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**ICPSR**  
**Inter-university Consortium for**  
**Political and Social Research**

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**Capital Punishment in the United States,**  
**1973-1987**

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U.S. Dept. of Justice  
Bureau of Justice Statistics

ICPSR 9210

**U.S. Department of Justice  
National Institute of Justice**

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**CAPITAL PUNISHMENT  
IN THE UNITED STATES, 1973-1987**

(ICPSR 9210)

Principal Investigator

United States Department of Justice, Bureau of  
Justice Statistics

First ICPSR Edition  
Summer 1989

Inter-university Consortium for  
Political and Social Research  
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U.S. Dept. of Justice. Bureau of Justice  
Statistics. CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN THE  
UNITED STATES, 1973-1987 [computer file].  
ICPSR ed. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university  
Consortium for Political and Social Research,  
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In order to provide funding agencies with essential information about the use of archival resources and to facilitate the exchange of information about ICPSR participants' research activities, each user of the ICPSR data facilities is expected to send two copies of each completed manuscript or thesis abstract to the Consortium. Please indicate in the cover letter which data were used.

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## INTRODUCTION

## DATA COLLECTION DESCRIPTION

Capital Punishment in the United States, 1973-1987 provides annual data on prisoners under a sentence of death, as well as those who had their sentences commuted or vacated and prisoners who were executed. This study examines basic sociodemographic classifications including age, sex, race and ethnicity, marital status at time of imprisonment, level of education, and State and region of incarceration. Criminal history information includes prior felony convictions and prior convictions for criminal homicide and the legal status at the time of the capital offense. Additional information is provided on those inmates removed from death row by yearend 1986 and those inmates receiving a second capital punishment sentence by yearend 1987.

The dataset consists of three parts: the combined file, the historical file, and the current file. Part 1 is the combined file which consists of 3842 records. It is a combination of the historical and current files which are described below. Part 2 is the historical file which consists of 1743 records. This file provides information on inmates whose death sentences were removed as well as information on those inmates who were executed. Part 3 is the current file which consists of 2099 records and provides information on inmates who received a second death sentence by yearend 1987 as well as those who were already on death row.

## Background

In the 1972 decision *FURMAN v. GEORGIA*, the Supreme Court struck down, on Eighth Amendment grounds, State and Federal capital punishment laws that permitted wide discretion in the application of the death penalty. In response, many States revised their statutes to conform to the guidelines in *FURMAN*. The High Court clarified these guidelines in a series of five decision announced on July 2, 1976. In *WOODSON v. NORTH CAROLINA* and *ROBERTS v. LOUISIANA* the court struck down State statutes that required mandatory imposition of the death penalty for specified crimes. As a direct consequence, mandatory death penalty provisions in 21 States were invalidated either through subsequent court action or repeal by State legislatures. This resulted in the modification (to life imprisonment) of death sentences imposed upon hundreds of offenders in these States. In three other major cases, however, the Supreme Court upheld

State death penalty laws that afforded sentencing authorities discretion to impose death sentences for specified crimes (GREGG v. GEORGIA, JUREK v. TEXAS, and PROFFIT v. FLORIDA). The Court validated statutes that permitted the imposition of the death penalty after consideration of aggravating and mitigating circumstances.

Further refinements in the Court's views of State death penalty statutes were offered in cases during the late 1970's and early 1980's relating to such issues as whether rape may be punishable by death (COKER v. GEORGIA), mitigating factors only listed in statute (LOCKETT v. OHIO), excusing jurors from service (ADAMS v. TEXAS), findings by juries on lesser included offenses (BECK v. ALABAMA), the use of testimony from a pretrial competency hearing (ESTELLE v. SMITH), failure to consider mitigating factors (EDDINGS v. OKLAHOMA), conviction under a statute that has been partially struck (HOPPER v. EVANS), jury instructions regarding possible commutation by a governor (CALIFORNIA v. RAMOS), commission of "harmless error" by sentencing judge (BARCLAY v. FLORIDA), and admissibility of psychiatric evidence predicting future dangerousness (BAREFOOT v. ESTELLE).

On January 27, 1987, the Supreme Court in CALIFORNIA v. BROWN handed down a decision relating to jury instructions on aggravating and mitigating circumstances during the penalty phase of a capital trial. After finding the defendant guilty of the forcible rape and murder of a 15-year-old, the jury received testimony from the defendant's family, a psychiatrist, and the defendant regarding his usual behavior and psychological problems. The trial court advised the jury to consider the mitigating evidence presented by the defendant but cautioned them to "not be swayed by mere sentiment, conjecture, sympathy, passion, prejudice, public opinion or public feeling." The defendant was subsequently sentenced to death.

On appeal to the Supreme Court of California, the death sentence was reversed based upon the conclusion that the trial court's instruction denied the defendant the right to have the jury weight the "sympathy factor" raised by the testimony during the penalty phase. The High Court, however, concluded that the use of the term "mere sympathy" in the instruction was simply a directive to the jury to focus on the evidence presented in aggravation and mitigation and to ignore extraneous emotional factors, and it violated neither the Eighth nor the Fourteenth amendment. The decision of the California Supreme Court was reversed, and the case was remanded for further proceedings.

In *TISON v. ARIZONA* (decided April 21, 1987) the Supreme Court dealt with the issue of capital sentencing for accomplices to felony murder. In July 1978 three brothers entered the Arizona State Prison armed with a large number of weapons and effected the escape of their father and his cellmate. The automobile in which they were riding broke down, and a passing automobile occupied by two adults and two children was flagged down for assistance. The two prison escapees subsequently murdered its occupants.

Two of the brothers were convicted of four murders each under the accomplice liability and felony-murder statutes of the State. The trial judge found three statutory aggravating circumstances present, including one that defined conduct that created a grave risk of death to others, and he imposed capital sentences for each. The Arizona Supreme Court, in its review, upheld two of the aggravating circumstances and the death sentence; only the "grave risk to others" circumstances was found to be unsupported by the evidence. In a subsequent post-conviction challenge, the Arizona Supreme Court also concluded that the requisite "intent to kill" for accomplices was also satisfied by the defendants' active role in the prison breakout and abduction of the victims.

The U.S. Supreme Court upheld the death sentences, but it rejected the Arizona Supreme Court's interpretation of the "intent to kill" circumstance. It held that "reckless indifference to human life" in felony murder would satisfy Eighth amendment concerns. The case was remanded for further proceedings by the State.

The Supreme Court addressed the issue of nonstatutory mitigating circumstances in *HITCHCOCK v. DUGGER* (decided April 22, 1987). The death sentence was imposed in a Florida case arising from the strangulation murder of a 13-year-old female. In the penalty phase the sentencing judge instructed the advisory jury to consider only mitigating circumstances enumerated in statute and then indicated that his own deliberations were based exclusively on statutorily defined aggravating and mitigating circumstances. The Supreme Court reversed the death sentence, concluding that the sentencer may not refuse to consider any relevant mitigating evidence.

On April 22, 1987, the High court in *MCCLESKEY v. KEMP* dealt with the question of whether the capital sentencing process in Georgia was being administered in a racially biased manner in violation of the Eighth and Fourteenth amendments. The petition used statistical data on capital sentences imposed in Georgia to argue that black defendants

who killed white victims have the highest probability of receiving a death sentence. The High Court rejected this claim, concluding that:

1. There was no evidence of racial discrimination by decision makers in the petitioner's case;
2. There was no evidence that the legislature of Georgia adopted or maintained capital punishment for racially discriminatory purposes; and
3. There was no merit to the argument that the sentence was disproportionate, arbitrary, or capriciously imposed.

