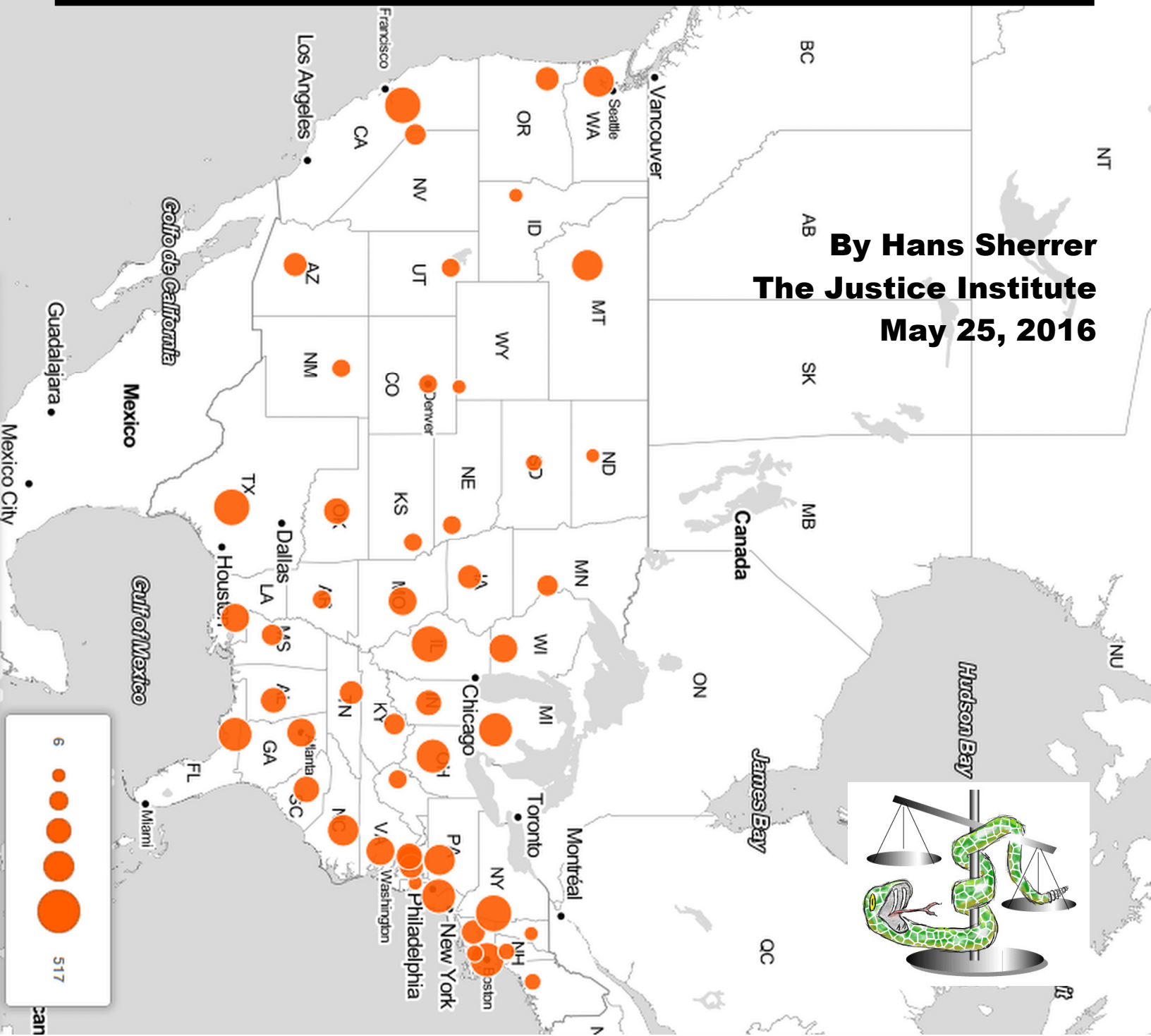


2015 INNOCENTS DATABASE EXONERATION REPORT

By Hans Sherrer
The Justice Institute
May 25, 2016



2015 Innocents Database Exoneration Report

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The map of the United States on the cover uses several bubble sizes to relatively represent the total number of known exonerations for each state through 2015. The map was created with CartoDB.

In the lower right-hand corner of the cover is the Justice Institute's logo that represents the snake of evil and injustice climbing up to tilt the scales of justice.

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Introduction

This is the first yearly report of information recorded in the Innocents Database through the last calendar year – 2015.¹ The Innocents Database is an ongoing independent non-profit project begun in 1997 that records every documentable exoneration in the United States and every other country. The Innocents Database is online at www.justicedenied.org/innocentsdatabase.htm and it can be accessed from Justice Denied's website at www.justicedenied.org. This Report is compiled from information available in the database online.²

The database includes 6,181 cases – 3,819 U.S. cases and 2,362 international cases – that were concluded through December 31, 2015.

Since the Innocents Database was founded there has been a continuing increase in the reporting of cases in accessible digital form. That has resulted in more cases being included for recent years. However, that doesn't mean more people being exonerated today than ten or twenty years ago, it is only easier to find a larger number of recent exoneration cases. For example, Table 18 lists 316 U.S. cases and 203 international cases for 2015, and 83 U.S. cases and 96 international cases for 2005. There may have been a comparable number of exonerations in 2005 as 2015 – but finding and identifying contemporary cases is less challenging than 2005 cases, much less cases in 1995 or 1975.

Nevertheless, the 3,819 U.S. cases listed in the database through 2015 – 2,939 cases from 1989 to 2015 and 880 cases prior to 1989 – provide data that can be useful to make general observations and identify possible trends.

The Report includes 21 Tables. Most of the Tables include information about U.S. cases for the years 1989 to 2015, and pre-1989, and several include information about international cases:

- Table 1. Number of Exonerated People By State (U.S.)
- Table 2. Number of Exonerated People By Type of Crime (U.S.)
- Table 3. Number of Exonerated People By Jurisdiction (U.S.)
- Table 4. Number of Exonerated People By Sex/Type (U.S.)
- Table 5. Number of Exonerated People by Race/Ethnicity (U.S.)
- Table 6. Number of Exonerated People By Primary Types of Exculpatory Evidence (U.S.)
- Table 7. Number of Exonerated People By Conviction Method (U.S.)
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- Table 10. Number of Exonerated People Convicted By Primary Types of Prosecution Evidence (U.S.)
- Table 11. Number of Exonerated Persons Involved In A Case With A Co-Defendant (U.S.)
- Table 12. Number of Exonerated People Aided By Conviction Integrity Unit (U.S.)
- Table 13. Number of Exonerated People By Years In Custody (U.S.)
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- Table 15. Average Years Exonerated Person Was In Custody Before Release (Homicide or Sexual Assault only) (U.S. & Int.)
- Table 16. Average Years Exonerated Person Was In Custody Before Release (NON-Homicide or Sexual Assault only) (U.S. & Int.)
- Table 17. Number of Exonerated People By County (10 or more) (U.S.)
- Table 18. Number of Exoneration Cases By Year (U.S. & Int.)
- Table 19. Number of Exonerations Involving DNA Evidence By Year (U.S. & Int.)
- Table 20. Number of Exonerated People By Country – International Cases
- Table 21. Number of Exonerated People By Type of Crime (International)

¹ This report includes cases that were concluded through December 31, 2015, and which were added to the database up to May 15, 2016. For an explanation of cases considered an exoneration for inclusion in the Innocents Database, see, Hans Sherrer, "An Exoneration Can Be Judicial Or By Executive Or Legislative Clemency," *Justice Denied*, Issue 59 (Spring 2015), available online at, <http://justicedenied.org/wordpress/archives/2811>. Summarized, an exoneration is when a convicted living or deceased person's presumption of innocence is restored by judicial, executive, or legislative action, or their conviction is recognized as a miscarriage of justice by either legislative or executive action based on evidence of their innocence.

