



# INDIANA PROJECT SAFE NEIGHBORHOODS REPORTS ON FIREARMS AND FIREARM HOMICIDES IN INDIANAPOLIS, 2004-2010

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School of Public and Environmental Affairs  
Indiana University—Purdue University Indianapolis  
334 North Senate Avenue, Suite 300  
Indianapolis, IN 46204-1708



CENTER FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH



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## Author

Samuel Nunn

## Technical Review

Kenna Quinet and Thomas Stucky

## Maps

William Newby

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# INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

In January 2008, the IUPUI Center for Criminal Justice Research (CCJR) contracted with the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute to serve as local research partner for Indiana Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN), U.S. Attorney's Office, Southern District of Indiana. This report provides an overview of selected violent crime and firearm crime metrics drawn generally from the Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department (IMPD) service district. It revises and updates portions of a previous report (CCJR 09-C03) released in 2009. Based on statistical data obtained primarily from the IMPD, this report updates information about firearm recoveries, shots-fired radio runs, and criminal homicides investigated by IMPD. The primary dates covered are from January 1, 2004, through 2010.

The statistical presentation is in two parts. The first section provides information on firearm recoveries in terms of the characteristics of people involved, followed by general descriptions of the recovered firearms. Additional figures show maps depicting the density of gun recoveries and shots fired in 2009 and 2010. The second section presents information on firearm and non-firearm homicides reported by the IMPD during the 2004 through 2010 period. The section includes exhibits on the demographic profiles of the victims and suspects linked to IMPD homicide investigations, information on the circumstances of individual homicides, and maps depicting densities and clusters of firearm and non-firearm homicides.

## SOURCES OF DATA

Data used to compile this report were obtained from sources inside the IMPD, primarily from databases maintained by the IMPD Crime Analysis Unit, the IMPD Information Services staff, and the IMPD Robbery-Homicide Branch (including the Firearms Investigation Unit). A general description of each database is provided below. Exhibits also include explanatory notes that help clarify and describe data presented in tables and figures.

Data describing firearm recoveries and shots fired consist of two separate databases:

1. **Shots fired radio runs.** This is a custom database developed by the IMPD Information Services Office, from a text search query of radio runs dispatched by the Metropolitan Emergency Communications Agency (MECA) that included terms such as guns, bullets, gunshots, firearms, shooting, casing, handguns, and other terms linked directly and indirectly to firearms. The shots fired database pertains primarily to the Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department service area. The time period covered is January 1, 2004, through December 12, 2010. Data were extracted and provided by the IMPD Crime Analysis Unit on January 12, 2011.
2. **Firearm recoveries.** This database is maintained by the Firearms Investigations Unit of the Homicide and Robbery Branch of the IMPD. It consists of three linked tables describing the firearm cases or incidents, persons involved, and the firearms that were part of the incident. The firearm recoveries database pertains primarily to Marion County. The time period covered is January 1, 2004, through December 10, 2010. Data were extracted and provided by the IMPD Crime Analysis Unit on January 12, 2011.

The IMPD **homicide database** was provided by the Crime Analysis Unit of IMPD. The source is an IMPD database called HomiStat. It consists primarily of a victims table and linked suspects table, and covers the time period from January 1, 2004, through December 31, 2010. Data were extracted and provided by the IMPD Crime Analysis Unit on January 12, 2011.





The map displays a grid of streets in an urban area. Major streets include 86th St, 82nd St, 56th St, 38th St, 16th St, 10th St, Washington St, and Brookville Rd running horizontally. Vertical streets include Meridian St, Keystone Ave, Binford Ave, ShadeLand Ave, Post Rd, Rockville Rd, Holt Rd, Kentucky Ave, Raymond St, S Meridian St, Emerson Ave, and Southport Rd. Diagonal streets include Michigan Rd/MLK St, Lafayette Rd, and Pendleton Pk. A large number of small blue dots are scattered across the map, with higher concentrations in the central and eastern portions. The text 'SHOTS FIRED AND FIREARM RECOVERIES' is overlaid in the center in a large, bold, blue font.

# SHOTS FIRED AND FIREARM RECOVERIES

AIRPORT EXPY

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## SHOTS FIRED AND FIREARM RECOVERIES

After growing steadily from 2004 to 2008, *shots fired calls for service* declined during the 2008-2010 period. The monthly rates for persons involved and firearms seized in recovery incidents remained generally flat from 2004, but declined from 2008 to 2010. However, by way of rough comparison, FBI statistics on *National Instant Criminal Background Checks* in the state of Indiana have grown substantially and steeply from 2008 through 2010, while as noted, the numbers of *illegal* firearms recovered by IMPD have gone down. Thus, during a period in which the number of *legal* firearms purchased in Indiana increased at an annual average of 12.4 percent, the approximate number of *illegal* firearms seized within Marion County has dropped from 3,543 in 2008 to 2,688 in 2010. From 2009 to 2010, there was a 24 percent drop in the number of firearm recoveries in the county. A major portion of this decline was linked to a substantial drop in the number of *found or other status* firearms (i.e., those not linked directly to an individual).

During the 2004-2010 period, firearm recovery cases were more likely to involve males than females (90 percent of suspects-possessors are male), although the 2010 proportion of female suspects-possessors (nearly 12 percent) was the largest since 2004. Nearly two-thirds of gun recovery suspects-possessors typically fall between the ages of 16 and 30, with the 21-30 year old category being the largest age cohort involved in firearm recovery incidents in every year. The firearm recovery database reports race-ethnicity in only two categories (White and Black). In this context, typically two-thirds of firearm recovery suspects-possessors are reported to be Black, and during this seven-year period, about 30 percent of all firearm recovery suspects-possessors were Black males between 21 and 30 years old.

Regarding the types of crimes linked to firearm recoveries, the numbers of individuals classified as suspects-possessors in firearm recoveries have remained generally flat in the broad categories of *weapon-related* and *drugs and guns* offenses. From 2008 to 2010, there was a steep decline in the number of individuals involved in firearm recoveries linked to offenses classified as *interpersonal violence*. Major changes occurred from 2009 to 2010 in the number of suspects-possessors linked to weapon offenses (-367, an 80 percent decrease) and *health & safety*

*retention* (+369, a 255 percent increase); it's possible these changes were linked to changes in the way weapon-related firearm recoveries were reported by the police.

The types of weapons seized have changed little during the 2004-2010 period. Semi-automatic handguns typically comprise about 60 percent of all firearm recoveries in any given year. During this period, handgun recoveries peaked in 2008 then declined; other firearms peaked in 2009, then declined. IMPD districts produce different numbers and proportions of firearm seizures. The Northeast district was the source of more than 1 in 4 firearm recoveries; in fact, one-half of all recovered handguns came from the North and Northeast districts during this period. In addition, the composition of firearm recoveries varies slightly by the IMPD district in which they occurred. The Northwest district had the highest proportion (84 percent) of handguns among all firearm recoveries; the Southeast district had the lowest (68 percent). All IMPD districts reflected a decline in firearm recoveries from 2009 to 2010. The largest 2009 to 2010 declines in firearm recoveries occurred in the Southeast (-31 percent), Southwest (-26 percent), and Northeast (-25 percent).

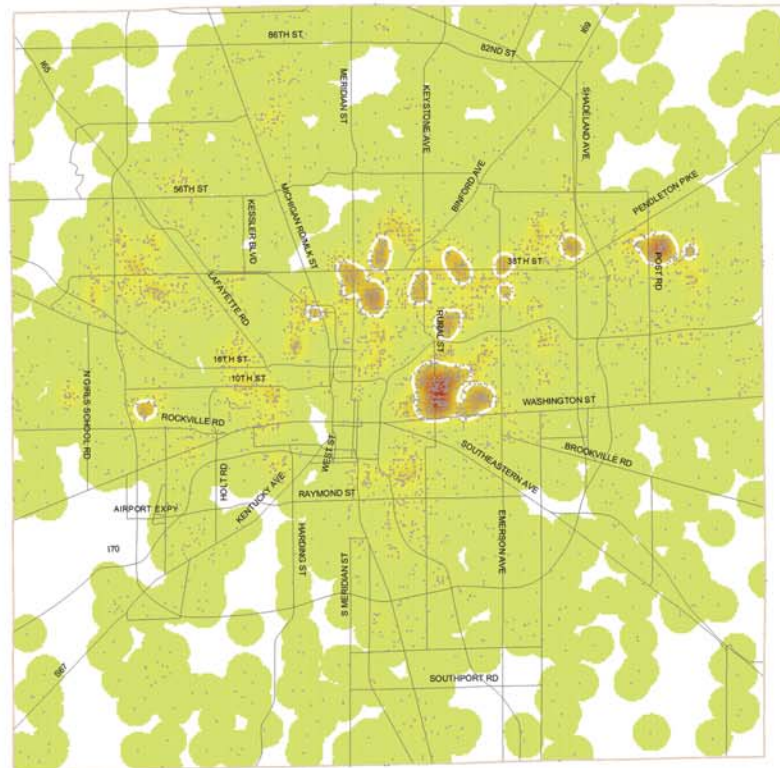
Maps depicting the site of firearm recovery cases and shots fired calls for service continue to show common hotspots within the county. In both 2009 and 2010, the heaviest clusters of shots fired radio runs were mostly north of E. Washington Street (US 40), and concentrated in the northeast quadrant of the county. This is especially evident in the area comprising a one mile band running north of Rural and E. Washington Street, as well as a large variety of less intense, but nonetheless heavy clusters along E. 38th Street from N. Meridian all the way to 3800 N. Post Road. In 2009, the heaviest cluster of firearm recovery incidents was located in the same area around N. Rural and E. Washington Street, and several other clusters running up N. Meridian from about 16th Street to 38th Street. The major firearm recovery hotspots changed slightly in 2010, with a shift of more intense recoveries to the one mile area surrounding N. Meridian and 38th Street, with some of the same clusters remaining around N. Rural and E. Washington.



# MAP FR-1: Densities of shots fired calls for service in Marion County, Indiana, 2009-2010

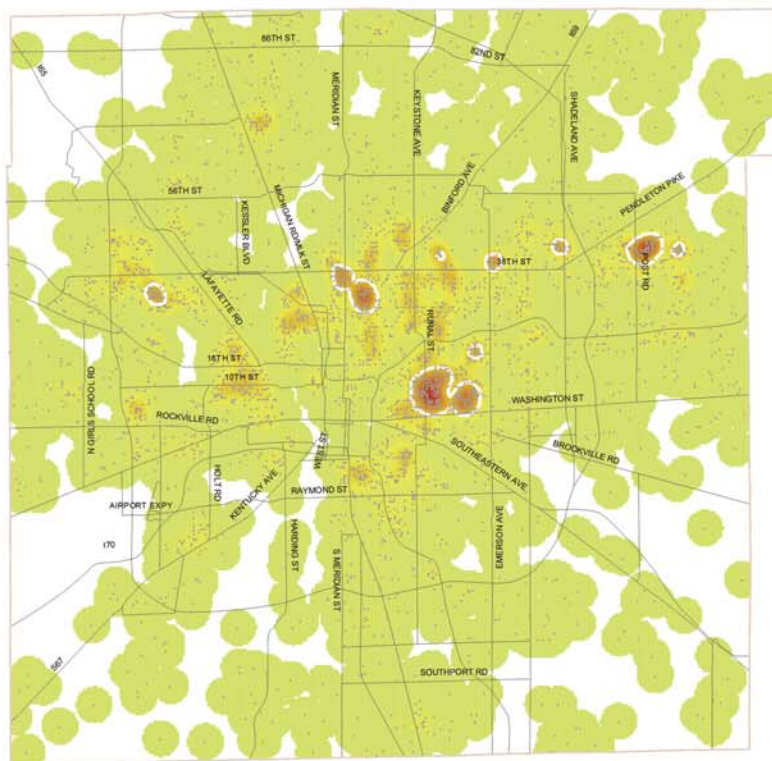
## A. 2009

n = 5,671 mapped / 5,916 total



## B. 2010

n = 4,763 mapped / 4,957 total

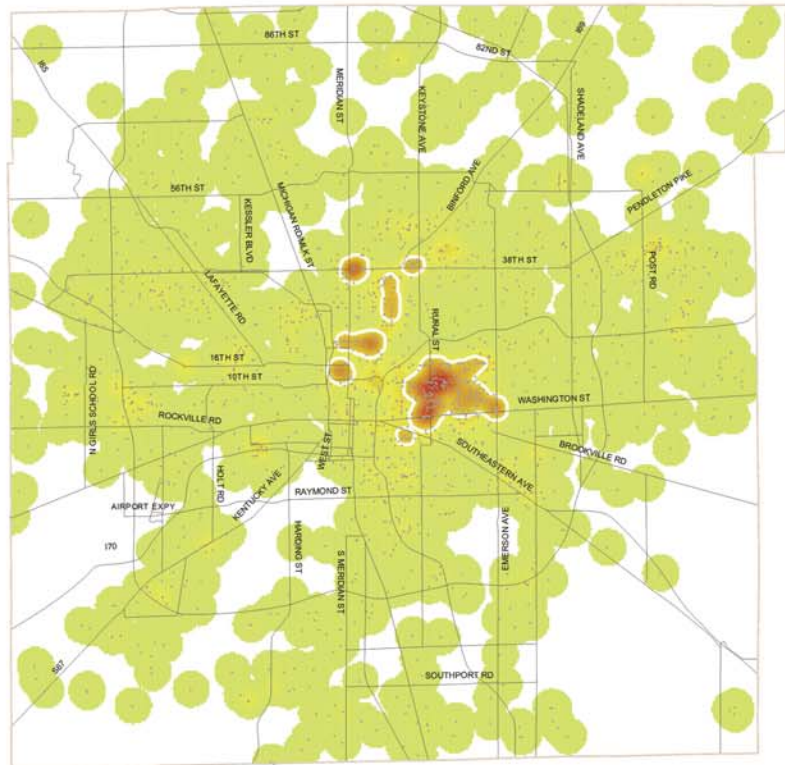


Note: Densities are based on point locations. Only points with valid location information are included.

