

Homicide in California, 2001

H O M I C I D E
H O M I C I D E
CRIMES
Part 2

[Preface](#) [Crimes \(Part 1\)](#) [Arrests](#)

[Death Penalty Sentences](#)

[Peace Officers Killed](#)

[Justifiable Homicides](#)

[Data Tables](#)

[Appendices](#)

[CJSC Home Page](#)

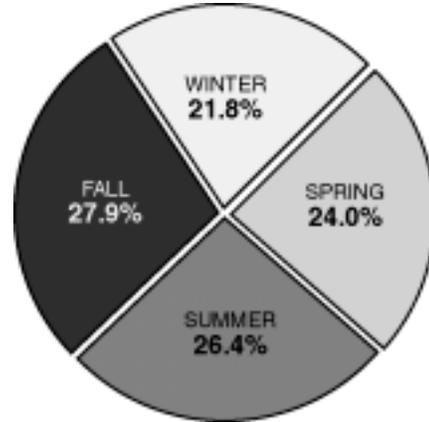
[CJSC Publications](#)

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When homicides were examined by season of incident, it was found that:

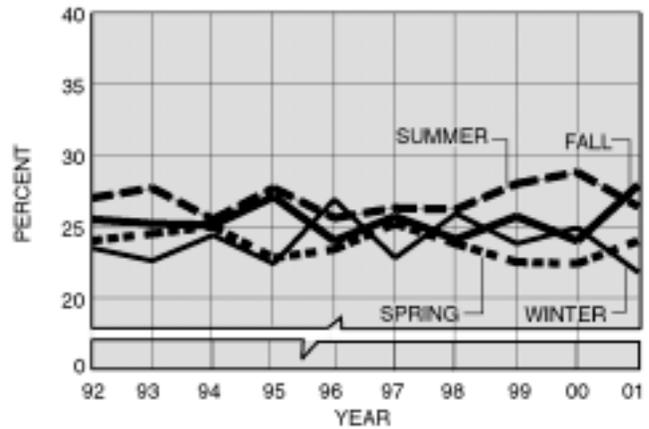
- In 2001, the incidents that led to death occurred more often in the fall than in any other season (27.9 percent).

Chart 19
HOMICIDE CRIMES, 2001
By Season of Incident



Source: Table 15.
Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

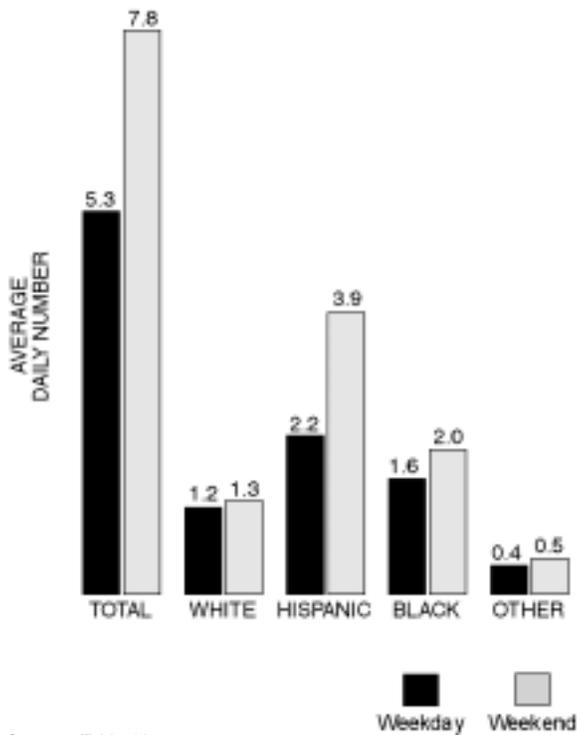
Chart 20
HOMICIDE CRIMES, 1992-2001
By Season of Incident



Source: Table 15.

