

HOMICIDE CRIMES (PART 2)

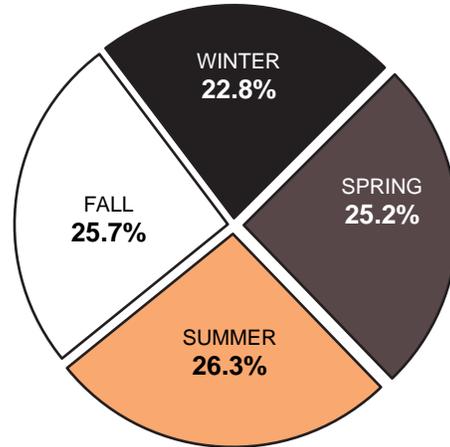


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When homicides were examined by season of incident, it was found that:

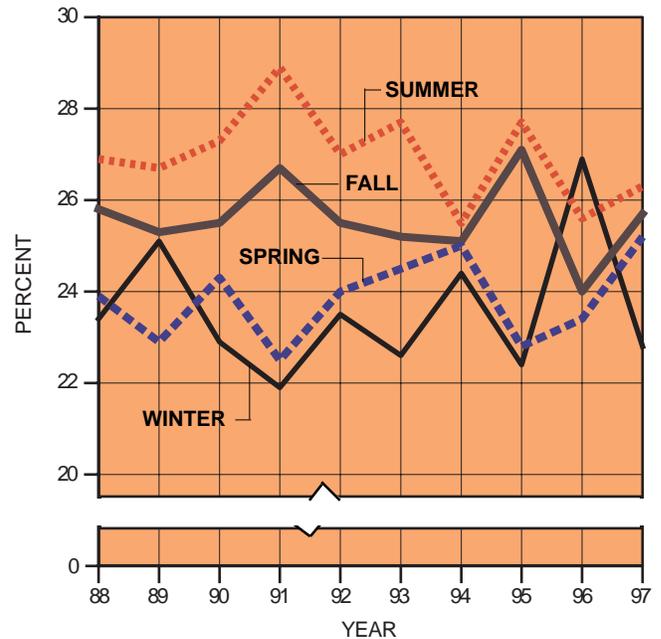
- In 1997, the incidents that led to death occurred more often in the summer than in any other season (26.3 percent).

Chart 19
HOMICIDE CRIMES, 1997
By Season of Incident



Source: [Table 15.](#)

Chart 20
HOMICIDE CRIMES, 1988-1997
By Season of Incident



Source: [Table 15.](#)

With the exception of 1996, homicides occurred more often in the summer.

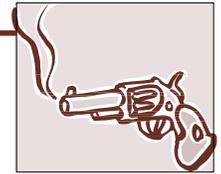
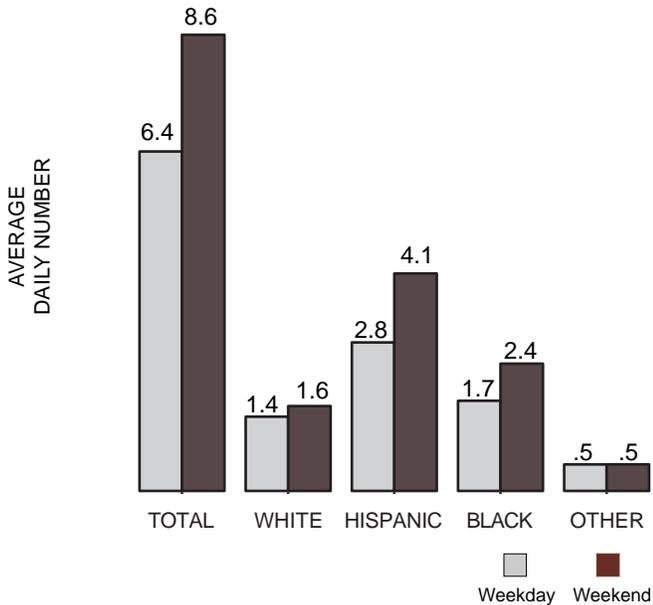
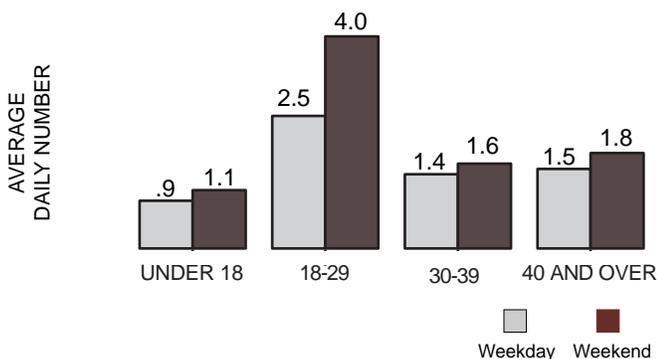


