

CITY OF LOS ANGELES

GUN VIOLENCE ASSESSMENT

Assessment of the City of Los Angeles Fatal and Nonfatal Shootings
January 1, 2024–December 31, 2024



JUNE 2025

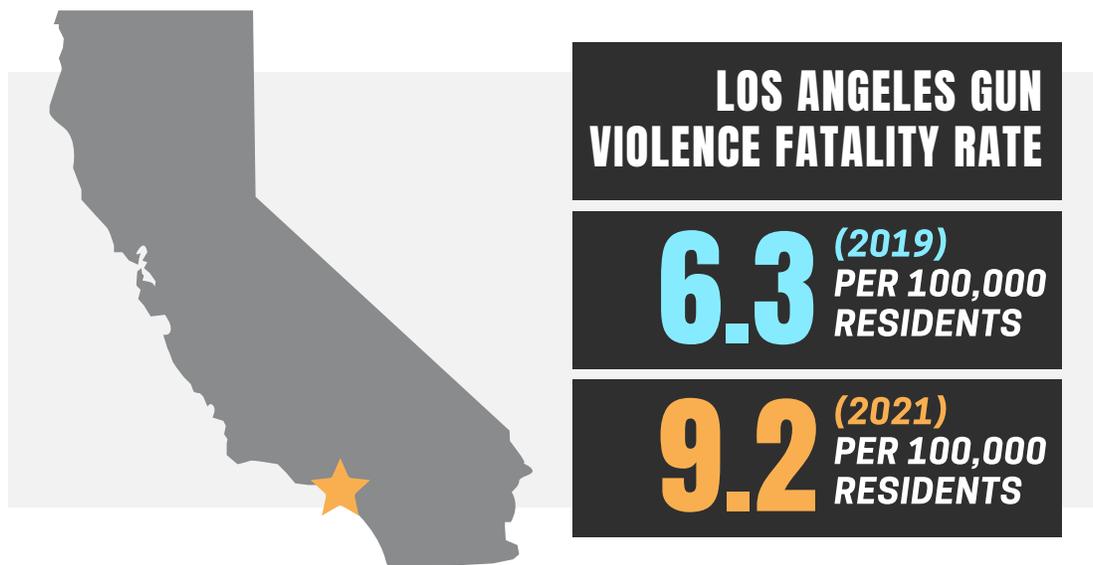
Introduction

The National Institute for Criminal Justice Reform (NICJR) conducted this Gun Violence Assessment (GVA) as part of its work with the Coalition to Advance Public Safety (CAPS).¹ The goal of this report is to analyze gun violence trends and to support the City of Los Angeles’s (LA) efforts to reduce violence.

NICJR used publicly available data, including Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) data on the City’s Open Data portal and data from the Gun Violence Archive, to develop the following analysis of fatal and nonfatal shootings in LA from January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024.

Like many other US cities, LA saw a spike in gun violence amid the COVID-19 pandemic. For example, from January through April 2021, LAPD reported 465 shootings—a 67% increase compared to the same period the previous year.² LA’s gun violence fatality rate increased drastically between 2019 and 2021, from 6.3 to 9.2 deaths per 100,000 residents.³

The City of Los Angeles has 3,820,914 residents, of whom 37.3% are White, 8.5% Black, 47.2% Latino, and 12% Asian.⁴ Within the timeframe studied, both fatal shooting and nonfatal shooting victims and suspects were disproportionately Latino males, but a major disparity exists with Black males, who make up just 8.5% of the population, but are 39% of fatal shooting victims. Despite popular belief, most victims and suspects were not youth, but rather adults, with an average age of 35 years old.



Demographic Breakdown

NICJR found that victims and suspects of both homicides and nonfatal shootings in LA were disproportionately Latino males in their thirties. Black men were also highly overrepresented as both victims and suspects of shootings.

The average age of homicide shooting victims within the sample was 35.77, and the 271 known suspects had an average age of 32.17 years. Similarly, the average age of the 1,092 known victims of 582 nonfatal shootings was 29.81 years, and the average age of 858 known suspects was 33.52.

Among homicide shootings, 87% of victims and 89% of suspects were male, while 77% of nonfatal shooting victims and 89% of nonfatal shooting suspects were male. Available information indicates that 52% of victims and 49% of suspects in homicide shootings were Latino; similarly, 51% of suspects and 54% of victims in nonfatal shootings were Latino.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF VICTIMS AND SUSPECTS OF GUN VIOLENCE.

AGE AVERAGE AGES OF
35

SEX OVERWHELMINGLY
MALE

RACE DISPROPORTIONATELY
LATINO & BLACK



The average age of gun violence victims and suspects is between 29 and 36.

