

Weapons Related Injury Surveillance System (WRISS) Report

Philadelphia, PA

2002-2006

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Gun Violence Prevention in Philadelphia

Between 2001 and 2003, Philadelphia accounted for 54% of all 4,777 of Pennsylvania's firearm-related hospitalizations. The majority of these hospitalizations were of young, black males, who also had the highest death rates for firearm-related injuries— particularly those due to assaults. While rural Pennsylvania saw high rates of suicides and accidents as the causes of most of its firearm injuries, 71% of hospitalizations for firearm injuries in urban counties were due to assaults.¹

As Philadelphia experiences an increase in gun crime, the prevention of firearm injuries has become one of Philadelphia policy makers' primary goals. Gun violence prevention efforts have taken many different forms, such as gun buy-back programs and the ban on sale of guns to certain peoples, including "convicted felons, illegal aliens, fugitives from justice, and those with a history of substance abuse."² Such laws, however, do not address the illegal sale and/or carrying of firearms, which some believe are behind the majority of shootings in Philadelphia. Local policy makers have tried to limit the possession and carrying of firearms through the enactment of stringent licenses and "a publicized threat of a mandatory sentence for carrying a firearm,"³ including the creation of Philadelphia's Gun Court in January, 2005.

Roughly 1200 cases per year in Philadelphia's Court of Common Pleas involve gun possession as the highest ranking charge. These cases are now processed in Gun Court, which is self-described as a means to "consolidate and coordinate the efforts by numerous agencies and non-profit organizations in reducing the number of illegal guns on the streets of Philadelphia."⁴ Gun Court aims to "focus on educating the defendant about gun safety and provide the infrastructure for direct and immediate response to defendants who violate Court Orders and who are recidivists." The Philadelphia Adult Probation and Parole Department participates in the Gun Court initiative via specialized caseloads that deal with all Gun Court offenders. While Gun Court has recently been shown to hold promise for reducing recidivism,⁵ a reliable solution for the citywide surge in firearm violence still eludes city policy makers.

Economic Costs of Gun Crime

Gun crime produces not only physical and psychological damage to its victims and their family and friends, but also a city, state and federal-wide economic burden. A 2005 research brief from the Pennsylvania Health Care Cost Containment Council

¹ Pennsylvania Health Care Cost Containment Council, Resarch Brief, Issue No. 6, August 2005

² Teret, Stephen P. and Garen J. Wintemute. Policies to Prevent Firearm Injuries. *Health Affairs*. 1993: 102.

³ Teret et al.

⁴ Philadelphia Courts website, courts.phila.gov 2005

⁵ For more information on the Philadelphia Gun Court, please see Ellen Kurtz's Gun Court Evaluation. Contact ellen.kurtz@courts.phila.gov.

(PHC4) states that uninsured and medical assistance patients accounted for 72% of firearms hospitalizations during 2001-2003, up from 63% between 1996 and 1998.⁶ On a national scale, Gunderson estimates “the total cost (including lost productivity and medical treatment) for a fatally injured gunshot victim”⁷ at \$374,000 in the U.S. She reports that “taxpayers bear approximately 85% of the medical costs of injuries related to gun violence.”⁸

Other reports offer different estimations for the costs of gun violence. Max and Rice estimate that in 1990, the cost of firearm injuries in the United States was approximately \$20.4 billion, “which includes \$1.4 billion for direct expenditures for health care and related goods, \$1.6 billion in lost productivity resulting from injury-related illness and disability, and \$17.4 billion in lost productivity from premature death.”⁹ A cost analysis performed by Cook et al. found that “at a mean medical cost per injury of about \$17,000, the 134,445 gunshot injuries in the United States in 1994 produced \$2.3 billion in lifetime medical costs, of which \$1.1 billion was paid by US taxpayers.”¹⁰

About the Weapons Related Injury Surveillance System (WRISS)

Firearm injury surveillance systems have only recently been put into practice. One such system began in New York City in 1993 “so that the burden of violent injuries could be better understood and tracked over time.”¹¹ WRISS was initiated in Philadelphia in 2002, with the purpose of tracking all shooting incidents in the county. In response to the rising rate of shooting incidents and gun homicides, the Philadelphia Police Department undertook a mission to not only track these incidents, but also to share the information with all relevant local criminal justice agencies in the interest of proactively addressing violence in the city.

WRISS allows the police to target the most problematic areas and develop solutions for ending the cycle of violence. Evidence from WRISS also helps to shape policy, and as Frattaroli et al. point out, “knowledge should always shape responses to health problems in order to ensure the best possible outcome for the population.”¹² Data

⁶ Pennsylvania Health Care Cost Containment Council, Research Brief, Issue No. 6, August 2005

⁷ Gunderson, L. 483

⁸ Gunderson, L. 483

⁹ Max, Wendy and Dorothy P. Rice. *Shooting in the Dark: Estimating the Cost of Firearm Injuries*. Health Affairs Winter 1993: 171.

¹⁰ Cook, Philip J., Bruce A. Lawrence, Jens Ludwig, and Ted R. Miller. *The Medical Costs of Gunshot Injuries in the United States*. Journal of American Medical Association 281 (5): 447.

¹¹ Wilt, Susan A. and Celia S. Gabrel. *A Weapon-Related Injury Surveillance System in New York City*. American Journal of Preventive Medicine 1998 15 (3S): 76.

¹² Frattaroli, Shannon and Stephen P. Teret. *Why Firearm Injury Surveillance?* American Journal of Preventive Medicine 1998 15(3S): 3.

from WRISS are useful to both public health and criminal justice officials: “Public health officials need surveillance data to plan, implement and evaluate public health programs. Police can use the same data to find injured fugitives, identify “hot spots” of gun violence activity, and evaluate the impact of crime prevention programs.”¹³

The Philadelphia Adult Probation and Parole Department (APPD) also uses WRISS data in their daily operations. Every Monday, the Philadelphia Police Department sends APPD a list of the shootings that have occurred during the preceding seven day period. The APPD Research and Planning Division then checks all the new victims for active probation cases; if the victim is under APPD supervision, a report containing the known details of the incident is filled out and delivered to the victim’s probation/parole officer. The officer speaks to the probationer/parolee about the incident, gets his/her “side of the story” and determines if there is a risk for retaliation to or by the victim. A copy of the WRISS form is then kept in the probationer/parolee’s case file. An additional letter is sent to the judge of the victim’s current probation case, notifying His/Her Honor of the incident.

WRISS data are also used to aid the process of deciding which areas of the city should be targeted by the Youth Violence Reduction Partnership (YVRP), a multi agency task force that targets high risk youth ages 14-24.

About the Data

Data contained in these weekly files have undergone considerable changes since WRISS first began in 2002. The data initially contained only basic elements of each shooting incident: the police division in which the incident occurred, time and date and location of incident, DC number, name, race/ethnicity, sex, date of birth, police photo number (if known) and last known address of the victim, location of the wound, police control number (a unique identifier for each shooting incident), and an indicator of whether or not the shooting was fatal. It should be noted that during the initial years of WRISS, a substantial portion of Hispanic victims were listed as White; Hispanics are therefore underrepresented as shooting victims in this report.

As of this writing, the data include the following fields in addition to those mentioned above: the name of hospital the victim went to (if applicable), the police sector where the incident occurred, the police code for the incident, whether the incident occurred inside or outside, and whether the incident was a suicide, a robbery, an aggravated assault, a homicide, or a police shooting. The type of incident (homicide/aggravated assault/robbery) is recorded by the police according to their knowledge of the incident; these classifications are based on the evidence at hand as well as the investigating officer’s suspicion. The police also record whether or not the shooting was self-inflicted.

¹³ Kellerman, Arthur L. and Kidist K. Bartolomeos. *Firearm Injury Surveillance at the Local Level: From Data to Action*. American Journal of Preventive Medicine 15 (3S): 110.

Most data are entered by the police, including race/ethnicity, DOB/age, photo number, whether the incident was fatal, as well as type of fatality (e.g. homicide, suicide). Sometimes the coding of type of incident contradicted itself, for example an incident might be marked as both a suicide and a homicide, or both self-inflicted and police shooting. APPD researchers made every attempt to investigate the cases where these logical contradictions appeared. In such cases, researchers looked at the incident control number (if homicide, the control number begins with “M,” if suicide, “S,” if police shooting, “PS”), checked the victim’s court history (if the victim had an open bill and died before the case was disposed, the court history indicates such death), and searched archives of local and national newspapers to determine if the victim survived the shooting incident. Researchers decided to discard the fatality data for 2002 because there were too many logical contradictions, and there were concerns about the integrity of that portion of the data.

APPD researchers enter the following data into the WRISS database: whether or not the victim was on active probation at the time of the shooting and whether he/she had any open bills. Beginning in 2006, APPD also monitors arrests for shooting incidents, and if there is an arrest, the offender’s name and photo number are recorded. APPD researchers also check to see if any of the known shooters had active probation cases at the time of the offense. Arrest data were obtained by entering the District Complaint number for each 2006 shooting incident in PARS (Preliminary Arraignment System). These data may contain minor discrepancies from the police arrest data, which are obtained from a different source.

The Philadelphia Police also hold a weekly “Safe Streets” meeting as an intelligence gathering session with police and other criminal justice officials, during which each shooting incident that occurred during the preceding week is reviewed. These meetings, attended by probation officers with gun court caseloads, often provided more information than was contained in the weekly data sets, e.g further police investigation sometimes revealed that the victim actually shot himself and was covering up for himself by telling a story about being robbed. In such cases where new information surfaced, every attempt was made to update the database accordingly.

About the Report

This report reviews all data available to the Philadelphia Adult Probation and Parole Department for every shooting incident made known to the police occurring in Philadelphia from 2002 to 2006. While the police provide the data to APPD on a weekly basis, the database is maintained by APPD researchers, and so may contain minor discrepancies from the police data. The following report is purely descriptive in nature, and is intended to be used as an information resource for both policy makers and criminal justice practitioners.

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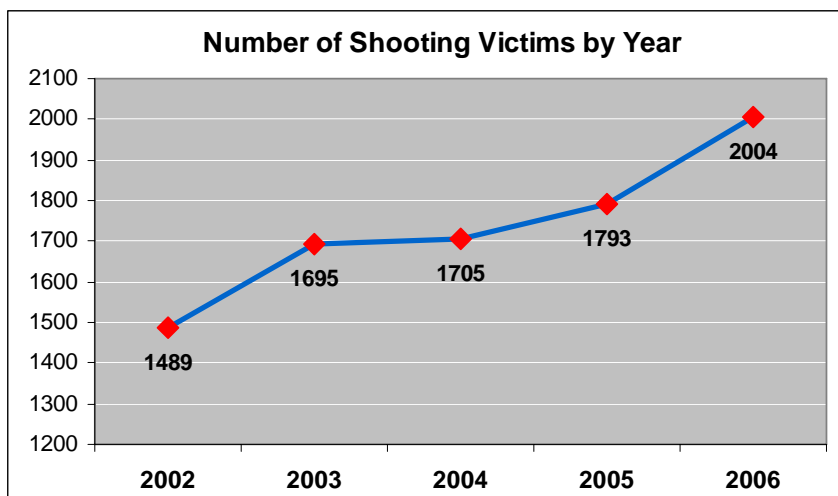
1- When Did the Shootings Happen?

1.1-Year

From January 1, 2002 to December 31, 2006, there were 8686 shooting victims. Annually, one-fifteenth of one percent (.15%) of the total Philadelphia county population (1,448,394 according to the 2006 census population estimate) is shot; this represents a yearly rate of 150 shooting victims per 100,000 residents

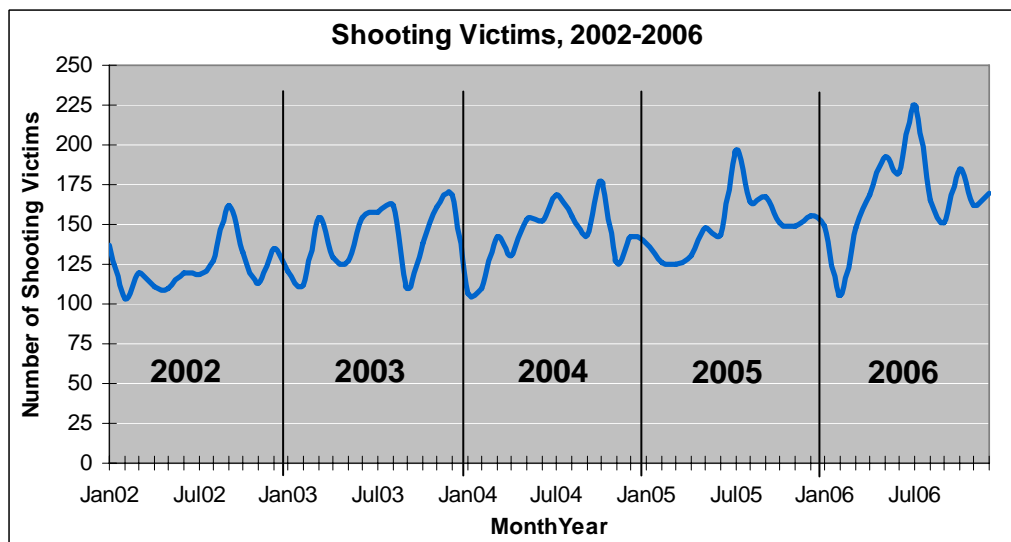
There was an average annual increase of 129 shooting victims from 2002 to 2006.

From 2002 to 2006, there was a total increase of 515 shooting victims. This represents a 35% increase across this time period.



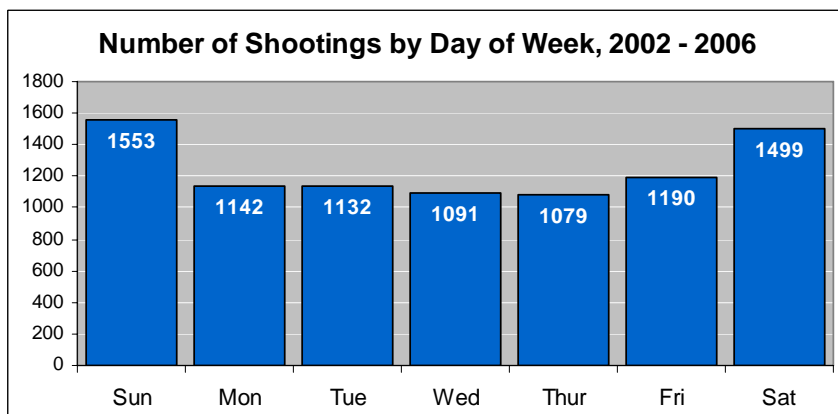
1.2- Month, Year

Even though the overall trend in shootings since 2002 is upward, there have been major swings across this period.



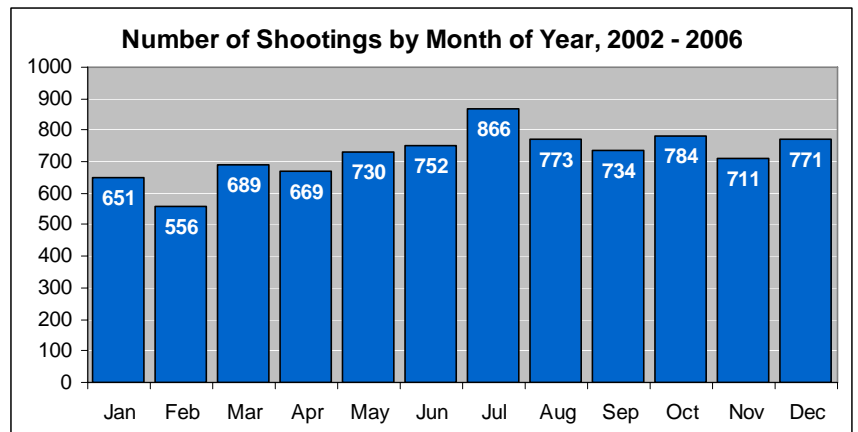
1.3-Day of Week

Almost half (49%) of all shooting victims were wounded on Friday, Saturday or Sunday.



