

**Shannon Community Safety Gang Initiative:
Data Analysis, January 1–December 31, 2009**

David Carrier, Sean Conlan, Jacob Viss, Nicholas Stone, and Thomas Tracy

Stonehill College

Abstract

This report analyzes the 479 gang-related incidents reported to police in 2009 for the Shannon Community Safety Gang Initiative. Nearly half of the incidents involved guns (48%), 38% involved drugs, and 14% were other gang offenses. Incidents peaked during the evening shift (48%) and on Thursdays and Fridays, and most occurred on the street (29%) or in cars (23%). Offenders were mostly male (86%), African American (67%), and aged 18 to 24 (35%), and 73% were arrested. Most drug incidents involved Class B drugs (69%) and charges of possession with intent to distribute (51%); they occurred mainly in cars and offenders' residences and during the day and evening shifts, and offenders under 18 were the only age group with more Class D than Class B incidents. Of the gun incidents, 68% involved an active shooting or other violent crime with a firearm and 32% involved firearm possession. Active shootings occurred most often on the street (44%) and during the evening shift (51%), injured a victim in 56% of cases, and involved offenders of unknown age in 69% of cases; only 31% ended in an arrest, compared with 77% of possession incidents. Other gang offenses most often involved motor vehicle violations, warrants, and disorderly conduct, and most involved offenders aged 18 to 24. The findings describe who is involved in gang incidents and when, where, and how often they occur.

Keywords: gangs, gang violence, drug offenses, firearms, crime analysis, cross-tabulation

Shannon Community Safety Gang Initiative: Data Analysis, January 1–December 31, 2009

This report analyzes the 479 gang-related incidents reported to the Police Department between January 1 and December 31, 2009. It first describes all incidents by type, time, location, offender, victim, and crime characteristics. It then uses cross-tabulations to examine each type of incident in more detail: drug incidents, other gang offenses, and gun incidents. Percentages are rounded to whole numbers, so some totals do not add to exactly 100%.

Scope of the Problem

There were 479 gang-related incidents reported to the police during 2009. Of those incidents, 48% ($n = 231$) were gun related, 38% ($n = 182$) involved drugs, and the remaining 14% ($n = 66$) were other gang offenses.

Incident Type

Nearly half of all incidents (48%, $n = 231$) involved the use of a gun. Drug offenses were the second most common incident type (38%, $n = 182$), and other gang offenses were the least common (14%, $n = 66$).

- 48% (231) Gun
- 38% (182) Drugs
- 14% (66) Other Gang Offenses

Month

November had the most incidents (11%, $n = 55$), and February and March had the fewest (6%, $n = 29$ each).

- 11% (55) November
- 10% (47) January
- 10% (47) October

- 9% (45) May
- 9% (42) June
- 9% (41) April
- 9% (41) August
- 8% (37) July
- 7% (35) September
- 6% (31) December
- 6% (29) February
- 6% (29) March

Police Shift

Nearly half of the incidents occurred during the evening shift (48%, $n = 231$). The midnight shift had the fewest incidents (22%, $n = 107$).

- 48% (231) Evening Shift
- 29% (141) Day Shift
- 22% (107) Midnight Shift

Day of the Week

The most incidents occurred on Thursday (17%, $n = 80$) and Friday (16%, $n = 77$), and the fewest on Monday (12%, $n = 58$).

- 17% (80) Thursday
- 16% (77) Friday
- 15% (70) Wednesday
- 14% (66) Tuesday

- 14% (65) Saturday
- 13% (63) Sunday
- 12% (58) Monday

Location Type

Most incidents occurred on the street (29%, $n = 141$) or in cars (23%, $n = 112$).

Excluding the other category, schools were the least common location (1%, $n = 6$).

- 29% (141) Street
- 23% (112) Car
- 18% (87) Offender Residence
- 12% (56) Commercial/Parking Lot
- 10% (50) Victim Residence
- 5% (25) 3rd Party Residence
- 1% (6) School
- <1% (2) Other

Children Involved

Most incidents did not involve children as either witnesses or victims (89%, $n = 427$).

Children Injured

In the incidents that did involve children, children were injured in most of them (77%, $n = 40$).

Domestic Violence Involved

Nearly all incidents did not involve domestic violence (98%, $n = 469$).

Offender Age Range

The most common offender age range was 18–24 (35%, $n = 167$). The offender's age was unknown in 27% ($n = 127$) of incidents. The least common age range was 55 and older (1%, $n = 6$).