ARIZONA v. MAURO (decided May 4, 1987) addressed the issue of Fifth amendment protection against self-incrimination. The petitioner, convicted of child abuse and the murder of his son and sentenced to death, had been taken into custody by police and was twice warned of his Miranda rights. While in the police station, his wife requested an opportunity to talk with him. The police agreed to the meeting with the stipulation that a police officer would be present, with a tape recorder, to safeguard against potential violence or an escape attempt and to assure that there was no attempt to exchange statements about the crime. The tape-recorded meeting was subsequently used as evidence to rebut the defendant's claim of insanity at the time of the offense. The Arizona Supreme Court reversed the death sentence, concluding that the police had violated Miranda and impermissibly interrogated the defendant. The High Court, however, held that the actions by the police did not constitute an interrogation and that the defendant's statements had been voluntary.

GRAY v. MISSISSIPPI (decided May 18, 1987) dealt with the issue of juror selection in a Mississippi kidnaping-murder case. During the voir dire proceeding, the trial judge in eight instances rejected motions by the prosecutor to dismiss for cause jurors who had indicated hesitancy about their ability to impose the death penalty. As a result, the prosecutor utilized peremptory challenges to remove these potential jurors. Subsequently, the judge accepted the prosecutor's motion to remove for cause, after he had exhausted all of his peremptory challenges, a prospective juror who, though initially confused about the death penalty, indicated she could impose it. The trial judge acknowledged that he had made the prosecutor use peremptory challenges to reject potential jurors opposed to the death penalty. The Mississippi Supreme Court ultimately upheld the conviction and death sentence, concluding that, although the juror was not excludable for cause, the result was simply to correct previous errors in not permitting earlier juror challenges for cause. The High Court,



however, found that the process was flawed since the composition of the entire jury panel could have been affected by the error, and the case was remanded for further proceedings.

Another issue addressed by the Supreme Court during the year was the use of victim impact statements during the sentencing phase of a capital murder trial. In *BOOTH v. MARYLAND* (reported June 15, 1987), a double robbery-murder case involving elderly victims, a victim impact statement was prepared, in accordance with Maryland law, by the Division of Probation and Parole. The report contained information drawn from interviews with family members of the victims. The defendant's counsel moved to suppress the report, contending that its use violated the Eighth amendment because of its inflammatory content. The trial court, however, permitted the victim impact statement to be read to the jury by the prosecutor. The Maryland Court of Appeals ultimately upheld the death sentence that was imposed. The High Court however, struck down the use of such statements in capital cases, concluding that such statements shifted the focus of sentencing away from the defendant's record and character, depended too heavily on the ability of family members to express their grief, and may result in a "minitrial" on the victim's character.

In *SUMMER v. SHERMAN* (decided June 22, 1987) the Supreme Court struck down a Nevada statute that imposed a mandatory death sentence for murder committed by an inmate serving a life sentence without possibility of parole. The Court's decision noted that capital sentences could only be imposed after consideration of relevant mitigating circumstances, if any, and that mandatory death sentences for life prisoners violated the Eighth and Fourteenth amendments.

The double jeopardy clause of the Fifth amendment was a central issue in *RICKETTS v. ADAMSON* (decided June 22, 1987), an Arizona capital murder case arising from the fatal bombing of a reporter. Originally, the defendant pleaded guilty to a plea-bargained charge of second-degree murder after agreeing to testify against other parties involved in the murder, and he received a confinement sentence of 20 years and 2 months. The plea agreement provided that the original first-degree murder charge would be reinstated if the defendant failed to testify against the other parties. At the trial of the other individuals, the respondent did provide the requisite testimony, and they were convicted. However, the Arizona Supreme Court later reversed these convictions and ordered new trials. The respondent subsequently refused to testify at pretrial proceedings

against these other participants, contending that his obligation under the plea agreement had been satisfied. The prosecutor subsequently filed an information charging him with first-degree murder. The Arizona Supreme Court, despite a motion to reject the information on double jeopardy grounds, vacated the second-degree murder conviction and reinstated the first-degree murder charges. The respondent was ultimately convicted and sentenced to death, and the death sentence was upheld on appeal to the Arizona Supreme Court. The Court of Appeals, however, concluded that the State had violated his double jeopardy protection and had not waived such rights under the original plea agreement. The Supreme Court reversed the findings of the Court of Appeals, concluding that the respondent had breached his promises to testify and could be prosecuted again since second-degree murder was a lesser included offense of first-degree murder.

BURGER v. KEMP (decided June 26, 1987) dealt with the Sixth amendment issue of the effectiveness of counsel in a Georgia case. The petitioner was convicted, along with another individual, of the abduction, robbery, sodomy, and murder of a taxi driver and was sentenced to death. Throughout the trial and initial appeal, the petitioner was represented by an appointed counsel whose law partner had been appointed to represent the other individual involved in the murder. At each trial, the defense strategy was to emphasize the coindictee's greater culpability in the crimes. At the sentencing phase, defense counsel did not offer any evidence of mitigating circumstances. With a new attorney, the petitioner sought relief from the death sentence on the grounds of inadequate counsel, claiming a conflict of interest arose when the law partners each represented the two defendants and because no mitigating evidence was offered at sentencing.

The District Court and the Court of Appeals both rejected the defendant's claim of ineffective representation. The Supreme Court in its review concluded that overlapping counsel did not in and of itself violate constitutional guarantees of effective counsel and that the original attorney had adequately investigated the possibility of presenting mitigating evidence.

At yearend 1987 the death penalty was authorized by the statutes of 37 States and by Federal statute. During 1987 there were no successful challenges to the constitutionality of State death penalty laws, and no State enacted any new legislation authorizing capital punishment.

Nine States altered their existing death penalty statutes during 1987. Four States, Colorado, Illinois, Maryland, and Montana, revised the enumerated aggravating circumstances to be considered at the sentencing phase of a capital trial. Colorado added felony murder as an aggravating circumstance; Illinois amended the multiple murder circumstance to include acts that would be likely to cause death or great bodily harm as aggravating situations; Maryland expanded the definition of law enforcement officers used in their listing of aggravating conditions; and Montana added the death of a kidnapping victim or a person rescuing a kidnapping victim. Indiana added both an aggravating and mitigating circumstance to its statutes. Murder of a victim younger than 12 years old was included as an aggravating factor, and an offender younger than 18 at the time of the capital offense was to be considered a mitigating factor.

Four States amended their laws relating to the minimum age at the time of an offense for which a person could be sentenced to death. Indiana and Kentucky raised the age to 16, North Carolina set the minimum age at 17, and Maryland enacted a minimum age of 18. Other amendments during the year included:

- Maryland created the sentencing option of life without possibility of parole for first-degree murder convictions;
- New Hampshire changed the method of execution from hanging to lethal injection; and
- Washington modified procedures for reissuing death warrants after the passage of an execution date.

At yearend 1987 lethal injection (18 States) and electrocution (14 States) were the most common methods of execution authorized. Seven States authorized lethal gas; two States, hanging; and two States, a firing squad. Six States authorized more than one method--lethal injection and an alternative method--generally at either the election of the condemned prisoner or based upon the date of sentencing.