Chart 21
HOMICIDE CRIMES, 1997
Race/Ethnic Group of Victim by Average Daily Number
of Incidents on Weekdays and Weekends



Source: [Table 16.](#)

Chart 22
HOMICIDE CRIMES, 1997
Age of Victim by Average Daily Number
of Incidents on Weekdays and Weekends



Source: [Table 17.](#)

In 1997,

- On average, 6.4 homicide victims were killed each weekday and 8.6 homicide victims were killed each weekend day.
- Hispanic victims had the highest average daily number of incidents on both weekdays and weekends (2.8 and 4.1, respectively) of any race/ethnic group shown.
- Victims aged 18-29 had the highest average daily number of incidents on both weekdays and weekends (2.5 and 4.0, respectively) of any age group shown.
- Regardless of the race/ethnic group or age group shown, the average daily number of incidents on weekends equaled or exceeded the average daily number of incidents on weekdays.

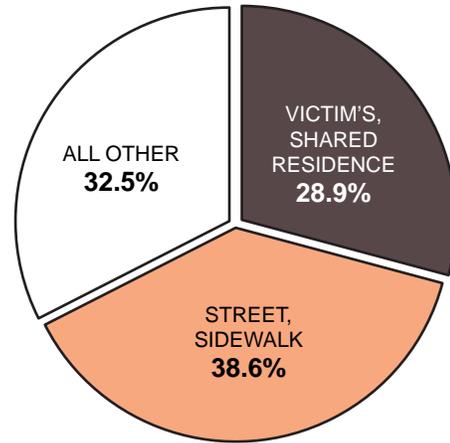
When homicides were examined by location of incident, it was found that:

In 1997,

- 28.9 percent of victims were killed at their places of residence.
- 38.6 percent of homicides occurred on streets or sidewalks.
- 32.5 percent of homicides occurred in “all other” locations.
- More males were killed on streets or sidewalks (44.7 percent) than were females (11.8 percent).
- Proportionately, more females were killed at their places of residence (59.5 percent) than were males (21.9 percent).

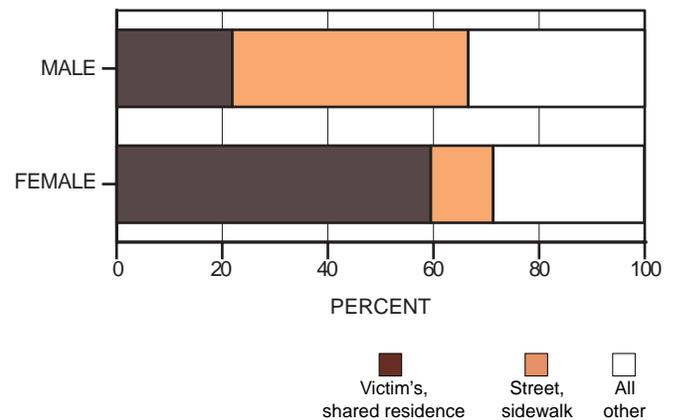
Approximately 60 percent of female homicide victims were killed at their places of residence.

Chart 23
HOMICIDE CRIMES, 1997
By Location of Homicide



Source: [Table 19.](#)

Chart 24
HOMICIDE CRIMES, 1997
Gender of Victim by Location of Homicide



Source: [Table 19.](#)

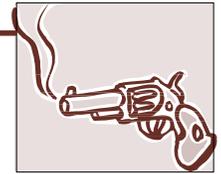
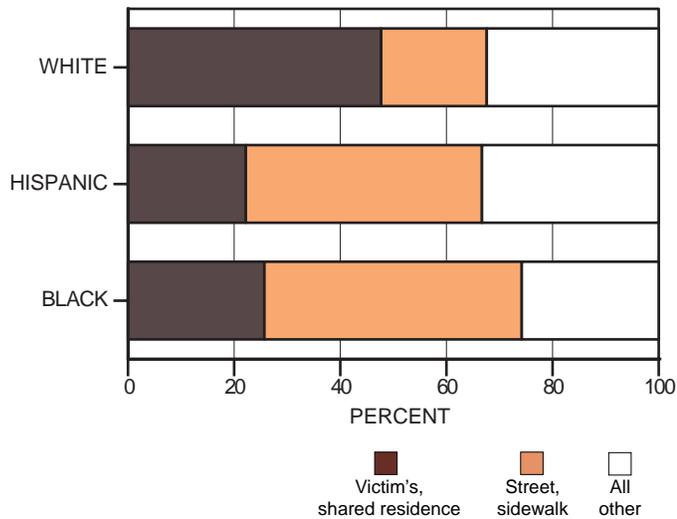