- 35% (167) (18-24)
- 16% (78) (25-30)
- 8% (39) (Under 18)
- 5% (22) (46-54)
- 4% (20) (31-35)
- 2% (11) (36-40)
- 2% (9) (41-45)
- 1% (6) (55+)
- 27% (127) (Unknown)

Offender Gender

Most offenders were male (86%, $n = 410$), and 10% ($n = 46$) were of unknown gender.

- 86% (410) Male
- 5% (23) Female
- 10% (46) Unknown

Offender Race

Most offenders were African American (67%, $n = 320$). Only 3% ($n = 13$) of offenders were Cape Verdean.

- 67% (320) African-American
- 17% (83) White

- 3% (13) Cape Verdean
- 13% (63) Unknown

Relationship to Victim

In most incidents, offenders were strangers to their victims (80%, $n = 144$). The least common relationship was an offender who was the victim's boyfriend or ex-boyfriend (6%, $n = 10$).

- 80% (144) Stranger
- 15% (27) Friend/Acquaintance
- 6% (10) Boyfriend (ex)

Offender Status

Most offenders were arrested following the incidents (73%, $n = 352$).

- 73% (352) Arrested
- 27% (127) Investigative Report

Weapon

In incidents that involved weapons, guns were used most often (93%, $n = 232$). Knives and other objects were used least often (<1%, $n = 2$ each).

- 93% (232) Gun
- 4% (9) Hands/Feet
- 2% (5) Threats
- <1% (2) Knife
- <1% (2) Other Object

Type of Crime

Firearms violations were the most common type of crime (13%, $n = 61$). Breaking and entering, kidnapping, 209A violations, Class D trafficking, operating under the influence, and minor in possession of alcohol were the least common, with one incident each (<1%).

- 13% (61) Firearms Violations
- 10% (50) Poss w/intent to Dist Class A
- 10% (48) ABDW
- 9% (44) Armed Robbery
- 9% (44) Poss w/intent to Dist Class D
- 9% (41) Possession Class B
- 6% (29) ADW
- 4% (18) Distribution Class B
- 4% (17) Trafficking Class B
- 3% (16) MV Violations
- 3% (14) Assault to Murder
- 3% (14) Warrant
- 3% (13) Malicious Damage/Vandalism
- 2% (11) Disorderly Conduct
- 2% (10) Homicide
- 2% (10) Possession Class
- 2% (9) Home Invasion
- 1% (5) Threats/Harassment/Annoying

- 1% (4) Carjacking
- 1% (4) A&B
- 1% (4) Trespassing
- 1% (3) Other
- <1% (2) Sexual Offense
- <1% (2) Distribution Class D
- <1% (1) B&E
- <1% (1) Kidnapping
- <1% (1) 209A Violations
- <1% (1) Trafficking Class D
- <1% (1) OUI
- <1% (1) Minor in Poss of Alcohol

Note. A&B = assault and battery; ABDW = assault and battery with a dangerous weapon; ADW = assault with a dangerous weapon; B&E = breaking and entering; MV = motor vehicle; OUI = operating under the influence; Poss w/intent to Dist = possession with intent to distribute; 209A = violation of a Massachusetts abuse prevention order.

Weapon Discharge

In gun-related incidents, most involved an active shooting of a firearm or the use of a firearm in another violent crime (68%, $n = 158$).

- 68% (158) Active Shooting of Firearm/Violent Crimes
- 32% (74) Possession of Firearm

Type of Drug

Class B drugs were involved in more than twice as many drug incidents as Class D drugs (69%, $n = 125$, compared with 31%, $n = 57$).

- 69% (125) Class B
- 31% (57) Class D

Drug Charges

In just over half of drug incidents, offenders were charged with possession with intent to distribute (51%, $n = 93$).

- 51% (93) Possession with Intent to Distribute
- 28% (51) Possession
- 11% (20) Distribution
- 10% (18) Trafficking

Victim Age Range

Among victims of known age, the most common age range was 18–24 (14% of all incidents, $n = 67$), the same as the most common offender age range (35%, $n = 167$). Most incidents either had no victim or had a victim of unknown age (62%, $n = 298$).

