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2014 Summary Report:  
Murders and Non-Fatal Shootings  
New Orleans, LA

**Released:**



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## **INTRODUCTION**

One of the inaugural pieces of Mayor Landrieu's comprehensive murder reduction strategy, NOLA FOR LIFE, was the Mayor's Strategic Command to Reduce Murders (MSCRM). This initiative was modeled on the Milwaukee Homicide Review Commission, which has been identified by the Department of Justice as a best practice, and for Milwaukee, has been instrumental in realizing a significant reduction in murder.

This model was successfully implemented in New Orleans with three key successes:

1. Provided a space for the criminal justice system, neighborhood groups, schools, faith-based organizations, and others to develop action items to assist in reducing murder;
2. Convened murder case reviews with local, state, and federal law enforcement partners; and
3. Strengthened the City's murder and non-fatal shooting analysis capabilities by conducting routine and ad hoc analysis of non-fatal shootings and murders, and provided that information to stakeholders.

The criminal justice and community partnerships continue through multiple groups convened by the City, including Reentry Workgroups, Group Violence Reduction Strategy Services Partnership, CeaseFire Services Partnership, Municipal Court-Court Assistance Project, the NOLA FOR LIFE Services Collaborative, the Criminal Justice Council, and many more.

The City has brought the murder and non-fatal shooting analysis in-house to the Office of Criminal Justice Coordination, which continues to maintain a comprehensive database of murders and non-fatal shootings, and provides criminal justice and community stakeholders with relevant and current analysis.

### *Report Overview*

This report provides analysis of murders and non-fatal shootings in New Orleans during 2014. It examines not only the number of incidents and victims, but also the contextual environment of incidents, modality of violence, characteristics of victims, and characteristics of arrested suspects in cleared cases. Comparisons to 2013 are presented for several analyses of murders and non-fatal shootings.

These factors were analyzed geographically as well to highlight where there are differences between the NOLA FOR LIFE target areas and non-target areas. NOLA FOR LIFE targets four major areas in the city where the incidence of shootings and murders has consistently been the highest. The target hot spots are: Central City, the St. Roch area (St. Roch, Seventh Ward, and St. Claude), Little Woods, and the Behrman area (Behrman, Whitney, and McDonogh). In 2014, these hot spot areas accounted for 41% of murders and almost 39% of all shootings.

The data was collected from several datasets and databases maintained by the New Orleans Police Department, and the analyses were conducted by staff from the Mayor's Office of Criminal Justice Coordination.

## NEIGHBORHOOD INDICATORS

NOLA FOR LIFE had a particular focus in 2014 on four neighborhoods in New Orleans, which have accounted for about 40% of all murders in the city since 2010: Behrman Area, Central City, Little Woods, and St. Roch Area<sup>1</sup>. In this section, we contrast data on these four neighborhoods with data aggregated city-wide across a range of indicators, including:

- **Demographic Indicators:** Gender, race/ethnicity, and age distribution of residents
- **Economic Indicators:** Percent of household earning a wage or salary, percent of residents living below the poverty line, percent of renters spending 30% or more of their income on rent, and housing vacancy
- **Other Indicators:** Educational attainment and percent of single parent families

NOTE: Data presented are the most recent available and may not reflect recent growth or changes in neighborhood indicators. Neighborhood indicator data is based on 2012 statistics, the most recent year for which data was available.

### DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

Examining demographic indicators, the four target neighborhoods are similar in **gender** distribution to city-wide averages (see Graph 1 on page 8). The percent of residents who are women ranged from 50.4% to 54.4% across the target neighborhoods versus 51.6% citywide. However, there are significant differences in the **racial/ethnic** distribution of residents in the target neighborhoods versus citywide (see Graph 2 on page 8). The percent of residents who are African-American is significantly higher in the target neighborhoods than city-wide:

- |                       |       |
|-----------------------|-------|
| • <b>Behrman</b>      | 83.9% |
| • <b>Central City</b> | 72.4% |
| • <b>Little Woods</b> | 92.6% |
| • <b>St. Roch</b>     | 85.1% |
| • <b>Citywide</b>     | 59.6% |

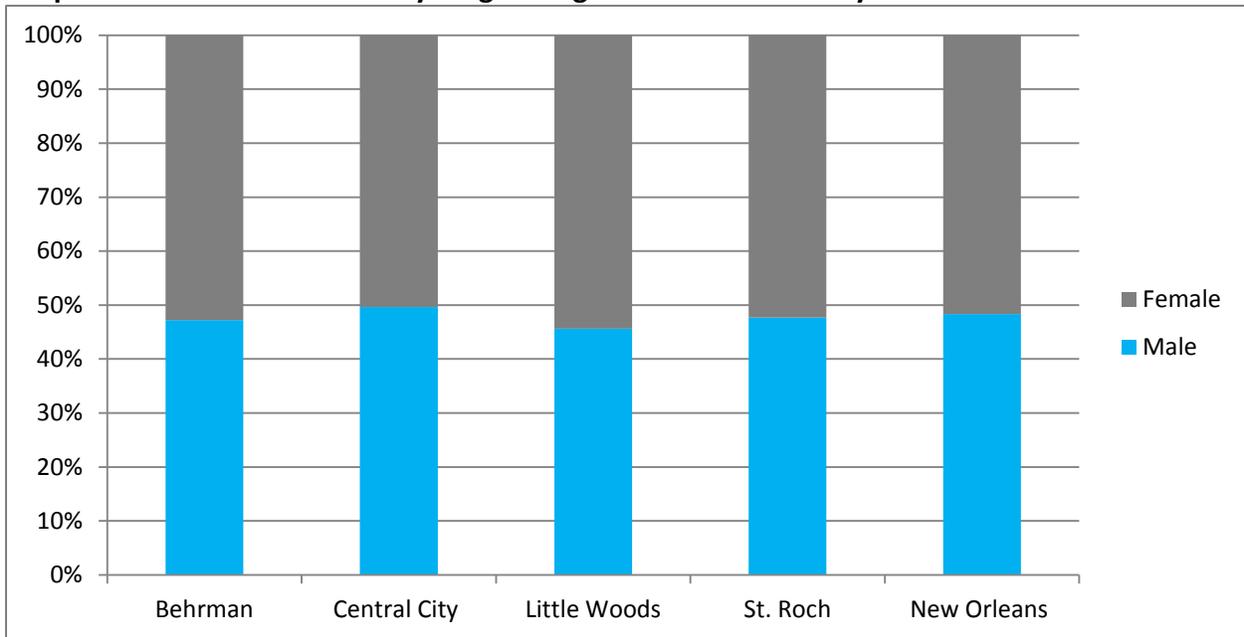
Finally, the **age** distribution of residents in the four target neighborhoods also was similar to citywide age distributions (see Graph 3 on page 09). Citywide, about half (50.5%) of residents in New Orleans were under the age of 35, about two fifths (38.6%) were aged 35-64 years, and 10.9% were 65 years of age or older.

In sum, the target neighborhoods were similar to citywide age and gender distributions, but differed significantly in racial/ethnic distribution.

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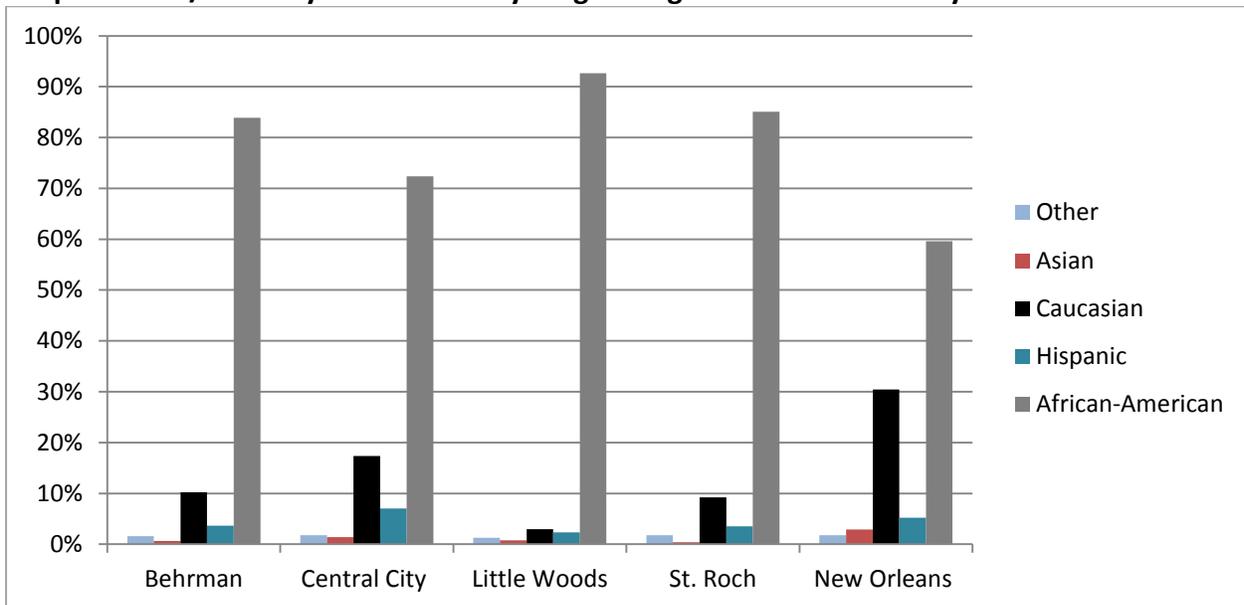
<sup>1</sup> For the purpose of the murder and non-fatal shooting analyses, we used NOPD definitions of neighborhood boundaries. Neighborhood indicator data is defined by GNOCDC and Healthy NOLA data. Behrman includes Behrman, McDonogh, and Whitney neighborhoods. St. Roch Area includes Seventh Ward, St. Roch, and St. Claude neighborhoods.

**Graph 1. Gender Distribution by Target Neighborhood versus Citywide**



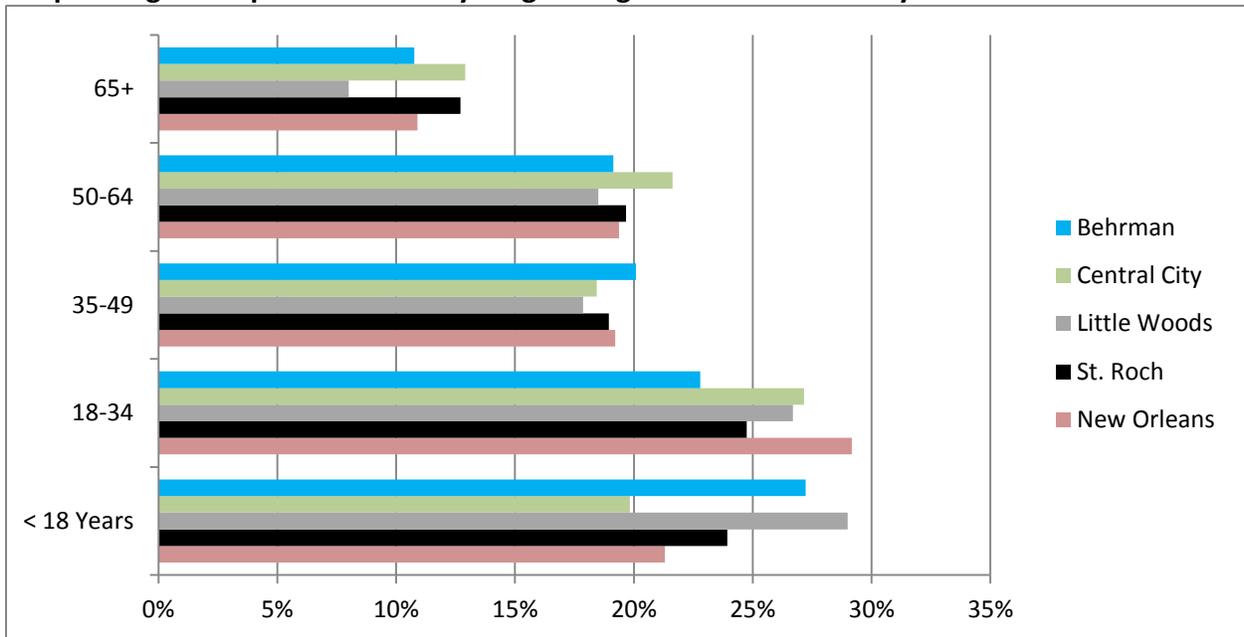
Graph derived from data obtained from the Greater New Orleans Community Data Center website: <http://www.qnocdc.org/NeighborhoodData/Orleans.html>. Accessed January 15, 2015.

**Graph 2. Race/Ethnicity Distribution by Target Neighborhood versus Citywide**



Graph derived from data obtained from the Greater New Orleans Community Data Center website: <http://www.qnocdc.org/NeighborhoodData/Orleans.html>. Accessed January 15, 2015.

**Graph 3. Age Group Distribution by Target Neighborhood versus Citywide**



Graph derived from data obtained from the Greater New Orleans Community Data Center website: <http://www.qnocdc.org/NeighborhoodData/Orleans.html>. Accessed January 15, 2015.

### ECONOMIC INDICATORS

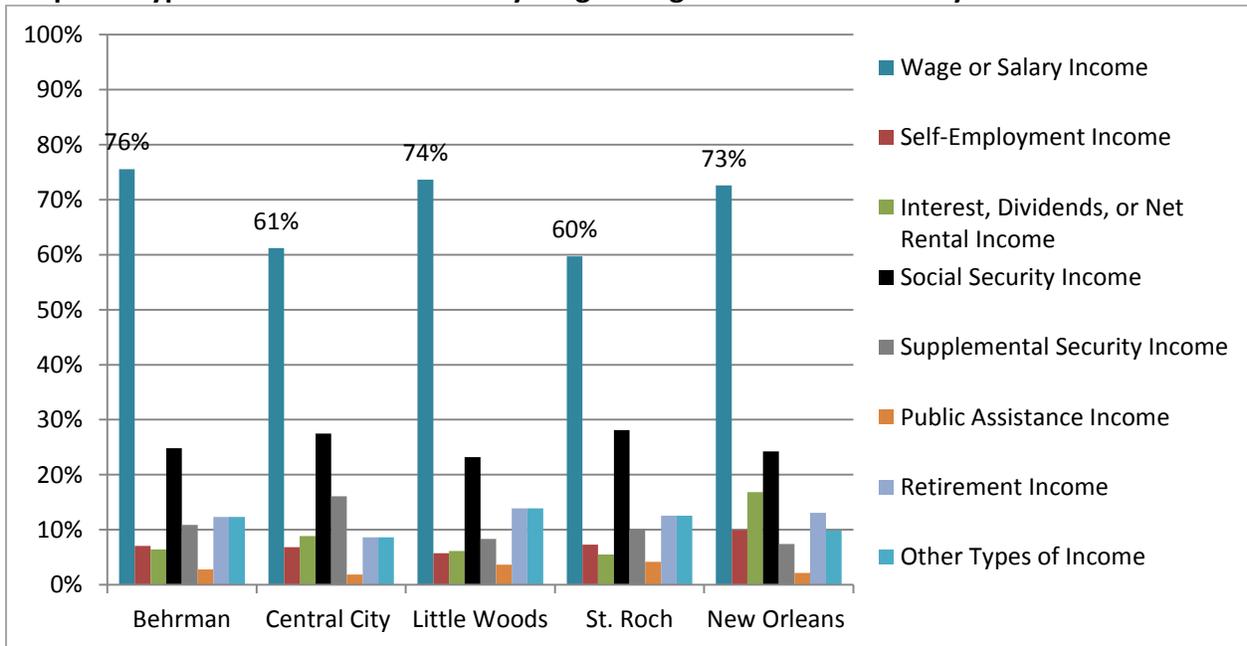
As shown in Graph 4 on page 10, **waged or salaried employment** varied across the target neighborhoods. Central City and St. Roch have at least 11% fewer residents in waged or salaried employment than citywide, but Behrman and McDonogh align with the city percentage. All target neighborhoods have a lower percentage of self-employed residents than that of the citywide comparison (see Graph 4 on page 10 for a detailed summary). Similarly, the **average annual household income** was significantly less in the four target neighborhoods, at \$34,996, than the citywide comparison (see Graph 5 on page 11). At the time of this report, **unemployment rates** were not available at the neighborhood level.

**Table 1. Percent of Residents Earning a Salary, Wage, or Self-Employed Income by Target Neighborhood versus Citywide**

Neighborhood	Percent of Residents Earning a Salary, Wage, or Self-Employed Income
Behrman	82.6%
Central City	68.1%
Little Woods	79.4%
St. Roch	67%
<b>Citywide</b>	<b>82.5%</b>

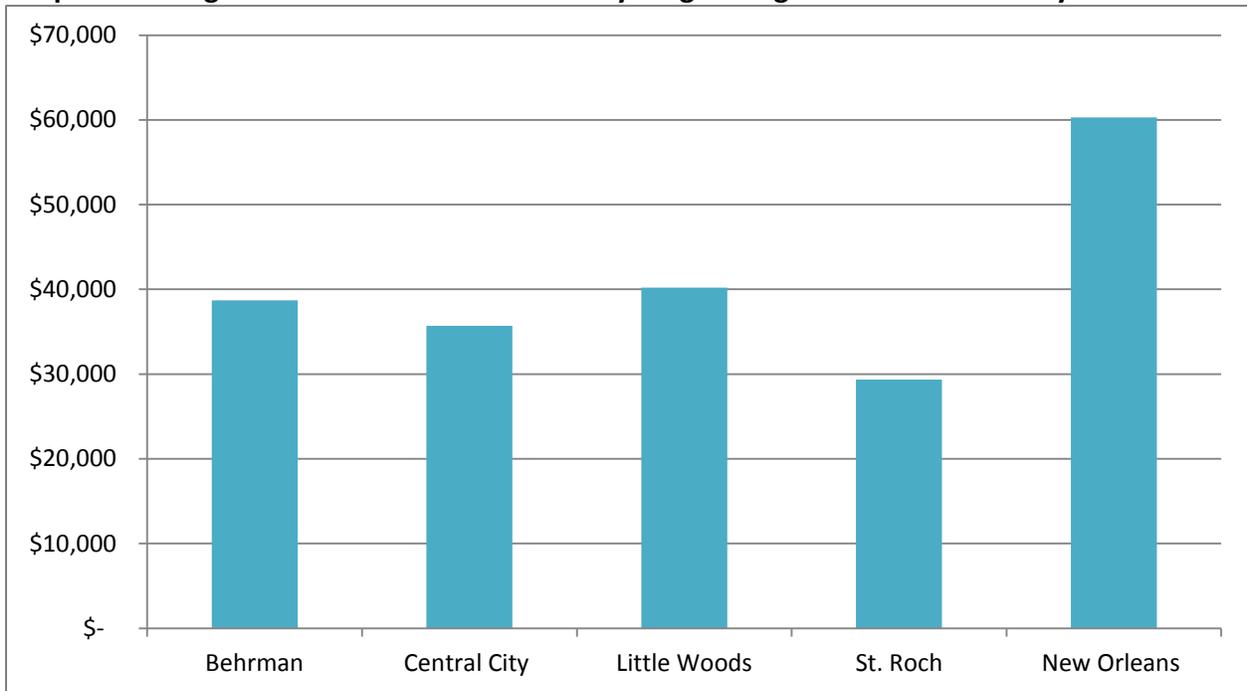
Table derived from data obtained from the Greater New Orleans Community Data Center website: <http://www.gnocdc.org/NeighborhoodData/Orleans.html>. Accessed January 15, 2015

**Graph 4. Type of Household Income by Target Neighborhood versus Citywide**



Graph derived from data obtained from the Greater New Orleans Community Data Center website: <http://www.gnocdc.org/NeighborhoodData/Orleans.html>. Accessed January 15, 2015.

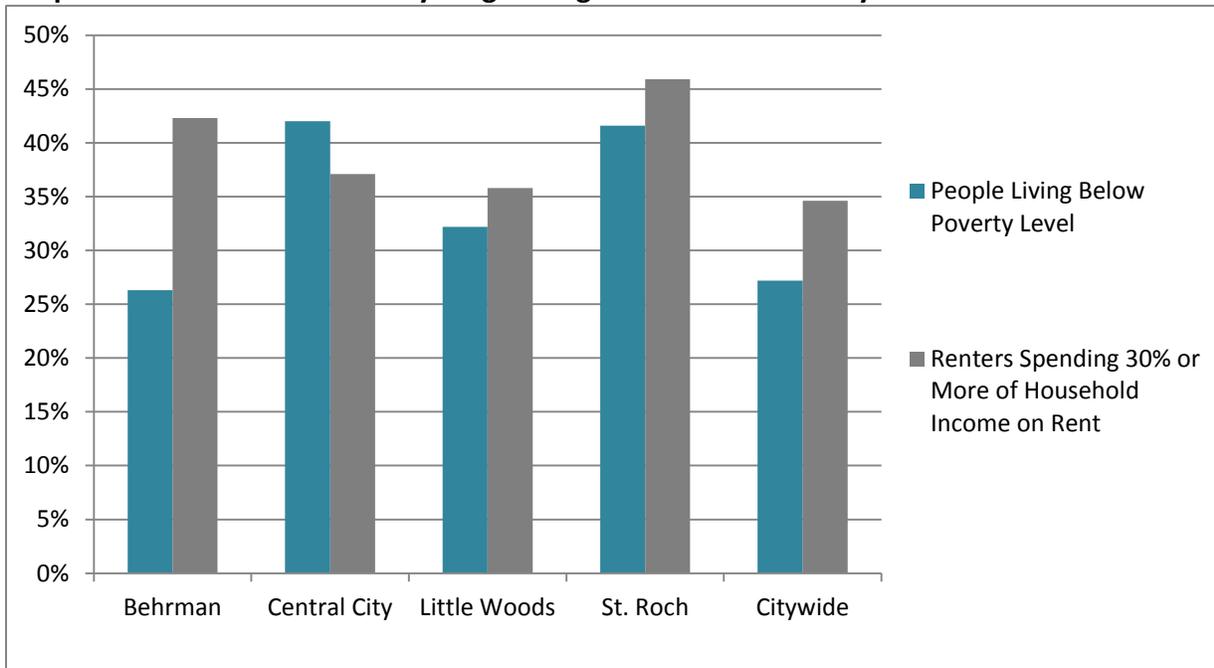
**Graph 5. Average Annual Household Income by Target Neighborhood versus Citywide**



Graph derived from data obtained from the Greater New Orleans Community Data Center website: <http://www.qnocdc.org/NeighborhoodData/Orleans.html>. Accessed January 15, 2015.

Large disparities also were observed for the percent of **residents living below the poverty line**. Behrman is the only target neighborhood where the percentage is less than that of the citywide comparison. The differences between the target neighborhoods where the percentage was greater than the citywide comparison ranged from 5 to 15 percentage points. Every target neighborhood has a higher percentage of **renters spending 30% or more of their household income on rent** than the citywide comparison. The difference ranged from 1 to 11 percentage points higher (see Graph 6 on page 12 for summary).

**Graph 6. Economic Indicators by Target Neighborhood versus Citywide**



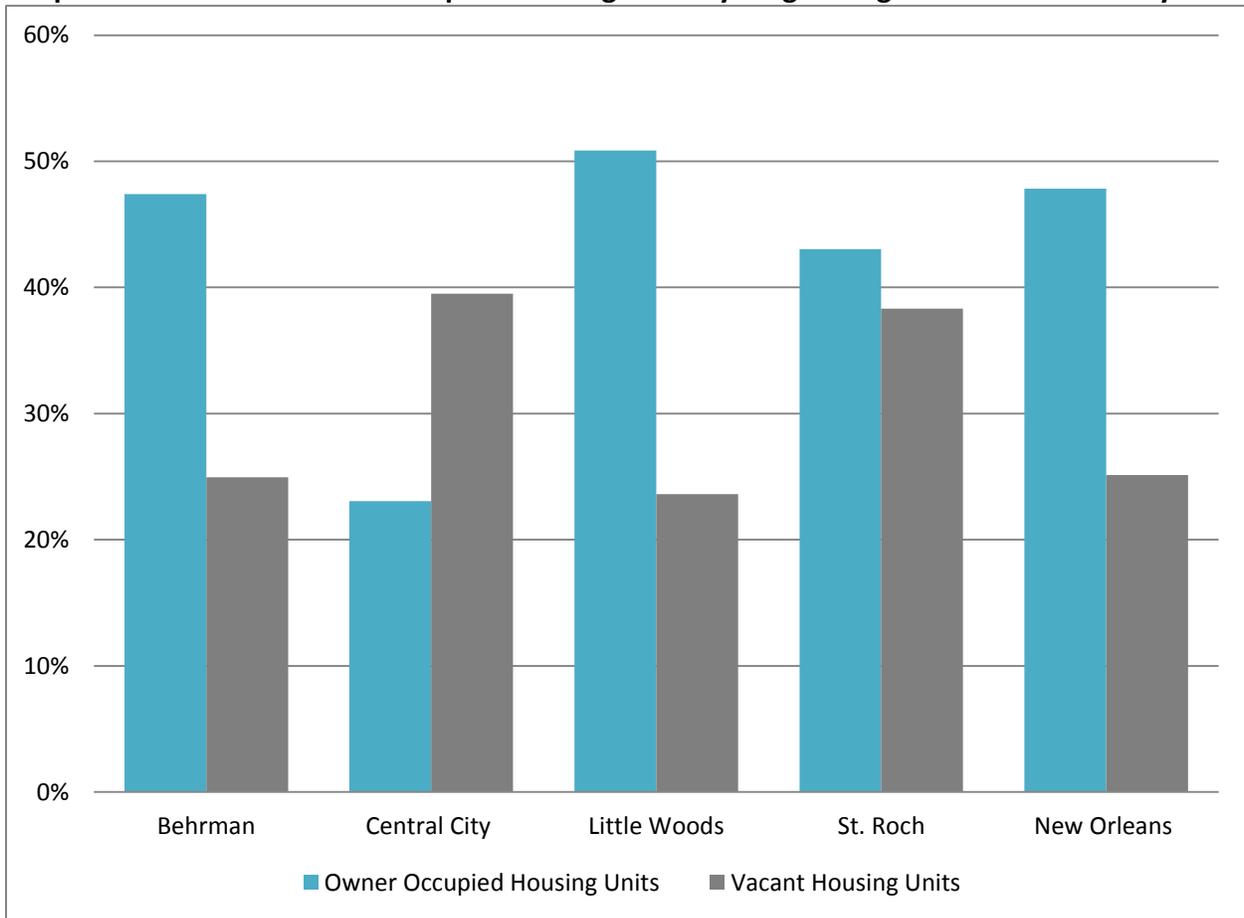
Graph derived from data obtained from the Greater New Orleans Community Data Center website:

<http://www.qnocdc.org/NeighborhoodData/Orleans.html>. Accessed January 15, 2015.

Finally, the percentage of **vacant housing units** showed to vary across the target neighborhoods with Central City and St. Roch having more vacant units and Behrman and Little Woods having fewer than citywide. The percentage of **owner occupied housing units**, in the target neighborhoods was about the same or higher in Behrman and Little Woods and lower in Central City and St. Roch than citywide (see Graph 7 on page 13).

In sum, several indicators highlighted large economic disparities in the four target neighborhoods compared to citywide, including fewer residents earning a wage or salary, lower household income, and more residents living below the poverty line.

**Graph 7. Vacant and Owner Occupied Housing Units by Target Neighborhood versus Citywide**



Graph derived from data obtained from the Greater New Orleans Community Data Center website: <http://www.gnocdc.org/NeighborhoodData/Orleans.html>. Accessed January 15, 2015.