Figure 1. Average Age of Fatal and Nonfatal Shooting Victims and Suspects

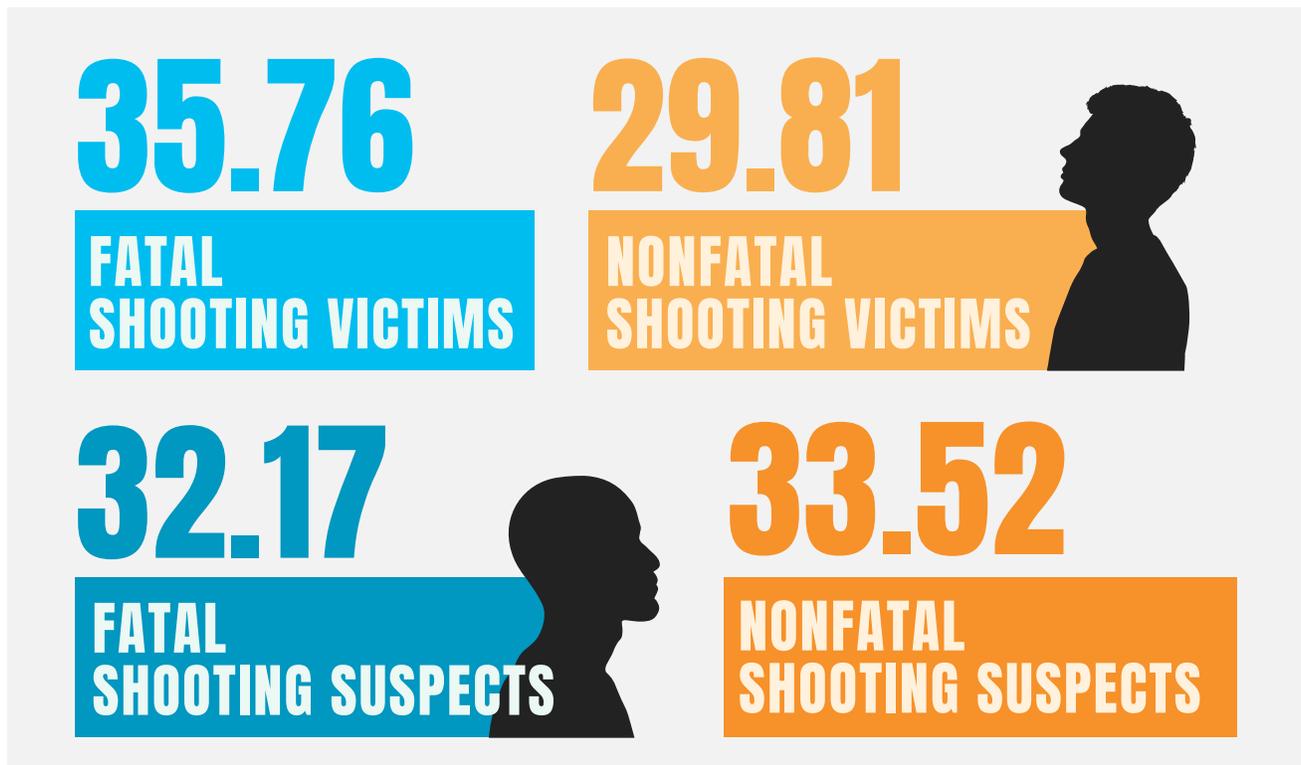


Table 1. Age of Fatal and Nonfatal Shooting Victims and Suspects

Age	Fatal shooting victims		Fatal shooting suspects		Nonfatal shooting victims		Nonfatal shooting suspects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0-17	7	5%	23	8%	176	16%	64	7%
18-24	32	21%	79	29%	212	19%	174	20%
25-34	40	27%	76	28%	315	29%	271	32%
35+	71	47%	93	34%	389	36%	349	41%
Total	150	100%	271	100%	1,092	100%	858	100%

The majority of gun violence shooting victims and suspects are **Latino**. Although **Black** victims and suspects constitute a smaller overall proportion, they are highly overrepresented relative to their proportion of the city's population.