- 14% (67) (18-24)
- 7% (33) (25-30)
- 5% (25) (Under 18)
- 4% (19) (31-35)
- 3% (13) (36-40)
- 2% (10) (46-54)
- 2% (9) (41-45)

- 1% (5) (55+)
- 62% (298) (No Victim/Age Unknown)

Victim Gender

Most victims were male (79%, $n = 143$).

- 79% (143) Male
- 21% (38) Female

Victim Race

Nearly all victims were either African American (61%, $n = 110$) or White (34%, $n = 62$).

Only one victim of known race was neither African American nor White (<1%, $n = 1$).

- 61% (110) African American
- 34% (62) White
- 4% (8) Unknown
- <1% (1) Other

Victim Injured

In incidents that involved victims, just over half of the victims were injured (51%, $n = 93$).

Medical Treatment

In more than half of the incidents involving victims, medical treatment was not necessary (58%, $n = 105$). Although the share was low, 6% ($n = 10$) of victims died in the hospital.

- 58% (105) Not Necessary
- 36% (66) Hospital-Survived
- 6% (10) Hospital-Fatality

Gang-Related Drug Incidents

The Shannon Community Safety Gang Initiative recognizes the danger of gang-related drug incidents and their effect on the surrounding community. Its primary objective at this time is to identify who is involved in drug incidents and where, when, and how often they occur in the community. This analysis compares data across the 12 months of the research period.

Scope of the Problem

Well over one third of all reported gang-related incidents involved drugs. Of the 479 incidents involving gang members, 38% ($n = 182$) involved either Class B drugs (69%, $n = 125$) or Class D drugs (31%, $n = 57$), producing 182 drug charges: possession (28%, $n = 51$), possession with intent to distribute (51%, $n = 93$), distribution (11%, $n = 20$), and trafficking (10%, $n = 18$).

Drug Type by Location Type

Class B drug incidents occurred almost entirely in four types of locations (Table 1). A third of Class B drug incidents (33%, $n = 41$) occurred in cars. The offender's residence accounted for 29% ($n = 36$), the street for 20% ($n = 25$), and parking lots for 14% ($n = 18$). Together, these four locations accounted for nearly all Class B drug incidents (96%, $n = 120$). Most Class D drug incidents (88%, $n = 50$) occurred in just three types of locations. As with Class B drugs, cars were the most common location (53%, $n = 30$), followed by offenders' residences (19%, $n = 11$) and the street (16%, $n = 9$).

Table 1*Drug Incidents by Location Type and Drug Type*

Location Type	Class B Drug	Class D Drug
Victim Residence	(2%, n=2)	(4%, n=2)
Offender Residence	(29%, n=36)	(19%, n=11)
3rd Party Residence	(2%, n=3)	(2%, n=1)
Street	(20%, n=25)	(16%, n=9)
Parking Lot	(14%, n=18)	(2%, n=1)
Car	(33%, n=41)	(53%, n=30)
School	(0%, n=0)	(5%, n=3)
Total	(100%, n=125)	(100%, n=57)

Note. Percentages are of each column's total.

Drug Charge by Drug Type

Class B drug incidents outnumbered Class D drug incidents for every type of drug charge (Table 2). Possession with intent to distribute had the closest counts for the two drug types: 39% ($n = 49$) of Class B drug incidents involved this charge, compared with 77% ($n = 44$) of Class D drug incidents. Possession charges differed more, with Class B incidents (33%, $n = 41$) clearly outnumbering Class D incidents (18%, $n = 10$). Most distribution (14% of Class B incidents, $n = 18$) and trafficking charges (14%, $n = 17$) involved Class B drugs. Class D distribution (4%, $n = 2$) and trafficking (2%, $n = 1$) charges made up just 8% ($n = 3$) of all distribution and trafficking charges.

Table 2*Drug Incidents by Drug Charge and Drug Type*

Drug Charge	Class B Drugs	Class D drugs	Total
Possession	(33%, n=41)	(18%, n=10)	(n=51)
Possession w/intent	(39%, n=49)	(77%, n=44)	(n=93)
Distribution	(14%, n=18)	(4%, n=2)	(n=20)
Trafficking	(14%, n=17)	(2%, n=1)	(n=18)

Note. Percentages are of each drug type's total (Class B, $n = 125$; Class D, $n = 57$). The Total

column gives the number of charges of each type.