Some States have stipulated an alternative to lethal injection, anticipating that it may be found unconstitutional. Each of the other four methods, previously challenged on Eighth Amendment grounds as cruel and unusual punishment, has been found to be constitutional. The method of execution for Federal offenders is that of the State in which the execution takes place.

Of the 37 States with capital punishment statutes at yearend 1987, 34 provided for an automatic review of all death sentences. Arkansas, Florida, and Vermont had no specific provisions for automatic review. In most States automatic review is conducted regardless of the defendant's wishes. While most of the 34 States authorize automatic review of both conviction and sentence, Idaho and Indiana require review of the sentence only. Typically, the review is undertaken directly by the State Supreme Court. If either the conviction or sentence is vacated, the case may be remanded to the trial court for additional proceedings or for retrial. It is possible that, as a result of retrial or resentencing, the death sentence may be reimposed.

A total of 26 States specify a minimum age at the time of the offense for which the death penalty may be imposed. In some States the minimum age is specified in the capital punishment statute; in others it is, in effect, set forth in the statutory provisions that determine the age at which a juvenile may be transferred to criminal court for trial as an adult. The most frequently specified age is 18 years (11 States). Eleven States and the Federal system report no minimum age.

Based on voluntary reporting, the National Prisoner Statistics Program (NPS) 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.

#### Limitations

As noted above the capital punishment data collection program was begun in 1926. The earliest date of conviction is 1917 and the earliest date of sentence is 1939. Information collected prior to 1972 is in many cases incomplete and reflect vestiges in the reporting process. In addition to the collection changes, the users should note that the capital punishment combination file will contain duplicate identification numbers for some cases which is a result of a change in status of the inmate. The identification numbers were assigned by the Bureau of Census and have no purpose outside the dataset. At yearend the survey is completed on each inmate. For example,

the sentence of death may have been removed and, in some cases, reinstated. Since the combination file is a compilation of the historical file and the current file, the identification number may appear more than once.

#### Additional Information

Additional information about the dataset is in the Bureau of Justice Statistics publication titled Correctional Populations in the United States, 1986 (NCJ-111611, February 1989).

Related information about the dataset can also be found in the Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin titled Capital Punishment 1987 (NCJ-111939, July 1988).

Further related information is compiled in the Bureau of Justice Statistics publication titled Capital Punishment 1984 (NCJ-99562, May 1986).

## FILE STRUCTURE

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN THE UNITED STATES, 1973-1987 is available from the ICPSR in two formats: card image and OSIRIS. The card image file contains several decks per case in a format based on 80 column punched cards. The data are sorted by case with all decks for a case together in ascending order.

The OSIRIS dictionary gives the format and other information for each variable in the OSIRIS data file. The dictionary or dictionary-codebook file is used in conjunction with the OSIRIS software package. The OSIRIS data file is constructed with a single logical record for each case. There are 36 variables on 3842 cases for part 1, 1743 cases for part 2, and 2099 cases for part 3.

The OSIRIS data file can be accessed directly through software packages or programs which do not use the OSIRIS dictionary by specifying the tape locations of the desired variables. These tape locations are given in the OSIRIS dictionary-codebook.

## CODEBOOK INFORMATION

The example below is a reproduction of information appearing in the machine-readable codebook for a typical variable. The numbers in brackets do not appear but are references to the descriptions which follow this example.

.....

[1] VAR 18 [2] PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS [3] MD=3  
REF 18 [4] LOC 34 WIDTH 1 [5] DK 1 COL 60

[6] Q.10a. Prior felony conviction(s)

- [7] [8]
1. Yes
  2. No (skip to item 11)
  3. Unknown (skip to item 11)
- .....

[1] Indicates the variable and reference numbers. A variable number and a reference number are assigned to each variable in the data collection. In the present codebook which documents the archived data collection these numbers are identical. Should the data be subsetted or rearranged by an OSIRIS program (e.g., MMP to intersperse data from another source, or TCOT to produce an analysis deck), the variable numbers would change to reflect the order of the new data collection, while the reference number would remain unchanged to reflect the variable number in the codebook describing the archived data collection.

[2] Indicates the abbreviated variable name (maximum of 24 characters) used in the OSIRIS system to identify the variable for the user. An expanded version of the variable name can be found in the variable description list.

- [3] Indicates the code values of missing data. In this example, code values equal to 3 or greater than or equal to 3 are missing data (MD=3 OR GE 3). Alternative statements for other variables are "MD=0," "MD GE 3," or "NO MISSING DATA CODES." Some analysis software packages (including the OSIRIS software package) require that certain types of data which the user desires to be excluded from analysis be designated as "MISSING DATA," e.g., inappropriate, unascertained, unascertainable, or ambiguous data categories. Although these codes are defined as missing data categories, this does not mean that the user should not or cannot use them in a substantive role if so desired.
- [4] Indicates the starting location and width of this variable when the data are stored on a magnetic tape in the OSIRIS format. If the variable is of a multiple-response type, the width referenced is that of a single response. In this example the variable named "Prior felony convictions" is 1 column(s) wide and is located in the 34th column within the record.
- [5] Indicates the location by deck and column(s) of this variable when the data are stored on cards or in card-image format (80-column format)
- [6] This is the full text (question) supplied by the investigator to describe the variable. The question text and the numbers and letters that may appear at the beginning reflect the original wording of the questionnaire item.
- [7] Indicates the code values occurring in the data for this variable.
- [8] Indicates an additional comment or explanation appended to the variable description.



## ICPSR PROCESSING INFORMATION

The data collection was processed according to the standard ICPSR processing procedures. The data were checked for illegal or inconsistent code values which, when found, were recoded to OSIRIS missing data values. No consistency checks were performed. Statements bracketed in "<" and ">" signs in the body of the codebook were added by the processors for explanatory purposes.



## VARIABLE DESCRIPTION LIST

- 1 ICPSR Study Number-9210
- 2 ICPSR Edition Number-1
- 3 ICPSR Part Number
- 4 ICPSR Sequential Case Identification Number
- 5 Inmate identification number
- 6 State
- 7 Sex
- 8 Race
- 9 Hispanic origin
- 10 Date of birth: Month
- 11 Date of birth: Year
- 12 Capital offenses for which imprisoned: Murder
- 13 Capital offenses for which imprisoned: Rape
- 14 Capital offenses for which imprisoned: Kidnap
- 15 Marital status at time of first imprisonment  
for capital offense
- 16 Highest year of education completed at time of  
first imprisonment for capital offense
- 17 Legal status at time of capital offense
- 18 Prior felony conviction(s)
- 19 Were any of these convictions for criminal  
homicide?
- 20 Date of arrest for capital offense: Month
- 21 Date of arrest for capital offense: Year
- 22 Date of conviction for capital offense: Month
- 23 Date of conviction for capital offense: Year
- 24 Date of sentence for capital offense: Month
- 25 Date of sentence for capital offense: Year
- 26 Inmate status on December 31, 19\_\_?
- 27 Was this inmate on escape or at a mental  
hospital on December 31?
- 28 Was this inmate on escape or at a mental  
hospital on December 31: Month
- 29 Was this inmate on escape or at a mental  
hospital on December 31: Year
- 30 Reason for inmate's removal from under  
sentence of death
- 31 Reason for inmate's removal from under  
sentence of death: Month
- 32 Reason for inmate's removal from under  
sentence of death: Year
- 33 Current status of inmate removed from  
sentence of death
- 34 Current status of inmate removed from sentence  
of death
- 35 Method of execution
- 36 Cause of death other than execution

VAR 0001 ICPSR STUDY NUMBER-9210 NO MISSING DATA CODES  
REF 0001 LOC 1 WIDTH 4

ICPSR Study Number-9210

9210. The ICPSR has attached this number as a unique data collection identification number.

.....  
VAR 0002 ICPSR EDITION NUMBER-1 NO MISSING DATA CODES  
REF 0002 LOC 5 WIDTH 1

ICPSR Edition Number-1

The number identifying the release edition of the data collection.