1.4- Month of Year

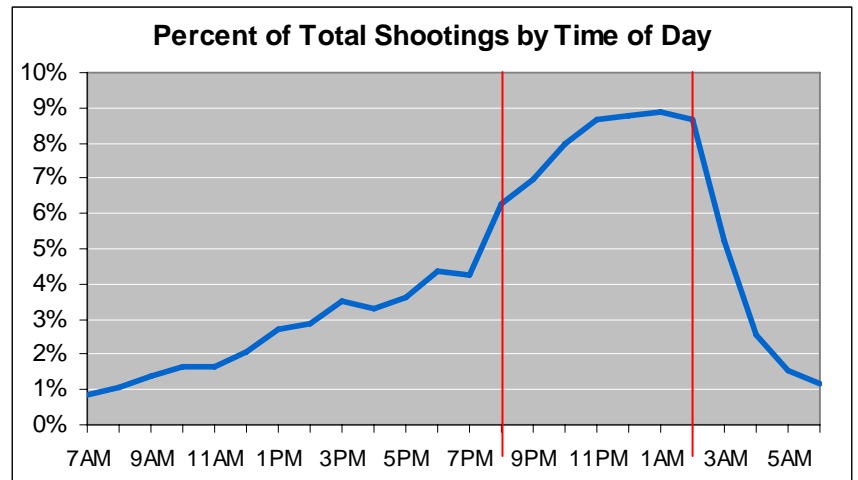
Shooting incidents were not distributed evenly across months. Overall, warmer months have slightly more shooting activity than cooler ones, with a small majority of shootings occurring in July at the peak and the fewest shootings occurring in February.



1.5 Time of Day*

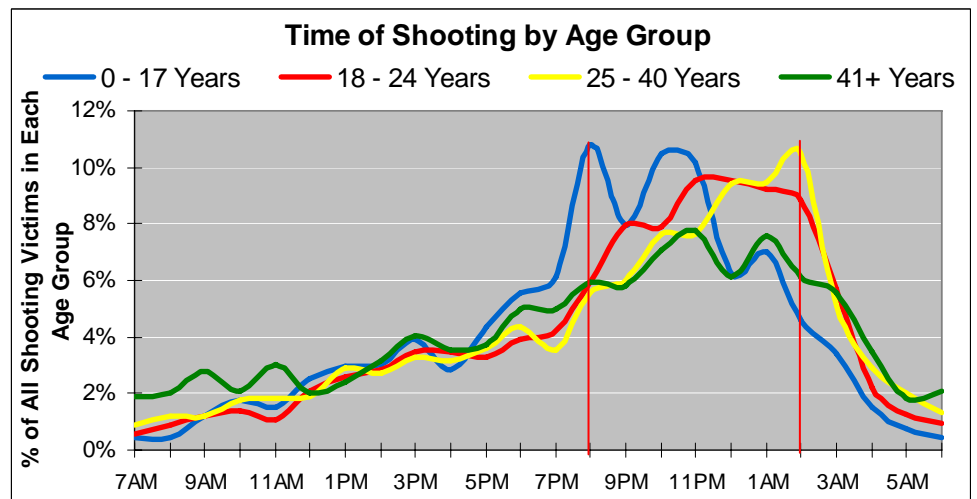
More than half (56%) of all the shootings occurred between 8pm and 2am. The time of day or night with the most shooting incidents was 1 am, with 771 (9%) of all shootings occurring at that time. Shootings then drop precipitously after 3am.

*Time coding: "1pm" means the event occurred between 1pm and 1:59pm



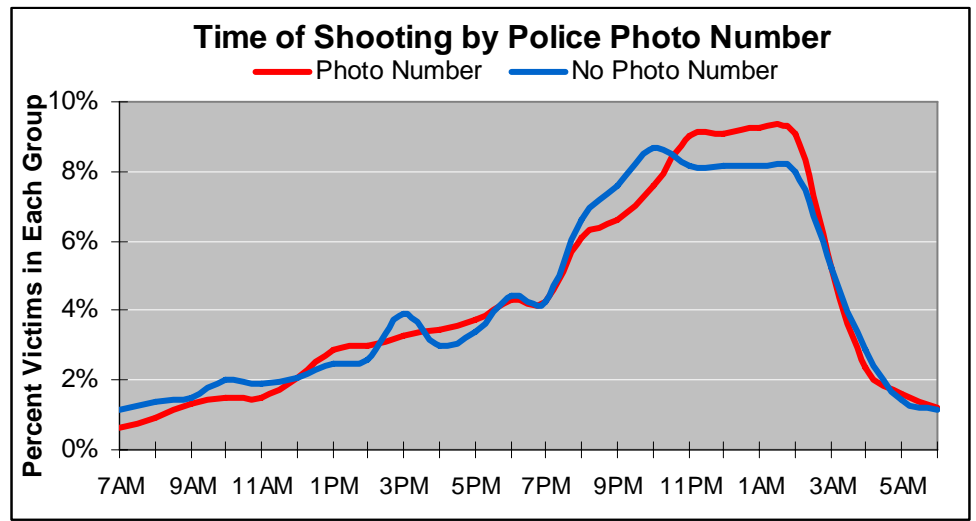
1.6 Time of Day by Age Group

The time of day a person is shot does not vary widely by age of victim- the peak hours are between 8pm to 2am for all ages. However, victims aged 41 years and older were more likely than any other age group to be shot between the hours of 6am and noon.



1.7 Time of Shooting by Police Photo Number

Victims with and without police photo numbers (an indication of any previous arrest) were shot at generally the same times. However, between 7am and 12pm, 8pm and 10pm, and at 3pm, shooting victims are slightly more likely to be people without any arrest history. Victims shot between 11pm and 2am are slightly more likely to have arrest histories.

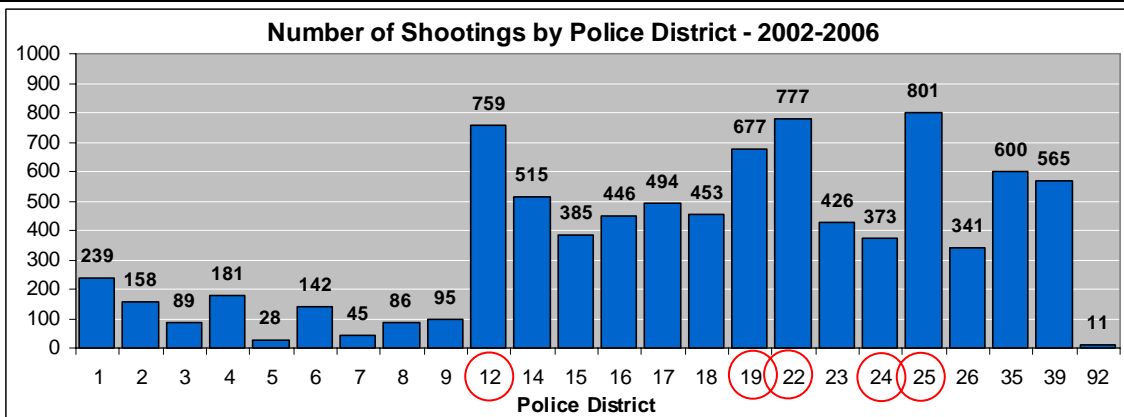


The two groups of victims also have different peak hours- a small majority (9%) of victims without a police photo number are shot at 10pm, while a small majority (9%) of victims with a police photo number are shot at 1am.

2- Where Did the Shootings Happen?

2.1 Police Districts

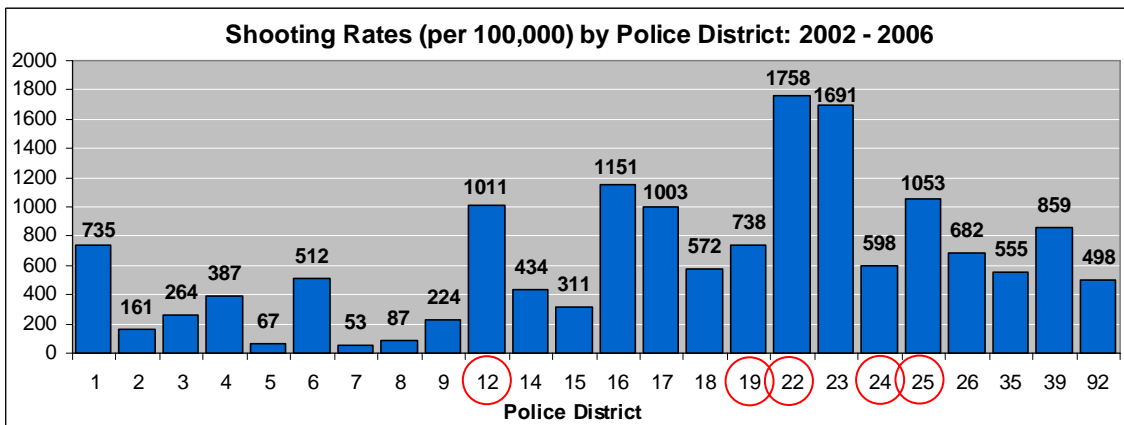
Top 5 Police Districts	
25th	801 (22%)
22nd	777 (21%)
12th	759 (21%)
19th	677 (19%)
35th	600 (17%)
Total: 3614 (42% of all shootings)	



YVRP districts (accounting for 39% of all shootings between 2002 and 2006) are circled in red

2.2 Police Districts- Rates per 100,000 Residents

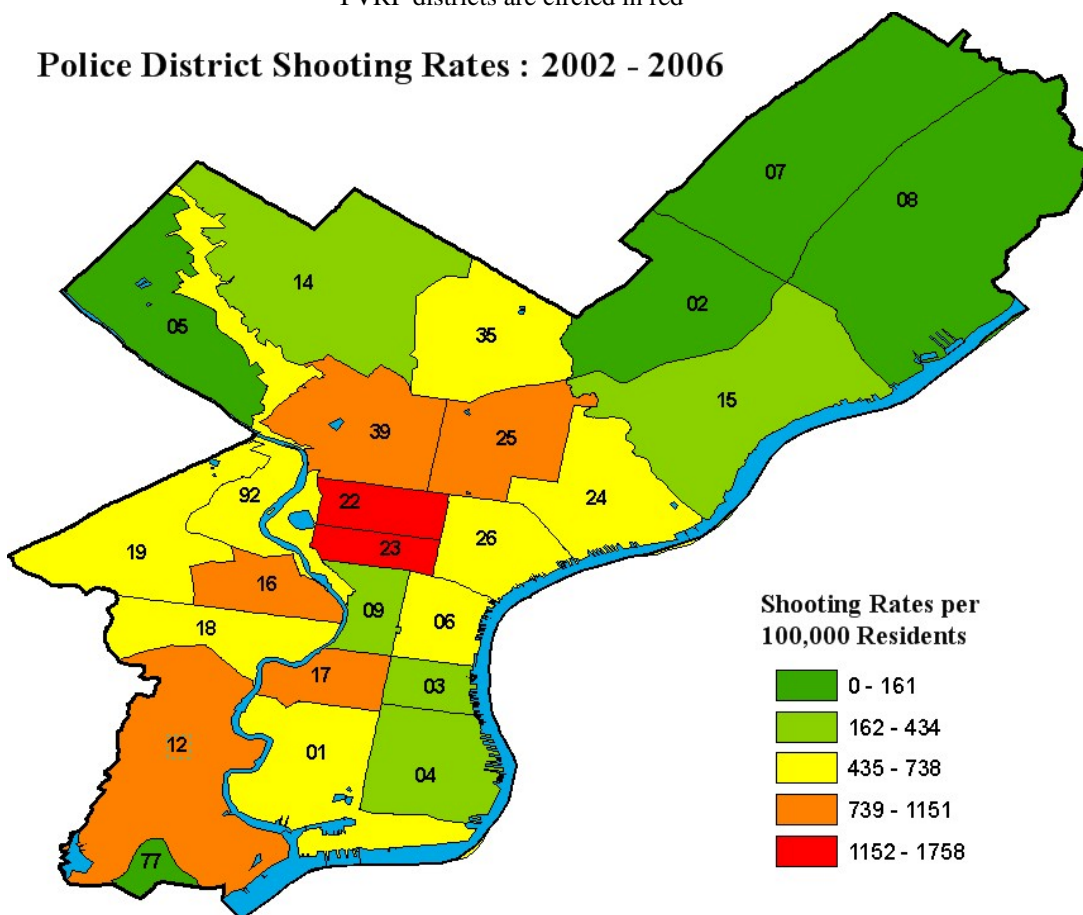
Top 5 Police Districts- Rates	
22nd	1758
23rd	1691
16th	1151
25th	1053
12th	1011



YVRP districts are circled in red

While the 25th district had the most shootings, its rate of shootings per 100,000 residents was not as high as the 16th, 22nd and 23rd districts. The 22nd district had the highest rate of shootings, with 1758 shooting victims for every 100,000 residents (over a five year period).

Police District Shooting Rates : 2002 - 2006

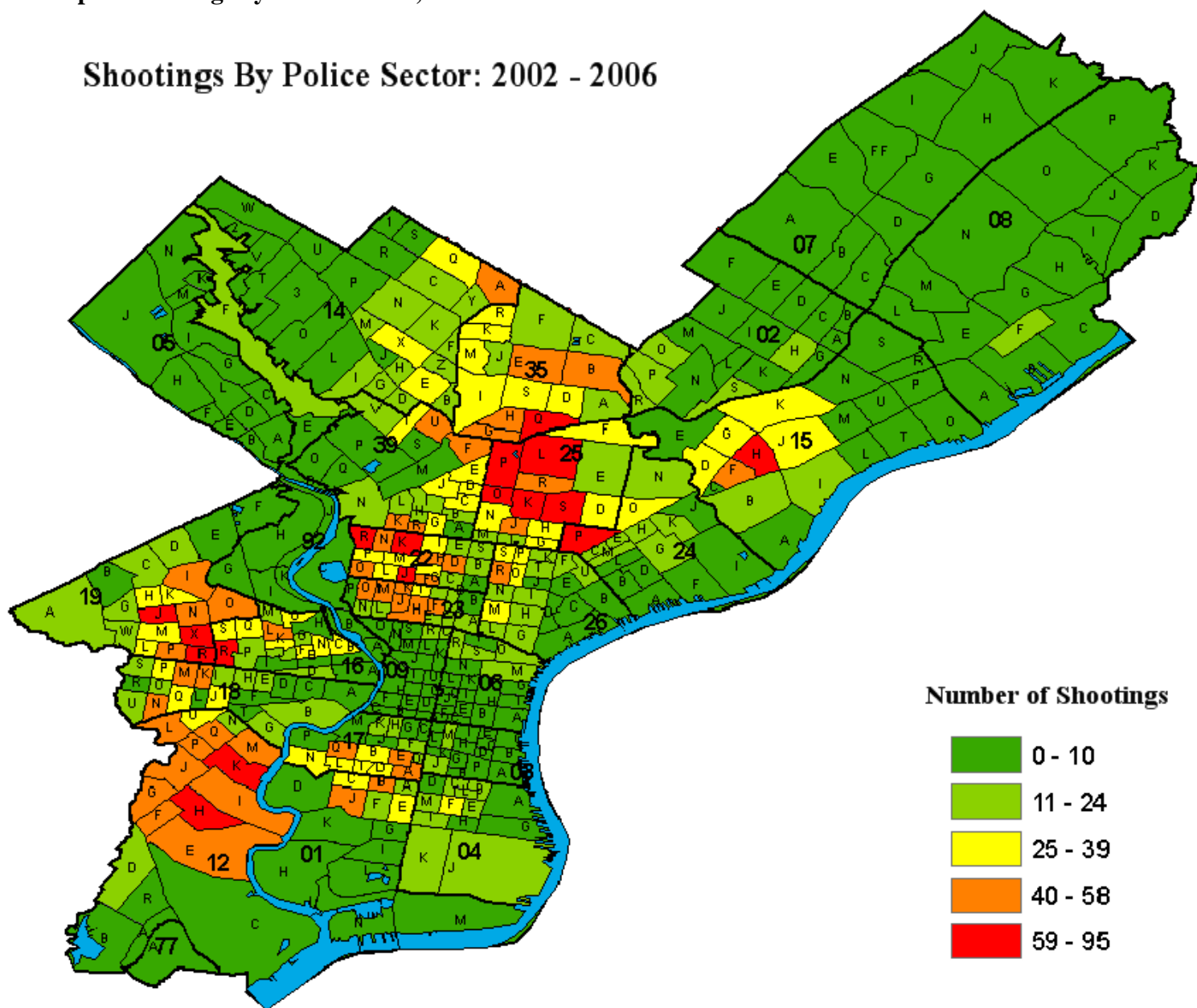


2.3 Map of Police District Shooting Rates per 100,000 Residents

Note: The 92nd Police District (which is Fairmont Park) has a very small resident population (2,207 people), thereby exaggerating its shooting rate. While the 92nd district had 498 shootings per 100,000 residents, it had only 11 shootings from 2002-2006.

2.4 Map of Shootings by Police Sector, 2002 - 2006

Shootings By Police Sector: 2002 - 2006



2.5 Inside/Outside Shootings

The vast majority (84%) of all shootings between 2003 and 2006 occurred outside, as recorded by the police. These data were not collected in 2002.

