



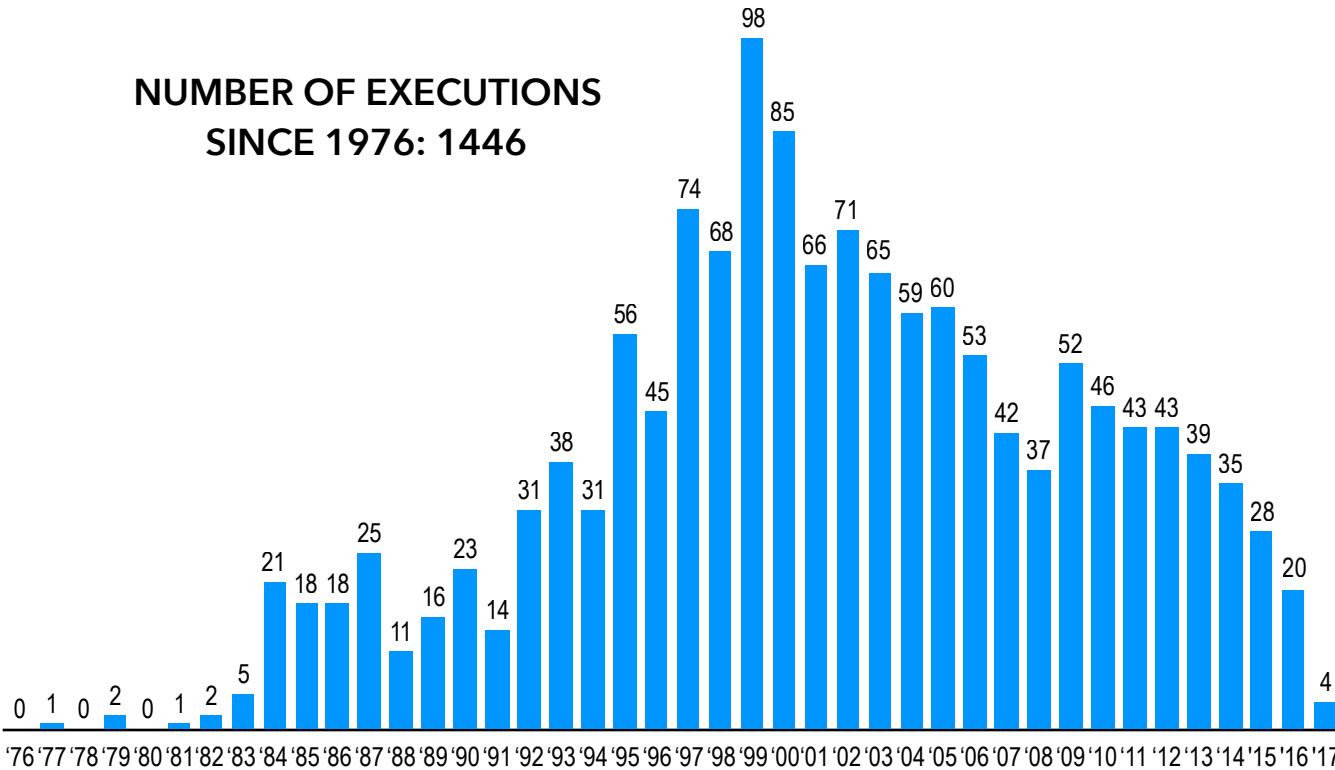
DEATH PENALTY INFORMATION CENTER

Facts about the Death Penalty

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Updated: February 2, 2017

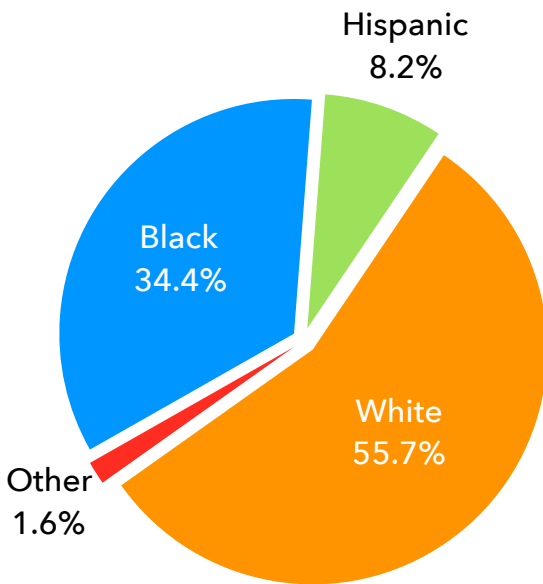
NUMBER OF EXECUTIONS SINCE 1976: 1446



DEATH PENALTY STATES (31)