Drug Charge by Location Type

Nearly half of all possession charges occurred in cars (47%, $n = 24$; Table 3), and at least a quarter of each type of drug charge occurred in cars (47%, 40%, 25%, and 28%, respectively). Nearly 90% of possession with intent to distribute charges (88%, $n = 82$) occurred in just three types of locations: cars (40%, $n = 37$), offenders' homes (26%, $n = 24$), and the street (23%, $n = 21$). Distribution and trafficking charges were less common than possession and possession with intent to distribute charges at most location types. Thirty percent ($n = 6$) of distribution charges occurred at the offender's residence, which was also the most common location for trafficking charges (56%, $n = 10$).

Table 3

Drug Incidents by Location Type and Drug Charge

Location Type	Possession	Possession w/intent	Distribution	Trafficking
Victim Residence	(4%, $n=2$)	(1%, $n=1$)	(5%, $n=1$)	(0%, $n=0$)
Offender Residence	(14%, $n=7$)	(26%, $n=24$)	(30%, $n=6$)	(56%, $n=10$)
3rd Party Residence	(4%, $n=2$)	(1%, $n=1$)	(0%, $n=0$)	(6%, $n=1$)
Street	(14%, $n=7$)	(23%, $n=21$)	(25%, $n=5$)	(6%, $n=1$)
Parking Lot	(18%, $n=9$)	(6%, $n=6$)	(15%, $n=3$)	(6%, $n=1$)
Car	(47%, $n=24$)	(40%, $n=37$)	(25%, $n=5$)	(28%, $n=5$)
School	(0%, $n=0$)	(3%, $n=3$)	(0%, $n=0$)	(0%, $n=0$)
Total	(100%, $n=51$)	(100%, $n=93$)	(100%, $n=20$)	(100%, $n=18$)

Note. Percentages are of each column's total.

Drug Type by Police Shift

Most drug incidents were encountered during the day and evening shifts (Table 4). Nearly 90% of Class B drug incidents (86%, $n = 107$) occurred during one of these two shifts: 37% ($n = 46$) during the day shift and the most, 49% ($n = 61$), during the evening shift. Class D drug incidents occurred most often during the day shift (53%, $n = 30$), and the evening shift (37%, $n = 21$) was still more active than the midnight shift. Although the middle of the night

might seem likely to produce more drug incidents, the midnight shift accounted for just 14% ($n = 18$) of Class B drug incidents and 11% ($n = 6$) of Class D drug incidents.

Table 4

Drug Incidents by Police Shift and Drug Type

Police Shift	Class B drugs	Class D drugs
Day Shift	(37%, $n=46$)	(53%, $n=30$)
Evening Shift	(49%, $n=61$)	(37%, $n=21$)
Midnight Shift	(14%, $n=18$)	(11%, $n=6$)
Total	(100%, $n=125$)	(100%, $n=57$)

Note. Percentages are of each column's total.

Drug Charge by Police Shift

Most drug incidents during the day shift involved possession (34%, $n = 26$) or possession with intent to distribute (47%, $n = 36$), far more than distribution (9%, $n = 7$) or trafficking (9%, $n = 7$; Table 5). The evening shift had slightly more drug incidents than the day shift, mainly because of possession with intent to distribute (52%, $n = 43$), distribution (15%, $n = 12$), and trafficking (12%, $n = 10$) charges. Over half of the drug incidents during the midnight shift involved possession with intent to distribute (58%, $n = 14$). While the day and evening shifts had similar numbers of drug incidents (76 and 82), the midnight shift had far fewer (24). Possession with intent to distribute was the most common charge on every shift.

Table 5

Drug Incidents by Drug Charge and Police Shift

Drug Charge	Day Shift	Evening Shift	Midnight Shift
Possession	(34%, $n=26$)	(21%, $n=17$)	(33%, $n=8$)
Possession w/intent	(47%, $n=36$)	(52%, $n=43$)	(58%, $n=14$)
Distribution	(9%, $n=7$)	(15%, $n=12$)	(4%, $n=1$)
Trafficking	(9%, $n=7$)	(12%, $n=10$)	(4%, $n=1$)
Total	(100%, $n=76$)	(100%, $n=82$)	(100%, $n=24$)

Note. Percentages are of each column's total.

Location Type by Police Shift

During the day shift, drug incidents occurred most often in cars (39%, $n = 30$; Table 6), followed by the street (24%, $n = 18$). During the evening shift, two locations dominated: offenders' homes (35%, $n = 29$) and cars (34%, $n = 28$). Over half of drug incidents during the midnight shift also occurred in cars (54%, $n = 13$).