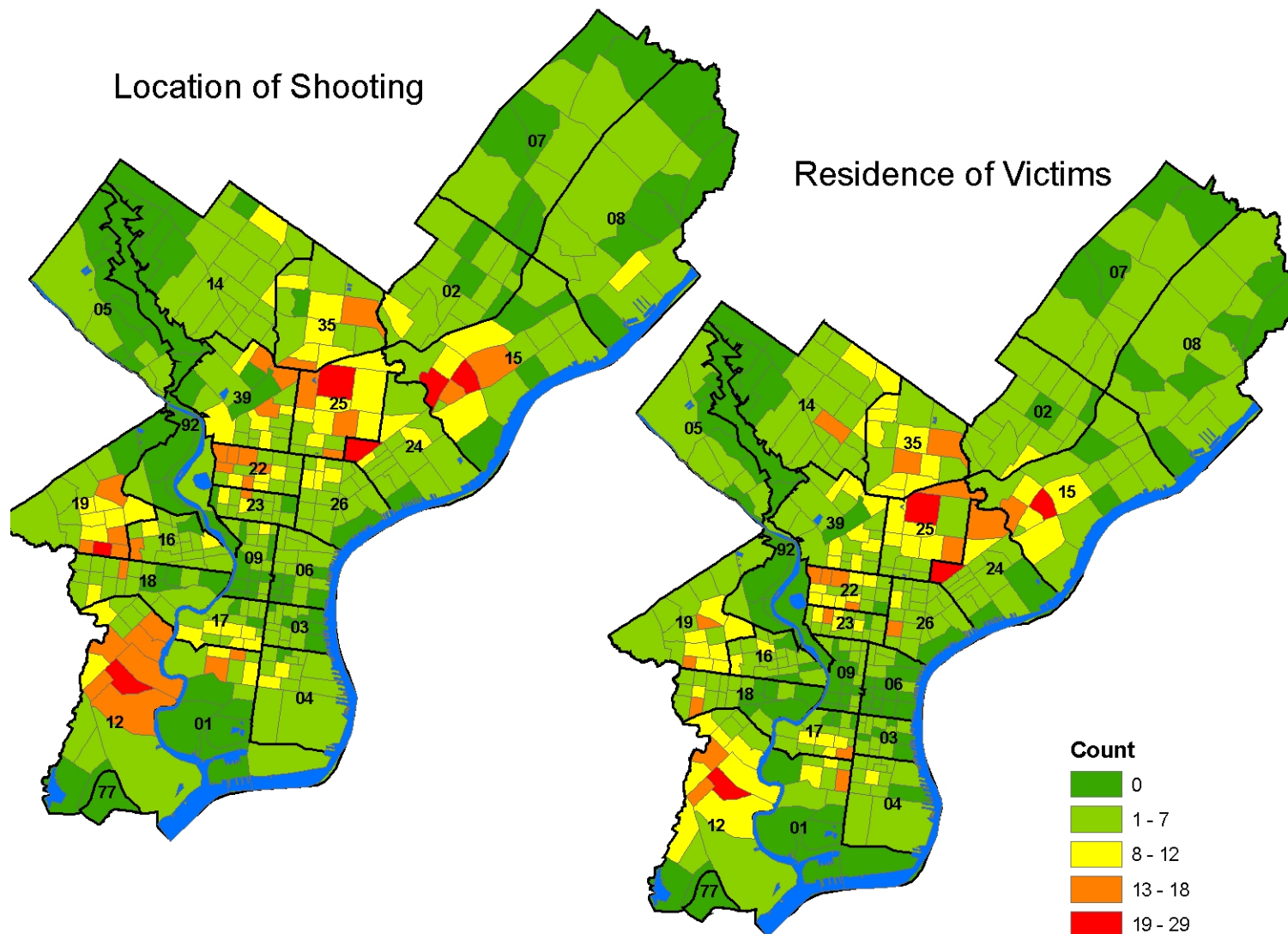
2.6 Victim Residences, 2006

The police districts and sectors which see the most gun violence are generally the same districts and sectors that contain the residences of the shooting victims. However, the 12th district contains many more shooting incidents than shooting victim residences.

2.7 Distance Between Residence and Shooting Location

The victim's residence was the same as the shooting location in 16% of the incidences in 2006. In all other cases, the average distance between the victim's residence and shooting location was 1.6 miles (standard deviation of 2 miles), or 8217 feet (standard deviation 12,065 feet).

Almost half (47%) of shootings occurring inside took place at the victim's residence.



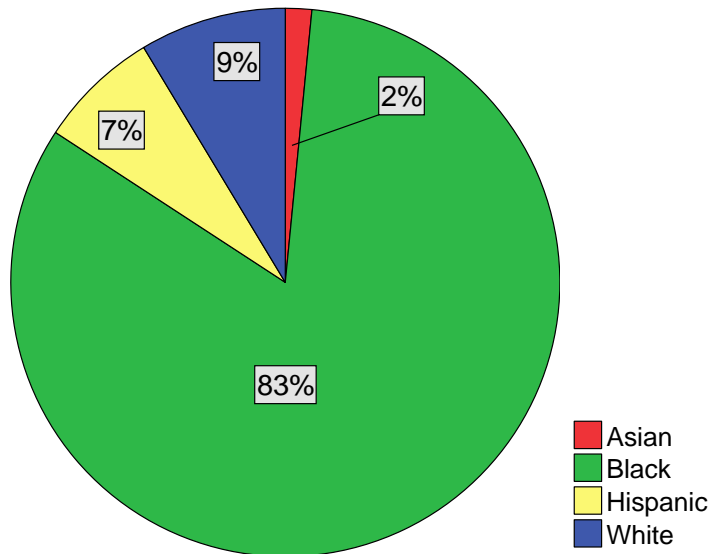
3-Who Were the Shooting Victims?

Race/Ethnicity of Shooting Victims, 2002 - 2006

3.1 Race/Ethnicity

The vast majority (83%) of shooting victims were Black. This is despite the fact that Blacks comprise only 45% of the Philadelphia county population. The second largest group of victims was Whites (9% of shooting victims, 42% of Philadelphia's population), followed by Hispanics (7% of shooting victims, 10% of Philadelphia's population) and Asians (2% of shooting victims, 5.2% of Philadelphia's population).

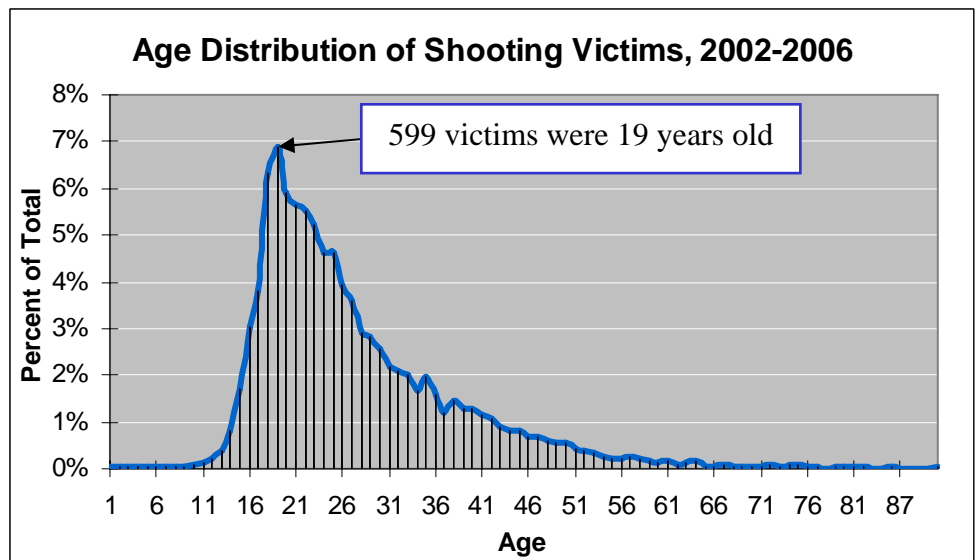
Note: The percentages do not total 100% due to rounding error.



3.2a Age

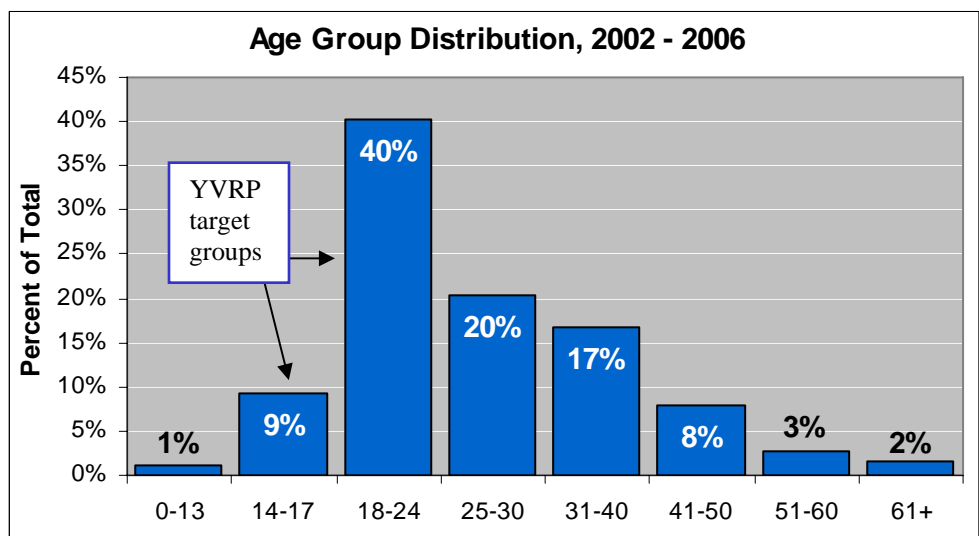
The distribution of shooting victims mirrors that of the age-crime curve: victims are heavily concentrated in the late teens to mid-20s. Nineteen year-olds were shot the most often; they make up 7% of all the victims from 2002 to 2006.

The mean age was 27, and the median age was 24.



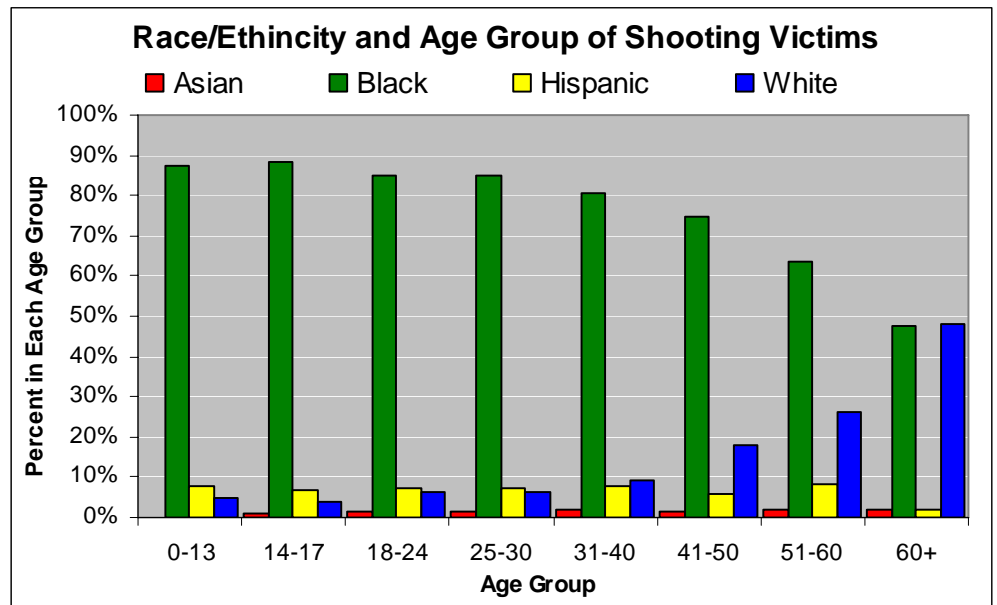
3.2b Age Group

Forty percent of all the shooting victims were between the ages of 18 and 24. Only 10% of all shooting victims were juveniles.



3.3 Age and Race/Ethnicity

Shooting victims were most likely to be Black across all age groups, with the exception of victims aged 60 or more, who were almost equally likely to be White. The percent of White victims in each age group increases steadily after age 18, while the percent of Black victims in each age group slowly decreases after age 13.

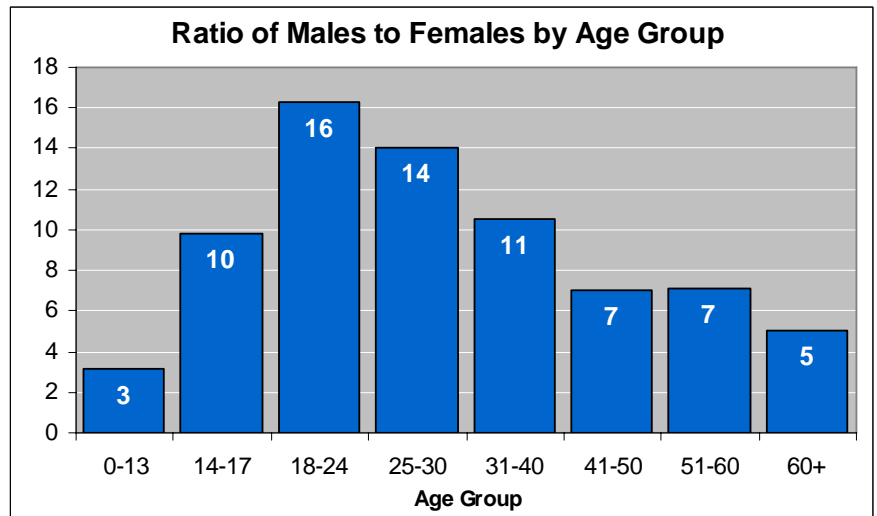


3.4 Gender

Males were shot far more often than females. More than nine out of ten shooting victims (7656 or 92% of total) were male.

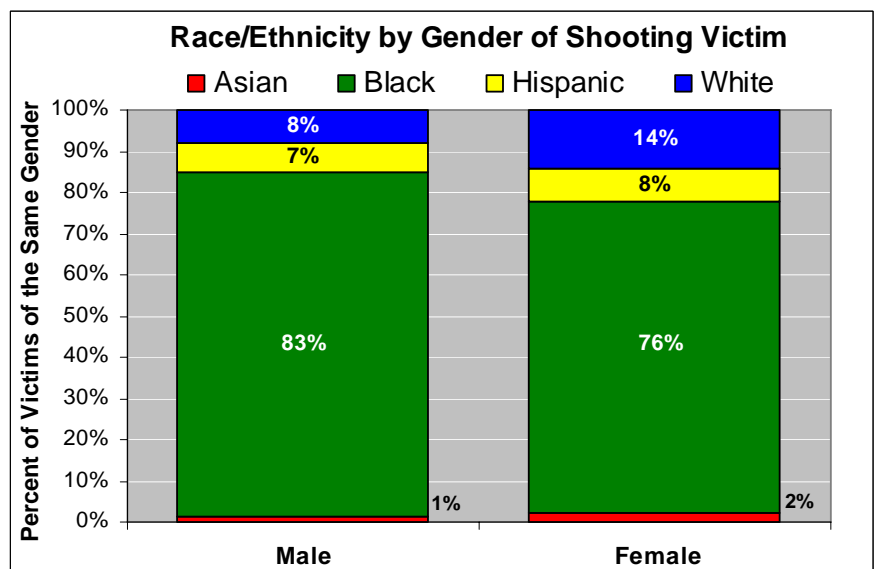
3.5 Gender and Age

While males are more likely to be shot than females across all age groups, the ratio of males to females is markedly lower in the 0-13 age group. The gender disparity is greatest in the age group which suffers the most gunshot wounds, 18-24. In this group, victims are 16 times more likely to be male than female.



3.5 Gender and Race/Ethnicity

Victims are most likely to be Black, regardless of gender. However, the racial distribution within gender is not identical. A greater percentage of female victims (rather than male) are White.

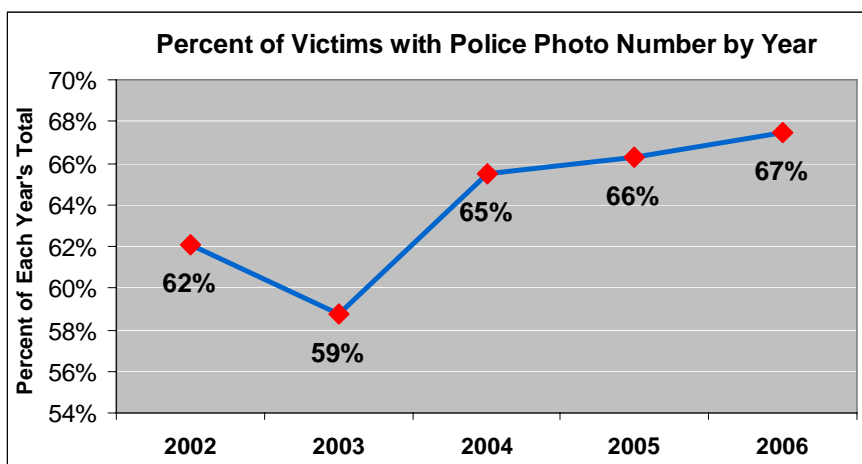


4- Criminal Justice Status of Shooting Victims

4.1 Police Photo Numbers

Most (64%, or 5577) of the shooting victims in Philadelphia had been arrested at least once prior to being wounded, as indicated by whether or not the victim had a police photo number.