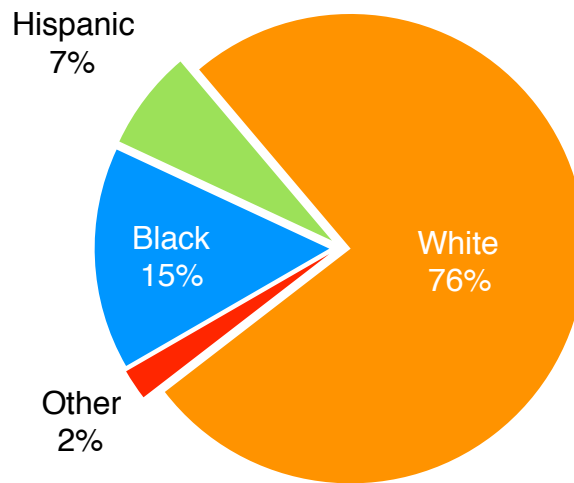
- Alabama
- Arizona
- Arkansas
- California
- Colorado
- Florida
- Georgia
- Idaho
- Indiana
- Kansas
- Kentucky
- Louisiana
- Mississippi
- Missouri
- Montana
- Nebraska
- Nevada
- New Hampshire
- North Carolina
- Ohio
- Oklahoma
- Oregon
- Pennsylvania
- South Carolina
- South Dakota
- Tennessee
- Texas
- Utah
- Virginia
- Washington
- Wyoming
- U.S. Gov't
- U.S. Military

RACE OF DEFENDANTS EXECUTED



- White: 806
- Black: 498
- Hispanic: 119
- Other: 23

RACE OF VICTIMS IN DEATH PENALTY CASES



Over 75% of the murder victims in cases resulting in an execution were white, even though nationally only 50% of murder victims generally are white.

NON-DEATH PENALTY STATES (19)

- Alaska
- Connecticut
- Delaware**
- Hawaii
- Illinois
- Iowa
- Maine
- Maryland
- Massachusetts
- Michigan
- Minnesota
- New Jersey
- New Mexico**
- New York
- North Dakota
- Rhode Island
- Vermont
- West Virginia
- Wisconsin