Chart 25
HOMICIDE CRIMES, 1997
Race/Ethnic Group of Victim by Location of Homicide

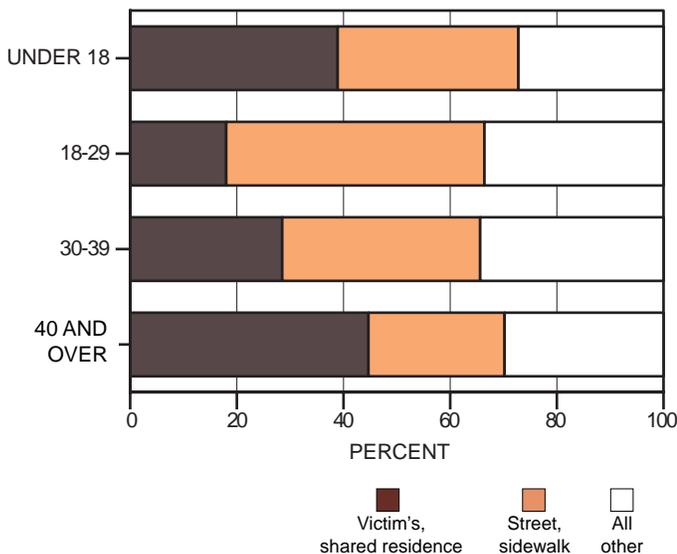


Source: [Table 19.](#)

In 1997,

- More whites than Hispanics or blacks were killed at their places of residence (47.7 vs. 22.2 and 25.7 percent, respectively).
- More Hispanics and blacks were killed on streets or sidewalks than were whites (44.5 and 48.5 vs. 19.9 percent, respectively).
- More victims aged 18-29 were killed on streets or sidewalks (48.4 percent) than were victims in any other age group shown.
- More victims aged 40 and over were killed at their places of residence (44.7 percent) than were victims in any other age group shown.

Chart 26
HOMICIDE CRIMES, 1997
Age of Victim by Location of Homicide



Source: [Table 20.](#)

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

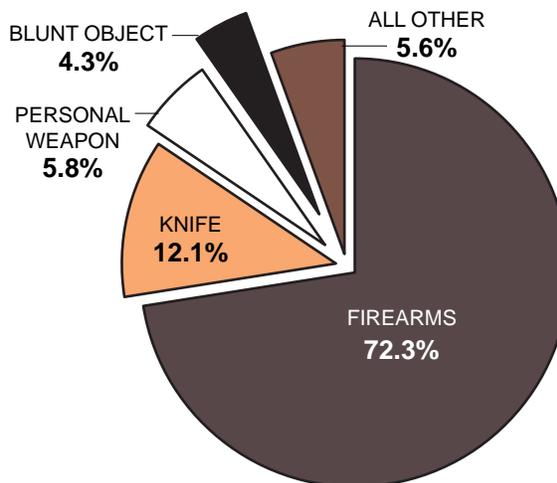
In 1997,

- 72.3 percent resulted from the use of firearms.
 - 64.3 percent resulted from the use of handguns.
 - 8.0 percent resulted from the use of all other types of firearms.
- 12.1 percent resulted from the use of knives.
- 5.8 percent resulted from the use of personal weapons (hands, feet, etc.).
- 4.3 percent resulted from the use of blunt objects (clubs, etc.).
- 5.6 percent resulted from the use of weapons grouped in the “all other” category.

Comparing 1988 to 1997:

- The proportion of homicides that resulted from the use of handguns increased from 45.5 percent in 1988 to 64.3 percent in 1997.
- The proportion of homicides that resulted from the use of other types of firearms decreased from 15.9 percent in 1988 to 8.0 percent in 1997.

