



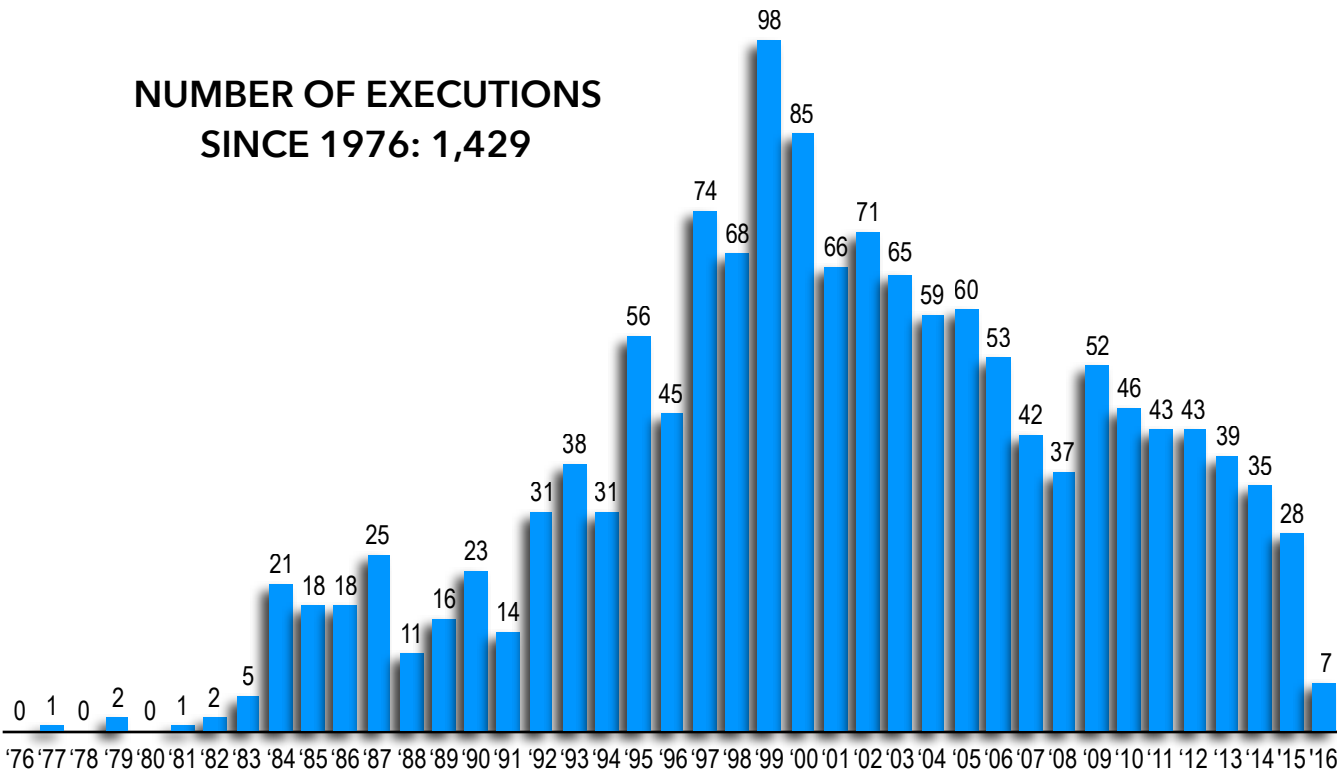
# DEATH PENALTY INFORMATION CENTER

## Facts about the Death Penalty

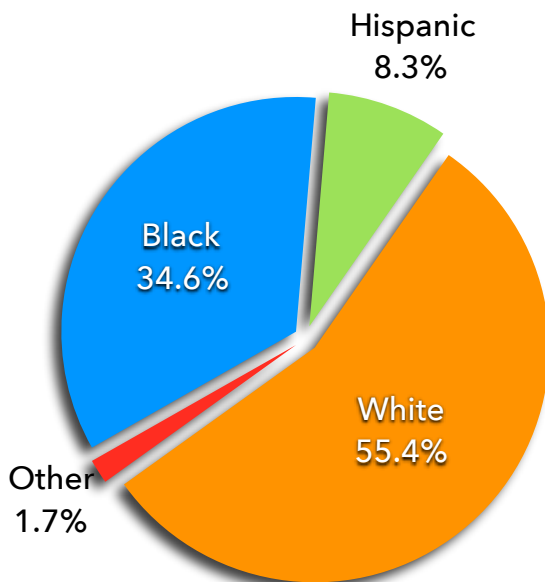
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Updated: February 18, 2016