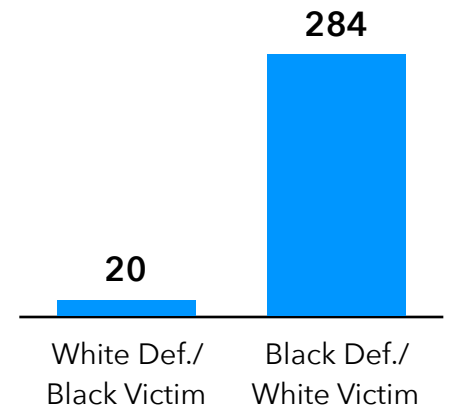
District of Columbia

***Inmates remain on death row.*

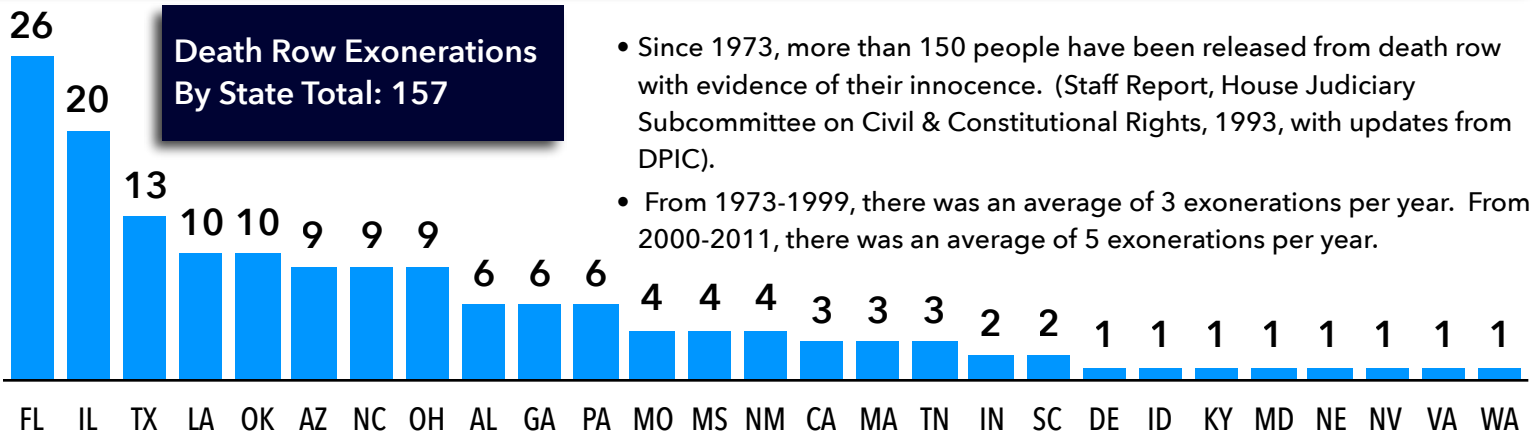
RECENT STUDIES ON RACE

- Jurors in Washington state are three times more likely to recommend a death sentence for a black defendant than for a white defendant in a similar case. (Prof. K. Beckett, Univ. of Washington, 2014).
- In Louisiana, the odds of a death sentence were 97% higher for those whose victim was white than for those whose victim was black. (Pierce & Radelet, Louisiana Law Review, 2011).
- A study in California found that those who killed whites were over 3 times more likely to be sentenced to death than those who killed blacks and over 4 times more likely than those who killed Latinos. (Pierce & Radelet, Santa Clara Law Review, 2005).
- A comprehensive study of the death penalty in North Carolina found that the odds of receiving a death sentence rose by 3.5 times among those defendants whose victims were white. (Prof. Jack Boger and Dr. Isaac Unah, University of North Carolina, 2001).
- In 96% of states where there have been reviews of race and the death penalty, there was a pattern of either race-of-victim or race-of-defendant discrimination, or both. (Prof. Baldus report to the ABA, 1998).

Persons Executed for Interracial Murders

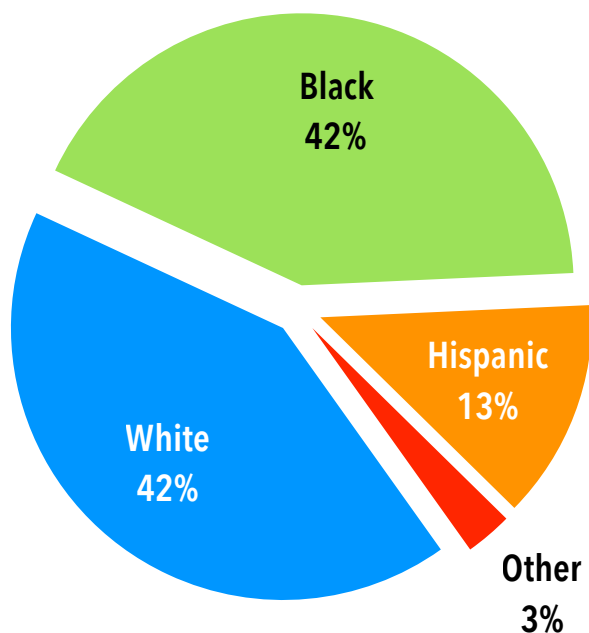


INNOCENCE



- Since 1973, more than 150 people have been released from death row with evidence of their innocence. (Staff Report, House Judiciary Subcommittee on Civil & Constitutional Rights, 1993, with updates from DPIC).
- From 1973-1999, there was an average of 3 exonerations per year. From 2000-2011, there was an average of 5 exonerations per year.