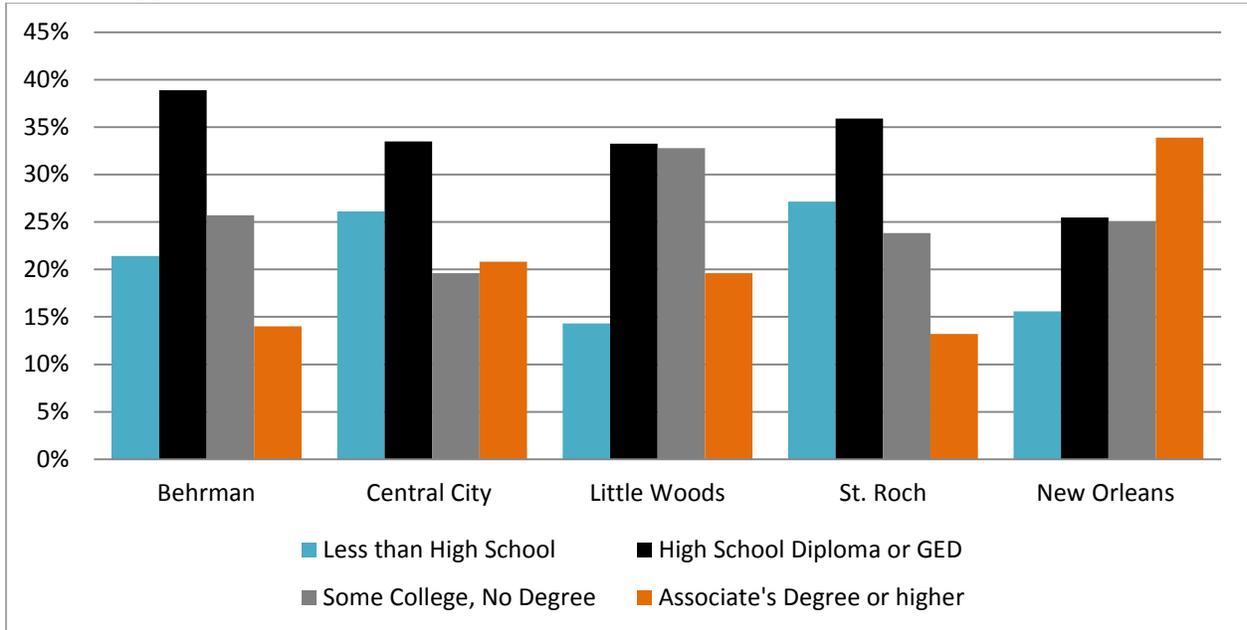
## OTHER INDICATORS

Graph 8 on page 16 illustrates large disparities in **educational attainment** in the target neighborhoods versus citywide. Although all of the target neighborhoods’ percentages are higher for having a high school diploma, those percentages decline when attending college is examined, and are all below citywide for achieving a degree.

The percent of households with **single parent mothers** was slightly higher than the citywide percent (range: 5-13% higher across target neighborhoods). Similarly, with the exception of Little Woods, the percent of children **living with their grandparents** was 2-8% higher across the target neighborhoods (Little Woods was 1% lower than citywide). In contrast, the **percent of children living with married parents** was about twice as high citywide compared to the target neighborhoods, with slightly higher percentages observed in Little Woods (See Graph 9 on page 15 for detailed summary).

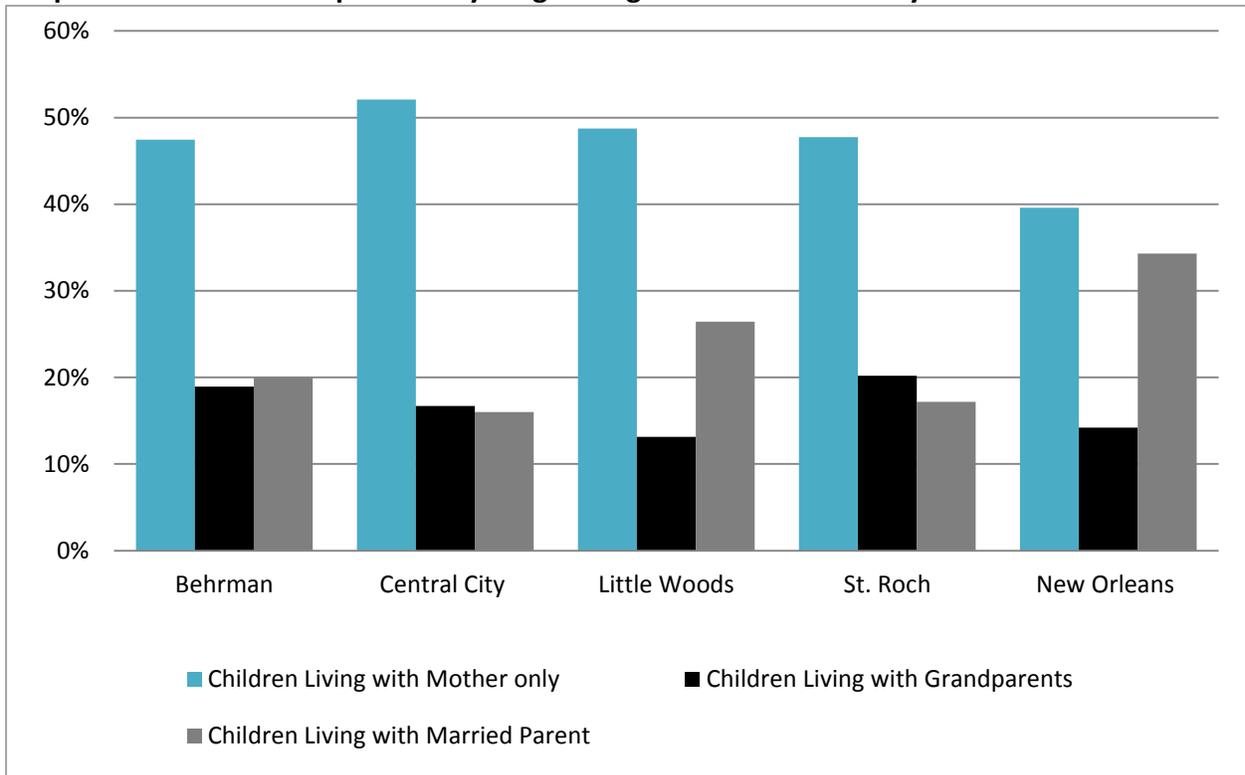
Consistent with the economic disparities between the target neighborhoods compared to citywide, there are similar disparities in educational attainment and children’s living situations with caretakers.

**Graph 8. Educational Attainment by Target Neighborhood versus Citywide (Residents 18 Years of Age and Older)**



Graph derived from data obtained from the Greater New Orleans Community Data Center website: <http://www.qnocdc.org/NeighborhoodData/Orleans.html>. Accessed January 15, 2015.

**Graph 9. Household Composition by Target Neighborhood versus Citywide**



Graph derived from data obtained from the Greater New Orleans Community Data Center website: <http://www.gnocdc.org/NeighborhoodData/Orleans.html>. Accessed January 15, 2015.

## **SUMMARY OF MURDER AND NON-FATAL SHOOTING ANALYSES 2014**

Data for the summary presented below were obtained primarily through analyses of NOPD Case Management reports.

In analyzing data related to murders and non-fatal shootings that occurred in 2014, this report focuses on four content areas: incidence, contextual characteristics of murder and non-fatal shooting cases, victim characteristics, and suspect characteristics (based on cleared cases).

This report examines data from multiple perspectives:

- Citywide
- By Target neighborhoods (Behrman, Central City, Little Woods, and St. Roch) versus Non-Target neighborhoods (all other NOPD-defined neighborhoods in New Orleans)
- By whether the victim lived in the same neighborhood in which he/she was murdered/non-fatally shot or whether the victim was murdered/non-fatally shot outside of his/her neighborhood of residency
- By age (0-9, 10-17, 18-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45+)

### **METHODOLOGICAL NOTES**

#### **Reporting Dates and Inclusion Criteria**

1. Data analyzed in this report included all murders and non-fatal shootings that occurred in New Orleans from January 1, 2014 to December 31, 2014. Not included in these analyses were other types of fatal and non-fatal shootings that occurred in New Orleans in 2014, including: justifiable homicides and shootings, accidental homicides and shootings, suicides, and officer-related fatalities and shootings.
2. Data were accurate as of January 13, 2015. More recent information about 2014 murder and non-fatal shooting cases that may have emerged after this date is not included in this report.

#### **Analytic Decision Rules**

1. Percent totals for weapons may exceed 100% as multiple weapons were used in some cases. In all analyses, percent totals may not add up exactly to 100% due to rounding.
2. Public Space is defined as locations not privately owned or areas that are readily accessible to the general public (i.e. a front yard is “Residential;” the street in front of a house is “Public Space”)
3. There were no suspects under the age of 13.

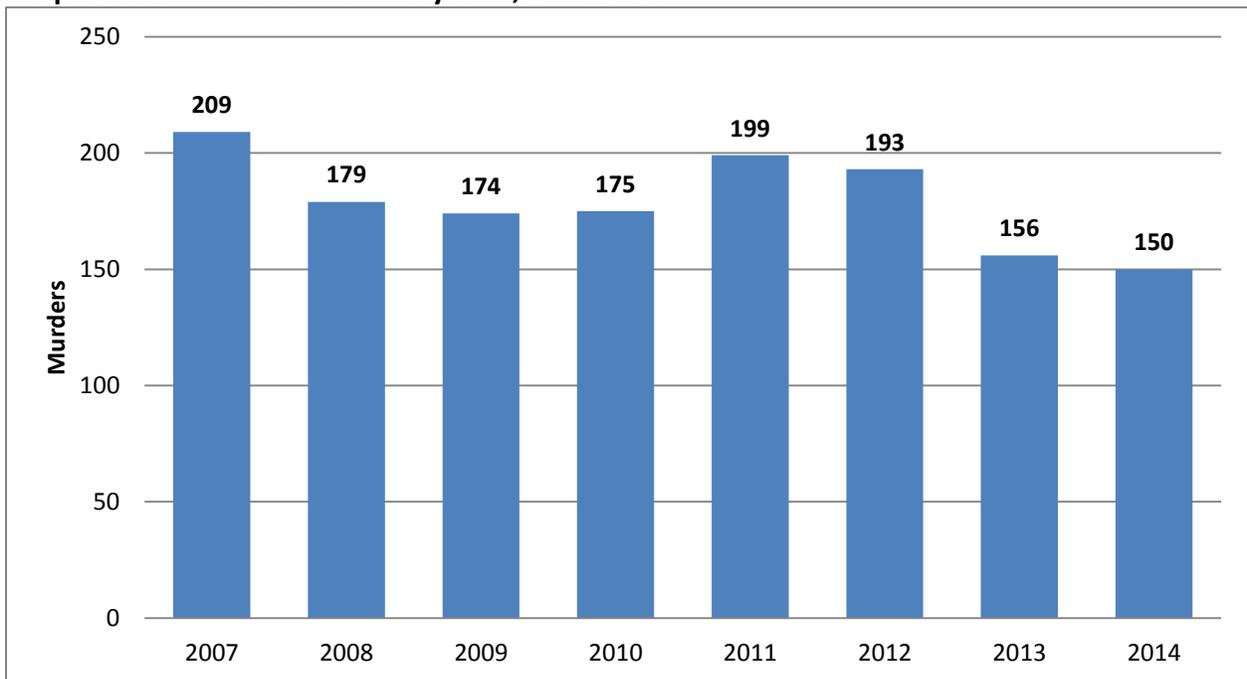
4. Clearance rates were calculated on the number of individual 2014 murder cases that were cleared by NOPD as of December 31, 2014. For example, a cleared double murder would count as two separate cases for the purpose of calculating clearance rates. Prior year murders (e.g., 2013) cleared in 2014 were not included in this analysis.

## MURDERS 2014

### Murder Incidence

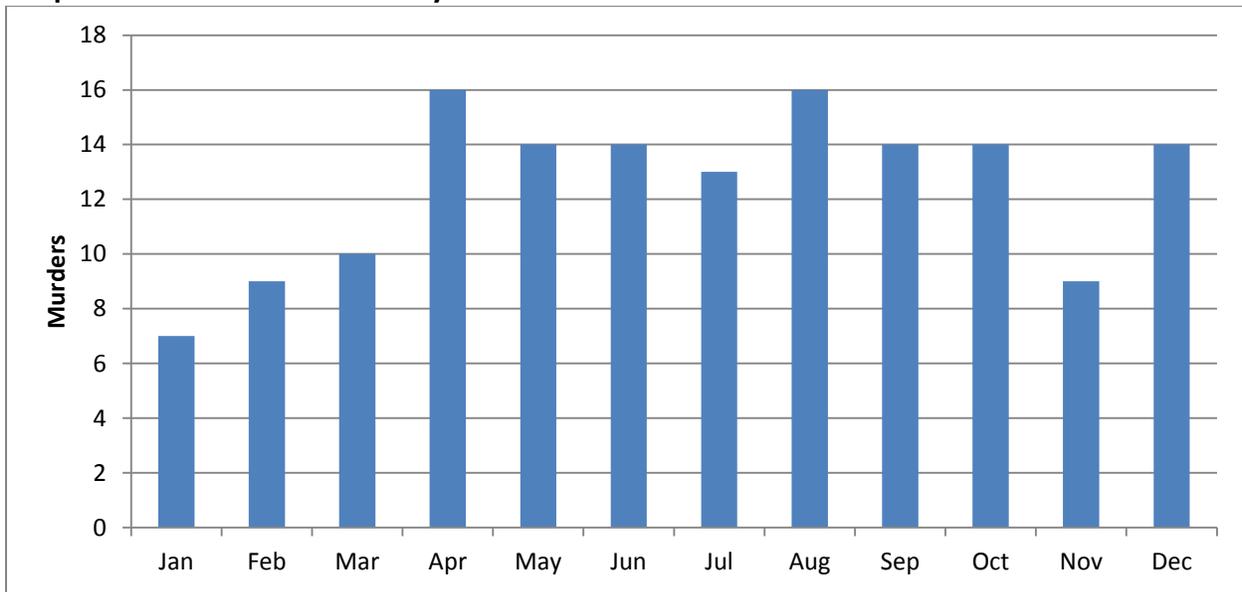
From January 1, 2014-December 31, 2014, there were 150 murder victims in New Orleans (138 incidents, including 10 double murders; see Map 4 on page 54 for GIS plot of all murders by location). In 14.4% of the incidents, one or more other people were fatally or non-fatally shot. There was a 3.8% reduction in the number of murders from 2013 to 2014. More longitudinally, from 2007 (n=209) to 2014 (n=150), there was a 28.2% reduction in murders (average: 179.4 per year; see Graph 10 below).

**Graph 10. Number of Murders by Year, 2007-2014**



Graph 11 on page 19 shows that 2014 monthly murder totals ranged from a low of 7 in January to a high of 16 in both April and August.

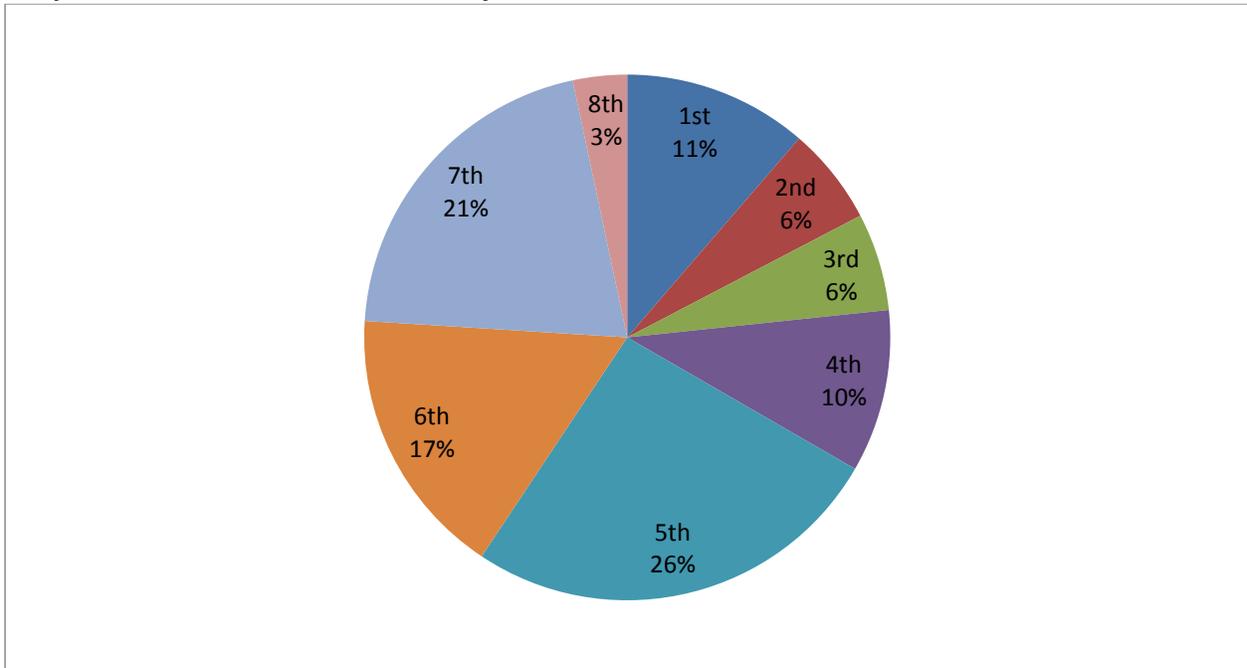
**Graph 11. Number of Murders by Month**



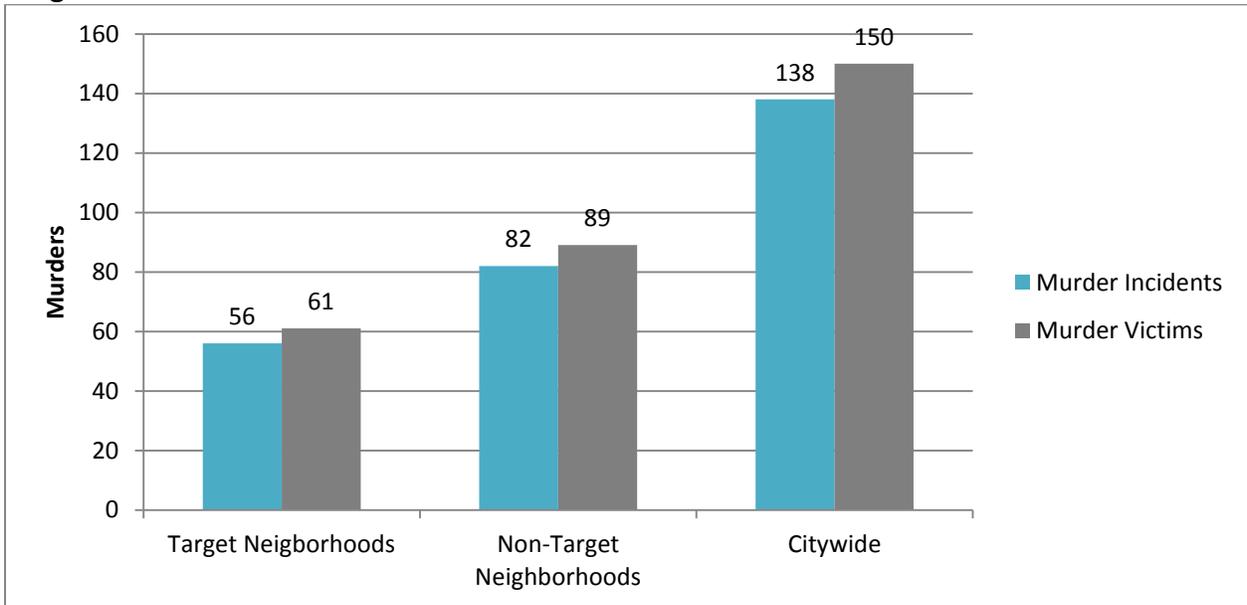
As seen in Graph 12 (page 20; see Table 2 on page 32 for detailed list), murders were more concentrated in Districts 5, 6, and 7 (26%, 17% and 21% respectively). Murders in Districts 1-4 ranged from 6%-11%. At 3%, the fewest number of murders occurred in District 8 (see Map 1 on page 54 for a map of NOPD police districts). There was at least one murder in all New Orleans zip codes except 70148, the University of New Orleans (see Map 2 on page 53 for a map of New Orleans Zip Codes). Eight zip codes accounted for 10 or more murders each; 70117 accounted for more than 20 murders (see Table 3 on page 32 for detailed list).

At least one murder occurred in 45 different neighborhoods (see Table 4 on page 33 for neighborhoods with 10 or more murder victims). About one-third (32.6%) of the victims were murdered in one of the four target neighborhoods (see Graph 13 on page 20; see Maps 13-16 on pages 59-60 for GIS plot of murder locations within each target neighborhood). Similarly, about 32% of the victims' last known home address was in a target neighborhood (see Graph 14 on page 21). More than 45% of the target neighborhood victims were murdered in a different neighborhood from which they lived (see Graph 15 on page 21).

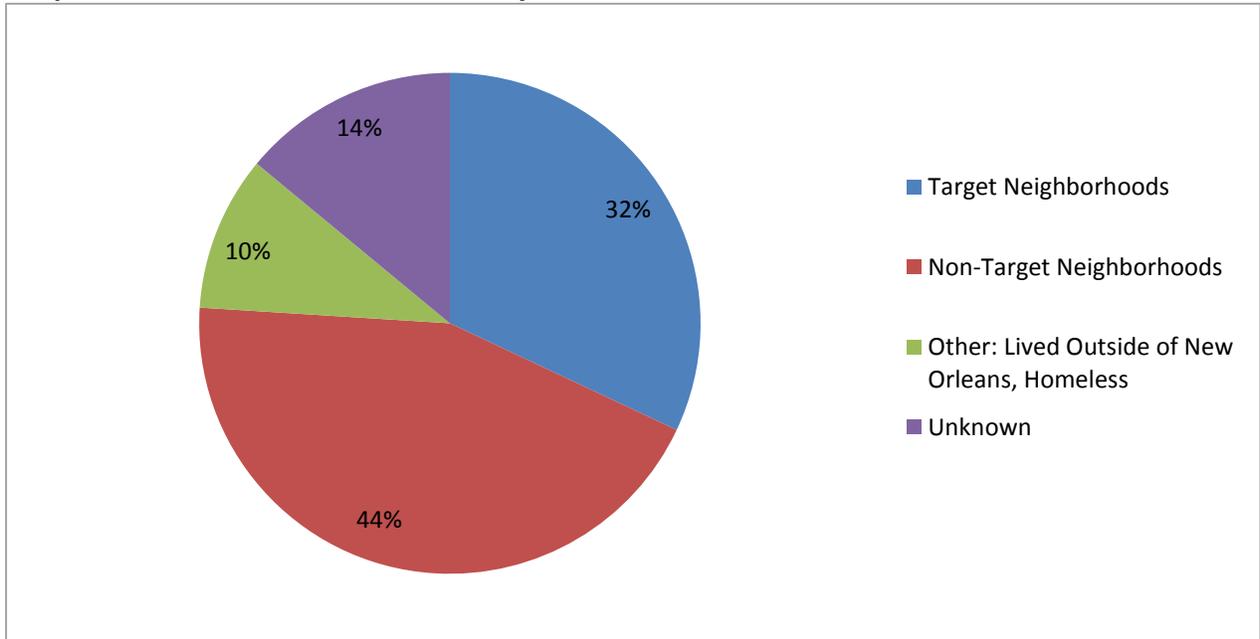
**Graph 12. Distribution of Murders by Police District**



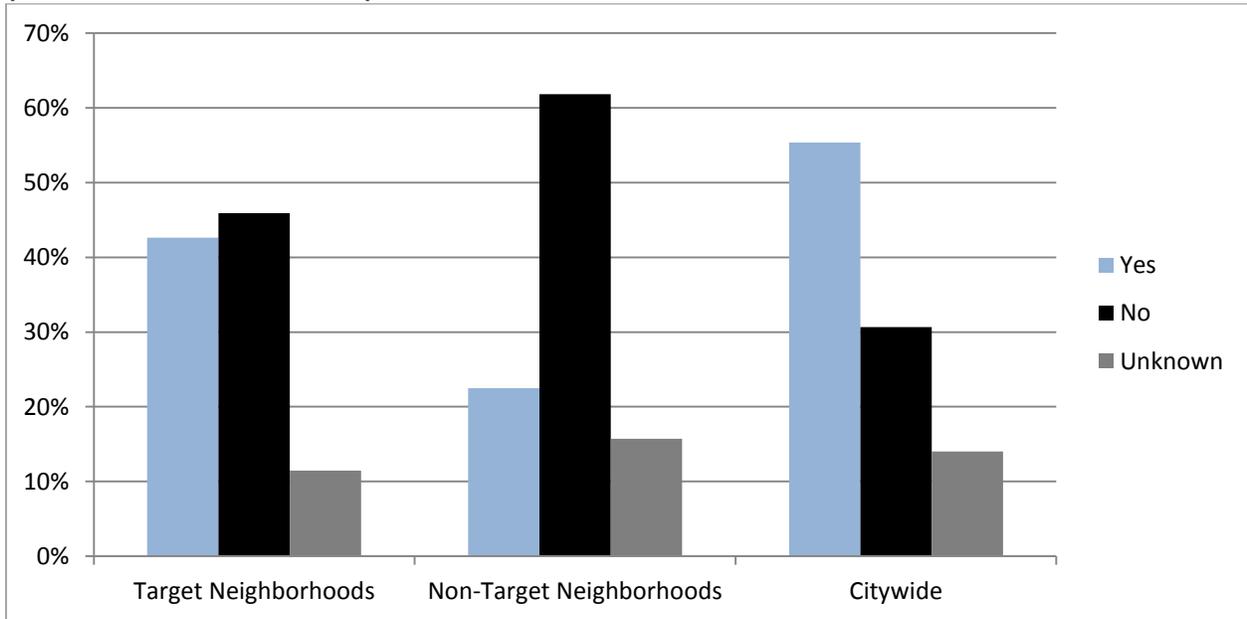
**Graph 13. Number of Murder Incidents and Victims by Target versus Non-Target Neighborhoods**



**Graph 14. Percent of Murder Victims by Last Known Home Address**



**Graph 15. Percent of Victims Who Lived in the Neighborhood in Which the Murder Occurred (Based on Murder Location)**



## Murder Contextual Environment

Citywide murders were distributed across the days of the week with most occurring on Saturday and Sunday (range: 11.3% to 17.3% across days; see Graph 16 on page 23). Non-target neighborhoods were consistent with citywide trends. Murders in target neighborhoods were more likely to occur on Fridays (18%) and Sundays (21.3%). There is no significant difference shown between target and non-target neighborhoods in the breakdown of murders by time of day.<sup>2</sup> (see Graph 17 on page 23). Murders are more likely to occur in the evening for both target and non-target neighborhoods than another time of day. Slightly more than a third (35%) of all murders occurred in the overnight or in the morning.

Graphs 18 and 19 show murders are more likely to happen away from a residence. More than 60% of murders in both target and non-target neighborhoods occur in public spaces such as: the street, a vehicle,<sup>3</sup> vacant lot, playground, parking lot, or waterway. Slightly more murders in target neighborhoods happen in or at<sup>4</sup> a residence.

A firearm<sup>5</sup> was used in more than 90% of all murders in both target and non-target neighborhoods (see Graph 20 on page 25). Almost 1 in every 10 (9.1%) firearms used in a murder was an assault rifle. Knives were the second most commonly used weapon (3.4%)

As seen in Graph 21 on page 25, the motive for most murders is unknown. Slightly more than 34% of motives had been identified as of December 31, 2014. Analyzing only identified motives in Graph 22 on page 26, argument is the most common of motive for murders in both target and non-target neighborhoods followed by drug-related. Citywide, retaliation or feuds account for approximately 20% of murders when the motive is identified. Murders resulting from retaliation or feud occur twice as frequently in non-target neighborhoods than target neighborhoods (11% vs. 24%). Approximately 10% murders happen during domestic disputes. Robbery is the least likely motive for murder (6%).