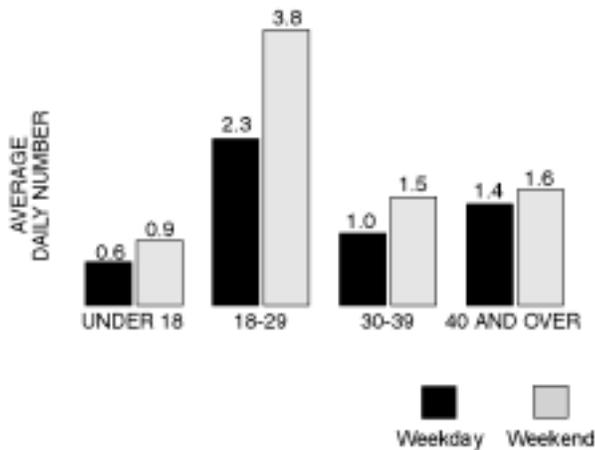
- From 1992-2001, homicides occurred most often during the summertime, with the exception of 1996 and 2001.

Chart 21
 HOMICIDE CRIMES, 2001
 Race/Ethnic Group of Victim by Average Daily Number
 of Incidents on Weekdays and Weekends



Source: Table 16.
 Note: Average daily number of incidents may not add to totals because of rounding.

Chart 22
 HOMICIDE CRIMES, 2001
 Age of Victim by Average Daily Number
 of Incidents on Weekdays and Weekends



Source: Table 17.

In 2001,

- An average of 5.3 homicide victims were killed each weekday and 7.8 homicide victims were killed each weekend day.
- Hispanic victims had the highest average daily number of incidents on both weekdays and weekends (2.2 and 3.9, respectively) of any race/ethnic group shown.
- Victims aged 18-29 had the highest average daily number of incidents on both weekdays and weekends (2.3 and 3.8, respectively) of any age group shown.

□ In 2001, the average daily number of homicide crimes was higher on weekends than on weekdays for all race/ethnic and age groups shown.

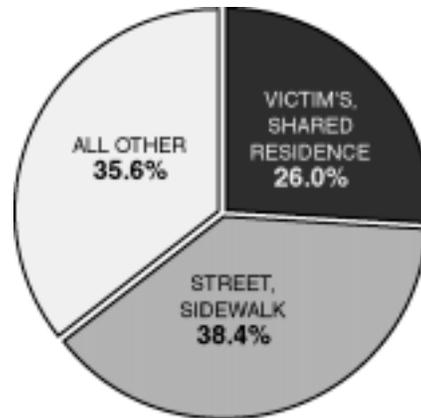
When homicides were examined by location of incident, it was found that:

In 2001,

- 26.0 percent of victims were killed at their places of residence.
- 38.4 percent of homicides occurred on streets or sidewalks.
- 35.6 percent of homicides occurred in “all other” locations.
- A greater percentage of males were killed on streets or sidewalks (44.6 percent) than were females (13.9 percent).
- A greater percentage of females were killed at their places of residence (54.8 percent) than were males (18.7 percent).

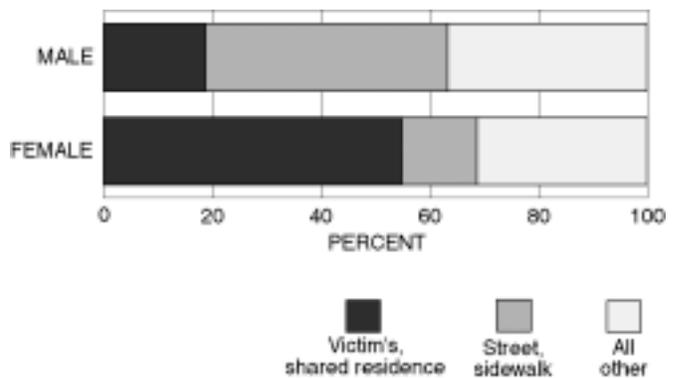
□ **Of the locations shown, males were more likely to be killed on streets or sidewalks and less likely to be killed in their residences; the inverse was true for females.**