Figure 2. Race/Ethnicity of Fatal and Nonfatal Shooting Victims and Suspects

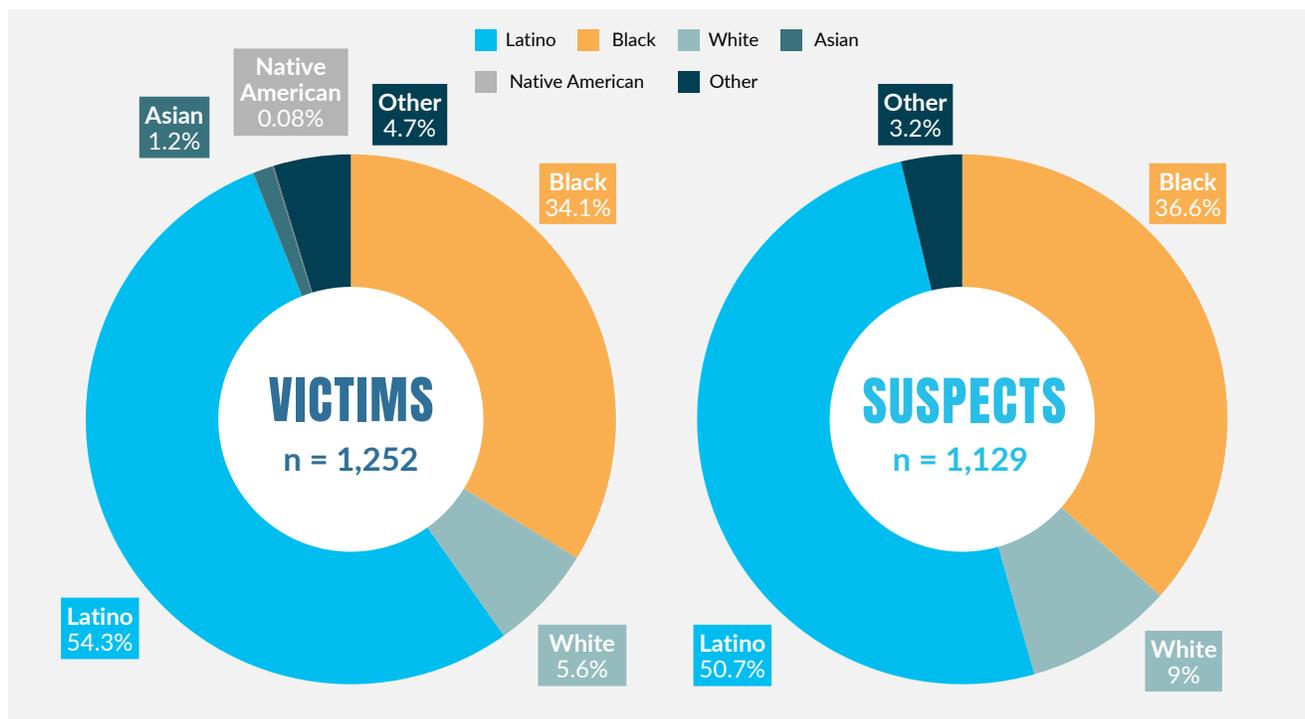


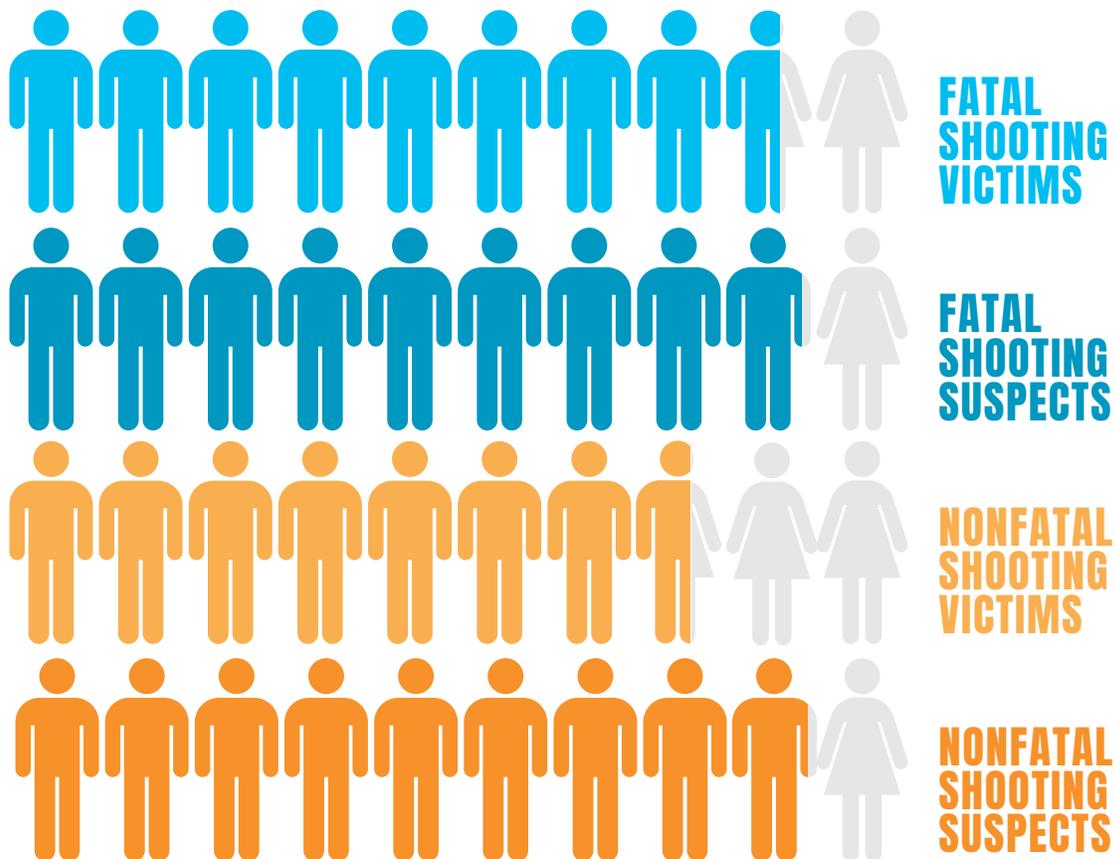
Table 2. Race/Ethnicity of Fatal and Nonfatal Shooting Victims and Suspects

Race	Fatal shooting victims		Fatal shooting suspects		Nonfatal shooting victims		Nonfatal shooting suspects	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Asian	3	2%	0	0%	11	1%	0	0%
Black	56	39%	103	38%	332	33%	310	36%
Latino	75	52%	132	49%	543	54%	440	51%
Native American	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%
Other	2	1%	6	2%	52	5%	36	4%
White	7	5%	30	11%	67	7%	72	8%
Total	160	100%	271	100%	1,092	100%	858	100%

The majority of gun violence victims and suspects are **male**.

Table 3 and Figure 3. Sex of Fatal and Nonfatal Shooting Victims and Suspects

	Fatal shooting victims		Nonfatal shooting victims	
Sex	N	%	N	%
Male	139	87%	791	77%
Female	21	13%	235	23%
Total	160	100%	1,026	100%
	Fatal shooting suspects		Nonfatal shooting suspects	
Sex	N	%	N	%
Female	31	11%	98	11%
Male	240	89%	760	89%
Total	271	100%	858	100%



Gun violence incidents often occur on **Sundays** between **6:00 pm** to **12:00 am**.