Most drug incidents occurred during the day and evening shifts, and during those shifts, cars and offenders' residences were the most common locations.

Table 6

Drug Incidents by Location Type and Police Shift

Location Type	Day Shift	Evening Shift	Midnight Shift
Victim Residence	(5%, $n=4$)	(0%, $n=0$)	(0%, $n=0$)
Offender Residence	(20%, $n=15$)	(35%, $n=29$)	(13%, $n=3$)
3rd Party Residence	(1%, $n=1$)	(2%, $n=2$)	(4%, $n=1$)
Street	(24%, $n=18$)	(13%, $n=11$)	(21%, $n=5$)
Parking Lot	(7%, $n=5$)	(15%, $n=12$)	(8%, $n=2$)
Car	(39%, $n=30$)	(34%, $n=28$)	(54%, $n=13$)
School	(4%, $n=3$)	(0%, $n=0$)	(0%, $n=0$)
Total	(100%, $n=76$)	(100%, $n=82$)	(100%, $n=24$)

Note. Percentages are of each column's total.

Drug Charge by Offender Gender

For males, the most common drug charge was possession with intent to distribute (53%, $n = 87$; Table 7), followed by possession (28%, $n = 46$). For females, the most common charge was also possession with intent to distribute (35%, $n = 6$), followed by possession (29%, $n = 5$), but trafficking followed more closely (24%, $n = 4$) than it did for males, whose third most common charge was distribution (11%, $n = 18$).

Table 7*Drug Incidents by Drug Charge and Offender Gender*

Drug Charge	Male	Female
Possession	(28%, n=46)	(29%, n=5)
Possession w/intent to distribute	(53%, n=87)	(35%, n=6)
Distribution	(11%, n=18)	(12%, n=2)
Trafficking	(8%, n=14)	(24%, n=4)
Total	(100%, n=165)	(100%, n=17)

Note. Percentages are of each column's total.

Drug Type by Offender Gender

For males, most drug incidents involved Class B drugs (68%, $n = 113$) rather than Class D drugs (32%, $n = 52$; Table 8). The same was true for females (Class B, 71%, $n = 12$; Class D, 29%, $n = 5$).

Table 8*Drug Incidents by Drug Type and Offender Gender*

Drug Type	Male	Female
Class B	(68%, n=113)	(71%, n=12)
Class D	(32%, n=52)	(29%, n=5)
Total	(100%, n=165)	(100%, n=17)

Note. Percentages are of each column's total.

Drug Charge by Offender Age Range

Possession with intent to distribute was the most common drug charge for offenders from under 18 through age 35 (Table 9). It was highest among offenders under 18 (67%, $n = 10$), followed closely by those aged 18–24 (66%, $n = 46$), 46–54 (53%, $n = 10$), and 31–35 (50%, $n = 7$). After age 35, possession became the most common charge for offenders aged 36–40 and 41–45 and tied with trafficking for those 55 and older, although possession with intent to distribute remained most common among offenders aged 46–54. Possession was highest among offenders aged 36–40 (62%, $n = 5$), followed by those aged 41–45 and 55 and older (50%, $n = 3$ each).

Table 9*Drug Incidents by Drug Charge and Offender Age Range*

Drug Charge	Under 18	18-24	25-30	31-35	36-40	41-45	46-54	55+
Possession	(20%, n=3)	(17%, n=12)	(34%, n=15)	(29%, n=4)	(62%, n=5)	(50%, n=3)	(32%, n=6)	(50%, n=3)
Possession w/intent to distribute	(67%, n=10)	(66%, n=46)	(45%, n=20)	(50%, n=7)	(0%, n=0)	(0%, n=0)	(53%, n=10)	(0%, n=0)
Distribution	(13%, n=2)	(11%, n=8)	(11%, n=5)	(7%, n=1)	(13%, n=1)	(33%, n=2)	(5%, n=1)	N/A
Trafficking	N/A	(6%, n=4)	(9%, n=4)	(14%, n=2)	(25%, n=2)	(17%, n=1)	(11%, n=2)	(50%, n=3)
Total	(100%, n=15)	(100%, n=70)	(100%, n=44)	(100%, n=14)	(100%, n=8)	(100%, n=6)	(100%, n=19)	(100%, n=6)

Note. Percentages are of each column's total. N/A = no incidents.