DEATH ROW INMATES BY RACE



DEATH ROW INMATES BY STATE: July 1, 2016

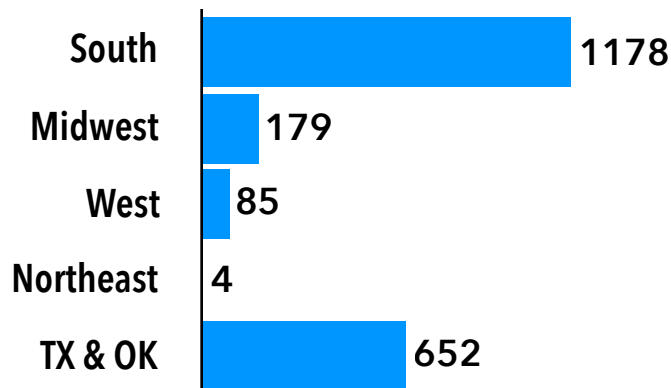
| | | | | | |
|--------------|-----|-------------|----|---------------------|---|
| California | 741 | Mississippi | 48 | Idaho | 9 |
| Florida | 396 | Oklahoma | 47 | Utah | 9 |
| Texas | 254 | S. Carolina | 43 | Washington | 9 |
| Alabama | 194 | Arkansas | 36 | Virginia | 7 |
| Pennsylvania | 175 | Kentucky | 34 | U.S. Military | 6 |
| N. Carolina | 155 | Oregon | 34 | Colorado | 3 |
| Ohio | 142 | Missouri | 26 | S. Dakota | 3 |
| Arizona | 126 | Delaware | 18 | Montana | 2 |
| Nevada | 80 | Indiana | 12 | New Mexico | 2 |
| Louisiana | 77 | Kansas | 10 | N. Hampshire | 1 |
| Tennessee | 69 | Nebraska | 10 | Wyoming | 1 |
| Georgia | 68 | | | TOTAL: 2,905 | |
| U.S. Gov't | 62 | | | | |

Race of Death Row Inmates and Death Row Inmates by State Source: NAACP Legal Defense Fund, "Death Row USA" (July 1, 2016). When added, the total number of death row inmates by state is slightly higher than the given total because some prisoners are sentenced to death in more than one state.

EXECUTIONS BY STATE SINCE 1976

| State | Tot | 2017 | 2016 | State | Tot | 2017 | 2016 | State | Tot | 2017 | 2016 |
|-------|-----|------|------|-------|-----|------|------|---------|-----|------|------|
| TX | 540 | 2 | 7 | AR | 27 | 0 | 0 | PA | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| OK | 112 | 0 | 0 | MS | 21 | 0 | 0 | KY | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| VA | 112 | 1 | 0 | IN | 20 | 0 | 0 | MT | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| FL | 92 | 0 | 1 | DE | 16 | 0 | 0 | US GOVT | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| MO | 88 | 1 | 1 | CA | 13 | 0 | 0 | ID | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| GA | 69 | 0 | 9 | IL | 12 | 0 | 0 | SD | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| AL | 58 | 0 | 2 | NV | 12 | 0 | 0 | OR | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| OH | 53 | 0 | 0 | UT | 7 | 0 | 0 | NM | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| NC | 43 | 0 | 0 | TN | 6 | 0 | 0 | CO | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| SC | 43 | 0 | 0 | MD | 5 | 0 | 0 | WY | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| AZ | 37 | 0 | 0 | WA | 5 | 0 | 0 | CT | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| LA | 28 | 0 | 0 | NE | 3 | 0 | 0 | | | | |

EXECUTIONS BY REGION*



*Federal executions are listed in the region in which the crime was committed.

DEATH SENTENCING

The number of death sentences per year has dropped dramatically since 1999.

| Year | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Sentences | 295 | 279 | 223 | 153 | 166 | 151 | 138 | 140 | 123 | 126 | 120 | 118 | 114 | 85 | 82 | 83 | 73 | 49 | 30 |

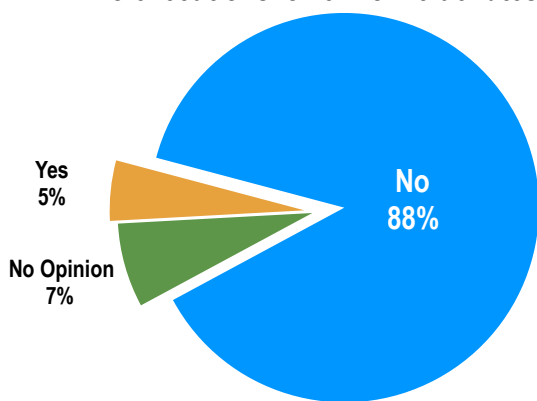
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics: "Capital Punishment, 2013." 2014 figure from DPIC research.