Figure 4. Fatal and Nonfatal Shooting Incidents by Time of Day

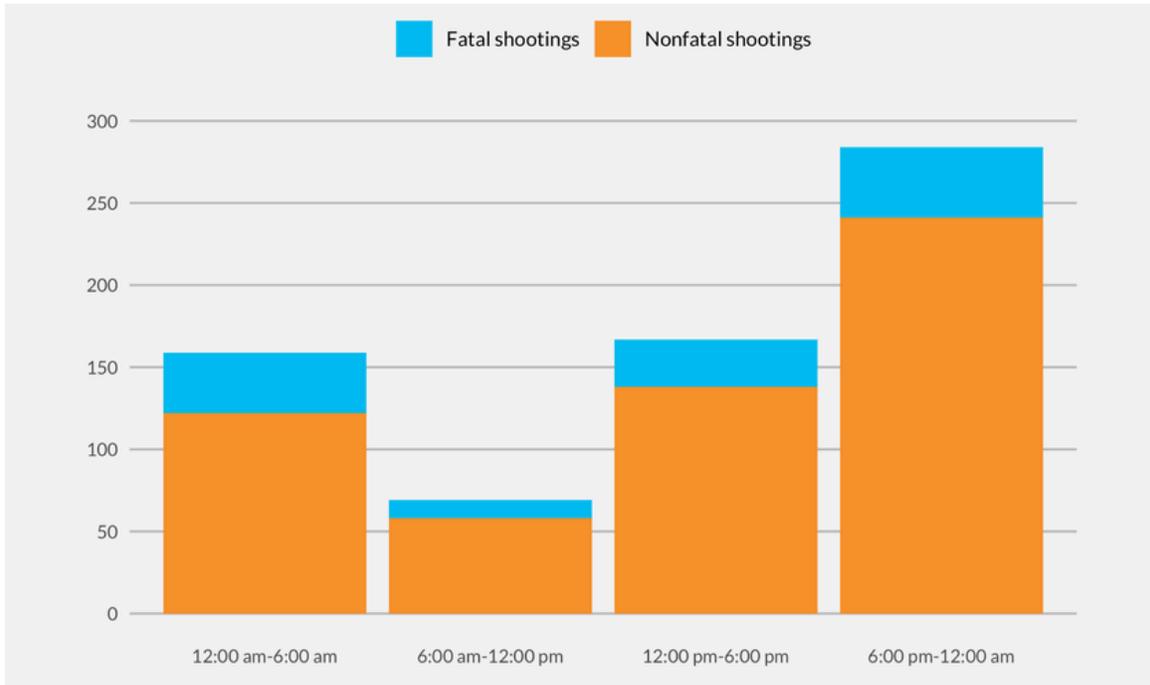


