

CITY OF MILWAUKEE 2004 PUBLIC SAFETY REPORT

INTRODUCTION

The Milwaukee Fire and Police Commission began publishing an annual summary and analysis of major crimes reported in the City of Milwaukee in 1983. Since then, the report has expanded to include data on other cities of comparable size, and Public Safety responses other than responses to crime. It cannot, however, report all the prevention, community assistance, informational, and other functions performed by our Fire and Police Departments. The report is available on-line, at the Commission Web site (<http://milwaukee.gov/fpc>).

The main focus of this report remains the eight categories of crime which are referred to in the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) annual *Uniform Crime Report* (UCR) as Index, or Part I Crimes. These crimes were chosen by the FBI because of their seriousness, frequency of occurrence, likelihood of being reported to the police, and because they are crimes that can be uniformly defined. They are the four violent crimes against persons of homicide, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault; and the four property crimes of burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. With the exception of arson, each criminal event is recorded only once, according to a hierarchy of seriousness. That is, in an event such as a robbery where the victim is killed, only the homicide is recorded. However, all arsons are recorded. Each discussion of a specific index crime begins with the UCR definition.

Each discussion includes comparisons to other cities of similar size, and an Appendix provides a summary for the comparison cities. In past years, we also reported data by Aldermanic Districts and Census tracts. As a result of on-going computer conversions in the Milwaukee Police Department and the Milwaukee Fire Department, plus the April 2004 change from 17 to 15 Aldermanic Districts, we are able to provide 2004 data for the entire City, but not for individual Aldermanic Districts or census tracts.

The data source for Milwaukee crime data is monthly crime summaries generated by the Milwaukee Police Department. Crimes are counted in the month they become known to the MPD, which may not be the month or even the year they were committed. Data on comparison cities are from the UCR 2004 *Preliminary Annual Release*, dated June 6, 2005. Final UCR reports, to be published later in the year, may show small differences in some counts.

The data source for fire and emergency medical services is monthly Operational Reports generated by the Milwaukee Fire Department. Additional data were provided by the Fire Education Unit. Appendix B shows fires and rate per 1,000 population for each Milwaukee Aldermanic District.

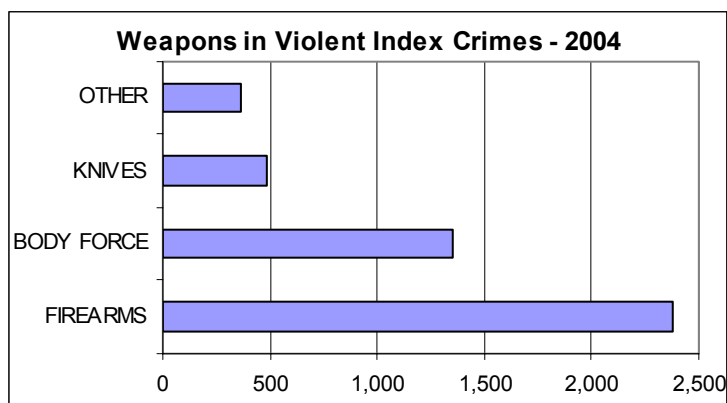
In comparisons across time or between geographic areas, a rate rather than a volume is used. A rate is simply a means of equalizing data. It is customary, when comparing large geographic units such as cities or states, to use a 100,000 population base for crime rates. The discussion of fires uses rates per 1,000 population, as this is how national figures are expressed. The 2000 Census counted Milwaukee's population at 596,974, and all rates in this publication are based on 2000 Census counts. Comparison cities are those within 10% of Milwaukee's population in the 2000 Census.

MILWAUKEE CRIME TRENDS 2004

In 2004, 37,145 Index crimes and more than 28,000 other crimes were reported to the Milwaukee Police Department. The number of crimes reported is important because every report must be investigated by the Police Department. Excluding Index crime reports which were determined after investigation to be unfounded, and making other corrections as noted in the Introduction, results in a final tally of 36,968 Index crimes, almost 15% fewer than the previous year. (Table I)

All Index categories except homicide include attempts in the number of reports; attempted homicides are counted as aggravated assaults. There were decreases in all categories. Theft other than motor vehicles accounts for more than half the Index total.

Property crimes (burglary, theft, auto theft, and arson) were 88% of the Index. Violent crimes against persons (homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) were 12%, with robbery accounting for more than half of violent Index crimes.



