

American Homicide Supplemental Volume (AHSV)

Weapons (W)

Randolph Roth

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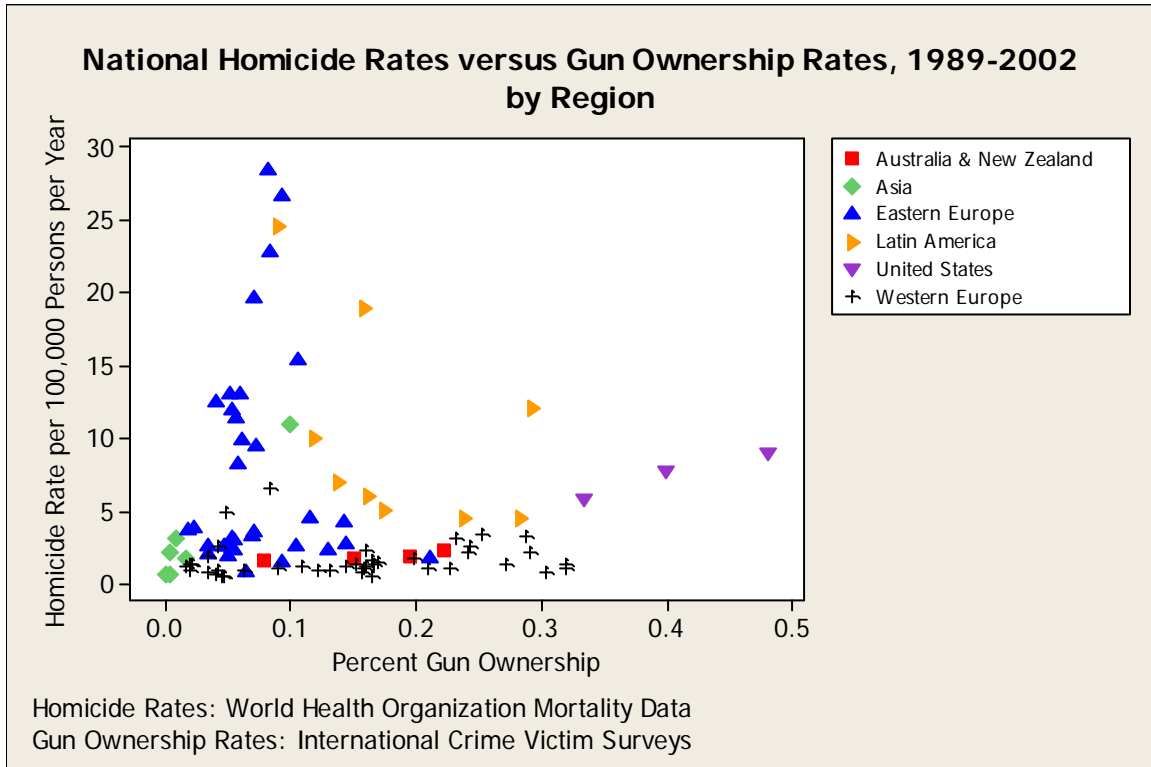
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The World

Figure W 1



Note: The data for Columbia, 1997, were excluded. It had a gun ownership rate of 18 percent and a homicide rate of 57 per 100,000 persons per year.

The United States since World War I

Sources

The main sources for studying gun use in homicides since World War I are the *Mortality Statistics of the United States* (1919-33), published by the Bureau of the Census, and the *Supplemental Homicide Reports* (1976-2003), compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The *Mortality Statistics* do not distinguish among types of homicides, but the SHR's do.

The main sources for studying gun ownership

Figure W 2

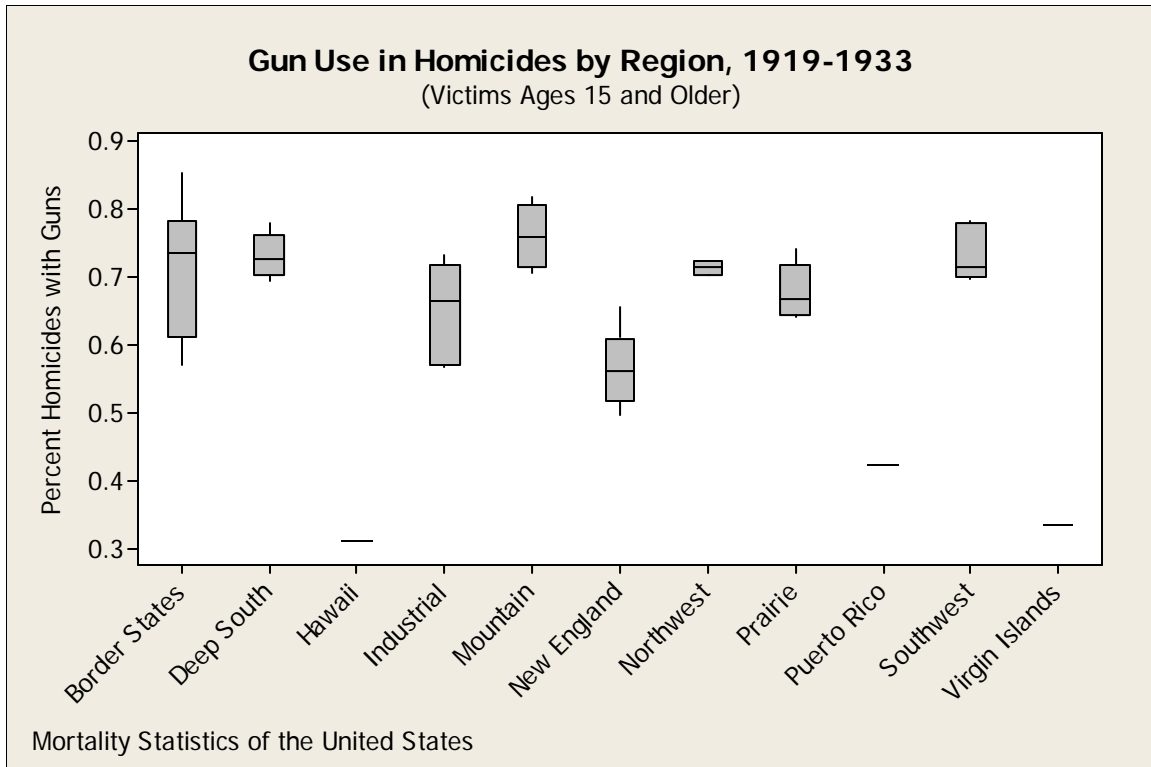


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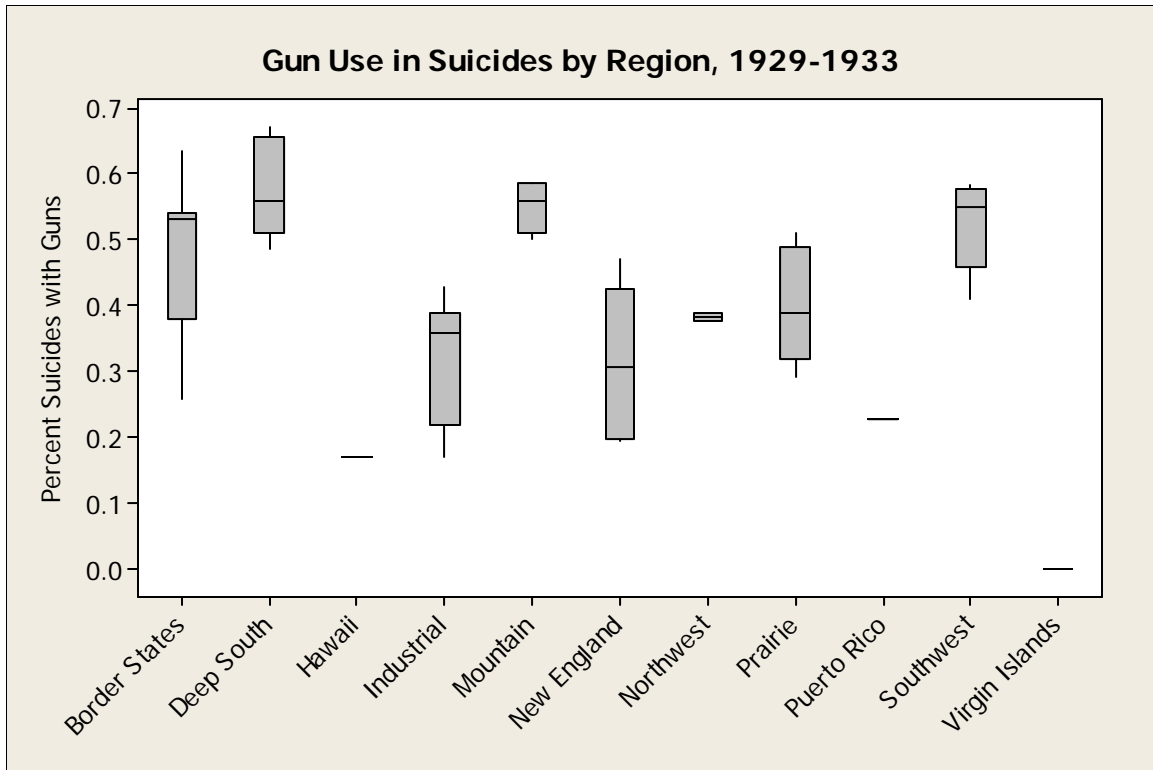


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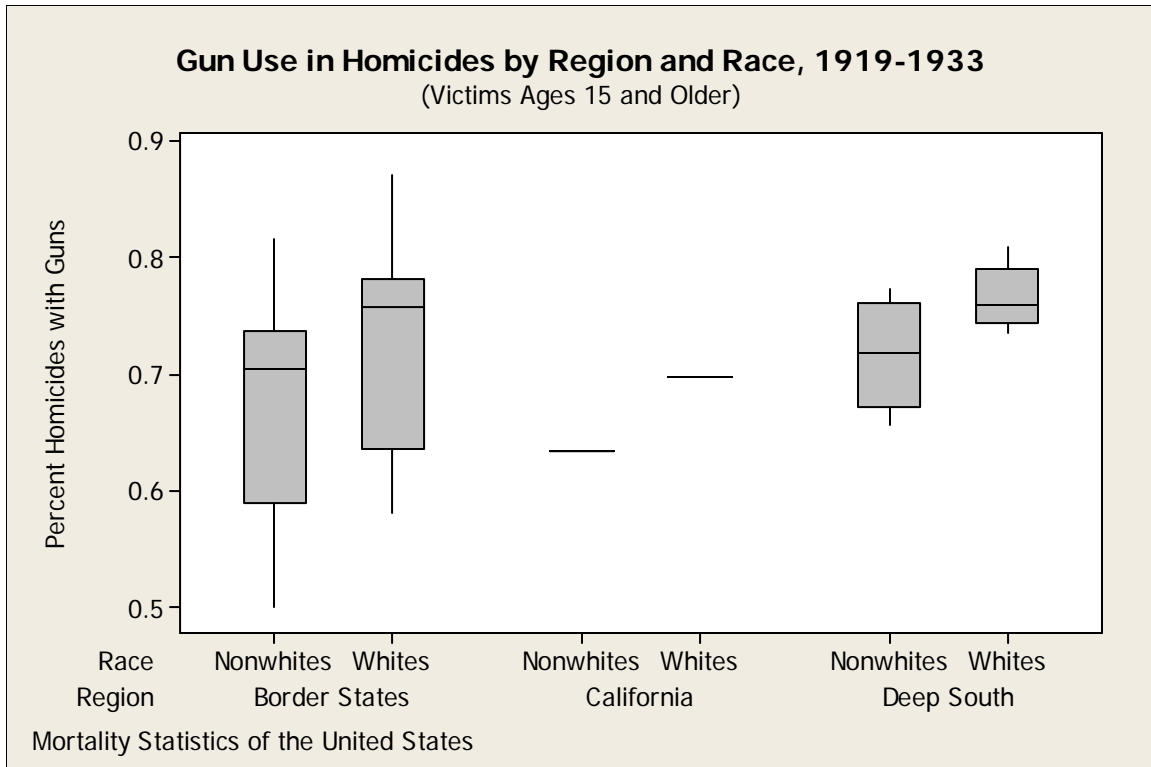


