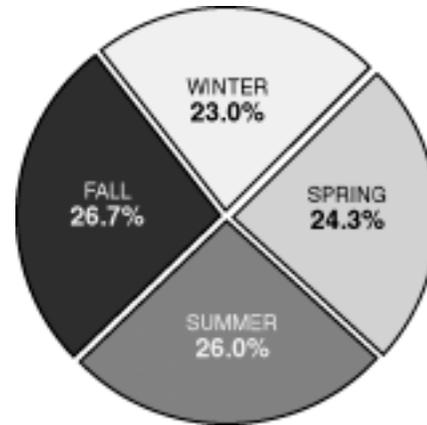


When homicides were examined by season of incident, it was found that:

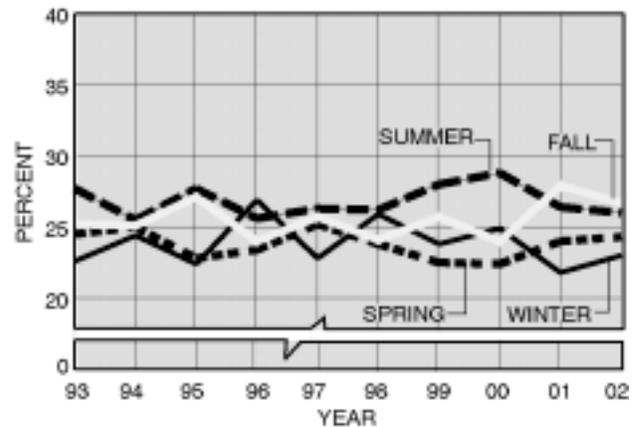
- In 2002, the incidents that led to death occurred more often in the fall than in any other season (26.7 percent).

Chart 19
HOMICIDE CRIMES, 2002
By Season of Incident



Source: Table 15.

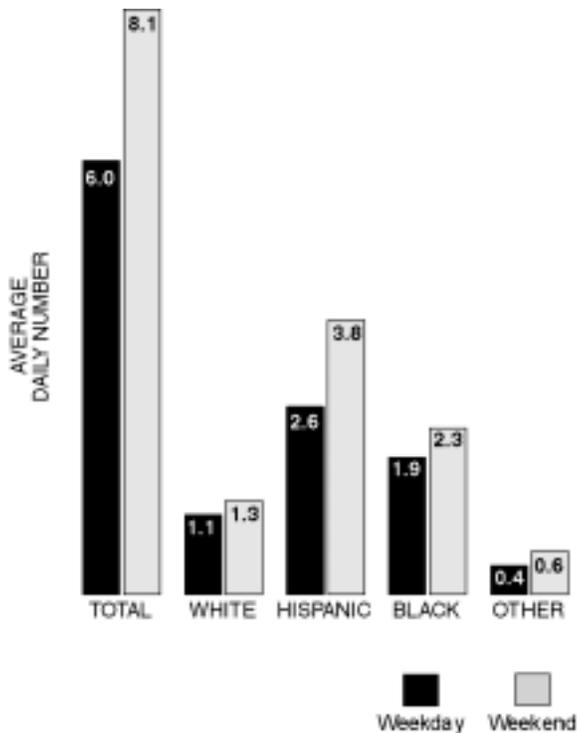
Chart 20
HOMICIDE CRIMES, 1993-2002
By Season of Incident



Source: Table 15.

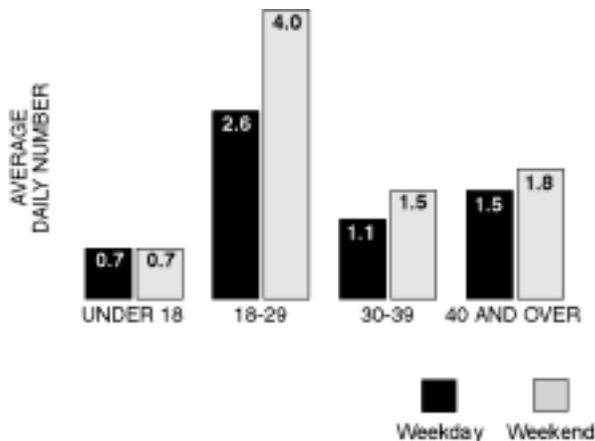
* * * * *
 From 1993 to 2002, the average number of homicides committed during the summer exceeded the average number committed during any other season. Fall experienced the next highest average, with spring and winter following. (See Table 15.)