Figure 5. Fatal and Nonfatal Shootings by Day of Week

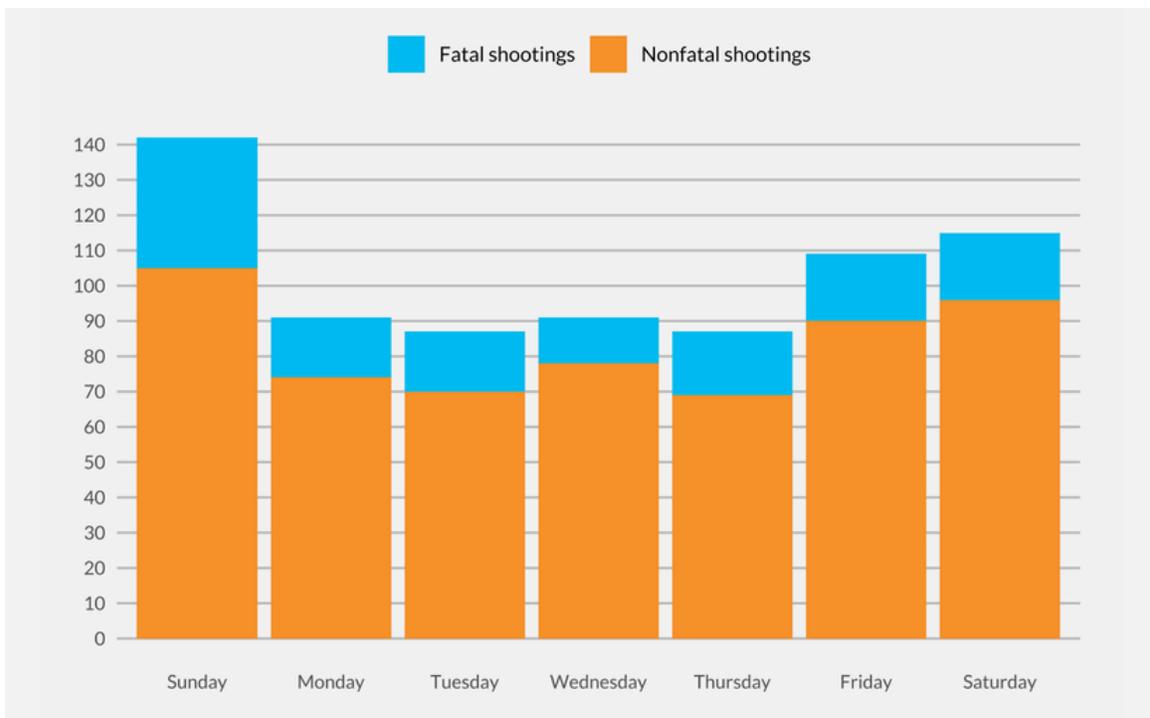
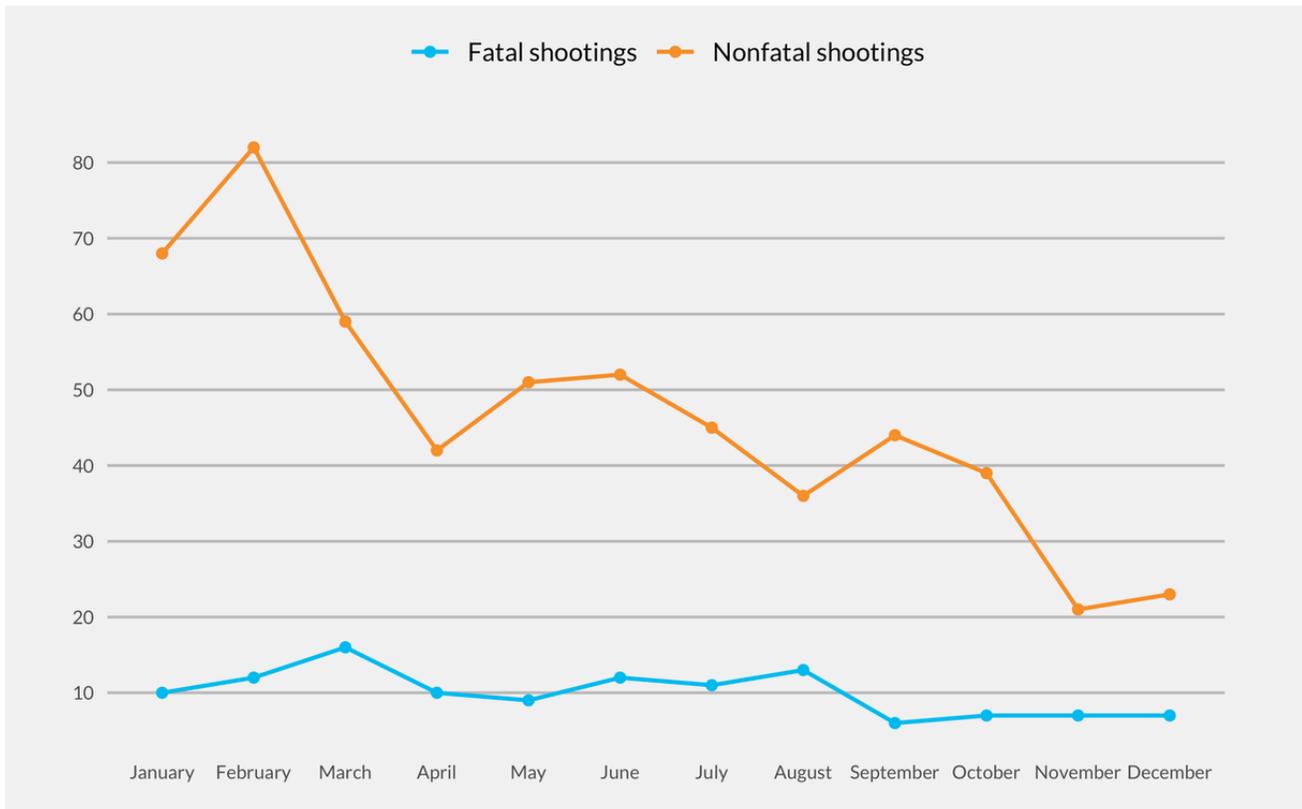