## MAP FR-2: Densities of gun recovery cases in Marion County, Indiana, 2009-2010

### A. 2009

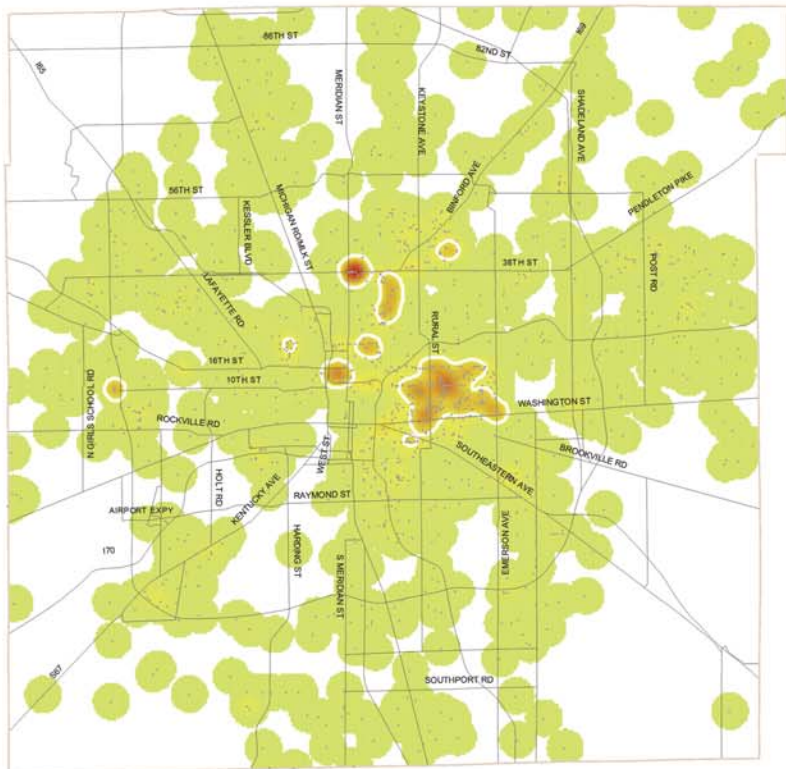
n = 2,326 mapped / 2,428 total



0 2.5 5  
Miles

### B. 2010

n = 1,882 mapped / 1,952 total



Note: Densities are based on point locations. Only points with valid location information are included.

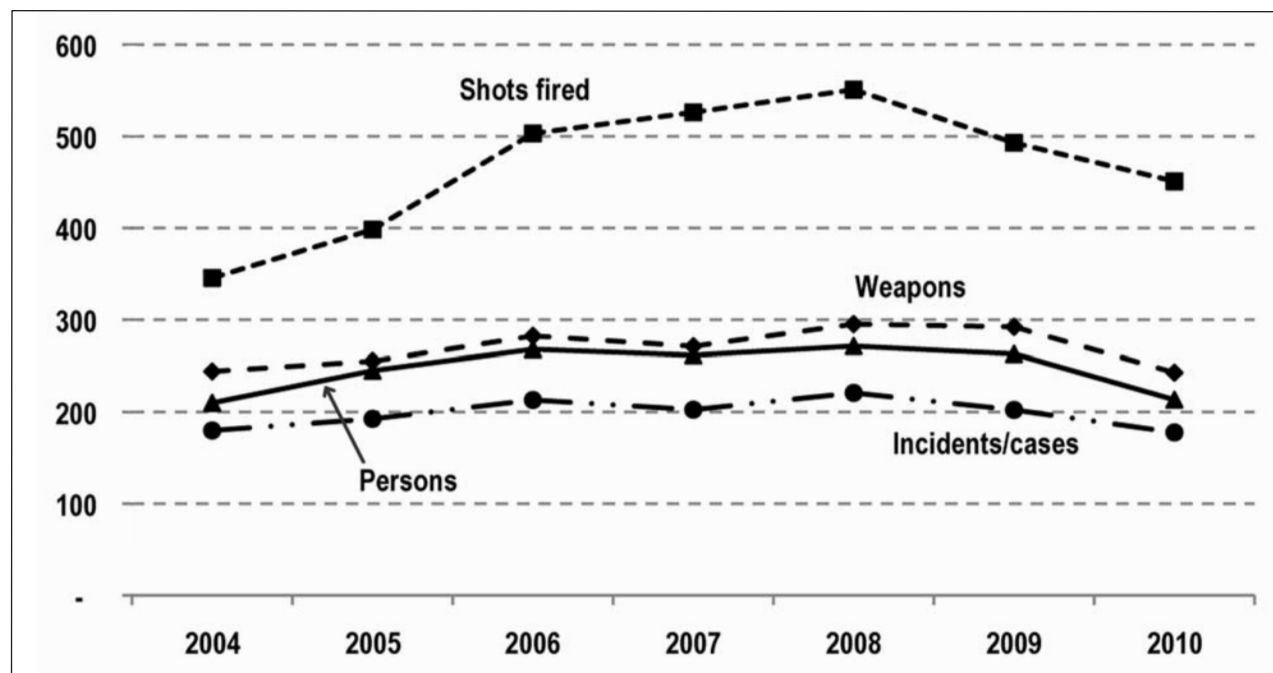
**Table FR-1:** Description of Indianapolis/Marion County firearm recovery and shots fired files, 2004-2010

### Highlights

1. *Shots fired* calls for service have declined during the 2008-2010 period.
2. *Firearm recovery cases, persons, and weapons* have declined 2008-2010.
3. While generally flat since 2004, monthly rates for all four metrics peaked in 2008 and have declined since.
4. Although the number of NICS firearm purchase checks increased steeply 2008-2010, the number of illegal firearms recovered by IMPD declined.

Firearm metrics	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>Shots fired calls</b>	4,148	4,781	6,039	6,315	6,612	5,916	4,957
<b>Firearm recovery</b>							
Incidents/cases	2,159	2,311	2,558	2,431	2,651	2,428	1,952
Persons	2,520	2,940	3,216	3,140	3,257	3,156	2,344
Weapons	2,931	3,062	3,390	3,255	3,543	3,508	2,668
<b>Monthly rates</b>							
Shots fired	346	398	503	526	551	493	451
Incidents/cases	180	193	213	203	221	202	178
Persons	210	245	268	262	271	263	213
Weapons	244	255	283	271	295	292	243
<b>Legal vs. illegal firearms</b>							
Indiana NICS (legal)	176,520	172,249	185,655	186,864	219,900	273,803	345,650
Annual change	--	-2.4%	7.8%	0.7%	17.7%	24.5%	26.2%
Weapons recoveries—IMPD	2,931	3,062	3,390	3,255	3,543	3,508	2,668
Annual change	--	4.5%	10.7%	-4.0%	8.8%	-1.0%	-23.9%

### Monthly rates



### Notes

1. Dates covered: Shots fired, 1/1/2004 - 12/12/2010; Firearm recovery, 1/1/2004 - 12/10/2010
2. Expansion of IMPD boundaries began January 1, 2007.
3. NICS = National Instant Criminal Background System checks (for legal firearm purchases). Source: <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/nics>, accessed March 13, 2011.

**Table FR-2:** Type of involvement of persons in firearm recoveries, 2004-2010

**Highlights**

1. Numbers of persons involved in firearm recovery cases have declined during the 2008-2010 period.
2. After a peak in 2008, monthly rates of suspects-possessors involved have declined.
3. The number of *found or other status* firearms dropped substantially from 2009-2010.

Type of involvement	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	% change, 2009-2010
Possessor or suspect	1,871	2,027	2,242	2,105	2,329	2,148	1,775	14,497	-17.4%
Associate or other involved person	351	592	646	760	639	695	526	4,209	-24.3%
Found or other status	298	321	328	275	289	313	43	1,867	-86.3%
Total	2,520	2,940	3,216	3,140	3,257	3,156	2,344	20,573	-25.7%
Suspects-Possessors per month	156	169	187	175	194	179	162		-9.7%

**Notes**

1. 2010 data is partial year (approximately 11.3 months).
2. *Possessor or suspect* is the person believed to be in possession of a firearm.
3. *Associate* is someone with the possessor who is determined to be a friend, ally, or family member.
4. *Found or other status* includes *found* (no link to *suspect or possessor*) and unknown or not reported.
5. *Other involved person* includes *victim* and *person involved*—may be other persons involved in an incident where there are multiple people but only one weapon and a positive link cannot be made to any one of them, or the weapon is recovered at a house during a warrant but the person is the leasee, property owner, etc. and not involved in the actual possession of the weapon.



**Table FR-3:** Possessor or suspect involved in firearm recoveries, by race, gender, and age, 2004 to 2010

#### Highlights

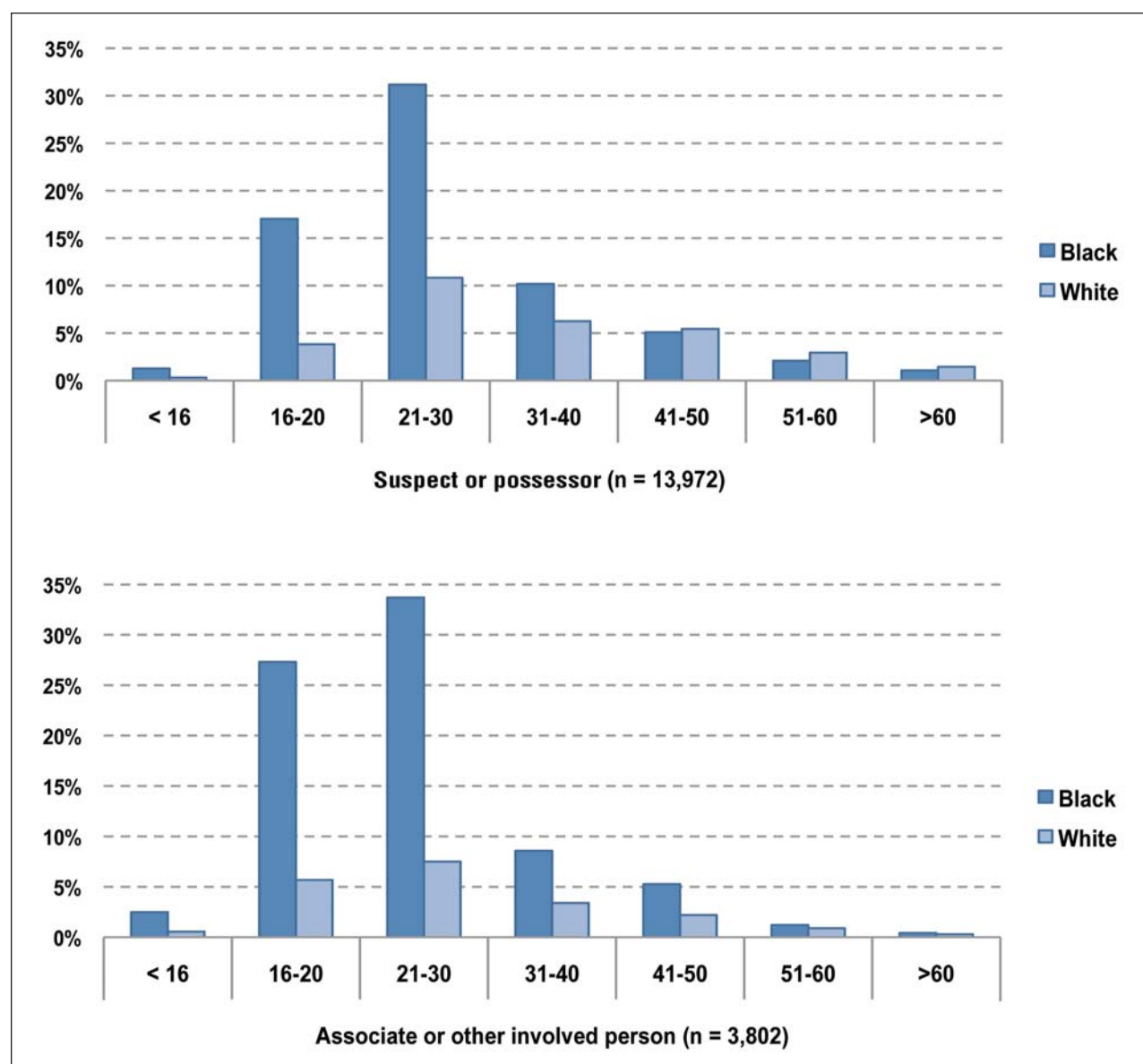
1. Gun recovery cases are far more likely to involve males than females, although the 2010 proportion of *female suspects-possessors* was the largest since 2004.
2. Nearly two-thirds of gun recovery *suspects-possessors* typically fall between the ages of 16 and 30.
3. The 21-30 year old category is the primary age cohort involved in firearm recovery incidents in every year.
4. In terms of race in any given year, typically two-thirds of firearm recovery *suspects-possessors* are Black.