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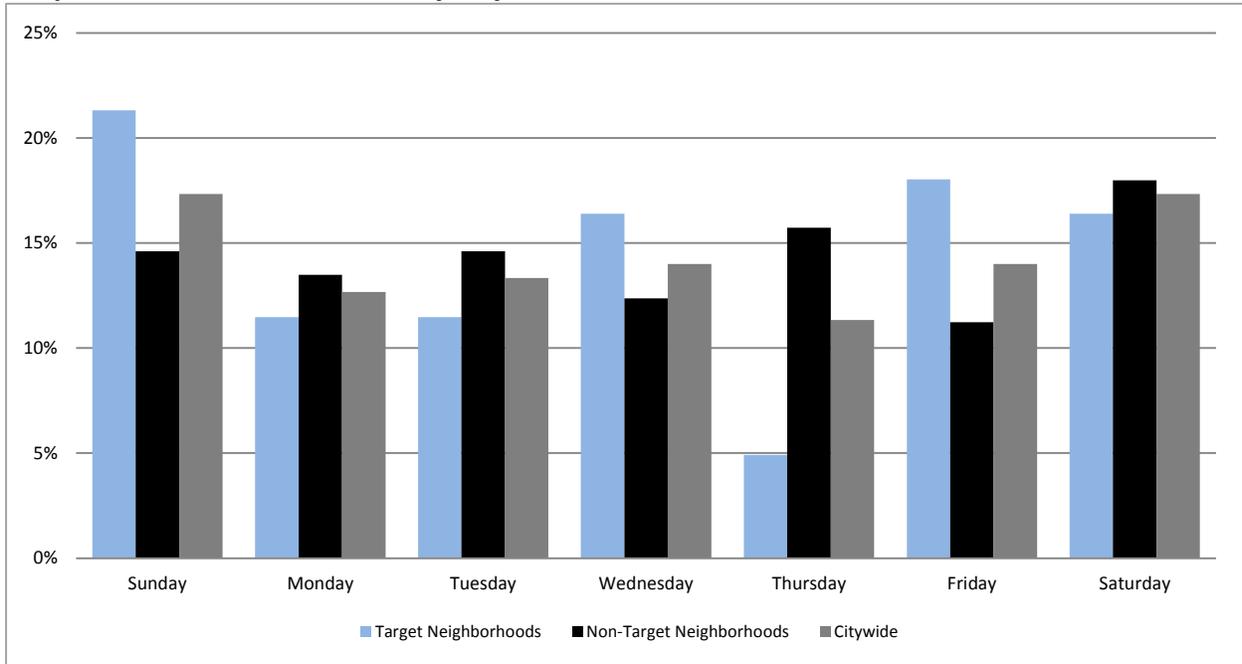
<sup>2</sup> For the purposes of analysis, time of day is divided into four categories: morning (6AM-12PM), afternoon (12PM-6PM), evening (6PM-12AM), and overnight (12AM-6AM).

<sup>3</sup> Murders in vehicles are considered to have occurred in public places as the vehicle itself is in a public place (i.e. parked at an intersection).

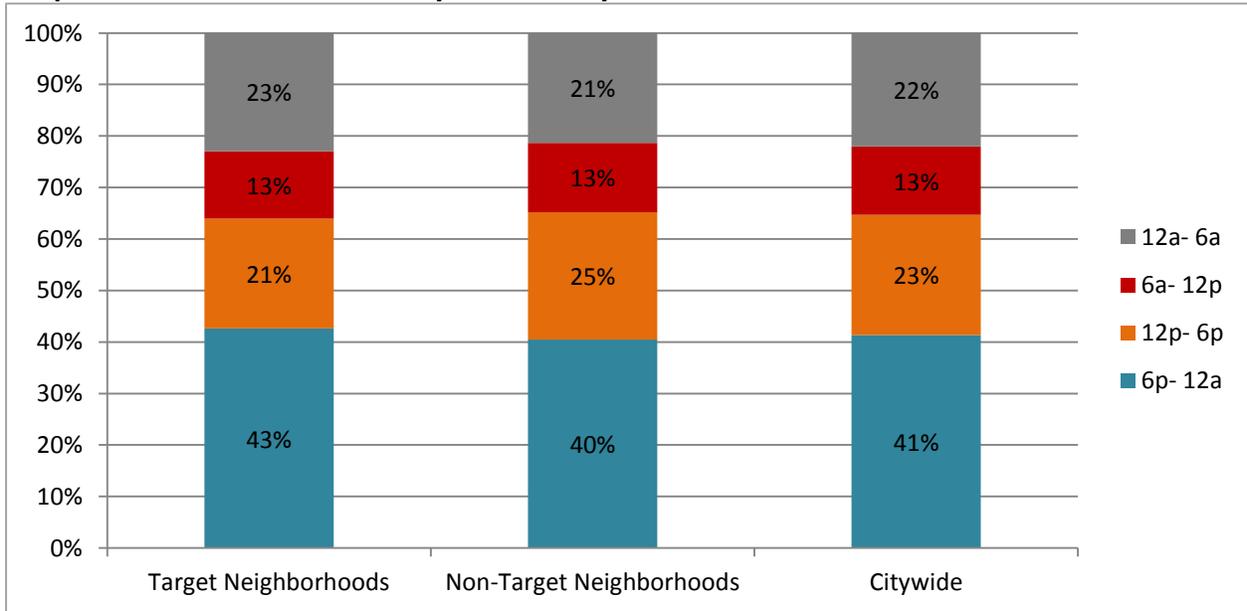
<sup>4</sup> The residential description “in or at” refers to victims located inside the resident or outside the resident in the front, back, or courtyard, on the porch, or in a stairwell of an apartment building.

<sup>5</sup> Firearm includes all gun types, known and unknown, according to NOPD.

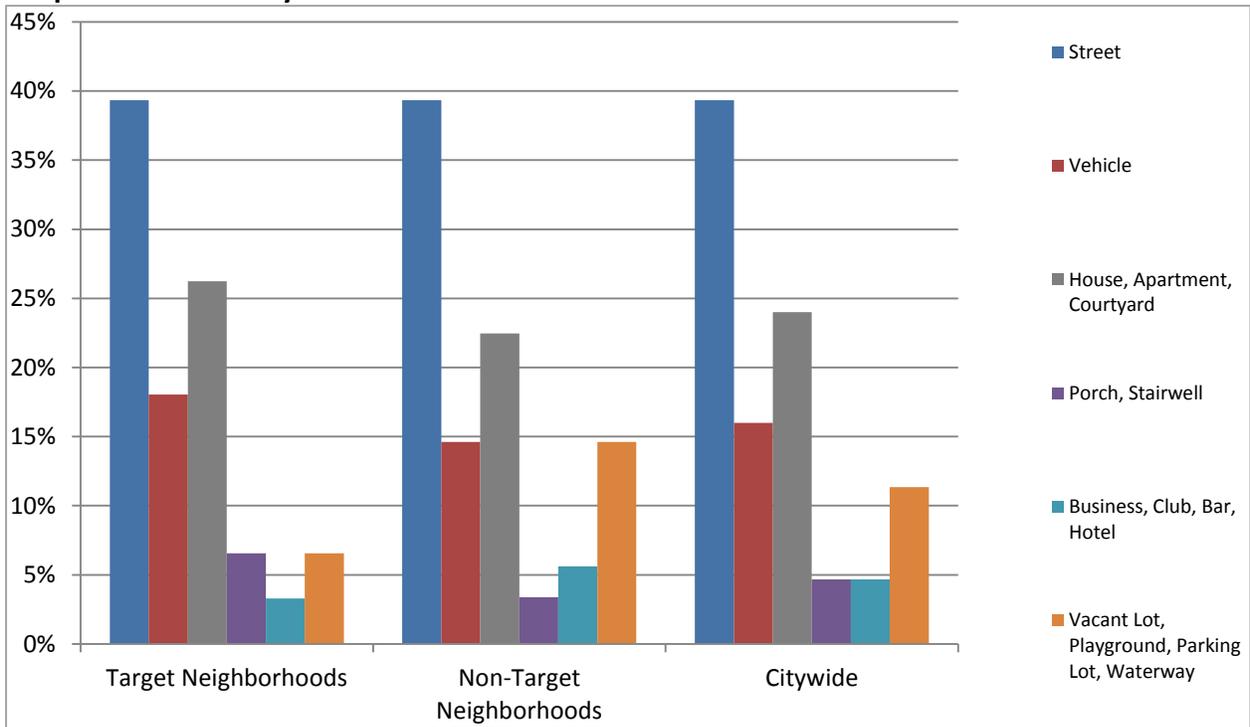
**Graph 16. Murder Distribution by Day of the Week**



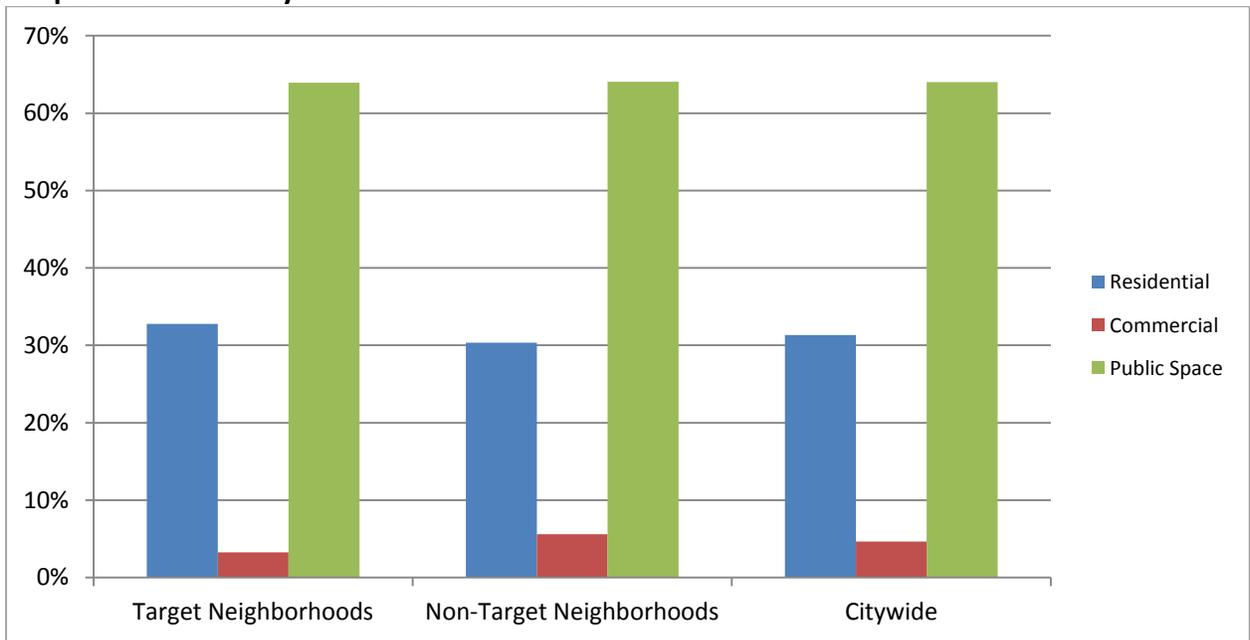
**Graph 17. Murder Distribution by Time of Day**



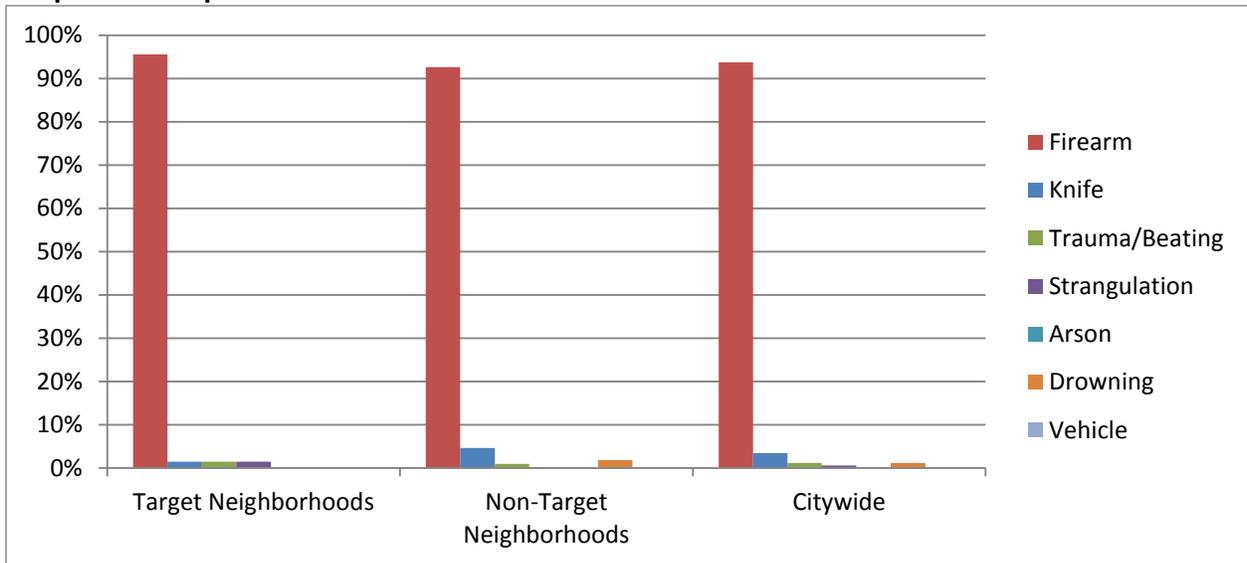
**Graph 18. Murders by Location**



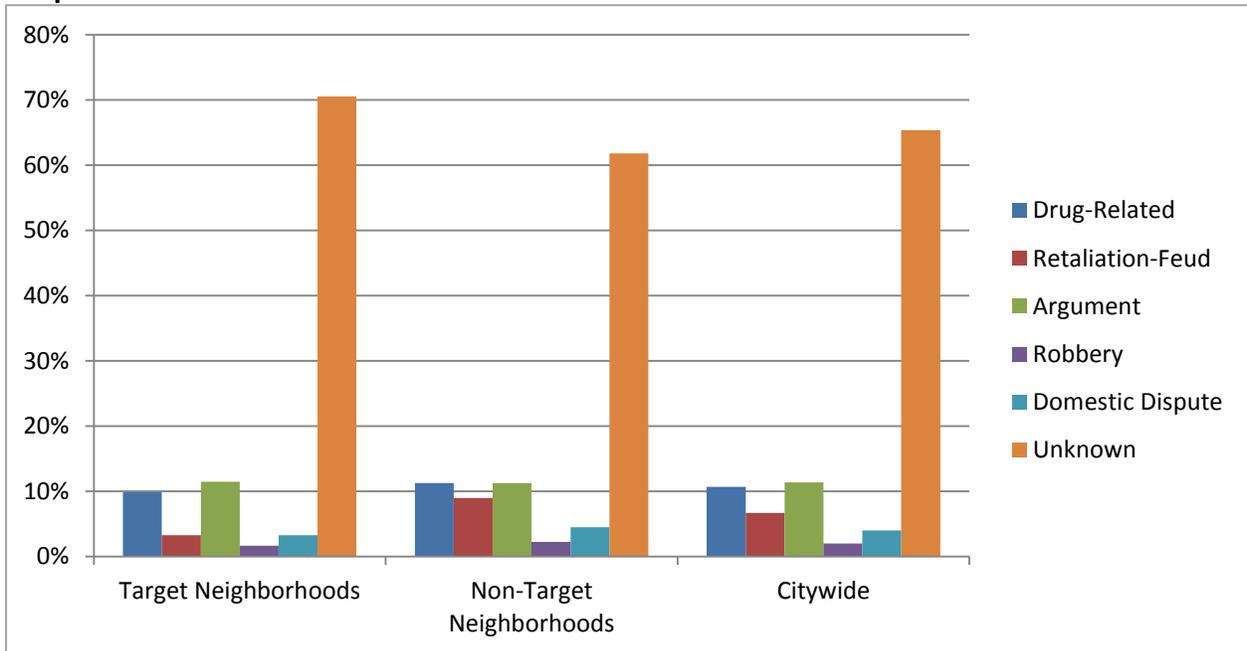
**Graph 19. Murders by Location Classification**



**Graph 20. Weapons Used in Murder Cases<sup>6</sup>**

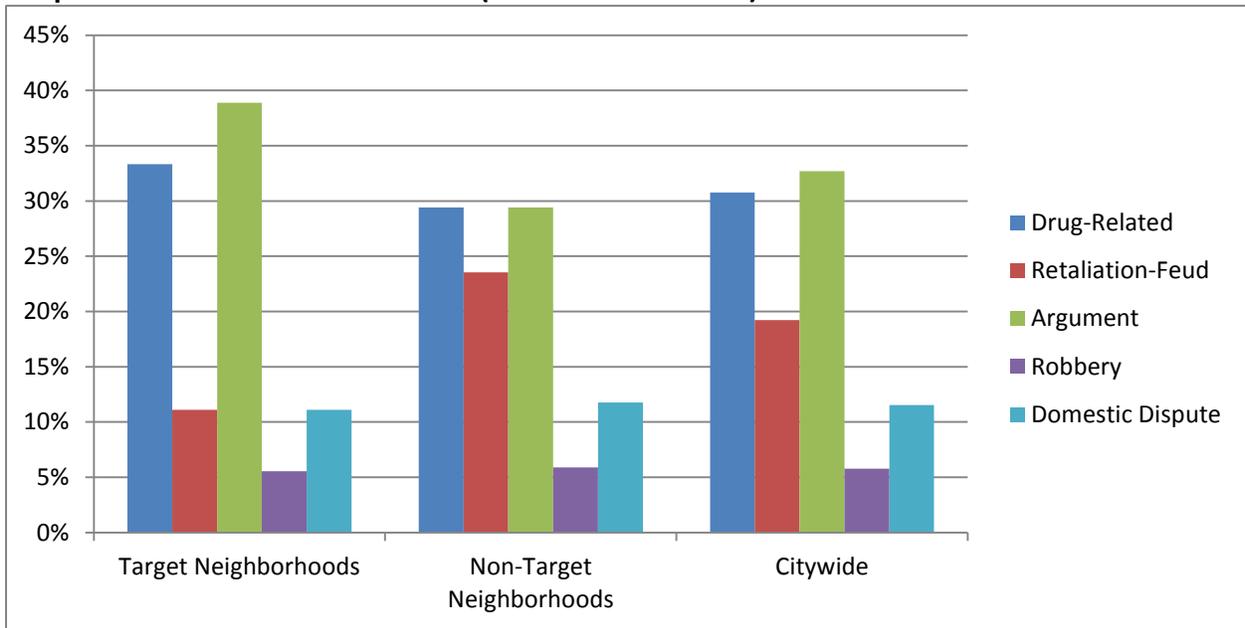


**Graph 21. Motives in Murder Cases**



<sup>6</sup> May add up to >100% due to multiple types of weapons being used in a case.

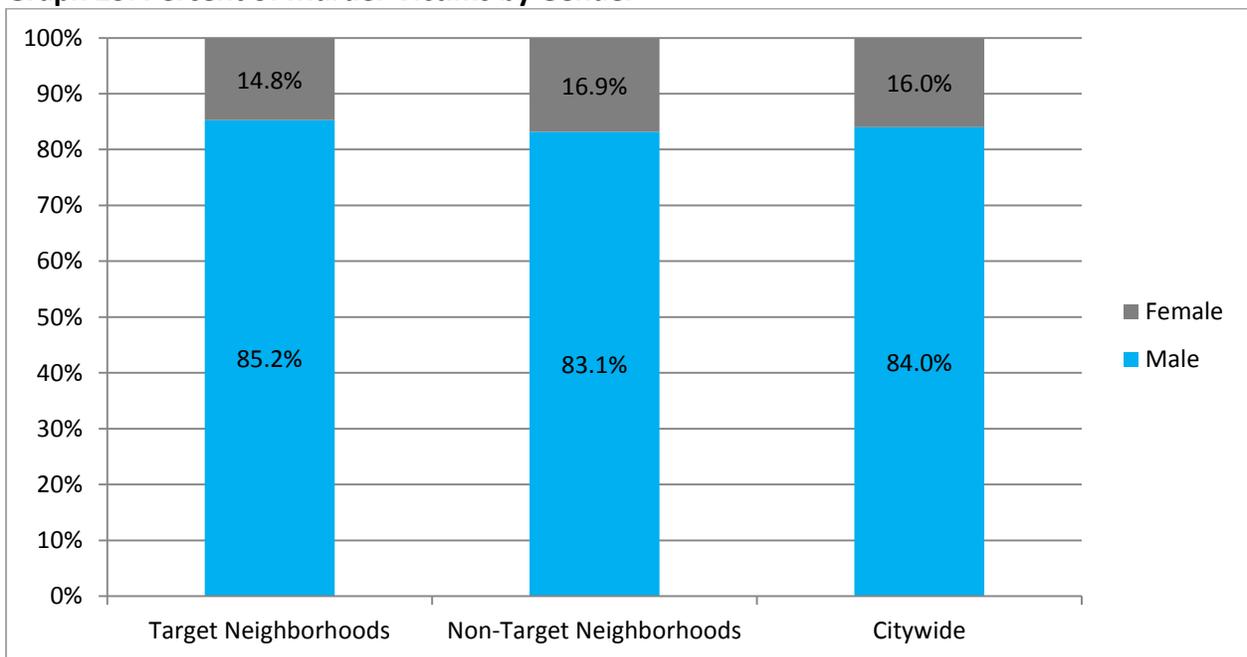
**Graph 22. Motives in Murder Cases (Unknown Removed)**



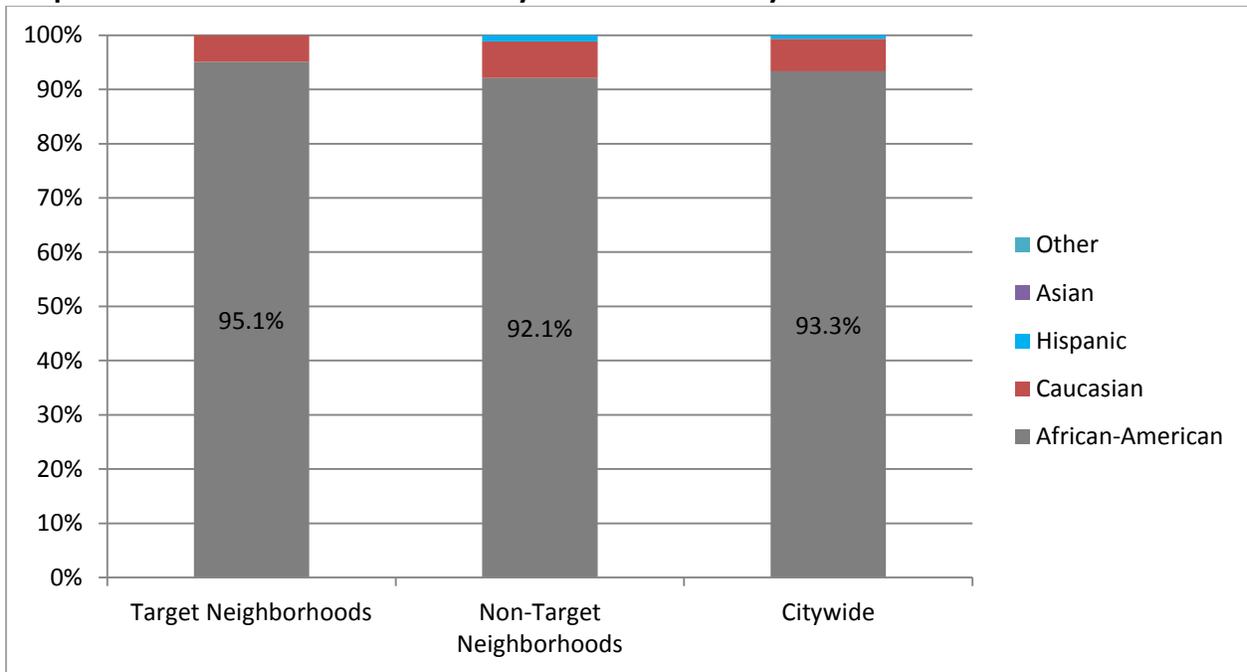
### Murder Victims

As illustrated in Graph 23 (below) and Graph 24 (page 28), victims were predominantly male (84.0%) and African-American (93.3%). Across all victims, the mean age was 30.1 years (median: 27.5, range: 14.5-66.1). More than one-third of all victims (36%) were within the NOLA FOR LIFE target age group of 16-24. A similar percent (37.3%) were aged 25-34, 14% were between 35-45 years of age and 10.7% were 45 or older. Although murder victims in target neighborhoods tend to be older than those in non-target neighborhoods, there is no significant difference in the median age (28.0) of murder victims in target neighborhoods and the median age (26.6) of murder victims in non-target neighborhoods. There were no murders victims under the age of 14 (see Graph 25 on page 30).

**Graph 23. Percent of Murder Victims by Gender**



**Graph 24. Percent of Murder Victims by Race and Ethnicity**



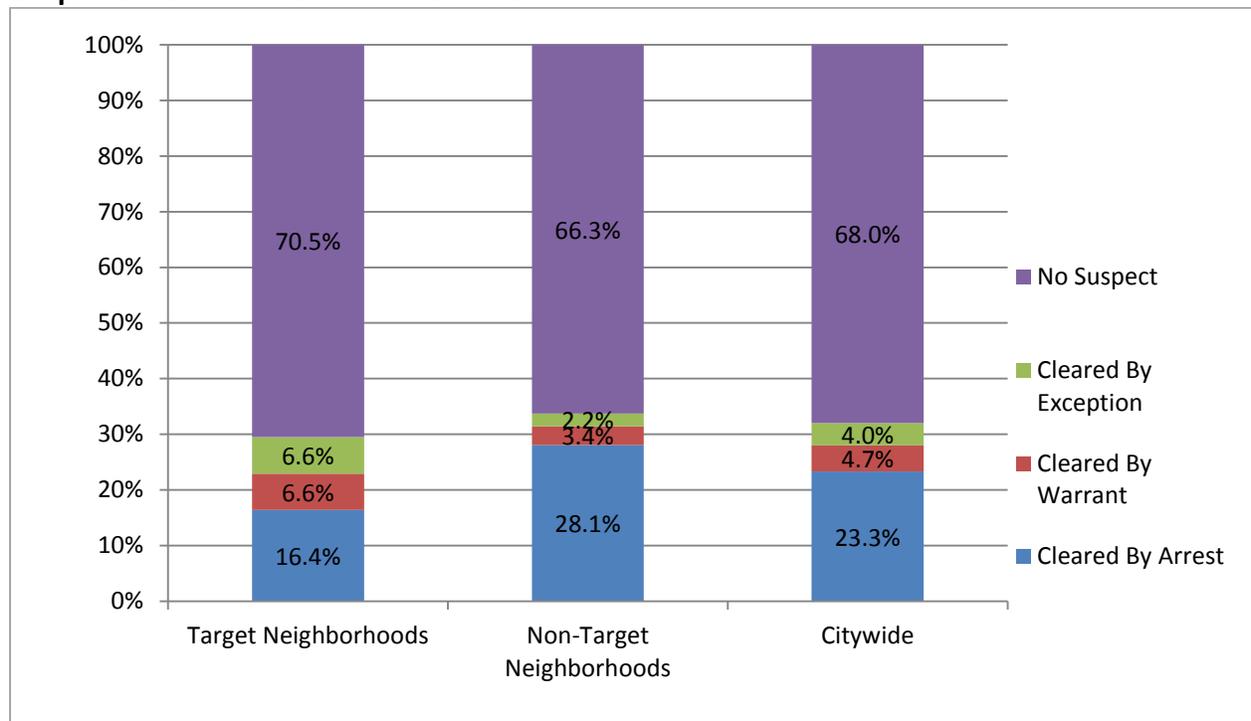
**Graph 25. Percent of Murder Victims by Age Group**



**Murder Suspects** (based on 2014 cases cleared through December 31, 2014)

In 2014, NOPD had a murder clearance rate of 57%, which is 2 percentage points higher than the clearance rate for similarly-sized cities in 2013 (55%). To specifically analyze the clearance of murders that occurred in 2014, the analysis below looks only at 2014 murders cleared within the calendar year. NOPD cleared 45<sup>7</sup> murders within the calendar year for a clearance rate of 30% (includes cases cleared by arrest, warrant, or exception)<sup>8</sup>. Graph 26 (below) shows the murder clearance rates for the target and non-target neighborhoods and citywide. The murder clearance rate is calculated by dividing the number of cases cleared by the total number of cases. There was a total of 61 murders in the target neighborhoods and 89 in the non-target neighborhoods. A total of 32<sup>9</sup> suspects were arrested as of December 31, 2014.