Figure 6. Fatal and Nonfatal Shooting Incidents by Month



Sunday saw the highest percentage of shootings, at 19.67% with 142 shootings.

Shootings peaked in February, with 99 total shootings (13.71%), and January, with 81 shootings (11.21%). Incidents slowed down in November and December.



Zip codes **90003** and **90044** had the highest rates of gun violence.

Gun violence is concentrated in a limited number of LA zip codes, with just 20% of zip codes (19 out of 94) accounting for nearly two-thirds of all shootings. By far the largest number of shooting incidents were in the 90003 zip code, which experienced 13 (9.29%) fatal shootings and 51 (8.76%) nonfatal shootings. The 90044 zip code also saw 10 (7.14%) fatal shootings and 41 (7.05%) nonfatal shootings.

Table 4. Fatal and Nonfatal Shooting Victims by Zip Code:

Zip code	Fatal shootings	Nonfatal shootings
90001	4	8
90002	6	17
90003	13	51
90006	2	14
90007	2	18
90011	2	37
90012	6	13
90013	5	16
90014	3	10
90015	4	17
90017	4	16
90021	5	10
90033	3	12
90037	2	21
90043	3	15
90044	10	41
90047	9	11
90059	3	11
90061	4	19

Figure 7. Map of Fatal Shooting Frequency by Zip Code

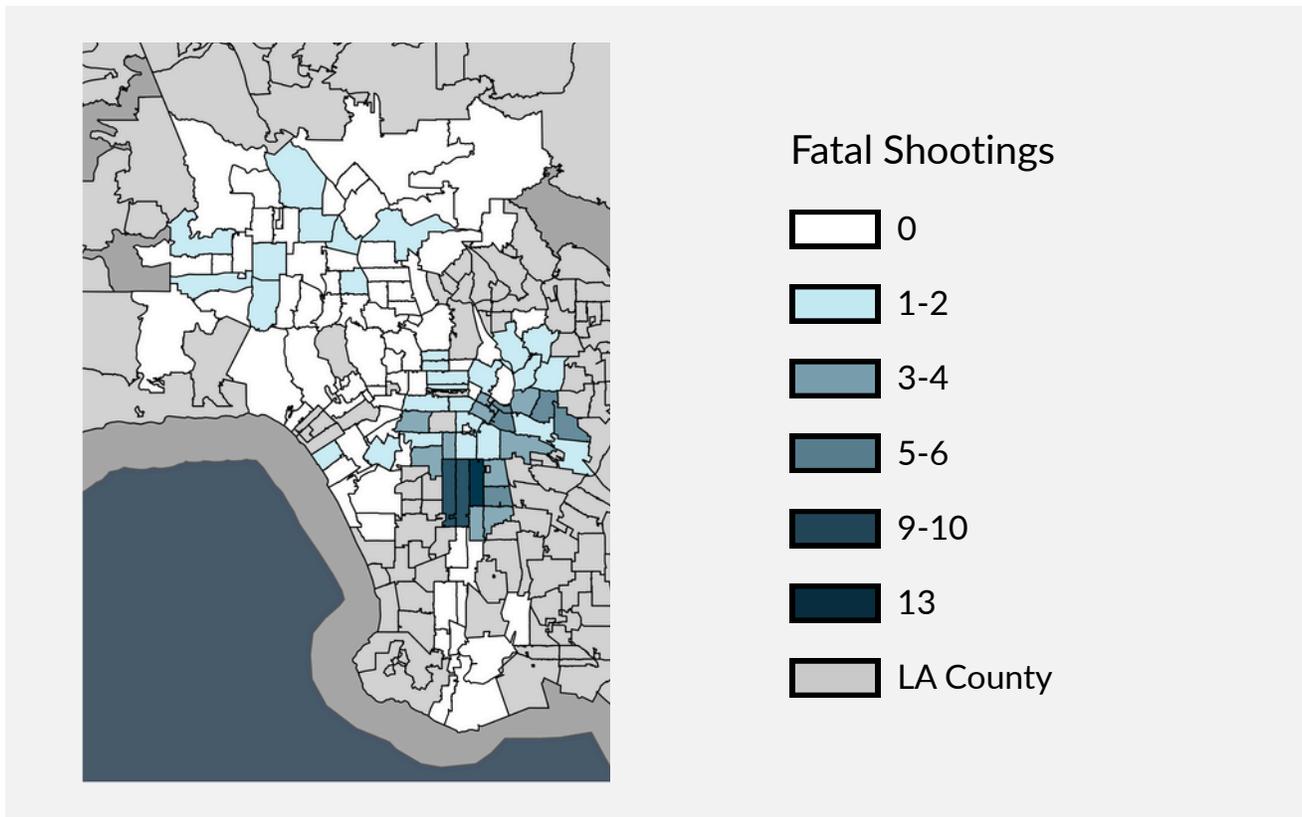
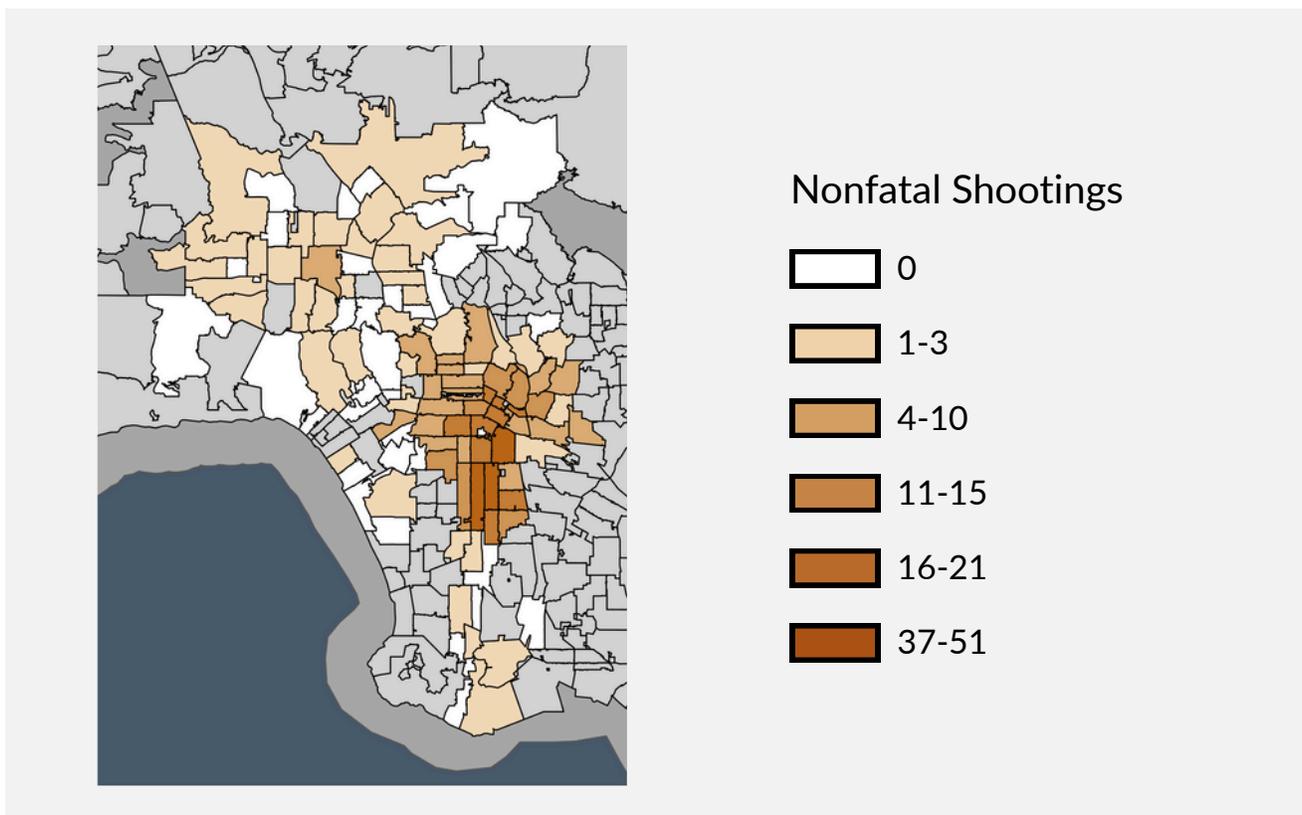