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>1,871</b>	<b>2,027</b>	<b>2,242</b>	<b>2,105</b>	<b>2,329</b>	<b>2,148</b>	<b>1,775</b>	<b>14,497</b>
<b>Gender</b>								
Male	90.3%	91.6%	90.8%	90.9%	91.1%	90.6%	88.1%	90.5%
Female	9.7%	8.4%	9.1%	8.8%	8.6%	9.2%	11.8%	9.3%
Unknown	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
<b>Age</b>								
Under 16	0.9%	0.9%	1.5%	2.0%	2.1%	1.9%	1.6%	1.6%
16-20	18.4%	20.0%	19.7%	20.8%	23.4%	22.1%	20.3%	20.8%
21-30	42.1%	42.1%	44.2%	42.8%	40.3%	42.0%	41.4%	42.1%
31-40	19.1%	16.9%	15.7%	16.3%	14.4%	16.3%	17.7%	16.5%
41-50	11.9%	11.9%	11.2%	9.1%	10.4%	8.8%	9.6%	10.4%
51-60	4.5%	4.7%	4.2%	5.1%	5.5%	5.1%	5.8%	5.0%
61 and older	1.9%	2.6%	2.5%	2.7%	2.1%	2.7%	3.0%	2.5%
Unknown	1.2%	0.8%	1.2%	1.3%	1.8%	1.1%	0.5%	1.1%
<b>Race</b>								
Black	63.4%	65.2%	69.3%	67.3%	68.3%	66.1%	66.0%	66.6%
White	35.1%	32.1%	27.4%	29.0%	27.7%	31.9%	33.7%	30.8%
Unknown	1.5%	2.8%	3.3%	3.7%	4.1%	2.0%	0.2%	2.6%

**Figure FR-1: Persons involved in gun recoveries by age and race, 2004 to 2010**

### Highlights

1. Blacks 16-20 years old (17 percent) and 21-30 years old (31.2 percent) comprise about one-half of firearm recovery *suspects-possessors*.
2. Blacks in the same age categories comprised about 60 percent of *other involved persons/associates* linked to firearm recoveries.
3. Whites classified as *suspect-possessor* tended to be slightly older. For Black *suspect-possessors*, more than 70 percent are 30 years and under; for White *suspect-possessors*, only 34 percent are 30 years and under (percentages not shown in figure).



### Notes

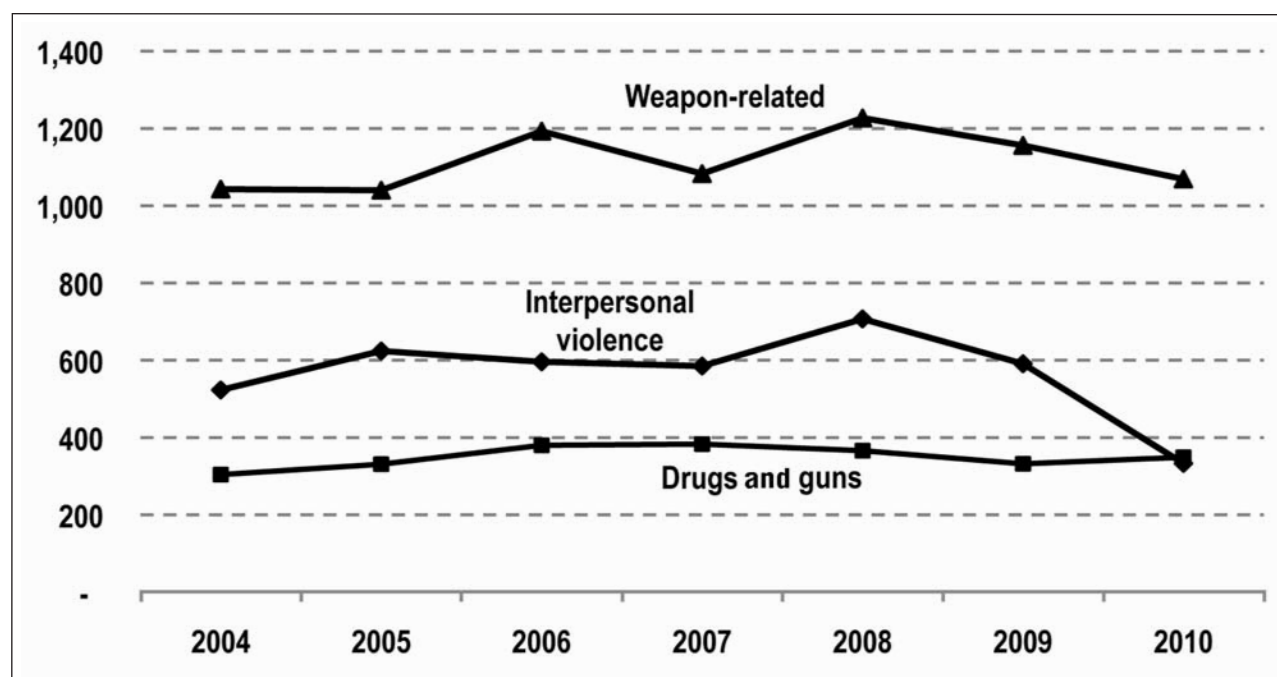
1. Includes persons where race, age, and involvement are known.
2. Percentages sum to 100% in each bar graph, so represent percent of total.

**Table FR-4:** Firearm recovery possessors and suspects by type of offense reported, 2004 to 2010

### Highlights

1. The numbers of individuals classified as *suspect-possessors* in firearm recoveries have remained generally flat in the broad categories of *weapon-related* and *drugs and guns* offenses.
2. There has been a steep decline 2008-2010 in individuals involved in firearm recoveries linked to offenses classified as *interpersonal violence*.
3. From 2008 to 2010, there was a marked drop in all offenses classed as *interpersonal violence*, except homicide-related.
4. Considering *weapon-related categories*, major changes occurred from 2009 to 2010 in *weapon offenses* (-367) and *health & safety retention* (+369).

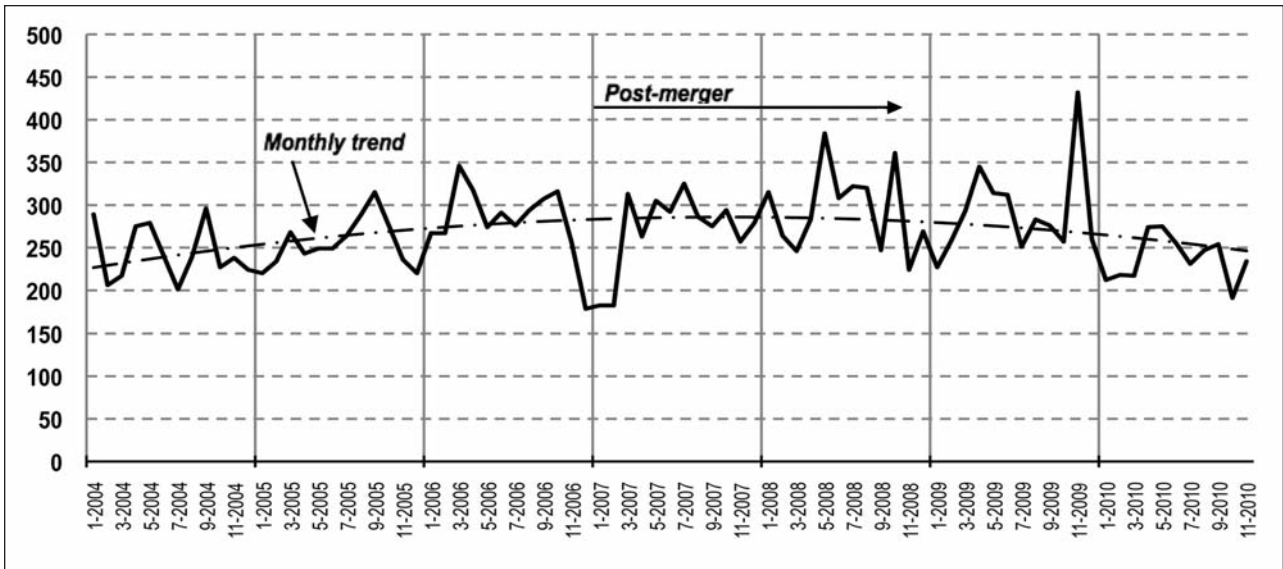
Offense reported	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Change 2009-2010	
								Count	%
<b>Weapon-related</b>	<b>1,043</b>	<b>1,040</b>	<b>1,193</b>	<b>1,083</b>	<b>1,227</b>	<b>1,156</b>	<b>1,069</b>	<b>-87</b>	<b>-7.5%</b>
Weapon offenses	484	536	699	622	740	460	93	-367	-79.8%
Weapon possession	546	485	476	282	260	396	367	-29	-7.3%
Health & safety retention	--	--	--	63	101	104	473	369	354.8%
Felon, parolee, probationer	--	--	--	96	106	136	90	-46	-33.8%
Stolen, recovered, found	13	19	18	20	20	60	46	-14	-23.3%
<b>Interpersonal violence</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>-258</b>	<b>-43.7%</b>
Domestic	406	486	430	253	272	258	115	-143	-55.4%
Aggravated or other assault	3	8	2	180	220	138	77	-61	-44.2%
Robbery-related	31	39	61	63	85	62	44	-18	-29.0%
Suicide-related	58	50	50	43	70	55	46	-9	-16.4%
Homicide-related	18	30	36	22	32	15	27	12	80.0%
Other felony/threat-related	7	11	17	24	28	63	24	-39	-61.9%
<b>Drugs and guns</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>5.1%</b>
<b>No offense indicated</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>-45</b>	<b>-65.2%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,871</b>	<b>2,027</b>	<b>2,242</b>	<b>2,105</b>	<b>2,329</b>	<b>2,148</b>	<b>1,775</b>	<b>-373</b>	<b>-17.4%</b>



**Figure FR-2:** Monthly firearm recoveries and general trend, 2004 to 2010

**Highlights**

1. The trend in monthly firearm recoveries peaked toward the end of 2007, and has been declining slightly since.
2. The lowest reported quantity of firearm recoveries coincided with the merger of the IPD and Marion County Sheriff's department.
3. The highest volume of recoveries was reported for in November 2009 (linked to the November 2, 2009 recovery of 98 firearms at a single address in far southwestern Marion County).



**Notes**

1. Graph excludes December 2010 outlier (60 recoveries).
2. Dotted line represents monthly trend over 83 months.

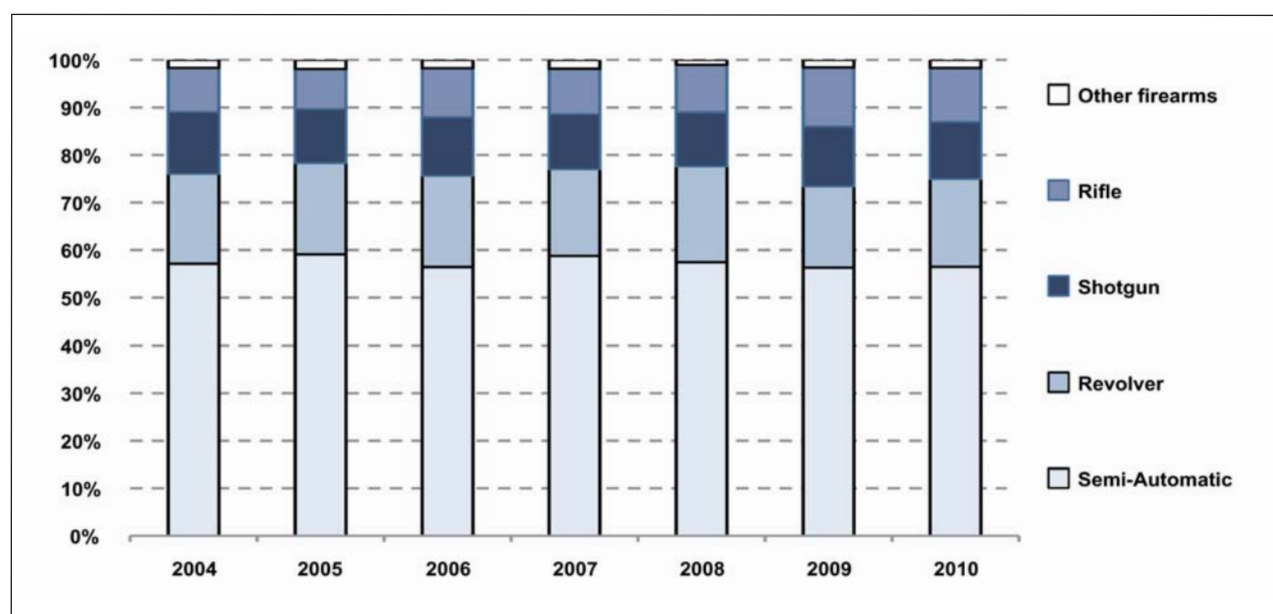


**Table FR-5:** Type and number of firearms recovered, 2004 to 2010

**Highlights**

1. The composition of firearm types recovered from 2004 to 2010 has changed little.
2. Semi-automatic handguns typically comprise about 60 percent of all firearm recoveries in any given year.
3. Handgun recoveries peaked in 2008 then declined; other firearms peaked in 2009, then declined.