- 1. Summer 1989

.....  
VAR 0003 ICPSR PART NUMBER NO MISSING DATA CODES  
REF 0003 LOC 6 WIDTH 1

ICPSR Part Number

- 1. Part one is the Combined file.
- 2. Part two is the Historical file.
- 3. Part three is the Current file.

.....  
VAR 0004 ICPSR SEQ ID NUMBER NO MISSING DATA CODES  
REF 0004 LOC 7 WIDTH 4

ICPSR Sequential Case Identification Number

The ICPSR has attached a sequential identification number to

(CONTINUED)

every case. This number uniquely identifies each record in the data collection.

.....  
VAR 0005            IDENTIFICATION #            NO MISSING DATA CODES  
REF 0005            LOC    11 WIDTH    4

Inmate identification number

Actual number is coded

.....  
VAR 0006            STATE                            NO MISSING DATA CODES  
REF 0006            LOC    15 WIDTH    2

Q.1. State

State number is coded using Fips codes

SEE NOTE(S) 1

.....  
VAR 0007            SEX                                NO MISSING DATA CODES  
REF 0007            LOC    17 WIDTH    1

Q.2. Sex

- 1. Male
- 2. Female

.....  
VAR 0008            RACE                                NO MISSING DATA CODES  
REF 0008            LOC    18 WIDTH    1

Q.4a. Race

(CONTINUED)

1. White
2. Black
3. American Indian or Alaskan Native
4. Asian or Pacific Islander
5. Other

.....

VAR 0009	HISPANIC ORIGIN	MD=3
REF 0009	LOC 19 WIDTH 1	

Q.4b. Hispanic origin

-----

1. Hispanic
2. Non-Hispanic
3. Not known

.....

VAR 0010	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH	MD=99
REF 0010	LOC 20 WIDTH 2	

Q.5. (1) Date of birth: Month

-----

01. January
- .
12. December
99. Unknown

.....

VAR 0011	DATE OF BIRTH YEAR	NO MISSING DATA CODES
REF 0011	LOC 22 WIDTH 2	

Q.5. (2) Date of birth: Year

-----

01. 1901
- .

(CONTINUED)

71. 1971

.....

VAR 0012	CAP OFF IMPRIS-MURDER	NO MISSING DATA CODES
REF 0012	LOC 24 WIDTH 2	

Q.6.(1) Capital offenses for which imprisoned: Murder

- 
- 01. Yes
  - 02. No

.....

VAR 0013	CAP OFF IMPRIS-RAPE	NO MISSING DATA CODES
REF 0013	LOC 26 WIDTH 2	

Q.6.(2) Capital offenses for which imprisoned: Rape

- 
- 01. Yes
  - 02. No

.....

VAR 0014	CAP OFF IMPRIS-KIDNAP	NO MISSING DATA CODES
REF 0014	LOC 28 WIDTH 2	

Q.6.(3) Capital offenses for which imprisoned: Kidnap

- 
- 01. Yes
  - 02. No

.....

VAR 0015	MARITAL STAT-1ST CAP OFF	MD=5
REF 0015	LOC 30 WIDTH 1	

Q.7. Marital status at time of first imprisonment for

(CONTINUED)

capital offense  
-----

1. Married (include commonlaw marriage)
2. Divorced or separated
3. Widowed
4. Never married
5. Not known

.....

VAR 0016	HIGH LEV ED-1ST CAP OFF	MD=12
REF 0016	LOC 31 WIDTH 2	

Q.8. Highest year of education completed at time of first imprisonment for capital offense  
-----

01. 7th grade or less
02. 8th grade
03. 9th grade
04. 10th grade
05. 11th grade
06. 12th grade (include G.E.D.)
07. 1st year of college
08. 2nd year of college
09. 3rd year of college
10. 4th year of college
11. More than 4 years of college
12. Not known

.....

VAR 0017	LEGAL STA AT TIME CAP OF	MD=8
REF 0017	LOC 33 WIDTH 1	

Q.9. Legal status at time of capital offense  
-----

Not under sentence

1. No charges pending
2. Charges pending



(CONTINUED)

Under sentence

- 3. On probation
- 4. On parole
- 5. On escape
- 6. Imprisoned
- 7. Other (includes mandatory conditional release, bail, leave from detention, AWOL, work furlough, jail and work release)
- 8. Unknown

.....

VAR 0018	PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS	MD=3
REF 0018	LOC 34 WIDTH 1	

Q.10a. Prior felony conviction(s)

- 
- 1. Yes
  - 2. No (skip to item 11)
  - 3. Unknown (skip to item 11)

.....

VAR 0019	PRIOR CONVICT-CRIM HOMIC	MD=7 OR GE 8
REF 0019	LOC 35 WIDTH 1	

--If Q.10a. coded 1--

Q.10b. Were any of these convictions for criminal homicide?

- 
- 1. Murder
  - 2. Involuntary manslaughter
  - 3. Other manslaughter
  - 4. Attempted murder
  - 5. Other
  - 6. No
  - 7. Unknown
  - 8. Not applicable

VAR 0020            DATE ARREST CAP OFF-MON  
REF 0020            LOC    36 WIDTH 2

MD=99

--If Q.10a. coded 2 or 3--

Q.11.(1) Date of arrest for capital offense: Month  
-----

- 01. January
- .
- 12. December
- 99. Unknown

VAR 0021            DATE ARREST CAP OFF-YR  
REF 0021            LOC    38 WIDTH 2

MD=99

Q.11.(2) Date of arrest for capital offense: Year  
-----

- 01. 1901
- .
- 87. 1987
- 99. Unknown

VAR 0022            DATE CONVICT CAP OFF-MO  
REF 0022            LOC    40 WIDTH 2

MD=99

Q.12.(1) Date of conviction for capital offense: Month  
-----

- 01. January
- .
- 12. December
- 99. Unknown

VAR 0023  
REF 0023

DATE CONVICT CAP OFF-YR  
LOC 42 WIDTH 2

MD=99

Q.12.(2) Date of conviction for capital offense: Year  
-----

- 01. 1901
- .
- 87. 1987
- 99. Unknown

VAR 0024  
REF 0024

DATE SENTENCE CAP OFF-MO  
LOC 44 WIDTH 2

MD=99

Q.13.(1) Date of sentence for capital offense: Month  
-----

- 01. January
- .
- 12. December
- 99. Unknown

VAR 0025  
REF 0025

DATE SENTENCE CAP OFF-YR  
LOC 46 WIDTH 2

MD=99

Q.13.(2) Date of sentence for capital offense: Year  
-----

- 01. 1901
- .
- 87. 1987
- 99. Unknown

VAR 0026            INMATE STATUS ON 12/31  
REF 0026            LOC    48 WIDTH 1

MD=9

Q14a. Inmate status on December 31, 19\_\_?  
-----

1. Under sentence of death (Continue with item b)
2. Sentence of death removed (Skip to items c and d)
9. Unknown

.....  
VAR 0027            INMATE ES/MNT HOSP-12/31  
REF 0027            LOC    49 WIDTH 1

MD=9

--If Q.14a. coded 1--

Q14b.(1) Was this inmate on escape or at a mental hospital  
on December 31?  
-----