Chart 21
 HOMICIDE CRIMES, 2002
 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, 2002
 Age of Victim by Average Daily Number
 of Incidents on Weekdays and Weekends



Source: Table 17.

In 2002,

- An average of 6.0 homicide victims were killed each weekday and 8.1 homicide victims were killed each weekend day.
- Hispanic victims had the highest average daily number of incidents on both weekdays and weekends (2.6 and 3.8, respectively) of any race/ethnic group shown.
- Victims aged 18-29 had the highest average daily number of incidents on both weekdays and weekends (2.6 and 4.0, respectively) of any age group shown.

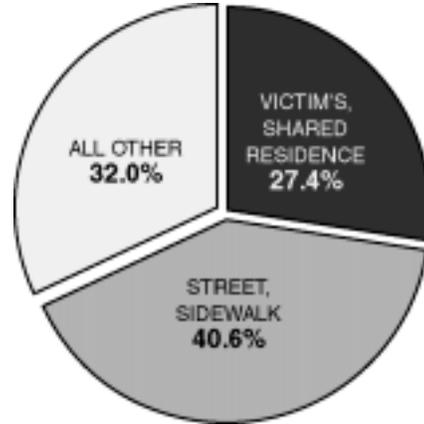
* * * * *
In 2002, Hispanic victims and victims aged 18-29 exhibited the highest average daily number of homicide incidents on both weekdays and weekends.

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

In 2002,

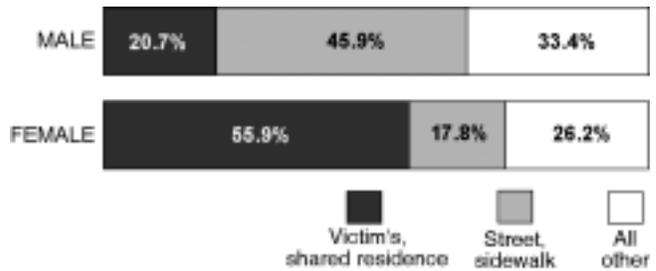
- 27.4 percent of victims were killed at their places of residence.
- 40.6 percent of homicides occurred on streets or sidewalks.
- 32.0 percent of homicides occurred in “all other” locations.
- A greater percentage of males (45.9 percent) were killed on streets or sidewalks than were females (17.8 percent).
- A greater percentage of females (55.9 percent) were killed at their places of residence than were males (20.7 percent).

Chart 23
HOMICIDE CRIMES, 2002
By Location of Homicide



Source: Table 19.

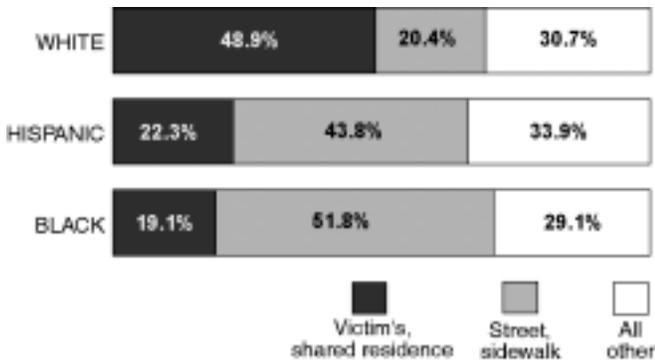
Chart 24
HOMICIDE CRIMES, 2002
Gender of Victim by Location of Homicide



Source: Table 19.
Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

* * * * *
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, who were more likely to be killed in their residences and less likely to be killed on streets or sidewalks.