Drug Type by Offender Age Range

In every age range except under 18, most drug incidents involved Class B drugs (Table 10). Class B drugs accounted for all drug incidents among offenders aged 36–40 (100%, $n = 8$), 41–45 (100%, $n = 6$), and 55 and older (100%, $n = 6$), followed by those aged 31–35 (79%, $n = 11$) and 25–30 (77%, $n = 34$). Offenders under 18 were the only age group with more Class D than Class B drug incidents (53%, $n = 8$).

Table 10*Drug Incidents by Drug Type and Offender Age Range*

Drug Type	Under 18	18-24	25-30	31-35	36-40	41-45	46-54	55+
Class B	(47%, n=7)	(56%, n=39)	(77%, n=34)	(79%, n=11)	(100%, n=8)	(100%, n=6)	(74%, n=14)	(100%, n=6)
Class D	(53%, n=8)	(44%, n=31)	(23%, n=10)	(21%, n=3)	(0%, n=0)	(0%, n=0)	(26%, n=5)	(0%, n=0)
Total	(100%, n=15)	(100%, n=70)	(100%, n=44)	(100%, n=14)	(100%, n=8)	(100%, n=6)	(100%, n=19)	(100%, n=6)

Note. Percentages are of each column's total.

Other Gang Offenses

Location Type by Police Shift

During the day shift, other gang offenses occurred most often in cars and offenders' residences (26%, $n = 6$ each; Table 11). During the evening shift, cars were the most common location (32%, $n = 9$), and during the midnight shift, the street was (40%, $n = 6$). Incidents in cars were common during the day and evening shifts but declined notably during the midnight shift.

Table 11

Other Gang Offenses by Location Type and Police Shift

Location Type	Day Shift	Evening Shift	Midnight Shift
Victim Residence	(13%, $n=3$)	(7%, $n=2$)	(0%, $n=0$)
Offender Residence	(26%, $n=6$)	(14%, $n=4$)	(27%, $n=4$)
3rd Party Residence	(9%, $n=2$)	(11%, $n=3$)	(0%, $n=0$)
Street	(22%, $n=5$)	(21%, $n=6$)	(40%, $n=6$)
Commercial/ Parking Lot	(4%, $n=1$)	(14%, $n=4$)	(13%, $n=2$)
Car	(26%, $n=6$)	(32%, $n=9$)	(20%, $n=3$)
Total	(100%, $n=23$)	(99%, $n=28$)	(100%, $n=15$)

Note. Percentages are of each column's total. Percentages may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Type of Crime by Offender Age Range

Offenders under 18 (44%, $n = 4$) and those aged 25–30 (33%, $n = 3$) were most often involved in warrant-related incidents (Table 12). Warrants were also common among offenders aged 18–24 (15%, $n = 7$). Violent crimes such as ABDW, ADW, and A&B were most often committed by offenders aged 18–24 (13%, $n = 6$).

Table 12*Other Gang Offenses by Type of Crime and Offender Age Range*

Type of Crime	Under 18	18-24	25-30	Unknown
ABDW	N/A	(4%, n=2)	N/A	N/A
ADW	N/A	(2%, n=1)	N/A	N/A
A&B	N/A	(6%, n=3)	(11%, n=1)	N/A
Threats/Harassment	(11%, n=1)	(4%, n=2)	(11%, n=1)	(100%, n=1)
B&E	N/A	(2%, n=1)	N/A	N/A
Malicious Damage/Vandalism	N/A	(2%, n=1)	N/A	N/A
209A Violations	N/A	(2%, n=1)	N/A	N/A
Warrant	(44%, n=4)	(15%, n=7)	(33%, n=3)	N/A
Poss w/intent to Dist Class B	N/A	(2%, n=1)	N/A	N/A
OUI	N/A	(2%, n=1)	N/A	N/A
Minor in Poss of Alcohol	N/A	(2%, n=1)	N/A	N/A
Other	N/A	(6%, n=3)	N/A	N/A
MV Violations	(22%, n=2)	(28%, n=13)	(11%, n=1)	N/A
Disorderly Conduct	(22%, n=2)	(15%, n=7)	(22%, n=2)	N/A
Trespassing	N/A	(6%, n=3)	(11%, n=1)	N/A
Total	(99%, n=9)	(100%, n=47)	(99%, n=9)	(100%, n=1)

Note. Percentages are of each column's total. N/A = no incidents. Percentages may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Type of Crime by Police Shift

Despite the decline in incidents during the midnight shift, ABDW incidents occurred only during that shift (13%, $n = 2$; Table 13). Threats and harassment occurred only during the day

shift (9%, $n = 2$) and the evening shift (11%, $n = 3$). Other unspecified crimes occurred only during the evening shift (11%, $n = 3$).