MENTAL DISABILITIES

- **Intellectual Disabilities:** In 2002, the Supreme Court held in *Atkins v. Virginia* that it is unconstitutional to execute defendants with 'mental retardation.'
- **Mental Illness:** The American Psychiatric Association, the American Psychological Association, the National Alliance for the Mentally Ill, and the American Bar Association have endorsed resolutions calling for an exemption of the severely mentally ill.

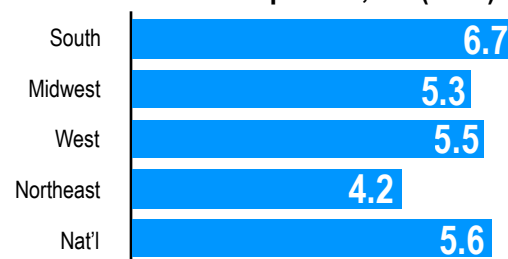
DETERRENCE

Do executions lower homicide rates?



- A report by the National Research Council, titled *Deterrence and the Death Penalty*, stated that studies claiming that the death penalty has a deterrent effect on murder rates are "fundamentally flawed" and should not be used when making policy decisions (2012).
- Consistent with previous years, the 2014 FBI Uniform Crime Report showed that **the South had the highest murder rate. The South accounts for over 80% of executions.** The Northeast, which has less than 1% of all executions, had lowest murder rate.
- According to a survey of the former and present presidents of the country's top academic criminological societies, 88% of these experts rejected the notion that the death penalty acts as a deterrent to murder. (Radelet & Lacock, 2009)

Murder Rates per 100,000 (2014)



EXECUTIONS SINCE 1976 BY METHOD USED

| | |
|------|------------------|
| 1271 | Lethal Injection |
| 158 | Electrocution |
| 11 | Gas Chamber |
| 3 | Hanging |
| 3 | Firing Squad |

34 states plus the US government use lethal injection as their primary method. Some states utilizing lethal injection have other methods available as backups. Though New Mexico and Connecticut have abolished the death penalty, their laws were not retroactive, leaving prisoners on the states' death rows and their lethal injection protocols intact.

JUVENILES

- In 2005, the Supreme Court in *Roper v. Simmons* struck down the death penalty for juveniles. 22 defendants had been executed for crimes committed as juveniles since 1976.

WOMEN

- There were 56 women on death row as of Dec. 31, 2014. This constitutes less than 2% of the total death row population. (NAACP Legal Defense Fund, Jan. 1, 2015). 16 women have been executed since 1976.