Chart 25
 HOMICIDE CRIMES, 2002
 Race/Ethnic Group of Victim by Location of Homicide

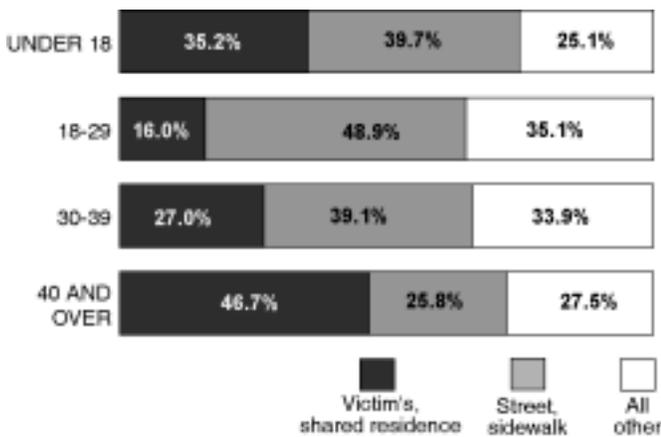


Source: Table 19.

In 2002,

- A greater percentage of whites than Hispanics or blacks were killed at their places of residence (48.9 vs. 22.3 and 19.1 percent, respectively).
- A greater percentage of Hispanics and blacks were killed on streets or sidewalks than were whites (43.8 and 51.8 vs. 20.4 percent, respectively).
- A greater percentage of victims aged 18-29 were killed on streets or sidewalks (48.9 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 (46.7 percent) than were victims in any other age group shown.

Chart 26
 HOMICIDE CRIMES, 2002
 Age of Victim by Location of Homicide



Source: Table 20.

* * * * *

Of the locations shown, white victims and victims aged 40 and over were most likely to be killed in their residences. Hispanic and black victims and victims under the age of 40 were most likely to be killed on streets or sidewalks.

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

In 2002,

- 73.4 percent resulted from the use of firearms.
 - 65.8 percent resulted from the use of handguns.
 - 7.6 percent resulted from the use of all other types of firearms.
- 11.6 percent resulted from the use of knives.
- 5.0 percent resulted from the use of personal weapons (hands, feet, etc.).
- 4.9 percent resulted from the use of blunt objects (clubs, etc.).
- 5.1 percent resulted from the use of weapons grouped in the “all other” category.

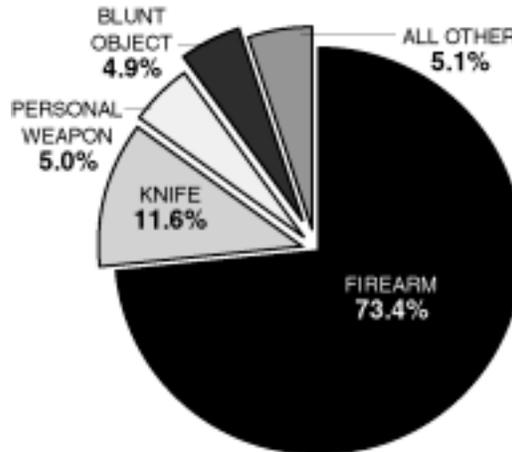
Comparing 1993 to 2002:

- The proportion of homicides that resulted from the use of firearms decreased slightly (from 74.0 percent to 73.4 percent).
- The proportion of homicides that resulted from the use of non-firearms increased slightly (from 26.0 percent to 26.6 percent).

* * * * *

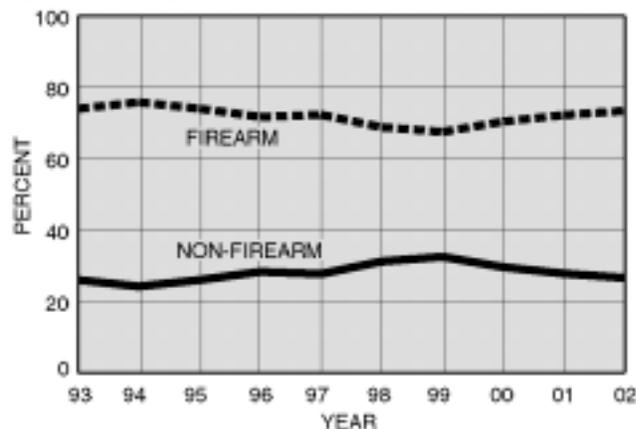
On average, 72.5 percent of homicides committed from 1993 to 2002 were committed with firearms. Additionally, the proportionality of firearm and non-firearm weapons usage in homicide crimes during this period remained relatively stable.