Type of firearm	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Semi-automatic handgun	1,674	1,809	1,913	1,912	2,035	1,975	1,507
Revolver	556	590	653	596	716	602	494
Shotgun	378	345	414	374	401	437	317
Rifle	274	260	351	313	355	439	305
Other firearm	49	58	59	60	36	55	45
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,931</b>	<b>3,062</b>	<b>3,390</b>	<b>3,255</b>	<b>3,543</b>	<b>3,508</b>	<b>2,668</b>

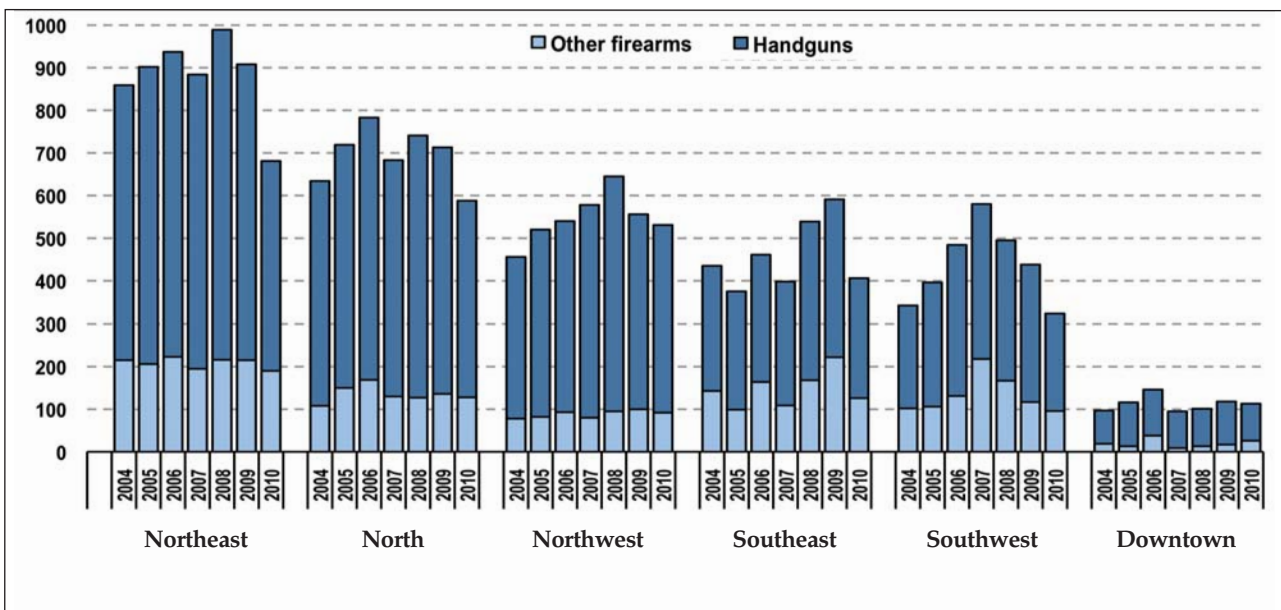


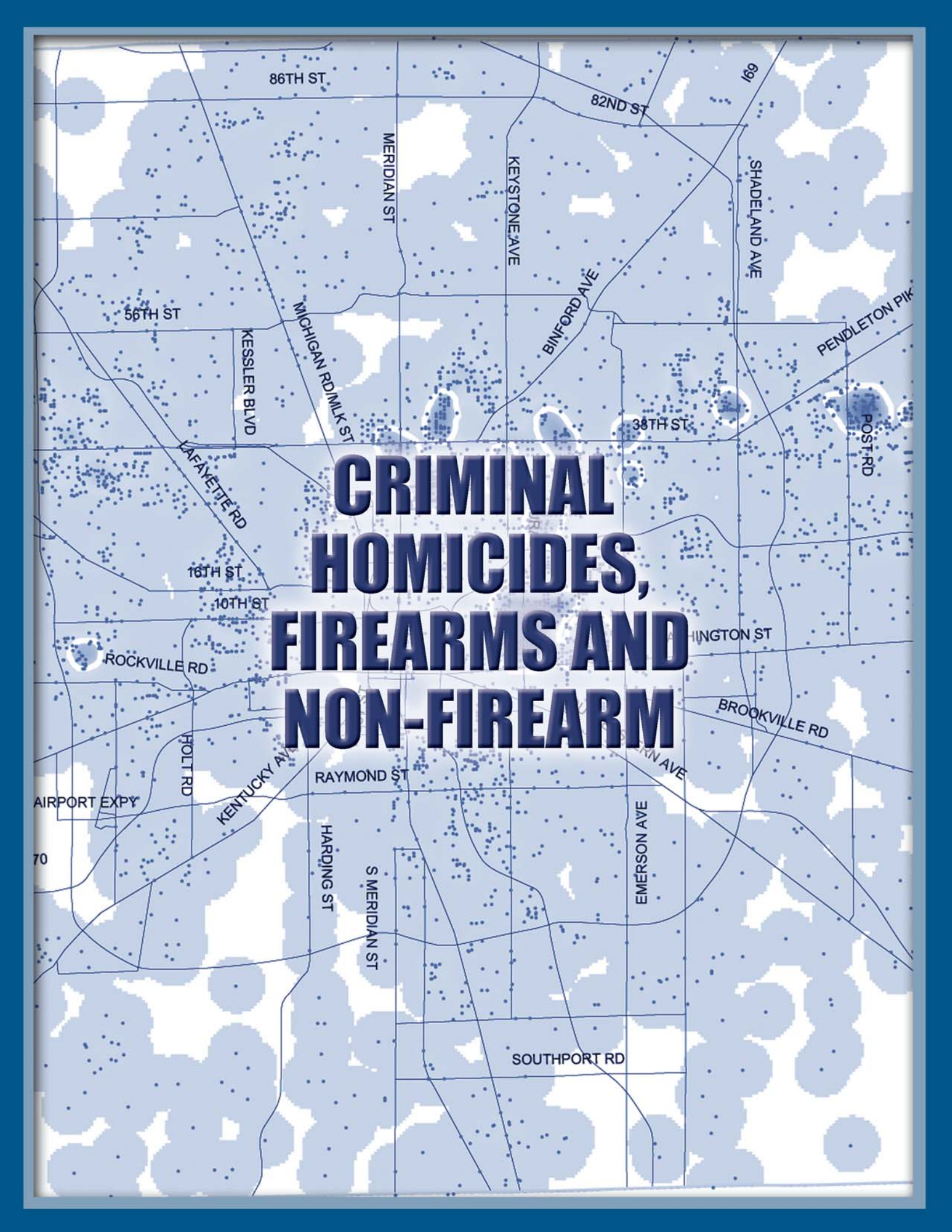
**Table FR-6:** Firearm recoveries by IMPD district and type of firearm, 2004-2010

**Highlights**

1. The Northeast district is the source of more than 1 in 4 firearm recoveries during the seven-year period.
2. One-half of all recovered handguns came from the North and Northeast districts during this period.
3. The Northwest district had the highest proportion (84 percent) of *handguns* among all firearm recoveries; the Southeast district had the lowest (68 percent).
4. All IMPD districts reflect a decline in firearm recoveries from 2009 to 2010.
5. The largest 2009 to 2010 declines in firearm recoveries occurred in the Southeast (-31 percent), Southwest (-26 percent), and Northeast (-25 percent) (not shown in table).

District	Other firearms		Handguns		Total	% of District total = handguns
	Count	Pct of total other firearms	Count	Pct of total handguns		
Northeast	1,460	27.4%	4,700	27.6%	6,160	76.3%
North	948	17.8%	3,913	23.0%	4,861	80.5%
Northwest	620	11.6%	3,206	18.8%	3,826	83.8%
Southeast	1,031	19.4%	2,174	12.8%	3,205	67.8%
Southwest	937	17.6%	2,121	12.5%	3,058	69.4%
Downtown	135	2.5%	651	3.8%	786	82.8%
Other	194	3.6%	267	1.6%	461	57.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,325</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>17,032</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>22,357</b>	<b>76.2%</b>



A map of St. Louis, Missouri, showing the distribution of criminal incidents. The map is overlaid with a grid of streets. Numerous small blue dots are scattered across the map, representing individual incidents. The density of dots is higher in certain areas, particularly in the central and eastern parts of the city. The text "CRIMINAL HOMICIDES, FIREARMS AND NON-FIREARM" is superimposed in large, bold, dark blue letters across the center of the map.

# CRIMINAL HOMICIDES, FIREARMS AND NON-FIREARM

RAYMOND ST

HARDING ST

S MERIDIAN ST

SOUTHPORT RD

EMERSON AVE

BROOKVILLE RD

WASHINGTON ST

ROCKVILLE RD

HOLT RD

AIRPORT EXPY

70

KENTUCKY AVE

16TH ST

10TH ST

LAFAYETTE RD

KESSLER BLVD

56TH ST

MICHIGAN RD MLK ST

MERIDIAN ST

KEYSTONE AVE

BINFORD AVE

82ND ST

86TH ST

691

SHADELAND AVE

PENDLETON PIKE

POST RD



## CRIMINAL HOMICIDES, FIREARM AND NON-FIREARM

Based on HomiStat data extracted in mid-January 2011, there were a total of 693 criminal homicides investigated by IMPD from January 2004 through December 2010. This excludes an additional 48 homicides classified as accidental, self-defense, or police action shootings during the period. The seven-year criminal homicide total includes 549 by firearm and 144 by other methods. From 2004 to 2010, the share of criminal homicides attributed to *firearms* ranged from a low of 67 percent to nearly 87 percent, and for all years averaged about 80 percent. The number of criminal homicides generally—both by firearm and other weapons—declined from peaks in 2007 and 2008. From 2009 to 2010, firearm homicides declined 2.5 percent (from 80 to 78) while non-firearm homicides increased from 19 to 20 percent.

Maps examining the densities of homicides from 2004 to 2010 identify several heavy clusters that were the site of disproportionate numbers of firearm murders. As noted earlier for firearm recovery clusters, the area approximately 2.5 miles in diameter situated north of Rural and E. Washington reflects one of the most concentrated areas of firearm homicides in the county. Three other slightly smaller but equally intense concentrations of firearm homicides are located in approximately one-mile diameter clusters around the following locales: directly southwest of Rural and E. 38th Street, just south of E. 38th Street and Meridian, and centered on Martin Luther King Street and W. 30th Street. Several less intense clusters of firearm homicides are located around Lafayette Road and W. 16th Street and to the northwest around W. 38th Street and High School Road. Non-firearm homicides are clustered around the Rural and E. Washington area.

While mostly similar in the days and times of occurrence, firearm and non-firearm homicides exhibit slight differences. During 2004 to 2010, firearm homicides were more likely to occur during evening hours (about two-thirds occurred between 7p and 6a) than non-firearm homicides (about half occurred from 7p to 6a). A slightly higher proportion of firearm homicides occur during weekend days, while the largest single day's proportion of non-firearm homicides (20 percent) occurred on Wednesdays.

Firearm homicides involve a disproportionately high percentage (on average, 88 percent) of male victims; in contrast, about 61 percent of non-firearm homicide victims are male. In particular, males 21-30 years of age have been the primary victims of firearm homicides, although in 2010 this cohort reflected its smallest share of firearm homicides (26.9 percent) in the 2004-2010 period. In 2010, there was a substantial increase in older male firearm victims 41-50 years of age, and younger male victims, 16-20 years of age. Males are five times more likely than females to be victims in firearm homicides.

For the criminal homicides reported during the 2004-2010 period, the odds (or likelihood) that the method used was a firearm

varied by race/ethnicity. Black homicide victims were 3.8 times more likely to be killed by firearms than White victims. Hispanic victims were 1.8 times more likely than Whites to be killed by firearms. The odds of being murdered by firearms were similar for Whites and Hispanics until 2009 and 2010, when the odds of death by firearm for Hispanic victims became closer to that of Black victims. White victims of firearm homicides tended to be slightly older than Hispanic or Black victims. To illustrate, victims of firearm homicides under 20 years of age were 18 percent of all Black homicide victims, 19 percent of all Hispanic homicide victims, but only 9 percent of all White homicide victims. In contrast, victims 41 years and older comprise more than 40 percent of White victims, but only 10 percent of Hispanic and 4 percent of Black victims.

The reported circumstances of criminal homicides differed among victims by gender, age, and race/ethnicity. Circumstances of homicides also differed in terms of whether a firearm was involved. When firearms were involved, the primary circumstance was classified as drug-related; homicides by other methods were more likely a result of domestic circumstances. Circumstances for male victims tended to be drug-related or argument/fight, while circumstances for female homicide victims of firearms tended to be domestic or retaliation/revenge. For Black and White victims of firearm homicides, the most frequent circumstance was drug-related (about 1 in 4 victims); for Hispanic victims, the most frequent motive was robbery-related. For the age group most victimized by firearm homicides—those 21-30 years old—more than half of murders were drug-related (30.4 percent) or argument/fight (22.8 percent).

Previous charges and arrests were a common attribute of criminal homicide victims: about 72 percent had one or more previous arrests, and about 62 percent had previous crime against persons, weapons, or drug charges. In addition, the presence of previous offending history increased the likelihood that firearms were involved. For example, in comparison to a homicide victim without such charges, a victim with a previous weapon charge was 3.6 times more likely to die by gunshot.

