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ICPSR Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research



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

ICPSR 9210

U.S. Department of Justice National Institute of Justice

131319

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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 P.O. Box 1248 Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106

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The ICPSR Council urges all users of the ICPSR data facilities to follow some adaptation of this statement with the parentheses indicating items to be filled in appropriately or deleted by the individual user.

> The data (and tabulations) utilized in this (publication) were made available (in part) by the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research. The data for CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN THE UNITED STATES, 1973-1987 were originally collected by The Bureau of Justice Statistics. Neither the collector of the original data nor the Consortium bears any responsibility for the analyses or interpretations presented here.

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.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE NO.

INTRODUCTION

Data Collection Description	i
File Structure	X
Codebook Information	xi
ICPSR Processing Information	x111
VARIABLE DESCRIPTION LIST	XV
CODEBOOK	1
APPENDICES	
NOTE 1	15
NOTE 2	17
Data Collection Instrument	19
Univariate Statistics	21



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. ln 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:

- 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
- 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

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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)

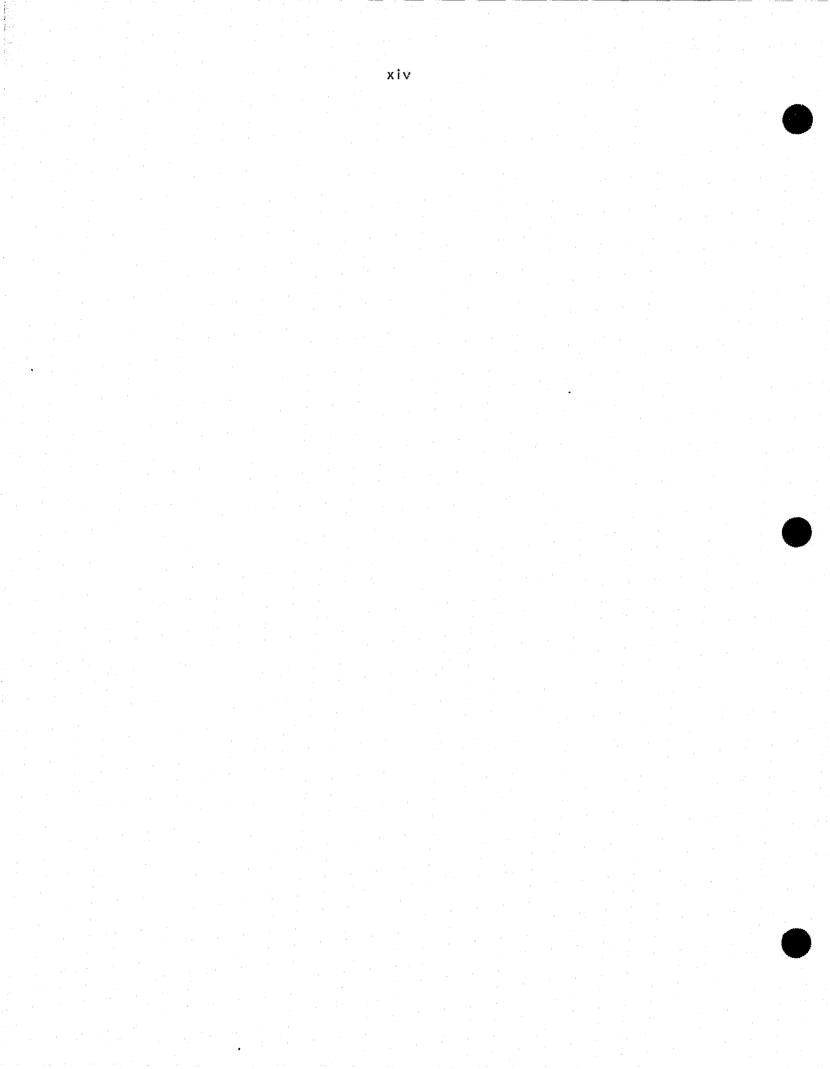
[1] Indicates the variable and reference numbers. A variable number and a reference number are assigned to each variable in the data collection. In the present codebook which documents the archived data collection these numbers are identical. Should the data be subsetted or rearranged by an OSIRIS program (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

ICPSR Study Number-9210 1 2 **ICPSR Edition Number-1** ICPSR Part Number 3 4 ICPSR Sequential Case Identification Number 5 Inmate identification number 6 State Sex 7 8 Race 9 Hispanic origin 10 Date of birth: Month 11 Date of birth: Year Capital offenses for which imprisoned: Murder 12 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 Date of arrest for capital offense: Year 21 22 Date of conviction for capital offense: Month Date of conviction for capital offense: Year 23 Date of sentence for capital offense: Month 24 Date of sentence for capital offense: Year 25 26 Inmate status on December 31, 19_? Was this inmate on escape or at a mental 27 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 Reason for inmate's removal from under 31 sentence of death: Month 32 Reason for inmate's removal from under sentence of death: Year Current status of inmate removed from 33 sentence of death 34 Current status of inmate removed from sentence of death Method of execution 35 Cause of death other than execution 36

VAR	0001	I CPSR	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	I CPSR	PART	NUMBER	
REF	0003	LOC	C (5 WIDTH	1