Chart 23
HOMICIDE CRIMES, 2001
By Location of Homicide



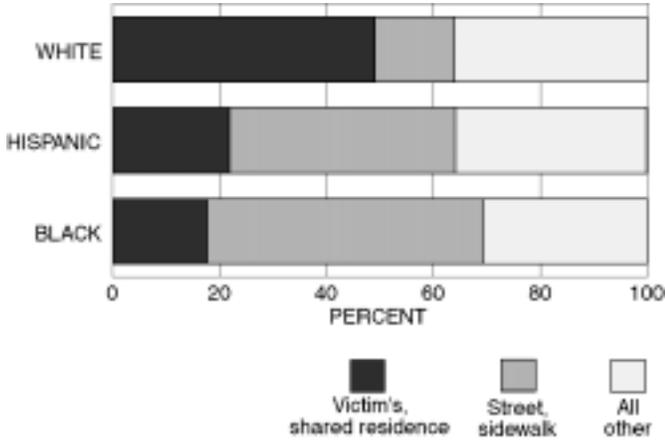
Source: Table 19.

Chart 24
HOMICIDE CRIMES, 2001
Gender of Victim by Location of Homicide



Source: Table 19.

Chart 25
 HOMICIDE CRIMES, 2001
 Race/Ethnic Group of Victim by Location of Homicide

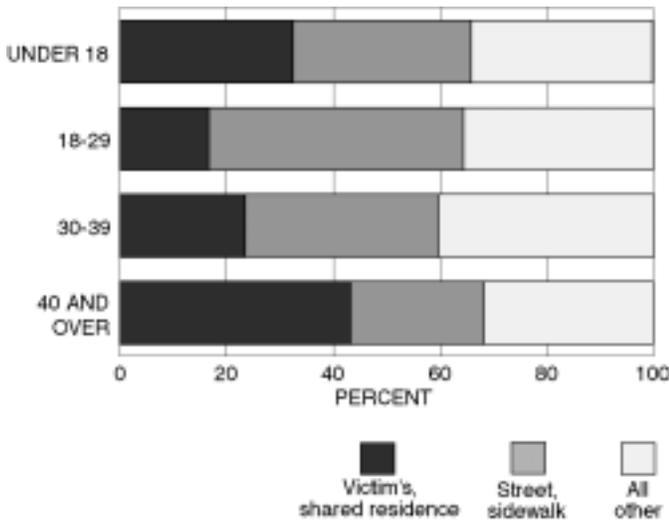


Source: Table 19.

In 2001,

- A greater percentage of whites than Hispanics or blacks were killed at their places of residence (49.1 vs. 21.9 and 17.7 percent, respectively).
- A greater percentage of Hispanics and blacks were killed on streets or sidewalks than were whites (42.2 and 51.6 vs. 14.9 percent, respectively).
- A greater percentage of victims aged 18-29 were killed on streets or sidewalks (47.8 percent) than were victims in any other age group shown.
- A greater percentage of victims aged 40 and over were killed at their places of residence (43.2 percent) than were victims in any other age group shown.

Chart 26
 HOMICIDE CRIMES, 2001
 Age of Victim by Location of Homicide



Source: Table 20.

□ Whites were most likely to be killed in their residences; Hispanics and blacks on a street or sidewalk.