1. Yes, on escape
2. Yes, at a mental hospital
3. No
9. Unknown

.....  
VAR 0028            INMATE ES/MNT HOSP-MONTH  
REF 0028            LOC    50 WIDTH 2

MD=99

--If Q.14a. coded 1--

Q14b.(2) Was this inmate on escape or at a mental hospital  
on December 31: Month  
-----

01. January
- .
- .
12. December
99. Unknown

VAR 0029 INMATE ES/MNT HOSP-YEAR  
REF 0029 LOC 52 WIDTH 2

MD=99

--If Q.14a. coded 1--

Q14b.(3) Was this inmate on escape or at a mental hospital  
on December 31: Year

---

- 01. 1901
- .
- 87. 1987
- 99. Unknown

---

VAR 0030 REAS INMAT REMOV DEA SEN  
REF 0030 LOC 54 WIDTH 1

MD=9

--If Q.14a. coded 2--

Q14c.(1) Reason for inmate's removal from under sentence of  
death

---

- 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
- 8. Information not available at this office
- 9. Unknown

VAR 0031 REAS INMATE REMOVE-MONTH  
 REF 0031 LOC 55 WIDTH 2

MD=99

--If Q.14a. coded 2--

Q.14c.(2) Reason for inmate's removal from under sentence of  
 death: Month

---

- 01. January
- .
- 12. December
- 99. Unknown

VAR 0032 REAS INMATE REMOVE-YEAR  
 REF 0032 LOC 57 WIDTH 2

MD=99

--If Q.14a. coded 2--

Q.14c.(3) Reason for inmate's removal from under sentence of  
 death: Year

---

- 01. 1901
- .
- 87. 1987
- 99. Unknown

VAR 0033 CUR STA INM-REM DEA SENT  
 REF 0033 LOC 59 WIDTH 2

MD=99

--If Q.14a. coded 2--

Q.14d.(1) Current status of inmate removed from sentence of  
 death

---

(CONTINUED)

- 01. Under new sentence of LIFE
- 02. Awaiting retrial to determine guilt
- 03. Awaiting resentencing only (guilt affirmed)
- 04. Found not guilty in retrial
- 05. All charges on capital offense dropped
- 06. Other
- 07. No action has been taken since removal from sentence of death
- 08. Information not available at this office
- 09. Dead
- 99. Unknown

.....

VAR 0034	CUR STA INM-REM DEA SENT	MD=999
REF 0034	LOC 61 WIDTH 3	

--If Q.14a. coded 2--

Q14d.(2) Current status of inmate removed from sentence of death

-----

Actual sentence length in years

- 006. six years
- 007. seven years
- .
- .
- 600. six hundred years
- 999. Unknown

SEE NOTE(S) 2  
FOR STATUS OF INMATE NUMERIC CODES

.....

VAR 0035	METHOD OF EXECUTION	MD=9
REF 0035	LOC 64 WIDTH 1	

15. Method of execution

-----

(CONTINUED)

1. Lethal injection
2. Electrocutation
3. Lethal gas
4. Hanging
5. Firing squad
6. Other
  
9. Unknown

VAR 0036  
REF 0036

NO EXECUTION-CAUSE DEATH  
LOC 65 WIDTH 1

MD=9

Q.16. Cause of death other than execution

---

1. Natural causes
2. Suicide
3. Murdered by another inmate
4. Other
  
9. Unknown



(CONTINUED)



## APPENDIX

\*\*\* NOTE 1 \*\*\*

## STATE (FIPS) CODES

STATE CODE	STATE NAME	STATE CODE	STATE NAME
01	Alabama	30	Montana
02	Alaska	31	Nebraska
04	Arizona	32	Nevada
05	Arkansas	33	New Hampshire
06	California	34	New Jersey
08	Colorado	35	New Mexico
09	Connecticut	36	New York
10	Delaware	37	North Carolina
11	District of Columbia	38	North Dakota
12	Florida	39	Ohio
13	Georgia	40	Oklahoma
15	Hawaii	41	Oregon
16	Idaho	42	Pennsylvania
17	Illinois	44	Rhode Island
18	Indiana	45	South Carolina
19	Iowa	46	South Dakota
20	Kansas	47	Tennessee
21	Kentucky	48	Texas
22	Louisiana	49	Utah
23	Maine	50	Vermont
24	Maryland	51	Virginia
25	Massachusetts	53	Washington
26	Michigan	54	West Virginia
27	Minnesota	55	Wisconsin
28	Mississippi	56	Wyoming
29	Missouri	57	Federal Prison System



## \*\*\* NOTE 2 \*\*\*

Numeric Code for Status of Inmate  
removed from sentence of death

DIS	Discharged by Court Order.....	900
EXC	Executed.....	901
INS	Incompetent to stand trial.....	902
KAE	Killed attempting escape.....	903
LIF	Life sentence.....	904
MUR	Murdered by another inmate.....	905
NAT	Natural death.....	906
NEV	On death row in Nevada.....	907
OAB	Out on Bond.....	908
PRO	On probation.....	909
SUI	Suicide.....	910
WRT	Writ.....	911



FORM NPS-8  
(11-10-87)

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

CENSUS USE ONLY

a. Report year 19 \_\_\_\_  
b. Card \_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_ Cards

REPORT OF INMATES UNDER SENTENCE OF DEATH  
NATIONAL PRISONERS STATISTICS

RETURN TO

Bureau of the Census  
ATTN: Demographic Surveys Division  
Washington, DC 20233

IMPORTANT - Please read instructions on reverse before completing this form.

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 4  Asian or Pacific Islander  
2  Black 5  Other - Specify   
3  American Indian or Alaskan Native

4b. 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  
Number of death sentences imposed →  
 Murder  Kidnap  
 Rape  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?  
 Yes, prior conviction for  6  No  
1  Murder 7  Unknown  
2  Involuntary manslaughter  
3  Voluntary manslaughter  
4  Attempted murder  
5  Other - Specify

11. Date of arrest for capital offense Month Year

12. Date of conviction for capital offense Month Year

13. Date of sentence for capital offense Month Year

14a. 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

14b. 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

14c. Reason for inmate's removal from under sentence of death - Mark (X) appropriate box.

1  Executed - Enter date and skip to item 15... Month Year  
2  Deceased by other causes - Enter date and skip to item 16... Month Year  
3  Capital sentence declared unconstitutional by State or U.S. Supreme Court... Month Year  
4  Sentence commuted... Month Year  
5  Conviction affirmed, sentence overturned by appellate court... Month Year  
6  Conviction and sentence overturned by appellate court... Month Year  
7  Other - Specify  
8  Information not available at this office

14d. 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

15. Method of execution - Mark one box showing how the inmate was executed.

01  Lethal injection  
02  Electrocutation  
03  Lethal gas  
04  Hanging  
05  Firing squad  
06  Other - Specify

16. Cause of death other than execution  
Mark the appropriate box.

01  Natural causes  
02  Suicide  
03  Murdered by another inmate  
04  Other - Specify

## 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.

### 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 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 levied during the report year or a previous year but not reported. Enter the number of death sentences the inmate received in the space provided.