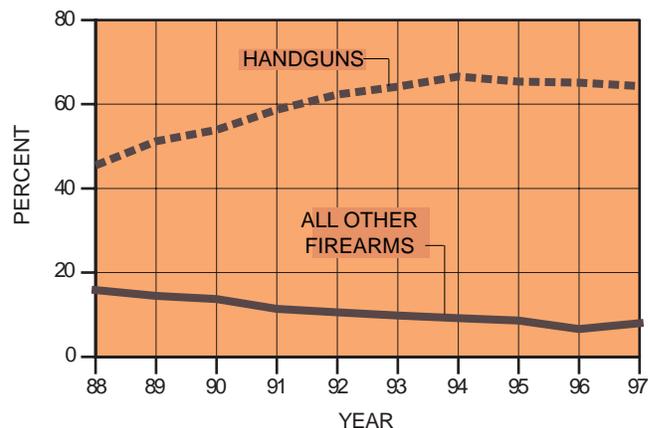
Chart 27
HOMICIDE CRIMES, 1997
By Type of Weapon Used



Source: Table 21.

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 because of independent rounding.

Chart 28
HOMICIDE CRIMES, 1988-1997
By Selected Types of Weapons Used



Source: Table 21.

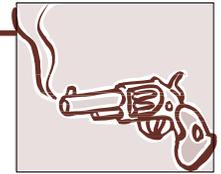
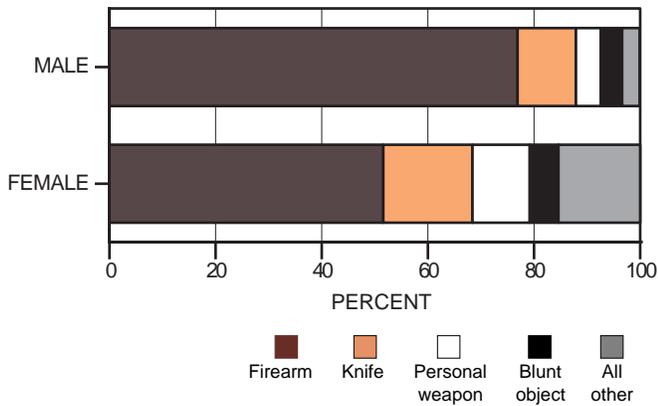


Chart 29
HOMICIDE CRIMES, 1997
Gender of Victim by Type of Weapon Used

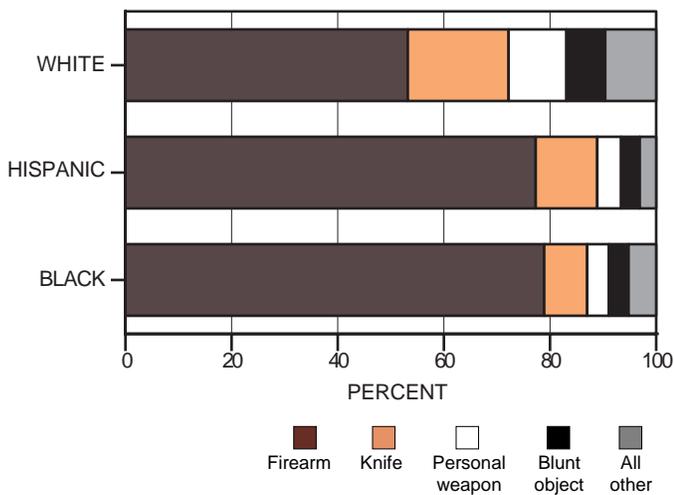


Source: Table 22.

In 1997,

- More males were killed with firearms (76.9 percent) than were females (51.6 percent).
- Proportionately, more females were killed with knives, personal weapons, or blunt objects (32.9 percent) than were males (19.8 percent).
- More Hispanics and blacks were killed with firearms than were whites (77.3 and 78.9 vs. 53.2 percent, respectively).