When homicides were examined by type of weapon used, it was found that:

In 2001,

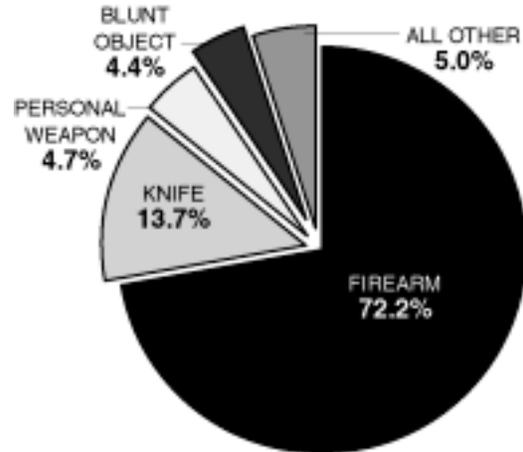
- 72.2 percent resulted from the use of firearms.
 - 61.7 percent resulted from the use of handguns.
 - 10.4 percent resulted from the use of all other types of firearms.
- 13.7 percent resulted from the use of knives.
- 4.7 percent resulted from the use of personal weapons (hands, feet, etc.).
- 4.4 percent resulted from the use of blunt objects (clubs, etc.).
- 5.0 percent resulted from the use of weapons grouped in the “all other” category.

Comparing 1992 to 2001:

- The proportion of homicides that resulted from the use of firearms decreased slightly (from 72.9 percent in 1992 to 72.2 percent in 2001).
- The proportion of homicides that resulted from the use of non-firearms increased slightly (from 27.1 percent in 1992 to 27.8 percent in 2001).

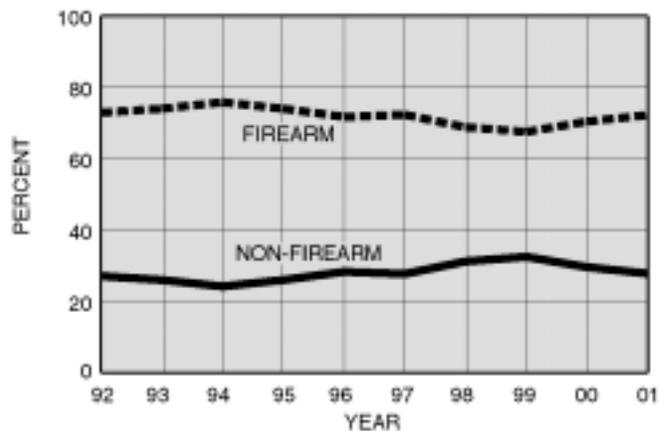
□ Homicides committed with firearms varied less than 9 percentage points throughout the period shown.

Chart 27
HOMICIDE CRIMES, 2001
By Type of Weapon Used



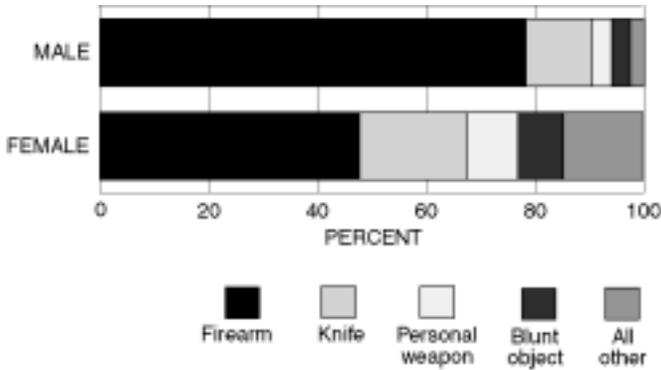
Source: Table 21.

Chart 28
HOMICIDE CRIMES, 1992-2001
By Selected Types of Weapons Used



Source: Table 21.

Chart 29
 HOMICIDE CRIMES, 2001
 Gender of Victim by Type of Weapon Used

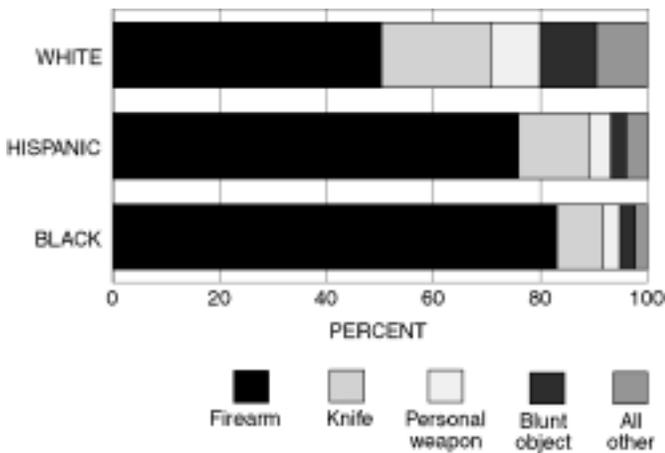


Source: Table 22.