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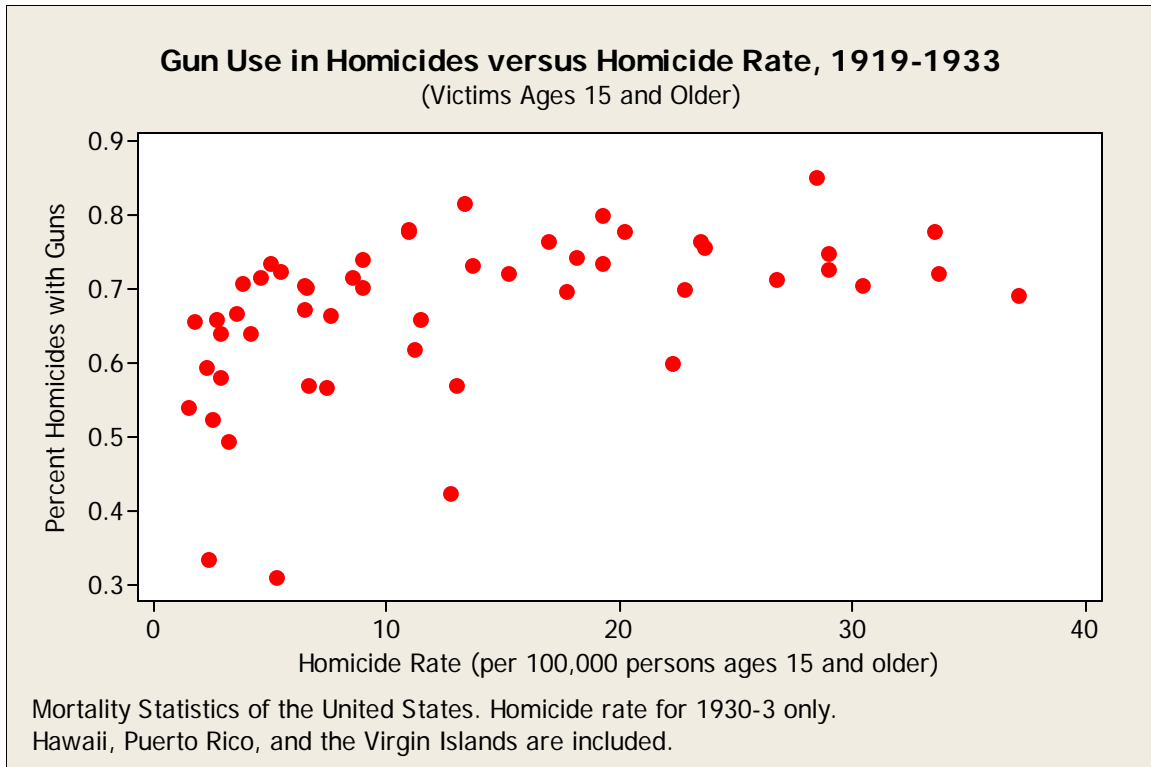


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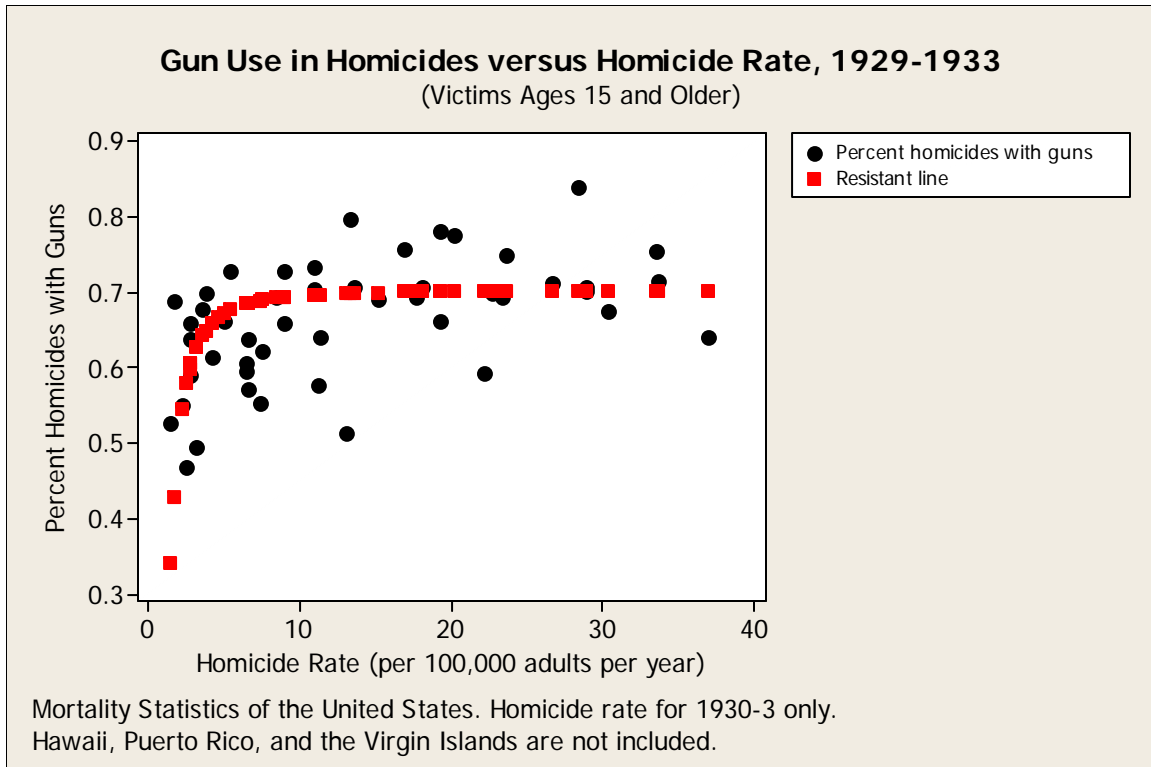


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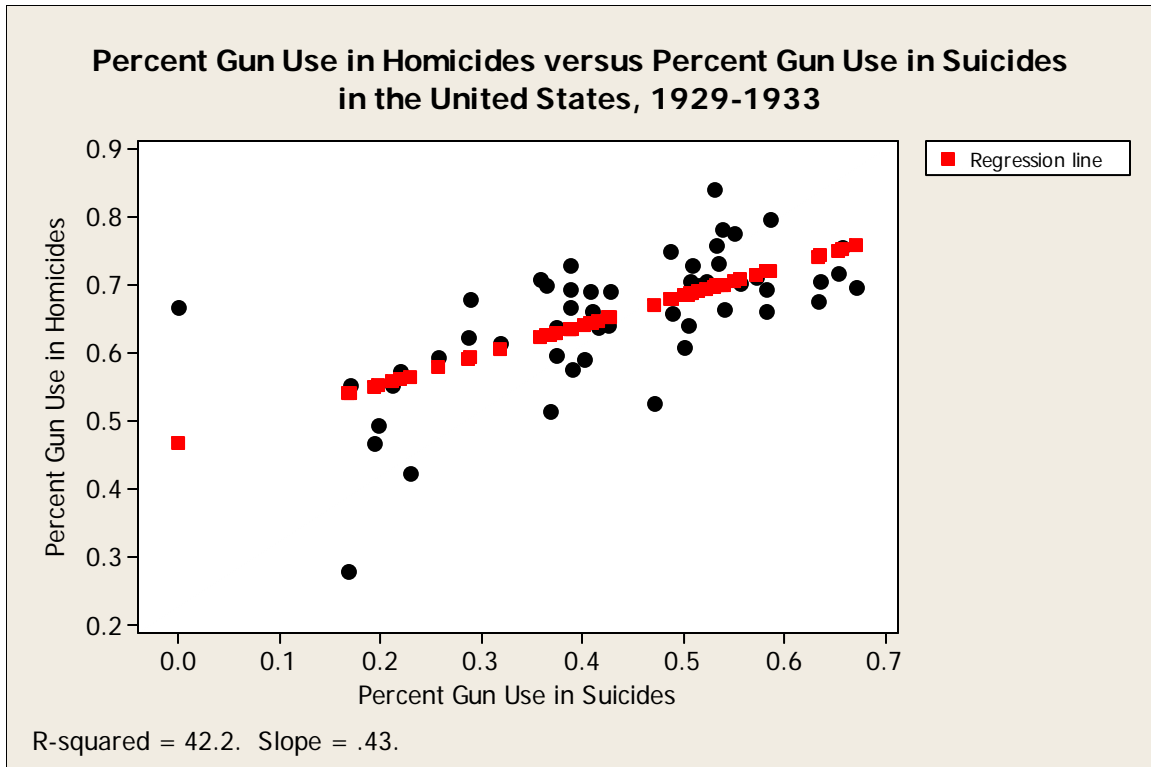


Figure W 8

Gun Use in Homicides in the United States by Region

	1919-33	1976-2003
Alaska	--	.65
Border States	.76	.72
Deep South	.73	.72
Hawaii	.31	.39
Industrial States	.66	.67
Mountain States	.76	.62
New England	.53	.56
Northwest	.71	.57
Prairie States	.70	.62
Southwest	.72	.67
Total		.69

Source: Bureau of the Census, Mortality Statistics of the United States (1919-33), and Federal Bureau of Investigation, Supplemental Homicide Reports (1976-2003).

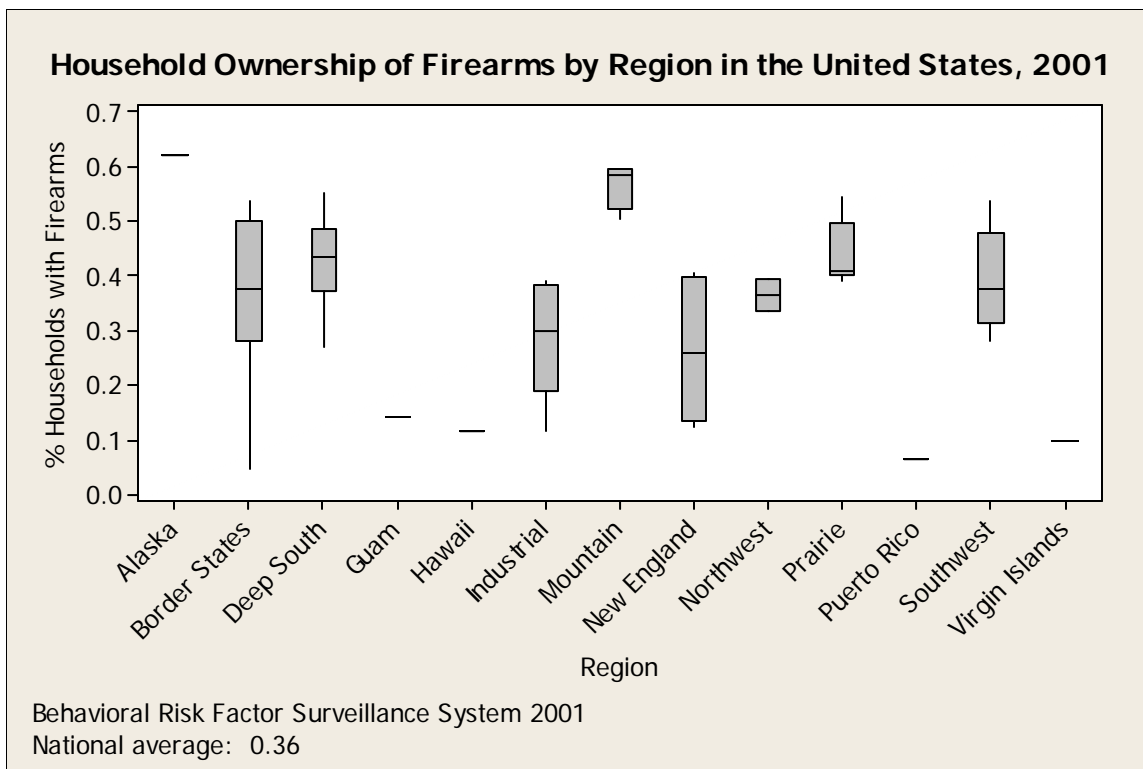
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Gun Use and Homicide Type in the United States, 1976-2003

Spouse	.69
Ex-Spouse	.81
Lover	.60
Gay Relationship	.30
Relative	.62
Stranger	.71
Known to Victim	.67
Unknown Relationship	.72

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Supplemental Homicide Reports.