² The Innocents Database can be sorted and searched on over 100 fields online at, <http://forejustice.org/innocentsdatabase.htm>.

Observations

Regarding 2015's known exonerations in the United States:

In 2015 there was an exoneration in all but six states: Hawaii, Idaho, North Dakota, Rhode Island, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

In 2015 five states had 10 or more exonerations: Texas with 71; New York with 39; Illinois with 23; North Carolina with 21; and Florida with 13.

Four counties had ten or more exonerations in 2015: Harris County, Texas with 50; Kings County (Brooklyn), New York with 15; York County, North Carolina with 14; New York County (Manhattan), New York with 11.

Three cities had ten or more exonerations in 2015: Houston with 35; New York City with 28; and Rock Hill, North Carolina with 14.

In 2015, 278 exonerations were of men (88%), 37 were of women (12%). That was consistent with the average from 1989 to 2015 of 88% men and almost 11% women.

In 2015, 184 exonerations involved a case in which no crime was committed. That was 58% of exonerations.

In 2015, 56 exonerated people had co-defendants also wrongly convicted. That was 18% of exonerations.

The most exonerations in 2015 were of a homicide related conviction, 72, followed by a conviction for non-violent conduct, 72, and then a drug related crime, 69.

In 2015, four people were posthumously exonerated: Samuel D. Burris (convicted of theft in 1847); Willie Thomas Massey (convicted of trespassing in 1961); George Meninock (convicted of a fishing violation in 1920); and, Raymond Mora (convicted of murder and arson in 1981).

The majority of the people exonerated in 2015 spent less than a year in custody, or were sentenced to probation or a fine. One-hundred-twenty-five people spent a year or more in custody. 56 people spent 10 years or more in custody, 32 spent 20 years or more in custody, and 6 spent 30 years or more in custody. That was 40%, 18%, 10%, and 2% of exonerations respectively. Joseph Sledge, convicted of a 1976 murder in North Carolina, spent the longest time in custody – more than 38 years.

More than 51% of the people exonerated in 2015 were convicted by a jury, 20% were convicted after a bench (judge only) trial, and 29% pled guilty.

In 2015, 11% of the exonerations involved a false confession by either the exonerated person (9%) or a co-defendant (2%). That is comparable to the average for the ten years from 2006 to 2015 when 10% of exonerations involved a false confession: 8.5% by the exonerated person and 1.5% by a co-defendant.

Combining false confessions and guilty pleas, 40% of persons exonerated in 2015 falsely admitted guilt.

The 16 years spent in custody by the 92 people exonerated in 2015 of homicide and sexual assault related crimes was seven times the average of 2.3 years spent in custody by an exonerated person who was incarcerated for any other type of crime.

Other than the seven women exonerated in 2015 of a homicide related crime, the women who were incarcerated for all other types of crimes spent an average of less than a year in custody.

In 2015 only 3.8% of exonerations (12 of 316) were primarily based on new DNA evidence, which followed 3.4% DNA based exonerations in 2014 (8 of 236). Those are the two lowest percentages for DNA exonerations since 1990. DNA exonerations peaked in 2002 when 27.6% (24 of 87) of exonerations were primarily based on DNA evidence.

There were zero DNA exonerations outside the U.S. in 2015, which is consistent with the fact that they have never been a significant factor in exonerations in any other country. Since 1989 there have only been 37 DNA exonerations internationally in 11 countries. Twelve of those were in Canada, ten in the United Kingdom (England), three in Indonesia, and the remaining 12 in eight other countries.

Conviction integrity units in seven jurisdictions aided in the exoneration of 60 people in 2015. Forty-four of those exonerations were in Harris County (Houston), Texas, and seven were in Kings County (Brooklyn), New York. There were also 45 exonerations in Harris County in 2014, while there were only three in the five years from 2009 to 2013. The Harris County spike in 2014 and 2015 is due to laboratory testing for the first time of evidence

in drug cases that turned out not to be an illegal substance, and retroactive application of rulings in two cases in which the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals ruled the Texas statute relied on for the convictions was unconstitutional.³

The average of less than four exonerations per year of a state prisoner after their federal habeas corpus petition was granted, since enactment of the Anti-terrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996⁴, puts to rest the common folklore that a state prisoner can expect to get a fairer shake in federal court than their state's courts.⁵ The difficulty of a state prisoner prevailing in federal court is emphasized by the small number of exonerations contrasted with the average of more than 16,000 state prisoner habeas petitions filed annually in U.S. District Courts, that include more than 150 death penalty cases.⁶

In the U.S. there are over a million felony convictions yearly in state court, and more than 125,000 convictions in federal court, so even given only a 2% wrongful conviction rate – and there are estimates the actual rate is 10% or more – there would be more than 22,000 wrongful convictions per year.⁷ So the 316 cases in the database for 2015 is little more than 1% of that number. What is unknown – and for the foreseeable future it will remain unknown – is exactly how many innocent people have had their wrongful conviction(s) overturned. Also unknown is the infinitely larger number of innocent people – possibly totaling over a million – who have not, and never will have their wrongful conviction(s) overturned: those people will forever be officially branded as a criminal for a crime committed by another person, or that may not have even occurred. Thus, the known exonerations are a miniscule representation of the actual number of wrongly convicted persons.

The following are three notable 2015 exoneration cases: the longest time from conviction to a judicial exoneration; the longest time from conviction to an executive (pardon) exoneration; and the longest time from an exonerated person's conviction and the commission of the crime.

³ The two statutes involved online solicitation of a minor, and photographing people in public without consent.

⁴ Also known as AEDPA, Pub. L. No. 104-132, 110 Stat. 1214. Signed into law by President Clinton on April 24, 1996.

⁵ Many commentators – including federal appellate court judges – have observed that the AEDPA has had a devastating effect on the ability of a state prisoner – even those who may be actually innocent – to obtain federal habeas relief. In 2015 articles by Alex Kozinski and Stephen Reinhardt, who are both judges on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, explained the negative effect of the AEDPA on state prisoners seeking federal habeas corpus relief.

See, Stephen Reinhardt, “The Demise of Habeas Corpus and the Rise of Qualified Immunity: The Court's Ever Increasing Limitations on the Development and Enforcement of Constitutional Rights and Some Particularly Unfortunate Consequences,” 113 *Mich. L.R.* 1219, Issue 7, (2015). Judge Reinhardt wrote:

“The collapse of habeas corpus as a remedy for even the most glaring of constitutional violations ranks among the greater wrongs of our legal era. Once hailed as the Great Writ, and still feted with all the standard rhetorical flourishes, habeas corpus has been transformed over the past two decades from a vital guarantor of liberty into an instrument for ratifying the power of state courts to disregard the protections of the Constitution.