### NUMBER OF EXECUTIONS SINCE 1976: 1,429

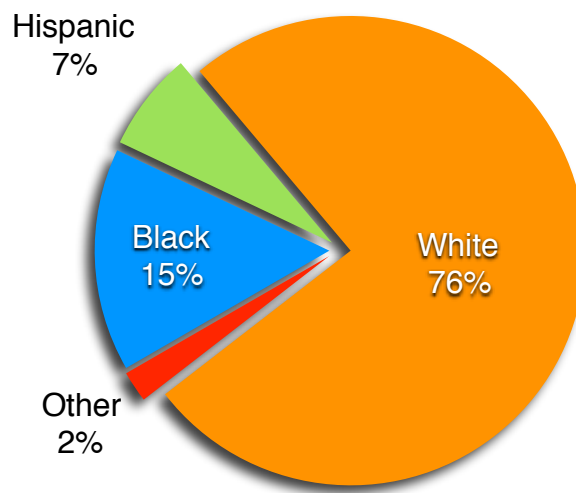


### RACE OF DEFENDANTS EXECUTED



- White: 792
- Black: 494
- Hispanic: 119
- Other: 24

### 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.

#### DEATH PENALTY STATES (31)

Alabama  
 Arizona  
 Arkansas  
 California  
 Colorado  
 Delaware  
 Florida  
 Georgia  
 Idaho  
 Indiana  
 Kansas  
 Kentucky  
 Louisiana  
 Mississippi  
 Missouri  
 Montana  
 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

#### NON-DEATH PENALTY STATES (19)

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

*District of Columbia*

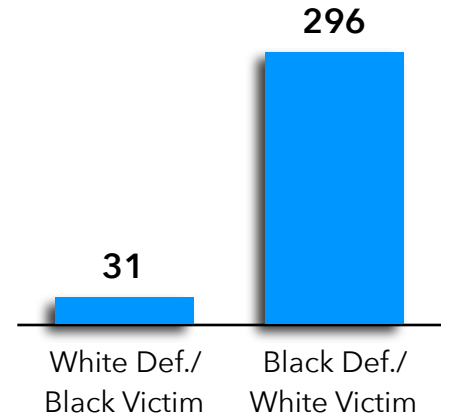
*\*A petition to suspend the repeal bill has been submitted, the issue will be on the November ballot.*