Table 13*Other Gang Offenses by Type of Crime and Police Shift*

Type of Crime	Day Shift	Evening Shift	Midnight Shift
ABDW	N/A	N/A	(13%, $n=2$)
ADW	N/A	(4%, $n=1$)	N/A
A&B	(4%, $n=1$)	(7%, $n=2$)	(7%, $n=1$)
Threats/Harassment	(9%, $n=2$)	(11%, $n=3$)	N/A
B&E	(4%, $n=1$)	N/A	N/A
Malicious Damage/Vandalism	N/A	N/A	(7%, $n=1$)
209A Violations	N/A	(4%, $n=1$)	N/A
Warrant	(30%, $n=7$)	(14%, $n=4$)	(20%, $n=3$)
Poss w/intent to Dist Class B	(4%, $n=1$)	N/A	N/A
OUI	N/A	(4%, $n=1$)	N/A
Minor in Poss of Alcohol	N/A	N/A	(7%, $n=1$)
Other	N/A	(11%, $n=3$)	N/A
MV Violations	(30%, $n=7$)	(21%, $n=6$)	(20%, $n=3$)
Disorderly Conduct	(13%, $n=3$)	(21%, $n=6$)	(13%, $n=2$)
Trespassing	(4%, $n=1$)	(4%, $n=1$)	(13%, $n=2$)
Total	(100%, $n=23$)	(101%, $n=28$)	(100%, $n=15$)

Note. Percentages are of each column's total. N/A = no incidents. Percentages may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Location Type by Offender Age Range

More offenders under 18 were involved in incidents at their own residences (44%, $n = 4$) than offenders aged 25–30 (22%, $n = 2$), although both age groups had the same number of incidents ($n = 9$; Table 14). Most incidents in cars involved offenders aged 18–24 (15 of 18), and cars were the most common location for that age group (32%, $n = 15$).

Table 14

Other Gang Offenses by Location Type and Offender Age Range

Location Type	Under 18	18-24	25-30	Unknown
Victim Residence	(11%, $n=1$)	(6%, $n=3$)	(11%, $n=1$)	N/A
Offender Residence	(44%, $n=4$)	(17%, $n=8$)	(22%, $n=2$)	N/A
3rd Party Residence	N/A	(6%, $n=3$)	(11%, $n=1$)	(100%, $n=1$)
Street	(22%, $n=2$)	(23%, $n=11$)	(44%, $n=4$)	N/A
Commercial/ Parking Lot	N/A	(15%, $n=7$)	N/A	N/A
Car	(22%, $n=2$)	(32%, $n=15$)	(11%, $n=1$)	N/A
Total	(99%, $n=9$)	(99%, $n=47$)	(99%, $n=9$)	(100%, $n=1$)

Note. Percentages are of each column's total. N/A = no incidents. Percentages may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Gang-Related Gun Incidents

Weapon Discharge by Offender Age Range

Table 15

Gun Incidents by Offender Age Range and Weapon Discharge

Offender Age Range	Active Shooting of Firearm / Violent Crimes	Possession of firearm
Under 18	5%, n=8)	9%, n=7)
18-24	15%, n=23)	36%, n=27)
25-30	7%, n=11)	19%, n=14)
31-35	1%, n=2)	5%, n=4)
36-40	1%, n=2)	3%, n=2)
41-45	1%, n=2)	1%, n=1)
46-54	1%, n=1)	3%, n=2)
Unknown Age	69%, n=109)	23%, n=17)
Total	100%, n=158)	100%, n=74)

Note. Percentages are of each column's total.

Of the 232 gun incidents, 158 involved an active shooting or other violent crime (Table 15). The offender's age was unknown in most of these cases (69%, $n = 109$), but among known ages, offenders aged 18–24 were the most common (15%, $n = 23$). Of the 49 active shootings with offenders of known age, 42 involved offenders under 30, and only 7 involved offenders over 30. Offenders aged 18–24 were also the most common group in firearm possession incidents (36%, $n = 27$).