... any participant in our habeas regime would have to agree that it resembles a twisted labyrinth of deliberately crafted legal obstacles that make it as difficult for habeas petitioners to succeed in pursuing the Writ as it would be for a Supreme Court Justice to strike out Babe Ruth, Joe DiMaggio, and Mickey Mantle in succession—even with the Chief Justice calling balls and strikes.” (1219-20)

See also, Alex Kozinski, “Criminal Law 2.0,” 44 *Geo. L.J. Ann. Rev. Crim. Proc.* (2015) (Preface, iii). Judge Kozinski wrote:

“The federal court safety-value was abruptly dismantled in 1996 when Congress passed and President Clinton signed the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act. ...

We now regularly have to stand by in impotent silence, even though it may appear to us that an innocent person has been convicted.

AEDPA is a cruel, unjust and unnecessary law that effectively removes federal judges as safeguards against miscarriages of justice. It has resulted and continues to result in much human suffering.” (xli-xlii)

⁶ See, Judicial Facts and Figures 2015, Table 4.6. “U.S. District Courts – Prisoner Petition Filed, by Nature of Suit,” USCourts.gov. Available online at, <http://www.uscourts.gov/file/19692/download>. (Last visited May 23, 2016)

⁷ 850,365 defendants were convicted in federal court during the six years 2010 to 2015 – an average of 141,727 per year. See, U.S. Attorneys' Statistical Reports available online at, www.justice.gov/usao/resources/annual-statistical-reports (Last visited 5-20-2016). There were 1,132,290 felony convictions in state courts in 2006, the latest year for which the data is available from the Bureau of Justice Statistics. See, Sean Rosenmerkel, Matthew Durose and Donald Farole, Jr., Ph.D.; “Felony Sentences in State Courts, 2006 – Statistical Tables,” *Bureau of Justice Statistics*, December 2009, NCJ 226846. Available online at, www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/fssc06st.pdf (Last viewed 5-20, 2016).

Longest Time From Conviction To Judicial Exoneration

95 years

George Meninock

Convicted in 1920. Exonerated in 2015

Benton County, Washington

George Meninock was 76 years old when he was convicted on February 18, 1920 in Benton County, Washington of violating Washington State's Fisheries Code. Meninock, a member of the Yakima Indian Nation, was arrested in 1916 for fishing at his family's traditional site within 400 feet of the just-built Prosser Dam. That right, he argued through a translator, was protected by the Yakima Nation's 1855 treaty that he had watched 14 chiefs, including his father, sign with Washington Territory Governor Issac Stevens. After his conviction Meninock was fined \$10.

The Washington State Supreme Court accepted review of the convictions of Meninock and three other members of the Yakima Nation convicted of the same offense – Jim Wallehey, Al Barnhardt, and A. J. Barnhardt. In a precedent setting decision, the Court affirmed the convictions on April 22, 1921. The Court ruled that notwithstanding treaty reservation of the right to fish, members of Indian Nations are subject to state fishing laws.

In 1974 U.S. District Court Judge George Boldt issued his landmark decision in *United States v. Washington* that affirmed treaty rights entitled Northwest tribes to half the harvest on all traditional fishing grounds, not just on reservations.⁸ Judge Boldt's ruling that is widely known as the Boldt Decision, was affirmed by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in 1975.

In 2014 Washington enacted a state law permitting all Indian tribal members convicted of misdemeanor or felony fishing related crimes prior to 1975 to apply for expungement of their conviction.⁹ The bill authorized a family member or tribal representative to apply to vacate a conviction on behalf of a deceased tribal member. After the law was enacted Meninock's 81-year-old great-nephew Johnson Meninick, submitted a petition in the Benton County Superior Court to posthumously vacate Meninock's 1920 conviction. In November 2015 the petition was granted, making Meninock the first person to have his pre-1975 fishing related conviction overturned.

Longest Time From Conviction To Executive Exoneration

168 years

Samuel D. Burris

Convicted in 1847. Exonerated in 2015

Delaware

Samuel D. Burris was convicted on November 2, 1847 of two counts of "enticing away a slave." Burris was sentenced to 10 months of imprisonment, a fine of \$500, and he was to be sold as a slave upon his release from prison.

After Burris was released from prison in 1848 he was sold at auction to abolitionist Isaac Flint for \$500. Flint was a member of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society, which had raised the funds to buy Burris. Burris was then sneaked into Pennsylvania, where he was reunited with his wife and five children in Philadelphia. Rather than return to Delaware, Burris moved to San Francisco, California where he raised money to support freed slaves until his death in 1863.

On November 2, 2015 Delaware Governor Jack Markell granted Burris a posthumous pardon, stating that: "This pardon is an extraordinary act in recognition of a historic wrong that cannot be corrected by a single stroke of a pen. But while we cannot change what was done more than 150 years ago, we can ensure that Mr. Burris' legacy is appropriately recognized and celebrated. We affirm today that history will no longer record his actions as

⁸ The ruling also excluded the fish catch on Indian reservations from the 50-50 apportionment. See, *United States v. Washington*, 384 F. Supp. 312 (W.D. Wash. 1974). Affirmed by the U.S. Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in *United States, Quinault Tribe of Indians et al. v. Washington*, 520 F.2d 676 (9th Cir. 1975).

⁹ Washington SHB 2080 (2014) – "Vacating Convictions for Certain Tribal Fishing Activities".

criminal, but rather as acts of freedom and bravery in the face of injustice.” Gov. Markell acted based on the recommendation of the Delaware Board of Pardons that Burris be posthumously pardoned.

Longest Time From Commission Of Crime To Conviction

14 years

Willie James Robertson

Crime occurred in 1999. Convicted in 2013. Exonerated in 2015

Lafayette County, Louisiana

Willie James Robertson was convicted on May 30, 2013 of manslaughter in the death of 86-year-old Irene Schoofs in October 1999 in Lafayette, Louisiana. Schoofs had been found lying on her kitchen floor with three plastic grocery bags near her hand, Her home had been ransacked, and her wedding ring, a VCR, silverware, and groceries from the plastic bags were identified as missing.

The medical examiner determined Schoofs’ body showed no signs of trauma, and that she died from “sudden cardiac arrest caused by severely narrowed coronary arteries” about 4:30 p.m. on October 6, 1999. She had left work at 4 pm on the 6th, and witnesses established she had stopped at the store on the way home, which accounted for the grocery bags she had been carrying. Her body was discovered on the morning of the 7th about 18 hours after she died, when she didn’t show up for work and didn’t answer her phone.

Robertson was indicted in 2012 for second-degree murder after cold-case investigators linked his fingerprints to several fingerprints found in Schoofs’ home. Robertson was prosecuted based on the State’s theory that he was burglarizing Schoofs’ home when she arrived, and she was literally scared to death when she saw him.

Robertson denied burglarizing her house. His lawyer argued there were 79 other fingerprints found in Schoofs’ house besides Robertson’s prints; that no DNA testing of crime scene evidence was done to identify the burglar; that there was no evidence connecting him or anyone else with her death; and that she could have already been dead when her home was ransacked by an intruder.

After he was convicted by the jury of the lesser charge of manslaughter, State District Judge Glennon Everett sentenced the 45-year-old Robertson on September 26, 2013 to the maximum of 40 years in prison without the benefit of parole, probation, or suspension of sentence.