NO MISSING DATA CODES

ICPSR Part Number

Part one is the Combined file.
 Part two is the Historical file.
 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

every case. This number uniquely identifies each record in the data collection. NO MISSING DATA CODES IDENTIFICATION # VAR 0005 LOC 11 WIDTH 4 REF 0005 Inmate identification number Actual number is coded NO MISSING DATA CODES VAR 0006 STATE 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

1. White 2. Black 3. American Indian or Alaskan Native 4. Asian or Pacific Islander 5. Other VAR 0009 HISPANIC ORIGIN REF 0009 LOC 19 WIDTH 1 MD=3 Q.4b. Hispanic origin المواجع في هذه بيد من من من حو حاصر من جو من 1. Hispanic 2. Non-Hispanic 3. Not known VAR 0010 DATE OF BIRTH MONTH REF 0010 LOC 20 WIDTH 2 MD=99 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 LOC 24 WIDTH 2 REF 0012 Q.6.(1) Capital offenses for which imprisoned: Murder 01. Yes 02. No VAR 0013 CAP OFF IMPRIS-RAPE REF 0013 LOC 26 WIDTH 2 NO MISSING DATA CODES 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 LOC 30 WIDTH 1 REF 0015

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

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 REF 0016 LOC 31 WIDTH 2 MD=12Q.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 12th grade (include G.E.D.) 06. 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 I Q.9. Legal status at time of capital offense _____

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 (includes mandatory conditional release, bail, leave from detention, AWOL, work furlough, jail and work release)

8. Unknown

VAR 0018PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONSMD=3REF 0018LOC 34 WIDTH 1

Q.10a. Prior felony conviction(s)

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

VAR	0019	PRIOR COM	VICT-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 REF 0020	DATE ARREST CAP OFF-MON LOC 36 WIDTH 2	MD=99
	Oa. coded 2 or 3	
Q.11.(1)	Date of arrest for capital offense: Month	
01.	January	
	•	
12.	December	
99.	Unknown	
VAD 0003	DATE ADDECT CAD OFF VD	40-00
VAR 0021 REF 0021	DATE ARREST CAP OFF-YR LOC 38 WIDTH 2	MD=99
0 11 (2)	Date of arrest for capital offense: Year	
01.	1901	
87.	1987	
99•	Unknown	
VAR 0022		MD=99
REF 0022	LOC 40 WIDTH 2	
	Date of conviction for capital offense: Mont	h _e .
Q.12.(1)		
Q.12.(1)		-
01.	Januar y	••• • • •
01.		
	January • • December Unknown	

	DATE CONVICT CAP OFF-YR LOC 42 WIDTH 2	MD=99
Q.12.(2)	Date of conviction for capital offense: Year	
87.	1901 • 1987 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	

8

99.

Unknown

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

Q14a. Inmate status on December 31, 19_?

Under sentence of death (Continue with item b)
 Sentence of death removed (Skip to items c and d)

9. Unknown

VAR 0027 INMATE ES/MNT HOSP-12/31 MD=9 REF 0027 LOC 49 WIDTH 1

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

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

Yes, on escape
 Yes, at a mental hospital
 No

9. Unknown

VAR 0028 INMATE ES/MNT HOSP-MONTH MD=99 REF 0028 LOC 50 WIDTH 2

-- 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

9

MD=9

AR 0029 EF 0029	INMATE ES/MNT HOSP-YEAR MD=99 LOC 52 WIDTH 2	
	The ended 1	
IT Q.	14a. coded 1	
) Was this inmate on escape or at a mental hospital mber 31: Year	
0.1	1901	
01.	•	
	•	
87.	1987	
99.	Unknown	
	••••••••••••••••••	
AR 0030	REAS INMAT REMOV DEA SEN MD=9	
EF 0030	LOC 54 WIDTH 1	
EF 0030	LOC 54 WIDTH 1	
EF 0030		
EF 0030	LOC 54 WIDTH 1 14a. coded 2	
EF 0030 If Q.		
EF 0030 If Q. Q14c.(1	14a. coded 2	
lf Q. Q14c.(1 death	14a. coded 2	
lf Q. Q14c.(1 death	14a. coded 2) Reason for inmate's removal from under sentence of Executed Deceased by other causes	
lf Q. Q14c.(1 death 	<pre>14a. coded 2) Reason for inmate's removal from under sentence of</pre>	
<pre>EF 0030If Q. Q14c.(1 death 1. 2. 3.</pre>	<pre>14a. coded 2) Reason for inmate's removal from under sentence of</pre>	
EF 0030 If Q. Q14c.(1 death 1. 2. 3. 4.	<pre>14a. coded 2) Reason for inmate's removal from under sentence of</pre>	
<pre>EF 0030If Q. Q14c.(1 death 1. 2. 3.</pre>	<pre>14a. coded 2) Reason for inmate's removal from under sentence of</pre>	
EF 0030 If Q. Q14c.(1 death 1. 2. 3. 4.	<pre>14a. coded 2) Reason for inmate's removal from under sentence of Executed Deceased by other causes Capital sentence declared unconstitutional by State or U.S. Supreme Court Sentence commuted Conviction affirmed, sentence overturned by appellate court Conviction and sentence overturned by appellate</pre>	
EF 0030 If Q. Q14c.(1 death 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.	<pre>14a. coded 2) Reason for inmate's removal from under sentence of Executed Deceased by other causes Capital sentence declared unconstitutional by State or U.S. Supreme Court Sentence commuted Conviction affirmed, sentence overturned by appellate court Conviction and sentence overturned by appellate court</pre>	
EF 0030 If Q. Q14c.(1 death 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7.	<pre>14a. coded 2) Reason for inmate's removal from under sentence of</pre>	
EF 0030 If Q. Q14c.(1 death 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.	<pre>14a. coded 2) Reason for inmate's removal from under sentence of Executed Deceased by other causes Capital sentence declared unconstitutional by State or U.S. Supreme Court Sentence commuted Conviction affirmed, sentence overturned by appellate court Conviction and sentence overturned by appellate court</pre>	