*\*\*Inmates remain on death row.*

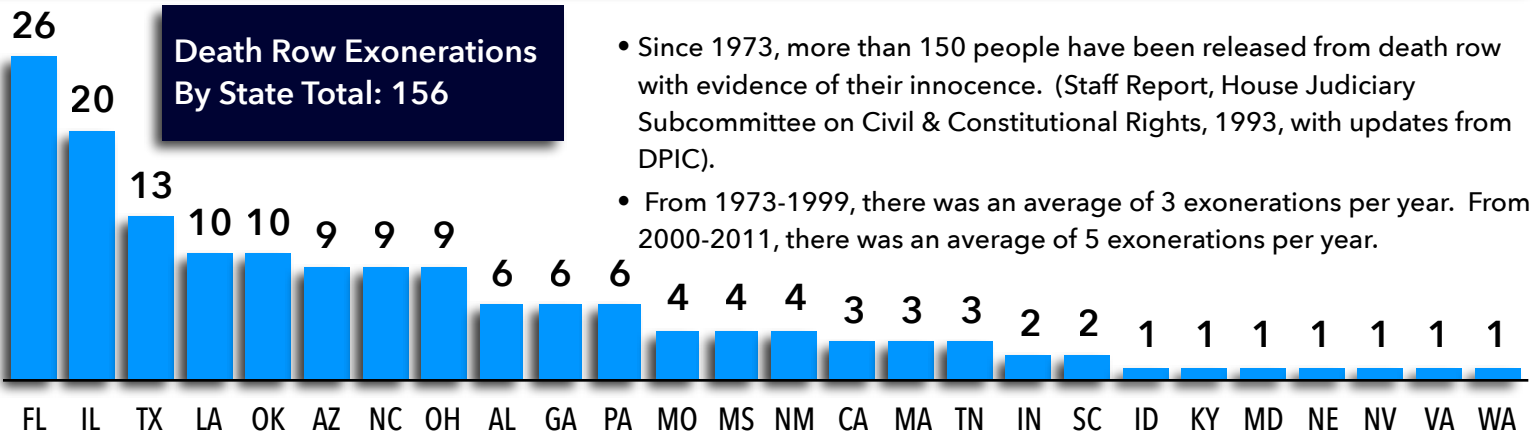
## RECENT STUDIES ON RACE

- 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

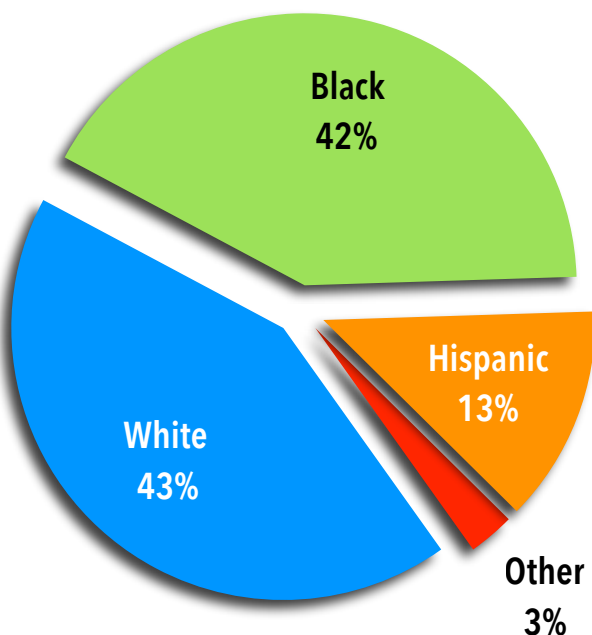


## INNOCENCE



- 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, 2015

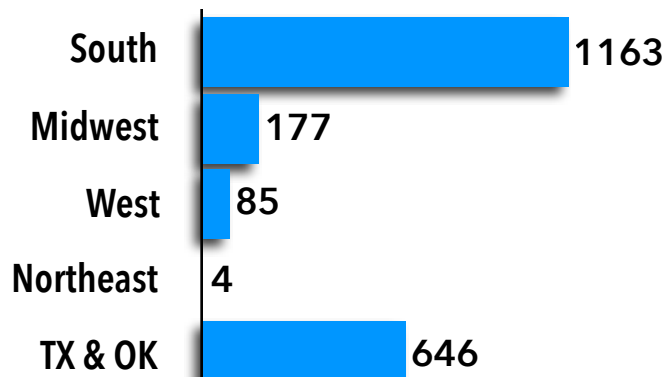
California	743	Oklahoma	50	Kansas	9
Florida	399	Mississippi	48	Utah	9
Texas	263	S. Carolina	44	Washington	9
Alabama	196	Arkansas	36	Virginia	8
Pennsylvania	181	Oregon	35	U.S. Military	6
N. Carolina	156	Kentucky	34	Colorado	3
Ohio	146	Missouri	29	S. Dakota	3
Arizona	125	Delaware	18	Montana	2
Louisiana	83	Indiana	13	New Mexico	2
Georgia	80			N. Hampshire	1
Nevada	78	Idaho	10	Wyoming	1
Tennessee	72	Nebraska	10		
U.S. Gov't	62				
				<b>TOTAL: 2,959</b>	

**Race of Death Row Inmates and Death Row Inmates by State** Source: NAACP Legal Defense Fund, "Death Row USA" (October 1, 2015). 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	2015	2016	State	Tot	2015	2016	State	Tot	2015	2016
TX	534	13	3	AR	27	0	0	PA	3	0	0
OK	112	1	0	MS	21	0	0	KY	3	0	0
VA	111	1	0	IN	20	0	0	MT	3	0	0
FL	92	2	1	DE	16	0	0	US GOVT	3	0	0
MO	86	6	0	CA	13	0	0	ID	3	0	0
GA	62	5	2	IL	12	0	0	SD	3	0	0
AL	57	0	1	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
<b>Sentences</b>	295	279	223	153	166	151	138	140	123	126	120	118	114	85	82	83	73	49

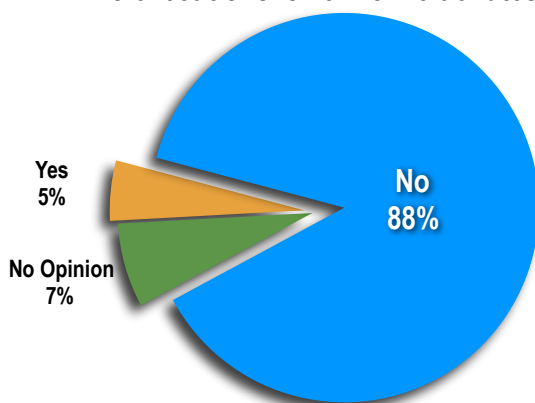
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics: "Capital Punishment, 2013." 2014 figure from DPIC research.