Figure W 10



Note: Respondents who “refused to answer” whether they owned guns were assumed to be gun owners, and those who were “unsure” whether they owned guns were not included in the total number of respondents. Of the 421,334 persons who responded to the BRFSS survey, 15,424 refused to answer (3.7 percent) and 2,148 (0.5 percent) were unsure. The pattern of household ownership of firearms changes little when respondents who “refused to answer” are excluded from the analysis, except in the Mountain states, where 6.8 percent refused to answer.

The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is a collaborative project of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and U.S. states and territories. The BRFSS, administered and supported by CDC's Behavioral Surveillance Branch, is an on going data collection program designed to measure behavioral risk factors in the adult population 18 years of age or older living in households. The BRFSS was initiated in 1984, with 15 states collecting surveillance data on risk behaviors through monthly telephone interviews. The number of states participating in the survey increased, so that by 2001, 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands were participating in the BRFSS. For details, see Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Users Guide. 1998.

Figure W 11

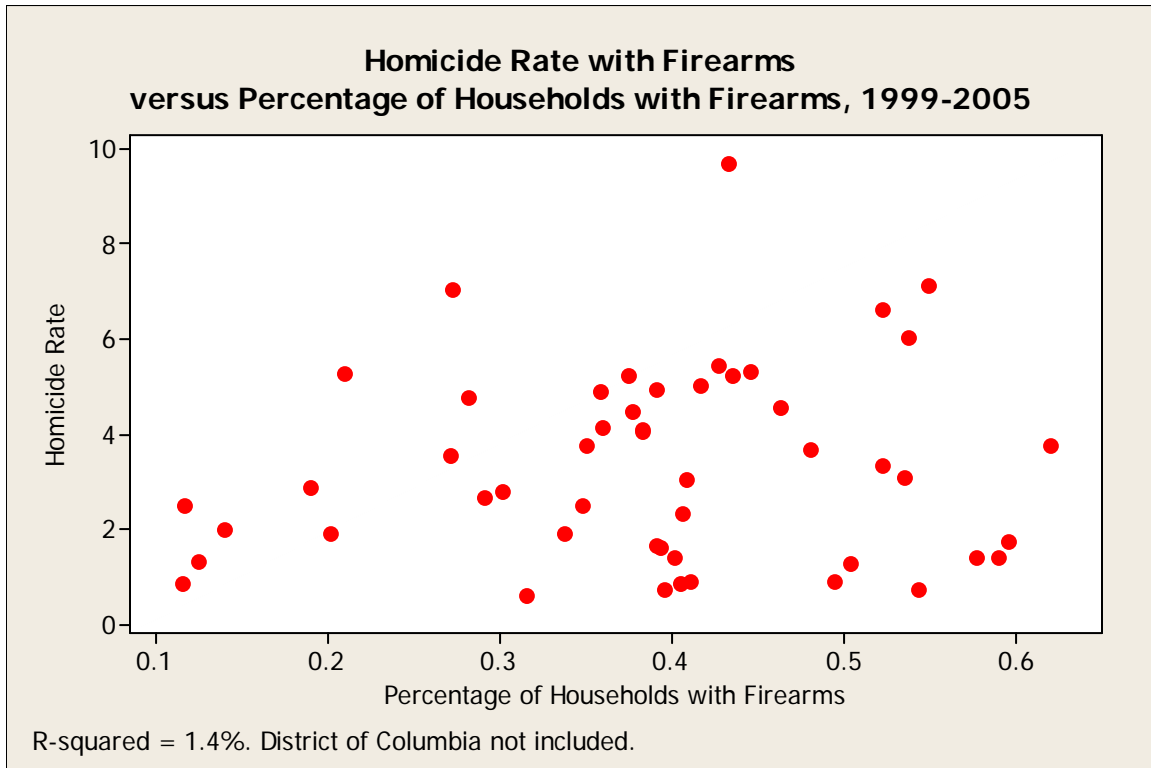


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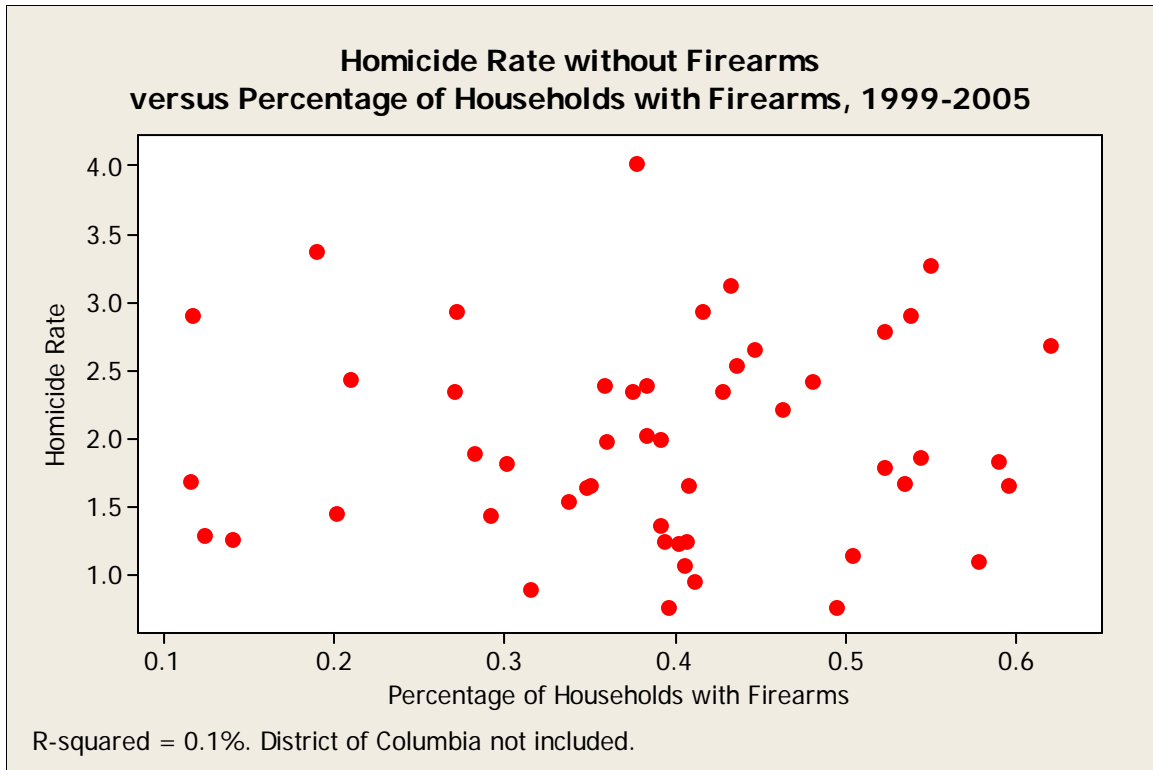


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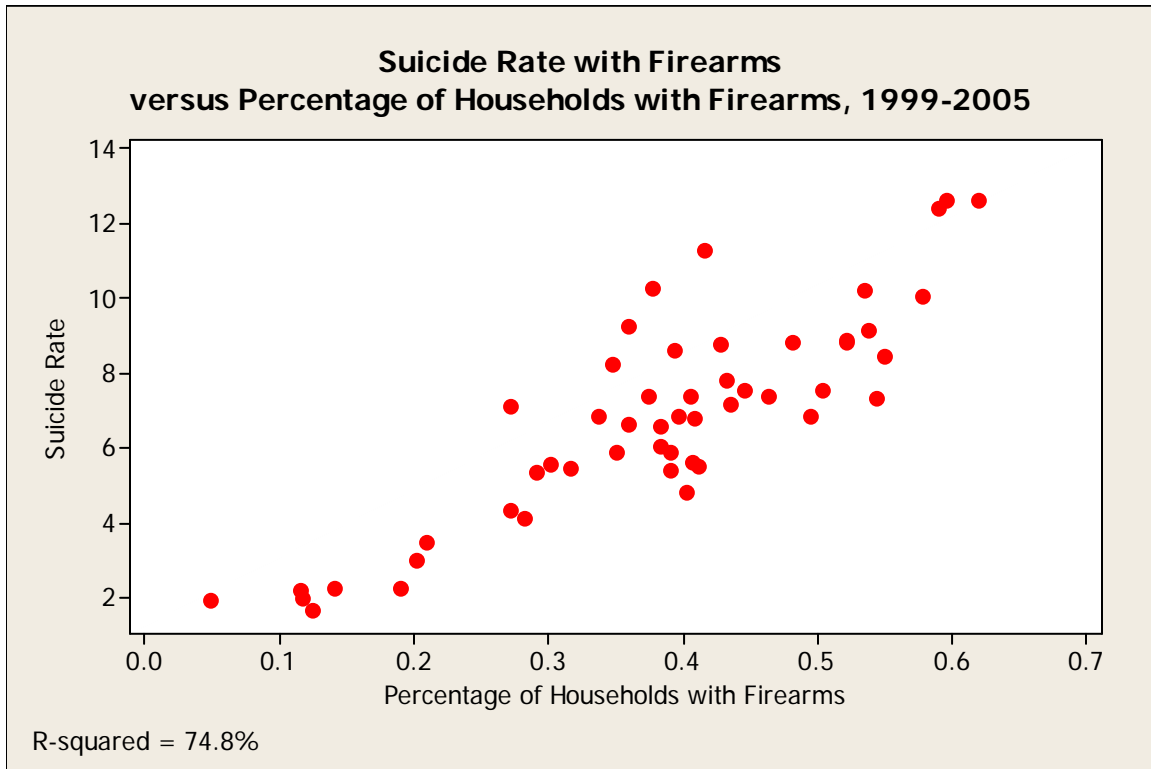
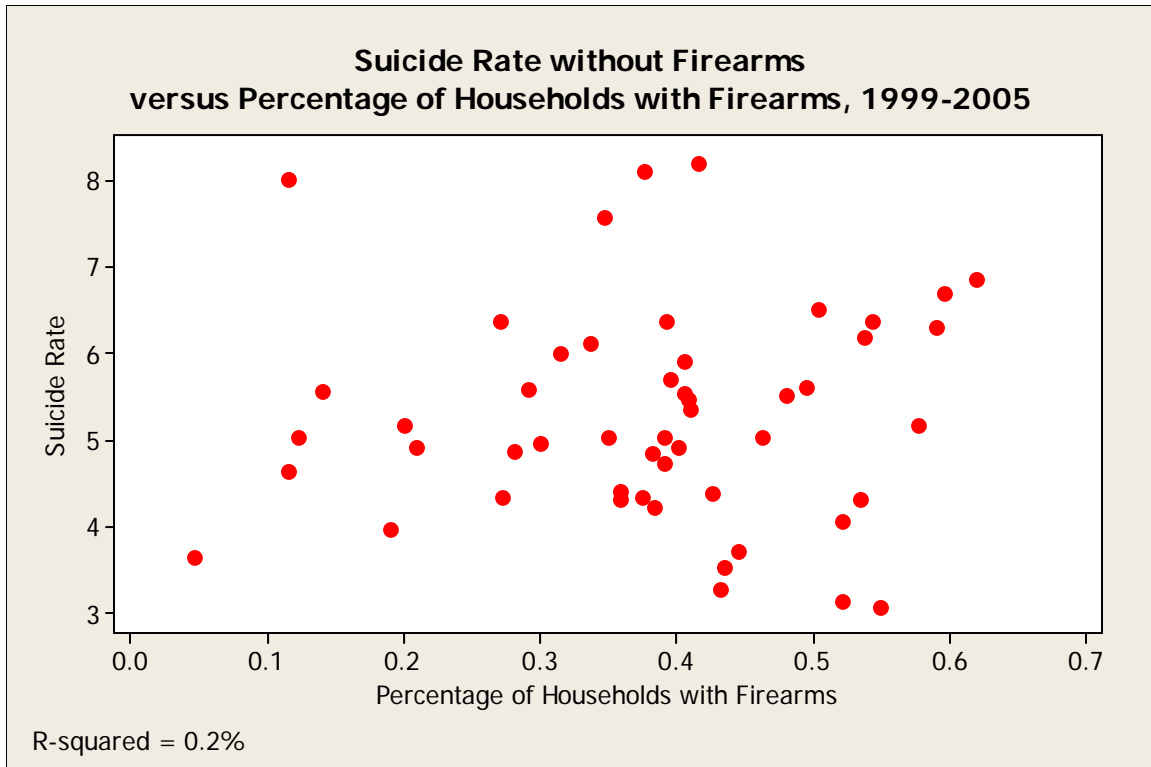