[f Q.14	a. coded a	2					
	4c.(2) th: Mo	Reason fo	or inmate	's remova	l from	under	sente	ence of
	01,	January						
	12.	December						
	99.	Unknown						
/AR 00 REF 00		REAS INI LOC	MATE REMO 57 WIDT		• • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • •	MD=99
	f Ó 1	∔a. coded :)					
Q.1		Reason fo		's remova	l from	under	sente	ence of
Q.1	4c.(3) th: Ye	Reason fo		's remova	l from	under	sente	ence of
Q.1	4c.(3) th: Ye	Reason fo ear 1901 •		's remova	l from	under	sente	ence of
Q.1	4c. (3) hth: Ye 01.	Reason fo ear 1901 •		's remova	1 from	under	sente	ence of
Q.1 dea 	4c. (3) oth: Ye 01. 87. 99.	Reason fo ear 1901 1987 Unknown CUR STA	or inmate	DEA SENT	1 from 	under	sento	ence of MD=99

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 REF 0034 LOC 61 WIDTH 3 MD=999 -- 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 REF 0035 LOC 64 WIDTH 1 MD=9 LOC 64 WIDTH 1

15. Method of execution

12

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

* * * * * * * * * * * *	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
VAR 0036 Ref 0036	NO EXECUTION-CAUSE LOC 65 WIDTH	MD=9

Q.16. Cause of death other than execution

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



APPENDIX

*** NOTE 1 ***

STATE (FIPS) CODES

STATE	STATE	STATE	STATE
CODE	NAME	CODE	NAME
01	Alehama	20	Nontono
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	lowa	46	South Dakota
20	Kansas	47	Tennessee
21	Kentucky	48	Texas
22	Louisiana	49	Utah
23	Maine	50	Vermont
		-	

51

53 54

55 56

57

Virginia

Washington West Virginia

Wisconsin

Federal Prison

Wyoming

System

24

25 26

27

28

29

Maryland

Michigan

Missouri

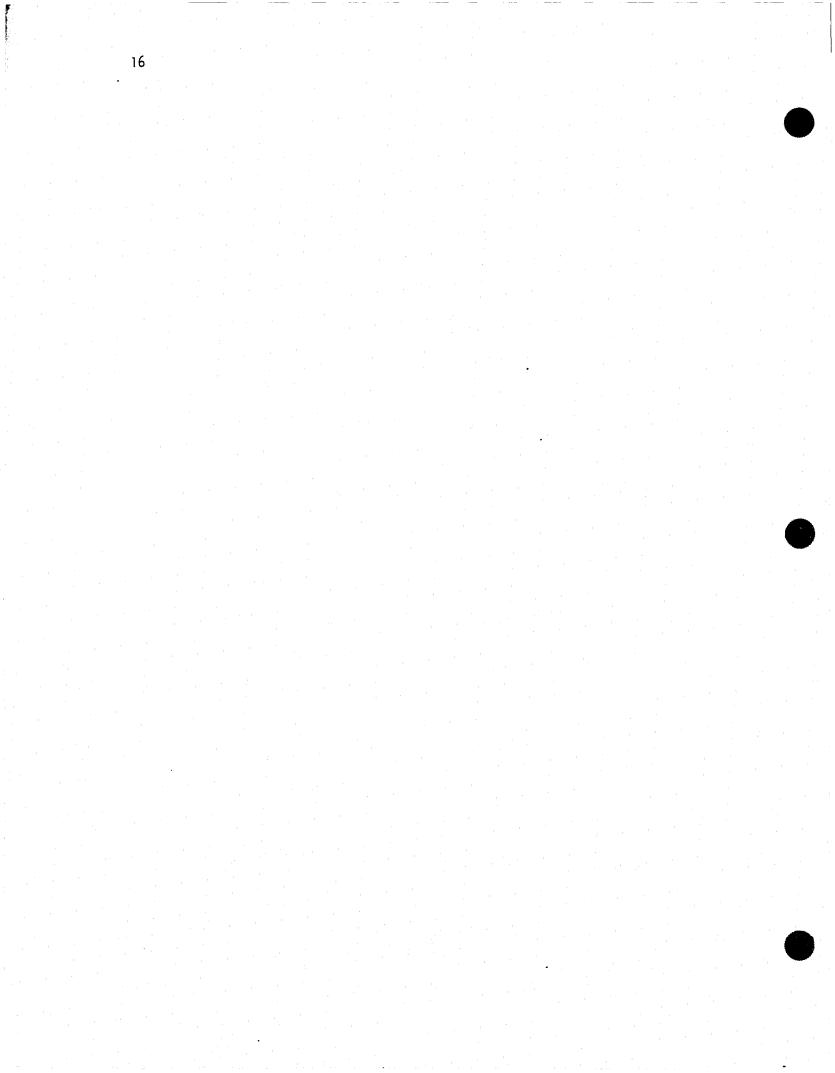
Minnesota

Mississippi

Massachusetts



. .