Robertson appealed, arguing the prosecution introduced insufficient evidence to support his conviction of either manslaughter or second-degree murder.

On April 2, 2014 Robertson’s conviction was reversed by the Louisiana Court of Appeals. The Court ordered his acquittal based on the prosecution’s failure to introduce any evidence of a connection between Schoofs’ death and Robertson. The Court’s ruling stated: “Accordingly, because the evidence is constitutionally insufficient to support Defendant’s conviction for second degree murder or manslaughter, we reverse the conviction for manslaughter, vacate the sentence, and enter a judgment of acquittal.”¹⁰

The Louisiana Supreme Court accepted the State’s submission for review of the appeals court’s ruling. On June 30, 2015 the Louisiana Supreme Court affirmed the Court of Appeals ruling reversing Robertson’s conviction based on insufficient evidence a burglary was “the precipitating event leading to the sudden cardiac arrest that killed her...”¹¹

¹⁰ *State v. Robertson*, 135 So. 3d 1275 (2014).

¹¹ *State v. Robertson*, 172 So.3d 616 (2015)

Table 1 — Number of Exonerated People By State

State/Territory	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	10 yr total	1989-2015	Pre-1989	Total
Alabama	5	1	3	2	2	0	4	0	0	1	18	42	19	61
Alaska	6	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	9	3	12
Arizona	1	1	1	4	0	3	1	1	0	0	12	30	2	32
Arkansas	3	1	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	9	12	8	20
California	8	12	10	13	11	7	15	9	10	10	105	239	77	316
Colorado	2	4	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	10	12	2	14
Connecticut	6	0	10	1	0	1	3	1	2	3	27	37	8	45
Delaware	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	5
Dist. of Columbia	2	3	1	5	1	0	3	0	0	0	15	23	13	36
Florida	13	3	3	3	1	5	3	4	12	5	52	111	44	155
Georgia	4	0	6	1	1	1	4	3	3	0	23	42	21	63
Guam	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	4	0	4
Hawaii	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	7	0	7
Idaho	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	6
Illinois	23	16	12	14	12	5	10	12	6	7	117	210	41	251
Indiana	6	0	1	4	0	1	16	5	0	1	34	45	8	53
Iowa	8	4	2	2	2	0	1	0	1	1	21	30	2	32
Kansas	3	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	9	12	3	15
Kentucky	1	2	0	1	1	1	1	4	0	3	14	19	6	25
Louisiana	3	3	1	2	4	5	0	1	2	6	27	57	24	81
Maine	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	4	5	4	9
Maryland	1	3	2	1	1	2	0	2	2	3	17	31	14	45
Massachusetts	3	1	4	3	3	5	1	4	0	0	24	70	49	119
Michigan	2	18	7	8	1	27	5	9	2	4	83	122	64	186
Minnesota	4	1	2	0	2	3	0	1	2	0	15	23	6	29
Mississippi	1	0	0	0	3	6	0	4	3	2	19	21	7	28
Missouri	2	2	5	1	2	5	3	3	1	2	26	53	12	65
Montana	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	79	84	88	0	88
Nebraska	2	1	0	0	0	1	5	1	0	0	10	15	2	17
Nevada	3	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	3	10	20	6	26
New Hampshire	2	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	8	8	0	8
New Jersey	4	4	2	0	0	100	1	0	2	0	113	129	36	165
New Mexico	1	4	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	8	10	7	17
New York	39	34	22	29	14	15	13	14	13	10	203	333	184	517
North Carolina	21	4	2	6	3	5	2	3	3	0	49	66	26	92
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	4	5	0	5
Ohio	6	10	2	2	7	8	3	17	9	3	67	104	27	131
Oklahoma	2	3	1	3	2	12	5	1	2	1	32	49	7	56
Oregon	2	4	1	3	2	4	2	0	2	1	21	30	7	37
Pennsylvania	8	5	1	2	6	2	2	0	2	4	32	78	22	100
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	3	0	3
Rhode Island	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	5	9	0	9
South Carolina	1	2	3	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	12	16	38	54
South Dakota	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	7	0	7
Tennessee	6	3	2	2	2	1	2	1	6	1	26	37	3	40
Texas	71	60	12	16	16	12	19	15	9	15	245	351	27	378
Utah	1	3	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	9	18	2	20
Vermont	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	4	2	6
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	2
Virginia	8	3	5	3	4	1	8	3	2	1	38	65	14	79
Washington	8	3	11	3	1	5	4	2	1	1	39	88	10	98
West Virginia	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	5	0	1	11	19	3	22
Wisconsin	8	4	4	1	1	4	6	2	9	2	41	62	7	69
Wyoming	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	5
U.S. Military	4	1	2	2	0	0	2	0	28	1	40	44	10	54
Totals	316	236	150	145	119	253	158	135	142	173	1827	2939	880	3819

Table 2 — Number of Exonerated People By Type of Crime (U.S.)														
Type	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	10 yr total	1989-2015	Pre-1989	Total
Homicide	77	56	49	39	34	38	57	32	27	22	431	875	428	1303
Homicide/Sex	3	2	2	7	6	5	6	3	5	3	42	85	5	90
Sexual Assault/Rape/Indecent Assault	12	15	21	21	16	20	23	22	19	19	188	377	37	414
Child Sex Assault/Abuse	11	8	6	8	11	9	10	10	5	5	83	178	3	181
Robbery/Theft/Burglary/Extortion	13	11	10	8	10	11	11	14	15	8	111	185	103	288
Assault	21	10	2	6	5	4	5	4	7	5	69	103	7	110
Drug	69	62	15	17	6	122	22	17	14	11	355	446	17	463
Fraud/Forgery/Embezzlement/Bribery	17	8	15	9	5	9	9	11	5	3	91	129	37	166
Child Abuse/Assault	1	4	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	11	15	0	15
Violent Other	20	16	12	8	1	12	6	12	32	5	124	158	46	204
Non-violent Other	72	44	17	22	25	22	8	10	12	90	322	388	197	585
Total	316	236	150	145	119	253	158	135	142	173	1827	2939	880	3819

Table 3 — Number of Exonerated People By Jurisdiction (U.S.)														
Jurisdiction	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	10 yr total	1989-2015	Pre-1989	Total
State case	285	207	130	126	107	237	140	107	100	158	1597	2608	755	3363
Federal case	31	29	20	19	12	16	18	28	42	15	230	331	125	456
Total	316	236	150	145	119	253	158	135	142	173	1827	2939	880	3819

Table 4 — Number of Exonerated People By Sex/Type (U.S.)														
Type	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	10 yr total	1989-2015	Pre-1989	Total
Male	278	197	132	127	107	204	138	120	131	159	1593	2582	793	3375
Female	37	38	18	17	11	23	20	15	11	14	204	326	67	393
Business	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	5	6	4	10
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	25	25	16	41
Total	316	236	150	145	119	253	158	135	142	173	1827	2939	880	3819

Table 5 — Number of Exonerated People by Race/Ethnicity (U.S.)														
Type	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	10 yr total	1989-2015	Pre-1989	Total
White	91	75	54	50	45	42	53	49	34	111	604	1044	408	1452
Black	105	80	54	51	46	53	52	41	62	30	574	981	185	1166
Hispanic	25	16	7	16	6	6	9	6	13	10	114	219	23	242
Asian	4	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	10	15	7	22
Native American	7	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	8	13	2	15
Middle eastern roots	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Black/Asian	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
Other	2	4	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	9	14	0	14
Unidentified	82	58	34	28	20	149	42	39	33	22	507	651	255	906

Table 6 — Number of Exonerated People By Primary Types of Exculpatory Evidence* (U.S.)