Figure 8. Map of Nonfatal Shooting Frequency by Zip Code



City of Los Angeles Clearance Rates

The LAPD homicide clearance rate has been relatively high over the past decade. The only decline occurred during the pandemic in 2020. However, the clearance rate rebounded in the following years, increasing from 66.3% in 2021 to 79.9% in 2023—the highest it has been in the past 10 years and significantly higher than the national average of 40%.⁵

Figure 9. Reported and Cleared Homicides by the Los Angeles Police Department⁶

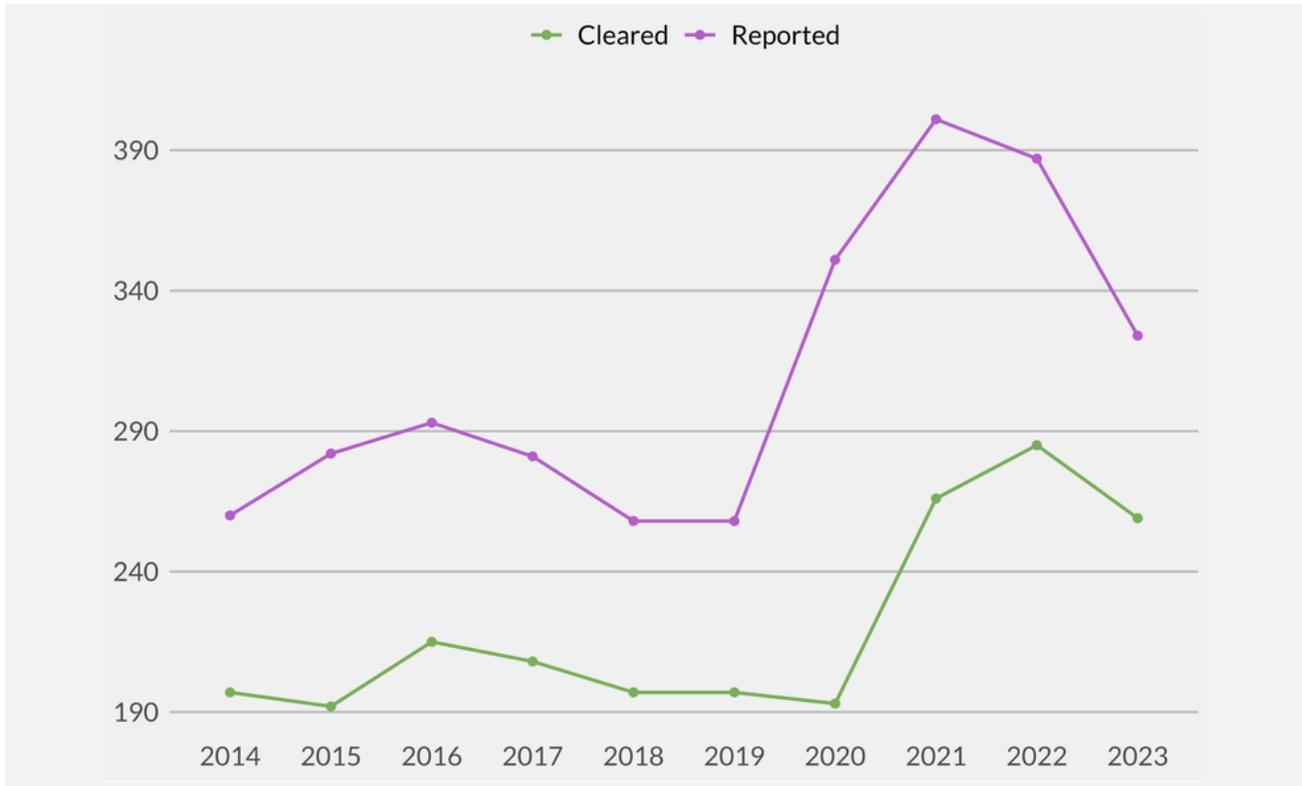


Table 5. Los Angeles Police Department Clearance Rate for Homicides per Year⁷

Year	Homicide Clearance Rate	Year	Homicide Clearance Rate
2014	75.8%	2019	76.4%
2015	68.1%	2020	55.0%
2016	73.4%	2021	66.3%
2017	74.0%	2022	73.6%
2018	76.4%	2023	79.9%

Conclusion

Victims and suspects of gun violence in the City of Los Angeles from January 2024 to December 2024 were disproportionately Latino, male adults in their mid-thirties. Gun violence was concentrated in the 90003 zip code, followed by the 90044 zip code. Gun violence incidents were most likely to occur on Sundays and in the months of January and February.



Methods

This report uses publicly available data to characterize the individuals and patterns of gun violence in the City of Los Angeles. NICJR obtained data from the Gun Violence Archive,⁸ National Gun Violence Memorial,⁹ Hollywood LA News,¹⁰ and City of LA Open Data portal.¹¹

The Gun Violence Archive, one of the main sources for this report, uses automated queries to compile relevant data from over 7,500 sources, including local and state police and government agencies, databases, media, and other sources. Data for each incident is verified through an initial research and secondary verification process.

The LA Open Data portal includes LAPD data for all reported victims and all arrests for crimes in the city.