Figure W 14



England

Figure W 15

Weapons Use in Homicides in Middlesex County, England, 1549-1632

	Household	Marital	Unrelated	Relative	All
Dagger	0	0	21	0	21
Sword	1	0	94	0	95
Other sharp	0	4	23	0	27
Pike	1	0	2	0	3
Blunt	1	2	27	1	31
Gun	0	0	5	0	5
Physical	0	2	19	2	23
Poison	1	2	1	0	4
Unknown	0	0	12	1	13
All	4	10	204	4	222

Percentages

Dagger	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.09
Sword	0.25	0.00	0.46	0.00	0.43
Other sharp	0.00	0.40	0.11	0.00	0.12
Pike	0.25	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
Blunt	0.25	0.20	0.13	0.25	0.14
Gun	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02
Physical	0.00	0.20	0.09	0.50	0.10
Poison	0.25	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.02
Unknown	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.25	0.06

Figure W 16

Weapons Use in Homicides in Essex and Surrey Counties, England, 1559-1625

	Household	Marital	Unrelated	Relative	All
Dagger	1	1	28	0	30
Sword	1	1	69	1	72
Other sharp	3	2	70	6	81
Pike	1	0	10	0	11
Blunt	10	2	84	5	101
Gun	0	0	2	0	2
Physical	6	7	38	3	54
Poison	1	6	2	2	11
Unknown	0	0	1	0	1
All	23	19	304	17	363

Percentages

Dagger	0.04	0.05	0.09	0.00	0.08
Sword	0.04	0.05	0.23	0.06	0.20
Other sharp	0.13	0.11	0.23	0.35	0.22
Pike	0.04	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.03
Blunt	0.43	0.11	0.28	0.29	0.28
Gun	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
Physical	0.26	0.37	0.13	0.18	0.15
Poison	0.04	0.32	0.01	0.12	0.03
Unknown	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Figure W 17

**Weapons Use in Homicides among Unrelated Men
in England, 1549-1632**

	Middlesex, 1549-1632	Essex and Surrey, 1559-1625
Dagger	.12	.10
Sword	.53	.24
Other Sharp	.10	.23
Pike	.01	.04
Blunt	.13	.28
Gun	.02	.01
Physical	.07	.10
Poison	.00	.00
Unknown	.02	.00
N	178	290

United States, 1770-1900

Figure W 18

Proportion of Handguns among Guns Used in Homicides

	VT & NH	GA & SC	VA	OH	CA
1770-1815 ¹	.10	.00		.17	
1816-1846	.50	.50		--	
1847-1865	.35	.65		.58	.84
1866-1880	.74	.67	.78	.91	.73
1881-1900	.72	.74	.75	.89	.77

NOTE: The proportions are equal to the number of known handguns divided by the number of known handguns plus the number of known long guns. The proportions are lower if guns of unspecified type are included in the denominator, but the trends in each jurisdiction are similar.

Cuyahoga County, Ohio: The proportion cannot be calculated, 1822-46, because there were no gun homicides. The proportions were .67, 1847-65, and 1.00, 1866-76.

Florida: The proportion was .31 for white assailants, 1821-1861. No black or Native American assailants were reported to have committed a homicide with a handgun.

Douglas County, Nebraska: The proportion was .89, 1880-1900.

Las Animas County, Colorado: The proportion was .94, 1880-1900.

Gila County, Arizona: The proportion was .66, 1880-1900.

¹ The data begin in 1770 in Vermont and New Hampshire, in 1790 in Georgia and South Carolina, in 1798 in Ohio, and in 1849 in California. The data from Virginia do not distinguish adequately between handguns and other guns before the end of the Civil War, and no gun homicides occurred in Ross, Holmes, or Cuyahoga counties, Ohio, between 1816 and 1846. There are no data yet available for Cuyahoga County, 1877-1900.

The North

New England, 1630-1797

Figure W 19

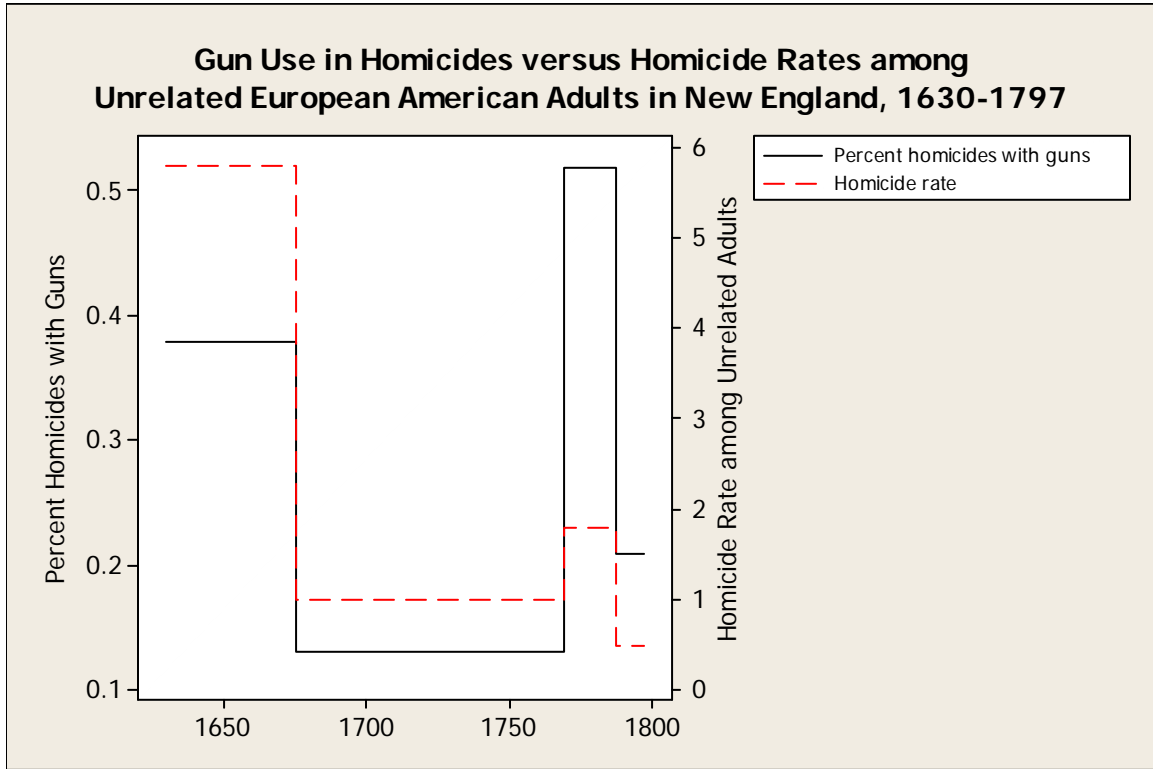


Figure W 20

**Weapons Use in Homicides among European American Adults
in New England, 1630-1797**

	1630- 1675	1676- 1769	1770- 1787	1788- 1797
Gun	.36	.13	.46	.20
Sharp	.20	.27	.17	.20
Blunt	.16	.24	.12	.28
Physical	.28	.33	.23	.32
Poison	.00	.03	.02	.00
Whip	.00	.00	.00	.00
Number of Weapons Identified	25	94	94	25
Number of Weapons Not Identified	5	11	5	1
% Unknown Weapon	.17	.10	.05	.04

Note: Nine of the 24 known homicides among unrelated adults with known weapons, 1630-1675, were committed with guns (38 percent); 10 of 77, 1676-1769 (13 percent), 42 of 81, 1770-1787 (52 percent), and 4 of 19, 1788-1797 (21 percent).

Figure W 21

**Gun Use and Homicide Type in Homicides among European American Adults
in New England, 1630-1797**

	Unrelated	Marital	Relative
Percent Homicides Committed with Guns	.34	.00	.20
Number of Weapons Identified	194	24	20
Number of Weapons Not Identified	18	3	1
% Unknown Weapon	.08	.11	.05

Figure W 22

**Weapons Use in Homicides of African Americans and Native Americans
by European American Adults in New England, 1676-1797**

	Black Victims	Native American Victims
Gun	.29	.57
Sharp	.00	.17
Blunt	.21	.03
Physical	.29	.23
Poison	.00	.00
Whip	.21	.00
Number of Weapons Identified	14	36
Number of Weapons Not Identified	3	8
% Unknown Weapon	.18	.18

Figure W 23

**Gun Use and Homicide Type in Homicides among Native American Adults
in New England, 1676-1797**

	Unrelated	Marital	Relative	Romance
Percent Homicides Committed with Guns	.14	.13	.00	.50
Number of Weapons Identified	43	16	4	2
Number of Weapons Not Identified	9	1	2	0
% Unknown Weapon	.17	.06	.33	.00

Note: There were only 5 known homicides of blacks by blacks in New England, 1676-1797. Two were marital homicides and three were homicides of unrelated adults. None were committed with guns.

New Netherlands, 1636-1656

Figure W 24

**Weapons Use in Homicides among European American Adults
in New Netherlands, 1638-1656**

Gun	.40
Sharp	.20
Blunt	.20
Physical	.20
Poison	.00
Whip	.00
Number of Weapons Identified	5
Number of Weapons Not Identified	3
% Unknown Weapon	.38

Note: All known homicides in New Netherlands, 1638-1656, were among unrelated adults.