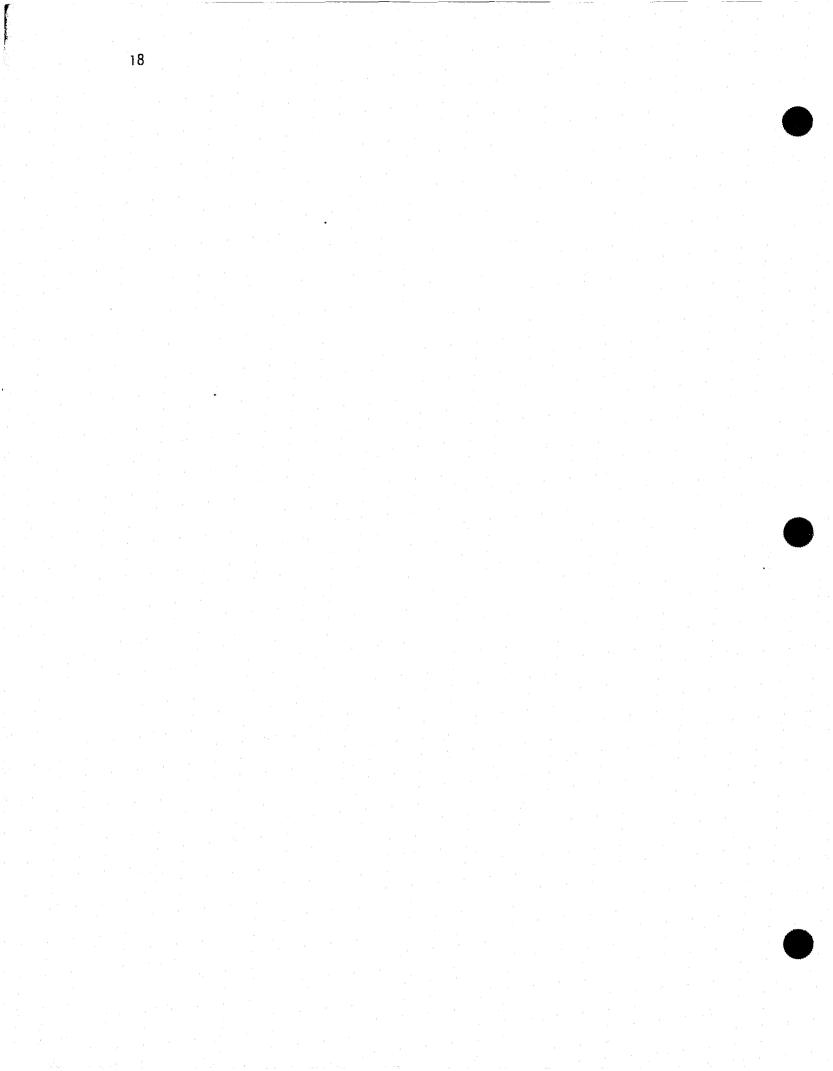
*** NOTE 2 ***

Numeric Code for Status of Inmate removed from sentence of death

.

DIS EXC INS KAE LIF MUR NAT	Discharged by Court Order
NEV OAB PRO	On death row in Nevada907Out on Bond908On probation909
SUI WRT	Suicide