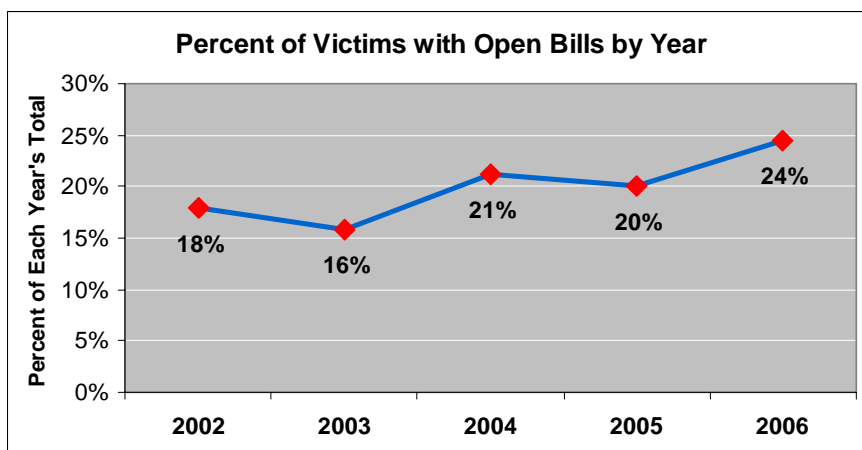
The number of shooting victims with a police photo number has increased by 46% since 2002, although the percentage of all victims with a photo number has remained relatively stable.



4.2 Open Bills

One-fifth (20%, or 1747) of all shooting victims had open bills at the time of their shooting. Almost one-third of all shooting victims with a police photo number had open bills at the time of their shooting.

The percent of victims with an open bill varied by year an average of three percentage points. The number of shooting victims with open bills increased by 84% since 2002.



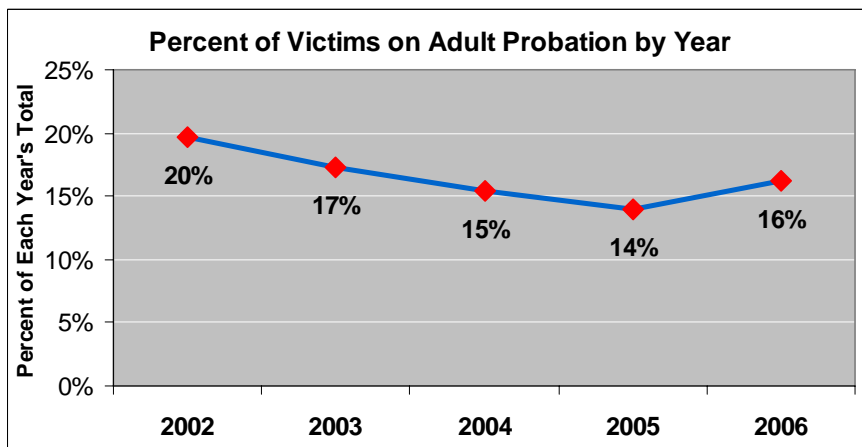
4.3 Bench Warrants

A small percentage (5%) of shooting victims in 2006 had active bench warrants at the time of their shooting.

4.4 Probation/Parole Status

About one-sixth (16%, or 1427) of all the shooting victims from 2002-2006 were on active adult probation at the time of their shooting. One-fourth (26%) of all shooting victims with a police photo number were on probation at the time of their shooting.

2006 saw the first increase in probationer/parolee shooting victims in five years, with 326 victims on active probation and/or parole.

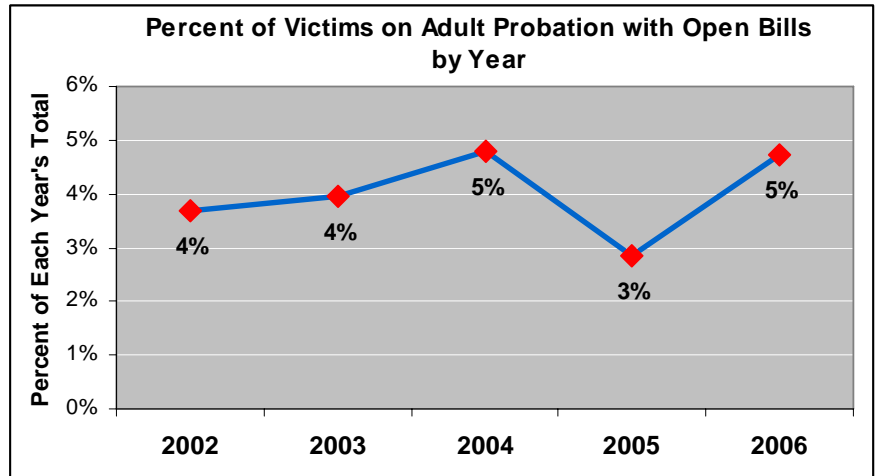


4.5 Probationers/Parolees with Open Bills

A small minority (4%) of all the shooting victims from 2002-2006 had both open bills and active adult probation cases at the time of their shooting.

One in four victims on active probation, (350, or 25% of the 1427 victims on probation) had open bills at the time of their shooting.

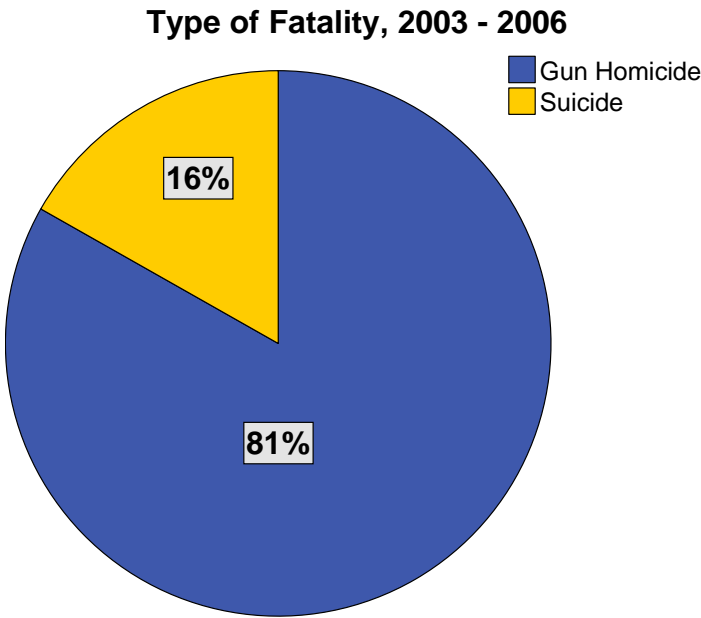
For more information on Probationer/Parolee shooting victims, see Section 10, page 25.



5- Fatalities— No fatality information is available for 2002; all fatality data are for 2003-2006. Fatalities include gun homicides and suicides by gunshot.

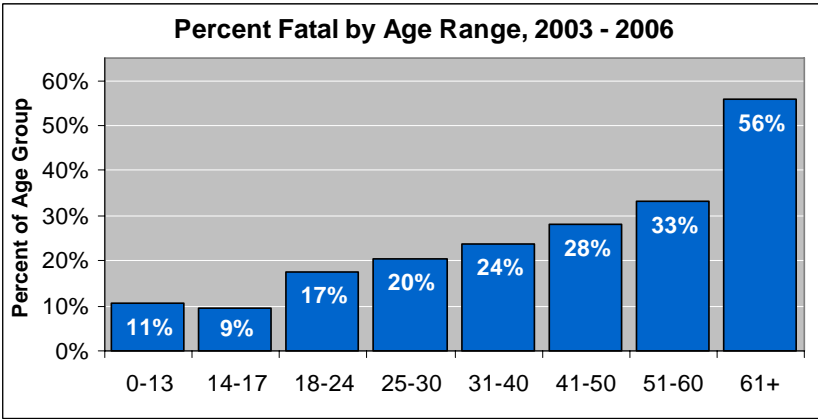
5.1 Types of Fatalities

One-fifth (20% or 1468) of all 7197 shootings that occurred between 2003-2006 are known to have been fatal. More than three quarters (81% or 1189) of the fatalities were classified by the police as gun homicides. Suicides composed 3% of all the shooting incidents and 16% (240) of all the fatalities. Fatality information is unknown for 13 shooting incidents.



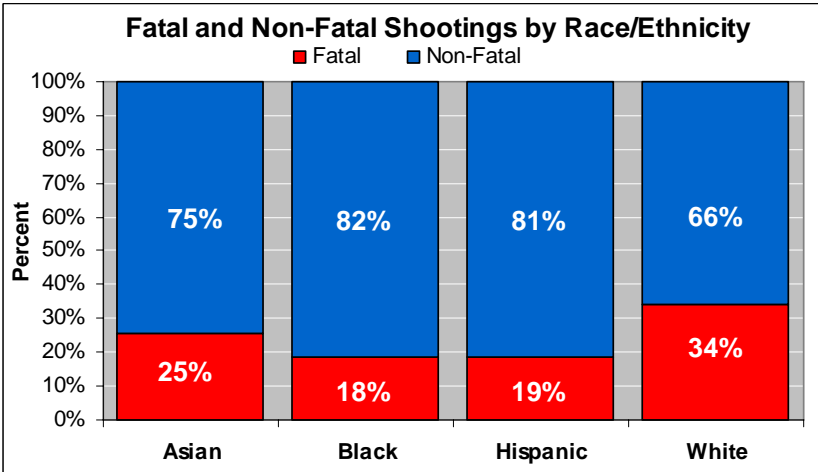
5.2 Fatalities and Age Group

While 18-24 year olds were shot the most, they did not suffer fatal wounds nearly as much as those victims in older age groups. Not surprisingly, one’s risk of dying from a gunshot wound increases with age, with victims aged 60 and older more likely than not to die from their gunshot wound. As shown in figure 5.4, this trend is related to an increase in suicides at older ages.



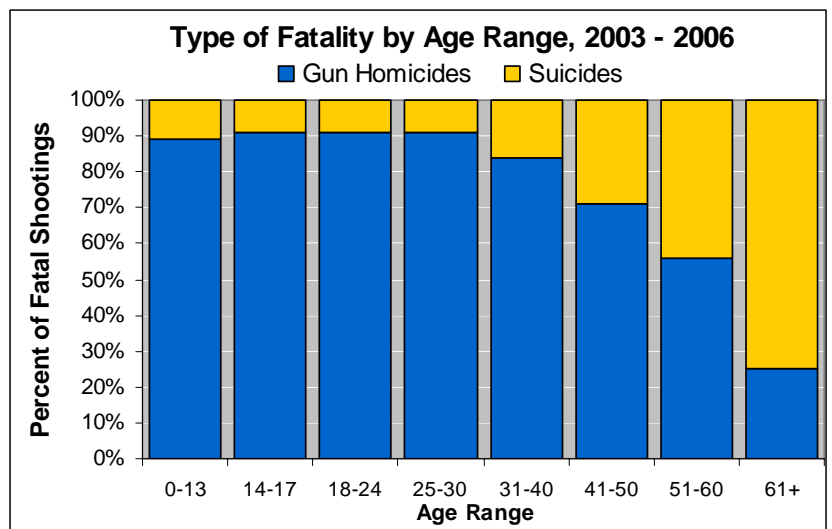
5.3 Fatalities and Race/Ethnicity

As with fatalities and age, the group that suffered the most gunshot wounds was not the group that was most likely to suffer fatal wounds. Whites were shot fewer times than Blacks, but their wounds were more likely to be fatal. Thirty four percent of the White victims died from their gunshot wound, while only 18% of all Black victims died. As with age and fatality, this trend is related to a higher proportion of whites committing suicide (see figure 5.5)



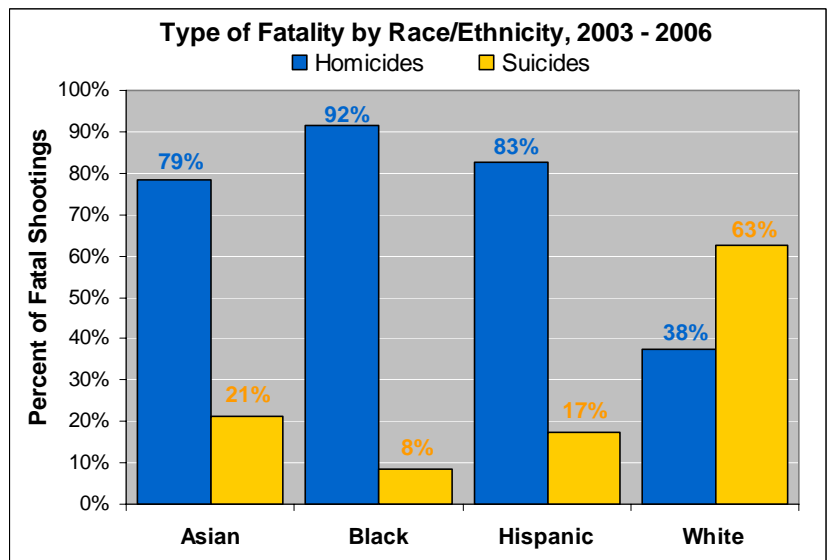
5.4 Type of Fatality and Age

Homicides are the most common type of fatality for victims of all ages, with the exception of victims aged 60 and over, whose fatalities were most commonly suicides. The percent of fatal suicides in each age group remains stable at around 10% until age 31, when the percent of suicides begins to grow from 16% (at 31-40) to 74% (at 60+).



5.5 Type of Fatality and Race/Ethnicity

Homicides were the most common type of fatal shooting for all but White victims, whose most common type of fatality was suicide. Of all fatal shooting victims, Black victims were more likely than any other race/ethnicity to be the victim of a homicide (as opposed to any other type of shooting fatality).

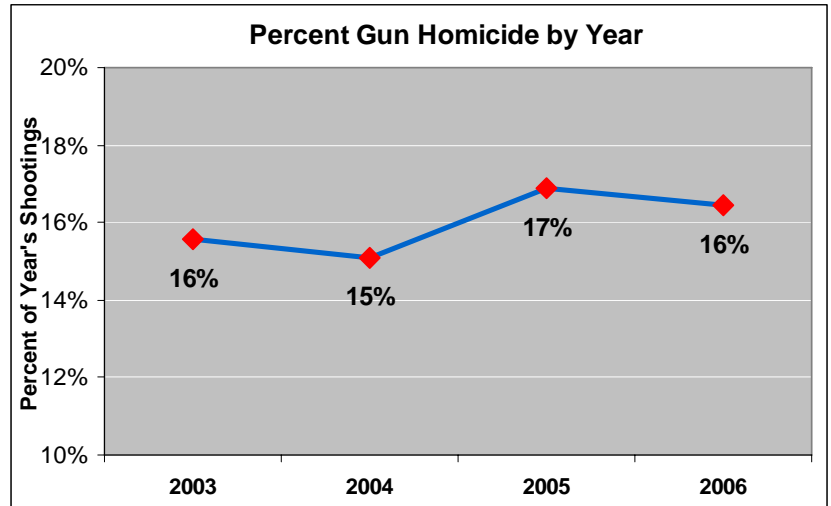


6- Gun Homicides—No fatality information is available for 2002; all fatality data are for 2003-2006.

6.1 Gun Homicides by Year

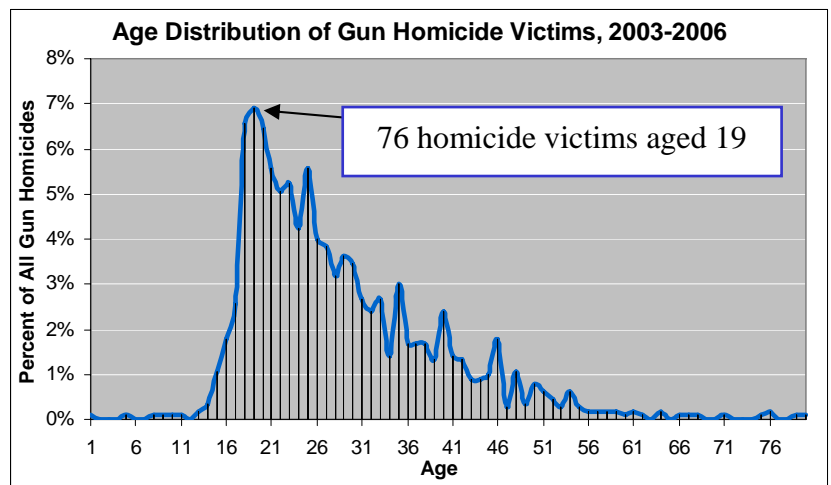
Overall, 16% of shooting incidents are classified by the police as gun homicides. The number of gun homicides varied by an average of 27 per year, and increased by 25% since 2003.