**Graph 26. 2014 Murder Clearance Rate**



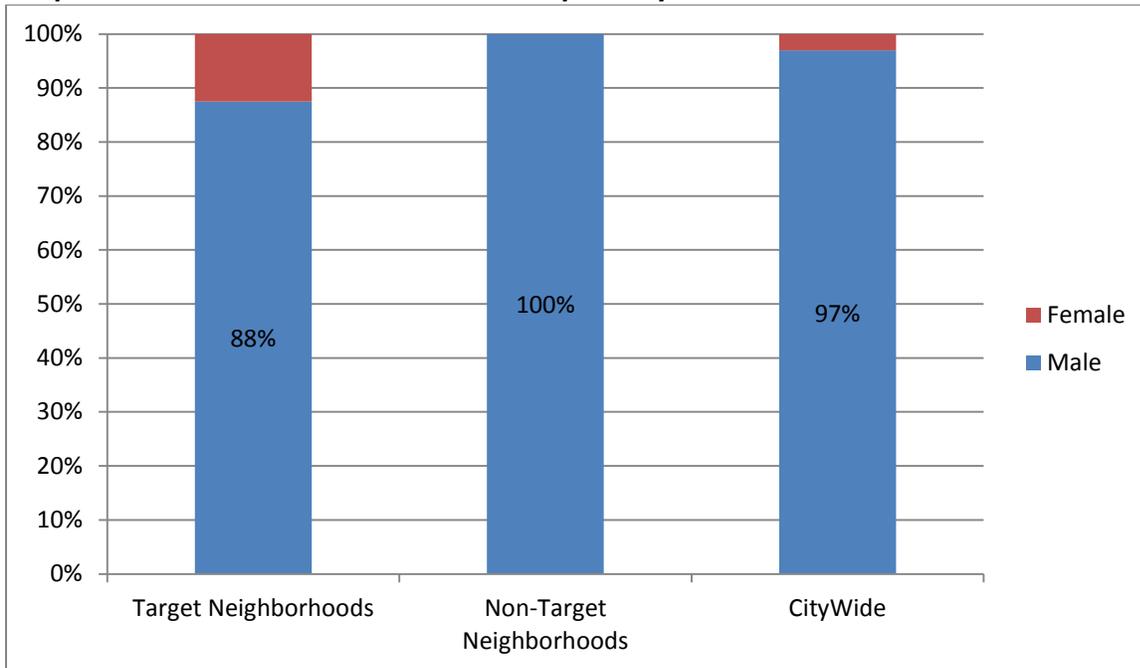
As shown in Graph 27 (page 30), most suspects who were arrested for a murder that occurred in 2014 were male (97%). The one female suspect accounts for a murder in a target neighborhood. Graph 29 on page 31 shows that the plurality (41%) of suspects for murders in the target neighborhoods are older than those in non-target neighborhoods; although there is no difference in the mean age (target neighborhoods: 28.1; non-target neighborhood: 28).

<sup>7</sup> Based on New Orleans Police Department’s stats as of December 31, 2014.

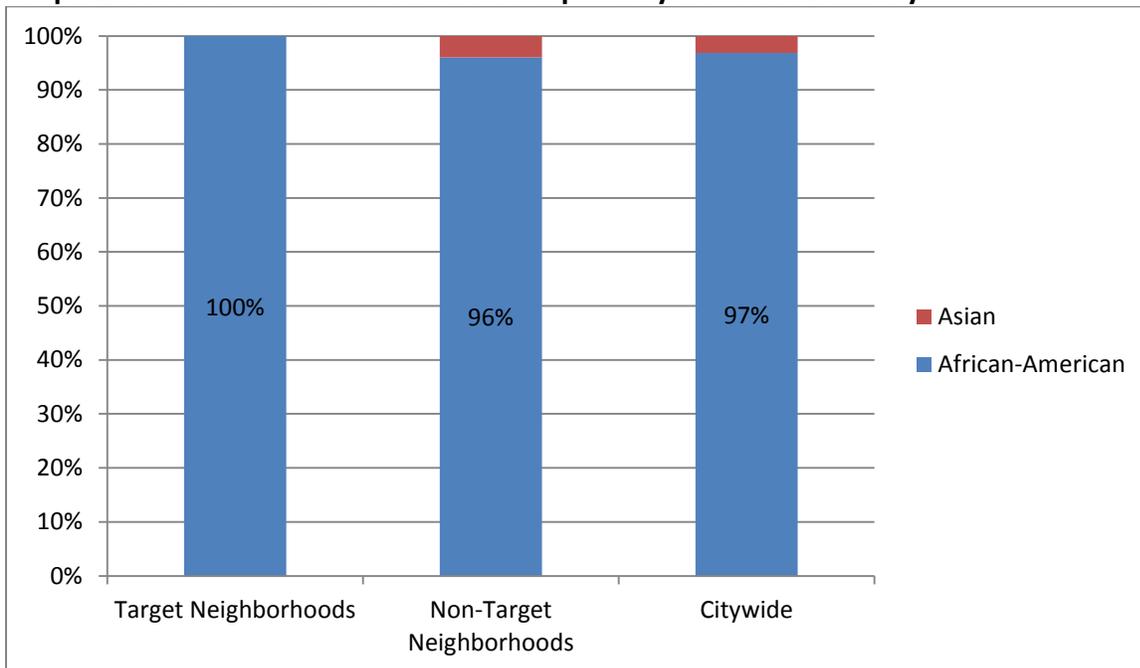
<sup>8</sup> Cases “cleared by arrest” are those where the suspect has been arrested for the murder. “Cleared by warrant” refers to cases where NOPD has identified a suspect and a warrant has been placed for his or her arrest. “Cleared by exception” means the suspect in the case cannot be arrested whether due to death, federal indictment, or other extenuating circumstance.

<sup>9</sup> This number does not include cases cleared by warrant or exception. It refers specifically to suspects arrested.

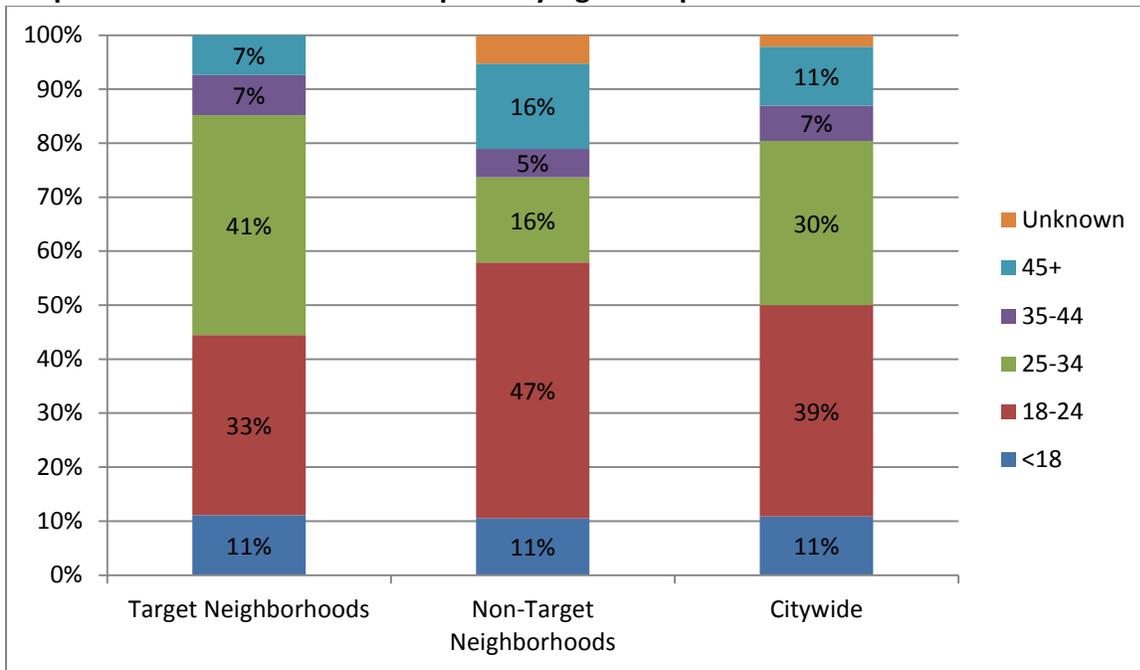
**Graph 27. Percent of Arrested Murder Suspects by Gender**



**Graph 28. Percent of Arrested Murder Suspects by Race and Ethnicity**



**Graph 29. Percent of Murder Suspects by Age Group<sup>10</sup>**



<sup>10</sup> One suspect's age was not identified at the time of this report.

## BETWEEN-GROUP ANALYSES OF MURDERS

## Differences by Year

*Incidence*

- ◆ Compared to 2013, reductions in the number of murders were observed in police districts 1, 2, 3, and 4 (see Table 2 below). There were increases in police districts 5, 6, 7, and 8. Police district 8 recorded the largest percent increase as it went from one murder in 2013 to five in 2014.
- ◆ Among the eight zip codes with 10 or more murders in 2014, 70119 was the only zip code to show a decrease while 70114 and 70116 saw the same number of murders as in 2013 (see Table 3 below) (see map 2 on page 53 for map of New Orleans zip code boundaries). With the exception of 70119, the change for all zip codes ranged from 0 to 83.3%. The eight zip codes with fewer than 10 murders collectively saw almost a 50% decrease.

**Table 2. Number of Murders and Percentage Change from 2013 by Police District**

Police District	2013 Murders	2014 Murders	% Change
1 <sup>st</sup>	18	17	-5.6%
2 <sup>nd</sup>	21	9	-57.1%
3 <sup>rd</sup>	26	9	-65.4%
4 <sup>th</sup>	17	15	-11.8%
5 <sup>th</sup>	25	39	56.0%
6 <sup>th</sup>	24	25	4.2%
7 <sup>th</sup>	24	31	29.2%
8 <sup>th</sup>	1	5	400.0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>-3.8%</b>

**Table 3. Number of Murders and Percentage Change from 2013 by Zip Code**

Zip Code	2013 Murders	2014 Murders	% Change
70113	7	12	71.4%
70114	14	14	0.0%
70115	9	11	22.2%
70116	14	14	0.0%
70117	17	24	41.2%
70119	19	14	-26.3%
70126	12	20	66.7%
70127	6	11	83.3%
8 Zip Codes: <10	58	30	-48.3%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>-3.8%</b>

- ◆ Table 4 shows the difference in target neighborhoods and non-target neighborhoods between 2013 and 2014. There was a decrease in murders in Behrman, Little Woods and non-target neighborhoods. Increases in murders are seen in Central City and St. Roch. Overall there was a 3.8% decrease in murders from 2013.

**Table 4. Number of Murders and Percentage Change from 2013 by Neighborhood Where Incident Occurred**

Neighborhood	2013 Murders	2014 Murders	% Change
Behrman	11	7	-36.4%
Central City	13	17	30.8%
Little Woods	10	9	-10.0%
St. Roch	23	28	21.7%
Non-Target Neighborhoods	99	89	-10.1%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>-3.8%</b>

### Differences by Age

#### Context

- ◆ There was a significant difference in the pattern of murders across days of the week. Half (50%) of victims aged 10-17 were murdered on a Sunday or Monday and more than a fifth (22%) of victims aged 18-24 were murdered on a Saturday (see Table 34 below). Age groups 25-34, 35-44, and 45+ were more evenly distributed across the week with the exception of Wednesday when almost a third (31%) of murder victims aged 45+ was killed. Murder victims under the age of 25 are more likely to be killed on the weekend<sup>11</sup> (52%) than during the week; conversely, murder victims over the age of 25 are more likely to be killed during the week (53%) than the weekend.

**Table 5. Percent of Murders Within Age Group By Day of the Week**

	10-17	18-24	25-34	35-44	45+
Sunday	25%	16%	20%	14%	13%
Monday	25%	13%	11%	10%	13%
Tuesday	17%	9%	18%	10%	13%
Wednesday	17%	11%	9%	19%	31%
Thursday	0%	13%	11%	19%	6%
Friday	8%	16%	16%	10%	13%
Saturday	8%	22%	16%	19%	13%

<sup>11</sup> For the purpose of analysis, the weekend is defined as Friday, Saturday, and Sunday.

### Differences by Day of the Week

- ◆ Table 6 shows that both the target and non-target neighborhoods' murders are more likely to occur on Sunday and least likely to occur on Thursday. On average, murders are shown to increase at the beginning of the weekend (Friday) and peak at the end of the weekend (Sunday). Conversely, Behrman is the only target neighborhood without a murder on a Sunday. At almost 30%, murders are significantly more likely to occur on a Monday in Behrman than any other target neighborhood.

**Table 6. Percent of Murders in Target and Non-Target Neighborhoods By Day of the Week**

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Behrman	0%	29%	14%	14%	0%	14%	29%
Central City	29%	18%	6%	12%	0%	12%	24%
Little Woods	44%	0%	11%	22%	11%	11%	0%
St. Roch	14%	7%	14%	18%	7%	25%	14%
Non-Target Neighborhoods	15%	13%	15%	12%	16%	11%	18%

### Difference by Time of Day

- ◆ For the purpose of this analysis, the hours of the day are divided into four groups: Overnight (12A-6A), Morning (6A-12P), Afternoon (12P-6P), and Evening (6P-12A). There are very distinct patterns of murders by time range per day of the week. Murders are most likely to occur in the evening most days of the week (Sunday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday). On Mondays, murders were more likely to occur in the afternoon; while on Tuesdays, there is no significant difference among times of day. Zero murders occurred overnight on a Thursday (see Table 7 on page 37).
- ◆ Table 8 (see page 35) shows a high variance in murders in target and non-target neighborhoods by time range. Central City is the only neighborhood with the majority of its murders in a specific time range: the evening. However, St. Roch and non-target neighborhoods saw a plurality in the evening as well. More murders occurred in Behrman during the afternoon than any other time of the day. Murders in Little Woods have an equal likelihood of incidence in the afternoon (33%) and evening (33%). On average, murders are less likely to occur in the morning across both target and non-target neighborhoods.

**Table 7. Percent of Murders Within a Time Range By Day of the Week**

	<b>12a- 6a</b>	<b>6a- 12p</b>	<b>12p- 6p</b>	<b>6p- 12a</b>
Sunday	15%	4%	35%	46%
Monday	26%	16%	37%	21%
Tuesday	30%	20%	25%	25%
Wednesday	24%	19%	19%	38%
Thursday	0%	29%	24%	47%
Friday	24%	5%	19%	52%
Saturday	31%	8%	8%	54%

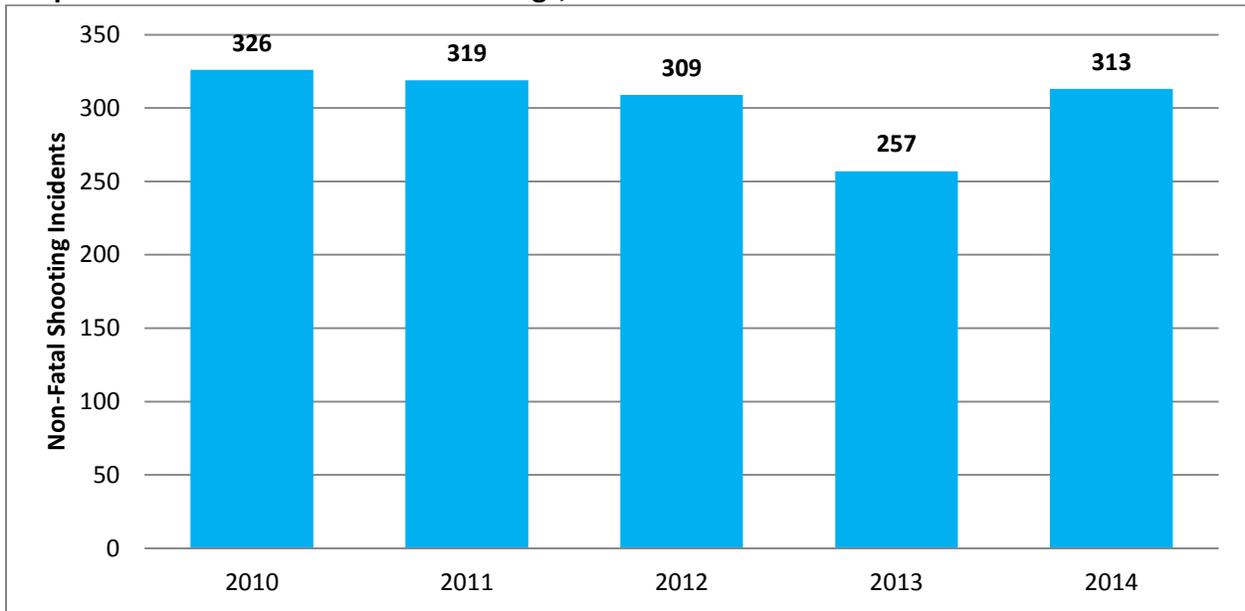
**Table 8. Percent of Murders in Target and Non-Target Neighborhoods Within a Time Range**

	<b>12a- 6a</b>	<b>6a- 12p</b>	<b>12p- 6p</b>	<b>6p- 12a</b>
Behrman	14%	29%	43%	14%
Central City	18%	6%	24%	53%
Little Woods	11%	22%	33%	33%
St. Roch	32%	11%	11%	46%
Non-Target Neighborhoods	21%	13%	25%	40%

### NON-FATAL SHOOTINGS 2014

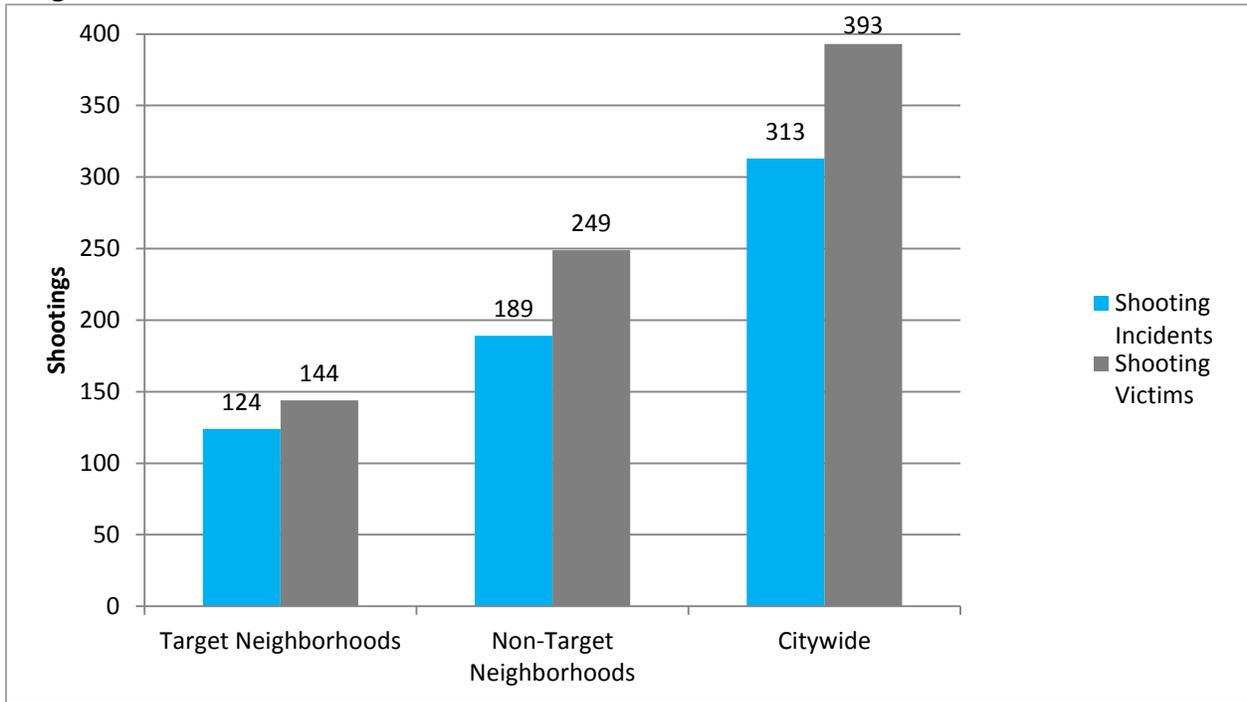
From January 1, 2014-December 31, 2014, there were 393 non-fatal shooting victims in New Orleans (313 incidents, including 45 incidents in which two or more people were non-fatally shot; range 2-7; see Map 17 on page 63 for GIS plot of all non-fatal shootings by location). After a four-year decline, there was a 21.8% increase in the number of non-fatal shootings from 2013 to 2014. Despite the spike in non-fatal shootings, there were 4% (13) fewer shooting incidents compared to 2010. There has been an average of 304.8 non-fatal shootings from 2010 to 2014 (see Graph 30 below).

**Graph 30. Number of Non-Fatal Shootings, 2010-2014**

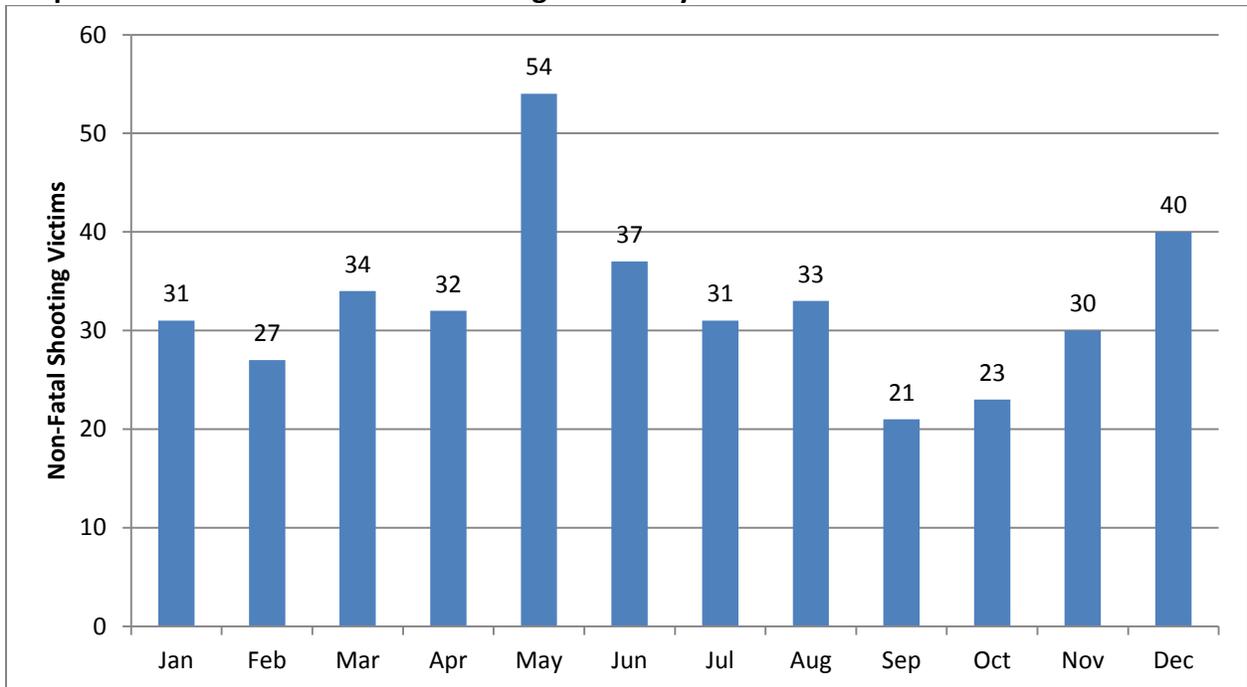


Graph 32 on page 36 shows that monthly non-fatal shooting victim totals ranged from a low of 21 in September to a high of 54 in May. The spike in May’s victim count can be attributed to 7 incidents in which more than 40% of the month’s victims were shot: 3 double shootings, 3 triple shootings, and one incident with 7 victims. The 2014 monthly average was 26.1 non-fatal shooting incident and 32.8 non-fatal shooting victims.

**Graph 31. Number of Non-Fatal Shooting Incidents and Victims by Target versus Non-Target Neighborhoods**



**Graph 32. Number of Non-Fatal Shooting Victims By Month**

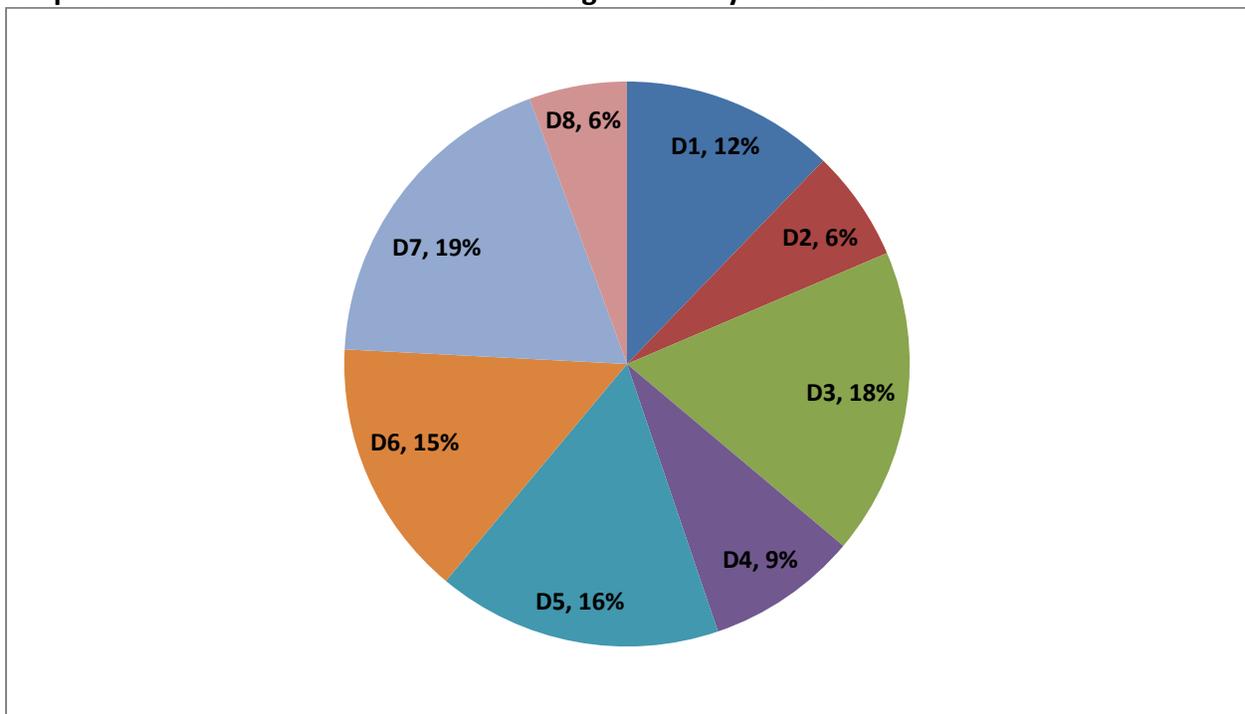


As seen in Graph 33 (on page 38; see Table 9 on page 46 for detailed list), the majority, 68%, of non-fatal shootings victims were concentrated in Districts 3, 5, 6, and 7 at 18%, 16%, 15%, and 19% respectively. Non-fatal shootings victims in the other Districts ranged from 6 to 12%; at 6%,

the smallest percentage of victims were located in Districts 2 and 8 (see Map 1 on page 54 for NOPD police district boundaries). There were at least three non-fatal shooting victims in all New Orleans zip codes except 70139, 70148 and 70163. In zip codes where there were at least 20 non-fatal shooting victims, 8 zip codes accounted for 284 victims or 72.3% of all non-fatal shooting victims. Victims in the remaining zip codes ranged from 3-18.