Type	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	10 yr Total	1989-2015	Pre-1989	Total
No crime occurred	184	106	46	41	23	139	35	39	30	18	661	854	221	1075
Insufficient evidence	119	36	20	22	20	22	19	30	13	4	305	374	181	555
New forensic evidence (DNA & other)	82	69	19	32	27	28	30	25	16	13	341	496	24	520
Prosecution concealment of evidence	25	16	24	11	8	109	30	6	33	4	266	338	48	386
Prosecution fabricated evidence	8	6	2	1	0	100	0	2	2	0	121	134	9	143
New witness evidence	15	9	7	6	2	6	5	3	5	1	59	103	34	137
Recantation by accuser	14	12	2	5	16	10	6	4	6	1	76	120	34	154
New DNA evidence**	12	8	11	18	17	18	22	17	19	19	161	337	0	337
Confession by perpetrator	4	6	3	5	2	2	4	6	3	5	40	101	77	178
CCTV, Electronic, or Photographic evidence	9	5	4	3	1	0	0	1	1	0	24	32	0	32

* More than one can apply to a particular case

** Does not include cases where DNA was contributory evidence

Table 7 — Number of Exonerated People By Conviction Method (U.S.)

Type	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	10 yr total	1989-2015	Pre-1989	Total
Jury trial	162	105	103	87	76	92	93	85	94	35	932	1491	450	1941
Judge (Bench trial)	63	27	11	10	11	10	12	10	11	4	169	200	83	283
Guilty Plea	87	65	14	24	9	111	11	20	4	5	350	404	18	422
Alford Plea	4	4	0	3	0	4	1	2	0	0	18	30	2	32
Unidentified	0	35	22	21	23	36	41	18	33	129	358	814	327	1141
Total	316	236	150	145	119	253	158	135	142	173	1827	2939	880	3819

Table 8 — Number of Exonerated People Convicted After More Than One Trial (U.S.)

Type	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	10 yr total	1989-2015	Pre-1989	Total
2 trials	20	5	6	2	2	1	5	3	4	4	52	125	60	188
3 trials	1	2	3	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	12	23	17	40
4 trials	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	1	6
5 trials	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	5
Total	21	8	10	5	3	2	5	4	4	4	66	154	81	239

Table 9 — Number of State Prisoners Exonerated After Federal Habeas Granted (U.S.)

Year	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	10 yr total	1989-2015	Pre-1989	Total
Number	7	3	4	2	2	4	6	4	7	3	42	81	33	114

Table 10 — Number of Exonerated People Convicted By Primary Types of Prosecution Evidence* (U.S.)

Type	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	10 yr total	1989-2015	Pre-1989	Total
Eyewitness error	38	41	32	25	26	33	26	52	41	15	329	631	215	856
Victim ID error	32	21	21	19	17	20	12	17	15	10	184	304	40	353
Informant evidence	14	10	4	2	11	5	11	3	7	7	74	143	49	193
Expert witness	14	5	4	12	8	9	10	10	6	3	81	187	14	205
Judge's Errors	92	34	21	23	11	16	17	18	7	5	244	305	136	475
Police Misconduct/Perjury	28	22	15	18	13	121	15	7	9	2	250	346	60	418
Prosecutor Misconduct	30	23	21	13	12	12	13	7	33	9	173	305	67	375
False Confession	27	22	9	11	11	21	15	25	8	7	156	288	63	354
Co-defendant falsely confessed (Defendant didn't confess)	6	4	1	0	4	0	9	3	1	0	28	53	8	61
Concealed evidence	26	16	25	12	3	110	13	5	35	4	249	351	58	416
Circumstantial evidence	40	35	10	6	7	4	7	3	5	2	119	158	116	292
Drug analysis (erroneous)	35	44	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	81	81	0	98

* More than one can apply to a particular case

Table 11 — Number of Exonerated Persons Involved In A Case With A Co-Defendant (U.S.)

Type	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	10 yr total	1989-2015	Pre-1989	Total
2 Co-defendants	14	29	7	9	12	8	21	14	16	9	139	288	96	384
3 Co-defendants	12	3	7	6	4	7	4	4	4	0	51	78	27	105
4 Co-defendants	8	3	8	4	1	0	4	0	1	8	37	63	21	84
5 Co-defendants	3	0	8	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	20	34	21	55
6 Co-defendants	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	6	6	12	18
7 Co-defendants	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	14	14	28
9 Co-defendants	9	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	12	15	27
10 Co-defendants	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	10	20
12 Co-defendants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	18
14 Co-defendants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	14
16 Co-defendants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	16
24 Co-defendants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	48
28 Co-defendants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	28	28	0	28
Total	56	38	37	22	23	15	34	19	49	17	282	533	312	845

Table 12 — Number of Exonerated People Aided By Conviction Integrity Unit (U.S.)

Jurisdiction	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	Total
Harris County, TX	44	45	0	0	0	2	1	0	92
Dallas County, TX	0	3	0	6	4	1	6	9	29
Kings County, NY	7	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
Cook County, IL	3	3	4	2	0	0	0	0	12
New York County, NY	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	4
Baltimore, MD	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Bexar County, TX	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Lake County, Illinois	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Santa Clara County, CA	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Orleans Parish, Louisiana	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ventura County, CA	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	60	64	5	12	4	3	7	9	164

Table 13 — Number of Exonerated People By Years In Custody (U.S.)														
Years	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	10 yr total	1989-2015	Pre-1989	Total
Less than 1	64	38	14	8	4	7	3	4	9	19	170	215	51	266
1 to 9	69	40	43	50	34	53	38	51	41	67	486	1010	430	1440
10 to 19	24	32	32	31	26	25	39	23	24	19	275	540	68	608
20 to 29	26	13	16	11	17	12	19	17	10	5	146	204	21	225
30 to 39	6	9	3	2	0	3	2	1	0	0	26	31	5	36
40 and greater	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

Table 14 — Average Years Exonerated Person Was In Custody Before Release														
Years	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	10 yr average	1989-2015	Pre-1989	Total Avg.
U.S.														
Men	8.1	10.8	11.3	10.5	12.2	9.8	13.4	10.1	9.4	5.6	9.9	9.4	5.4	8.5
Women	4.8	4.4	3.0	5.5	5.8	5.9	5.0	5.9	2.1	5.5	4.6	5.2	3.4	5.0
Combined	7.8	9.8	10.6	9.9	11.9	9.6	12.4	9.8	8.7	5.6	9.4	9.1	5.3	8.2
International														
Men	5.9	3.7	5.2	6.4	4.6	6.8	4.8	3.2	3.6	4.7	4.8	5.4	4.7	5.3
Women	3.2	1.0	1.5	3.9	7.8	2.3	1.1	1.0	6.1	2.5	3.0	3.5	3.5	3.5
Combined	5.5	3.4	4.9	6.2	4.8	6.2	4.5	3.0	3.8	4.7	4.6	5.3	3.1	5.1