Chart 30
HOMICIDE CRIMES, 1997
Race/Ethnic Group of Victim by Type of Weapon Used

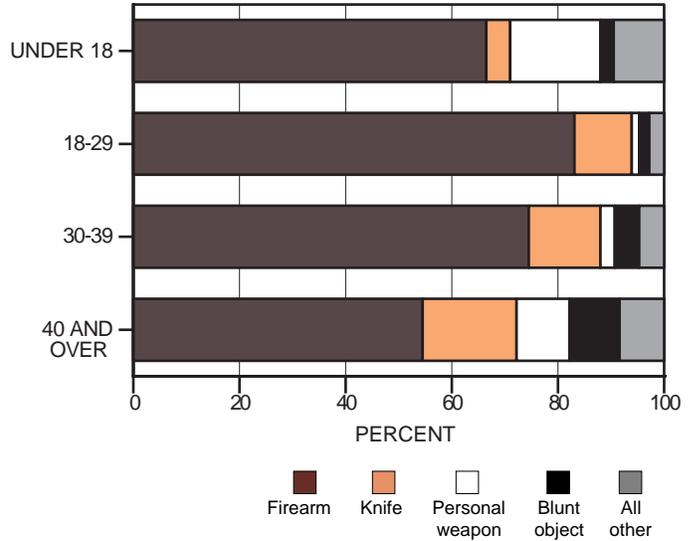


Source: Table 22.

In 1997,

- More victims aged 18-29 were killed with firearms (83.1 percent) than were victims in any other age group shown.
- Proportionately, fewer victims aged 40 and over were killed with firearms (54.5 percent) than were victims in any other age group shown.

Chart 31
HOMICIDE CRIMES, 1997
Age of Victim by Type of Weapon Used



Source: [Table 23](#).

Over 83 percent of homicide victims aged 18-29 were killed with firearms.

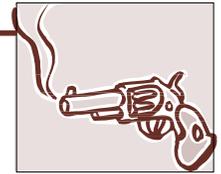
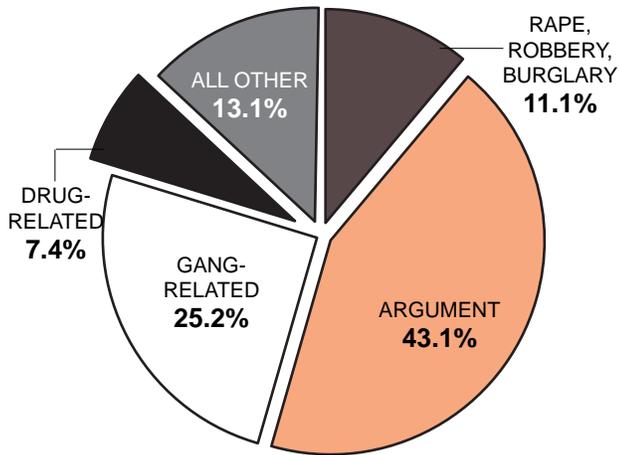
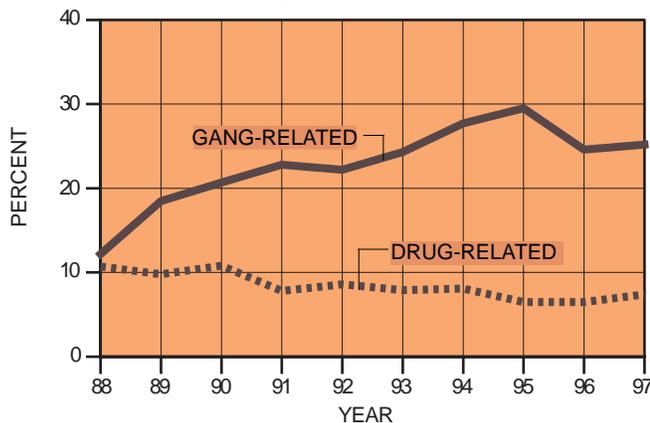


Chart 32
HOMICIDE CRIMES, 1997
By Contributing Circumstance



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

Chart 33
HOMICIDE CRIMES, 1988-1997
By Selected Contributing Circumstances



Source: Table 24.

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

In 1997,

- 11.1 percent occurred as a result of a rape, robbery, or burglary.
- 43.1 percent occurred as a result of an argument.
- 25.2 percent were gang-related.
- 7.4 percent were drug-related.
- 13.1 percent occurred as a result of “all other” contributing circumstances.

Comparing 1988 to 1997:

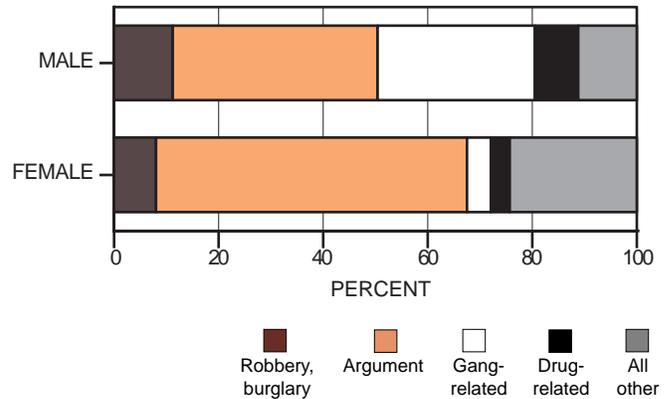
- The proportion of homicides in which the contributing circumstance was gang-related increased from 12.2 percent in 1988 to 25.2 percent in 1997.
- The proportion of homicides in which the contributing circumstance was drug-related decreased from 10.7 percent in 1988 to 7.4 percent in 1997.