New Hampshire and Vermont, 1775-1900

Figure W 25

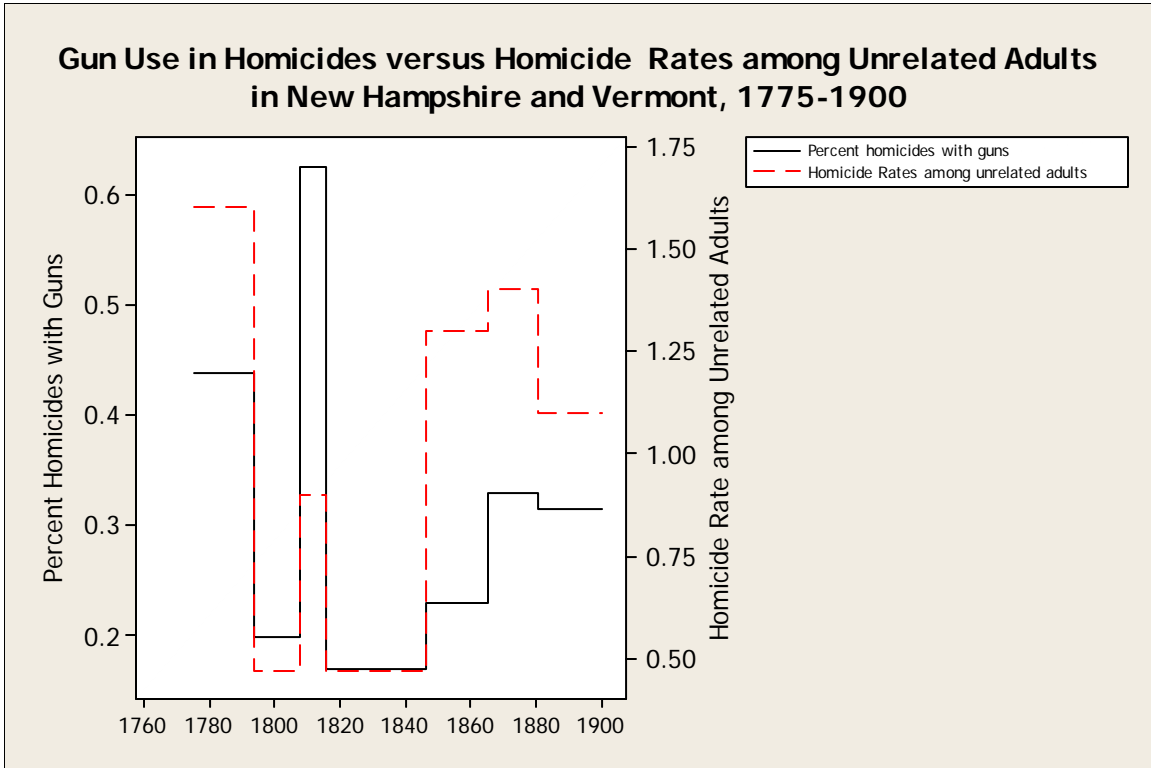


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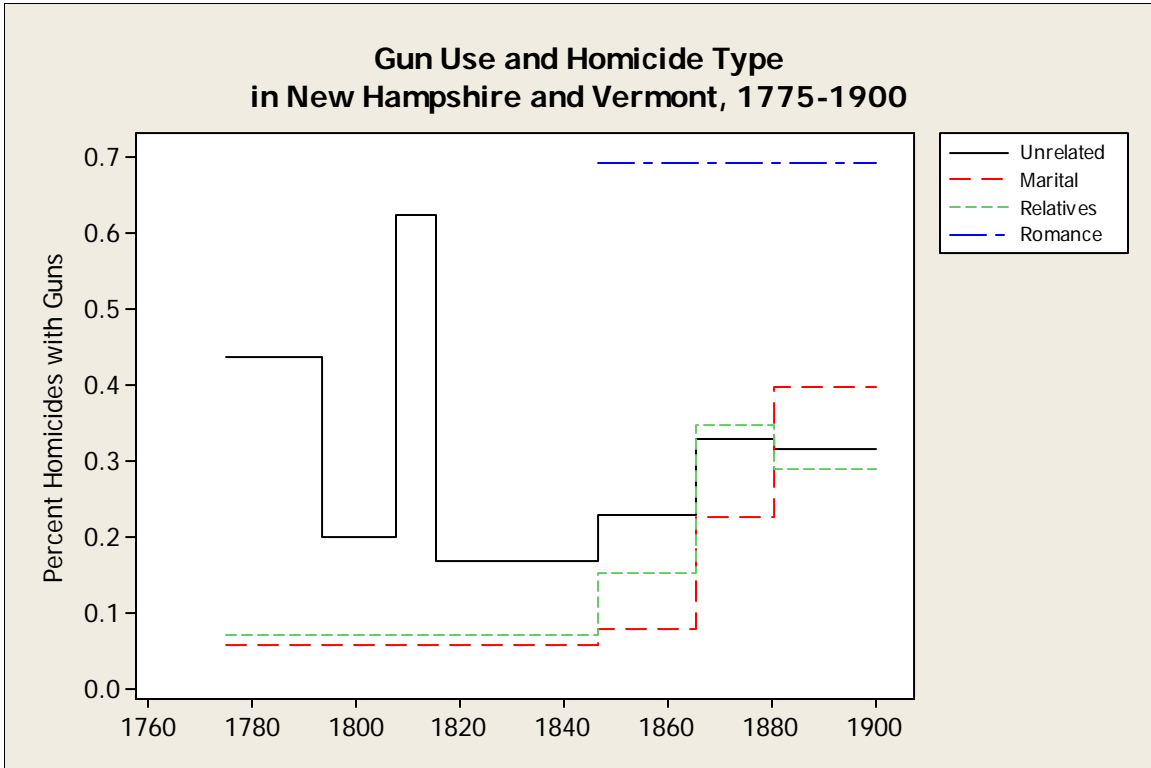


Figure W 27

Gun Use in Homicides in New Hampshire and Vermont, 1775-1900

	1775-1815	1816-1846	1847-1880	1881-1900
Homicides among unrelated adults	.49	.17	.28	.32
Marital homicides	.06	.06	.11	.40
Homicides of Relatives	.07	.07	.28	.29
Romance homicides	--	--	.69	.69
All homicides	.40	.14	.26	.35
Number of Weapons Identified	45	70	280	213
Number of Weapons Not Identified	4	5	12	3
% Unidentified Weapons	.08	.07	.04	.01

Note: Does not include homicides of Native Americans.

Figure W 28

Weapons Use in Homicides in New Hampshire and Vermont, 1775-1900

	1798-1815	1816-1846	1847-1880	1881-1900
Gun	.40	.14	.26	.35
Sharp	.16	.21	.25	.18
Blunt	.27	.43	.24	.16
Physical	.18	.19	.17	.24
Poison	.00	.03	.07	.07
Number of weapons Identified	45	70	280	213
Number of weapons Not identified	4	5	12	3

Note: Does not include homicides of Native Americans.

New York City, 1797-1874

The data are from Monkkonen (2001). The data for 1797-1874 are from Monkkonen's data on individual homicides. The data for 1797-1900 are from Monkkonen's data on annual homicides.

Figure W 29

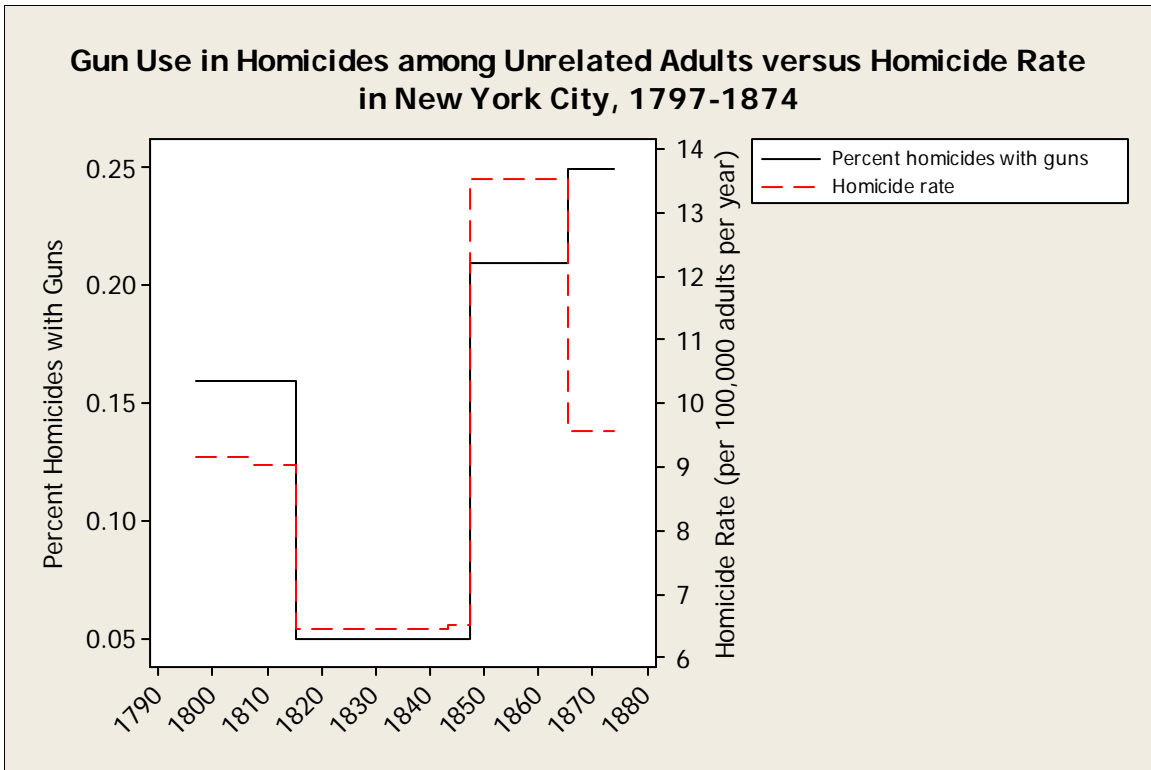


Figure W 30

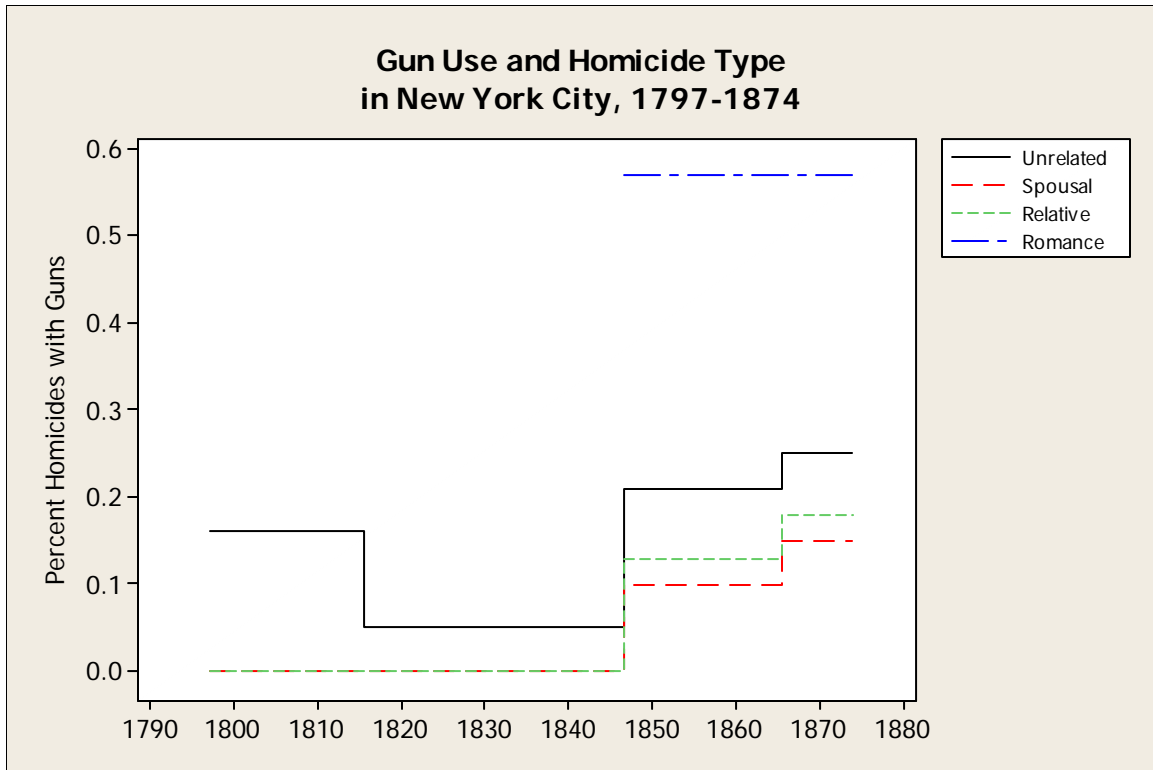


Figure W 31

Gun Use in Homicides in New York City, 1797-1874

	1797-1815	1816-1846	1847-1865	1866-1874
Homicides among unrelated adults	.16	.05	.21	.25
Spousal homicides	.00	.00	.10	.15
Homicides of relatives	.00	.00	.13	.18
Homicides of lovers ¹	--	--	.57	.57
All homicides	.13	.05	.20	.25
Number of weapons Identified	75	279	919	437
Number of weapons Not identified	22	33	149	25

¹ Includes all homicides of lovers, 1797-1874. N = 36. They are not included in the numbers of weapons identified and not identified. One weapon involved in the homicide of a lover could not be identified.