Table 15 — Average Years Exonerated Person Was In Custody Before Release (Homicide or Sexual Assault only)														
Years	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	10 yr average	1989-2015	Pre-1989	Total Avg.
U.S.														
Men	15.9	18.3	16.2	13.8	16.0	13.9	15.2	15.0	12.1	11.8	15.0	12.7	6.3	11.0
Women	17.6	11.5	5.4	9.9	9.3	12.5	5.7	9.0	2.3	6.0	8.7	8.0	3.8	7.3
Combined	16.0	17.6	15.3	13.5	15.8	13.8	14.4	14.6	11.3	11.5	14.6	12.4	6.2	10.8
International														
Men	8.8	4.6	9.2	7.4	6.3	10.7	7.0	3.8	5.5	4.9	6.5	7.3	6.5	7.1
Women	6.5		2.1	5.6	7.8	2.4	2.1	1.4	6.4	2.5	4.6	5.2	4.6	5.0
Combined	8.5	4.6	8.3	7.3	6.5	8.9	6.8	3.7	5.6	4.8	6.3	7.1	6.3	6.9

Table 16 — Average Years Exonerated Person Was In Custody Before Release (Non-Homicide or Sexual Assault only)														
Years	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	10 yr average	1989-2015	Pre-1989	Total Avg.
U.S.														
Men	2.4	3.3	3.4	4.9	6.1	5.3	6.5	4.6	5.9	2.4	3.9	4.2	2.9	4.0
Women	0.9	1.3	0.6	1.7	2.4	1.6	3.9	3.6	2.0	5.3	2.0	3.1	2.6	3.1
Combined	2.3	2.9	3.0	4.4	5.9	5.1	6.0	4.5	5.5	2.6	3.7	4.1	2.9	3.9
International														
Men	2.0	1.8	2.4	5.7	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.4	1.9	4.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Women	0.9	1.0	0.2	2.7	2.6	2.0	0.6	0.8	5.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	2.5	1.7
Combined	1.8	1.6	2.3	5.5	2.6	2.6	2.2	2.3	2.1	4.5	2.8	2.9	1.7	2.6

Table 17 — Number of Exonerated People By County (10 or more)

County/Parish/Borough	State	Major City	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	10 yr total	1989-2015	Pre-1989	Total
Cook	IL	Chicago	5	12	9	10	10	4	7	6	4	6	73	133	17	150
Harris	TX	Houston	50	47	3	4	1	4	3	1	1	2	116	127	3	130
Los Angeles	CA	Los Angeles	1	3	5	7	5	2	9	3	4	3	42	84	35	119
New York (Manhattan)	NY	New York City	11	5	5	7	2	0	2	6	1	2	41	59	48	107
Camden	NJ	Camden	1	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	101	102	2	104
Kings (Brooklyn)	NY	New York City	15	15	6	2	1	3	1	1	4	2	50	82	18	100
Wayne	MI	Detroit	0	5	4	1	0	6	2	2	0	2	22	39	29	68
Bronx	NY	New York City	0	4	6	2	2	3	1	0	2	3	23	43	14	57
Queens	NY	New York City	2	0	1	2	4	2	0	0	2	0	13	31	10	41
Swisher	TX	Tulia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	36	0	36
Essex	MA	Salem	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	26	34
District of Columbia	DC	District of Columbia	2	3	1	5	1	0	3	0	0	0	15	22	8	30
Philadelphia	PA	Philadelphia	2	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	7	22	8	30
Suffolk	NY	Southampton	2	0	1	7	1	0	1	1	0	0	13	19	14	33
Suffolk	MA	Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	19	9	28
Cuyahoga	OH	Cleveland	1	5	0	1	5	2	1	1	1	1	18	22	3	25
Kern	CA	Bakersfield	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	25	0	25
Tulsa	OK	Tulsa	0	2	0	1	0	11	3	0	0	1	18	25	0	25
Charleston	SC	Charleston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	24
San Diego	CA	San Diego	0	3	1	1	3	0	1	1	0	0	10	20	0	20
East Baton Rouge	LA	Baton Rouge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	18	19
Monroe	NY	Rochester	2	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	7	9	10	19
Broward	FL	Fort Lauderdale	4	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	9	17	1	18
Erie	NY	Buffalo	2	1	1	0	0	2	1	1	2	0	10	12	6	18
Richland	OH	Mansfield	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	14	2	0	18	18	0	18
Santa Clara	CA	Cupertino	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	4	10	16	0	16
Berrien	IN	Benton Harbor	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	14	14	0	14
York	NC	Rock Hill	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	14	0	14
King	WA	Seattle	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	8	5	13
Maricopa	AZ	Phoenix	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	6	12	1	13
Miami-Dade	FL	Miami	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	4	10	3	13
Montgomery	TX	Conroe	5	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	11	13	0	13
Allegheny	PA	Pittsburgh	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	4	11	1	12
Chelan	WA	Wenatchee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	12
Clark	NV	Las Vegas	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	4	9	3	12
Jefferson	LA	Westwego	0	1	0	0	3	4	0	0	1	1	10	12	0	12
Jefferson	AL	Birmingham	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	6	12	0	12
Macomb	MI	Michigan	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	6	11	1	12
Orange	CA	Santa Ana	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	6	12	0	12
Richmond	VA	Richmond	5	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	9	12	0	12
Essex	NJ	Newark	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	9	2	11
Fairfield	CT	Stamford	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	11	0	11
Franklin	OH	Columbus	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	8	3	11
Middlesex	MA	Lowell	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	10	1	11
Morgan	AL	Decatur	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	5	6	11
Oklahoma	OK	Oklahoma City	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	6	10	1	11
Cobb	GA	Marietta	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	7	10
New Hanover	NC	Wilmington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10
New Haven	CT	New Haven	3	0	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	9	10	0	10
San Francisco	CA	San Francisco	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	5	7	3	10
Summit	OH	Akron	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	7	10	0	10
Travis	TX	Austin	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	5	10	0	10

Table 18 — Number of Exoneration Cases By Year

Year	USA	Posthumous	International	Posthumous
2015	316	4	203	2
2014	236	6	207	1
2013	150	0	127	0
2012	145	3	142	2
2011	119	0	161	1
2010	253	0	93	0
2009	158	5	154	3
2008	135	0	162	0
2007	142	18	173	8
2006	173	76	113	2
2005	83	2	96	1
2004	94	3	140	0
2003	126	1	74	3
2002	87	2	49	2
2001	98	0	49	0
2000	102	0	33	0
1999	63	2	27	0
1998	48	0	34	4
1997	56	1	15	0
1996	58	3	8	0
1995	42	1	14	0
1994	45	0	10	0
1993	45	0	10	0
1992	43	0	18	0
1991	50	0	12	0
1990	38	0	5	0
1989	34	0	13	0
1989-2015 total	2939	126	2142	29
<1989 total	880	25	220	34
Total	3819	151	2362	63