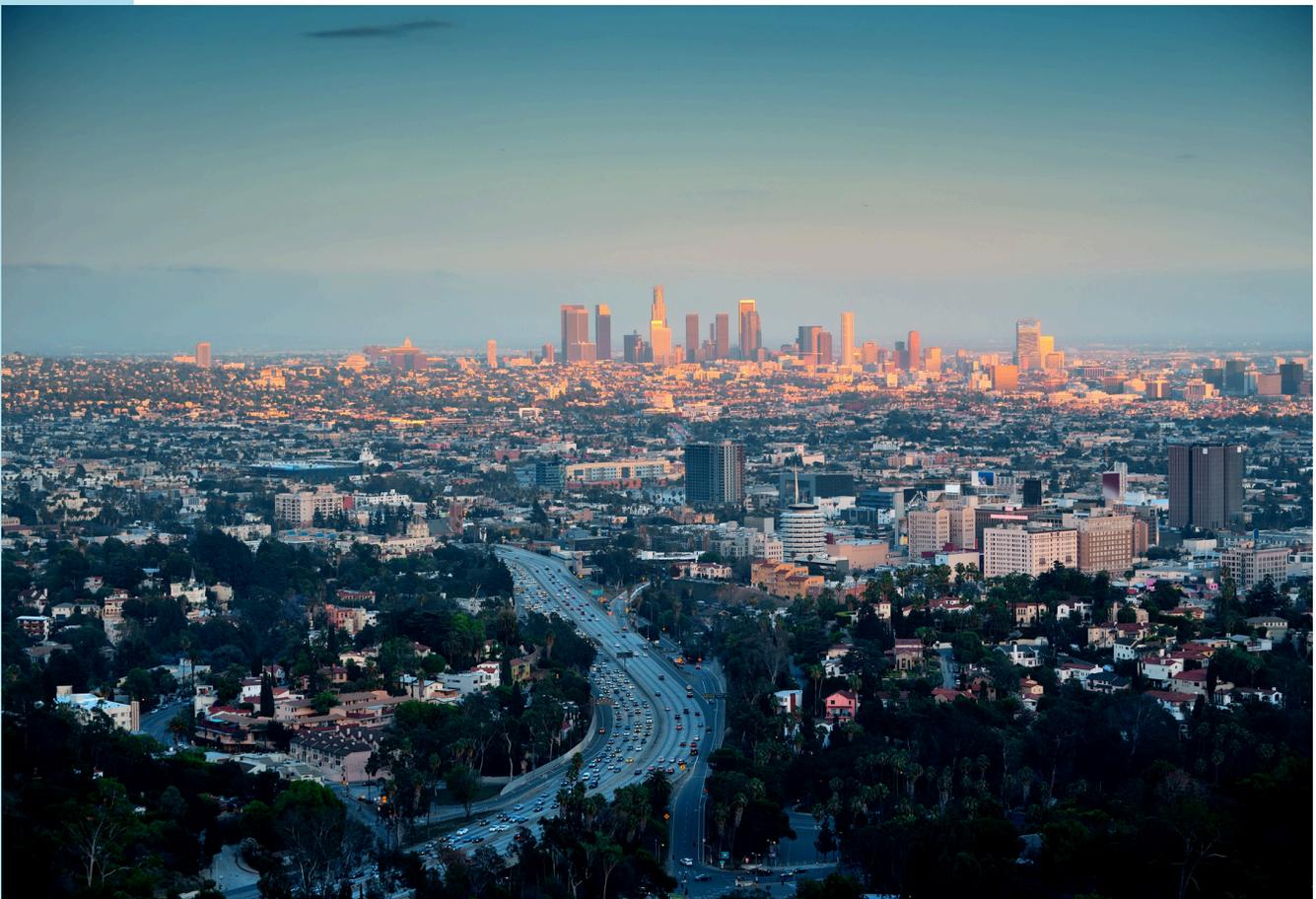
Data for this report were collected for a 12-month period, from January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024. As part of data collection and analysis, NICJR checked all data for duplicates and missing information and aggregated age data for each victim and suspect into age ranges of 0–17 years, 18–34 years, and 35+ years.

Data Limitations

Detailed information for all shootings during the report period is not available, both because this report only draws upon publicly available data and because suspects have not been identified in many incidents. This report drew on Gun Violence Archive data to determine the number of shooting incidents and the LA Open Data portal to identify participants, both victims and suspects. However, it is not always possible to connect data across these sources due to lack of common incident and participant identifiers.

Using LAPD data, NICJR accounted for nonfatal shooting suspects by identifying victims with a criminal code of Assault with a Deadly Weapon involving a firearm, which may include cases where someone struck a victim with a firearm without firing the weapon. It is also important to note that this data included arrests made in the year 2024, which means some arrests may be connected to incidents that occurred in previous years.

Publicly available data for gun violence incidents are scarce. Identifying information is often unavailable for several reasons, including the victim's right to confidentiality and lack of an identified suspect. Location information is also often scarce, although NICJR determined zip code and neighborhood using reported incident addresses whenever possible. Despite the scarcity of some information, NICJR diligently searched multiple sources to collect data and has provided the most comprehensive data available.



Endnotes

1. [Coalition to Advance Public Safety](#)
2. [Startling surge in LA bloodshed as Covid-19 fades: 'Too many guns in too many hands'](#)
3. [Progress Made: Early data shows decline in LA gun deaths](#)
4. [US Census Bureau QuickFacts: Los Angeles city, California](#)
5. [FBI Crime Data Explorer](#)
6. Homicides are often solved in the years after they occur. As a result, the number of homicides cleared in some years is higher than the number committed in those years.
7. [FBI Crime Data Explorer](#)
8. [Gun Violence Archive](#)
9. [National Gun Violence Memorial](#)
10. [Hollywood LA News](#)
11. [LAPD OpenData](#)





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