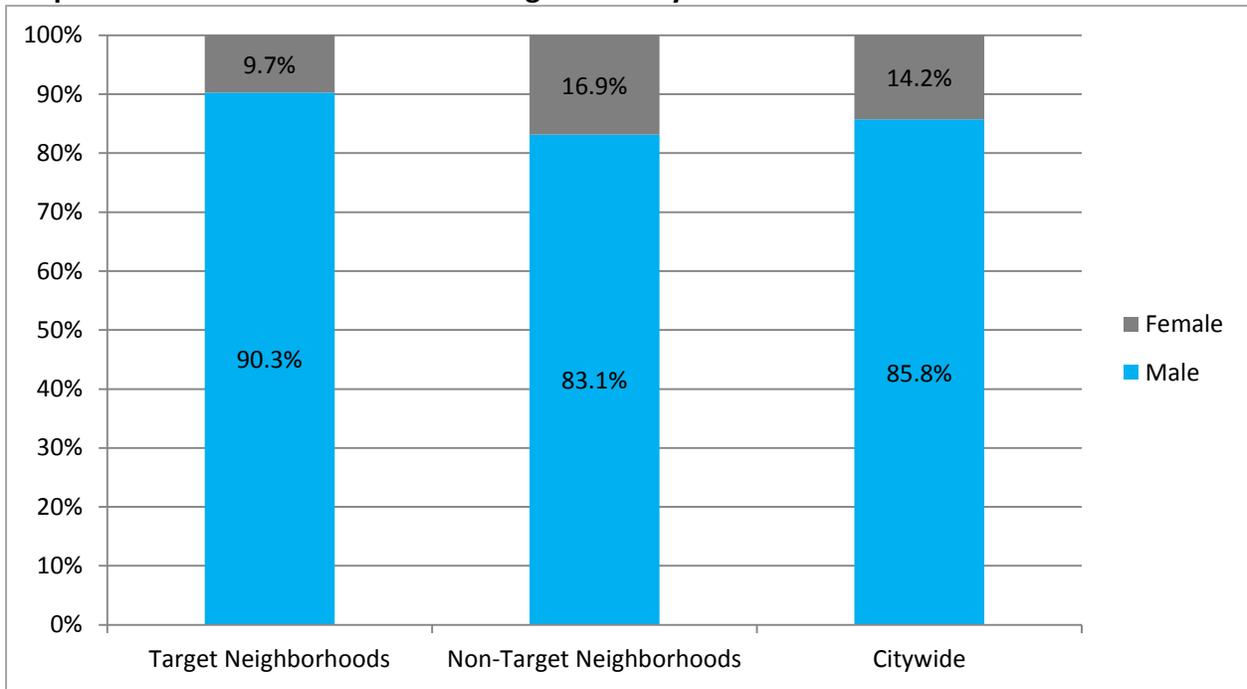
During 2014, there was at least one non-fatal shooting victim in 54 different neighborhoods (see Table 11 on page 47 for neighborhoods with 15 or more non-fatal shooting victims). Target neighborhoods accounted for more than a third (37.4%) of non-fatal shooting victims (see Graph 31 on page 37; see Maps 27-30 on pages 66-67 for plots of non-fatal shooting incident locations within each target neighborhood).

**Graph 33. Distribution of Non-Fatal Shooting Victims by Police District**

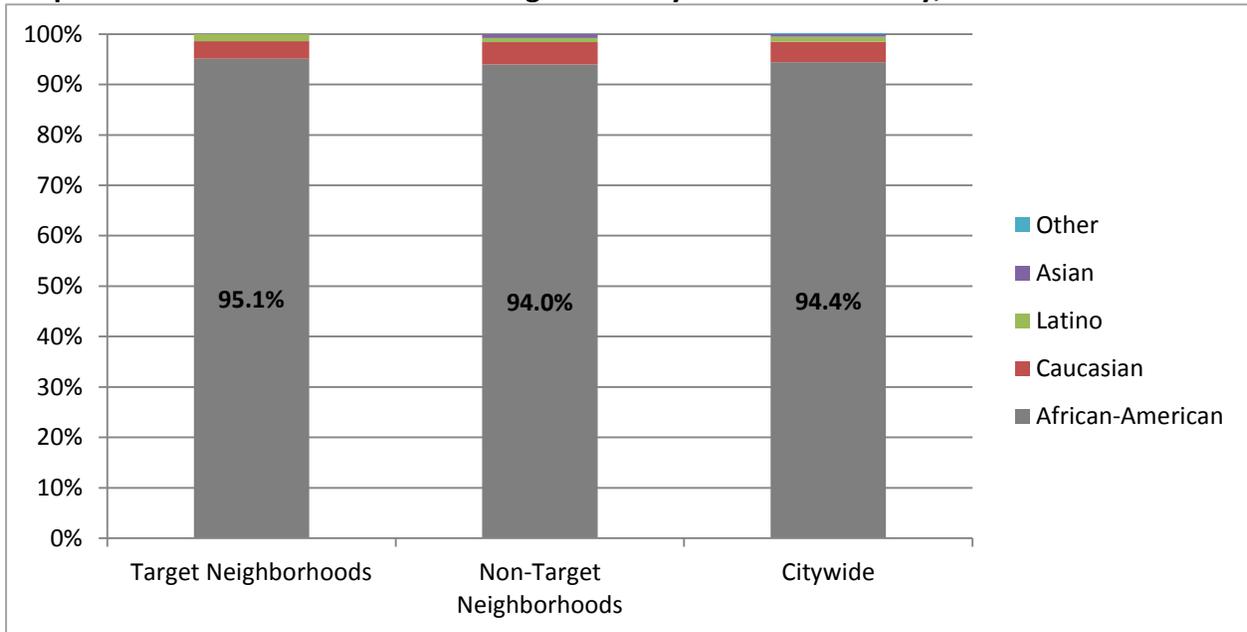


Graph 34 (see page 39) illustrates victims were predominantly male (85.8%) and African-American (94.4%; see Graph 35 on page 41). Across all victims, the mean age was 27.0 years (median: 24.4, range: 1.9-66.8). Just more than a tenth (11.6%) of all victims was under the age of 18, 40.7% were aged 18-25, 29.3% were between the ages of 26 and 34, 17.7% were 35 years or older (see Graph 36 on page 41). Four victims' ages remain unknown.

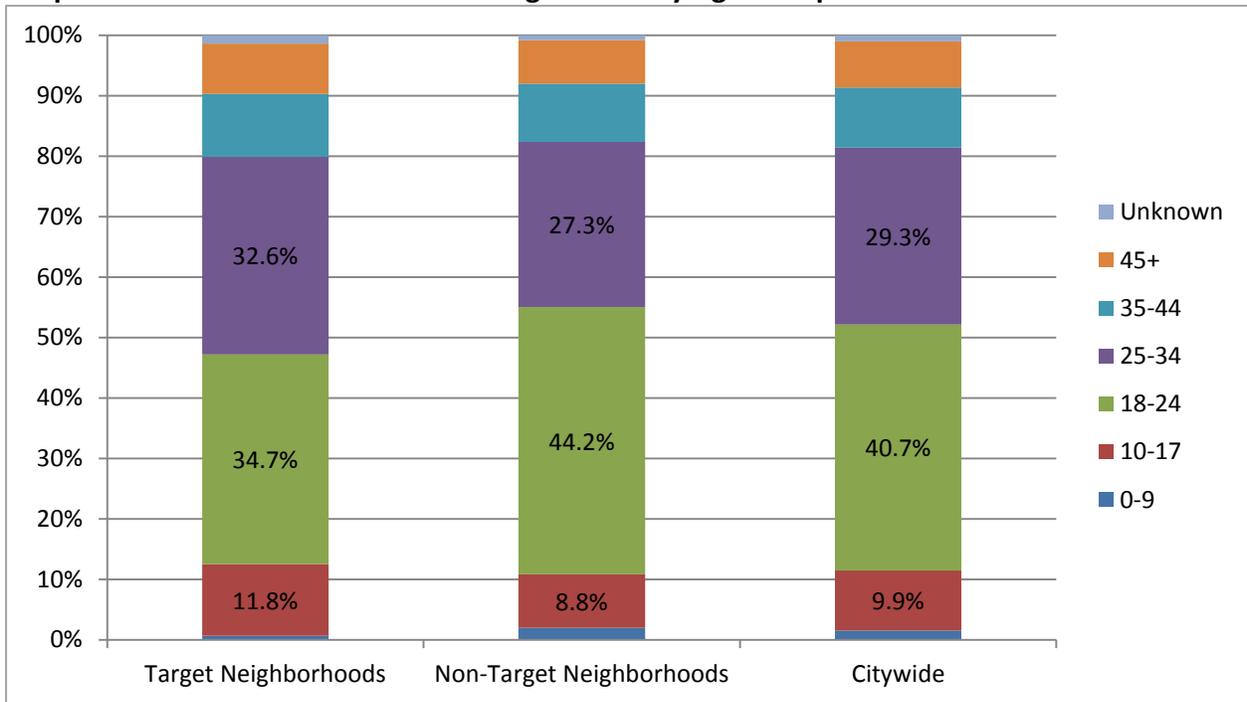
**Graph 34. Percent of Non-Fatal Shooting Victims by Gender**



**Graph 35. Percent of Non-Fatal Shooting Victims by Race and Ethnicity, 2014**



**Graph 36. Percent of Non-Fatal Shooting Victims By Age Group<sup>12</sup>**



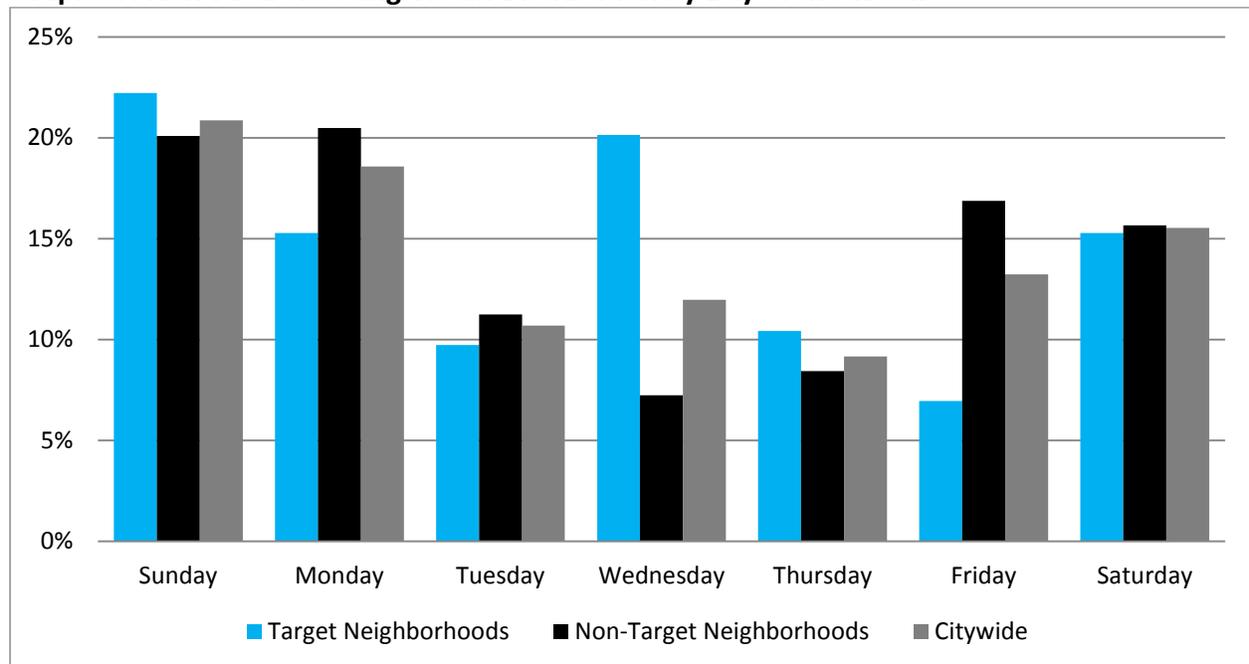
<sup>12</sup> Four victims' ages were unknown at the time of this report.

## CONTEXTUAL ENVIRONMENT

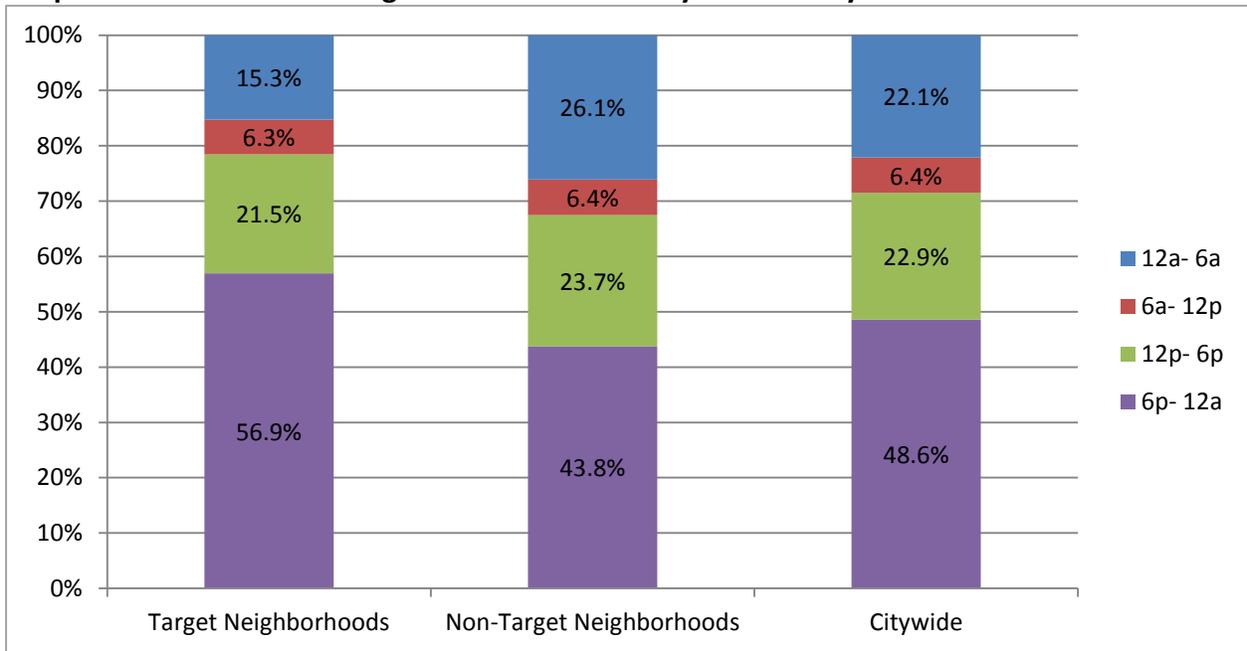
Non-fatal shooting victims appear to be shot Saturday, Sunday, and Monday with peaks on Wednesdays in target neighborhoods. In non-target neighborhoods, there were more victims during the weekend and on Mondays than the other days of the week; overall, Monday accounts for the most victims in non-target neighborhoods. The percentage of victims citywide appears to cycle up during the weekend and cycle down after Monday. The middle of the week (Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday) is a period with less activity citywide (see Graph 37 on page 41). Almost half (47.6%) of all non-fatal shooting incidents occurred between 6PM and midnight (see Graph 38 on page 42).

Graph 39 on page 42 shows that the most common identified motives were arguments (8.4%) closely followed by domestic disturbances at 7.4%. This pattern of identified motives is similar to murders in that the most common motives were arguments; it differs in that the second most common for murders was drug-related. If we examine only those non-fatal shooting cases with an identified motive (n=85), about 90.6% of cases were attributed to arguments, drugs, and/or domestic disputes.

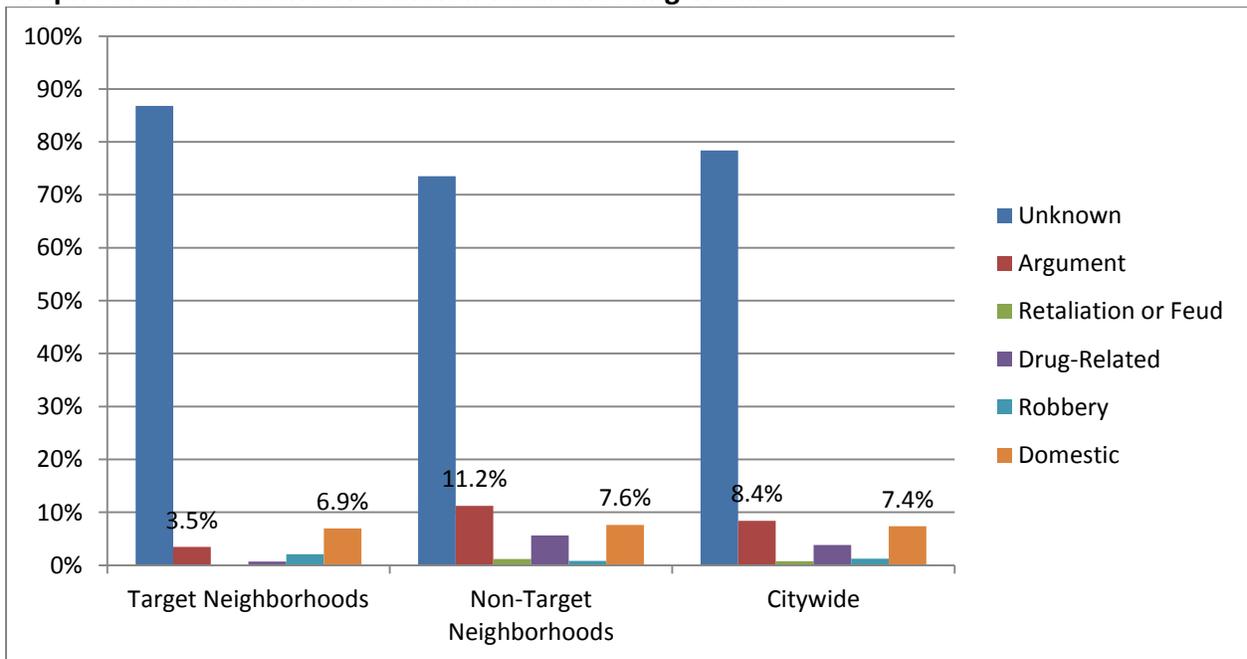
**Graph 37. Non-Fatal Shooting Victim Distribution by Day of the Week**



**Graph 38. Non-Fatal Shooting Victim Distribution by Time of Day**



**Graph 39. Identified Motives in Non-Fatal Shooting Victims**

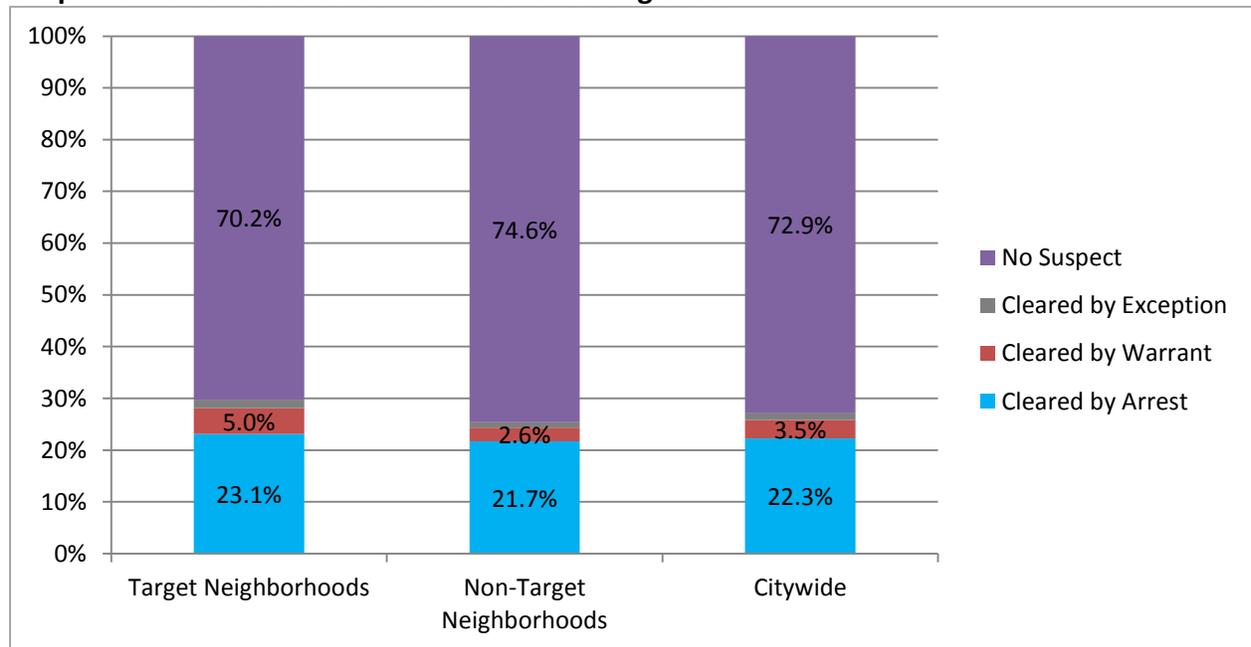


**NON-FATAL SHOOTING SUSPECTS** (cleared cases through December 31, 2014)

As seen in Graph 40 (page 43), 27.1% of non-fatal shooting cases that occurred in 2014 were cleared within the calendar year (includes cases cleared by arrest, warrant, or exception).<sup>13</sup> Almost three-fourths (72.9%) of the cases had no identified suspects at the end of the year, while 3.5% of cases had an identified suspect who had not yet been arrested. In all, 69 unique suspects had been arrested for non-fatal shootings that occurred in 2014 as of December 31, 2014.

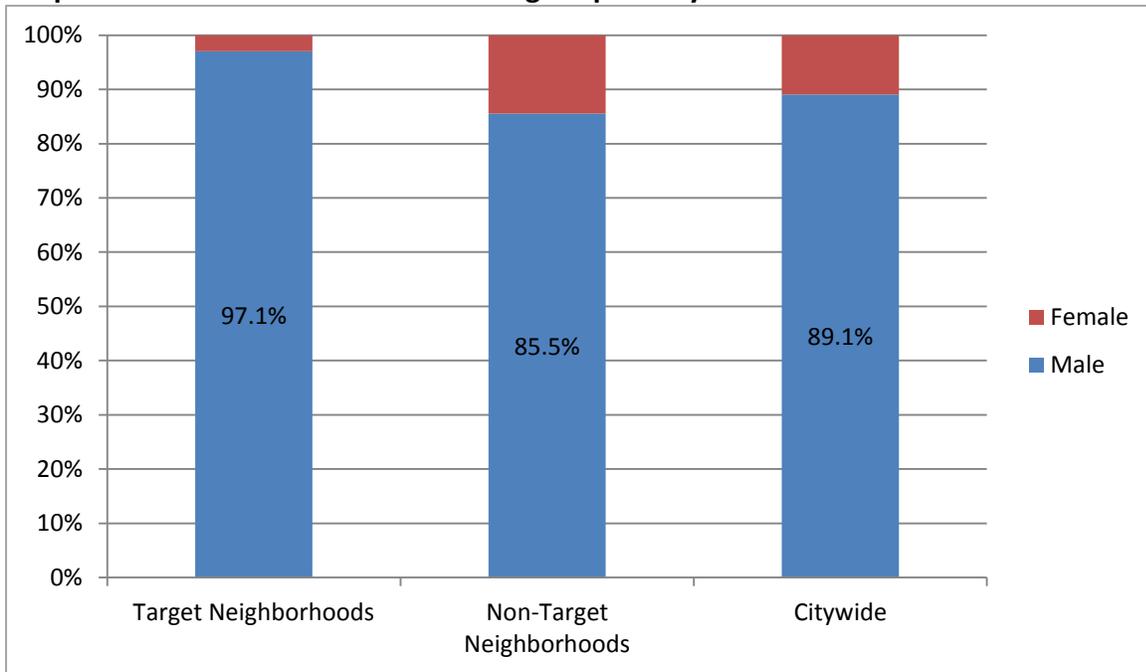
Most suspects who were arrested for a 2014 non-fatal shooting were male (97.1%) and African-American (95.5%) (see Graphs 41-42 on page 44). Almost half (49%) of all suspects arrested were younger than 25 years old.

**Graph 40. Percent of Cleared Non-Fatal Shooting Cases**

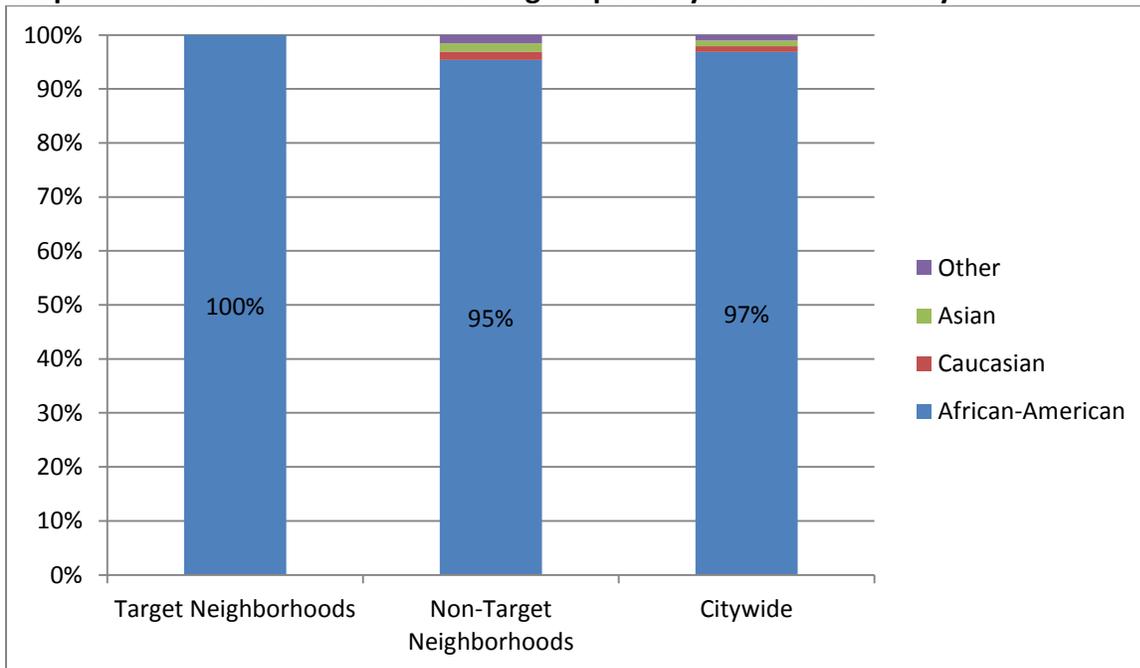


<sup>13</sup>Cases “cleared by arrest” are those where the suspect has been arrested for the non-fatal shooting. “Cleared by warrant” refers to cases where NOPD has identified a suspect and a warrant has been placed for his or her arrest. “Cleared by exception” means the suspect in the case cannot be arrested whether due to death, federal indictment, or other extenuating circumstance.