	OMB No. 1121-0030: Approval Expires; 10/31/90
FORM NPS-8 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	CENSUS USE ONLY
(11-10-87) ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	e. Report year b.
REPORT OF INMATES UNDER SENTENCE OF DE NATIONAL PRISONERS STATISTICS	EATH 19 Card of Cards
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	11. Date of srrest for Month Year capital offense
2. Inmate name Last First Middle I initial	12. Date of conviction for capital offense Month Year
3. Sex - Mark (X) appropriate box. 1 □ Wale 2 □ Fernale	13. Date of sentence for Month Year capital offense
4e.Rece — Mark (X) appropriate box.	14a. Inmate status on December 31, 19
1 White 4 Asian or Pacific Islander 2 Black 5 Other — Specify 7 3 American Indian	Mark (X) appropriate box. 1 Under sentence of death Continue with item b 2 Sentence of death removed Skip to items c and d
or Alaskan Native	14b.Was this inmate on escape or at a mentent hospital on December 31? Month Year
 4b. Hispanic origin — Mark (X) appropriate box. 1 Hispanic 2 Non-Hispanic 3 Not known 	1 Yes, on escape — Enter month and year of escape
5. Date of birth Month Year	transfer to mental hospital 3
6. Cepitel offense(e) for which imprisoned	14c. Resson for inmats's removal from under sentence of
Number of death sentences imposed	death — Mark (X) appropriate box. Month Year 1 Executed — Enter date and skip
CENSUS USE ONLY	2 Deceased by other causes — Enter date and skip to item 16, — 3 Capital sentence declared un- constitutional by State or U.S
 7. Merital 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 	Supreme Court
8. Highest year of education completed at time of first imprisonment for capital offense o1 7th grade or less o7 1st year of college	turned by appellate court
02 🛄 8th grade 08 🛄 2nd year	8 [] Information not available at this office
o3 ☐ 9th grade 09 ☐ 3rd year o4 ☐ 10th grade 10 ☐ 4th year o5 ☐ 11th grade 11 ☐ More than 4 years of collage o5 ☐ 12th grade - 12 ☐ Not known (Include GED)	 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 Awsiting retrial to determine guilt
9. Legal status at time of capital offense Mark (X) appropriate box. NOT UNDER SENTENCE	 a Awaiting resentencing only (guilt affirmed) 4 Found not guilty in retrial 5 All charges on capital offense dropped
1 No charges pending 2 C Charges pending UNDER SENTENCE	e 🗆 Other — Specify 🚽
3	sentence of death 8 🗌 Information not available at this office
6 🗔 Imprisoned 7 🗋 Other — Specify legal status	 15. Method of execution Mark one box showing how the inmate was executed. o1 Lethal injection
	02 🔲 Electrocution 03 🔲 Lethal gas
10a. Prior felony conviction(s) — Mark (X) in appropriate box. 1 Yes 2 No 3 Unknown Skip to item 11	04 ☐ Hanging 05 ☐ Firing squad 06 ☐ Other — <i>Specify</i>
10b, Were any of these convictions for criminal homicide?	16. Cause of death other than execution
□ Yes, prior conviction for 1 □ Murder 6 □ No 1 □ Murder 7 □ Unknown 2 □ Involuntary manslaughter	Mark the appropriate box.
ビー involutionally mansaughter ジーカ C ィ 3 □ Vermeutar manslaughter 4 □ Attempted murder 5 □ Other - Specify	02 Solicities 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 doath 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 Chira, 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 prizon 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 charaes 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 quilty 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. De 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. *** TAB -- CROSSTAB AND RANK ORDER STATISTICS ***

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

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



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

TABLES		2
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ANALYSIS 5																
VARIABLE	V10 D/	TE OF B	IRTH MONT	TH												
Code Fréquency	1 325	2 348	3 338	4 307	5 271	6 300	7 336	8 337	9 319	10 336	11 281	12 336	99 8	TOTAL 3,842		
· · · · · ·						-										
ANALYSIS 6		•							· .							
VARIABLE	V11 D/	TE OF B	IRTH YEAF	R												
Code Frequency	1	5 1	7 2	8 2	9 2	. 10 1	11 2	12 1	13 1	15 3	17 3	18 3	19 8	20 5	21 6	
Code Frequency	22 7	23 8	24 6	25 11	26 7	27 11	28 18	29 14	30 17	31 20	32 15	33 24	34 21	35 29	36 41	
Code		38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	
Code Frequency	37 36	38 46	58	40 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 Frequency	67 23	68 5	69 5	71	TOTAL 3,842											

VARIABLE	V12	CAP	OFF	IMPRIS-MURDER
Code		1	- 2	TOTAL
Frequency	3.84	1	1	3.842

JUN 14, 1989 CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN THE U.S., COMBINED FILE (ICPSR 3210)

ANA	LYS	IS	8
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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 Frequency	1 1,161	2 718	3 90	4 1,672	5 201	TDTAL 3,842								
••• ••														
	·													
ANALYSIS 11	i -													
VARIABLE	V16	HIGH LEV	ED-1ST	CAP OFF										
Code Frequency	390	2) 349	3 385	4 476	5 38 1	6 967	7 101	8 104	9 21	10 47	11 10	12 611	TOTAL 3,842	

VARIABLE	V17 I	EGAL 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



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

ANALYSIS 13

VARIABLE	V18	PRIOR FELONY	CONVICTIONS
		-	
Code	- 1	2	3 TOTAL
Frequency	1,864	1,016	962 3,842

ANALYSIS 14 1140

VARIABLE	V19	PRIOR CO	NVICT-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	N:										
Code Frequency	1 73	2 66	3 49 65		6 55	7 64	8 68	9 58	10 58	11 49	12 67	99 3,125	TOTAL 3,842	
ANALYSIS 10	6 6												•	
VARIABLE	V21 DATE	ARREST	CAP OFF-YR											
Code Frequency	74 12	75 11	76 77 9 20		79 24	80 40	81 48	82 60	83 71	84 88	85 118	86 143	87 40	99 3,125

Code Frequency TOTAL 3,842

JUN 14, 989 CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN THE U.S., COMBINED FILE (ICPS, 210)