Considering all 693 criminal homicides reported for this period and the 713 suspects linked to those murders, more than half of the suspects were acquaintance/friends and another 14 percent were classified as being in a domestic/intimate relationship with the victims. These overall percentages varied only slightly when focused on firearm homicides. Of the 481 males who were killed by an offender with a firearm, the suspected offenders (487) were most commonly acquaintances (52.8 percent), followed by unknown relationships (27.9 percent). Of the 68 females who were killed by an offender with a firearm, the suspected offenders (90) were most commonly acquaintance/friends with the victim (42.2 percent), followed by a domestic/intimate relationship (26.7 percent), or strangers (25.6 percent). In addition, use of a firearm in homicides reduced the likeli-



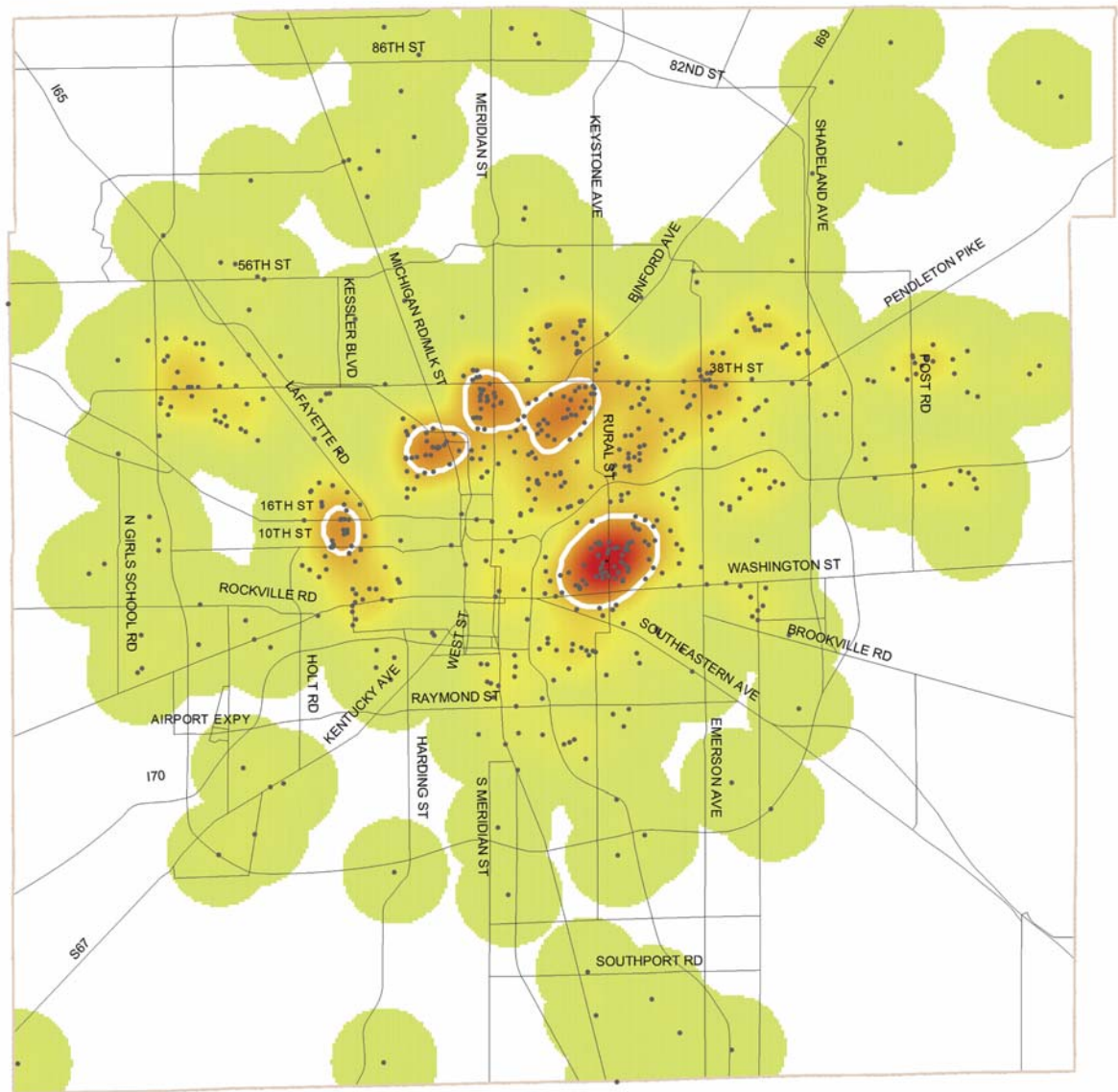
hood of having identified suspects: it was 40 percent less likely to have one or more suspects linked to a victim when a firearm was used in the murder.

If focusing on aspects of the suspects linked to these homicides, drug-related and argument/fight circumstances dominated the 2004 to 2010 set of criminal homicides, although this differed somewhat for firearm versus non-firearm incidents. For example, circumstances considered to be drug-related become much less prevalent in non-firearm homicides, and circumstances classified as domestic became more predominant. However, when considering the suspects linked to *non-firearm homicides*, there were slight differences in which circumstances were proportionally more frequent for different race and ethnic groups. Gang-related circumstances were proportionally more common for Hispanic suspects, and were in fact rare for Black suspects and non-existent for White suspects. Further, considering only

firearm homicides, drug-related circumstances were minimal for Hispanic suspects, in contrast to more than one in four White and Black suspects. In addition, revenge and argument/fight circumstances were linked to 63 percent of Hispanic suspects, but comprised only 27 percent of White and 36 percent of Black suspects in firearm homicides.

Finally, for homicide suspects, having previous charges of any type nearly always increased the likelihood of firearm use in criminal homicides. Having a previous weapon charge made suspects most likely to have used a firearm. Regarding the rates at which criminal homicides were classified as solved by the IMPD, when firearms were not used in the homicide, solved rates were always higher from 2004 to 2010. Overall, about 7 out of 10 criminal homicides were classified as solved during this period.

## MAP H-1: Densities of homicides in Marion County, Indiana 2004-2010



0 1.5 3  
Miles

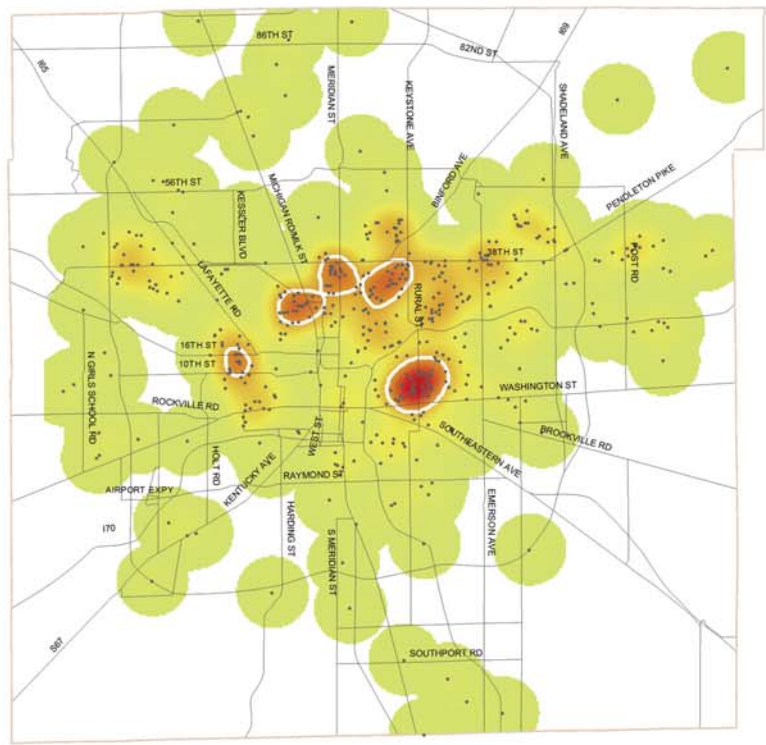
n = 689 mapped / 693 total

Note: Densities are based on point locations. Only points with valid location information are included.

**MAP H-2:** Densities of gun and non-gun homicides in Marion County, Indiana, 2004-2010

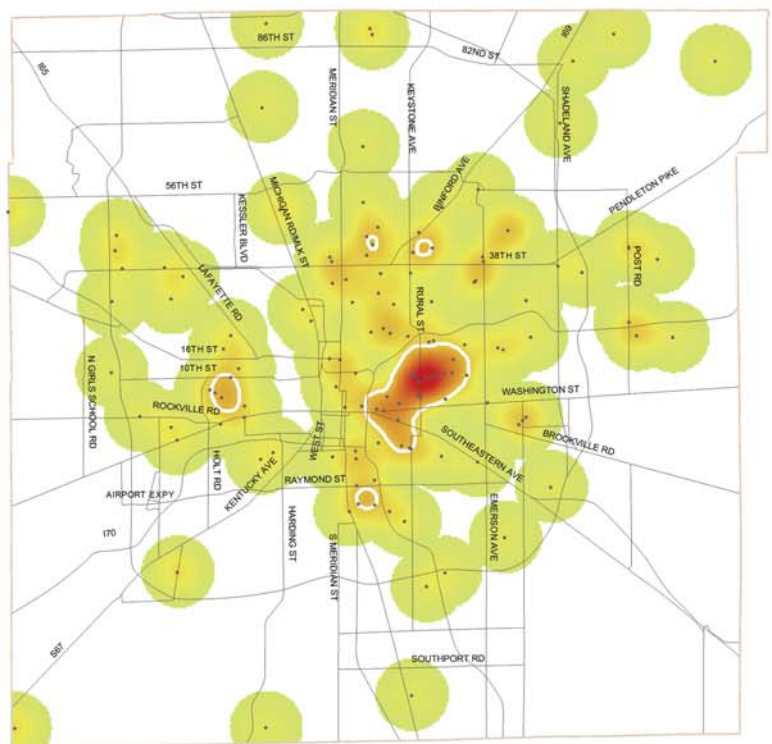
### A. Gun

**n = 546 mapped / 549 total**



### B. Non-Gun

**n = 143 mapped / 144 total**



Note: Densities are based on point locations. Only points with valid location information are included.

**Table H-1:** Criminal homicide victims investigated by IMPD, by cause of death, 2004-2010

**Highlights**

1. From 2004 to 2010, the share of criminal homicides attributed to *gunshot* has ranged from a low of 67 percent to nearly 87 percent, and for all years averages about 80 percent.
2. The number of criminal homicides generally—both by firearm and other weapons—has declined from peaks in 2007 and 2008.

Homicide victims	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total	% total
<b>Gunshot</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>79.2%</b>
<b>Other causes</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>20.8%</b>
Stabbing	9	4	6	15	10	10	7	61	8.8%
Bludgeon/blunt force	6	6	4	11	10	7	7	51	7.4%
Asphyxia/strangle	3	2	1	6	2	--	3	17	2.5%
Other method	1	--	1	6	2	2	3	15	2.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>100%</b>
Percent gunshot	78.4%	85.7%	87.5%	67.2%	78.6%	80.8%	79.6%		
<b>Annual change (%)</b>									
Total	--	-4.5%	14.3%	20.8%	-3.4%	-11.6%	-1.0%		
Gunshot	--	4.3%	16.7%	-7.1%	12.8%	-9.1%	-2.5%		
Other causes	--	-36.8%	0.0%	216.7%	-36.8%	-20.8%	5.3%		

**Note**

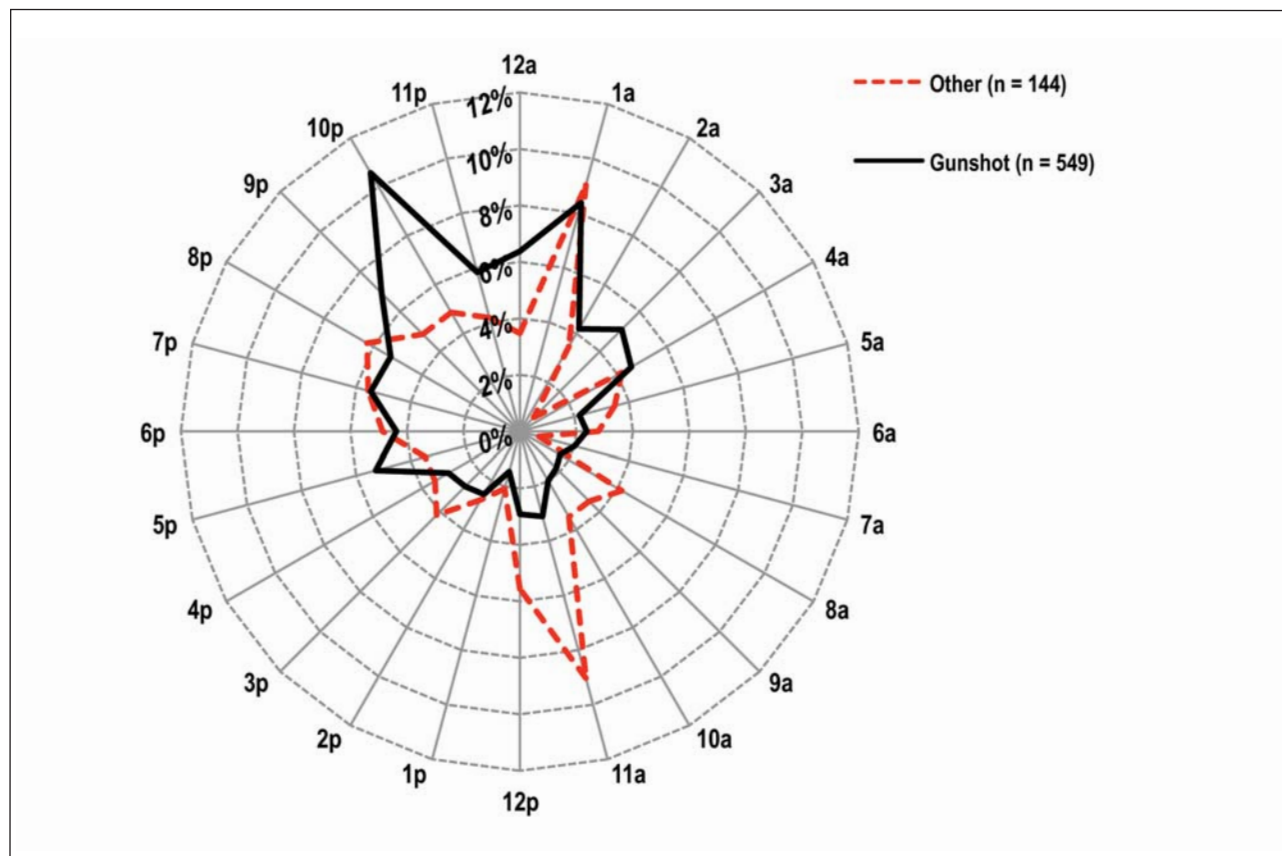
1. Excludes deaths classified as *accidental*, *self-defense*, or *police action shootings*.



**Figure H-1:** Percentage of total criminal homicides occurring by hour of day, by firearm use, 2004-2010

#### Highlights

1. For all criminal homicides 2004-2010, different "peak times" existed for gunshot (about 10 percent of firearm homicides were discovered around 10p) versus other methods (about 9 percent of non-firearm homicides were reported around 11a).
2. Both methods' next highest peak share of total homicides occurred at around 1a during the 2004-2010 period.
3. While the proportion of homicides at different hours did not differ substantially between the methods, firearm homicides were more likely to occur during evening and early morning (about two-thirds occurred from between 7p and 6a) than non-firearm homicides (about half occurred from 7p to 6a).