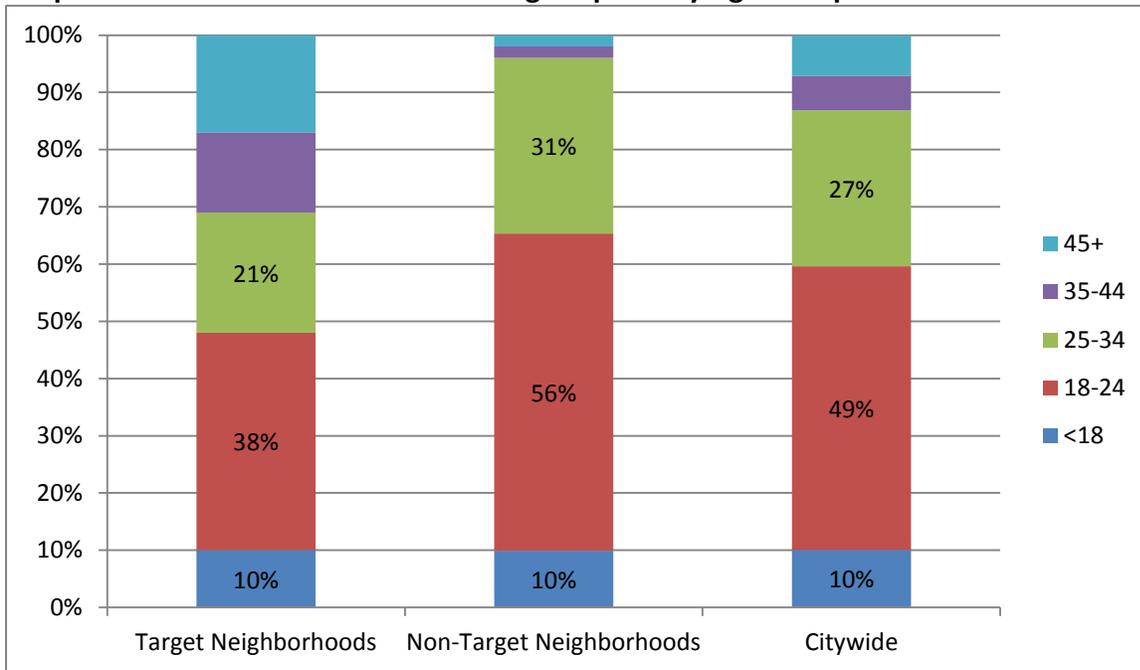
**Graph 41. Percent of Non-Fatal Shooting Suspects by Gender**



**Graph 42. Percent of Non-Fatal Shooting Suspects by Race and Ethnicity**



**Graph 43. Percent of Non-Fatal Shooting Suspects by Age Group**



**BETWEEN-GROUP ANALYSES OF NON-FATAL SHOOTINGS*****Incidence*****Differences by Year**

- ◆ From 2013 to 2014, reductions in the number of non-fatal shooting victims were observed in police districts 2 and 5 (see Table 9 below). There were increases in police districts 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, and 8 where the increase ranged from 3 to 87%.

**Table 9. Number of Non-Fatal Shooting Victims and Percentage Change from 2013 by Police District**

Police District	2013 Non-Fatal Shootings	2014 Non-Fatal Shootings	% Change
1	40	48	20%
2	30	25	-17%
3	47	69	47%
4	33	34	3%
5	75	64	-15%
6	47	58	23%
7	39	73	87%
8	12	22	83%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>22%</b>

- ◆ Among zip codes with 20 or more non-fatal shooting victims in 2014, there were decreases in 70119 and 70125 which are geographically adjacent. Zero change and increases up to 23% were seen in the other zip codes (see Table 10 below); the average percent change increase is approximately 22%.

**Table 10. Number of Non-Fatal Shooting Victims and Percentage Change from 2013 by Zip Code**

Zip Code	2013 Non-Fatal Shootings	2014 Non-Fatal Shootings	% Change
70114	24	26	8%
70116	40	40	0%
70117	32	39	22%
70119	39	37	-5%
70122	29	46	59%
70125	30	28	-7%
70126	35	43	23%
7 Zip Codes	50	134	168%

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>22%</b>
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- ◆ Among neighborhoods with 15 or more non-fatal shootings in 2014, eight neighborhoods account for 53% of all non-fatal shooting victims in the city (see Table 11 below). The largest increase in non-fatal shootings occurred in Milneburg at 1500% due to its 15 victims in 9 incidents in 2014 versus zero in 2013.

**Table 11. Number of Non-Fatal Shooting Victims and Percentage Change from 2013 by Neighborhood**

<b>NEIGHBORHOOD</b>	<b>2013 Non-Fatal shootings</b>	<b>2014 Non-Fatal Shootings</b>	<b>% Change</b>
Behrman	20	16	-20%
Central City	33	34	3%
Gentilly Terrace	10	15	50%
Little Woods	13	36	177%
Milneburg	0	15	1500%
Pines Village	8	15	88%
St. Roch	65	61	-6%
Treme-Lafitte	11	15	36%
49 Other NO Neighborhoods	183	186	2%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>22%</b>

#### Differences by Time Range

- ◆ Between the target neighborhoods and non-target neighborhoods, non-fatal shooting victims are more likely to be shot between the hours of 6PM and 12AM (see Table 12 below). On average, more than 75% of all non-fatal shooting victims were shot from noon to midnight. An average of 7% were shot during the morning hours of 6AM and 12PM.

**Table 12. Percent of Non-Fatal Shooting Victims in Target and Non-Target Neighborhoods By Time Range**

	<b>12a- 6a</b>	<b>6a- 12p</b>	<b>12p- 6p</b>	<b>6p- 12a</b>
Behrman	7%	7%	21%	64%
Central City	12%	9%	24%	56%
Little Woods	17%	6%	31%	46%
St. Roch	18%	5%	15%	62%

Non-Target Neighborhoods	26%	6%	24%	44%
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**Differences by Day of the Week**

- ◆ On average, a non-fatal victim is more likely to be shot on a Sunday than any other day of the week (see Table 13). In both Behrman and Central City, however, a non-fatal shooting victim is more likely to be shot during the week. It is worth mentioning that both Behrman and Central City were the only neighborhoods with at least one day of the weekend with no non-fatal shooting victims.

**Table 13. Percent of Non-Fatal Shooting Victims in Target and Non-Target Neighborhoods By Day of the Week**

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Behrman	21%	0%	0%	21%	36%	21%	0%
Central City	15%	26%	18%	29%	3%	0%	9%
Little Woods	29%	14%	6%	17%	6%	6%	23%
St. Roch	23%	13%	10%	16%	11%	8%	18%
Non-Target Neighborhoods	20%	20%	11%	7%	8%	17%	16%

**Differences by Age Group**

- ◆ Consistent with day of the week analysis, non-fatal shooting victims in all age groups are more commonly shot on a Sunday and Monday (see Table 14 on page 49). Looking at just those victims 24 years old or younger, they are more likely to be shot on Saturday and Sunday. On average, non-fatal shooting victims are least likely to be shot on Thursday than any other day of the week.
- ◆ Pluralities vary when neighborhoods by age groups are examined. The plurality in Behrman, Central City, and Little Woods is all in the age group 25-34 while the plurality in St. Roch and non-target neighborhoods is in the 18-25 age group (see Table 15 on page 49). Little Woods accounted for the highest percentage of non-fatal shooting victims 17 years old or younger. St. Roch is the only target neighborhood with a non-fatal shooting victim less than 10 years old.

**Table 14. Percent of Non-Fatal Shooting Victims in Age Groups by Day of the Week<sup>14</sup>**

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
0-9	33%	0%	17%	0%	17%	0%	33%
10-17	33%	10%	10%	13%	10%	10%	13%
18-24	17%	21%	14%	12%	11%	15%	11%
25-34	19%	18%	8%	12%	10%	15%	18%
35-44	31%	23%	5%	10%	3%	8%	21%
45+	17%	20%	13%	13%	3%	13%	20%

**Table 15. Percent of Non-Fatal Shooting Victims in Target and Non-Target Neighborhoods By Age Groups<sup>15</sup>**

	0-9	10-17	18-24	25-34	35-44	45+
Behrman	0%	7%	36%	43%	7%	7%
Central City	0%	6%	26%	38%	9%	21%
Little Woods	0%	17%	31%	37%	11%	3%
St. Roch	2%	14%	42%	25%	12%	5%
Non-Target Neighborhoods	2%	9%	45%	28%	10%	7%

**Suspects**

- ◆ Suspects arrested in 2014 for non-fatal shootings (mean=22.7 years) were, on average, about one year older than suspects arrested for 2013 non-fatal shootings (mean=25.55 years).

**Differences by Target Neighborhood**

**Context**

- ◆ The percentage of non-fatal shootings that were cleared in target neighborhoods (23.1%) was higher than in non-target neighborhoods (21.7%).

**Victims**

- ◆ Women accounted for a larger percentage of non-fatal shootings in non-target neighborhoods (14.5%) than in target neighborhoods (2.9%).

<sup>14</sup> At the time of this report, 4 victims' ages were unknown. Total non-fatal victim count for Table 15 is n=389.

<sup>15</sup> At the time of this report, 4 victims' ages were unknown. Total non-fatal victim count for Table 15 is n=389.

***Suspects***

- ◆ There were no significant differences in suspect characteristics by target versus non-target neighborhood.

## **CONTACT INFORMATION FOR ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS**

For further information about future activities and reports, contact:

Sarah Schirmer  
Criminal Justice Policy Advisor  
Office of Criminal Justice Coordination  
Office of Mayor Mitch Landrieu

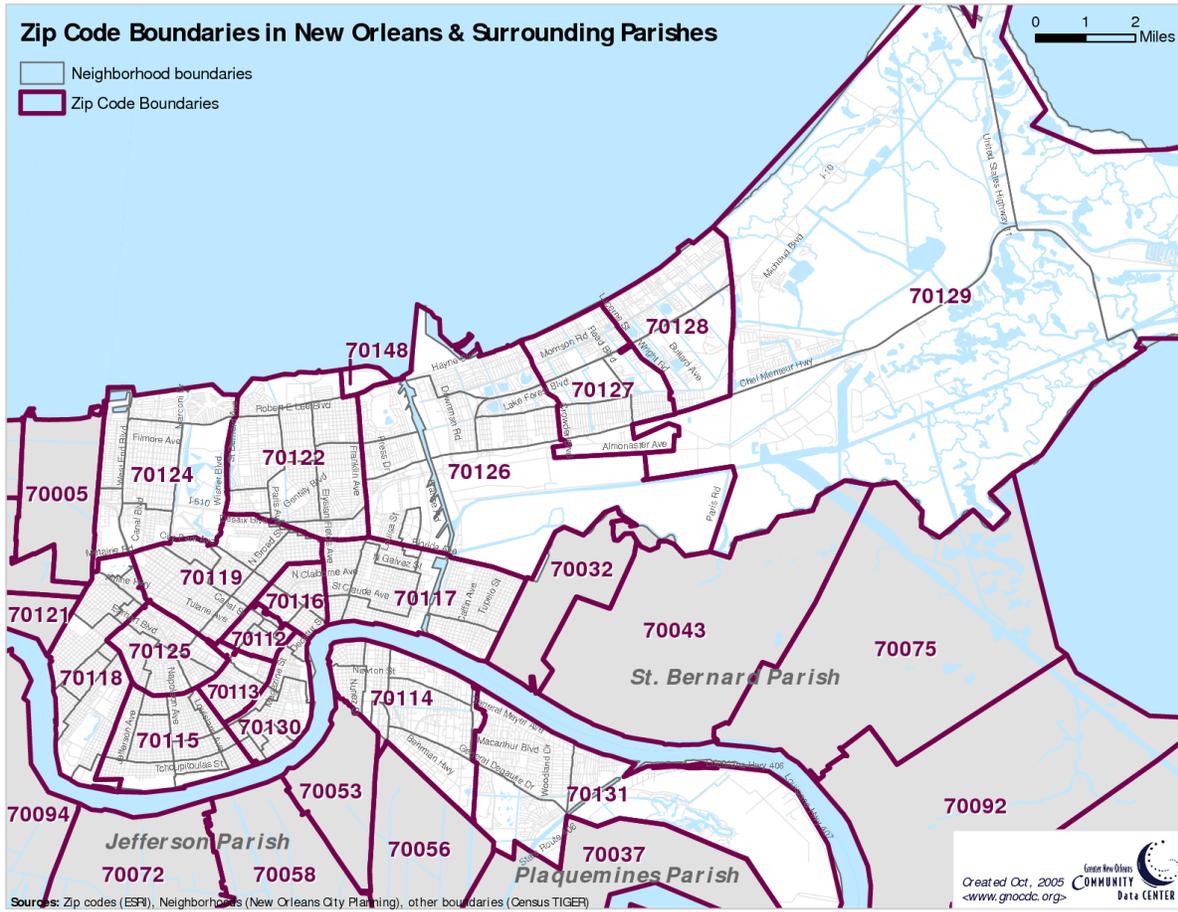
1300 Perdido St.  
Suite 8W03  
New Orleans, LA 70112  
[slschirmer@nola.gov](mailto:slschirmer@nola.gov)

### MAPS: MURDER INCIDENTS

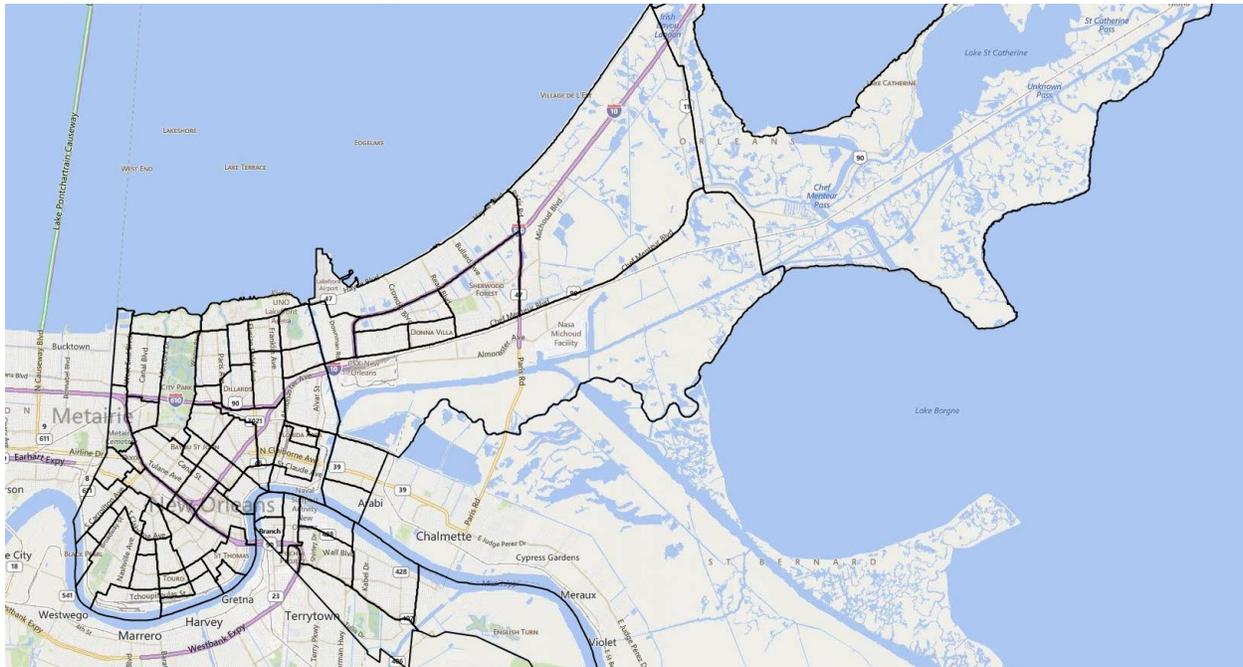
Map 1. NOPD Police District Boundaries



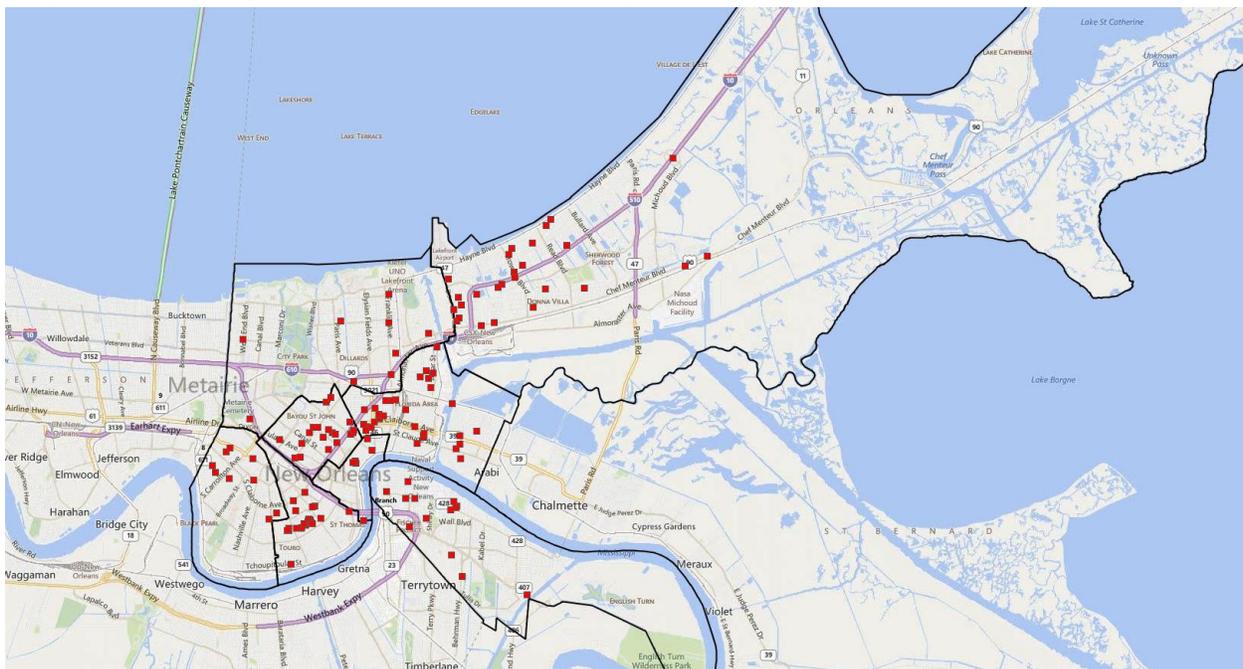
Map 2. New Orleans Zip Code Boundaries



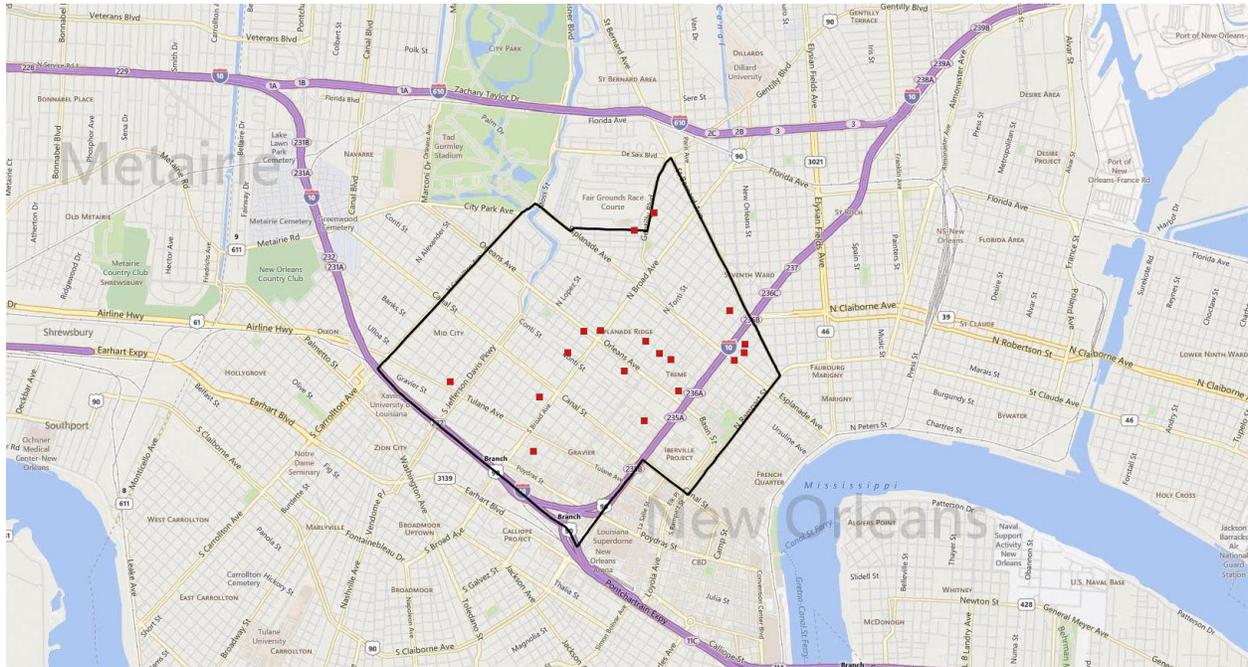
Map 3. Neighborhoods in New Orleans



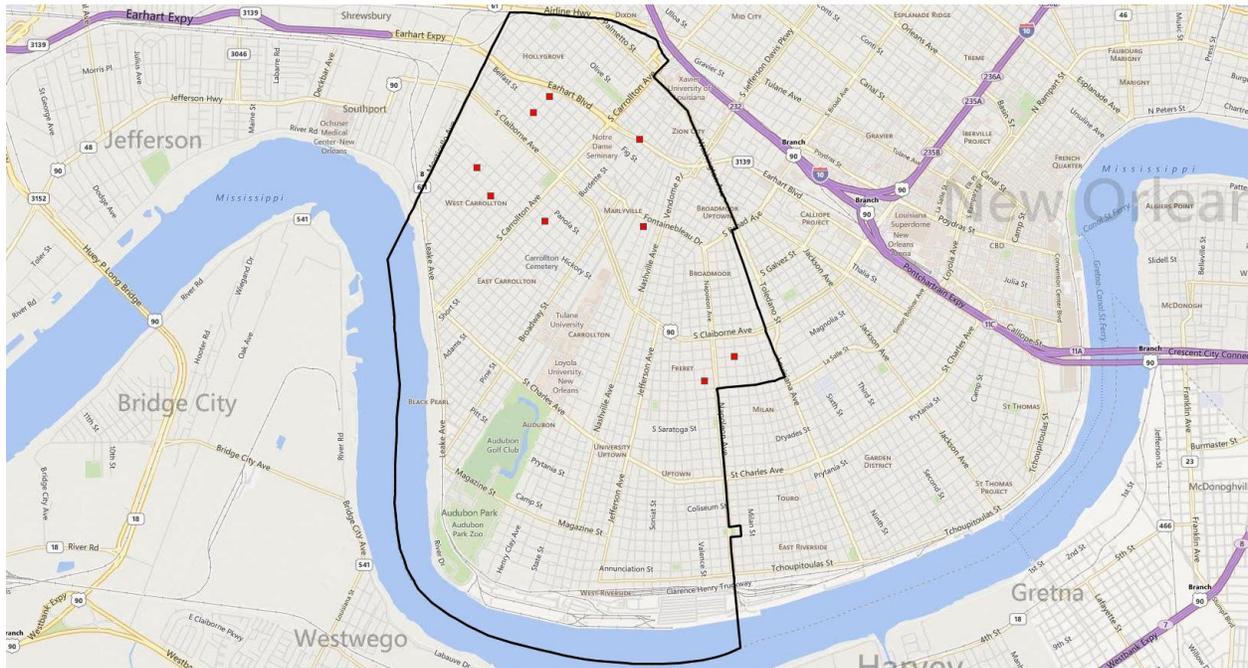
Map 4. Murders in New Orleans Police Districts, 2014



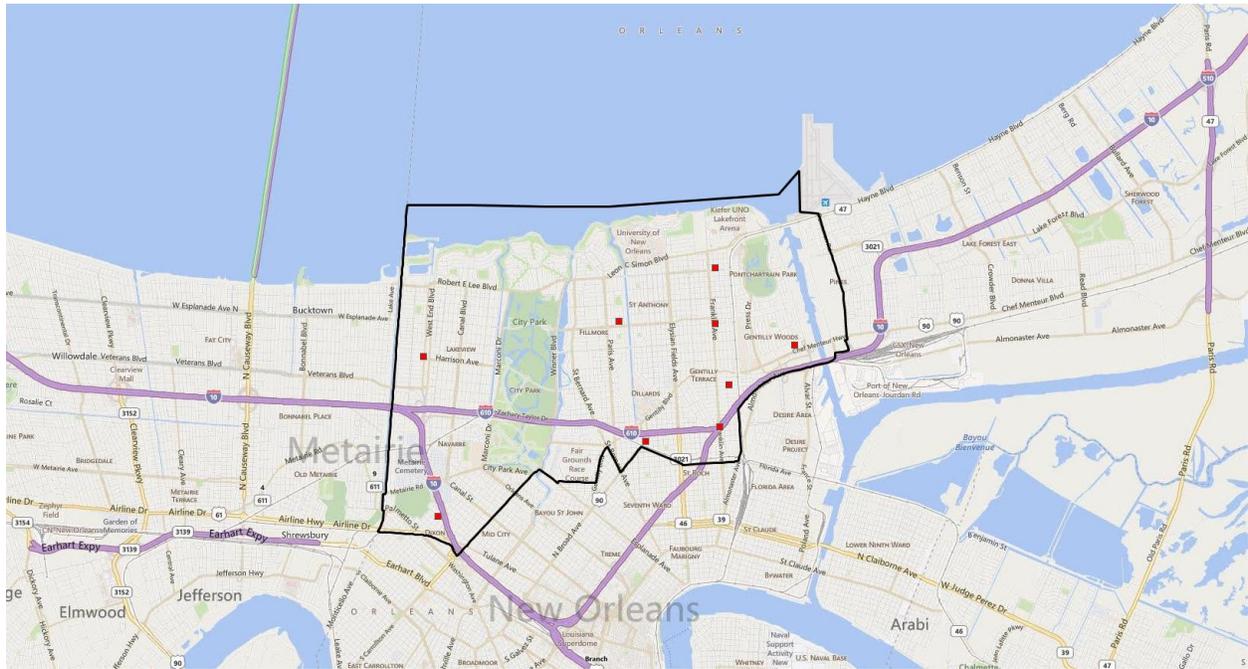
Map 5. Murders in the 1st District, 2014