**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 because 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 criminal charges pending at the time of the offense(s) in item 6, mark "Not under sentence — no charges pending."

**Item 10a. Prior felony conviction(s)** — If the person was known to have been convicted of any felony(ies) before being convicted of the offense(s) in item 6, mark "Yes" in item 10a and fill item 10b.

**Item 10b. Prior conviction for criminal homicide** — If the prior felony conviction(s) referred to in item 10a was for criminal homicide, mark item 10b "Yes". Also mark one or more of the types of criminal homicide listed. If the person was convicted of a type not listed, mark "other" and specify the type.

**Item 12. Date of conviction for capital offense** — Generally a person will receive only one conviction for a single or multiple capital offense(s). For such a person, enter the month and year he or she was found guilty of the capital offense(s) entered in item 6. If a person was convicted of more than one capital offense and received more than one death sentence, not all on the same date, enter the earliest date (month and year) the person was found guilty. If a person was previously convicted for the offense(s) shown in item 6, and that conviction was subsequently overturned — the person was retried and found guilty — enter the most recent month and year of conviction. Do not for any of the above situations, enter the date an appeal was rejected or the person was admitted to prison.

**Item 13. Date of sentence for capital offense** — Enter the month and year the person was sentenced to death. This date must be the same or later than the conviction date entered in item 12.

**Item 14a. 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 14b.** 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 14c. Reason for removal from sentence of death** — Complete this item only if the sentence of death was removed during the report year. Mark the box which most accurately describes how the inmate was removed from sentence of death.

**Item 14d. 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.

\*\*\* TABLE -- CROSSTAB AND RANK ORDER STATISTICS \*\*\*

JUN 14, 1989 CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN THE U.S., COMBINED FILE (ICPSR 9210)

TABLES 1

ILLEGAL CHARACTERS IN THE DATA WILL  
BE TREATED AS MISSING DATA 1

THE DATA ARE NOT WEIGHTED

3,842 CASES PASSED FILTER

ANALYSIS 1

VARIABLE	V3	ICPSR PART NUMBER	
Code	1	TOTAL	
Frequency	3,842	3,842	

ANALYSIS 2

VARIABLE	V7	SEX	
Code	1	2	TOTAL
Frequency	3,784	58	3,842

ANALYSIS 3

VARIABLE	V8	RACE				
Code	1	2	3	4	5	TOTAL
Frequency	2,130	1,666	25	13	8	3,842

ANALYSIS 4

VARIABLE	V9	HISPANIC ORIGIN		
Code	1	2	3	TOTAL
Frequency	175	2,610	1,057	3,842



ANALYSIS 5

VARIABLE	V10	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH												99	TOTAL
Code	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	99	TOTAL	
Frequency	325	348	338	307	271	300	336	337	319	336	281	336	8	3,842	

ANALYSIS 6

VARIABLE	V11	DATE OF BIRTH YEAR															
Code	1	5	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	15	17	18	19	20	21		
Frequency	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	3	3	3	8	5	6		
Code	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
Frequency	7	8	6	11	7	11	18	14	17	20	15	24	21	29	41		
Code	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51		
Frequency	36	46	58	50	68	90	80	98	131	121	153	123	151	170	186		
Code	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66		
Frequency	155	181	186	157	197	176	168	171	142	98	99	95	53	47	32		
Code	67	68	69	71	TOTAL												
Frequency	23	5	5	1	3,842												

ANALYSIS 7

VARIABLE	V12	CAP OFF IMPRIS-MURDER	
Code	1	2	TOTAL
Frequency	3,841	1	3,842

ANALYSIS 8

VARIABLE V13 CAP OFF IMPRIS-RAPE

Code	1	2	TOTAL
Frequency	1	3,841	3,842

ANALYSIS 9

VARIABLE V14 CAP OFF IMPRIS-KIDNAP

Code	2	TOTAL
Frequency	3,842	3,842

ANALYSIS 10

VARIABLE V15 MARITAL STAT-1ST CAP OFF

Code	1	2	3	4	5	TOTAL
Frequency	1,161	718	90	1,672	201	3,842

ANALYSIS 11

VARIABLE V16 HIGH LEV ED-1ST CAP OFF

Code	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	TOTAL
Frequency	390	349	385	476	381	967	101	104	21	47	10	611	3,842

ANALYSIS 12

VARIABLE V17 LEGAL STA AT TIME CAP OF

Code	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	TOTAL
Frequency	2,148	227	163	519	62	106	35	582	3,842

ANALYSIS 13

VARIABLE V18 PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS

Code	1	2	3	TOTAL
Frequency	1,864	1,016	962	3,842

ANALYSIS 14

VARIABLE V19 PRIOR CONVICT-CRIM HOMIC

Code	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	TOTAL
Frequency	157	177	26	21	2	993	53	2,413	3,842

ANALYSIS 15

VARIABLE V20 DATE ARREST CAP OFF-MON

Code	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	99	TOTAL
Frequency	73	66	49	65	45	55	64	68	58	58	49	67	3,125	3,842

ANALYSIS 16

VARIABLE V21 DATE ARREST CAP OFF-YR

Code	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	99
Frequency	12	11	9	26	27	24	40	48	60	71	88	118	143	40	3,125

Code	TOTAL
Frequency	3,842

ANALYSIS 17

VARIABLE	V22	DATE CONVICT CAP OFF-MO											TOTAL	
Code	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	99	TOTAL
Frequency	292	318	362	347	327	362	306	283	274	346	326	267	32	3,842

ANALYSIS 18

VARIABLE	V23	DATE CONVICT CAP OFF-YR														
Code	17	39	49	54	56	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	
Frequency	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	6	13	9	6	14	13	21	13	
Code	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	
Frequency	34	34	58	60	37	44	166	313	261	159	227	164	193	262	274	
Code	83	84	85	86	87	99	TOTAL									
Frequency	271	288	282	312	269	31	3,842									

ANALYSIS 19

VARIABLE	V24	DATE SENTENCE CAP OFF-MO											TOTAL	
Code	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	99	TOTAL
Frequency	295	303	372	338	348	349	315	266	288	337	338	292	1	3,842

ANALYSIS 20

VARIABLE	V25	DATE SENTENCE CAP OFF-YR														
Code	39	49	54	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	
Frequency	1	1	1	1	1	2	6	12	10	6	14	13	21	13	34	
Code	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	
Frequency	33	57	57	43	44	140	298	225	123	147	94	95	85	77	38	

Code	84	85	86	99	TOTAL
Frequency	42	5	4	2,099	3,842

ANALYSIS 21

VARIABLE	V26	INMATE STATUS ON 12/31			
Code	1	2	9	TOTAL	
Frequency	1,984	1,596	262	3,842	

ANALYSIS 22

VARIABLE	V27	INMATE ES/MNT HOSP-12/31			
Code	2	3	9	TOTAL	
Frequency	11	2,400	1,431	3,842	

ANALYSIS 23

VARIABLE	V28	INMATE ES/MNT HOSP-MONTH				
Code	8	10	11	12	99	TOTAL
Frequency	2	2	6	1	3,831	3,842