Gang-related homicides have increased 76.1 percent in number since 1988.

In 1997,

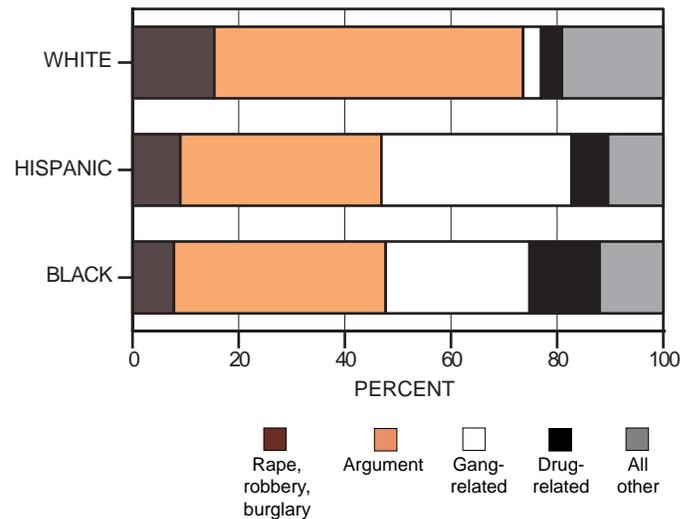
- More males were victims of gang-related homicides (30.1 percent) than were females (4.6 percent).
- Proportionately, more whites than Hispanics or blacks were victims of homicides which occurred as a result of an argument (58.2 vs. 37.9 and 39.9 percent, respectively).
- More Hispanics and blacks were victims of gang-related homicides than were whites (35.8 and 27.1 vs. 3.4 percent, respectively).

Chart 34
HOMICIDE CRIMES, 1997
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 1997, 2.4 percent of homicide crimes involving females were rape-related.

Chart 35
HOMICIDE CRIMES, 1997
Race/Ethnic Group of Victim by Contributing Circumstance



Source: [Table 25](#).

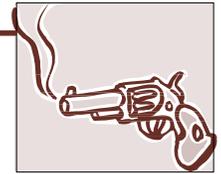
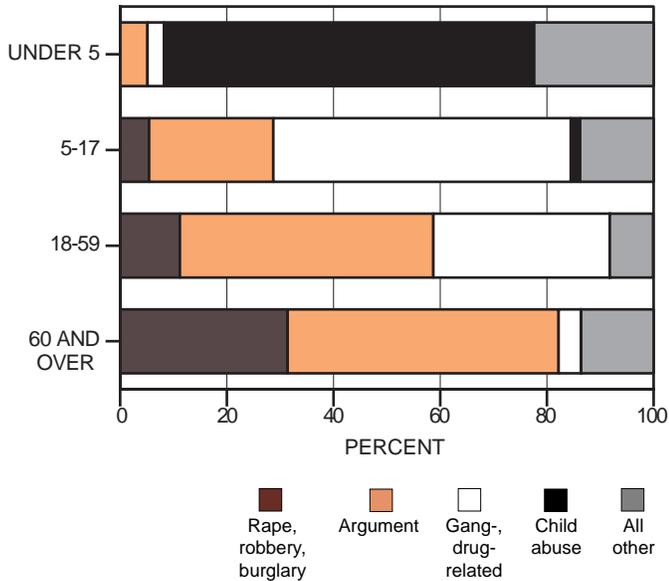


Chart 36
HOMICIDE CRIMES, 1997
Age of Victim by Contributing Circumstance



Source: Table 26.

In 1997,

- Most homicide victims under age 5 were killed as a result of child abuse (69.4 percent).
- Most homicide victims aged 5-17 were killed as a result of gang- or drug-related activities (55.8 percent).
- More homicide victims aged 18-59 and aged 60 and over were killed as a result of an argument (47.5 and 50.8 percent, respectively) than from any other contributing circumstance shown.

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