Weapon Discharge by Police Shift**Table 16***Gun Incidents by Police Shift and Weapon Discharge*

Police Shift	Active Shooting of Firearm / Violent Crimes	Possession of firearm
Day Shift	18%, n=29)	19%, n=14)
Evening Shift	51%, n=81)	54%, n=40)
Midnight Shift	30%, n=48)	27%, n=20)
Total	100%, n=158)	100%, n=74)

Note. Percentages are of each column's total.

Just over half of active shootings (51%, $n = 81$) occurred during the evening shift, from 4 p.m. to midnight (Table 16). The day shift had the fewest active shootings (18%, $n = 29$), and the midnight shift fell between the two (30%, $n = 48$). Firearm possession incidents followed the same pattern: evening shift 54% ($n = 40$), midnight shift 27% ($n = 20$), and day shift 19% ($n = 14$).

Weapon Discharge by Location Type**Table 17***Gun Incidents by Location Type and Weapon Discharge*

Location Type	Active Shooting of Firearm / Violent Crimes	Possession of firearm
Victim Residence	19%, n=30)	15%, n=11)
Offender Residence	6%, n=9)	24%, n=18)
3 rd Party Residence	8%, n=12)	5%, n=4)
Street	44%, n=70)	27%, n=20)
Commercial/Parking Lot	11%, n=18)	16%, n=12)
Car	9%, n=14)	12%, n=9)
School	2%, n=3)	0%, n=0)
Other	1%, n=2)	0%, n=0)
Total	100%, n=158)	100%, n=74)

Note. Percentages are of each column's total.

The street was the most common location for both active shootings (44%, $n = 70$) and firearm possession incidents (27%, $n = 20$; Table 17). Excluding the other category, schools were the least common location, with 2% ($n = 3$) of active shootings and no possession incidents.

Weapon Discharge by Victim Injury**Table 18***Gun Incidents With a Victim by Victim Injury and Weapon Discharge*

Victim Injured	Active Shooting of Firearm / Violent Crimes	Possession of firearm
Yes	(56%, n=88)	0%, n=0)
No	44%, n=70)	100%, n=12)
Total	(100%, n=158)	100%, n=12)

Note. Includes only the 170 gun incidents that involved a victim. Percentages are of each column's total.

Only 170 of the gun incidents involved a victim (Table 18). In 56% ($n = 88$) of active shootings, a victim was injured, and in 44% ($n = 70$), the victim or victims were unharmed. None of the firearm possession incidents resulted in an injury.

Weapon Discharge by Day of the Week

Table 19

Gun Incidents by Day of the Week and Weapon Discharge

Day of the Week	Active Shooting of Firearm / Violent Crimes	Possession of firearm
Monday	14%, $n=22$)	11%, $n=8$)
Tuesday	10%, $n=16$)	12%, $n=9$)
Wednesday	18%, $n=28$)	9%, $n=7$)
Thursday	13%, $n=20$)	22%, $n=16$)
Friday	10%, $n=16$)	15%, $n=11$)
Saturday	18%, $n=28$)	14%, $n=10$)
Sunday	18%, $n=28$)	18%, $n=13$)
Total	100%, $n=158$)	100%, $n=74$)

Note. Percentages are of each column's total.

Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday were tied for the most active shootings (18%, $n = 28$ each; Table 19), and Tuesday and Friday had the fewest (10%, $n = 16$ each). Shootings peaked at midweek and on the weekend and were lower on the other days. For firearm possession incidents, Thursday had the most (22%, $n = 16$) and Wednesday the fewest (9%, $n = 7$). Although Wednesday was tied for the most shootings, it had the fewest possession incidents.

Offender Status by Weapon Discharge**Table 20***Gun Incidents by Offender Status and Weapon Discharge*

Offender Status	Active Shooting of Firearm / Violent Crimes	Possession of Firearm
Arrested	(31%, n=49)	(77%, n=57)
Investigative Report	(69%, n=109)	(23%, n=17)

Note. Percentages are of each column's total.

Offenders were arrested in 31% ($n = 49$) of active shootings, compared with 77% ($n = 57$) of firearm possession incidents; the rest were handled with an investigative report (Table 20).

This paper was originally written in November 2019 for CRM 311A: Statistical Analysis in Criminology, taught by Professor Kelley at Stonehill College. It was revised by David Carrier in September 2026.