ANALYSIS 24

VARIABLE	V29	INMATE ES/MNT HOSP-YEAR				
Code	84	85	86	87	99	TOTAL
Frequency	1	1	7	2	3,831	3,842

ANALYSIS 25

VARIABLE	V30	REAS	INMAT	REMOV	DEA	SEN				TOTAL
Code	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9		
Frequency	93	61	471	121	780	319	8	1,989		3,842

ANALYSIS 26

VARIABLE	V31	REAS	INMATE	REMOVE-MONTH											TOTAL
Code	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	99		
Frequency	130	89	103	124	118	205	413	84	121	152	133	187	1,983	3,842	

ANALYSIS 27

VARIABLE	V32	REAS	INMATE	REMOVE-YEAR													
Code	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87		
Frequency	240	55	67	317	156	150	61	101	83	79	122	90	126	98	115		
Code	99	TOTAL															
Frequency	1,982	3,842															

ANALYSIS 28

VARIABLE	V33	CUR	STA	INM-REM	DEA	SENT						TOTAL
Code	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	99		
Frequency	1,143	194	198	13	26	9	98	20	152	1,989	3,842	

ANALYSIS 29

VARIABLE	V34	CUR	STA	INM-REM	DEA	SENT										
Code	6	10	15	20	21	22	25	30	40	45	50	60	65	70	80	
Frequency	1	3	2	11	1	1	2	5	5	2	9	1	1	1	1	
Code	90	95	99	100	120	125	150	180	200	300	500	600	900	901	902	
Frequency	1	1	3	2	1	1	5	1	3	7	1	1	3	65	1	
Code	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	999	TOTAL					
Frequency	1	1,068	5	15	1	1	1	13	1	2,595	3,842					

ANALYSIS 30

VARIABLE	V35	METHOD OF EXECUTION				TOTAL
Code	1	2	3	9	TOTAL	
Frequency	7	16	2	3,817	3,842	

ANALYSIS 31

VARIABLE	V36	NO EXECUTION-CAUSE DEATH				TOTAL
Code	1	2	3	4	9	TOTAL
Frequency	6	4	1	1	3,830	3,842

\*\*\* TABLE -- CROSSTAB AND RANK ORDER STATISTICS \*\*\*

JUN 15, 1989 CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN THE U.S., HISTORICAL FILE (ICPSR 9210)

TABLES 1

ILLEGAL CHARACTERS IN THE DATA WILL  
BE TREATED AS MISSING DATA 1

THE DATA ARE NOT WEIGHTED

1,743 CASES PASSED FILTER

ANALYSIS 1

VARIABLE	V3	ICPSR PART NUMBER	
Code	2	TOTAL	
Frequency	1,743	1,743	

ANALYSIS 2

VARIABLE	V7	SEX	
Code	1	2	TOTAL
Frequency	1,708	35	1,743

ANALYSIS 3

VARIABLE	V8	RACE				
Code	1	2	3	4	5	TOTAL
Frequency	927	798	7	3	8	1,743

ANALYSIS 4

VARIABLE	V9	HISPANIC ORIGIN		
Code	1	2	3	TOTAL
Frequency	49	864	830	1,743



ANALYSIS 5

VARIABLE	V10	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH												
Code	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	99	TOTAL
Frequency	139	176	162	135	111	134	163	158	131	147	126	154	7	1,743

ANALYSIS 6

VARIABLE	V11	DATE OF BIRTH YEAR															
Code	1	5	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	15	17	18	19	20	21		
Frequency	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	7	5	5		
Code	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
Frequency	7	6	5	8	6	8	12	8	11	14	12	20	16	20	24		
Code	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51		
Frequency	18	33	39	24	41	58	51	52	70	66	94	62	85	100	87		
Code	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66		
Frequency	78	111	89	57	92	66	47	40	25	16	15	8	1	3	1		
Code	TOTAL																
Frequency	1,743																

ANALYSIS 7

VARIABLE	V12	CAP OFF IMPRIS-MURDER
Code	1	TOTAL
Frequency	1,743	1,743

ANALYSIS 8

VARIABLE V13 CAP OFF IMPRIS-RAPE

Code	2	TOTAL
Frequency	1,743	1,743

ANALYSIS 9

VARIABLE V14 CAP OFF IMPRIS-KIDNAP

Code	2	TOTAL
Frequency	1,743	1,743

ANALYSIS 10

VARIABLE V15 MARITAL STAT-1ST CAP OFF

Code	1	2	3	4	5	TOTAL
Frequency	566	278	47	756	96	1,743

ANALYSIS 11

VARIABLE V16 HIGH LEV ED-1ST CAP OFF

Code	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	TOTAL
Frequency	197	154	175	225	155	342	39	41	5	16	6	388	1,743

ANALYSIS 12

VARIABLE V17 LEGAL STA AT TIME CAP OF

Code	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	TOTAL
Frequency	1,057	122	42	154	25	49	12	282	1,743

ANALYSIS 13

VARIABLE V18 PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS

Code	1	2	3	TOTAL
Frequency	546	366	831	1,743

ANALYSIS 14

VARIABLE V19 PRIOR CONVICT-CRIM HOMIC

Code	1	2	3	8	TOTAL
Frequency	35	172	14	1,522	1,743

ANALYSIS 15

VARIABLE V20 DATE ARREST CAP OFF-MON

Code	2	5	99	TOTAL
Frequency	1	1	1,741	1,743

ANALYSIS 16

VARIABLE V21 DATE ARREST CAP OFF-YR

Code	74	82	99	TOTAL
Frequency	1	1	1,741	1,743

ANALYSIS 17

VARIABLE V22 DATE CONVICT CAP OFF-MO

Code	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	99	TOTAL
Frequency	141	121	165	160	152	172	126	131	118	144	148	133	32	1,743



ANALYSIS 21

VARIABLE V26 INMATE STATUS ON 12/31

Code	2	9	TOTAL
Frequency	1,481	262	1,743

ANALYSIS 22

VARIABLE V27 INMATE ES/MNT HOSP-12/31

Code	3	9	TOTAL
Frequency	317	1,426	1,743

ANALYSIS 23

VARIABLE V28 INMATE ES/MNT HOSP-MONTH

Code	99	TOTAL
Frequency	1,743	1,743

ANALYSIS 24

VARIABLE V29 INMATE ES/MNT HOSP-YEAR

Code	99	TOTAL
Frequency	1,743	1,743

ANALYSIS 25

VARIABLE V30 REAS INMAT REMOV DEA SEN

Code	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	TOTAL
Frequency	68	50	471	116	734	291	8	5	1,743

ANALYSIS 26

VARIABLE	V31	REAS INMATE REMOVE-MONTH												
Code	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	99	TOTAL
Frequency	124	79	96	113	105	192	402	78	108	141	124	180	1	1,743

ANALYSIS 27

VARIABLE	V32	REAS INMATE REMOVE-YEAR													
Code	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	TOTAL
Frequency	240	55	67	317	156	150	61	101	83	78	122	90	126	97	1,743

ANALYSIS 28

VARIABLE	V33	CUR STA INM-REM DEA SENT										
Code	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	99	TOTAL	
Frequency	1,090	181	191	10	23	9	98	20	117	4	1,743	