Year	#
2003	264
2004	257
2005	303
2006	330
Total	1154



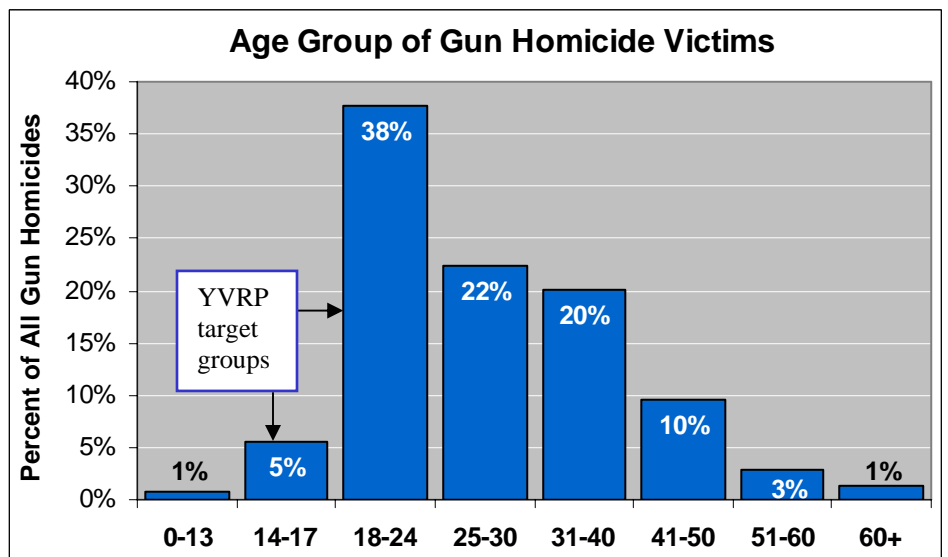
6.2a Gun Homicides and Age

The age distribution of homicide victims generally mirrors that of all shooting victims, with 19 year olds suffering the most gun homicides.



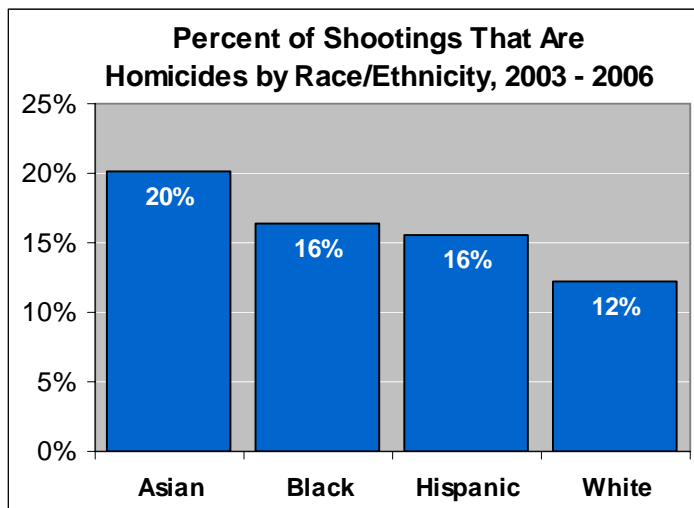
6.2b Gun Homicides and Age Group

As with all shootings, gun homicide victims were most likely aged 18-24. Only 6% of gun homicide victims were below the age of 18.



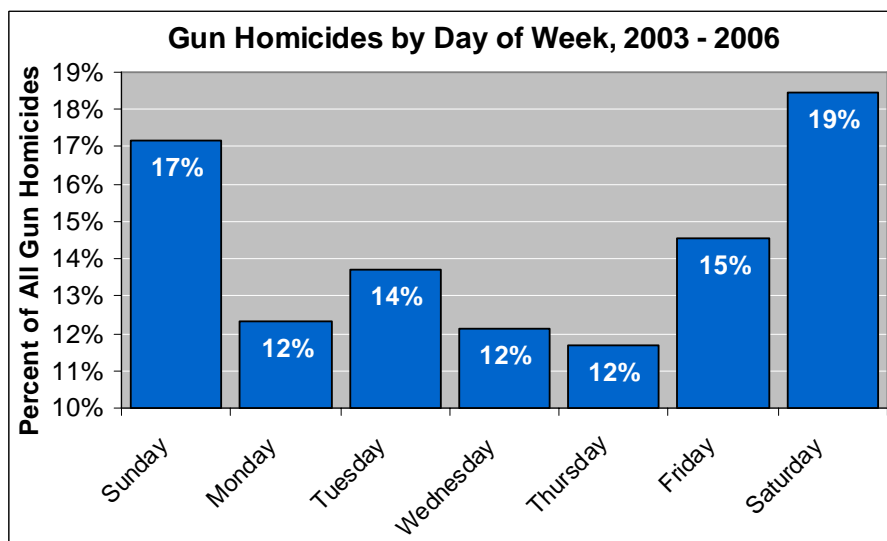
6.3 Gun Homicides and Race/Ethnicity

The vast majority (83%) of gun homicide victims were Black. However, shooting incidents involving Asian victims were most likely to be classified by police as homicides.



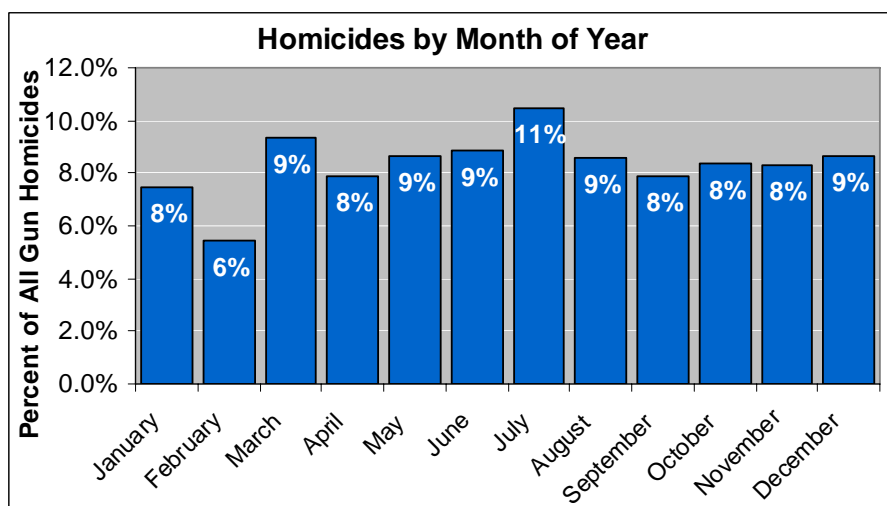
6.4 Gun Homicides and Day of Week

As with all shootings, gun homicides are most likely to occur on a Weekend. Half (51%) of all gun homicides occurred on Friday, Saturday or Sunday.



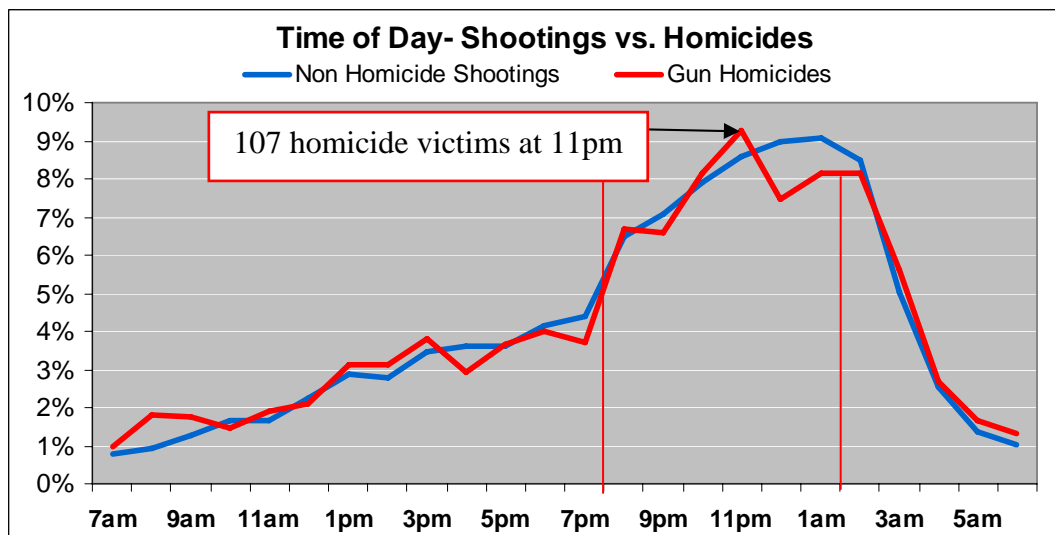
6.5 Gun Homicides and Month of Year

The percent of total shootings that are homicides in each month remained fairly stable across years, varying an average of one percentage point a month. July had highest number of homicides (121, or 11% of all 1154 gun homicides), followed by March (108, or 9%). February had the least number of gun homicides, with 63 or 6% of all 1154 gun homicides.



6.6 Gun Homicides and Time of Day

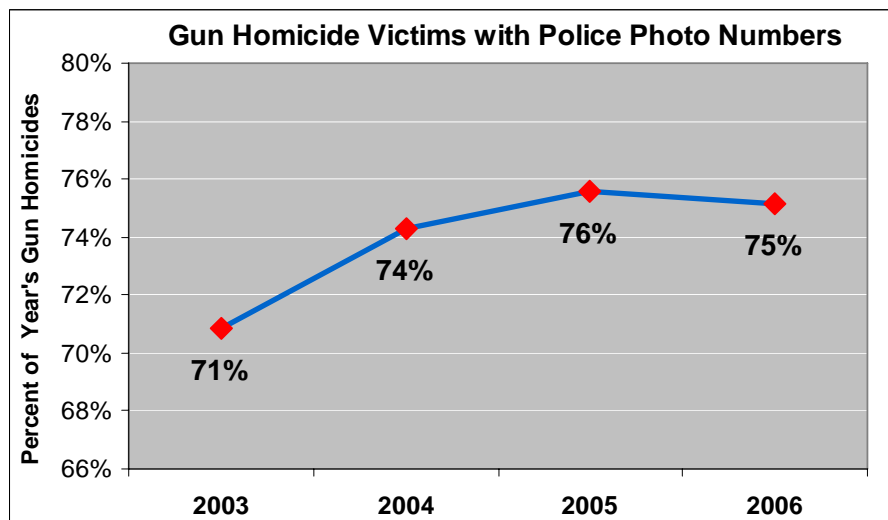
As with shootings, more than half (54%) of all homicides occurred between 8pm and 2am. The time trend for gun homicides closely follows that of all shootings.



6.7 Gun Homicides and Police Photo Numbers

While 63% of all shooting victims had police photo numbers, almost three quarters (74%, or 855) of all 1154 homicide victims had police photo numbers.

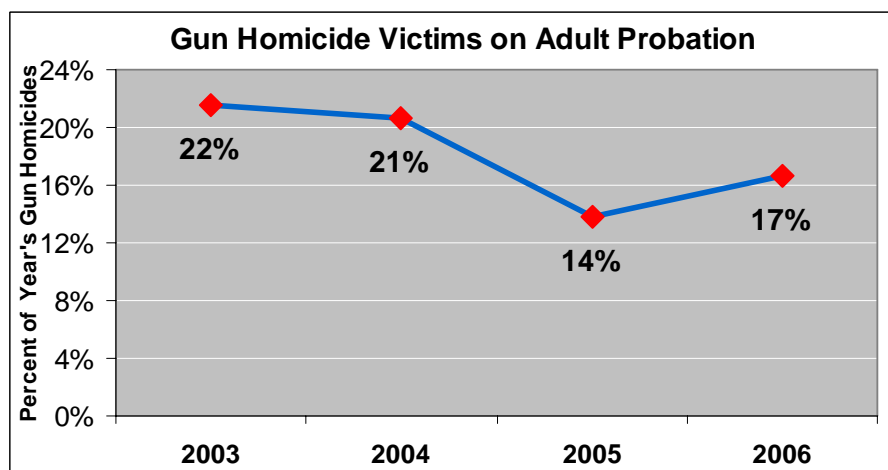
The number of homicide victims who had been arrested at least once prior to being shot increased by 33% since 2003.



6.8 Gun Homicide Victims on Adult Probation/Parole

Eighteen percent (212) of all 1154 homicide victims were on active adult probation at the time of their fatal shooting.

The number of gun homicide victims on adult probation decreased by 4% since 2003, and increased 31% since 2005.



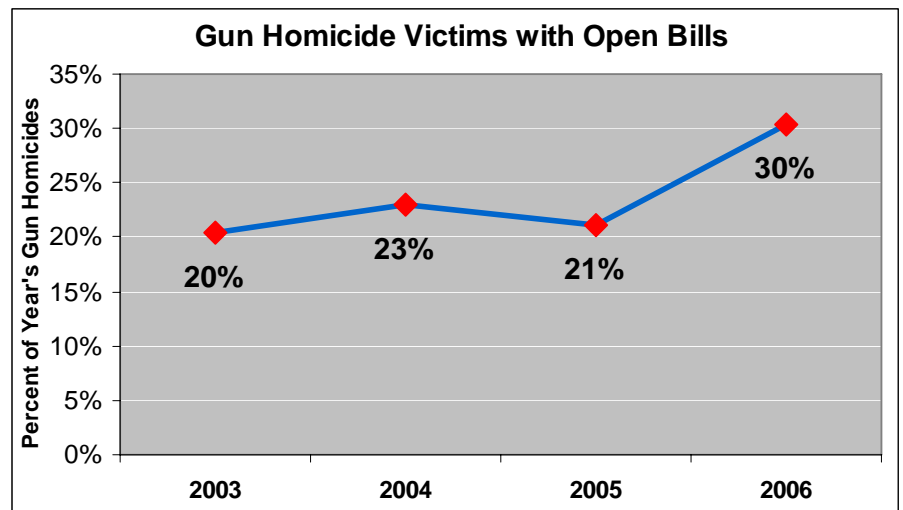
6.8a Wanted Status

In 2006, 5 (9%) of the 55 homicide victims who were on probation at the time of their death were wanted by the probation department

6.9 Gun Homicide Victims with Open Bills

Twenty-three percent (277) of all 1154 homicide victims had open bills at the time of their death.

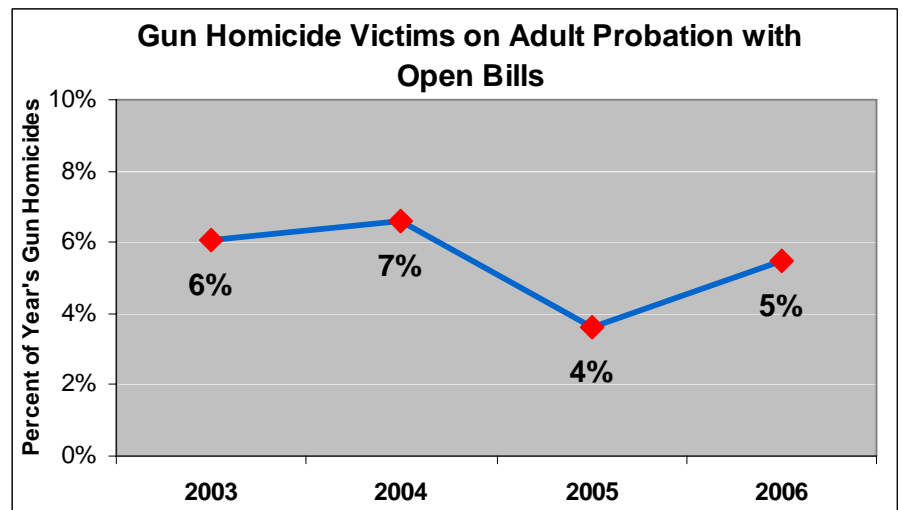
The number of homicide victims with open bills increased by 85% from 2003-2006.



6.91 Homicide Victims with Active Probation Cases and Open Bills

Sixty-two (5%) of the 1154 homicide victims from 2003-2006 had both active adult probation cases and at least one open bill at the time of their fatal shooting.