Chart 27
HOMICIDE CRIMES, 2002
By Type of Weapon Used



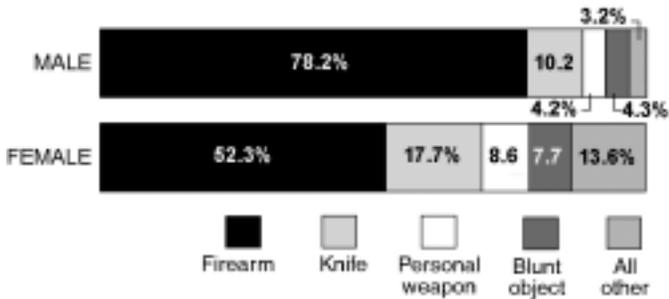
Source: Table 21.

Chart 28
HOMICIDE CRIMES, 1993-2002
By Selected Types of Weapons Used



Source: Table 21.

Chart 29
 HOMICIDE CRIMES, 2002
 Gender of Victim by Type of Weapon Used

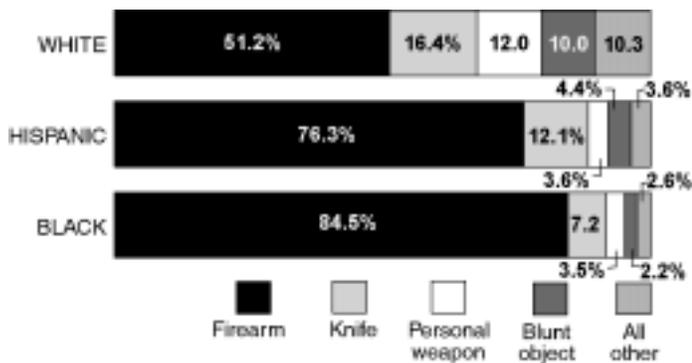


Source: Table 22.
 Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

In 2002,

- A greater percentage of males (78.2 percent) were killed with firearms than were females (52.3 percent).
- A greater percentage of females (34.1 percent) were killed with knives, personal weapons, or blunt objects than were males (18.6 percent).
- A greater percentage of Hispanics and blacks were killed with firearms than were whites (76.3 and 84.5 vs. 51.2 percent, respectively).

Chart 30
 HOMICIDE CRIMES, 2002
 Race/Ethnic Group of Victim by Type of Weapon Used



Source: Table 22.
 Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

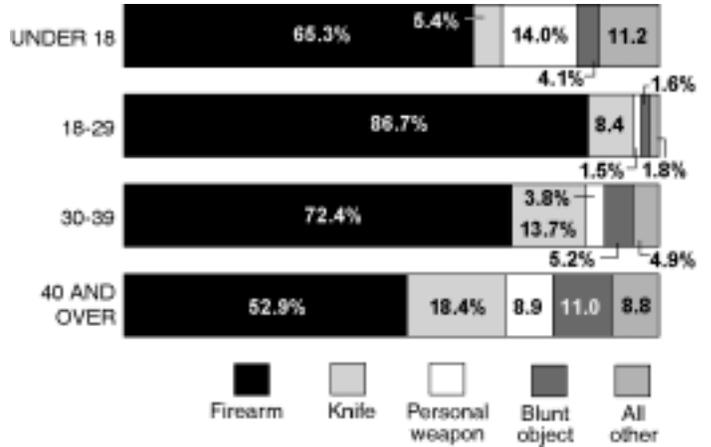
* * * * *

In 2002, the percentage of whites killed with firearms was far less than the percentage of Hispanics or blacks killed with firearms.

In 2002,

- A greater percentage of victims aged 18-29 were killed with firearms (86.7 percent) than were victims in any other age group shown.
- A lower percentage of victims aged 40 and over were killed with firearms (52.9 percent) than were victims in any other age group shown.