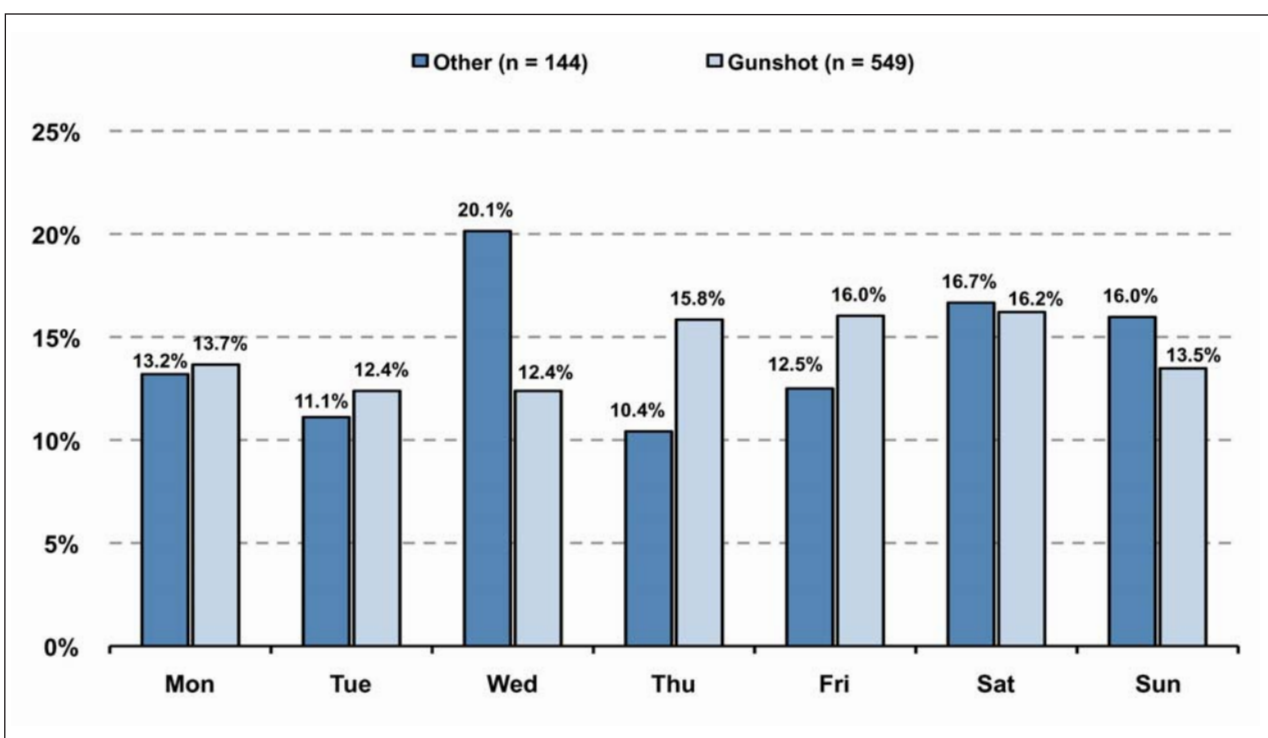
#### Note

1. Hour of day is defined here as the most probable hour of reporting or discovery of the homicide.

**Figure H-2:** Percentage of total criminal homicides occurring by day of week, by firearm use, 2004-2010

### Highlights

1. Comparing firearm homicides to other methods, the respective proportion of total homicides were roughly similar for Mondays, Tuesdays, and the weekend.
2. About 20 percent of *other method* criminal homicides occurred on Wednesdays, compared to only 12 percent of firearm homicides.
3. More than 36 percent of all homicides occurred between 6p Friday and midnight Sunday (not shown in figure).



### Note

1. *Day of week* is recorded as the day of death or discovery of the homicide victim.

## Table H-2: Criminal homicide victims by gender and age, 2004-2010

### Highlights

1. Males were considerably more likely than females to be homicide victims in firearm deaths.
2. Males 21-30 years of age were typically been the primary victims of firearm homicides, although in 2010 this age cohort reflected its smallest share of firearm homicides (26.9 percent) reported in the 2004-2010 period.
3. In 2010, there was a substantial increase in older male firearm victims 41-50 years of age, and younger male victims, 16-20 years of age.

### A. Firearm homicides

Gender/age	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>Male</b>	<b>89.9%</b>	<b>95.8%</b>	<b>85.7%</b>	<b>87.2%</b>	<b>77.3%</b>	<b>91.3%</b>	<b>88.5%</b>
< 16	--	2.8%	4.8%	1.3%	1.1%	2.5%	2.6%
16-20	5.8%	19.4%	14.3%	7.7%	14.8%	10.0%	16.7%
21-30	42.0%	40.3%	31.0%	39.7%	37.5%	45.0%	26.9%
31-40	24.6%	16.7%	17.9%	23.1%	11.4%	17.5%	16.7%
41-50	11.6%	13.9%	9.5%	10.3%	5.7%	11.3%	19.2%
51-60	4.3%	1.4%	4.8%	2.6%	3.4%	2.5%	3.8%
> 60	1.4%	1.4%	3.6%	1.3%	3.4%	2.5%	2.6%
Unk	--	--	--	1.3%	--	--	--
<b>Female</b>	<b>10.1%</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>14.3%</b>	<b>12.8%</b>	<b>22.7%</b>	<b>8.8%</b>	<b>11.5%</b>
< 16	--	--	--	--	4.5%	--	1.3%
16-20	--	--	--	1.3%	--	1.3%	1.3%
21-30	2.9%	2.8%	4.8%	5.1%	13.6%	6.3%	3.8%
31-40	2.9%	--	2.4%	2.6%	1.1%	--	3.8%
41-50	2.9%	1.4%	4.8%	1.3%	2.3%	--	--
51-60	--	--	2.4%	1.3%	--	--	--
> 60	1.4%	--	--	1.3%	--	1.3%	1.3%
Unk	--	--	--	--	1.1%	--	--
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>N</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>78</b>

### B. Non-firearm homicides

Gender/age	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>Male</b>	<b>73.7%</b>	<b>50.0%</b>	<b>75.0%</b>	<b>52.6%</b>	<b>70.8%</b>	<b>42.1%</b>	<b>60.0%</b>
< 16	5.3%	8.3%	8.3%	5.3%	--	--	15.0%
16-20	5.3%	--	8.3%	7.9%	12.5%	--	--
21-30	15.8%	--	16.7%	5.3%	8.3%	10.5%	5.0%
31-40	--	8.3%	--	5.3%	12.5%	5.3%	5.0%
41-50	21.1%	8.3%	8.3%	15.8%	16.7%	15.8%	15.0%
51-60	10.5%	16.7%	25.0%	13.2%	4.2%	--	15.0%
> 60	10.5%	8.3%	8.3%	--	16.7%	10.5%	5.0%
Unk	5.3%	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Female</b>	<b>26.3%</b>	<b>50.0%</b>	<b>25.0%</b>	<b>47.4%</b>	<b>29.2%</b>	<b>57.9%</b>	<b>40.0%</b>
< 16	5.3%	8.3%	--	5.3%	4.2%	5.3%	15.0%
16-20	--	--	--	2.6%	--	--	5.0%
21-30	5.3%	8.3%	8.3%	--	8.3%	15.8%	5.0%
31-40	5.3%	16.7%	16.7%	10.5%	4.2%	5.3%	5.0%
41-50	10.5%	8.3%	--	13.2%	4.2%	5.3%	5.0%
51-60	--	--	--	10.5%	--	10.5%	--
> 60	--	8.3%	--	5.3%	8.3%	15.8%	5.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>N</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>

### Notes

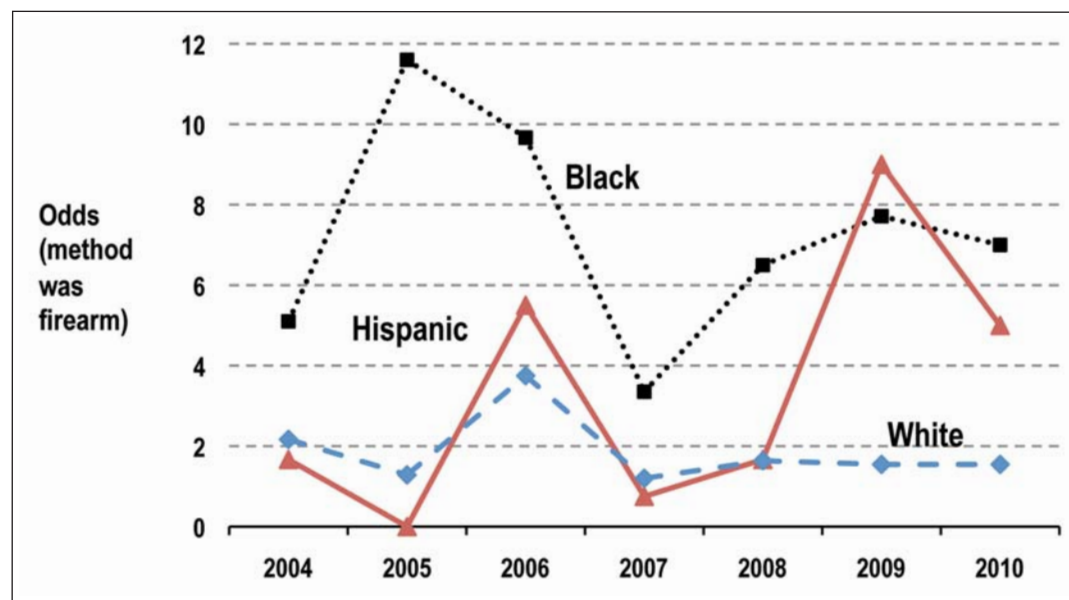
1. Excludes deaths classified as *accidental*, *self-defense*, or *police action shootings*.
2. N = 693 criminal homicides, all years.

**Figure H-3:** Odds of firearm as criminal homicide method by race or ethnicity and gender, 2004-2010

#### Highlights

1. If murdered, the odds that the method used was a *firearm* varied by *race/ethnicity* and *gender*.
2. *Black* homicide victims were 3.8 times more likely to be killed by *firearms* than *White* victims.
3. The odds of being murdered by *firearms* were similar for *Whites* and *Hispanics* until 2009 and 2010, when the odds of death by firearm for *Hispanic* victims became closer to that of *Black* victims.
4. *Hispanic* victims were 1.8 times more likely than *Whites* to be killed by firearms during the 2004-2010 period.
5. Overall, *male* victims were 4.8 times more likely than *females* to be killed by firearms.

	Homicide method		Firearm odds	Odds ratio
	Other	Firearm		
Race or ethnicity of victim				
White	65	107	1.65	ref
Black	63	399	6.33	3.85
Hispanic	14	42	3.00	1.82
Unknown	2	1	0.50	0.30
Gender				
Female	58	68	1.17	ref
Male	86	481	5.59	4.77
Total	144	549	3.81	



#### Notes

1. "Odds" can be considered the probability that one thing rather than another will happen.
2.  $\text{Firearm odds} = \text{Firearm}/\text{Other}$ . If greater than 1, *firearm* is more likely; if less than one, *other* method is more likely.
3. *Odds ratio* (OR): whether the probability of an event is the same as another "reference" group. An OR of 1 suggests the event is equally likely between the groups; an OR > 1 suggests event is more likely for one group than the other (reference group).
4. *Ref* = reference category.
5. *Gender* not shown in line graph.

**Table H-3: Criminal homicide victims by circumstances, age, race/ethnicity, and firearm use, 2004-2010**

**Highlights**

1. The primary *circumstances* of criminal homicides differed among victims by *gender, age, and race/ethnicity*.
2. *Circumstances* of homicides also differed in terms of whether a *firearm* was involved or not.
3. When *firearms* were involved, the primary *circumstance* was classified as *drug-related*; homicides by other methods were more likely a result of *domestic* circumstances.
4. For Black and White victims of firearm homicides, the most frequent circumstance was *drug-related* (about 1 in 4 victims); for Hispanic victims, the most frequent motive was *robbery-related*.
5. For the age group most victimized by firearm homicides—those 21-30 years old—more than half of murders were *drug-related* (30.4 percent) or *argument/fight* (22.8 percent).
6. Older victims (> 60 years old) were linked proportionally more often to *robbery-related* circumstances, regardless of whether firearms were used.