ANALYSIS 29

VARIABLE	V34	CUR STA INM-REM DEA SENT														
Code	6	10	15	20	21	22	25	30	40	45	50	60	65	70	80	
Frequency	1	3	2	11	1	1	2	5	5	2	8	1	1	1	1	
Code	90	99	100	120	150	180	200	300	500	600	900	901	902	903	904	
Frequency	1	3	2	1	5	1	3	7	1	1	3	65	1	1	1,018	
Code	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	999	TOTAL							
Frequency	5	14	1	1	1	13	1	549	1,743							

ANALYSIS 30

VARIABLE V35 METHOD OF EXECUTION

Code	9	TOTAL
Frequency	1,743	1,743

ANALYSIS 31

VARIABLE V36 NO EXECUTION-CAUSE DEATH

Code	1	9	TOTAL
Frequency	1	1,742	1,743

\*\*\* TABLE -- CROSSTAB AND RANK ORDER STATISTICS \*\*\*

JUN 16, 1989 CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN THE U.S., CURRENT FILE (ICPSR 9210)

TABLES 1

ILLEGAL CHARACTERS IN THE DATA WILL  
BE TREATED AS MISSING DATA 1

THE DATA ARE NOT WEIGHTED

2,099 CASES PASSED FILTER

ANALYSIS 1

VARIABLE	V3	ICPSR PART NUMBER	
Code		3	TOTAL
Frequency	2,099	2,099	

ANALYSIS 2

VARIABLE	V7	SEX		
Code		1	2	TOTAL
Frequency	2,076	23	2,099	

ANALYSIS 3

VARIABLE	V8	RACE				
Code		1	2	3	4	TOTAL
Frequency	1,203	868	18	10	2,099	

ANALYSIS 4

VARIABLE	V9	HISPANIC ORIGIN			
Code		1	2	3	TOTAL
Frequency	126	1,746	227	2,099	



ANALYSIS 5

VARIABLE	V10	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH												TOTAL
Code	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	99	
Frequency	186	172	176	172	160	166	173	179	188	189	155	182	1	2,099

ANALYSIS 6

VARIABLE	V11	DATE OF BIRTH YEAR														
Code	11	15	19	21	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	
Frequency	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	3	6	6	6	6	3	4	
Code	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	
Frequency	5	9	17	18	13	19	26	27	32	29	46	61	55	59	61	
Code	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	
Frequency	66	70	99	77	70	97	100	105	110	121	131	117	82	84	87	
Code	64	65	66	67	68	69	71	TOTAL								
Frequency	52	44	31	23	5	5	1	2,099								

ANALYSIS 7

VARIABLE	V12	CAP OFF IMPRIS-MURDER	
Code	1	2	TOTAL
Frequency	2,098	1	2,099

ANALYSIS 8

VARIABLE	V13	CAP OFF IMPRIS-RAPE	
Code	1	2	TOTAL
Frequency	1	2,098	2,099

ANALYSIS 9

VARIABLE V14 CAP OFF IMPRIS-KIDNAP

Code	2	TOTAL
Frequency	2,099	2,099

ANALYSIS 10

VARIABLE V15 MARITAL STAT-1ST CAP OFF

Code	1	2	3	4	5	TOTAL
Frequency	595	440	43	916	105	2,099

ANALYSIS 11

VARIABLE V16 HIGH LEV ED-1ST CAP OFF

Code	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	TOTAL
Frequency	193	195	210	251	226	625	62	63	16	31	4	223	2,099

ANALYSIS 12

VARIABLE V17 LEGAL STA AT TIME CAP OF

Code	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	TOTAL
Frequency	1,091	105	121	365	37	57	23	300	2,099

ANALYSIS 13

VARIABLE V18 PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS

Code	1	2	3	TOTAL
Frequency	1,318	650	131	2,099

ANALYSIS 14

VARIABLE	V19	PRIOR CONVICT-CRIM HOMIC								TOTAL
Code	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
Frequency	122	5	12	21	2	993	53	891		2,099

ANALYSIS 15

VARIABLE	V20	DATE ARREST CAP OFF-MON													TOTAL
Code	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	99		
Frequency	73	65	49	65	44	55	64	68	58	58	49	67	1,384	2,099	

ANALYSIS 16

VARIABLE	V21	DATE ARREST CAP OFF-YR															TOTAL
Code	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	99		
Frequency	11	11	9	26	27	24	40	48	59	71	88	118	143	40	1,384		
Code	TOTAL																
Frequency	2,099																

ANALYSIS 17

VARIABLE	V22	DATE CONVICT CAP OFF-MO											TOTAL
Code	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Frequency	151	197	197	187	175	190	180	152	156	202	178	134	2,099

ANALYSIS 18

VARIABLE	V23	DATE CONVICT CAP OFF-YR											TOTAL		
Code	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	TOTAL
Frequency	28	29	30	40	74	75	104	178	200	238	249	276	309	269	2,099

ANALYSIS 19

VARIABLE	V24	DATE SENTENCE CAP OFF-MO											TOTAL
Code	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	TOTAL
Frequency	151	181	201	177	188	183	180	139	163	193	192	151	2,099

ANALYSIS 20

VARIABLE	V25	DATE SENTENCE CAP OFF-YR											TOTAL		
Code	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	TOTAL
Frequency	21	21	24	36	63	80	109	165	210	226	255	284	307	298	2,099

ANALYSIS 21

VARIABLE	V26	INMATE STATUS ON 12/31		TOTAL
Code	1	2		TOTAL
Frequency	1,984	115		2,099

ANALYSIS 22

VARIABLE	V27	INMATE ES/MNT HOSP-12/31		
Code	2	3	9	TOTAL
Frequency	11	2,083	5	2,099

ANALYSIS 23

VARIABLE	V28	INMATE ES/MNT HOSP-MONTH					TOTAL
Code	8	10	11	12	99		
Frequency	2	2	6	1	2,088	2,099	

ANALYSIS 24

VARIABLE	V29	INMATE ES/MNT HOSP-YEAR					TOTAL
Code	84	85	86	87	99		
Frequency	1	1	7	2	2,088	2,099	

ANALYSIS 25

VARIABLE	V30	REAS INMAT REMOV DEA SEN					TOTAL
Code	1	2	4	5	6	9	
Frequency	25	11	5	46	28	1,984	2,099

ANALYSIS 26

VARIABLE	V31	REAS INMATE REMOVE-MONTH													TOTAL
Code	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	99		
Frequency	6	10	7	11	13	13	11	6	13	11	9	7	1,982	2,099	

ANALYSIS 27

VARIABLE	V32	REAS INMATE REMOVE-YEAR				TOTAL
Code	82	86	87	99		
Frequency	1	1	115	1,982	2,099	

ANALYSIS 28

VARIABLE	V33	CUR	STA	INM-REM	DEA	SENT		
Code	1	2	3	4	5	9	99	TOTAL
Frequency	53	13	7	3	3	35	1,985	2,099

ANALYSIS 29

VARIABLE	V34	CUR	STA	INM-REM	DEA	SENT		
Code	50	95	125	904	999		TOTAL	
Frequency	1	1	1	50	2,046		2,099	

ANALYSIS 30

VARIABLE	V35	METHOD OF EXECUTION					
Code	1	2	3	9		TOTAL	
Frequency	7	16	2	2,074		2,099	

ANALYSIS 31

VARIABLE	V36	NO EXECUTION-CAUSE DEATH					
Code	1	2	3	4	9	TOTAL	
Frequency	5	4	1	1	2,088	2,099	