1797-1815: 22 weapons could not be identified, 2 in spouse homicides and 20 in non-family homicides. N: 8 spouse, 3 family, 64 non-family.

1816-1846: 33 weapons could not be identified, 2 in spouse homicides and 31 in non-family homicides. N: 41 spouse, 5 family, 233 non-family.

1847-1865: 149 weapons could not be identified, 12 in spouse homicides and 137 in non-family homicides. N: 106 spouse, 30 family, 783 non-family.

1866:1874: Only 25 weapons could not be identified, all in non-family homicides. N: 59 spouse, 11 family, 367 non-family.

Figure W 32

Weapons Use in Homicides in New York City, 1797-1900

	Gun	Knife	Poison	Other
1797-1815	.13	.19	.04	.65
1816-1847	.05	.22	.03	.71
1848-1865	.20	.30	.02	.47
1866-1874	.25	.27	.01	.46
1875-1900	.35	.21	--	.44
N	867	772	37	1508

Note: 230 weapons could not be identified through 1874.

Figure W 33

Ethnicity and Weapons Used in Homicides in New York City, 1797-1874

Ethnicity	Percent Homicides with Guns	
	1797-1860	1861-1874
Native-born White	.27	.50
German	.28	.37
Irish	.09	.26
Black	.03	.26
Italian	.00	.21

Monkkonen (2001: 35).

Ross and Holmes Counties, Ohio, 1798-1900

Figure W 34

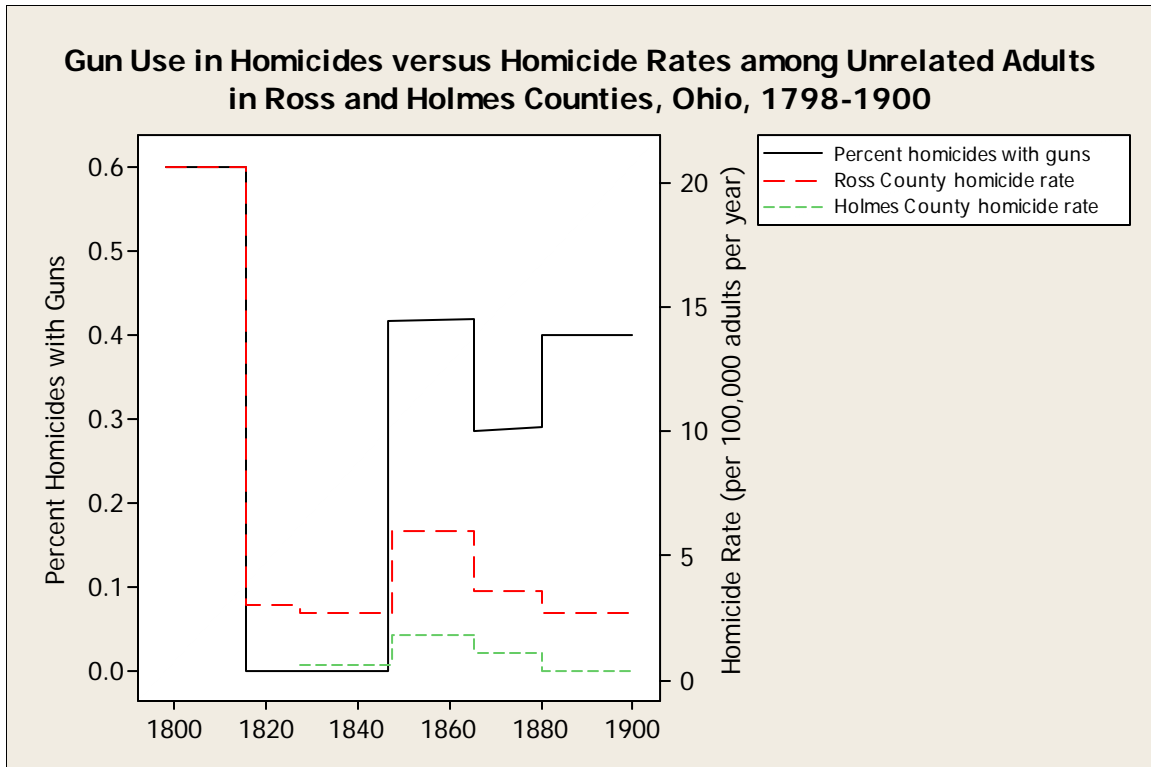
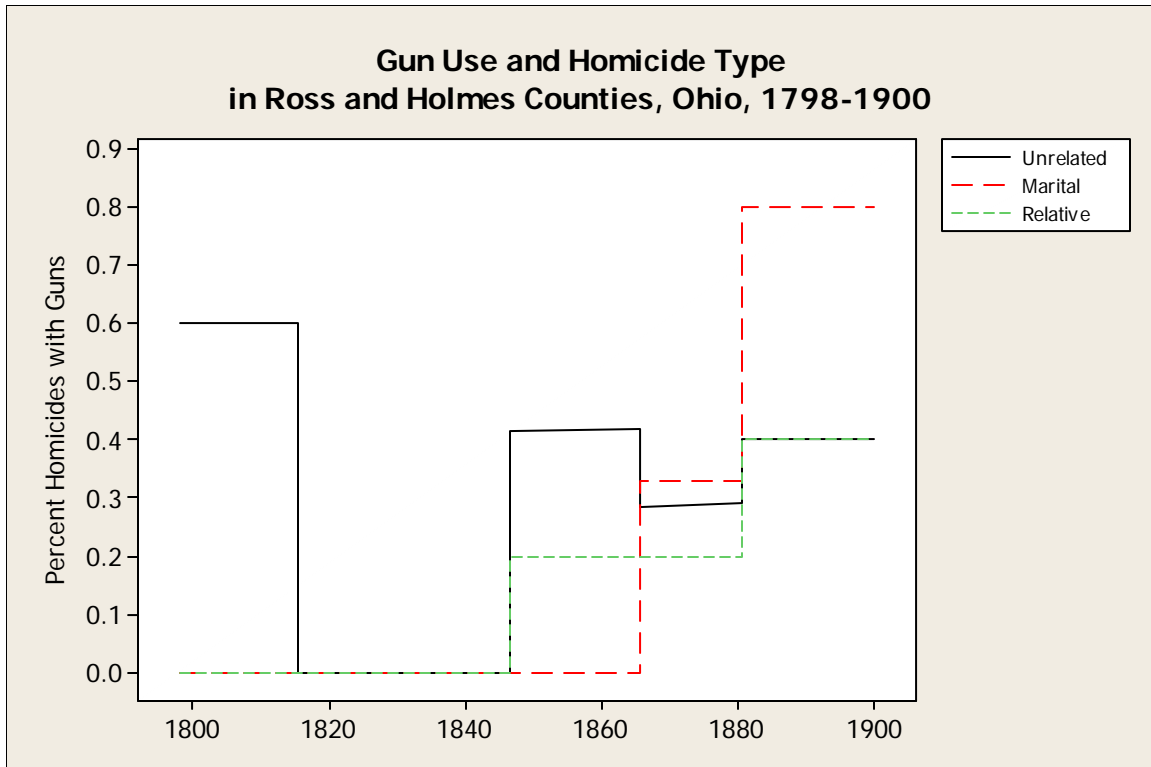


Figure W 35



Note: There were only two romance homicides in these counties. Guns were not used in either homicide.

Figure W 36

**Gun Use in Homicides in Ross and Holmes Counties,
Ohio, 1798-1900**

	1798-1815	1816-1846	1847-1880	1881-1900
Homicides among unrelated adults	.60	.00	.37	.40
Marital homicides	--	.00	.17	.80
Homicides of Relatives	--	.00	.20	.40
All homicides	.60	.00	.31	.48
Number of weapons Identified	10	16	51	25
Number of weapons Not identified	3	0	5	0

Note: Does not include homicides of Native Americans.

Figure W 37

**Weapons Use in Homicides in Ross and Holmes Counties,
Ohio, 1798-1900**

	1798-1815	1816-1846	1847-1880	1881-1900
Gun	.60	.00	.31	.48
Sharp	.10	.31	.22	.24
Blunt	.20	.31	.29	.20
Physical	.10	.38	.12	.08
Poison	.00	.00	.06	.00
Number of weapons Identified	10	16	51	25
Number of weapons Not identified	3	0	5	0

Note: Does not include homicides of Native Americans.