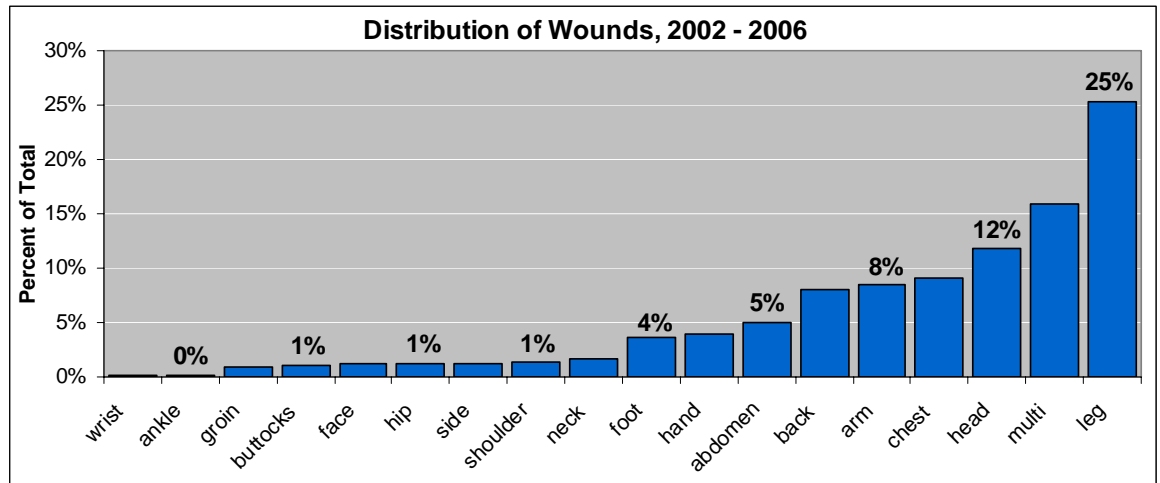
Nearly one in three homicide victims on adult probation (31%) also had open bills at the time of their death.



7- Where Were People Wounded?

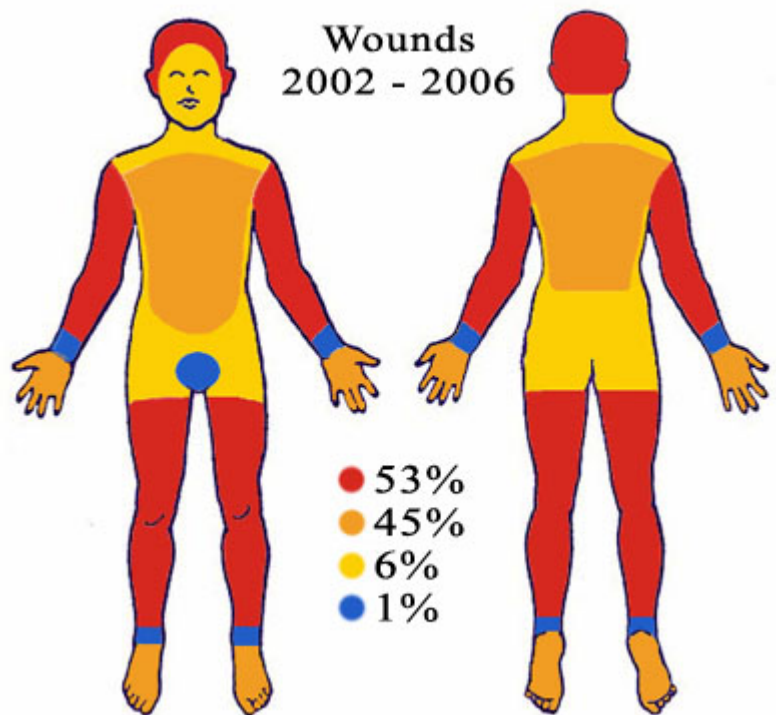
7.1 Distribution of Wounds

Between 2002 and 2006, one quarter of all shooting victims were wounded in the leg. The second most frequent single wound was the head, comprising 12% of all wounds.



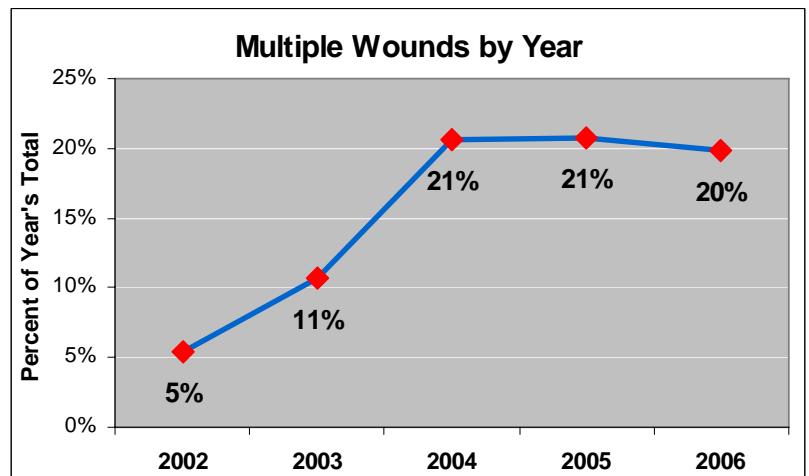
7.2 Graphic Representation of Wound Distribution

The distribution of wounds remained fairly stable across the years. The leg was the most common wound every year.



7.3 Multiple Wounds by Year

Sixteen percent of all people shot between 2002 and 2006 sustained multiple wounds from a single incident. The number of each year's total shootings that result in multiple wounds has increased by almost four times since 2002. It is possible that this trend is the result of a change in the way wounds are recorded by the police, rather than a shift in actual wound types.

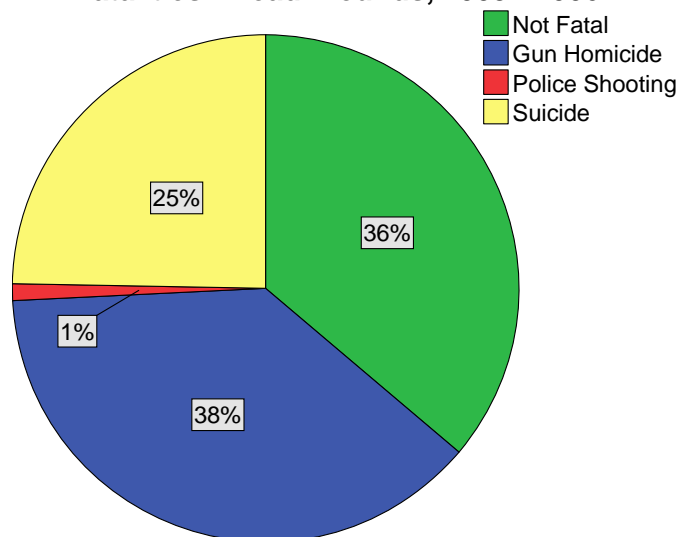


7.4 Fatalities and Wound Location (2002 excluded)

7.4a Head Wounds

Between 2003 and 2006, 848 people were shot in the head. Victims who were shot in the head died as a result of their wound 64% of the time. More than half (60%) of these deaths (38% of all head wounds between 2003 and 2006) were classified by the police as homicides. A little more than a quarter (26%) of all head wounds (or 40% of all fatal head wounds) were classified as suicides by the police.

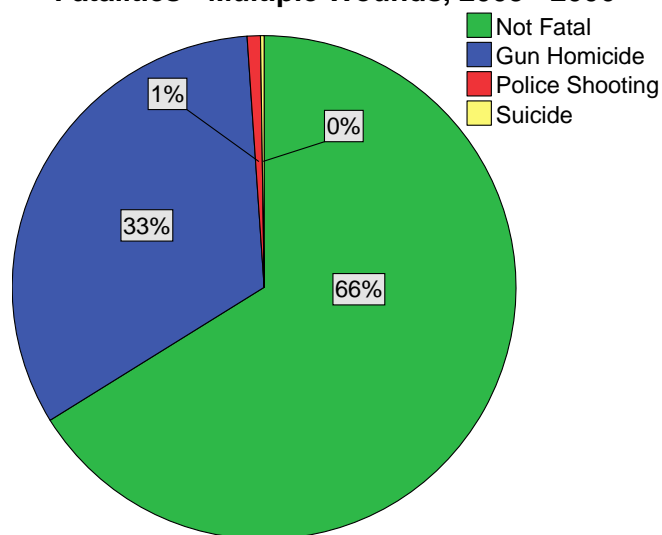
Fatalities - Head Wounds, 2003 - 2006



7.4b Leg Wounds

Victims shot in the leg survived their wound 99% of the time. Only 21 people (1% of all 1787 victims shot in the leg or legs between 2003 and 2006) died as a result of their wound.

Fatalities - Multiple Wounds, 2003 - 2006

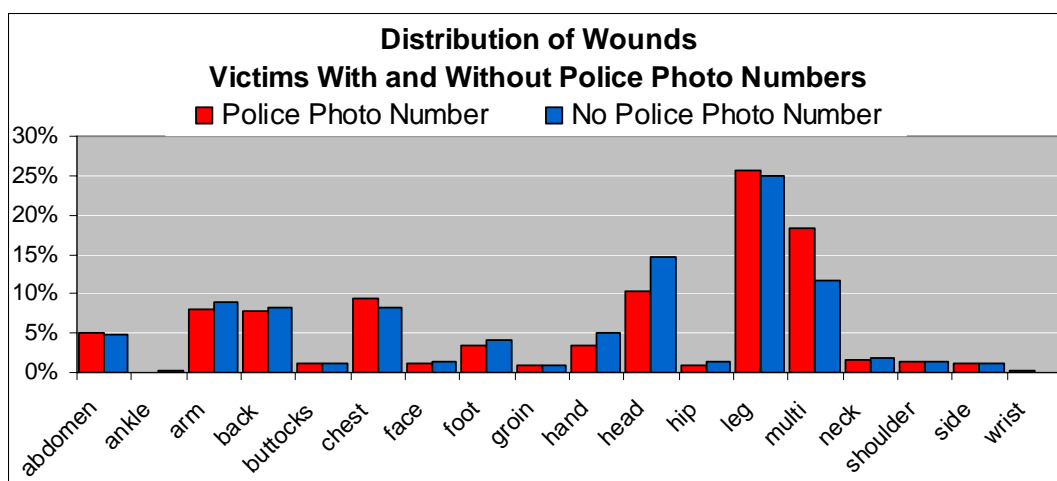


7.4c Multiple Wounds

One third (34%) of the 1304 victims with multiple wounds died as a result of their injuries. Nearly all (97%) of these deaths were classified by the police as gun homicides.

7.5 Distribution of Wounds by Criminal Justice Status

The distributions of wounds for victims with and without police photo numbers were nearly identical for all wounds with the exception of instances where the victim suffered a head wound or multiple wounds.



8- Repeat Shooting Victims as identified by police photo number, and name + DOB/residence

8.1 Number of Repeat Victims

Most people (96%, or 8058 victims) were shot on only one occasion between 2002 and 2006. However, 302 people (4% of all 8360 unique victims) were shot more on more than one occasion. The majority of these repeat victims (93%, or 281) were shot on two separate occasions. Six percent (18) of the 302 people shot on more than one occasion were shot three times, and just three people (1% of all repeat victims) were shot in four separate incidents.

	Number of Unique Victims	Number of Times Shot	Number of Shootings
	8058	x 1	= 8058 (93%)
	281	x 2	= 562 (6%)
	18	x 3	= 54 (.6%)
	3	x 4	= 12 (.1%)
Totals	8360		8686

8.2 Race/Ethnicity of Repeat Victims

Blacks comprise the majority of all shooting victims, but they are overrepresented in the repeat victim category: 82% of all victims were Black, while 95% (or 286) of all repeat shooting victims were Black. Hispanics were the second largest group of repeat victims with 5% (14) of the total. Between 2002 and 2006, there was only one White and one Asian repeat victim.

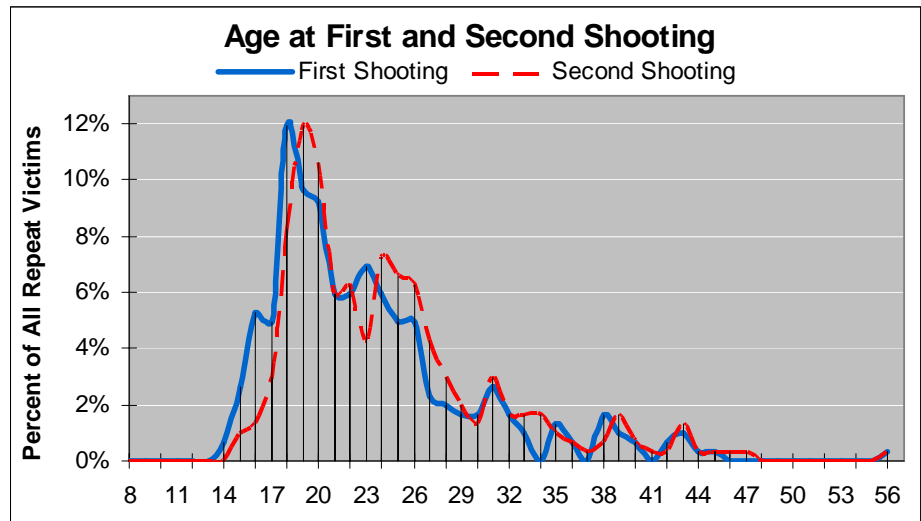
8.3 Gender of Repeat Victims

All of the 302 victims shot on more than one occasion between 2002 and 2006 were male.

8.4 Age at First and Second Shootings

The most common age at first shooting (containing 12% or 36 of all repeat victims) was 18. The average age at first shooting was 23. Ages at the time of their first shooting of repeat victims ranged from 14 to 56.

The most common age at second shooting (also containing 36 or 12% of all repeat victims) was 19. The average age at the second shooting was 24. Ages at the second shooting ranged from 15 to 56.



8.5 Repeat Victims' Criminal Histories

All but four (99%) of the 302 repeat victims had police photo numbers, indicating prior arrest history.

Almost half (42%) of all the repeat victims have been arrested at some point in time for aggravated assault/attempted murder/murder involving firearms.

8.6 Repeat Victims with Open Bills

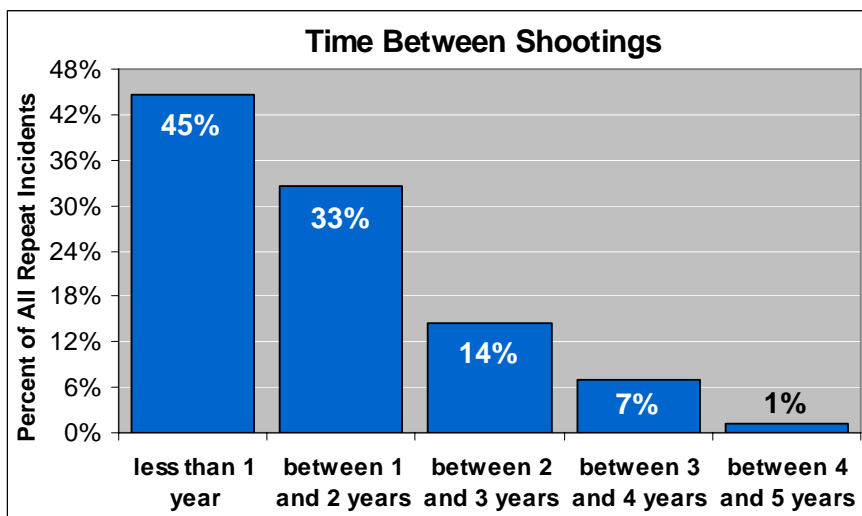
Sixty-four (21%) of all 302 repeat shooting victims had open bills at the time of their first *and* second shooting. Six (one-third) of the 18 people who were shot on three separate occasions had open bills at the time of *all three* of their shootings. Two of the three people shot on four separate occasions had open bills at *all four* times they were shot.

8.7 Repeat Victims on Probation

Seventeen percent (50) of all 302 repeat shooting victims were on probation at the time of both their first and second wounding. Eleven percent (2) of the 18 individuals shot on three separate occasions were on probation at the time of all three incidents. None of the three people shot on four separate occasions were on probation at the time of all four incidents.