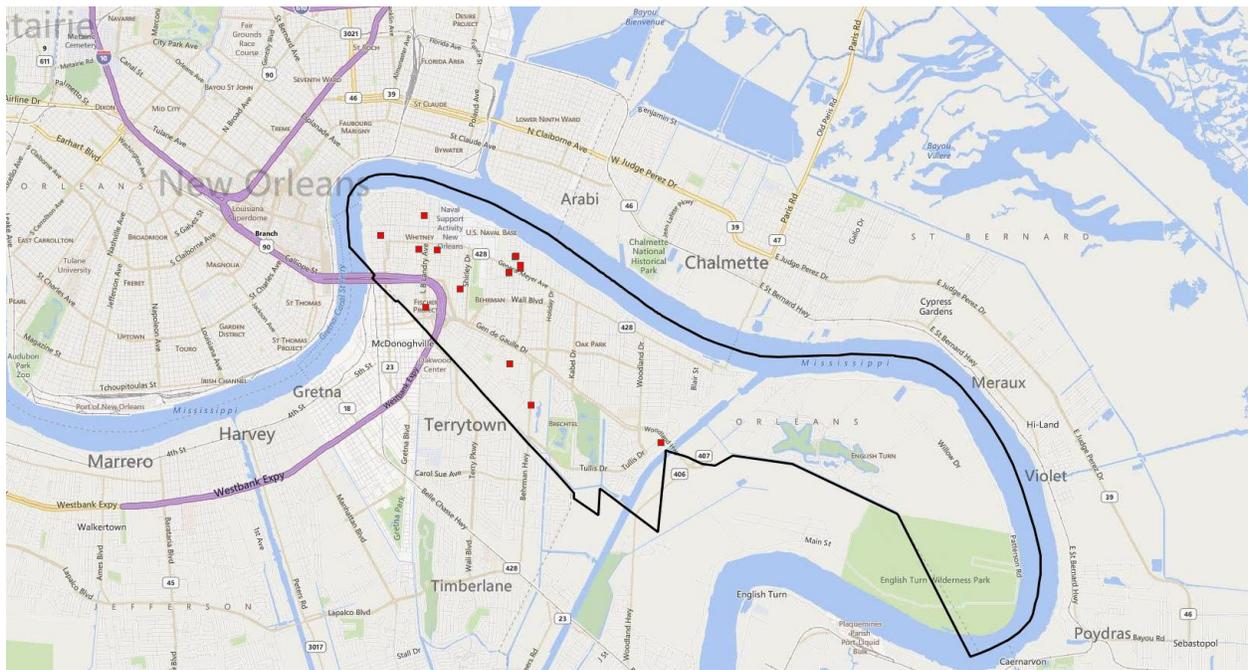
Map 6. Murders in the 2nd District, 2014



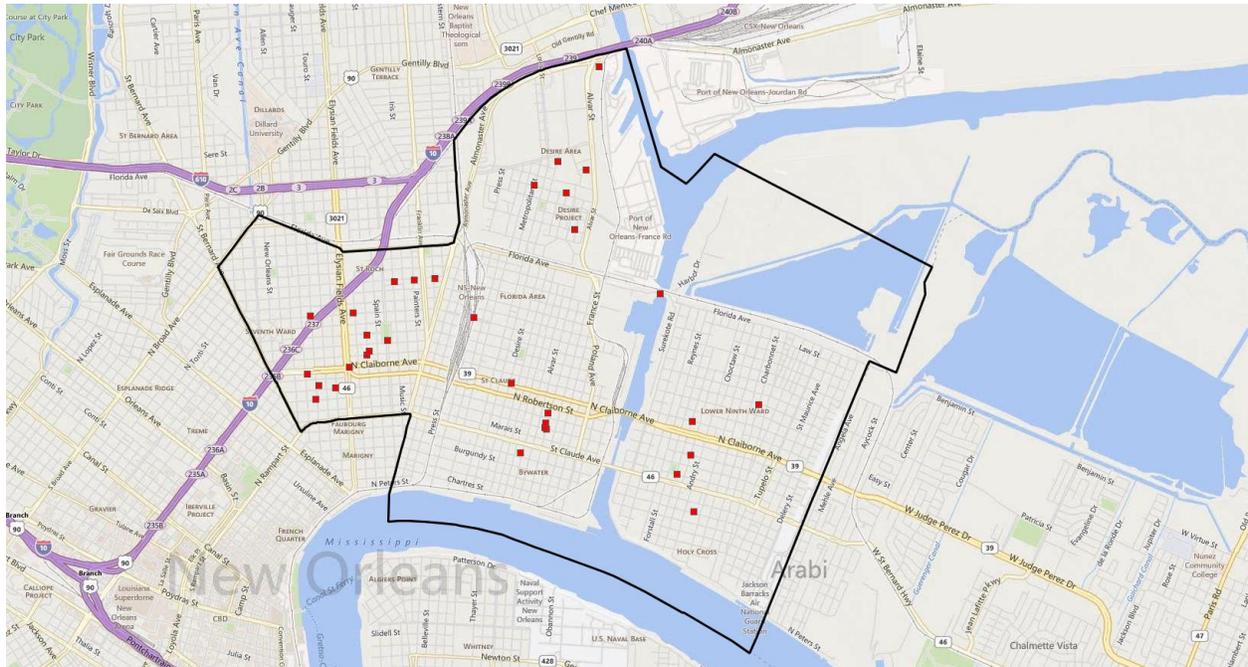
Map 7. Murders in the 3rd District, 2014



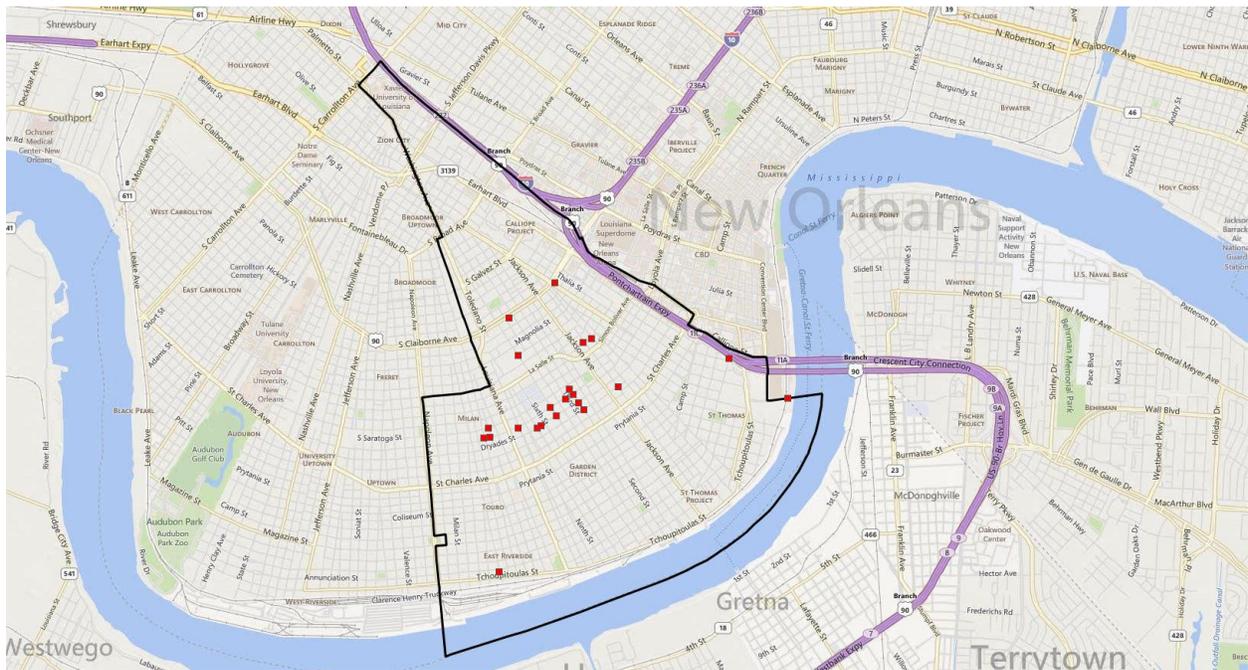
Map 8. Murders in the 4th District, 2014



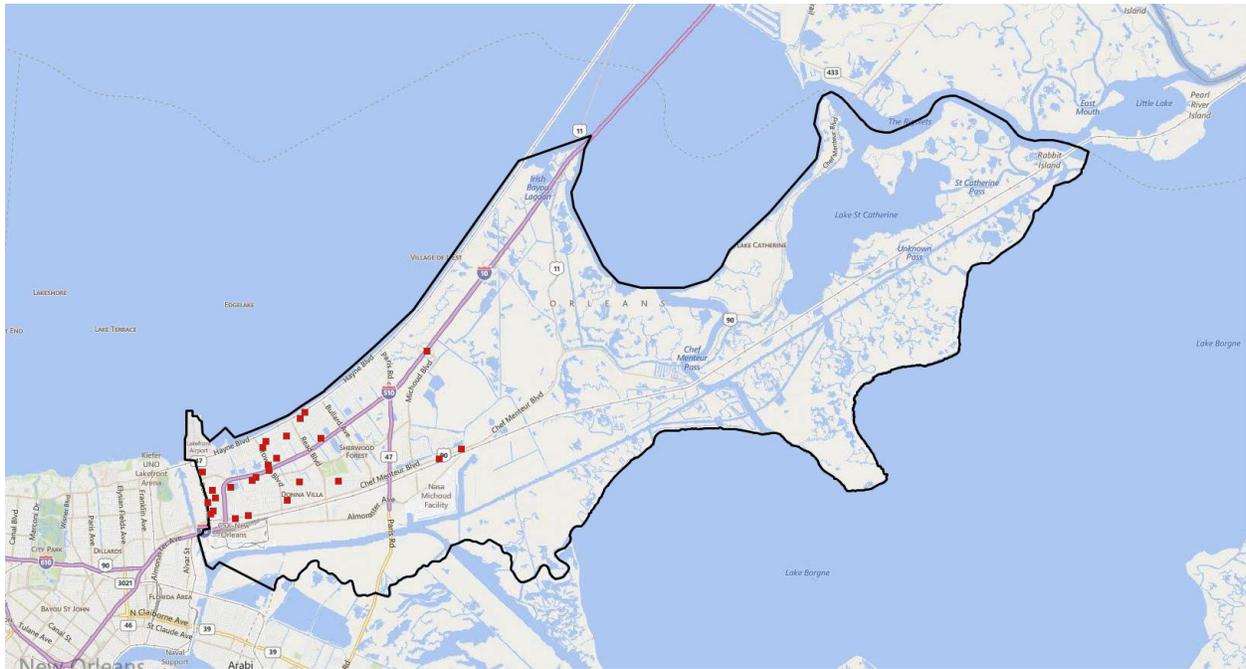
Map 9. Murders in the 5th District, 2014



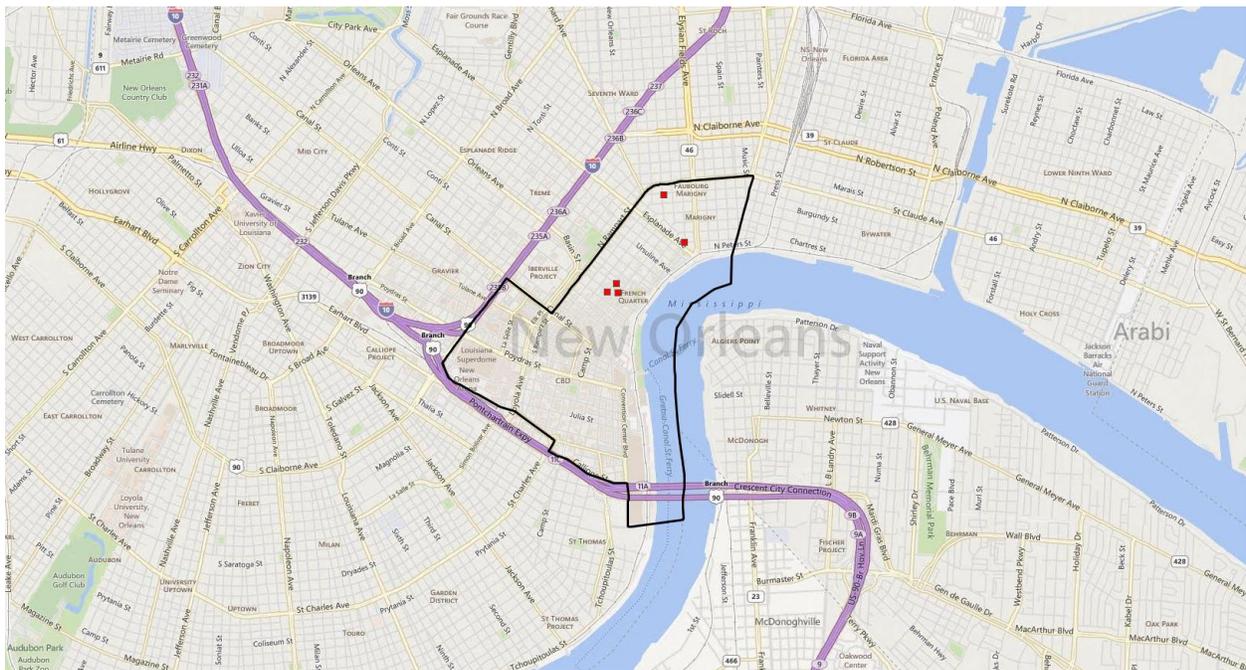
Map 10. Murders in the 6th District, 2014



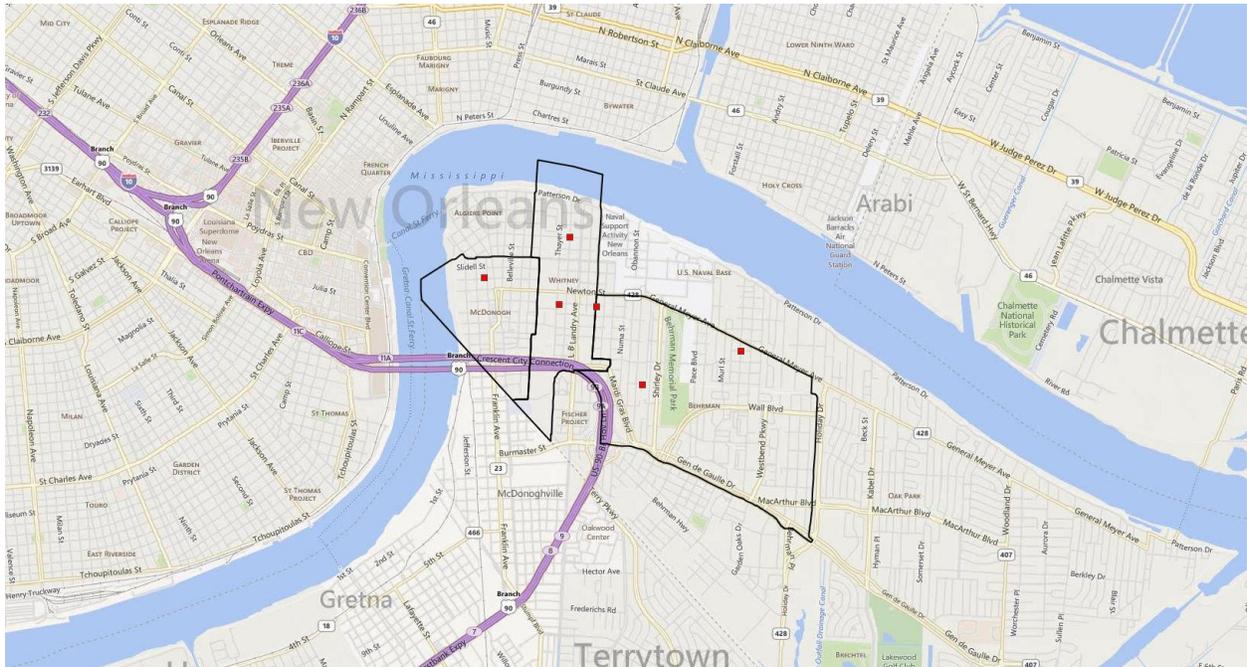
Map 11. Murders in the 7th District, 2014



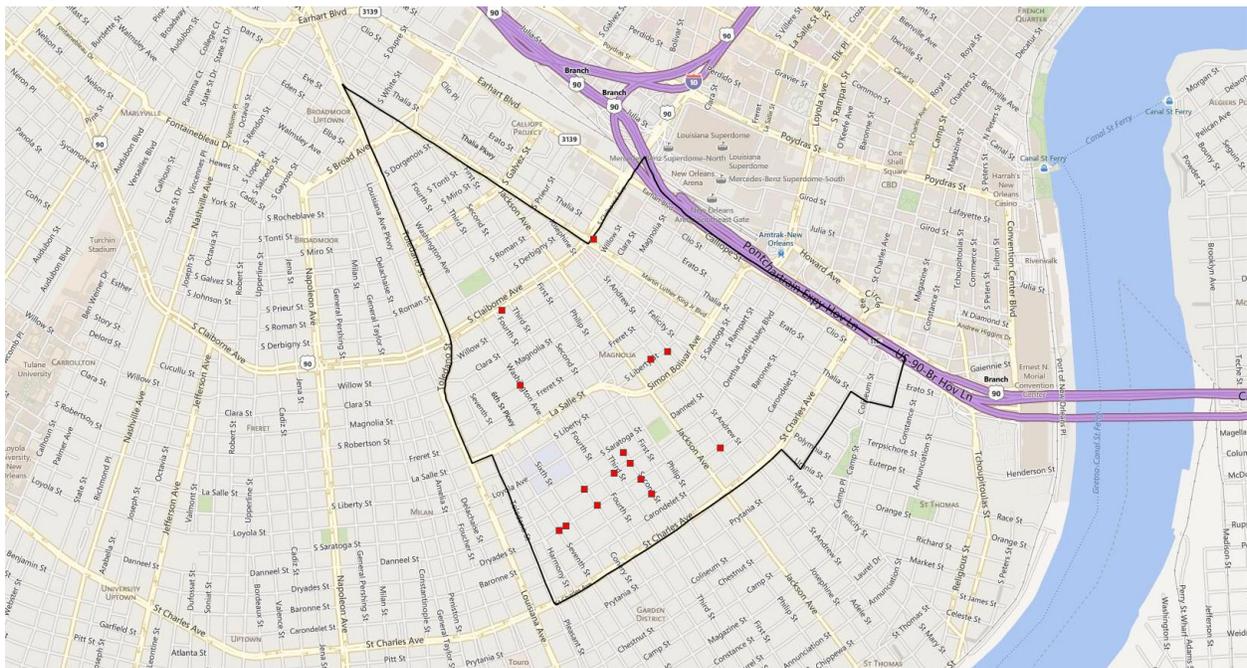
Map 12. Murders in the 8th District, 2014