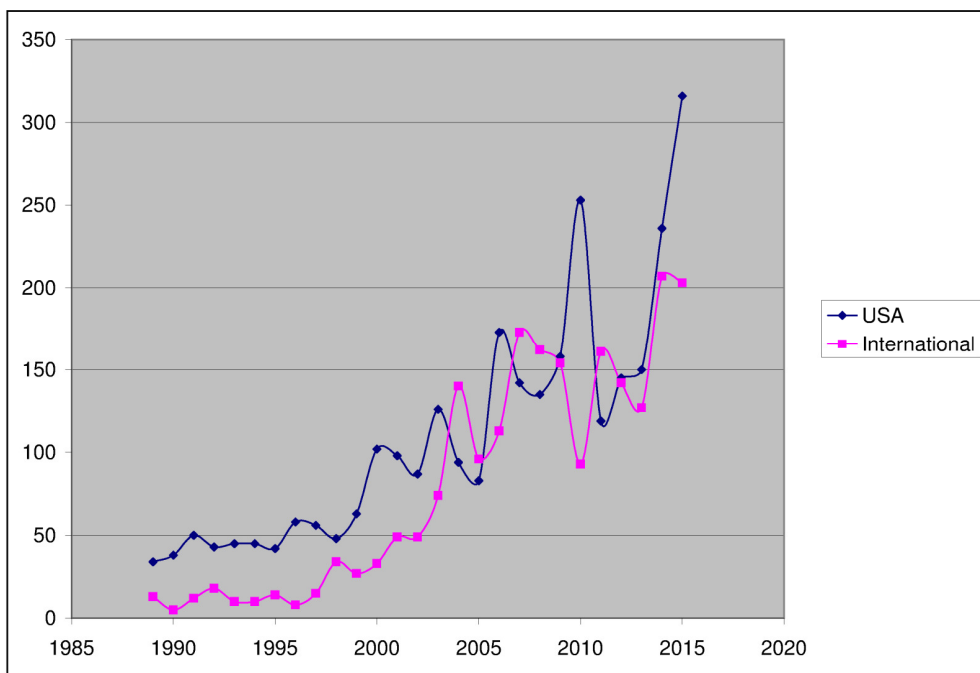


Table 19 — Number of Exonerations Involving DNA Evidence By Year

	US			International
Year	Primary Evidence	Contributory Evidence*	US Total	All DNA Evidence*
2015	12	6	18	0
2014	8	13	21	2
2013	11	3	14	1
2012	18	3	21	2
2011	17	7	24	3
2010	18	3	21	1
2009	22	5	27	5
2008	17	3	20	4
2007	19	0	19	0
2006	19	2	21	0
2005	17	4	21	1
2004	13	1	14	5
2003	20	3	23	1
2002	24	0	24	1
2001	20	0	20	2
2000	15	1	16	2
1999	13	0	13	1
1998	4	0	4	3
1997	8	1	9	1
1996	13	3	16	0
1995	7	1	8	1
1994	8	3	11	0
1993	4	1	5	0
1992	5	1	6	1
1991	3	0	3	0
1990	1	0	1	0
1989	1	0	1	0
Total	337	64	401	37

* All international cases involved DNA as primary evidence.

** Contributory DNA evidence was insufficient to be relied on to exonerate the person, however, when combined with other exculpatory evidence it contributed to the person's exoneration.