8.8 Time Between Shootings

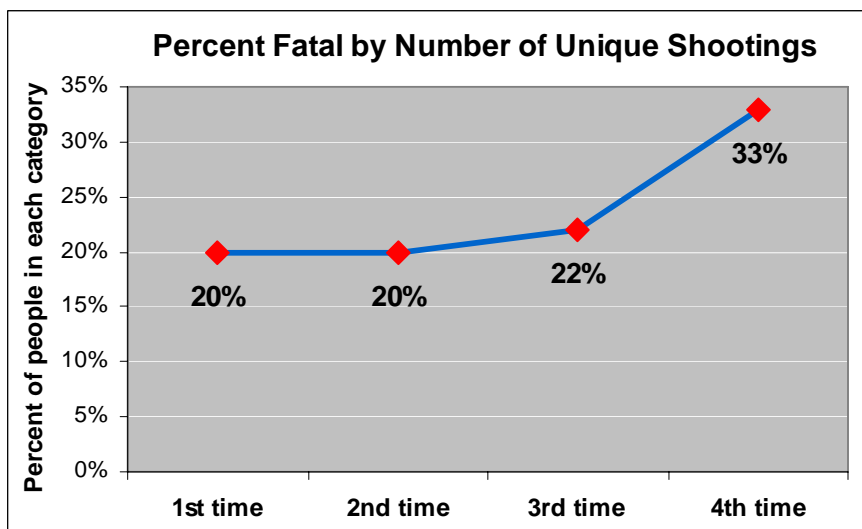
The average number of days between repeat victims' first and second wounding was 479, or 1.3 years. Almost half (45%) of all repeat victims are shot for the second time within one year of their first wounding.



8.9 Repeat Victim Fatalities

Of the 302 people shot on more than one occasion, 67 (22%) died as a result of their wound.

Repeat victims died as a result of their second or third wounds at nearly the same rate as individuals shot on only one occasion. Twenty percent of both first and second time victims died as a result of their wounds. One of the three individuals who were shot on four separate occasions died as result of his fourth wounding.



8.91 January '07 Status of Repeat Victims

8.91a Incarceration

Of the 230* repeat victims still alive, 28% are currently incarcerated. Of those 66 repeat victims currently incarcerated, more than half (56%, or 37) also have open bills.

*The statuses of five repeat shooting victims are unknown, and are excluded from these figures

8.91b Open Bills

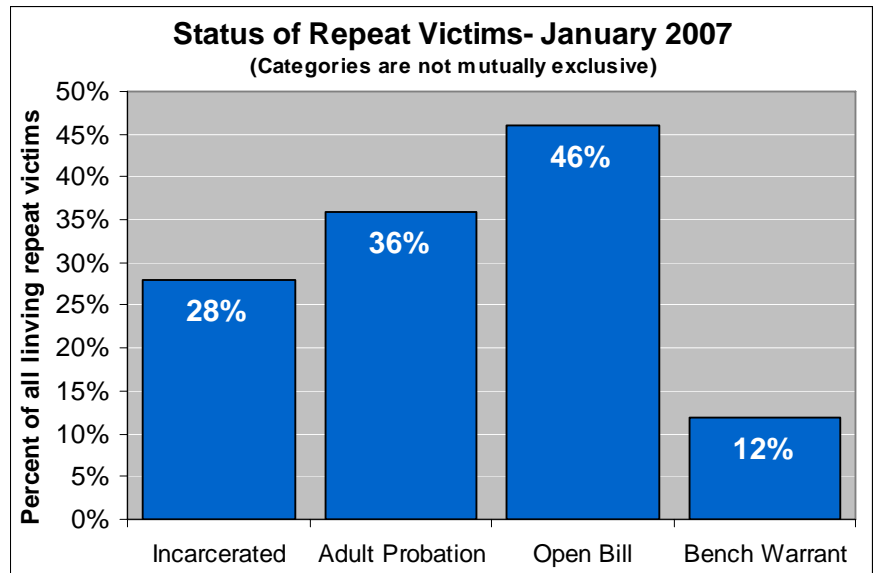
A total of 109 (46% of all repeat victims still alive) had open bills as of January 2007. One third (37 or 34%) of those repeat victims with open bills are incarcerated.

8.91c Bench Warrants

More than 10% (or 27) of the repeat victims still alive have active bench warrants. These 27 repeat victims with bench warrants represent one quarter of all living repeat victims with open bills.

8.91d Adult Probation

More than one-third (84, 36%) of all 230 repeat victims still alive are currently on adult probation. Almost half (41, or 49%) of the repeat victims on adult probation currently have open bills. Six (or 9%) of them are wanted by the probation department.



9- Shooters - Information on arrests is available only for 2006

9.1 Number of Known Arrests Made for Incidents Occurring in 2006

Most of the shooting incidents in 2006 did not result in an arrest. Twenty-nine percent (576) of the 2004 shooting incidents in 2006 are known to have resulted in the arrest of at least one offender. In the majority (79% or 453) of these 576 incidents, only one offender was arrested. Ninety-three incidents (16% of incidents for which at least one arrest occurred) resulted in the arrest of two offenders. Twenty-eight (5% of incidents for which at least one arrest occurred) incidents resulted in the arrest of three or more offenders.

9.1a Number of Arrests for Self-Inflicted Wounds

Eighteen of the 576 (3%) incidents that resulted in an arrest were classified by the police as “self-inflicted;” these are cases where the victim was the person arrested for the incident (e.g., for false reporting or carrying of an unlicensed firearm).

9.1b Number of Arrests for Police Shootings

Fifteen of the 576 (3%) incidents for which an arrest occurred were classified by the police as “police shootings.” These are also cases where the shooting victim was arrested for the incident (e.g., for fleeing from or firing at a police officer).

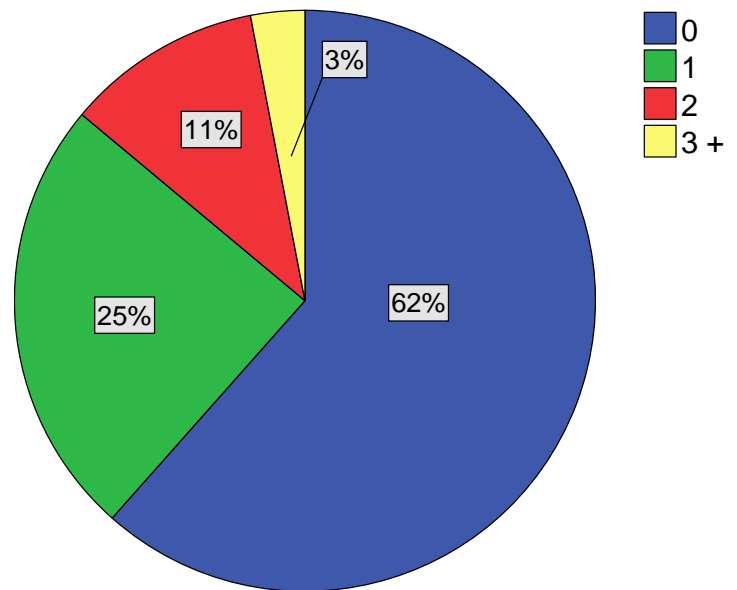
9.2 Number of Victims per Arrested Offender

A total of 632 individuals were arrested in 2006 for a total of 576 victims shot during 2006. The majority (87%, or 551) of these offenders were arrested for the shooting of only one victim, during only one incident.

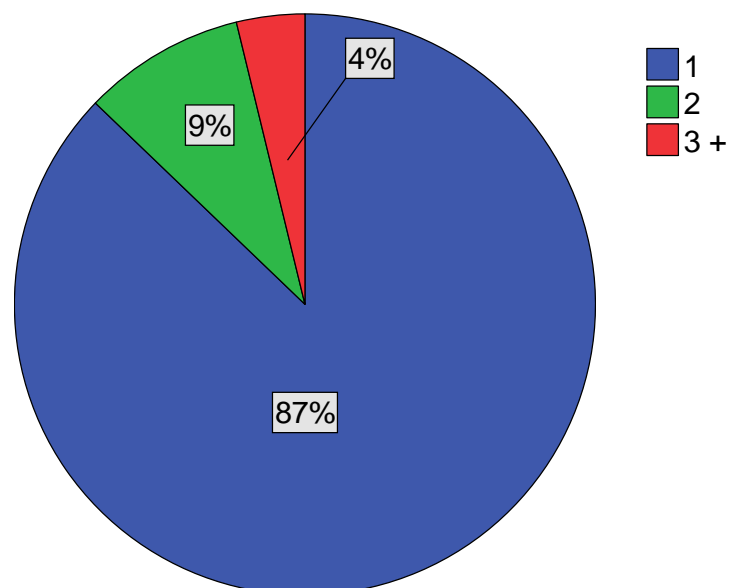
Fifty-seven (9% of all 632) offenders are known by the police to have injured –or been criminally involved in the injuring of—two victims. Of these 57 offenders, 32% (or 18) were arrested for two separate shooting incidents.

Twenty-four (4% of 632) offenders were involved in the shooting of three or more victims. Of these 24 offenders, 75% (or 18) injured three or more victims during the same shooting incident, four (17% of 22) injured three or more victims during two incidents, and two injured three or more victims during three separate incidents.

Number of Co-Defendants



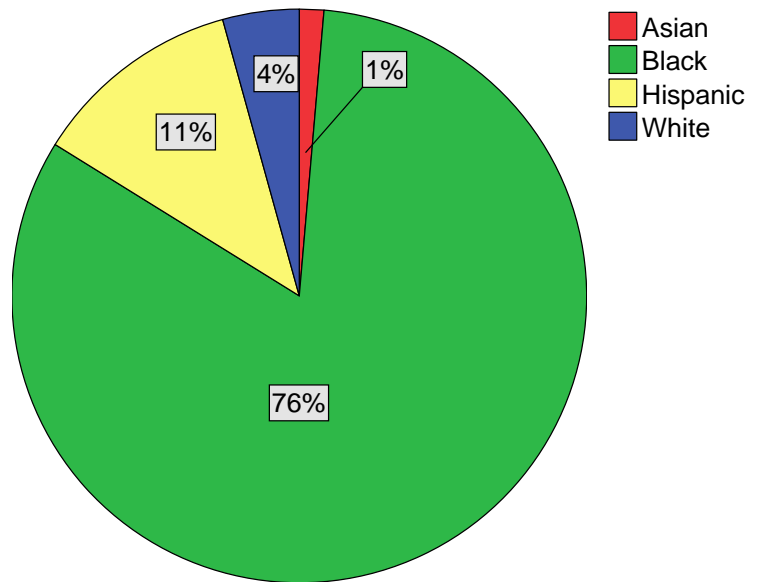
Number of Victims per Arrested Offender



Race/Ethnicity of Known Offenders

9.3 Race/Ethnicity of Offenders

Like shooting victims, shooting offenders are mostly Black. However, the racial distribution of shooters does not exactly mirror that of shooting victims: While Hispanics comprise 7% of all shooting victims, they comprise 11% of shooting offenders. And while 9% of shooting victims are White, 4% of shooting offenders are White.

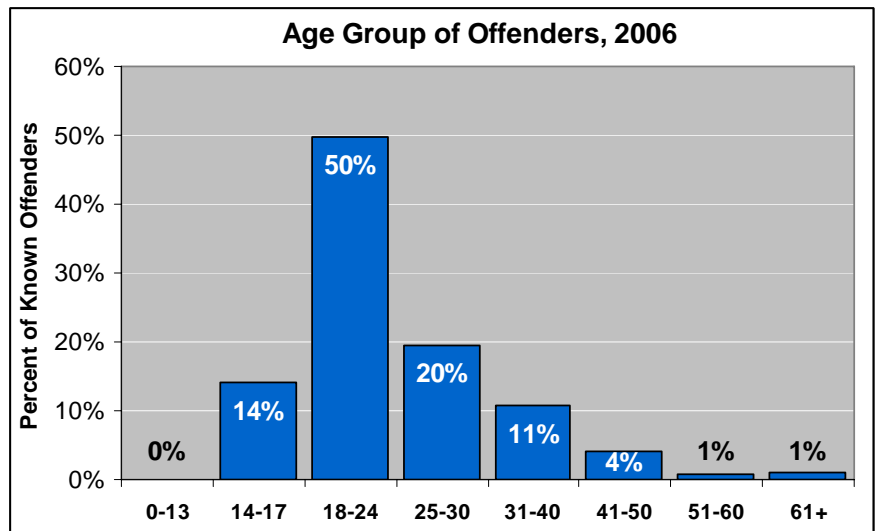


9.4 Age of Offenders

While both shooting victims and shooting offenders are mostly between the ages of 18 and 24, shooters are even more heavily concentrated in this age group- they comprise 40% of all shooting victims and 50% of all shooters.

9.5 Gender of Offenders

Nearly all (96%, or 604) of the known shooters in 2006 were male. Females comprise 8% of all shooting victims, and 4% of all known shooting offenders.



Female offenders were more likely than males to have co-defendants; 63% of the known male offenders did not have any known co-defendants, while only 36% of the known female offenders did not have any known co-defendants.

9.6 Offenders as Victims

One quarter (25%) of the known shooting offenders had been previously shot between the years of 2002 and 2006. Fourteen percent of the offenders who had been shot before were shot on more than one occasion between 2002 and 2006.

9.7 Probation/Parole Status of Offenders

Nearly one-fifth (120, or 19%) of the 632 offenders arrested in 2006 for a shooting occurring in 2006 were on probation or parole at the time of the shooting.

9.7a Wanted Status

Three (or 3%) of the 120 offenders on probation or parole were wanted by the probation department at the time of the shooting for which they were arrested.

9.8 Victims and Offenders on Probation

Five percent of all 632 known shooting offenders shot someone who was on probation or parole. About a quarter (26% or 31) of the 120 known offenders on probation were arrested for shooting a victim who was also on probation.

9.9 Gun Homicide Offenders

Twenty-two percent (142) of the 632 people arrested for a shooting incident in 2006 were arrested for an incident that the police classified as a gun homicide.

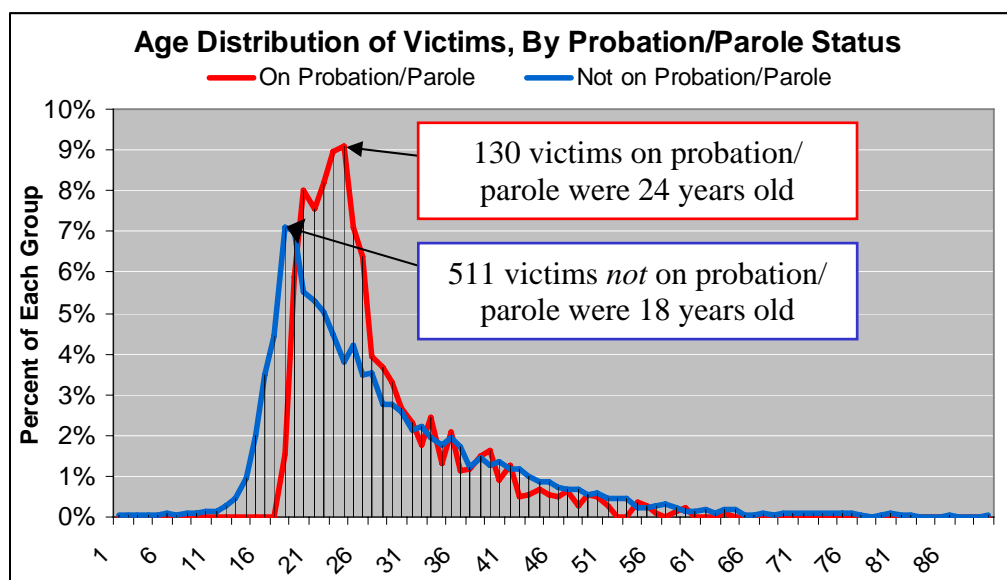
9.91 Gun Homicide Offenders on Probation

Thirty-two (or 23%) of the 142 people arrested for a gun homicide were on probation at the time of the incident. Of the 120 known shooting offenders on probation, 26% fatally wounded their victim.

10- Adult Probation/Parole Victims

10.1a Age of Victims on Probation/Parole

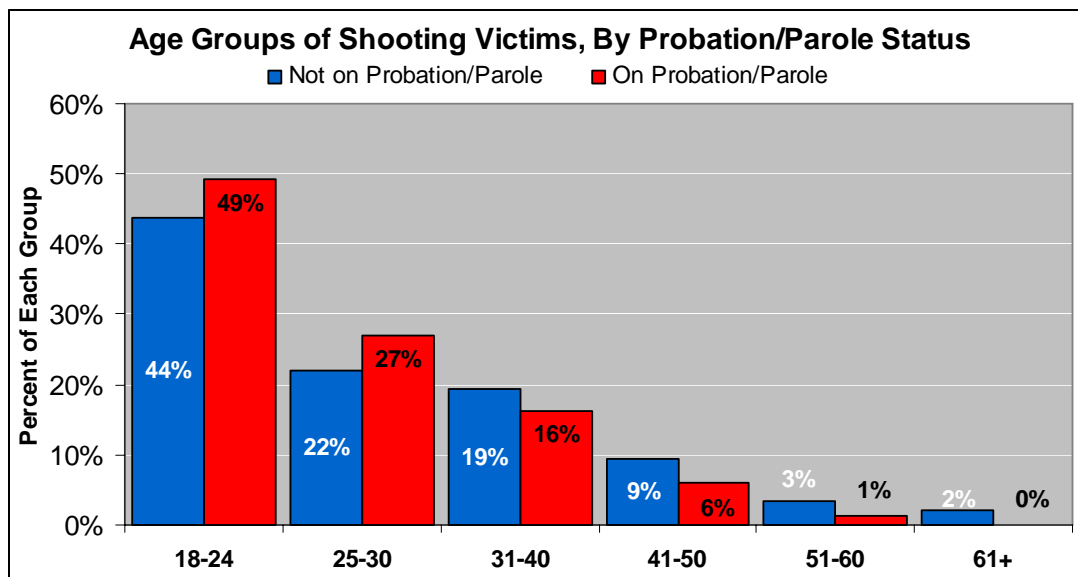
Ages of shooting victims on probation and/or parole ranged from 18 to 63, with the majority (130, or 9%) of victims aged 24. The average age was 27, and the median age was 25.



