

TABLE 3  
DISPOSITION OF NEBRASKA CAPITAL MURDERS, IN 5-YEAR PERIODS:  
1973 TO 1999

A	B	C	D
Year of Sentence <sup>1</sup>	Rates at which Death-Eligible Cases Advance to a Penalty Trial with the State Seeking a Death Sentence <sup>1</sup>	Rates that Death Sentences are Imposed in Penalty Trials <sup>2</sup>	Death-Sentencing Rates Among All Death-Eligible Cases <sup>2</sup>
A. 1973-1977	.50 (14/28)	.36 (5/14)	.18 (5/28)
B. 1978-1982	.55 (18/33)	.56 (10/18)	.30 (10/33)
C. 1983-1987	.49 (24/49)	.22 (5/23)	.10 (5/48)
D. 1988-1992	.38 (11/29)	.18 (2/11)	.07 (2/29)
E. 1993-1999	.48 (22/46)	.32 (7/22)	.15 (7/46)
	.51 (56/110)	.36 (20/55)	.17 (20/109)
	.44 (33/75)	.27 (9/33)	.12 (9/75)
Total 1973-1999 <sup>a</sup>	.48 (89/185)	.33 (29/88) <sup>a</sup>	.16 (29/184) <sup>a</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The Table includes 10 subsequent prosecutions for 9 defendants whose death sentences were vacated or murder 1 convictions reversed on appeal. One defendant had two such subsequent prosecutions.

<sup>2</sup> Column C excludes cases that did not advance to a penalty trial, while Columns B and D include all death-eligible cases.

<sup>a</sup> Column B includes one case in which the prosecutor perceived the defendant to be death-eligible and advanced the case to a penalty trial but the sentencing judge believed it was not death-eligible. Accordingly, that case is excluded from Columns C and D and all other analyses of judicial sentencing decisions presented in this report.