**A. Firearm**

	Total	Drug-related	Argument/fight	Unknown	Robbery-related	Retaliation/revenge	Domestic	Other motives	Gang-related	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>24.4%</b>	<b>20.4%</b>	<b>17.9%</b>	<b>14.2%</b>	<b>11.7%</b>	<b>7.3%</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Victim age</b>										
< 16	17	--	23.5%	5.9%	17.6%	23.5%	17.6%	11.8%	--	100%
16-20	73	15.1%	17.8%	24.7%	6.8%	20.5%	4.1%	2.7%	8.2%	100%
21-30	237	30.4%	22.8%	16.0%	10.1%	11.4%	5.1%	2.1%	2.1%	100%
31-40	109	26.6%	22.9%	17.4%	14.7%	6.4%	9.2%	2.8%	--	100%
41-50	73	23.3%	17.8%	23.3%	17.8%	9.6%	8.2%	--	--	100%
51-60	21	19.0%	9.5%	9.5%	33.3%	19.0%	9.5%	--	--	100%
> 60	17	5.9%	5.9%	11.8%	52.9%	--	23.5%	--	--	100%
Unknown	2	--	--	50.0%	50.0%	--	--	--	--	100%
<b>Victim race</b>										
Black	399	25.1%	21.8%	19.5%	10.0%	13.5%	6.0%	2.0%	2.0%	100%
White	107	24.3%	19.6%	10.3%	20.6%	6.5%	15.0%	3.7%	--	100%
Hispanic	42	19.0%	9.5%	21.4%	35.7%	7.1%	--	--	7.1%	100%
Unknown	1	--	--	--	100.0%	--	--	--	--	100%

**B. Non-firearm**

	Total	Drug-related	Argument/fight	Unknown	Robbery-related	Retaliation/revenge	Domestic	Other motives	Gang-related	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>24.3%</b>	<b>21.5%</b>	<b>11.1%</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>30.6%</b>	<b>4.9%</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Victim age</b>										
< 16	17	--	--	11.8%	--	--	70.6%	17.6%	--	100%
16-20	10	--	20.0%	20.0%	--	--	40.0%	--	20.0%	100%
21-30	21	--	28.6%	33.3%	--	--	38.1%	--	--	100%
31-40	20	10.0%	20.0%	20.0%	5.0%	--	40.0%	5.0%	--	100%
41-50	33	3.0%	30.3%	15.2%	18.2%	6.1%	15.2%	9.1%	3.0%	100%
51-60	22	4.5%	27.3%	31.8%	18.2%	4.5%	13.6%	--	--	100%
> 60	20	--	35.0%	15.0%	25.0%	5.0%	20.0%	--	--	100%
Unknown	1	--	--	100.0%	--	--	--	--	--	100%
<b>Victim race</b>										
Black	65	1.5%	26.2%	23.1%	18.5%	4.6%	21.5%	3.1%	1.5%	100%
White	63	4.8%	23.8%	17.5%	3.2%	1.6%	41.3%	7.9%	--	100%
Hispanic	14	--	21.4%	28.6%	14.3%	--	21.4%	--	14.3%	100%
Unknown	2	--	--	50.0%	--	--	50.0%	--	--	100%

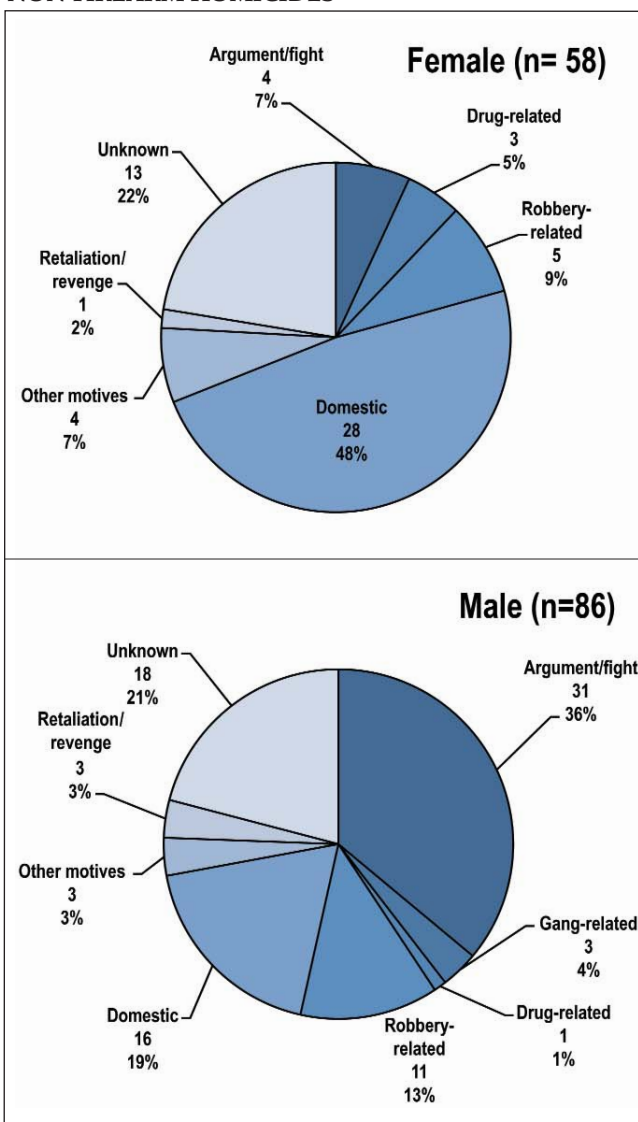


**Figure H-4:** Victims of criminal homicide by gender and circumstances, 2004-2010

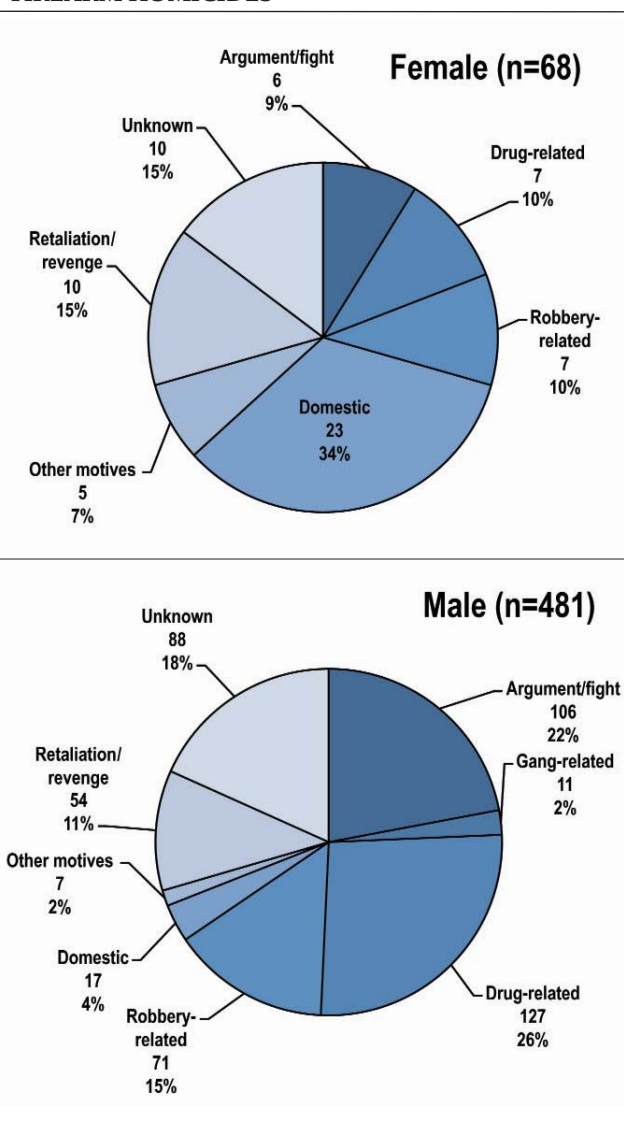
### Highlights

1. *Argument/fight* circumstances were substantially more common for *male* than *female* homicide victims, regardless of whether firearms were involved.
2. Regarding firearm use in homicides, while homicide victims were much more likely to be male, *circumstances* for male victims tended to be *drug-related* or *argument/fight*; circumstances for female (firearm) homicide victims tended to be *domestic* or *retaliation/revenge*.
3. In contrast to *other methods*, firearms were linked more frequently to *retaliation/revenge* circumstances, regardless of gender.

### NON-FIREARM HOMICIDES



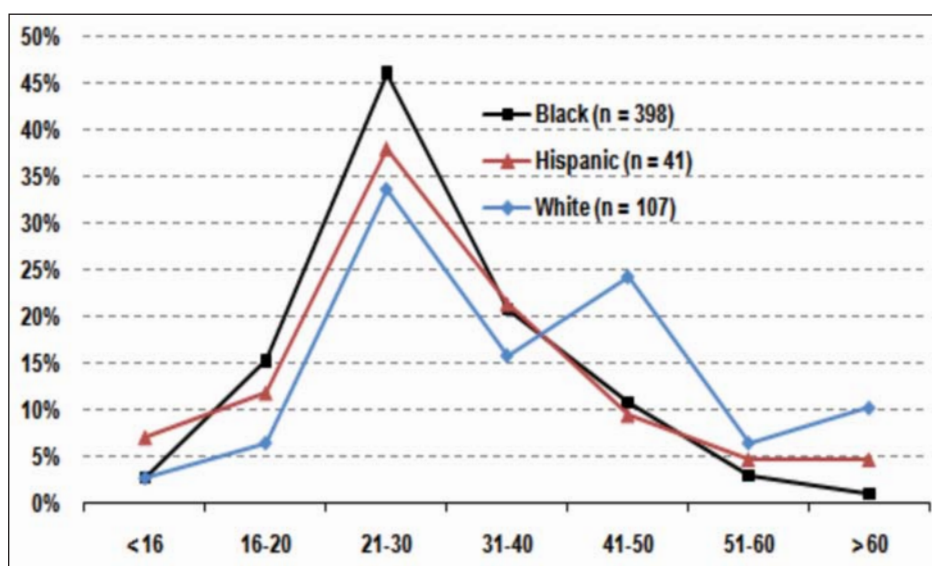
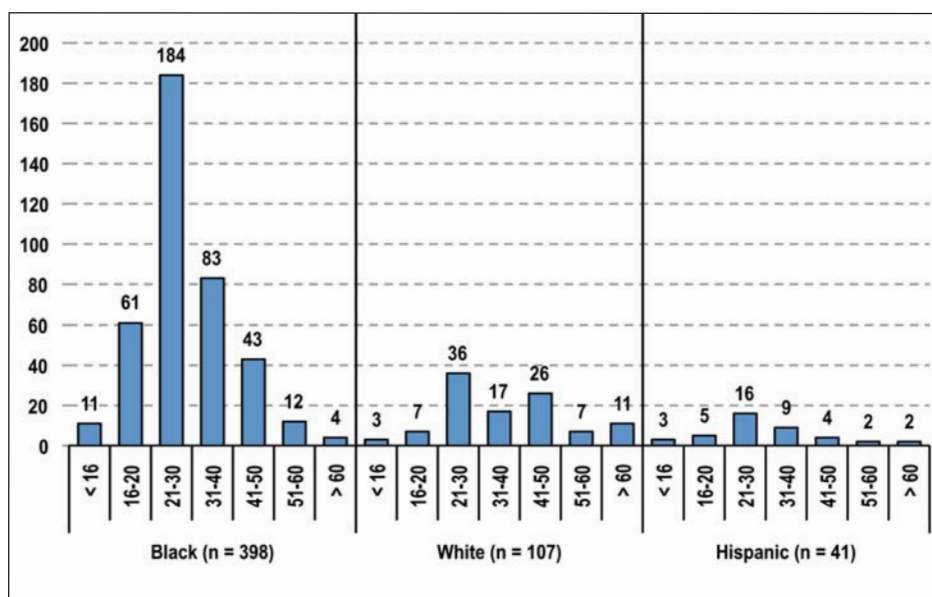
### FIREARM HOMICIDES



**Figure H-5:** Numbers and percent of firearm homicide victims by race/ethnicity and age, 2004-2010

#### Highlights

1. Regardless of race, the 21-30 year old age group had the largest numbers of criminal homicides by firearm.
2. Overall, White victims of firearm homicides tended to be slightly older than Hispanic or Black victims.
  - A. Victims under 20 years of age were 18 percent of Black victims, 19 percent of Hispanic victims, but 9 percent of White victims.
  - B. Victims 41 years and older comprised more than 40 percent of White victims, but 10 percent of Hispanic and 4 percent of Black victims.



#### Notes

1. Excludes deaths classified as *accidental*, *self-defense*, or *police action* shootings.
2. Excludes non-firearm homicide victims.
3. N = 546. Excludes 3 victims of either unknown race or unknown age.
4. In line graph, each line sums to 100 percent.

**Table H-4: Impact of victim previous charges or arrests on odds of criminal homicide by firearm 2004-2010**

#### Highlights

1. During 2004-2010, for every murder by other means, 3.8 murders by *firearm* occurred.
2. For all criminal homicides from 2004-2010, about 72 percent of victims had at least one *previous arrest*; nearly 62 percent of victims had at least one *previous drug, weapon, or crime against persons* charge.
3. Victims with *previous arrests* or *criminal charges* were more likely to be killed by firearms. In comparison to a homicide victim without such charges:
  - A. A victim with a *previous crimes against person* charge was 2.8 times more likely to die by *firearm*.
  - B. A victim with *previous weapon* charge was 3.6 times more likely to die by *firearm*.
  - C. A victim with *previous drug charge* was 3.4 times more likely to die by *firearm*.

	Homicide method		Firearm odds	Odds ratio
	Other	Firearm		
<b>Total criminal homicides</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>3.81</b>	<b>--</b>
<b>Previous charges</b>				
None	87	176	2.02	ref
1 or more	57	373	6.54	3.23
<b>Crime against persons</b>				
No	102	254	2.49	ref
Yes	42	295	7.02	2.82
<b>Weapons</b>				
No	125	355	2.84	ref
Yes	19	194	10.21	3.60
<b>Drugs</b>				
No	106	247	2.33	ref
Yes	38	302	7.95	3.41
<b>Previous arrests</b>				
None	63	134	2.13	ref
1 or more	81	415	5.12	2.41
<b>Misdemeanor</b>				
0 misd arrests	67	167	2.49	ref
1-5 misd arrests	39	199	5.10	2.05
> 5 misd arrests	38	183	4.82	0.94
<b>Felony</b>				
0 arrests	86	207	2.41	ref
1-5 arrests	39	208	5.33	2.22
> 5 arrests	18	134	7.44	1.40

#### Notes

1. "Odds" can be considered the probability that one thing rather than another will happen.
2. *Firearm odds* = *Firearm/Other*. If greater than 1, *firearm* is more likely; if less than one, *other* method is more likely.
3. *Odds ratio* (OR): whether the probability of an event is the same as another "reference" group. An OR of 1 suggests the event is equally likely between the groups; an OR > 1 suggests event is more likely for one group than the other (reference group).
4. *Ref* = reference category.

