style="width: 40%;">Name and title</td> <td colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">Telephone</td> <td style="width: 20%;">Date completed</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="width: 10%;">Area code</td> <td style="width: 15%;">Number</td> <td style="width: 15%;">Extension</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Name and title	Telephone			Date completed		Area code	Number	Extension	
Name and title	Telephone			Date completed							
	Area code	Number	Extension								

FORM NPS-8C (9-15-82)

Methodology

This report is based mainly on data obtained through a mail canvass of the Federal Bureau of Prisons and correctional authorities in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Information on the legal status of the death penalty and on methods of execution was obtained through a questionnaire mailed to the office of the Attorney General of each jurisdiction. All responded.

Capital Punishment covers all persons under sentence of death at any time during the year and held in a State or Federal nonmilitary correctional facility. The coverage includes capital offenders transferred from prison to such non-correctional institutions as mental hospitals and those who may have escaped from custody (no such prisoners were reported for 1982). Not included are capital prisoners who for any reason remain in local correctional institutions outside the jurisdiction of the State or Federal correctional authorities from whom data for this series are obtained.

A major procedural change introduced in 1976 was continued through 1982. Beginning with 1976, inmates sentenced to death under statutory provisions later found unconstitutional are removed from the death-row count at the time of the relevant court finding rather than when the finding is applied to the individual case, as had been the practice before 1976. As a result of this change, statistics for two items for 1976 and after are not strictly comparable with statistics for those prior to 1976. The items are: The length of time elapsed from sentencing to disposition in the case of those removed from under the death penalty, and the amount of time expired since sentencing in the case of those still on death row at yearend. This change also precludes strict comparability between data for 1976 and after and pre-1976 data on the number of persons removed from death row and on individuals remaining under sentence of death at yearend.

Two other changes in concept and format differentiate 1977-82 information from data reported in earlier issues of this report. For persons

removed from death row, respondents were asked, as in previous years, to supply information about disposition. Prior to 1971, the "method of disposition" was displayed exactly as reported to the NPS program (e.g., indictment dismissed or judgment reversed, commuted to life or term of years, resented to life or term of years, new trial granted or resentencing ordered, etc.). Between 1971 and 1975, the specific method of disposition reported by respondents was not tabulated in the report; rather, persons removed from the death row count were listed under one of two categories: "removed from death row" or "died." In 1976, a single table displayed either the method of removal or, in the case of inmates who had undergone further processing after removal from death row, the yearend status (see table 12, Capital Punishment 1976). Beginning in 1977, respondents were asked to report, for each person relieved of the death sentence, both the "method of removal" (table 17) and the "yearend status" in the followup process (table 18). In 1976, for example, a prisoner whose capital sentence was vacated as a result of the nullification of a death penalty statute and who received a reduced sentence before yearend was tallied only once, i.e., under "reduction of sentence" (table 12, Capital Punishment 1976); beginning in 1977, a prisoner experiencing this sequence of events was tallied both in table 17 (under "sentence provisions of State statute struck down") and in table 18 (under "serving reduced sentence"). Because method of disposition information beginning in 1977 included both method of removal and yearend status for each prisoner relieved of the death sentence, it is not comparable with that for 1976 nor with that for the years prior to 1971. Because no detail was published in the 1971 through 1975 issues, no such comparison is possible.

A second procedural change was initiated in the 1977 issue of this report to improve the methods of revision used to account for admissions and removals of capital prisoners reported a year or more late to the NPS program. Previously, such

transactions were simply added to or deleted from the January 1 count of the year in which the report was received, without, however, adjusting the data on admissions, removals, or net yearend figures for the year in which the transactions actually occurred. Beginning with the 1977 report, the relevant data are presented to reflect such adjustments, and figures for previous years have been comparably revised to provide a consistent basis for assessing historical trends (table 6). Because of the time lag likely to occur between the receipt of the death penalty and transfer to a State correctional facility, the figures for recent years are subject to revision.

The collection of data on ethnicity (i.e., Hispanic or non-Hispanic origin) started with the 1977 enumeration, and the characteristic is determined irrespective of race. Hispanic origin is defined in the instruction to Item 4b, Form NPS-8. The count of Hispanic inmates may be subject to error, as correctional authorities in some jurisdictions maintain such information as a matter of record, whereas those in other jurisdictions make a determination solely on the basis of surname inspection.

Overall, coverage on questions of legal status at time of arrest and prior felony history has been available for about 8 out of 10 prisoners since these items were first incorporated in the questionnaire in 1977.

The 1982 questionnaire was the third to ask for information on homicide convictions for inmates with a history of prior felonies (see Item 10b, Form NPS-8). For those under sentence at yearend, the type of felony was reported in 61% of the cases, up from 24% the previous year. For those removed from death row during 1982, coverage was inadequate (37%), but was virtually complete (98%) for those newly sentenced to death.

For the second year in a row, States reported whether their death penalty laws provided for an automatic appeal from death sentences (see Item 7, Form NPS-8B and NPS-8C); coverage for this item was complete.

NCJRS REGISTRATION

**NCJ-91533, 8/84
Capital Punishment
1982**

The National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) abstracts documents published in the criminal justice field. Persons who are registered with the Reference Service receive announcements of documents in their stated fields of interest and order forms for free copies of Bureau of Justice Statistics publications. If you are not registered with the Reference Service, and wish to be, please provide your name and mailing address below and check the appropriate box.