10.1b Age Groups of Shooting Victims on Probation/Parole

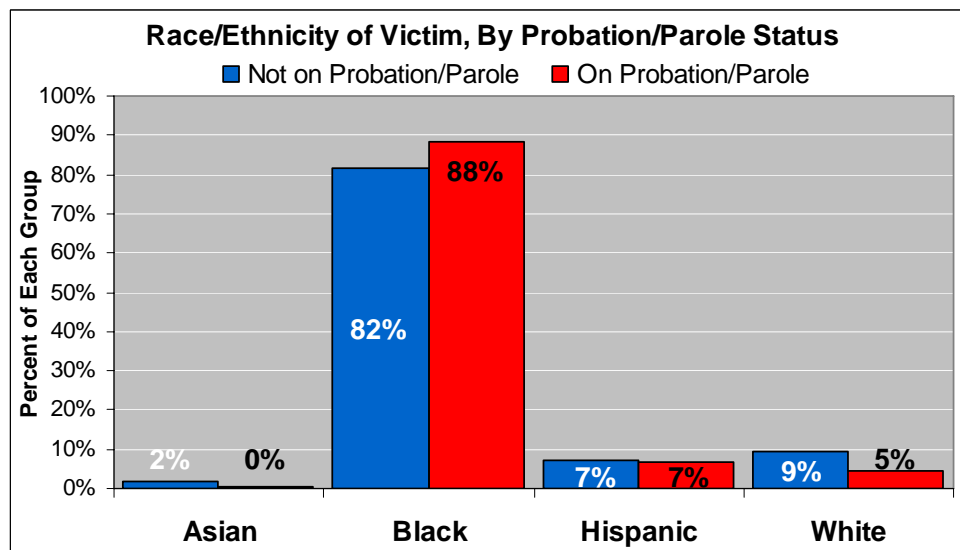
Shooting victims on active adult probation or parole were more heavily concentrated between the ages of 18 and 30 than victims not on active probation or parole.

* Note this graph includes only victims aged 18 and older.



10.2 Race/Ethnicity of Victims by Probation/Parole Status

Black victims were more likely than any other race/ethnicity to be under active probation and/or parole supervision at the time of their injury. This is not surprising, given that a majority of probationers/parolees are Black.

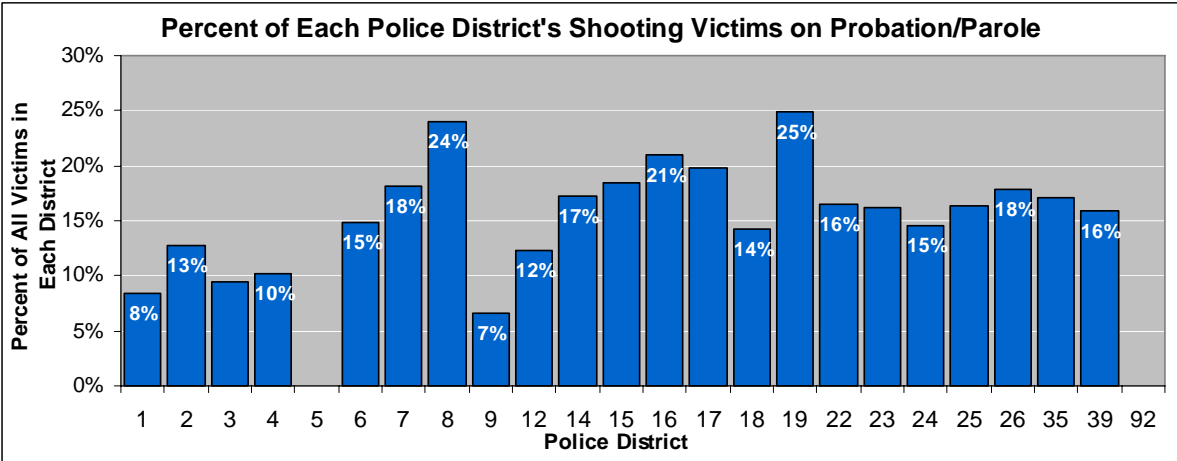


10.3 Gender of Victims by Probation/Parole Status

The gender difference in shooting victimization is even more stark within the probation/parole population: while 91% of victims not on probation or parole were male, males accounted for 98% of victims on probation and/or parole. As with race/ethnicity of probation/parole victims, this is not surprising, given that a majority of probationers/parolees are male.

10.4 Percent of Probation/Parole Victims in Each Police District

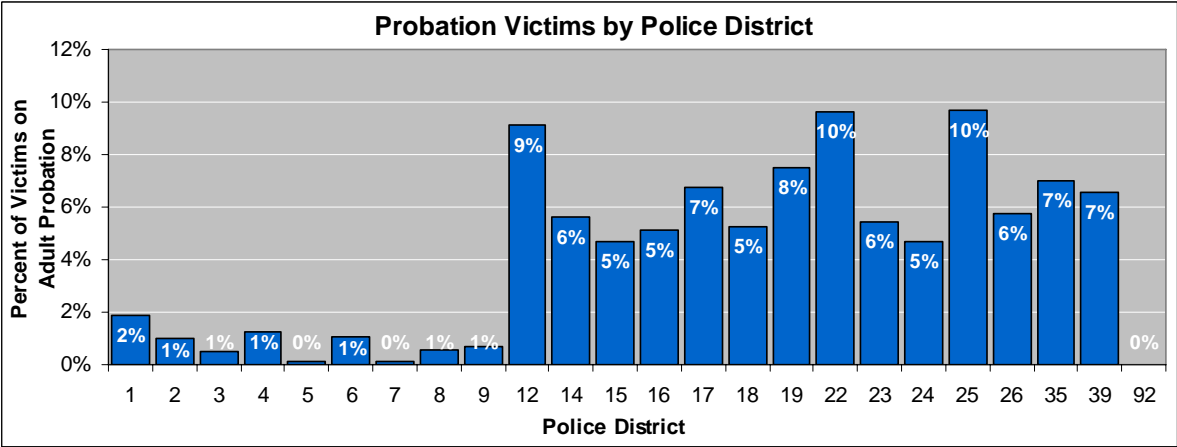
This graph shows the percentage of shooting victims within each police district who were under probation or parole supervision at the time of the shooting.



The 19th, 8th, 16th and 17th police districts had the highest percentage of all shooting victims who were on adult probation at the time of the shooting.

10.5 Probation/Parole Victims by Police District

Of all shooting victims on probation, the 12th, 22nd and 25th police districts had the highest percentage of total victims on adult probation.

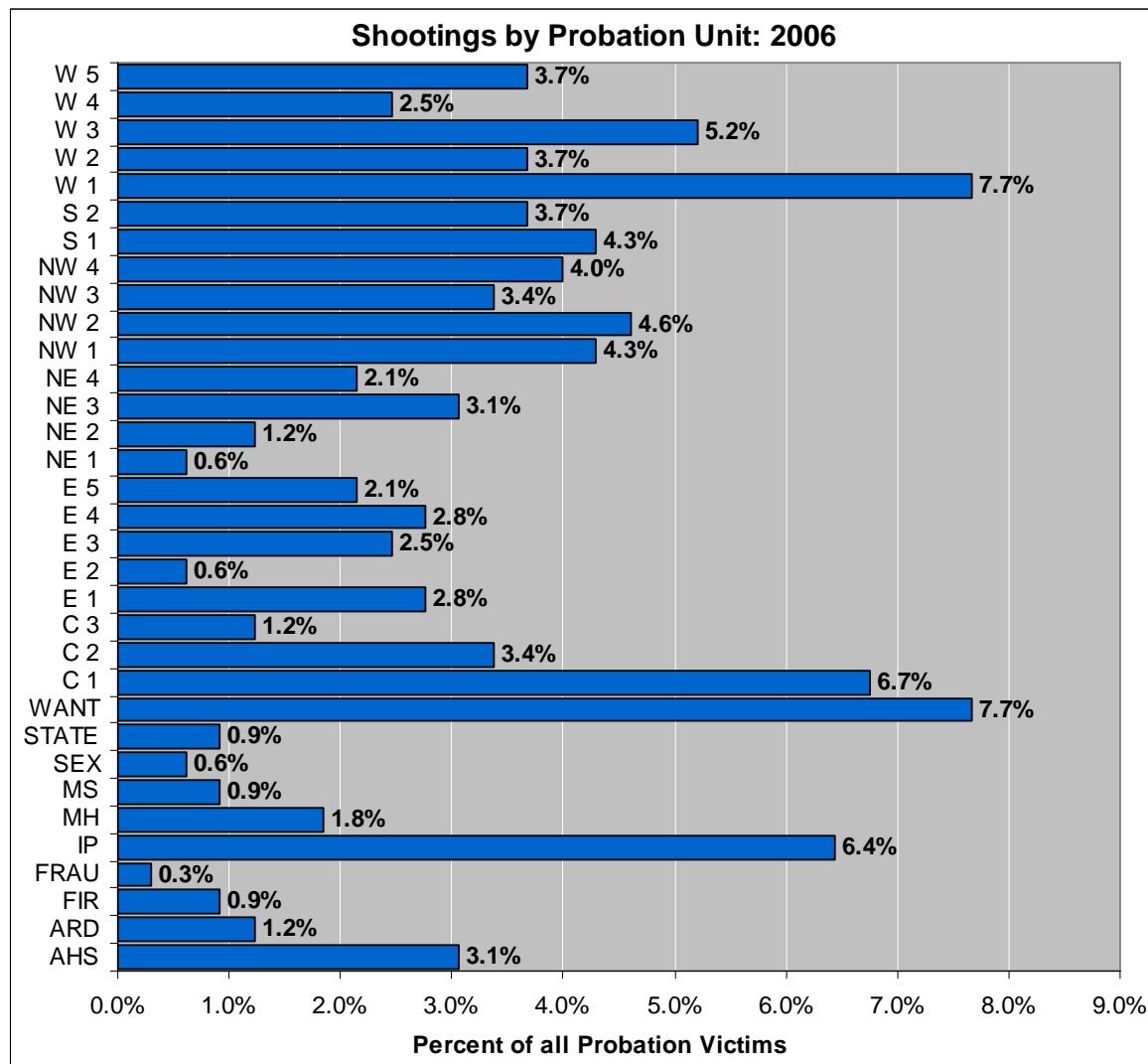


10.6 Probation/Parole Victims by APPD Unit

Shooting victims on probation/parole were not evenly distributed across APPD units.

Top 5 APPD Units	
West 1	25 (8%)
Wanted	25 (8%)
Central 1	22 (7%)
IP	21 (6%)
West 3	17 (5%)
Total: 110 (34% of all shootings of probationers/parolees)	

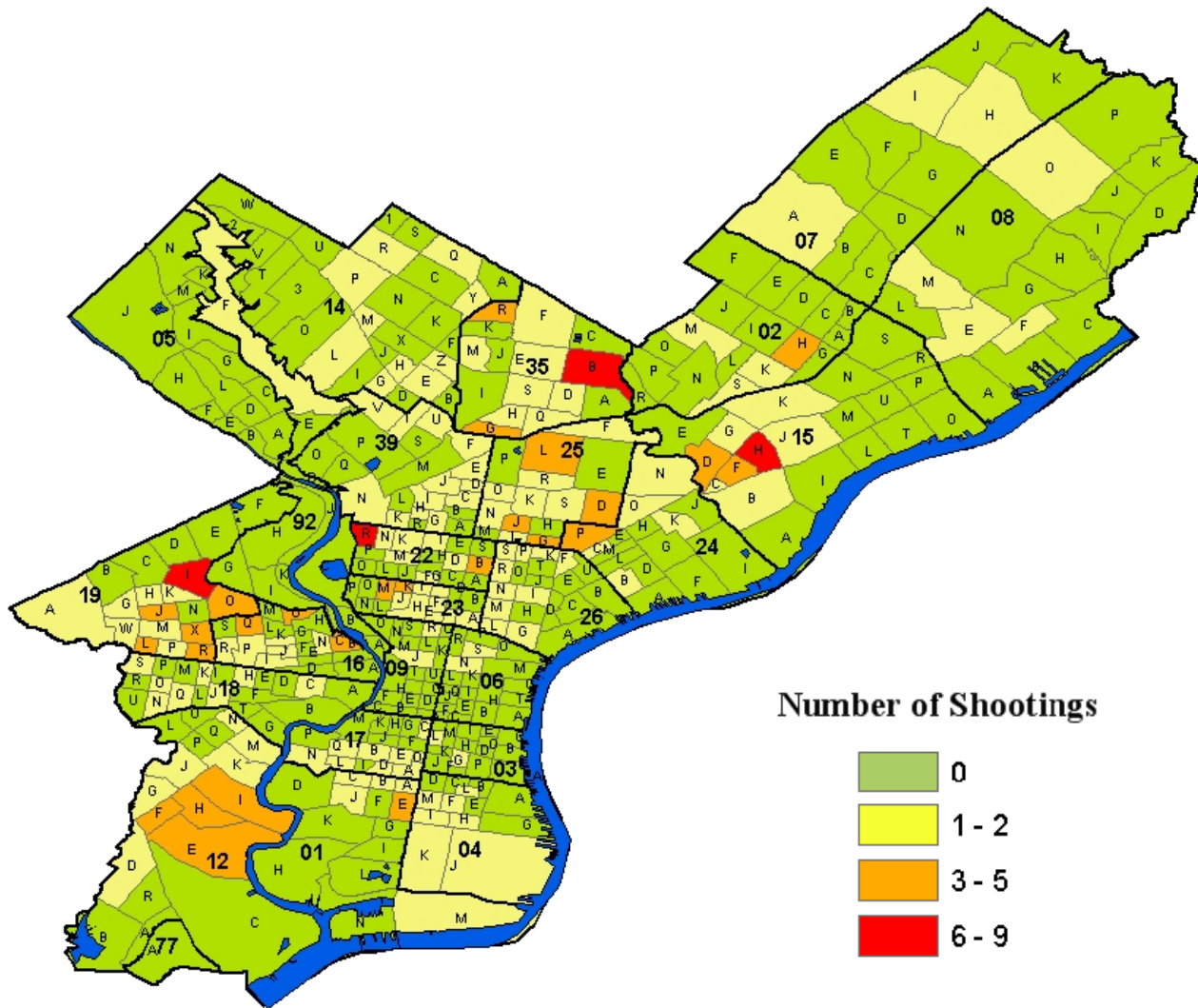
**Unit Abbreviations*
 WANT- Wanted Card
 SEX- Sex Offenders
 MS- Monitored Supervision
 MH- Mental Health
 IP- Intermediate Punishment
 FRAU- Fraud
 FIR- Forensic Intensive Recovery
 ARD- Accelerated Rehabilitation Disposition
 AHS- Alcohol Highway Safety



10.7 Probation Victims by APPD Regional Division

West units accounted for 23% of all probation/parole shootings. Northwest units accounted for 16% of probation/parole shootings. East and Central units each accounted for 11% of probation/parole shootings, and Northeast units accounted for 7% of probation/parole shootings.

10.8 Map of 2006 Probation Shooting Victims by Police Sector



Shooting incidents where the victim was on probation or parole are generally in the same parts of the city as shooting incidents where the victims weren't on probation or parole. The 12th, 22nd and 25th districts have the largest percentage of shootings of both probation/parole victims and total victims. However, within the police districts there is some variation in the police sectors in which probation/parole and non-probation/parole victims are shot. With the exceptions of the 15th district's "H" sector and the 22nd district's "R" sector, which are the hottest spots for both groups of victims, the police sectors with the most total shooting victims are not the police sectors in which probation/parole victims are most likely to be shot. The police sector hotspots for probation/parole victims are: the 19th district's "T" sector, the 35th district's "B" sector and the 12th district's "E," "F," "H" and "I" sectors.