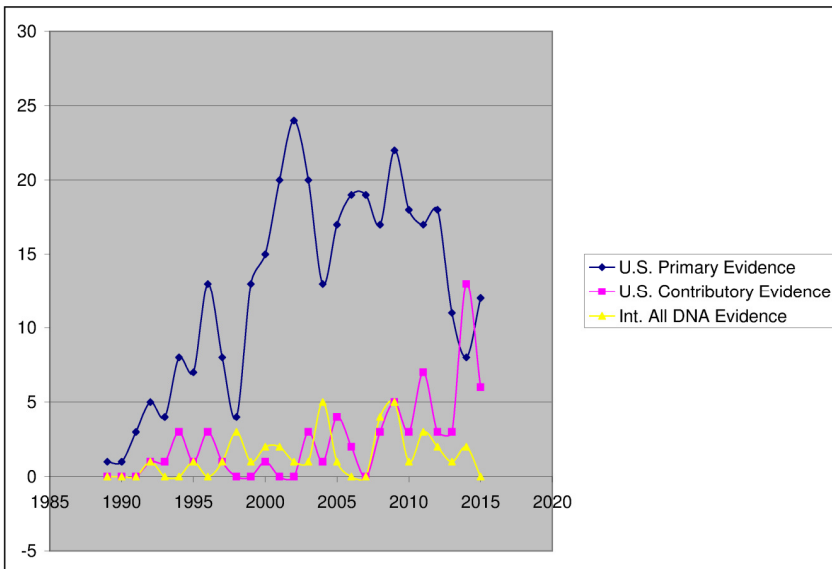


Table 20 — Number of Exonerated People By Country – International Cases

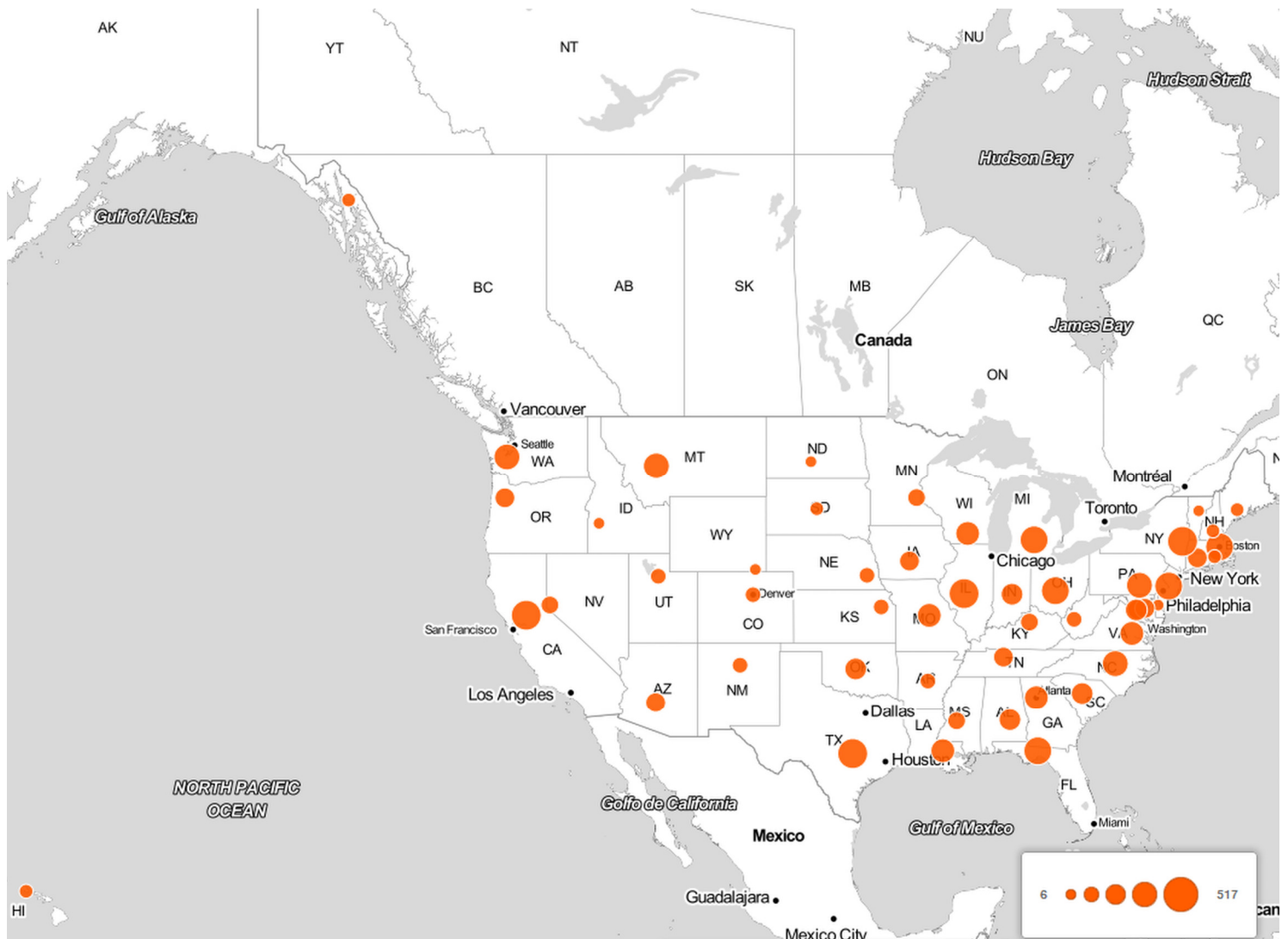
Country	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	10 yr total	1989-2015	Pre-1989	Total
Afghanistan	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
Angola	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	18	18	0	18
Australia	10	11	16	8	12	6	10	22	7	8	110	140	16	156
Bahamas	5	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	8
Bahrain	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	1	1	1	12	12	0	12
Bangladesh	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	4	0	4
Barbados	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Belarus	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	3
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	7	7	0	7
Belize	2	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	2	9	9	0	9
Bermuda	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	5	0	5
Botswana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	2
Brazil	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
Brunei Darussalam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
Cambodia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
Canada	8	4	2	5	4	7	6	8	8	2	54	91	6	97
Cayman Islands	0	0	1	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	6	6	0	6
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
China	6	2	2	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	15	21	0	21
Colombia	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	3	0	3
Costa Rica	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	8	0	8
Croatia	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	0	6
Cuba	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	3	0	3
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	4
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Egypt	5	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	8	9	0	9
Fiji	1	0	4	2	5	0	0	5	0	0	17	17	0	17
Finland	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2
France	1	3	0	2	1	0	6	0	0	0	13	20	7	27
Germany	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	2	0	5	16	27	43
Ghana	4	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	1	10	10	0	10
Greece	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	1	0	13	14	0	14
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Hong Kong	2	6	6	2	7	1	2	0	5	0	31	31	0	31
Hungary	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	3
India	38	18	18	52	6	4	4	3	2	0	145	152	6	158
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	2	6	7	0	7
Iran	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	4	0	4
Ireland	5	3	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	3	14	24	3	27
Isle of Man	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
Israel	1	16	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	20	26	1	27
Italy	8	16	0	3	1	2	1	0	1	1	33	34	1	35
Jamaica	0	0	0	3	1	0	7	3	0	3	17	19	5	24
Japan	2	1	0	1	2	2	0	1	1	0	10	13	10	23
Jersey	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
Kenya	1	6	0	3	4	0	4	2	4	2	26	26	0	26
Kosovo	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Libya	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	8	8	0	8
Lithuania	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
Malawi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	3	0	3
Malaysia	2	7	2	0	0	2	3	7	2	2	27	30	0	30
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maldives	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2
Mexico	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	9	0	9

Mongolia	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	3
Morocco	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	2
Namibia	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	5	0	5
Nauru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	5	6	1	7
Netherlands (Dutch) Antilles	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2
New Caledonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
New Zealand	13	11	4	0	2	4	4	11	5	3	57	64	2	66
Nicaragua	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Nigeria	3	0	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	3	12	16	1	17
North Korea	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	2
Northern Mariana Islands	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	3
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	13	18	8	50	70	0	70
Pakistan	9	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	13	20	0	20
Peru	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2
Philippines	1	0	0	0	0	7	1	0	0	0	9	9	1	10
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qatar	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2
Russian Federation	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	15	17
Rwanda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1
Saint Kitts and Nevis	1	0	1	0	0	1	4	4	1	0	12	12	0	12
Saint Lucia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	7
Senegal	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	9	9	0	9
Serbia	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	5	5	0	5
Seychelles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Sierra Leone	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2
Singapore	0	1	2	3	0	0	1	2	0	1	10	10	1	11
Somalia	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2
South Africa	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	6	2	1	15	29	2	31
South Korea	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	8	0	12	13	0	13
Spain	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	4	0	4	14	16	0	16
Sri Lanka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	2
Sudan	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	6	6	0	6
Swaziland	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
Sweden	0	1	2	4	1	1	0	2	0	1	12	14	0	14
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	3	4	0	4
Taiwan	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2
Tanzania	2	13	1	1	0	0	1	1	12	1	32	32	0	32
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	6	0	6
Tonga	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
Trinidad and Tobago	0	1	1	0	0	1	5	0	1	0	9	10	0	10
Tunisia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
Turkey	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	7	0	7
Turks and Caicos Islands	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	5
Uganda	0	1	0	1	4	1	0	0	1	0	8	11	0	11
Ukraine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
United Arab Emirates	0	0	7	1	5	0	3	0	0	1	17	17	0	17
United Kingdom (Great Britain)	45	65	26	20	53	29	46	42	66	49	441	823	107	930
United Nations Court in the Hague	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1
Vanuatu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Vietnam	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	5	9	1	10
Virgin Islands (British)	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	4	4	0	4
Zambia	0	0	2	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	7	0	7
Zimbabwe	1	4	0	0	1	4	1	1	2	1	15	15	0	15
Total	203	207	127	142	161	93	154	162	173	113	1535	2142	220	2362

Table 21 — Number of Exonerated People By Type of Crime (International)

Type	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	10 yr total	1989-2015	Pre-1989	Total
Homicide	54	50	28	38	29	19	32	41	35	25	351	568	53	621
Homicide/Sex	1	3	3	1	1	7	0	1	2	3	22	25	1	26
Sexual Assault/Rape/Indecent Assault	7	11	9	7	10	14	19	18	28	16	139	212	3	215
Child Sex Assault/Abuse	10	8	3	0	5	4	2	4	3	3	42	61	1	62
Robbery/Theft/Burglary/Extortion	12	9	10	7	8	5	8	10	21	11	101	161	45	206
Assault	13	8	6	3	4	3	23	25	9	10	104	121	13	134
Drug	12	4	8	2	4	5	9	10	19	5	78	102	4	106
Fraud/Forgery/Embezzlement/Bribery	22	4	12	2	10	9	10	7	13	6	95	116	7	123
Child Abuse/Assault	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	0	6
Violent Other	10	17	11	47	7	11	17	30	9	18	177	219	54	273
Non-violent Other	62	91	37	35	83	16	34	16	34	16	424	551	39	590
Total	203	207	127	142	161	93	154	162	173	113	1535	2142	220	2362

United States map that uses several bubble sizes to relatively represent the total number of known exonerations for each state through 2015. New York's 517 are the most. See Table 1's Total column for the data.



Map created with CartoDB.