**Table H-5: Homicide suspects and victims by method, gender, and suspect-victim relationship, 2004-2010**

### Highlights

1. Of the 481 males who were killed by an offender *with a firearm*, the suspected offenders (487) were most commonly *acquaintances* (52.8 percent), followed by *unknown* (27.9 percent).
2. Of the 68 females who were killed by an offender *with a firearm*, the suspected offenders (90) were most commonly *acquaintance-friend* to the victim (42.2 percent), followed by *domestic-intimates* (26.7 percent), or *strangers* (25.6 percent).

Homicide method	Victim gender	Total victims	Suspect-Victim relationship				Total suspects
			Acquaintance/ friend	Domestic- intimate	Stranger	Unknown / not reported	
Other	Female	58	19	27	2	4	52
	Male	86	43	23	10	8	84
Firearm	Female	68	38	24	23	5	90
	Male	481	257	24	70	136	487
Total		693	357	98	105	153	713

### As percent of total suspects by method and gender

Other	Female	36.5%	51.9%	3.8%	7.7%	100%
	Male	51.2%	27.4%	11.9%	9.5%	100%
Firearm	Female	42.2%	26.7%	25.6%	5.6%	100%
	Male	52.8%	4.9%	14.4%	27.9%	100%
Total		50.1%	13.7%	14.7%	21.5%	100%

### Notes

1. Excludes deaths classified as *accidental*, *self-defense*, or *police action* shootings.
2. *Suspect/Victim relationship* is summarized as follows:
  - A. *Acquaintance/Friend* includes categories named *acquaintance*, *friend*, *neighbor*, or *roommate*.
  - B. *Domestic/Intimate* includes *boyfriend*, *dating*, *dating/ex*, *divorced*, *ex-boyfriend*, *family*, *father*, *girlfriend*, *live-in*, *married*, or *mother*.

**Table H-6: Effect of firearm use on odds of having suspects, IMPD criminal homicides, 2004-2010**

### Highlights

1. For every non-firearm homicide with *no suspects*, there are 4.3 with one or more *suspects*.
2. For every firearm homicide with *no suspects*, there are 2.6 with one or more *suspects*.
3. Thus, it was about 40 percent less likely to have one or more suspects when firearms were the method of death.

Count of victims Method	Suspects?		Odds of having suspect	Odds ratio
	No	Yes		
Other	27	117	4.33	ref
Firearm	152	397	2.61	0.60
Total	179	514	2.87	

### Notes

1. "Odds" can be considered the probability that one thing rather than another will happen.
2. *Odds of having suspect* = Victims with suspects / Victims with no suspects. If greater than 1, having suspects is more likely; if less than one, not having suspects is more likely.
3. *Odds ratio* (OR): whether the probability of an event is the same as another "reference" group. An OR of 1 suggests the event is equally likely between the groups; an OR > 1 suggests event is more likely for one group than the other (reference group).
4. *Ref* = reference category

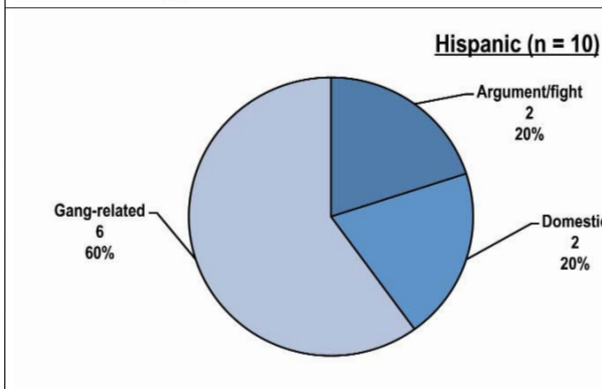
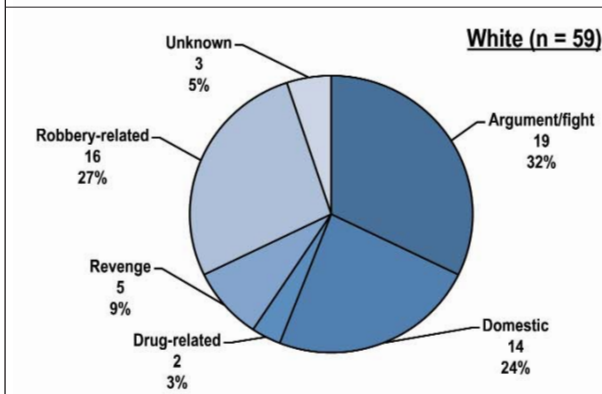
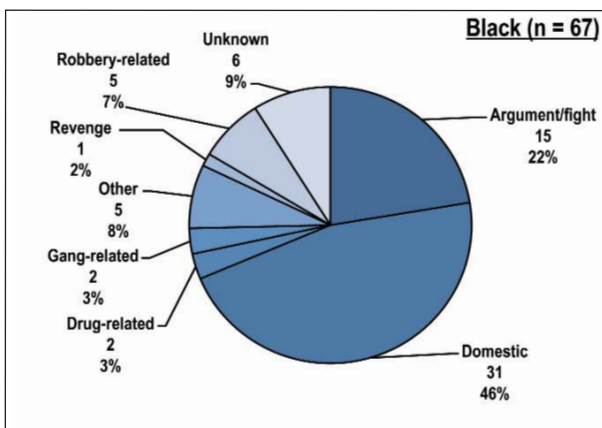


**Figure H-6:** Homicide suspects by method, circumstances, and race/ethnicity, 2004-2010

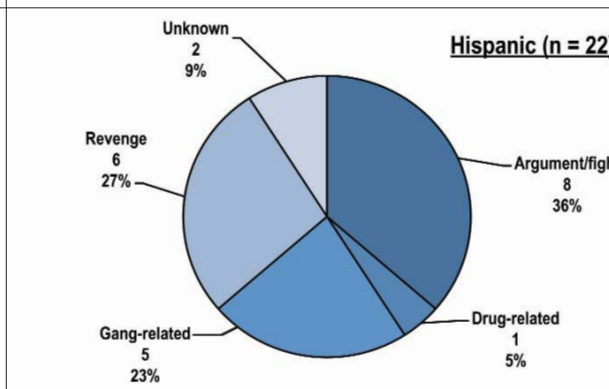
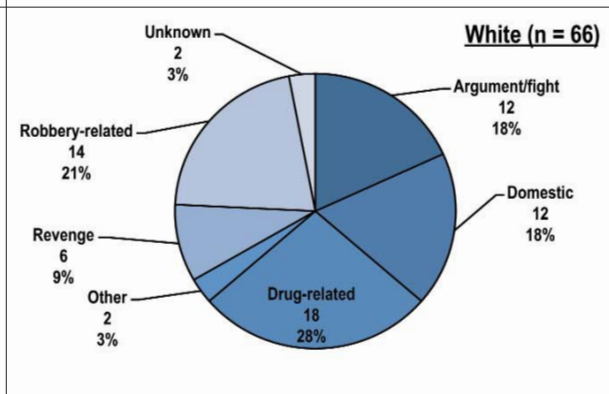
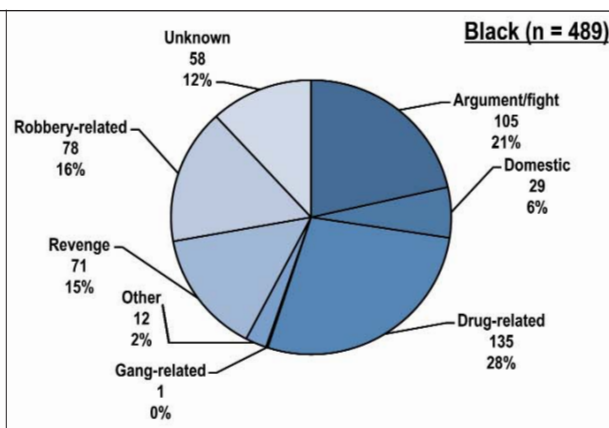
### Highlights

1. Circumstances considered to be *drug-related* were much less prevalent in non-firearm homicides.
2. Circumstances classified as *domestic* were more predominant in non-firearm homicides.
3. *Gang-related* circumstances were proportionally more common for Hispanic suspects.
4. Considering firearm homicides, *drug-related* circumstances were minimal for Hispanic suspects, in contrast to more than one in four White and Black suspects.
5. Regarding Black suspects in non-firearm homicides, *domestic* circumstances were reported nearly half the time.
6. Overall, *robbery-related* circumstances are slightly more common for White suspects in firearm and non-firearm homicides.
7. In firearm homicides, *robbery-related* circumstances were absent for Hispanic suspects.
8. *Revenge* and *argument/fight* circumstances were linked to 63 percent of Hispanic suspects, but comprised only 27 percent of White and 36 percent of Black suspects in firearm homicides.

### OTHER METHOD HOMICIDES



### FIREARM HOMICIDES



**Table H-7: Suspects in criminal homicides by circumstances, method, and race/ethnicity, 2004-2010**

**Highlights**

1. *White* suspects were less likely than *Black* or *Hispanic* suspects to use firearms in criminal homicides characterized by *revenge*, *robbery*, or *unknown* reasons.
2. *Black* and *Hispanic* suspects were more likely than *White* suspects to use firearms in murders linked to *argument/fights*.
3. *Drug-related* homicide suspects showed similar use of firearms regardless of race or ethnicity.
4. Suspects linked to *domestic* homicides were least likely to have used firearms.

Circumstances	Black suspects			White suspects			Hispanic suspects		
	N	Method %		N	Method %		N	Method %	
		Other	Firearm		Other	Firearm		Other	Firearm
Argument/fight	120	12.5%	87.5%	31	61.3%	38.7%	10	20.0%	80.0%
Domestic	60	51.7%	48.3%	26	53.8%	46.2%	2	100%	0.0%
Drug-related	137	1.5%	98.5%	20	10.0%	90.0%	1	0.0%	100%
Gang-related	3	66.7%	33.3%	--	--	--	11	54.5%	45.5%
Other motives	17	29.4%	70.6%	2	0.0%	100%	--	--	--
Revenge	72	1.4%	98.6%	11	45.5%	54.5%	6	0.0%	100%
Robbery-related	83	6.0%	94.0%	30	53.3%	46.7%	--	--	--
Unknown	64	9.4%	90.6%	5	60.0%	40.0%	2	0.0%	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>12.1%</b>	<b>87.9%</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>47.2%</b>	<b>52.8%</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>31.3%</b>	<b>68.8%</b>

**Table H-8: Impact of previous charges on proportion of suspects using firearms in criminal homicides, 2004-2010**

**Highlights**

1. Having previous charges of any type increased the likelihood of firearm use in criminal homicides.
2. Having a *previous weapon charge* made suspects most likely to use a firearm in homicides.
3. Compared to *previous drug* or *weapons charges*, *previous crimes* against person charges had a smaller increased effect on firearm use in homicides.

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
<b>Total homicide suspects</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>713</b>
<b>Percent using firearm</b>	<b>84.2%</b>	<b>81.3%</b>	<b>88.5%</b>	<b>65.8%</b>	<b>83.6%</b>	<b>81.5%</b>	<b>82.7%</b>	<b>80.9%</b>
Previous drug charge								
No	75.6%	75.7%	80.0%	56.7%	76.7%	81.6%	79.3%	74.6%
Yes	91.1%	85.2%	94.9%	76.5%	92.0%	81.4%	87.0%	87.2%
Difference if = yes	15.5%	9.5%	14.9%	19.8%	15.3%	-0.2%	7.6%	12.6%
Previous weapon charge								
No	83.6%	65.9%	81.1%	55.6%	77.9%	76.5%	75.4%	73.4%
Yes	85.0%	95.7%	96.1%	84.6%	92.9%	87.8%	91.5%	90.9%
Difference if = yes	1.4%	29.8%	14.9%	29.1%	14.9%	11.3%	16.1%	17.5%
Previous crime>person charge								
No	81.1%	59.1%	88.2%	63.8%	87.0%	76.9%	80.5%	76.2%
Yes	85.9%	88.4%	88.5%	67.9%	81.3%	84.9%	84.1%	83.7%
Difference if = yes	4.9%	29.3%	0.3%	4.1%	-5.7%	8.0%	3.6%	7.5%

**Notes**

1. Percentages show proportion of suspects in each category (e.g., *no previous weapon charges*) that used firearms in the homicide.
2. *Difference if = yes* means the difference in the proportion of suspects that used a firearm in the homicide if the suspects had previous charges.

**Table H-9: Criminal homicide cases by method and disposition status, January 2011**

**Highlights**

1. When firearms were not used in the homicide, solved rates were always higher from 2004 to 2010.
2. Overall, about 7 out of 10 criminal homicides were classified as solved during this period.
3. *Firearm* homicides from 2006 and 2009 reflected the lowest *solved* rates.

Disposition (January 12, 2011)	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
<b>Non-firearm</b>								
Arrest, solved, or exceptional clearance	16	12	9	29	18	15	15	114
Unsolved	3	--	3	9	6	4	5	30
Percent solved	84.2%	100%	75.0%	76.3%	75.0%	78.9%	75.0%	79.2%
<b>Firearm</b>								
Arrest, solved, or exceptional clearance	56	52	53	50	64	49	51	375
Other disposition	--	--	5	1	1	1	--	8
Unsolved	13	20	26	27	23	30	27	166
Percent solved	81.2%	72.2%	63.1%	64.1%	72.7%	61.3%	65.4%	68.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>693</b>
Percent solved	81.8%	76.2%	64.6%	68.1%	73.2%	64.6%	67.3%	70.6%

**Notes**

1. Excludes homicides classified as *police action shootings*, *self-defense*, and *accidental*.
2. *Other disposition* includes homicides classified as *capias* (warrants) and *non-criminal*.