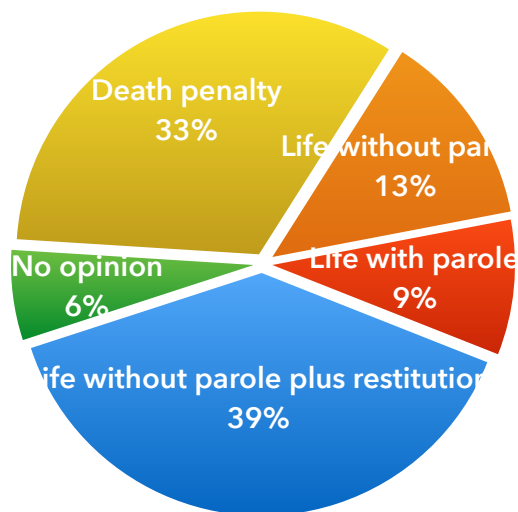
FINANCIAL FACTS ABOUT THE DEATH PENALTY

- Defense costs for death penalty trials in Kansas averaged about \$400,000 per case, compared to \$100,000 per case when the death penalty was not sought. (Kansas Judicial Council, 2014).
- A new study in California revealed that the cost of the death penalty in the state has been over \$4 billion since 1978. Study considered pre-trial and trial costs, costs of automatic appeals and state habeas corpus petitions, costs of federal habeas corpus appeals, and costs of incarceration on death row. (Alarcon & Mitchell, 2011).
- In Maryland, an average death penalty case resulting in a death sentence costs approximately \$3 million. The eventual costs to Maryland taxpayers for cases pursued 1978-1999 will be \$186 million. Five executions have resulted. (Urban Institute, 2008).
- Enforcing the death penalty costs Florida \$51 million a year above what it would cost to punish all first-degree murderers with life in prison without parole. Based on the 44 executions Florida had carried out since 1976, that amounts to a cost of \$24 million for each execution. (Palm Beach Post, January 4, 2000).
- The most comprehensive study in the country found that the death penalty costs North Carolina \$2.16 million per execution over the costs of sentencing murderers to life imprisonment. The majority of those costs occur at the trial level. (Duke University, May 1993).
- In Texas, a death penalty case costs an average of \$2.3 million, about three times the cost of imprisoning someone in a single cell at the highest security level for 40 years. (Dallas Morning News, March 8, 1992).

PUBLIC OPINION AND THE DEATH PENALTY

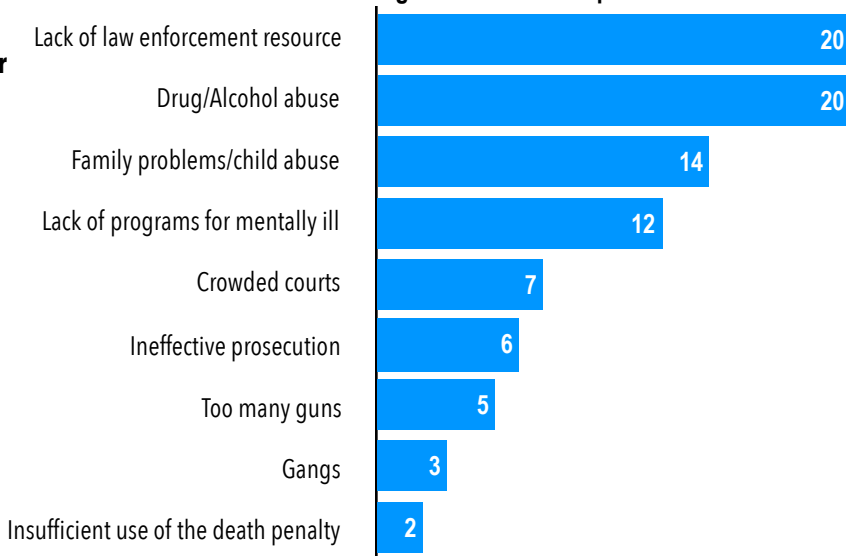
Support for Alternatives to the Death Penalty

- A 2010 poll by Lake Research Partners found that **a clear majority of voters (61%) would choose a punishment other than the death penalty for murder.**



What Interferes with Effective Law Enforcement?

Percent Ranking Item as One of Top Two or Three



- A 2009 poll commissioned by DPIC found police chiefs ranked the death penalty **last** among ways to reduce violent crime. The police chiefs also considered the death penalty the least efficient use of taxpayers' money.

The Death Penalty Information Center has available more extensive reports on a variety of issues, including:

- "The Death Penalty in 2016: Year-End Report" (December 2016)
- "Battle Scars: Military Veterans and the Death Penalty" (November 2015)
- "The 2% Death Penalty: How a Minority of Counties Produce Most Death Cases at Enormous Costs to All" (October 2013)
- "Struck By Lightning: The Continuing Arbitrariness of the Death Penalty 35 Years After Its Reinstatement in 1976" (June 2011)
- "Smart on Crime: Reconsidering the Death Penalty in a Time of Economic Crisis" (October 2009)
- "A Crisis of Confidence: Americans' Doubts About the Death Penalty" (2007)
- "Blind Justice: Juries Deciding Life and Death with Only Half the Truth" (2005)
- "Innocence and the Crisis in the American Death Penalty" (2004)
- "International Perspectives on the Death Penalty: A Costly Isolation for the U.S." (1999)
- "The Death Penalty in Black & White: Who Lives, Who Dies, Who Decides" (1998)
- "Innocence and the Death Penalty: The Increasing Danger of Executing the Innocent" (1997)