A	Ν	Α	L	Y	S	1	s	1	7

VARIABLE	V22 D	ATE CONV	ICT CAP	DFF-MO											
Code Frequency	1 292	2 318	3 362	4 347	5 327	6 362	7 306	8 283	9 274	10 346	11 326	12 267	99 32	TOTAL 3,842	
ANALYSIS 18	3														
VARIABLE	V23 D	ATE CONV	ICT CAP	DFF-YR											
Code	17	39	49	54	56	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67
requency	- 1	· · · · · · ·		1	1	1	2	- 6	13	9	6	14	13	21 -	13
Code	68	69	70	7.1	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								
requency	271	288	282	312	269	-31	3,842								
NALYSIS 19	•														
ARIABLE	V24 D	ATE SENT	ENCE CAP	OFF-MO											
Code Frequency	1 295	2 303	3 372	4 338	5 348	6 349	7 315	8 266	9 288	10 337	11 338	12 292	99 1	TOTAL 3,842	
, equeiney	20,0							,						- , <u>-</u>	
NALYSIS 20	`														
				-											
ARIABLE			ENCE CAP									-			
Code Frequency	39 1	49 1	54 1	57 1	58 . 1	59 2	60 6	61 12	62 10	63 6	64 14	65 13	66 21	67 13	68 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

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

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-1	2/31
Code Frequency	1	2 ; 1 2,400			0TAL 842

ANALYSIS 23

VARIABLE	V28 I	NMATE ES/	NNT HOSE	-MONTH		
Code	8	10	11	12	99	TOTAL
Frequency	2	2	6	11	3,831	3,842

VARIABLE	V29	INMATE E	S/MNT HO	SP-YEAR		
Code	84	85	86	87	99	TOTAL
Frequency	1	1	7	2	3,831	3,842





Code

Frequency

JUN 14, 7389 CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN THE U.S., COMBINED FILE (ICPSR 5210)

2 194

· 1

1,143

3 198

5 26

4 13

ANALYSIS 25															
VARIABLE	V30 RE/	AS INMA	T REMOV D	DEA SEN											
Code Frequency	1 93	2 61	3 471	4 121	5 780	6 319	7 . 8	9 1,989	TOTAL 3,842						
												•			
ANALYSIS 26															
VARIABLE	V31 REA	AS INMA	TE REMOVE	MONTH											
Code Frequency	1 130	2 89	3 103	4 124	5 118	6 205	7 413	8 84	9 121	10 152	11 133	12 187	99 1,983	TOTAL 3,842	
ANALYSIS 27											- -				
VARIABLE	V32 RE	AS INMA	TE REMOVE	-YEAR											
Code Frequency	73 240	74 55	75 67	76 317	77 156	78 150	79 61	80 101	81 83	82 79	83 122	84 90	85 126	86 98	87 115
Code Frequency		FOTAL 3,842													
		•													
ANALYSIS 28															
VARIABLE	V33 CUI	R STA II	NM-REM DE	A SENT		-									

7 98

6 9

8 20

9 152

99 1,989

TOTAL 3,842

7

TABL

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

TABLES 8

ANALYSIS 29

VARIABLE	V34 (CUR STA	INM-REM D	EA 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 Frequency	903 1	904 1,068	905 5	906 15	ହ07 1	908 1	909 1	910 13	911 1	999 2,595	TOTAL 3,842				

ANA	LΥ	SI	S	30

VARIABLE	V35	METHOD C	OF EXECUTION

Code	1	2	3.	9	TOTAL
Frequency	7	16	2	3,817	3,842

VARIABLE	V36	NO	EXECUTION	-CAUS	SE DE	атн		
Code Frequency		1 6	2 4	3 1		4 1	9 3,830	TOTAL 3,842



*** TAB -- CROSSTAB AND RANK ORDER STATISTICS ***

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

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	VЗ	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 R/	ACE				
Code	1	2	3	4	5	TOTAL
Frequency	927	798	7	3	8	1,743

ANALYSIS 4

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



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

ANALYSIS 5															
VARIABLE	V10 DA	TE OF B	IRTH MONT	H											
Code Frequency	1 139	2 176	3 162	4 135	5 111	6 134	7 163	8 158	9 131	10 147	11 126	12 154	99 7	TOTAL 1,743	
ANALYSIS 6															
VARIABLE	V11 DA	TE OF B	IRTH YEAR												
Code Frequency	1	5 1	72	8 2	9	10 1	11 1	12 1	- 13 1	15 2	17 3	18 3	19 7	20 5	21. 5
Code Frequency	22 7	23 6	24 5	25 8	26 6	27 8	28 12	29 8	30 11	31 14	32 12	33 20	34 16	35 20	36 24
Code Frequency	37 18	38 33	39 39	40 24	41 41	42 58	43 51	44 52	45 70	46 66	47 94	48 62	49 85	50 100	51 87
Code Frequency	52 78	53 111	54 89	55 57	56 92	57 66	58 47	59 40	60 25	61 16	62 15	63 8	64 1	65 3	66 1
Code Frequency	TOTAL 1,743													e. Al esta esta	

ANALYSIS 7

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



JUN 15. 89 CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN THE U.S., HISTORICAL FILE (IC) 9210)

ANALYSIS 8

VARIABLE V13 CAP OFF IMPRIS-RAPE TOTAL 1,743 Code 2

Frequency 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 Frequency	1 566	2 278	3 47	4 756	5 96	TOTAL 1,743							
• • • • •													
								-					
ANALYSIS 11													
VARIABLE	V16	HIGH LEV	ED-1ST C	AP OFF			- •						
Code Frequency	1 197	2 154	3 175	4 225	5 155	6 342	7 39	8 41	9 5	10 16	11 6	12 388	TOTAL 1,743
													· .