In 2001,

- A greater percentage of males were killed with firearms (78.3 percent) than were females (47.7 percent).
- A greater percentage of females were killed with knives, personal weapons, or blunt objects (37.6 percent) than were males (19.1 percent).
- A greater percentage of Hispanics and blacks were killed with firearms than were whites (75.9 and 83.0 vs. 50.3 percent, respectively).

Chart 30
 HOMICIDE CRIMES, 2001
 Race/Ethnic Group of Victim by Type of Weapon Used



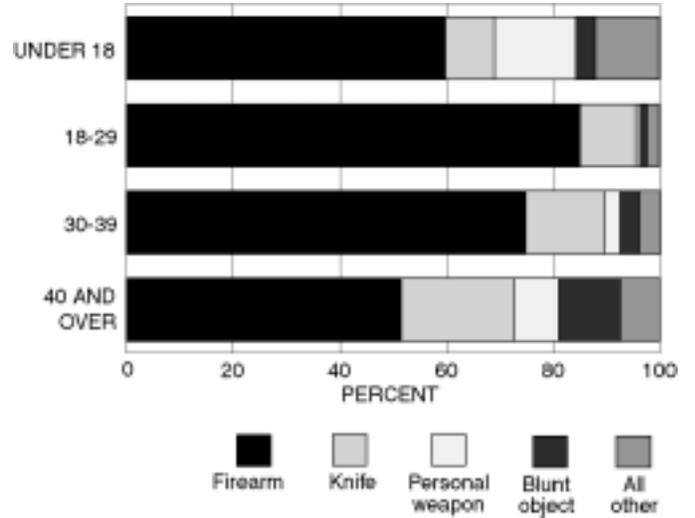
Source: Table 22.

□ On average, 72.2 percent of homicide victims were killed with firearms in 2001. The percentage of white homicide victims killed with firearms fell below the average; Hispanics and blacks, above.

In 2001,

- A greater percentage of victims aged 18-29 were killed with firearms (85.0 percent) than were victims in any other age group shown.
- A lower percentage of victims aged 40 and over were killed with firearms (51.5 percent) than were victims in any other age group shown.

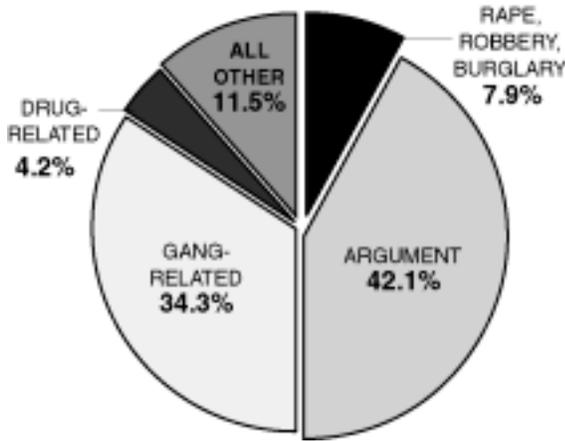
Chart 31
HOMICIDE CRIMES, 2001
Age of Victim by Type of Weapon Used



Source: Table 23.