Chart 31
HOMICIDE CRIMES, 2002
Age of Victim by Type of Weapon Used

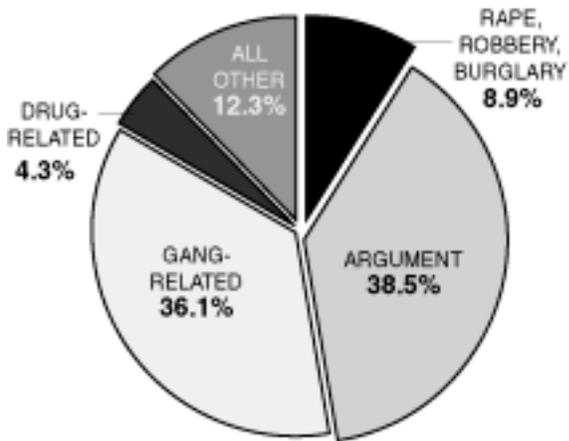


Source: Table 23.

* * * * *

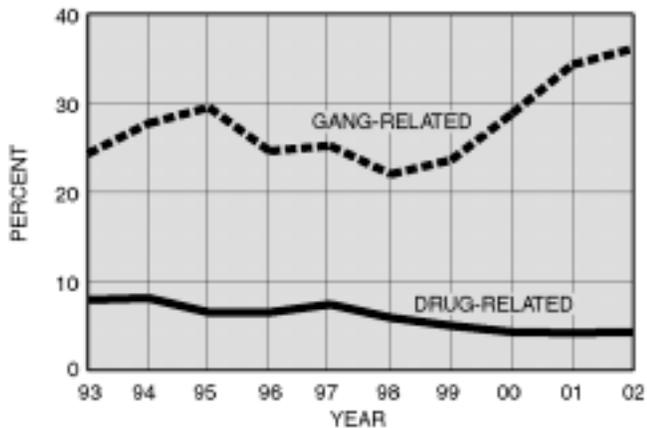
In 2002, over 86 percent of homicide victims aged 18-29 were killed with firearms. This age group represents the largest killed with firearms; victims aged 40 and over represent the smallest group killed with firearms (52.9 percent).

Chart 32
HOMICIDE CRIMES, 2002
By Contributing Circumstance



Source: Table 24.
Note: Percentages do not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

Chart 33
HOMICIDE CRIMES, 1993-2002
By Selected Contributing Circumstances



Source: Table 24.

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

In 2002,

- 8.9 percent occurred as a result of a rape, robbery, or burglary.
- 38.5 percent occurred as a result of an argument.
- 36.1 percent were gang-related.
- 4.3 percent were drug-related.
- 12.3 percent occurred as a result of "all other" contributing circumstances.

Comparing 1993 to 2002:

- The percentage of homicides in which the contributing circumstance was gang-related increased from 24.3 percent to 36.1 percent.
- The percentage of homicides in which the contributing circumstance was drug-related decreased from 7.9 percent to 4.3 percent.

* * * * *

The percentage of gang-related homicides increased for the fourth consecutive year. In 2002, over 36 percent of homicides were gang-related, a historically high percentage.

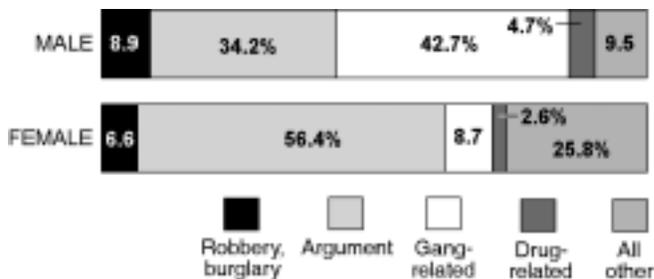
In 2002,

- A greater percentage of males (42.7 percent) were victims of gang-related homicides than were females (8.7 percent).
- A greater percentage of whites than Hispanics or blacks were victims of homicides which occurred as a result of an argument (56.5 vs. 32.4 and 36.0 percent, respectively).
- A greater percentage of Hispanics and blacks were victims of gang-related homicides than were whites (45.8 and 43.1 vs. 6.3 percent, respectively).