## 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.

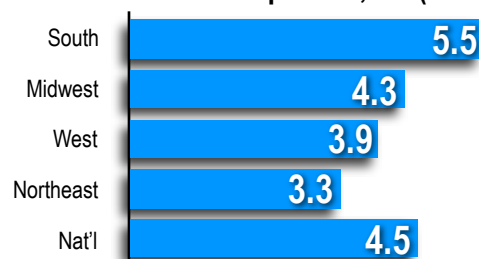
## DETERRENCE

### 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 & Loeck, 2009)

### Murder Rates per 100,000 (2014)



## EXECUTIONS SINCE 1976 BY METHOD USED

1260	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.

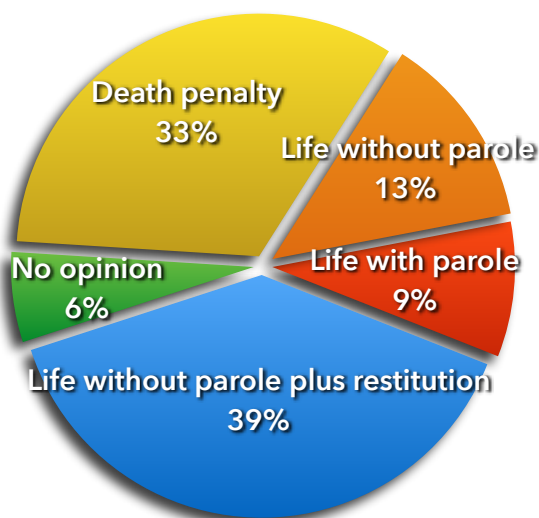
## FINANCIAL FACTS ABOUT THE DEATH PENALTY

- 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).

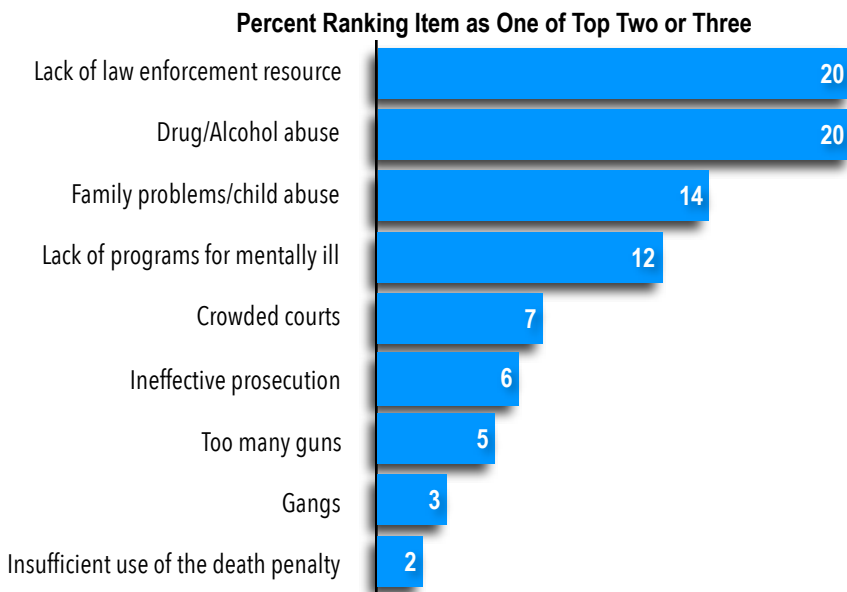
## PUBLIC OPINION AND THE DEATH PENALTY

### 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?



- 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 2015: Year-End Report" (December 2015)
- "Battle Scars: Military Veterans and the Death Penalty"
- "The 2% Death Penalty: How a Minority of Counties Produce Most Death Cases at Enormous Costs to All" (October 2013)
- "The Death Penalty in 2013: Year-End Report" (December 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)