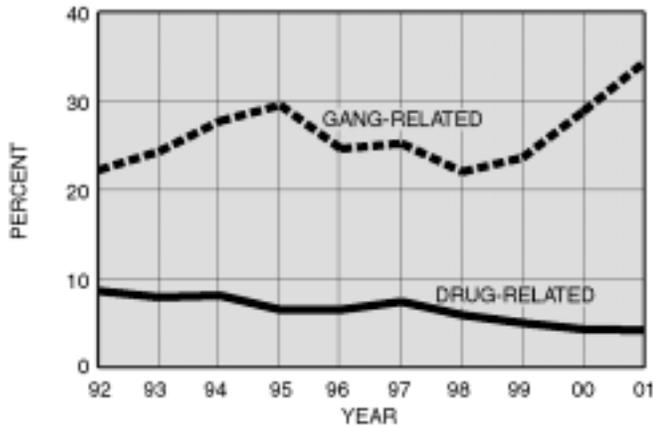
□ **Eighty-five percent of homicide victims aged 18-29 were killed with firearms.**

Chart 32
 HOMICIDE CRIMES, 2001
 By Contributing Circumstance



Source: Table 24.

Chart 33
 HOMICIDE CRIMES, 1992-2001
 By Selected Contributing Circumstances



Source: Table 24.

When homicides were examined by contributing circumstance, it was found that:

In 2001,

- 7.9 percent occurred as a result of a rape, robbery, or burglary.
- 42.1 percent occurred as a result of an argument.
- 34.3 percent were gang-related.
- 4.2 percent were drug-related.
- 11.5 percent occurred as a result of “all other” contributing circumstances.

Comparing 1992 to 2001:

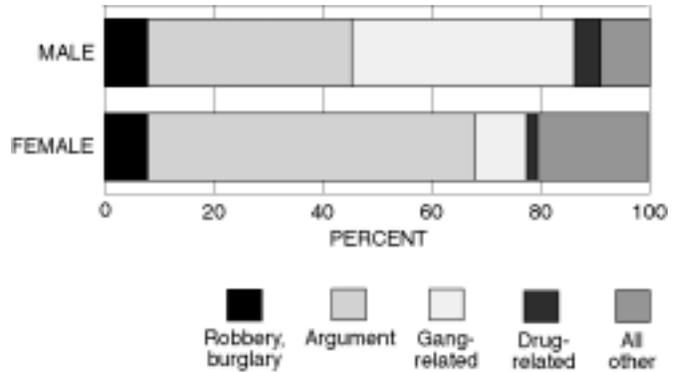
- The percentage of homicides in which the contributing circumstance was gang-related increased from 22.2 percent in 1992 to 34.3 percent in 2001.
- The percentage of homicides in which the contributing circumstance was drug-related decreased from 8.6 percent in 1992 to 4.2 percent in 2001.

□ **In 2001, over one-third (34.3 percent) of homicides were gang-related. This percentage is the highest for the period shown.**

In 2001,

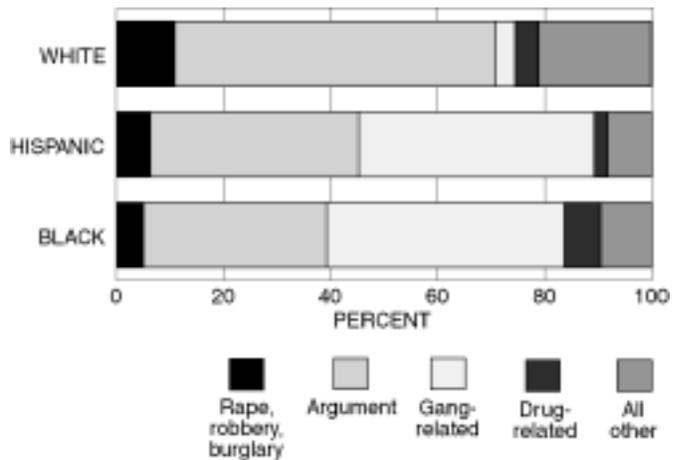
- A greater percentage of males were victims of gang-related homicides (40.9 percent) than were females (9.4 percent).
- A greater percentage of Hispanics and blacks were victims of gang-related homicides than were whites (44.0 and 44.4 vs. 3.6 percent, respectively).
- A greater percentage of whites than Hispanics or blacks were victims of homicides which occurred as a result of an argument (60.0 vs. 38.9 and 34.3 percent, respectively).