Cuyahoga County, Ohio, 1822-1876

Figure W 38

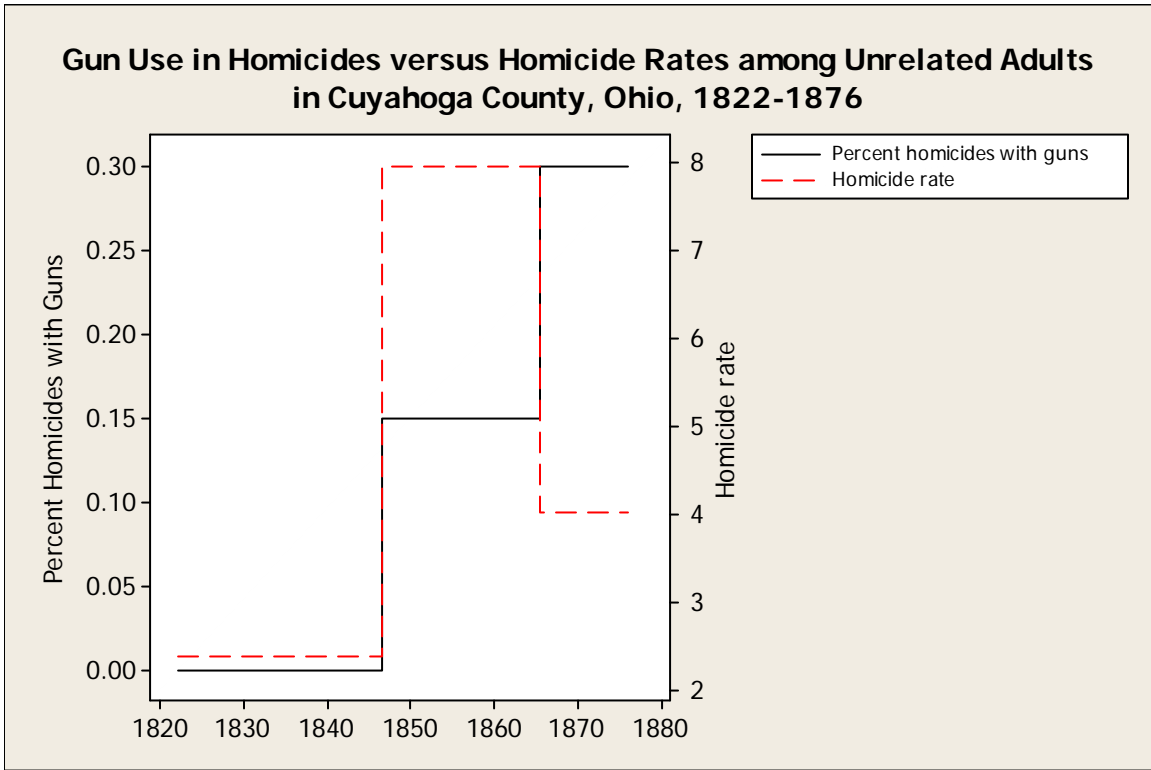


Figure W 39

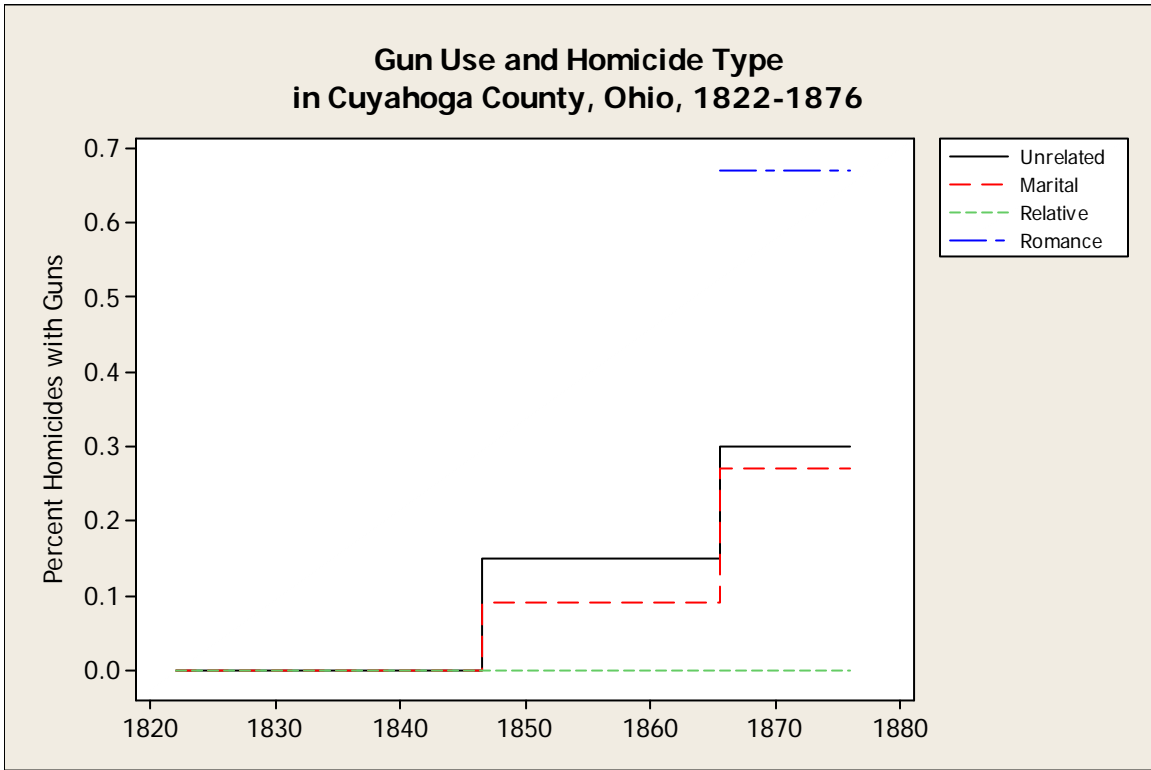


Figure W 40

**Gun Use in Homicides in Cuyahoga County,
Ohio, 1822-1876**

	1822-1846	1847-1865	1866-1876
Homicides among unrelated adults	.00	.15	.30
Marital homicides	.00	.09	.27
Homicides of Relatives	--	--	--
Romance homicides	--	--	.67
All homicides	.00	.13	.29
Number of Weapons Identified	6	67	65
Number of Weapons Not Identified	0	0	2
% Unknown Weapons	.00	.00	.03

Figure W 41

**Weapons Use in Homicides in Cuyahoga County,
Ohio, 1822-1876**

	1822-1846	1847-1865	1866-1876
Gun	.00	.13	.29
Sharp	.00	.19	.26
Blunt	.50	.19	.08
Physical	.33	.33	.23
Poison	.00	.03	.03
Violence (Blunt or Physical)	.17	.12	.11
Number of Weapons Identified	6	67	65
Number of Weapons Not Identified	0	0	2
% Unknown Weapons	.00	.00	.03

**Calhoun, Henderson, and Williamson Counties, Illinois,
1805-1900**

Figure W 42

**Weapons Use in Homicides in Calhoun, Henderson, and Williamson Counties,
Illinois, 1805-1900**

	1805-1832	1833-1865 ¹	1866-1900
Gun	.75	.72	.66
Sharp	.13	.07	.19
Blunt	.00	.17	.10
Physical	.13	.03	.05
Number of Weapons Identified	9	38	66
Number of Weapons Not Identified	1	9	7
% Unknown Weapons	.10	.19	.10

¹ Only 3 known homicides occurred from the end of the frontier period in 1832 to the Mexican War (1833-1846). The weapon is known in only one of those homicides: a knife.

Chicago, 1879-1885

Figure W 43

Weapons Use in Homicides in Chicago, 1879-1885

	Gun	Blunt	Physical	Sharp
Homicides among unrelated adults	.49	.19	.13	.19
Marital homicides	.48	.03	.24	.26
Homicides of Relatives	.63	.13	.13	.13
Romance homicides	.73	.18	.00	.09
All homicides	.51	.16	.14	.19
Number of Weapons Identified	245			
Number of Weapons Not Identified	1			
% Unknown Weapons	.00			

Note: A long gun was used in only one known case. All other homicides with known weapons appear to have been committed with revolvers.

Figure W 44

Race, Ethnicity, and Gun Use in Homicides in Chicago, 1879-1885

All homicides

German or Dutch	.69	35
English, Scots, or Welsh ¹	.55	100
French	.50	2
African American	.46	24
Irish	.45	44
Italian	.33	9
Scandinavian	.33	3
East European	.30	10
Chinese	.00	2
Unknown assailant	.38	16

¹ One unknown weapon was used by a Scots assailant.

Homicides among unrelated adults

German or Dutch	.71	17
English, Scots, or Welsh	.55	78
Irish	.51	37
French or French Canadian	.50	2
African American	.41	17
Scandinavian	.33	3
East European	.25	8
Italian	.25	8
Chinese	.00	2
Unknown assailant	.38	16

The Northeast and the Midwest, 1847-1900

Figure W 45

**Race, Ethnicity, and Gun Use in Homicides among Unrelated Adults
in the Northeast and Midwest, 1847-1900¹**

	Guns	Known Weapons	Percentage Gun Use
German or Dutch	24	48	.50
English, Scots, or Welsh	156	340	.46
Italian	5	14	.36
African American	11	31	.35
East European	3	9	.33
French	11	35	.31
Unknown assailant	33	107	.31
Scandinavian	2	7	.29
Irish	33	118	.28
Chinese	0	2	.00
All ²	278	711	.39

¹ Includes data from New Hampshire and Vermont; Chicago; Calhoun, Henderson, and Williamson counties, Illinois; and Cuyahoga, Holmes, and Ross counties, Ohio.

² Gun use in family and intimate homicides was nearly identical: 34 percent.

Figure W 46

**Race, Ethnicity, and Gun Use in All Homicides
in the Northeast and Midwest, 1847-1900¹**

	Guns	Known Weapons	Percentage Gun Use
German or Dutch	39	80	.49
English, Scots, or Welsh	233	543	.43
Italian	6	15	.40
African American	17	47	.36
Eastern European	5	14	.36
French	15	49	.31
Unknown assailant	33	108	.31
Scandinavian	2	7	.29
Irish	38	167	.23
Chinese	0	2	.00
All	388	1032	.38

¹ Includes data from New Hampshire and Vermont; Chicago; Calhoun, Henderson, and Williamson counties, Illinois; and Cuyahoga, Holmes, and Ross counties, Ohio.

The South

Maryland, 1635-1762

Figure W 47

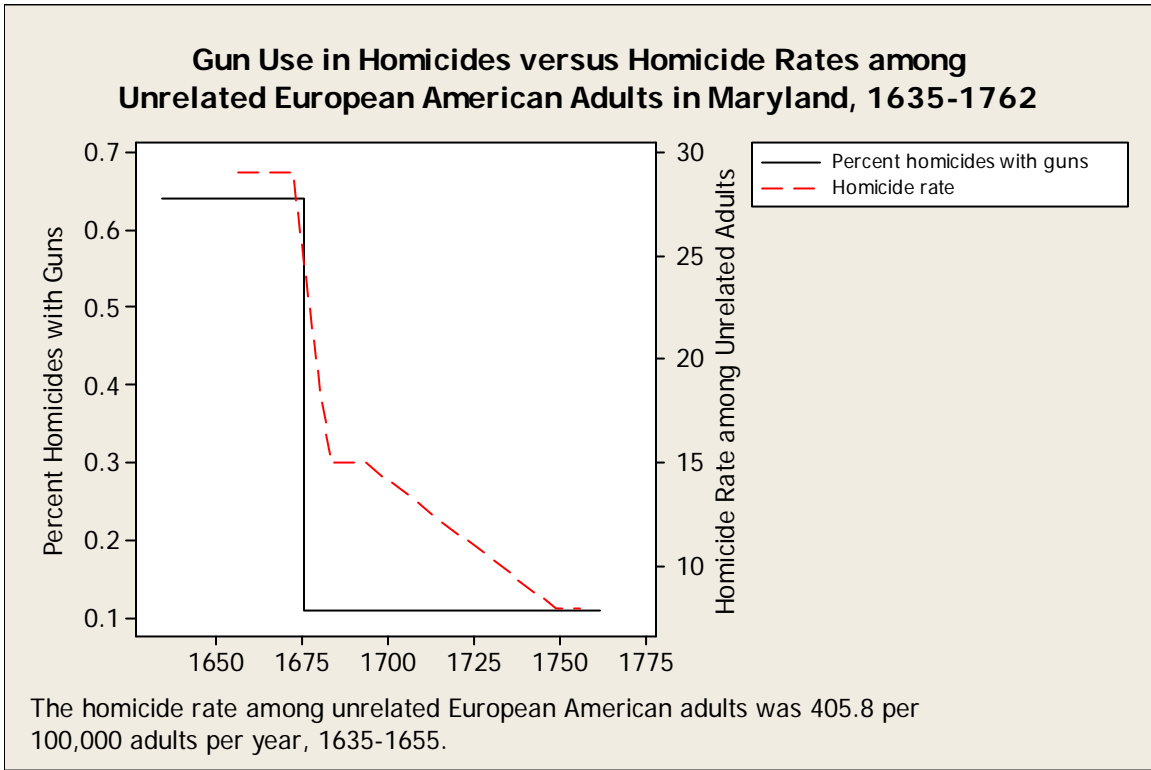


Figure W 48

Gun Use in Homicides among European Americans in Maryland, 1635-1762

	1635-1675	1676-1762
Homicides among unrelated adults	.40	.11
Marital homicides	.00	.00
Homicides of Relatives	--	.00
Romance homicides	--	--
All homicides	.40	.10
Number of Weapons Identified	43	79
Number of Weapons Not Identified	14	19
% Unknown Weapons	.25	.19

Note: Assumes that only half of the twenty victims of political homicide in 1655 were killed by firearms. If all were killed with firearms, the proportion of victims of homicides among unrelated adults who were killed by guns, 1634-75, would have been 64 percent. Seventeen (or the higher figure of 27) of the 42 known homicides among unrelated adults with known weapons, 1635-1675, were committed with guns (40 percent); 8 of 71, 1676-1762 (11 percent).