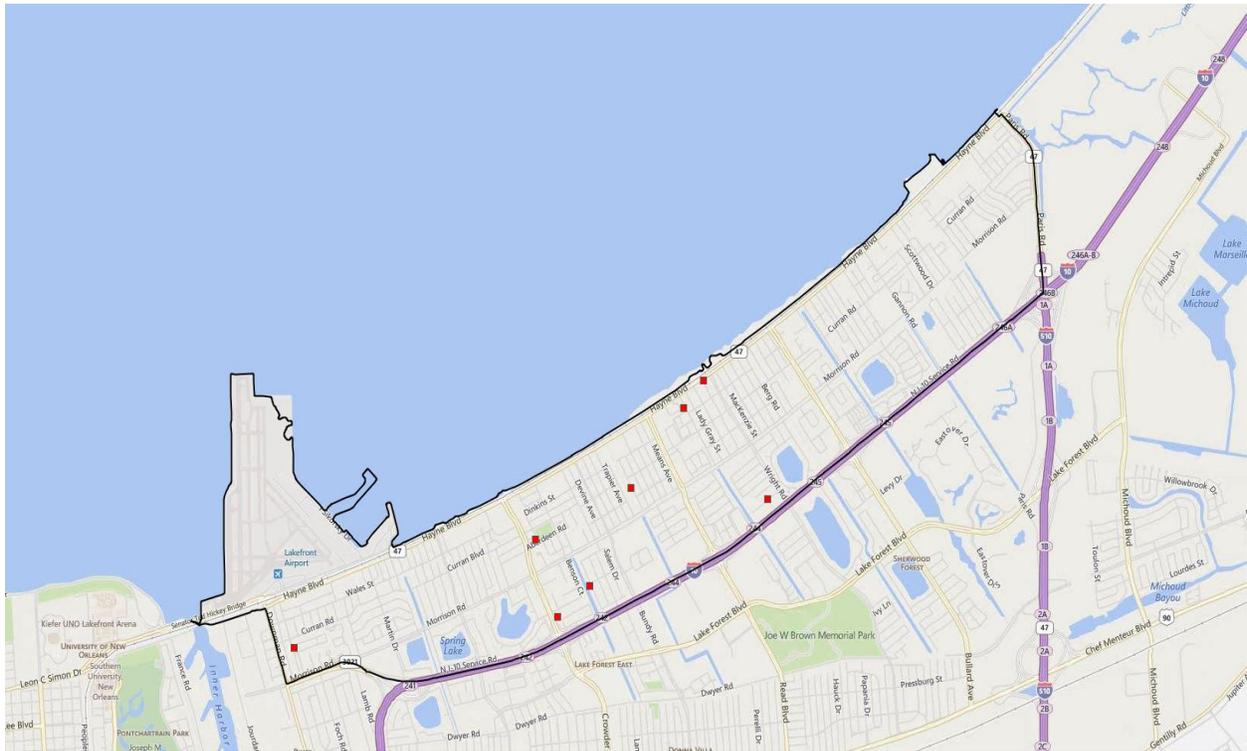
Map 13. Murders in Behrman, 2014



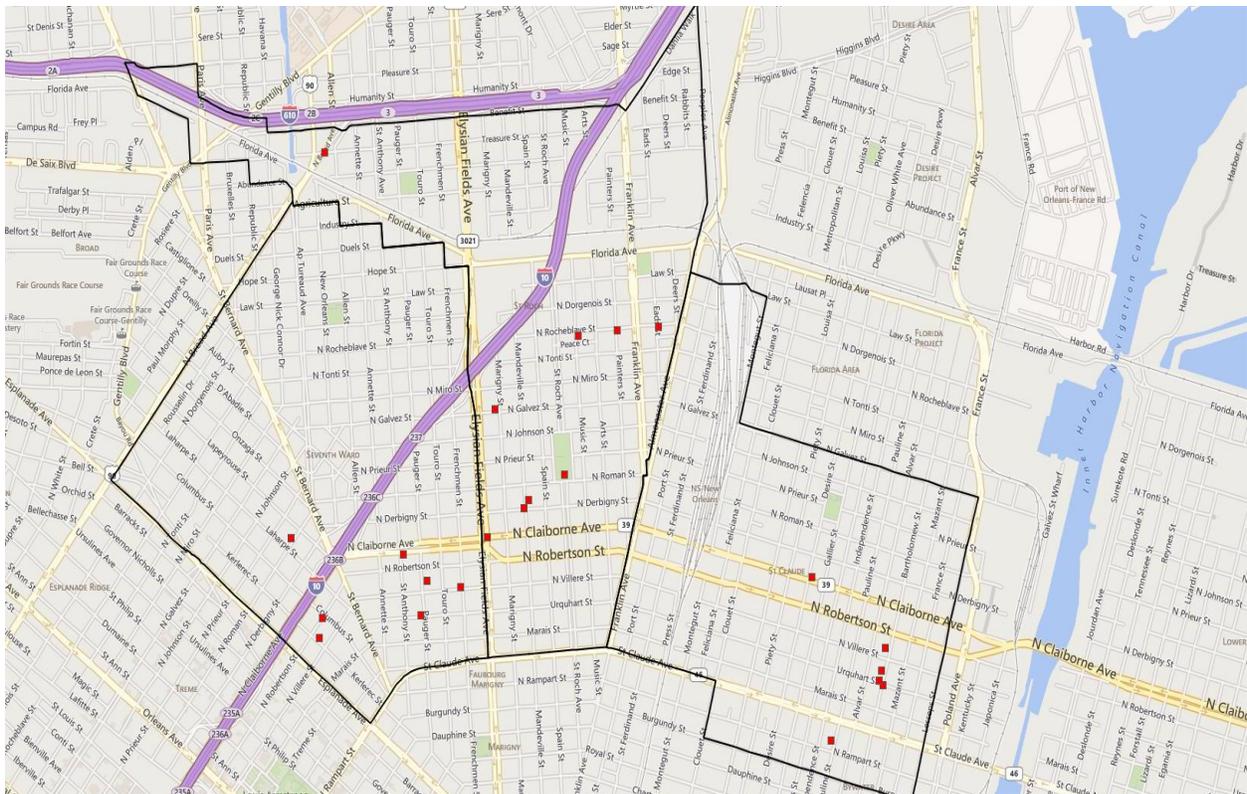
Map 14. Murders in Central City, 2014



Map 15. Murders in Little Woods, 2014

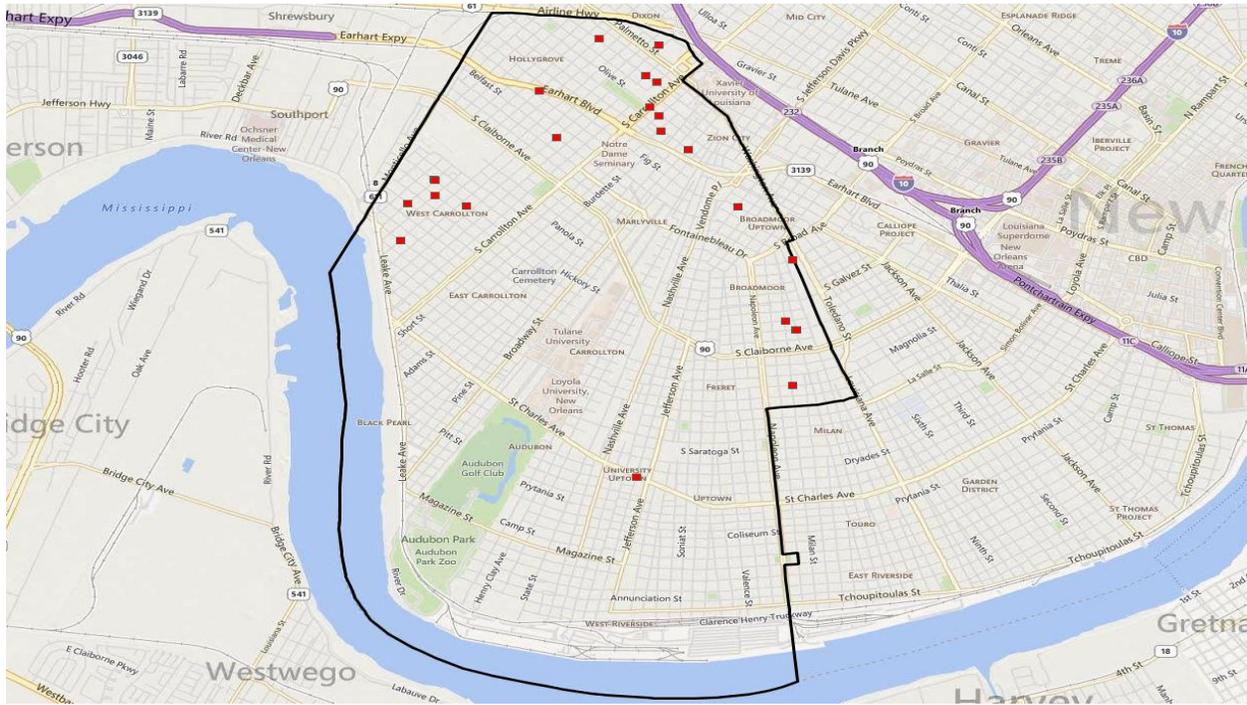


Map 16. Murders in St. Roch, 2014

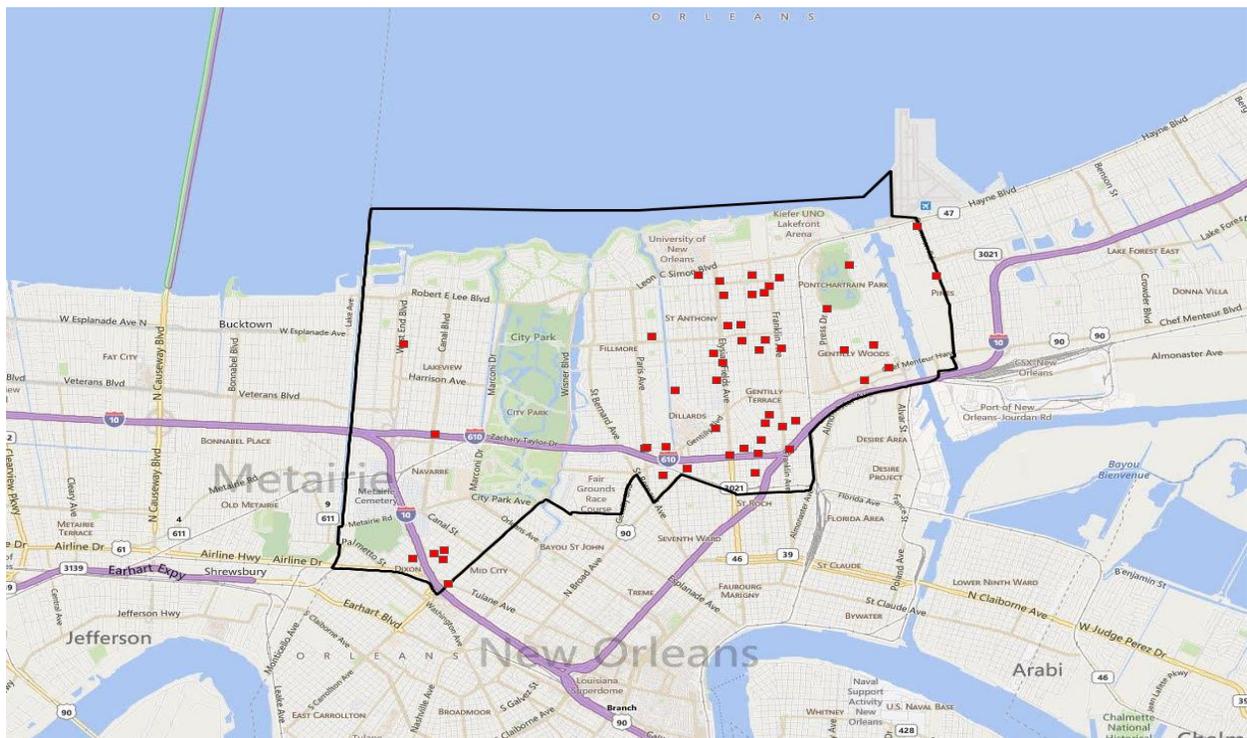




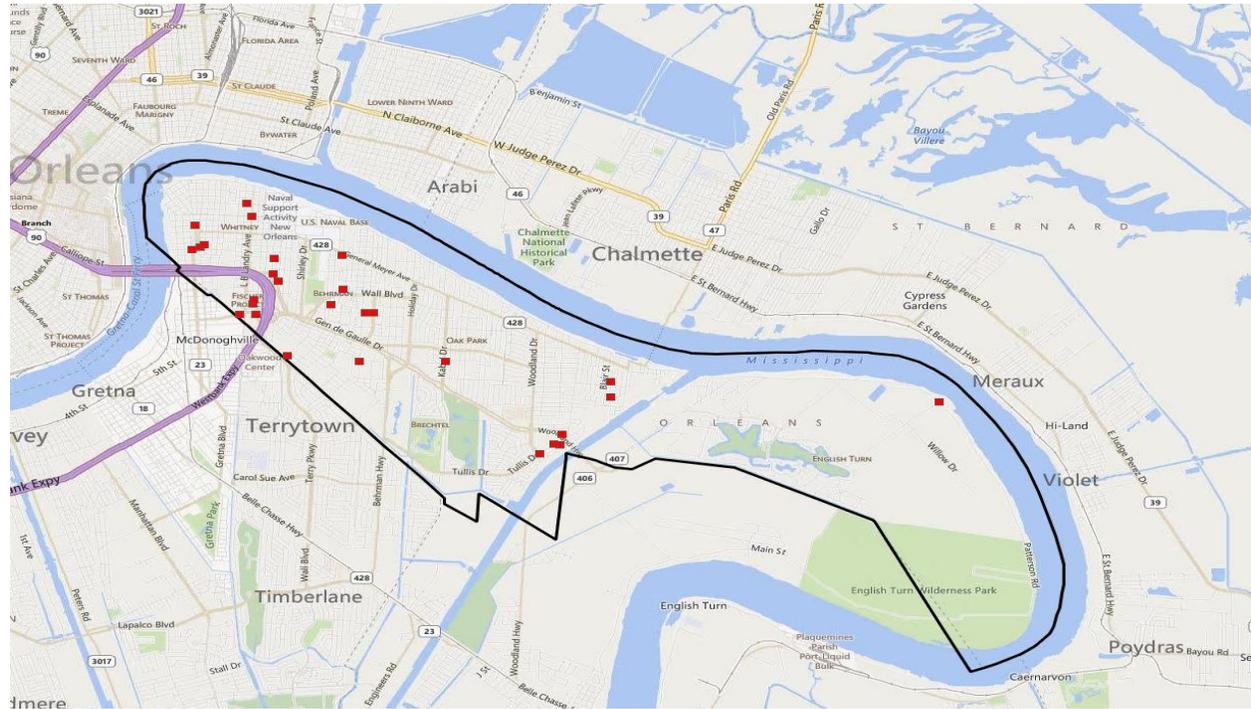
Map 19. Non-Fatal Shootings in 2nd District, 2014



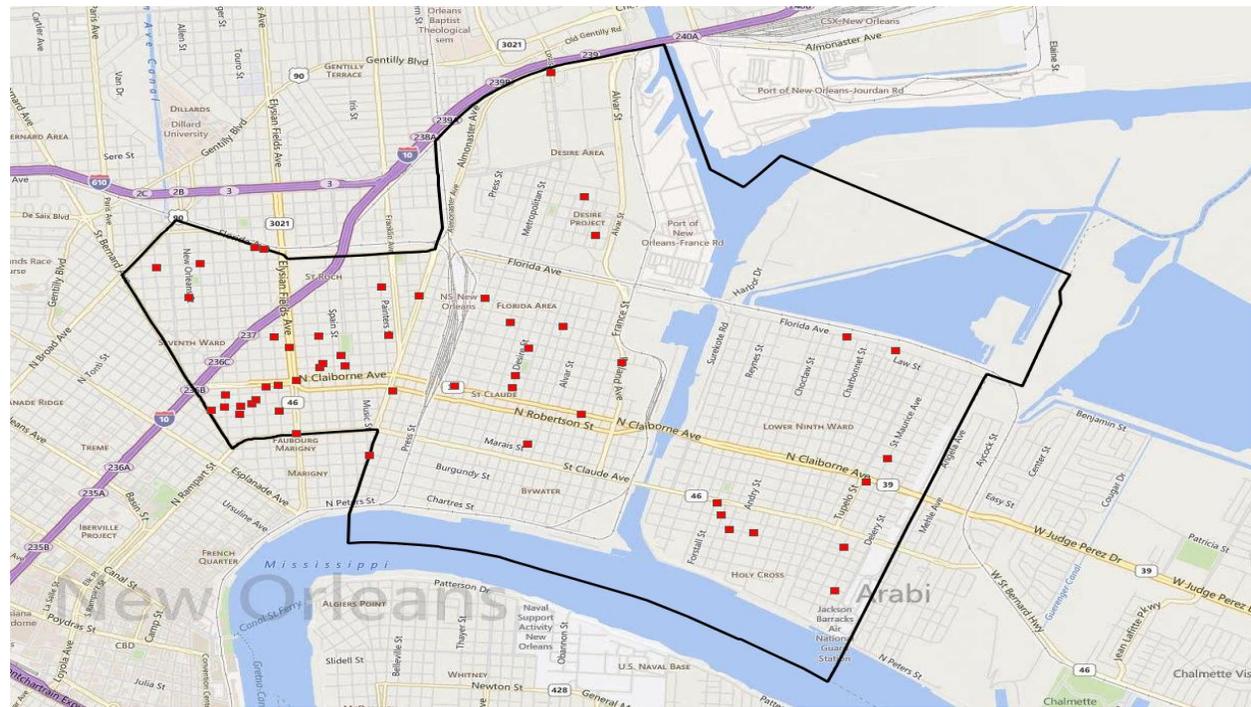
Map 20. Non-Fatal Shootings in the 3rd District, 2014



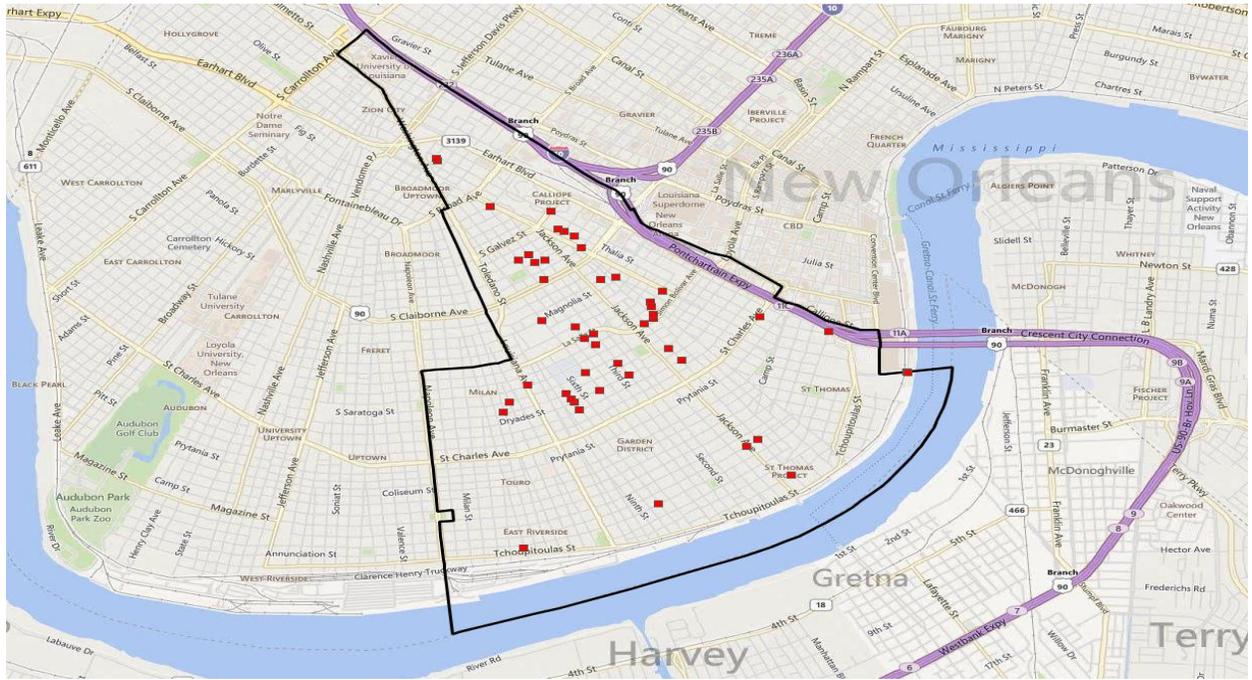
Map 21. Non-Fatal Shootings in the 4th District, 2014



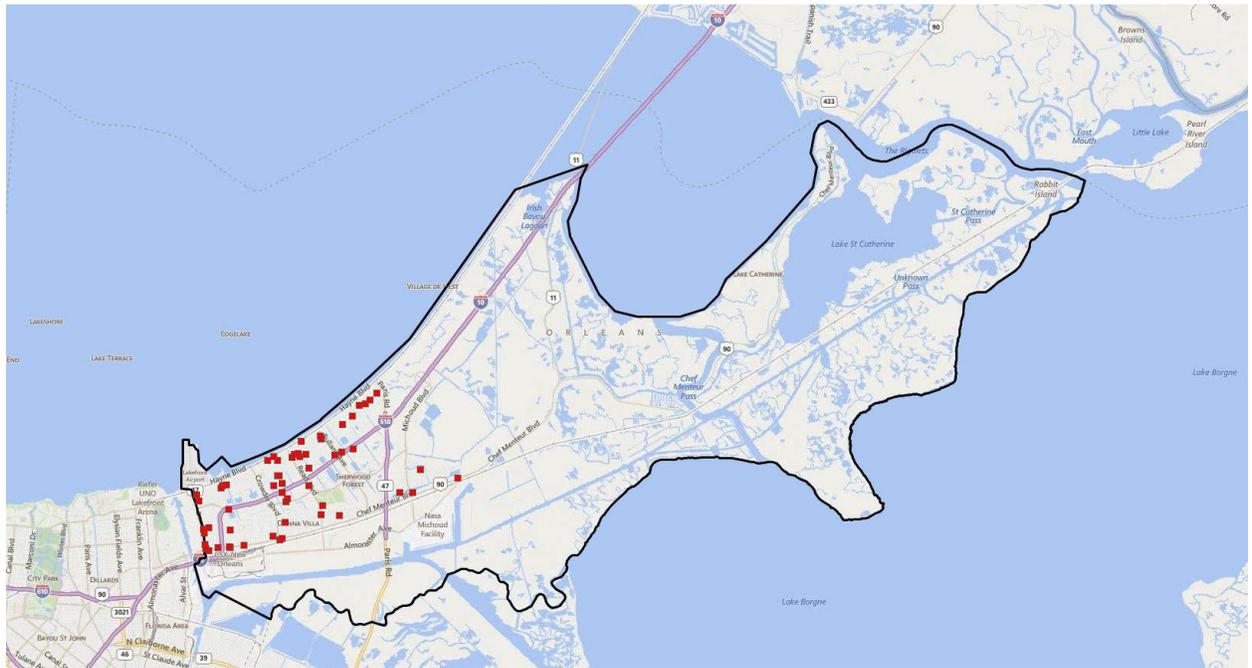
Map 22. Non-Fatal Shootings in the 5th District, 2014



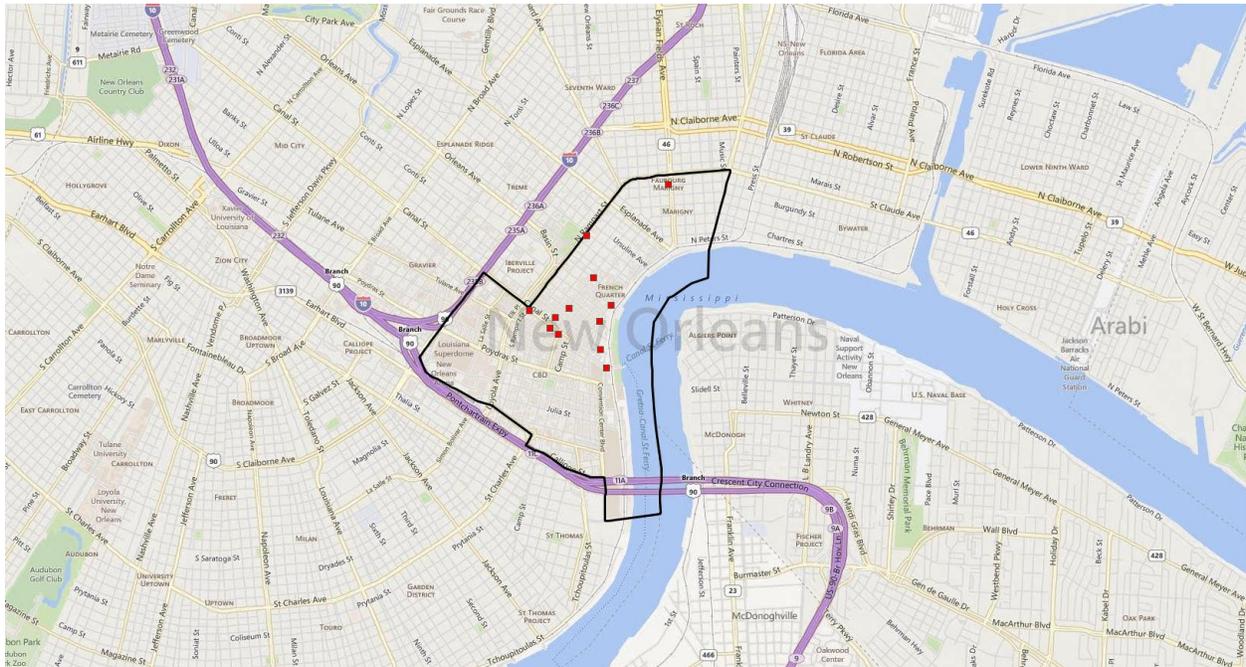
Map 23. Non-Fatal Shootings in the 6th District, 2014



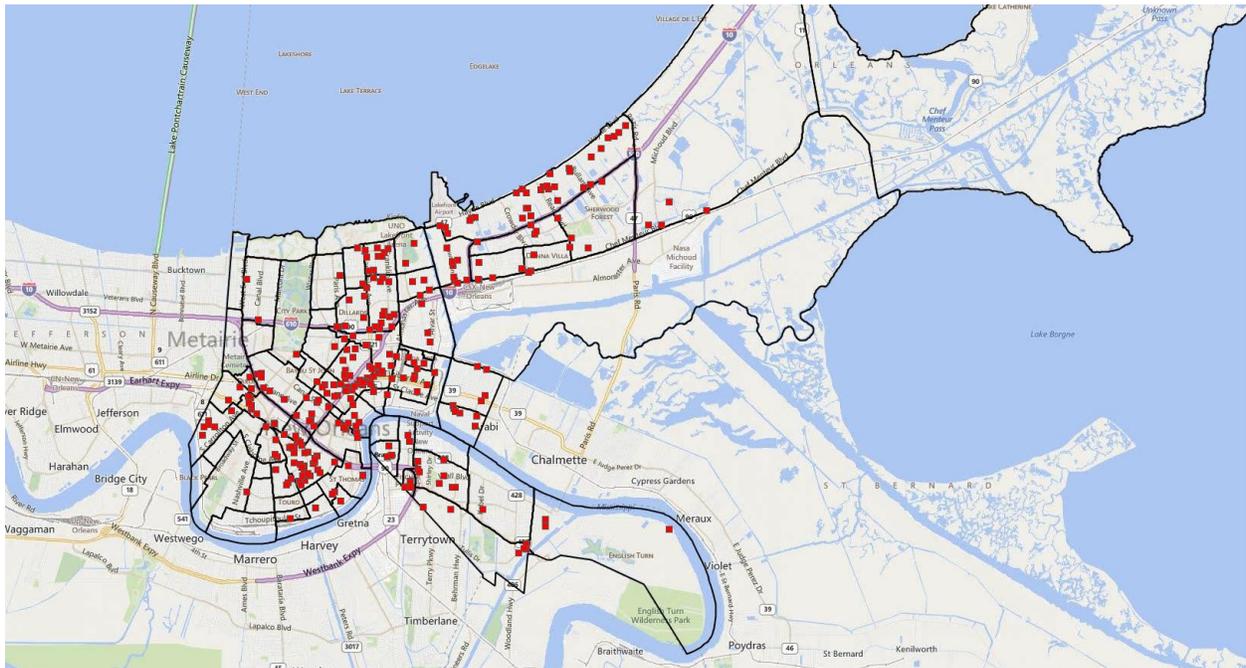
Map 24. Non-Fatal Shootings in the 7th District, 2014



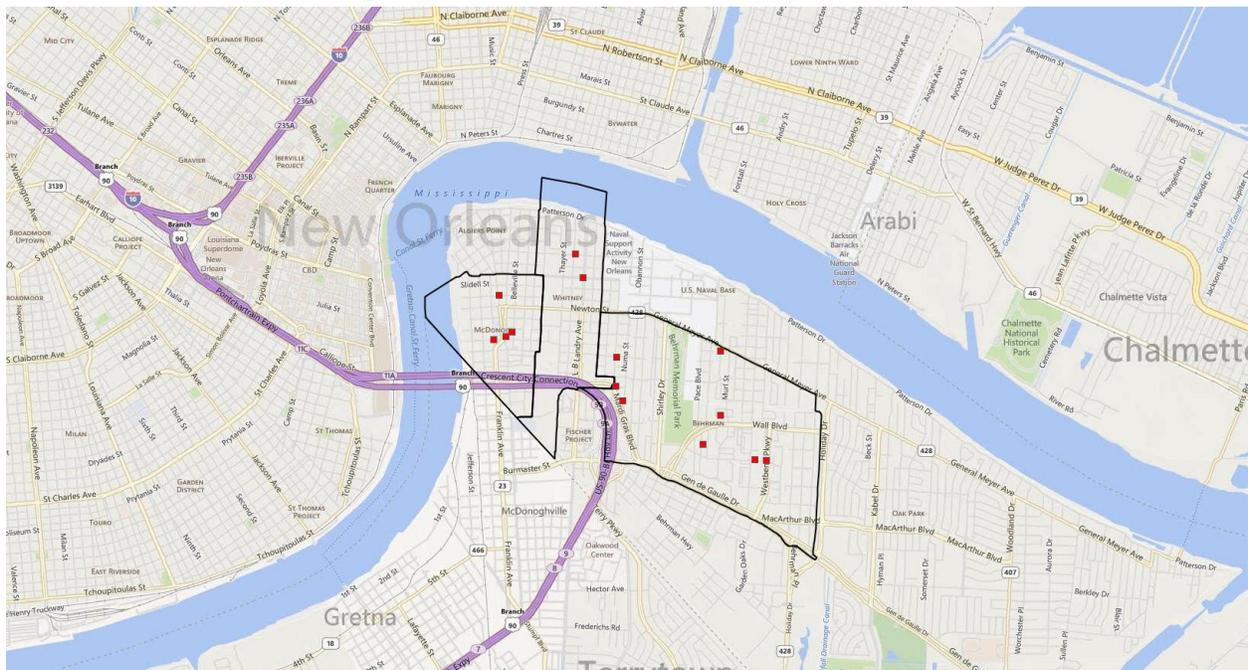
Map 25. Non-Fatal Shootings in the 8th District, 2014



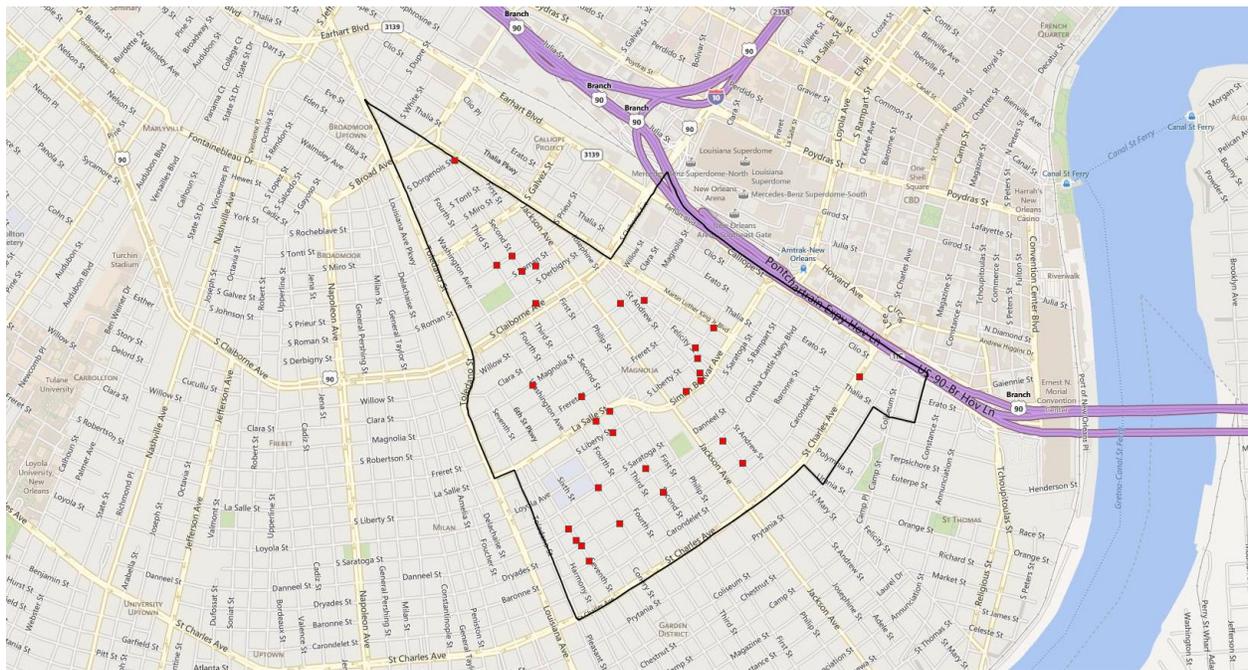
Map 26. Non-Fatal Shootings in New Orleans by Neighborhoods, 2014



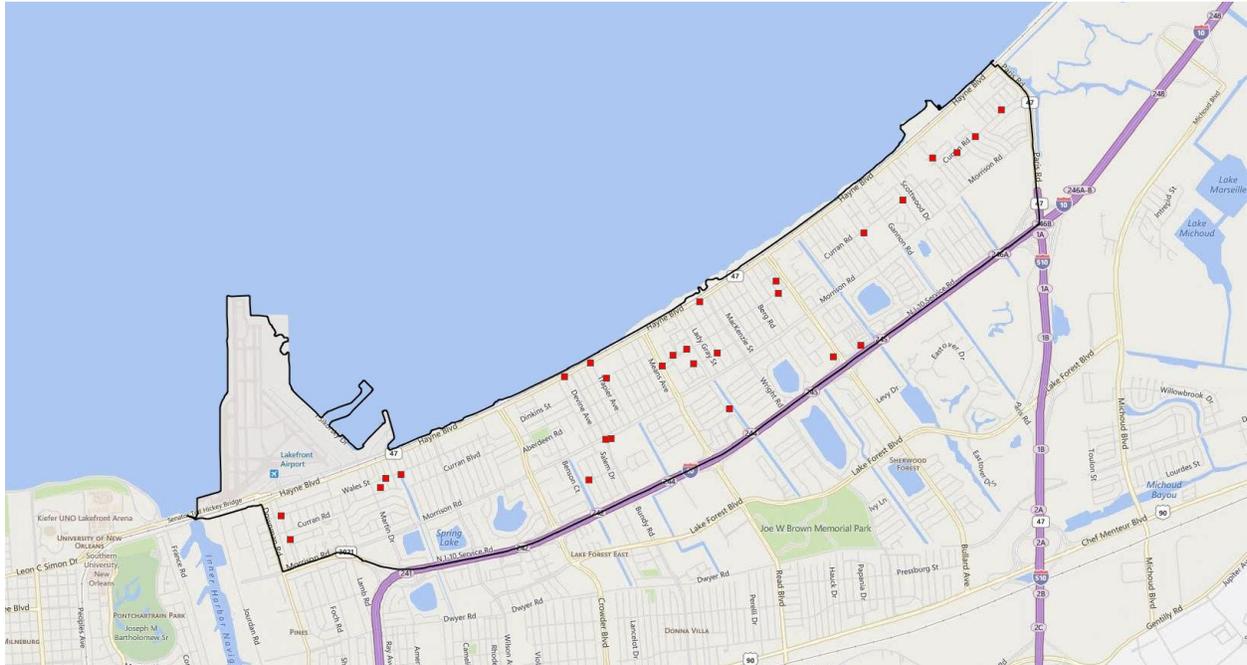
Map 27. Non-Fatal Shootings in Behrman, 2014



Map 28. Non-Fatal Shootings in Central City, 2014



Map 29. Non-Fatal Shootings in Little Woods, 2014



Map 30. Non-Fatal Shootings in St. Roch, 2014