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Number and street		
City	State ZIP Code	

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Bureau of Justice Statistics
Washington, D.C. 20531

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National Criminal Justice Reference Service
Bureau of Justice Statistics
U.S. Department of Justice
Box 6000
Rockville, Maryland 20850**

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**If you wish to be put on the Bureau of Justice Statistics mailing list(s)
or receive copies of recent BJS reports, please check them
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Bureau of Justice Statistics reports
(revised October 1984)

Call toll-free 800-732-3277 (local 251-5500) to order BJS reports, to be added to one of the BJS mailing lists, or to speak to a reference specialist in statistics at the Justice Statistics Clearinghouse, National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Single copies of reports are free; use NCJ number to order. Postage and handling are charged for bulk orders of single reports. For single copies of multiple titles, up to 10 titles are free; 11-40 titles \$10; more than 40, \$20; libraries call for special rates.

Public-use tapes of BJS data sets and other criminal justice data are available from the Criminal Justice Archive and Information Network, P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106 (313-764-5199).

National Crime Survey

Criminal victimization in the U.S.:
1982 (final report), NCJ-92820, 11/84
1973-82 trends, NCJ-90541, 9/83
1981 (final report), NCJ-90208
1980 (final report), NCJ-84015, 4/83
1979 (final report), NCJ-76710, 12/81

BJS special reports:

The economic cost of crime to victims, NCJ-93450, 4/84
Family violence, NCJ-93449, 4/84

BJS bulletins:

Criminal victimization 1983, NCJ-93869, 6/84
Households touched by crime, 1983, NCJ-93658, 5/84
Violent crime by strangers, NCJ-80829, 4/82
Crime and elderly, NCJ-79614, 1/82
Measuring crime, NCJ-75710, 2/81

The National Crime Survey: Working papers, vol. I: Current and historical perspectives, NCJ-75374, 8/82

Crime against the elderly in 26 cities, NCJ-76706, 1/82

The Hispanic victim, NCJ-69261, 11/81
Issues in the measurement of crime, NCJ-74682, 10/81

Criminal victimization of California residents, 1974-77, NCJ-70944, 6/81

Restitution to victims of personal and household crimes, NCJ-72770, 5/81

Criminal victimization of New York State residents, 1974-77, NCJ-86481, 9/80

The cost of negligence: Losses from preventable household burglaries, NCJ-53527, 12/79

Rape victimization in 26 American cities, NCJ-55878, 8/79

Criminal victimization in urban schools, NCJ-56396, 8/79

Crime against persons in urban, suburban, and rural areas, NCJ-53551, 7/79
An introduction to the National Crime Survey, NCJ-43732, 4/78
Local victim surveys: A review of the issues, NCJ-39973, 8/77

Corrections

BJS bulletins and special reports:

Prison admissions and releases 1981, NCJ-95043, 9/84
Capital punishment 1983, NCJ-93925, 7/84
Time served in prison, NCJ-93924, 6/84
Prisoners in 1983, NCJ-85861, 12/82

Prisoners in State and Federal institutions on Dec. 31, 1982 (final), NCJ-93311, 12/84
Dec. 31, 1981 (final), NCJ-86485, 7/83
Capital punishment 1982 (final), NCJ-91533, 11/84
Capital punishment 1981 (final), NCJ-86484, 5/83

1979 survey of inmates of State correctional facilities and 1979 census of State correctional facilities:

BJS special report:

Career patterns in crime, NCJ-86672, 6/83

BJS bulletins:

Prisoners and drugs, NCJ-87575, 3/83
Prisoners and alcohol, NCJ-86223, 1/83
Prisons and prisoners, NCJ-80697, 2/82
Veterans in prison, NCJ-79632, 11/81

Census of jails and survey of jail inmates: Jail inmates 1982 (BJS bulletin), NCJ-87161, 2/83
Census of jails, 1978: Data for individual jails, vols. I-IV, Northeast, North Central, South, West, NCJ-72279-72282, 12/81

Profile of jail inmates, 1978, NCJ-65412, 2/81
Census of jails and survey of jail inmates, 1978, preliminary report, NCJ-55172, 5/79

Parole and probation

BJS bulletins:

Probation and parole 1983, NCJ-94776, 9/84
Setting prison terms, NCJ-76218, 8/83
Characteristics of persons entering parole during 1978 and 1979, NCJ-87243, 5/83
Characteristics of the parole population, 1978, NCJ-68479, 4/81
Parole in the U.S., 1979, NCJ-69582, 3/81

Courts

BJS bulletin:

Case filings in State courts 1983, NCJ-95111, 10/84

BJS special reports:

Criminal justice systems: A national survey, NCJ-94630, 8/84
Habeas corpus, NCJ-92949, 3/84
State court caseload statistics, 1977 and 1981, NCJ-87587, 2/83

The prosecution of felony arrests, 1979, NCJ-86482, 5/84
State court organization 1980, NCJ-76711, 7/82
State court model statistical dictionary, NCJ-62320, 9/80

A cross-city comparison of felony case processing, NCJ-55171, 7/79

Federal criminal sentencing: Perspectives of analysis and a design for research, NCJ-33683, 10/78

Variations in Federal criminal sentences, NCJ-33684, 10/78

Predicting sentences in Federal courts: The feasibility of a national sentencing policy, NCJ-33686, 10/78

State and local prosecution and civil attorney systems, NCJ-41334, 7/78

Expenditure and employment

Justice expenditure and employment in the U.S., 1979 (final report), NCJ-87242, 12/83
Justice expenditure and employment in the U.S., 1971-79, NCJ-92596, 11/84

Privacy and security

Computer crime:

Electronic fund transfer and crime, NCJ-92650, 2/84
Computer security techniques, NCJ-84049, 9/82
Electronic fund transfer systems and crime, NCJ-83736, 9/82
Legislative resource manual, NCJ-78890, 9/81
Expert witness manual, NCJ-77927, 9/81
Criminal justice resource manual, NCJ-61550, 12/79

Privacy and security of criminal history information:

A guide to research and statistical use, NCJ-69790, 5/81
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