* * * * *

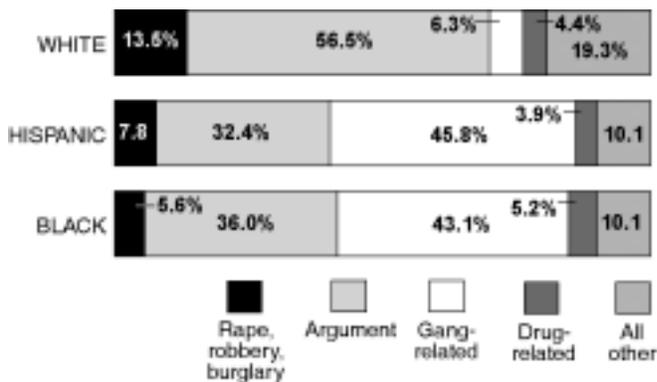
In 2002, the percentage of males killed in gang-related homicides was about 5 times that of females (42.7 vs. 8.7 percent). The percentages of Hispanics or blacks killed in gang-related homicides were approximately 7 times the percentage of whites killed in gang-related incidents (45.8 and 43.1 vs. 6.3 percent, respectively).

Chart 34
HOMICIDE CRIMES, 2002
Gender of Victim by Contributing Circumstance



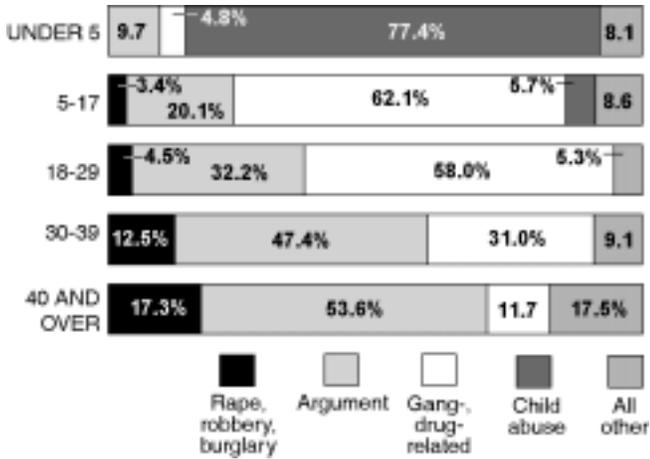
Source: Table 25.
Notes: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.
Charts 32, 35, and 36 include rape with robbery and burglary. However, for a more relevant comparison between male and female victims, rape is included in the "all other" category in Chart 34. In 2002, 1.8 percent of homicide crimes involving females were rape-related and 0.1 percent of homicide crimes involving males were rape-related.

Chart 35
HOMICIDE CRIMES, 2002
Race/Ethnic Group of Victim by Contributing Circumstance



Source: Table 25.

Chart 36
 HOMICIDE CRIMES, 2002
 Age of Victim by Contributing Circumstance

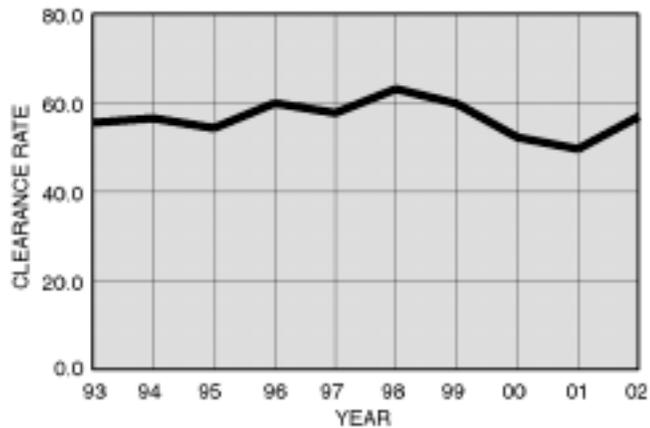


Source: Table 26.
 Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of rounding.

In 2002,

- Most homicide victims under age 5 were killed as a result of child abuse (77.4 percent).
- The majority of homicide victims aged 5-17 and aged 18-29 were killed as a result of gang- or drug-related activities (62.1 and 58.0 percent, respectively).
- The majority of homicide victims aged 40 and over were killed as a result of an argument (53.9 percent).

Chart 37
 HOMICIDE CRIMES CLEARED, 1993-2002
 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.

* * * * *

On average, 56.5 percent of homicides were cleared by an arrest or by "exceptional means" from 1993 to 2002.

More 
(To Arrests)