Chart 34
HOMICIDE CRIMES, 2001
Gender of Victim by Contributing Circumstance



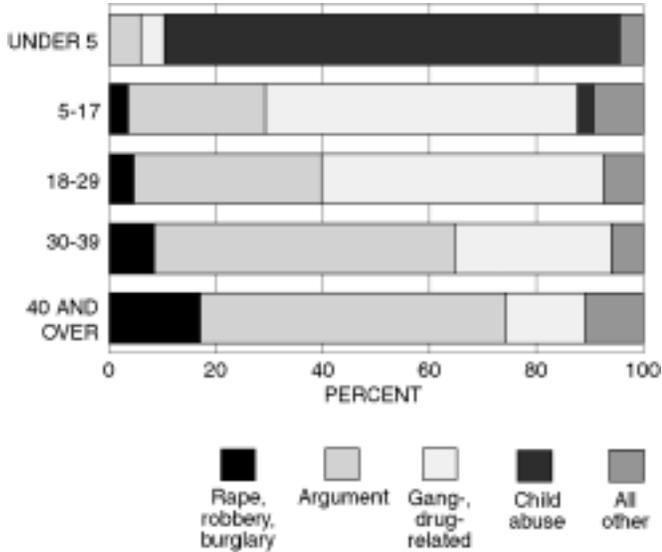
Source: Table 25.
Note: Charts 32, 35, and 36 include rape with robbery and burglary. However, for a more relevant comparison between male and female victims, rape is included in the "all other" category in Chart 34. In 2001, 3.1 percent of homicide crimes involving females were rape-related.

Chart 35
HOMICIDE CRIMES, 2001
Race/Ethnic Group of Victim by Contributing Circumstance



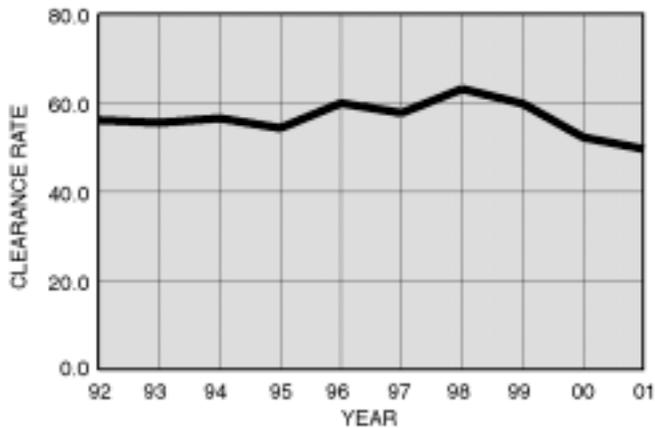
Source: Table 25.

Chart 36
 HOMICIDE CRIMES, 2001
 Age of Victim by Contributing Circumstance



Source: Table 26.

Chart 37
 HOMICIDE CRIMES CLEARED, 1992-2001
 Clearance Rate



Source: Table 28.

Note: A clearance rate is the percentage of crimes (homicides) reported that have been cleared. It is calculated by dividing the number of homicides cleared by the number of homicides reported. The result is multiplied by 100. Please see "Appendix II - Criminal Justice Glossary" for a detailed explanation of clearances.

In 2001,

- Most homicide victims under age 5 were killed as a result of child abuse (85.3 percent).
- The majority of homicide victims aged 5-17 and aged 18-29 were killed as a result of gang- or drug-related activities (58.5 and 52.9 percent, respectively).
- The majority of homicide victims aged 30-39 and aged 40 and over were killed as a result of an argument (56.3 and 57.3 percent, respectively).

□ **The 2001 homicide clearance rate of 49.6 percent is the lowest for the years shown.**

To Arrests 