TOTAL

1,743

ANALYSIS 12 VARIABLE LEGAL STA AT TIME CAP OF V17 Code 5 6 2 3 4 7 8 1 Frequency 1,057 25 49 12 282 122 42 154



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

ANALYSIS 13

VARIABLE	V18	PRIOR	FELONY	CONVI	CTIONS
Code	1	36	2	3	TOTAL
Frequency	546		56 8	831	1,743

ANALYSIS 14

VARIABLE	V19	PRIOR	CONVICT-	CRIM	HOMIC	•
Code Frequency	1 35	17	4	3 4 1	8 1,522	TOTAL 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 Frequency	74 1		82 1 1	99 ,741	TOTAL 1,743	

ANALYSIS 17

VARIABLE	V22 D/	TE CONVI	CT 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







JUN 15, 989 CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN THE U.S., HISTORICAL FILE (ICF 9210)

ANALYSIS 1	8														
VARIABLE	V23 DA	TE CONVI	CT CAP	DFF-YR											
Code Frequency	17 1	39 1	49 1	54 1	56 1	58 1	59 2	60 6	61 13	62 9	63 6	64 14	65 13	66 21	67 13
Code Frequency	68 34	69 34	70 58	71 60	72 37	73 44	74 138	75 284	76 231	77 119	78 153	79 89	80 89	81 84	82 74
Code Frequency	83 33	84 39	85 6	86 3	99 31	TOTAL 1,743									
									•						
ANALYSIS 1	9														
VARIABLE	V24 DA	TE SENTE	NCE CAP	OFF-MO											
Code Frequency	1 144	2 122	3 171	4 161	5 160	6 166	7 135	8 127	9 125	10 144	11 146	12 141	99 1	TOTAL 1,743	
							-								
ANALYSIS 20	o ^{en e} e e														
VARIABLE	V25 DA	TE SENTE	NCE CAP	OFF-YR											
Code Frequency	39 1	49 1	54 1	57 1	58 1	59 2	60 6	61 12	62 10	63 6	64 14	65 13	66 21	67 13	68 34
Code Frequency	69 33	70 57	7 1 57	72 43	73 44	74 140	75 298	76 225	77 123	78 147	79 94	80 95	81 85	82 77	83 38
Code Frequency	84 42	85 5	86 4	TOTAL 1,743											

TABL

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

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 REA	5 INMAT	REMOV D	EA SEN					
Code	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	TOTAL
Frequency	68	50	471	116	734	291	8	5	1,743

TABLES 6

JUN 15, 589 CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN THE U.S., HISTORICAL FILE (IC 9210)



ANALYSIS 26															
VARIABLE	V31 RE	AS INMAT	TE REMOVE	-MONTH											
Code Frequency	1 124	2 79	3 96	4 113	5 105	6 192	7 402	8 78	9 108	10 141	11 124	12 180	99 1	TOTAL 1,743	
ANALYSIS 27															
VARIABLE	V32 RE	AS INMAT	E REMOVE	-YEAR											
Code Frequency	73 240	74 55	75 67	76 317	77 156	78 150	79 61	80 101	81 83	82 78	83 122	84 90	85 126	86 97	TOTAL 1,743
*								•							
ANALYSIS 28															
VARIABLE	V33 CU	R STA IN	M-REM DE	A SENT											
Code Frequency	1 1,090	2 181	3 191	4 10	5 23	6 9	7 98	8 20	9 117	99 4	TOTAL 1,743				
	· .														
ANALYSIS 29	- 		-												
VARIABLE	V34 CUI	R STA IN	M-REM DE	A SENT							- · ·				
Code Frequency	6 1	10 3	15 2	20 11	21 1	22 1	25 2	30 5	40 5	45 2	50 8	60 1	65 1	70 1	80 1
Code Frequency	90 1	99 3	100 2	120 1	150 5	180 1	200 3	300 ?	500 1	600 1	900 3	901 65	902 1	903 1	904 1,018
Code Frequency	905 5	906 14	కర7 1	908 1	909 1	910 13	911 1	999 549	TOTAL 1,743						

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

ANALYSIS 30

VARIABLE V35 METHOD OF EXECUTION

Code 9 TOTAL Frequency 1,743 1,743

ANALYSIS 31

VARIABLE V36 NO EXECUTION-CAUSE DEATH

00uc			10176
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)

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	Э	4	TOTAL	•
Frequency	1,203	868	18	10	2,099	