Figure W 49

**Weapons Use in Homicides among European American Adults
in Maryland, 1635-1762**

	1635-1675	1676-1762
Gun	.63	.10
Sharp	.05	.23
Blunt	.19	.38
Physical	.07	.28
Poison	.00	.01
Whip	.07	.00
Number of Weapons Identified	43	79
Number of Weapons Not Identified	14	19
% Unknown Weapon	.25	.19

Figure W 50

Weapons Use in Interracial Homicides among Adults in Maryland, 1635-1762

	European Assailant/ African Victim	African Assailant/ European Victim
Gun	.08	.21
Sharp	.25	.21
Blunt	.50	.29
Physical	.08	.29
Poison	.00	.00
Whip	.08	.00
Number of Weapons Identified	12	14
Number of Weapons Not Identified	1	5
% Unknown Weapon	.08	.26

Virginia, 1785-1900

Figure W 51

Weapons Use in Homicides in Virginia, 1785-1880

Percent used by assailants who were

	African American	European American	Unknown
African American victims			
Gun	.11	.41	.60
Sharp	.36	.09	.00
Whip	.00	.19	.00
Other	.53	.31	.40
Number of weapons Identified	28	32	10
Number of weapons Not identified	4	2	3
European American victims			
Gun	.00	.33	.00
Sharp	.30	.33	.50
Whip	.00	.00	.00
Other	.70	.35	.50
Number of weapons Identified	10	40	2
Number of weapons Not identified	2	8	3

Figure W 52

Weapons Use in Homicides in Virginia, 1881-1900

Percent used by assailants who were

	African American	European American	Unknown
African American victims			
Gun	.57	.33	1.00
Knife	.00	.00	.00
Other	.43	.67	.00
Number of weapons Identified	7	6	1
Number of weapons Not identified	4	0	0
European American victims			
Gun	.20	.71	1.00
Knife	.00	.12	.00
Other	.80	.17	.00
Number of weapons Identified	5	17	1
Number of weapons Not identified	0	0	0

Note: The race of the assailant could not be identified in 10 cases. The weapon is unknown in 6 of those cases. Three of the four known weapons were guns. One of the gun victims was black, the other two of unknown race.

Figure W 53

Gun Use by Homicide Assailants in Virginia, 1785-1900

Percent used by assailants who were

	African American	European American	Unknown
1785-1880	.08	.36	.50
Known weapons	38	72	12
1881-1900 ¹	.46	.61	.80
Known weapons	13	23	5

¹ Includes victims of unknown race.

Georgia and South Carolina, 1779-1900

Figure W 54

**Weapons Use in Homicides of African Americans
in Georgia and South Carolina, 1779-1900**

Percent used by assailants who were

	African American	European American	Unknown
1779-1863			
Gun	.00	.32	-
Knife	.25	.11	-
Whip	.00	.32	-
Other	.75	.26	-
Number of weapons Identified	16	38	0
1864-1900			
Gun	.57	.77	.80
Knife	.11	.10	.20
Whip	.00	.00	.00
Other	.33	.13	.00
Number of weapons Identified	46	30	5

Figure W 55

**Weapons Use in Homicides of European Americans
in Georgia and South Carolina, 1779-1900**

Percent used by assailants who were

	African American	European American	Unknown
1779-1863			
Gun	.17	.41	.50
Knife	.08	.26	.25
Whip	.00	.00	.00
Other	.75	.33	.25
Number of weapons Identified	12	70	4
1864-1900			
Gun	.56	.82	.83
Knife	.33	.04	.00
Whip	.00	.00	.00
Other	.11	.14	.17
Number of weapons Identified	9	82	6

Figure W 56

Gun Use by Homicide Assailants in Georgia and South Carolina, 1779-1900

Percent used by assailants who were

	African American	European American	Unknown
1779-1863	.07	.38	.50
Known weapons	28	108	4
1864-1900	.57	.80	.82
Known weapons	54	112	11

Florida, 1821-1861

Figure W 57

Weapons Use in Homicides in Florida by Race of Assailant, 1821-1861

	Black	Native American	White
Gun	.30	1.00	.44
Sharp	.39	.00	.19
Blunt	.26	.00	.11
Physical	.04	.00	.04
Poison	.00	.00	.00
Whip	.00	.00	.03
Hanged	.00	.00	.19
Number of Weapons Identified	23	6	163
Number of Weapons Not Identified	27	4	172
% Unknown Weapon	.54	.40	.51

Note: Fifty-five percent of victims of white assailants who were not hanged were killed with guns.

The Trans-Mississippi West

California, 1830-1900

Figure W 58

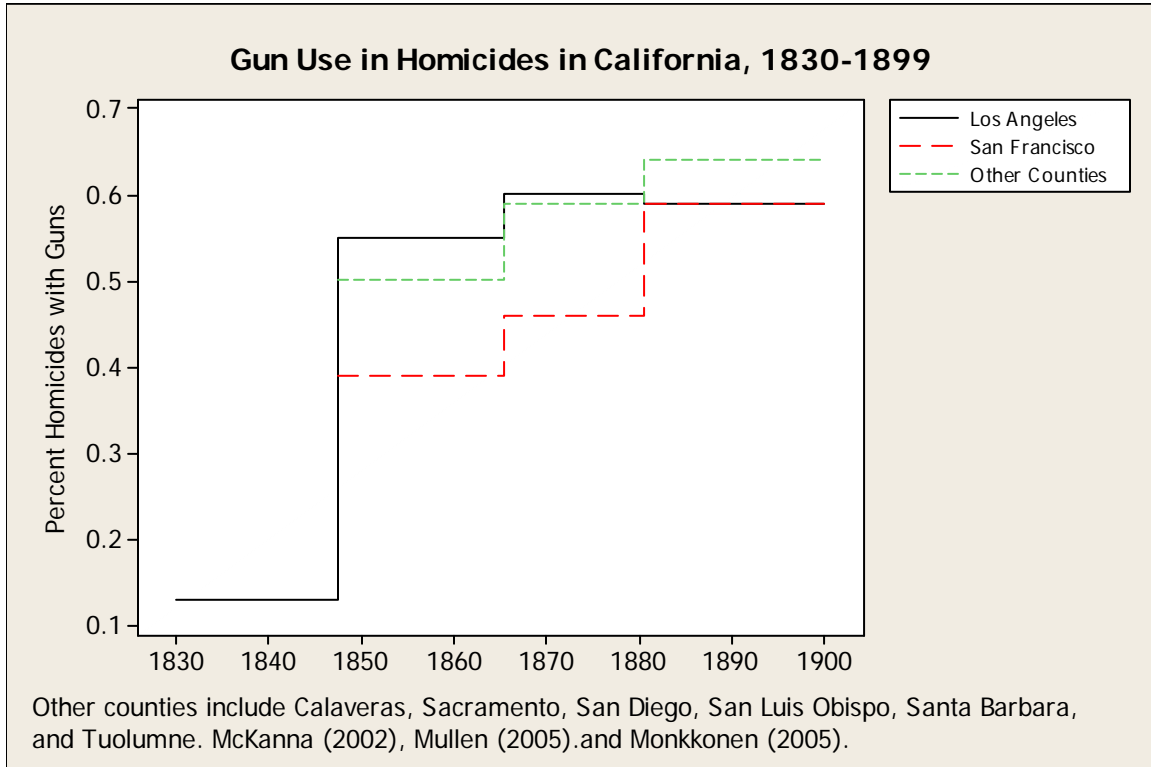


Figure W 59

Weapons Use in Homicides in Seven California Counties, 1849-1899

	Gun	Sharp	Blunt	Physical	Poison
1849-1865	.50	.32	.07	.11	.00
1866-1880	.59	.26	.10	.03	.02
1881-1899	.65	.19	.09	.06	.01
All	.57	.26	.08	.08	.01
Known weapons	693	318	101	91	10

	Proportion of guns of known type that were handguns	Proportion of all guns that were known handguns
1849-1865	.84	.76
1866-1880	.73	.66
1881-1900	.77	.74

Note: Weapons could not be identified in 172 of 681 homicides (25 percent), 1849-1865; in 84 of 379 homicides (22 percent), 1866-1880; and in 66 of 475 homicides (14 percent), 1881-1899.

Source: McKanna (2002). Includes Calaveras, Sacramento, San Diego, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, and Tuolumne counties.

Figure W 60

Gun Use and Homicide Type in Seven California Counties, 1849-1899

	Percent with guns	Homicides with known weapons	Percent with unknown weapons
Homicides among unrelated adults	.57	1138	.22
Family and intimate homicides	.67	75	.06
All homicides	.57	1213	.21

Source: McKanna (2002). Includes Calaveras, Sacramento, San Diego, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, and Tuolomne counties.

Figure W 61

Weapons Use in Homicides in Los Angeles, 1830-1900

	Gun	Sharp	Blunt	Physical	Poison
1830-1846	.13	.56	.00	.31	.00
1847-1865	.55	.29	.07	.09	.00
1866-1880	.62	.20	.07	.11	.00
1881-1900	.63	.15	.07	.13	.02
All	.59	.21	.07	.12	.01
Known weapons	274	97	33	57	5

Note: Weapons could not be identified in 17 of 33 homicides (52 percent), 1830-1846; in 133 of 246 homicides (54 percent), 1847-1865; in 102 of 183 homicides (56 percent), 1866-1880; and in 38 of 294 homicides (13 percent), 1881-1900.

Source: Monkkonen (2005).

Figure W 62

Gun Use and Homicide Type in Los Angeles, 1830-1900

	Percent with guns	Homicides with known weapons	Percent with unknown weapons
Homicides among unrelated adults	.57	410	.41
Marital homicides	.77	39	.13
Homicides of relatives	.91	11	.21
Romance homicides	.33	6	.14
All homicides	.59	466	.38

Source: Monkkonen (2005).

Figure W 63

Weapons Use in Homicides in San Francisco, 1849-1900

	Gun	Sharp	Blunt	Physical	Poison
1849-1865	.40	.43	.06	.10	.02
1866-1880	.47	.40	.07	.06	.01
1881-1900	.60	.22	.08	.09	.01
All	.52	.32	.07	.08	.01
Known weapons	438	267	60	67	11

Note: Weapons could not be identified in 46 of 222 homicides (21 percent), 1849-1865; in 55 of 302 homicides (18 percent), 1866-1880; and in 92 of 512 homicides (18 percent), 1881-1900.

Source: Mullin (2005).

Figure W 64

Gun Use and Homicide Type in San Francisco, 1849-1900

	Percent with guns	Homicides with known weapons	Percent with unknown weapons
Homicides among unrelated adults	.50	684	.20
Marital homicides	.61	85	.15
Homicides of relatives	.38	22	.08
Romance homicides	.63	52	.09
All homicides	.52	843	.19

Source: Mullin (2005).

Douglas County, Nebraska
Gila County, Arizona
Las Animas County, Colorado
1880-1900

Figure W 65

**Weapons Use in Homicides
in Arizona, Colorado, and Nebraska, 1880-1900**

	Gun	Sharp	Blunt	Physical	Poison
Douglas county, Nebraska	.63	.10	.17	.10	.00
Las Animas County, Colorado	.66	.21	.09	.02	.02
Gila County, Arizona	.82	.09	.04	.04	.00
All homicides	.70	.12	.11	.06	.00

Proportion of Guns Used That Were Known Handguns:

Douglas County, Nebraska	.89
Las Animas County, Colorado	.94
Gila County, Arizona	.66

Note: 1 of 106 weapons in Douglas County, Nebraska, could not be identified, 26 of 73 in Las Animas County, Colorado, and 9 of 77 in Gila County, Arizona.

Source: McKanna (1997).

Figure W 66

Gun Use and Homicide Type in Arizona, Colorado, and Nebraska, 1880-1900

	Percent with guns	Homicides with known weapons	Percent with unknown weapons
Homicides among unrelated adults	.67	181	.17
Family and intimate homicides	.82	39	.00
All homicides	.70	220	.14

Source: McKanna (1997).

Arizona, California, Colorado, and Nebraska, 1830-1900

Figure W 67

**Race, Ethnicity, and Gun Use in Homicides in Arizona, California, Colorado, and
Nebraska, 1830-1900**

	Percent with guns	Homicides with known weapons	Percent with unknown weapons
White, Non-Hispanic	.62	1683	.19
Asian	.55	265	.20
Hispanic	.53	320	.34
African American	.52	50	.07
Native American	.46	135	.30
Unknown	.40	289	.35
All	.57	2742	.23

Source: McKanna (1997, 2002), Monkkonen (2005), and Mullin (2005).