ANALYSIS 4

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



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

TABLES

2

ANALYSIS 5																
VARIABLE	V10 DA1	TE OF BI	RTH MONT	H						<u>-</u>						
Code Frequency	1 186	2 172	3 176	4 172	5 160	6 166	7 173	8 179	9 188	10 189	11 155	12 182	99 1	TOTAL 2,099		
ANALYSIS 6																
VARIABLE	VII DAT	TE OF BI	RTH YEAR													
Code Frequency	11	15 1	19 1	21 1	23 2	24 1	25 3	26 1	27 3	28 6	29 6	30 6	31	32 3	33 4	
Code Frequency	34 5	35 9	36 17	37 18	38 13	39 19	40 26	41 27	42 32	43 29	44 46	45 61	46 55	47 59	48 61	
Code Frequency	49 66	50 70	51 99	52 77	53 70	54 97	55 100	56 105	57 110	58 121	59 131	60 117	61 82	62 84	63 87	
Code Frequency	64 52	65 44	66 31	67 23	68 5	69 5	71	TOTAL 2,099								
ANALYSIS 7																
VARIABLE	V12 CAF	P OFF IM	PRIS-MUR	DER												
Code Frequency	1 2,098	2 1	TOTAL 2,099	-												
ANALYSIS 8																
VARIABLE	V13 CAF	P OFF IM	PRIS-RAPI	E										*		
Code Frequency	1 1 2	2 2,098	TOTAL 2,099													

equency 1 2,098 2,09

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JUN 16. 89 CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN THE U.S., CURRENT FILE (ICPSR 50)

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 CAR	OFF									
Code	1	-	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	TOTAL
Frequency	193	1	95	210	251	226	625	62	63	16	31	4	223	2,099

ANALYSIS 12

VARIABLE	V17	LEGAL ST	Α ΑΤ ΤΙΜΕ	CAP OF					
Code	1	2	Э	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 2 З TOTAL 1 2,099

Frequency 1,318 650 131 TABL

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

ABÍAI	ve	T C		
ANAL	13	12	- 14	

VARIABLE	V19 PRI	OR CONV	ICT-CRIN	HOMIC											
Code Frequency	1 122	2 5	3 12	4 2 1	5 2	6 993	7 53	8 891	TOTAL 2,099						
ANALYSIS 15								÷							
VARIABLE	V20 DA1	E ARRES	T CAP OF	-F-MUN											
Code Frequency	1 73	2 65	3 49	4 65	5 44	6 55	7 64	8 68	9 58	10 58	11 49	12 67	99 1,384	TOTAL 2,099	
													•		
ANALYSIS 16	· · · ·														-
VARIABLE	V21 DAT	E ARRES	T CAP OF	F-YR									·		
Code Frequency	74 11	75 11	- 76 9	77 26	78 27	79 24	80 40	81 48	82 59	83 71	84 88	85 118	86 143	87 40	99 1,384
Code Frequency	TOTAL 2,099														
				· · · ·											
ANALYSIS 17	r								· _						
VARIABLE		E CONVI	СТ САР С	FE-MO											
O - 1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		-		-	~				40					

TABLES

180 152 _10 202 178 TOTAL 2,099 Code з 197 175 190 134 187 Frequency



JUN 16.

B9 CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN THE U.S., CURRENT FILE (ICPSR 😈 0)

TABL

5

ANALYSIS 18																
VARIABLE	/23 DA	TE CONV	ICT CAP O	IFF-YR												
Code Frequency	74 28	75 29	76 30	77 40	78 74	79 75	80 104	81 178	82 200	83 238	84 249	85 276	86 309	87 269	TOTAL 2,099	
the the second second																
ANALYSIS 19																
VARIABLE V	/24 DA	TE SENT	ENCE CAP	OFF-MO												
Code Frequency	1 151	2 181	3 201	4 177	5 188	6 183	7 180	8 139	9 163	10 193	11 192	12 151	TOTAL 2,099			
	- · ·															
ANALYSIS 20																
VARIABLE	/25 DA	TE SENT	ENCE CAP	OFF-YR												
Code Frequency	74 21	75 21	76 24	77 36	78 63	79 80	80 109	81 165	82 210	83 226	84 255	85 284	86 307	87 298	TOTAL 2,099	
ANALYSIS 21																
and the second																

VARIABLE V26 INMATE STATUS ON 12/31

 Code
 1
 2
 TOTAL

 Frequency
 1,984
 115
 2,099

VARIABLE	V27	INMATE ES/MN	r Hos	SP-12/31
Code	2	3	9	TOTAL
Frequency	11	2,083	5	2,099

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

ANALYSIS 23

VARIABLE	V28	INMAT	E ES/MNT	HOSP-M	ONTH		
Code		B	10	11	12	99	TOTAL
Frequency		2	2	6	1	2,088	2,099

ANALYSIS 24

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

ANALYSIS 25

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

ANALYSIS 26

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

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

JUN 16, 589

89 CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN THE U.S., CURRENT FILE (ICPSR 5-10)



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A	N	A	LY	SI	S	28

VARIABLE	V33 CU	R STA IN	A-REM DEA	A SENT				
Code	1	2	Э	4	5	9	99	TOTAL
Frequency	53	13	7	З	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	50	2,046	2,099

ANALYSIS 30

VARIABLE	V35	METHOD OF	EXECUTIO	N	
Code	1	2	3	9	TOTAL
Frequency		16	2	2,074	2,099

VARIABLE	V36	NO	EXECUTI	ON-0	CAUSE	DEATH		
Code Frequency		1 5	2 4		3 1	4	9 2,088	TOTAL 2,099