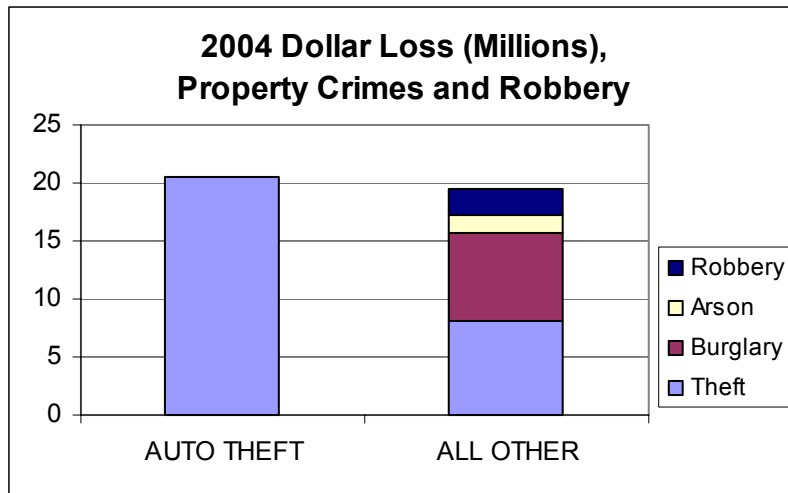
Firearms were used in three-quarters of homicides, and in more than half of all violent Index crimes. Body force was the most common weapon in forcible rapes, and was used in one-third of robberies and aggravated assaults. Knives and other weapons were reported in about one-fifth of violent Index crimes in 2004.

For UCR purposes, law enforcement agencies clear or solve an offense when at least one person is arrested, charged, and turned over to the court for prosecution. Several crimes may be cleared by the arrest of one person, while the arrest of several persons may clear only one offense. Clearances and arrests are presented in the discussion of each crime.

4,075 Index crimes were cleared by arrest or exceptional means in 2004, a clearance rate of 11%. Thirty-eight percent of violent Index crimes and seven percent of property Index crimes were cleared. A clearance by “exceptional means” is recorded when something beyond the control of the law enforcement agency (such as death of the alleged offender) precludes filing formal charges. 12,739 arrests had Index crimes as primary charges. (Table II) Because clearances are counted when they occur, 2004 includes clearances and arrests for some crimes committed in previous years, and future years will include some clearances and arrests for crimes committed in 2004.

The largest categories of non-index crime reports are Simple Assault (battery) and Criminal Damage (Vandalism). Other non-Index crimes include weapons offenses, narcotics and drug offenses, prostitution, disorderly conduct, driving while intoxicated and other liquor law violations, and juvenile curfew violations. Reports and arrests in many of these categories result from police working with neighborhood groups to eliminate drug and vice activity. Data are provided in the sections of this report titled “Non-Index Crimes” and “Crime Clearances”.

The MPD reported 502 non-fatal assaults on officers in the performance of their duties during 2004, essentially the same as in 2003. Department reports indicate that in these assaults, most assailants used only their own bodies (hands, feet, etc.). In about two-thirds of the assaults, officers were handling prisoners or making arrests.



Estimated dollar loss from property crimes and the violent crime of robbery was \$39.8 million, about 12% lower than 2003, continuing a decrease since 2001. Motor vehicle theft accounted for more than half of total dollar loss.

Losses to motor vehicle theft averaged \$3,600, and losses to arson averaged \$5,700. The

average burglary loss was \$1,650. Larceny theft had an average loss of \$370. Robbery, a crime of violence, averaged \$875.

The MPD also responds to many non-criminal matters such as traffic accidents and noise complaints. In addition, the MPD provides traffic control and other services at special events, including summer festivals, and the MPD Harbor Patrol conducts search and rescue missions to aid boaters in difficulty on Lake Michigan, as well as patrols during fireworks displays and festivals, to ensure safe boating.

TABLE I ADJUSTED INDEX CRIMES*
(After excluding reports determined to be unfounded)

VIOLENT INDEX CRIMES					AGGRAV.	TOTAL	
YEAR	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	ASSAULT	VIOLENT	CHANGE	
1994	139	429	4,017	1,977	6,562	9.1%	
1995	138	370	3,650	2,579	6,737	2.7%	
1996	127	293	3,363	2,210	5,993	-11.0%	
1997	122	307	3,553	2,636	6,618	10.4%	
1998	111	286	2,970	2,528	5,895	-10.9%	
1999	124	272	3,134	2,531	6,061	2.8%	
2000	121	300	3,021	2,265	5,707	-5.8%	
2001	127	295	2,913	2,128	5,463	-4.3%	
2002	108	326	3,197	2,148	5,779	+5.8%	
2003	107	231	2,868	2,067	5,273	-8.8%	
2004	88	175	2,551	1,823	4,637	-12.2%	
CHANGE (2003 to 2004)	-17.7%	-24.2%	-11.1%	-12.1%	-12.1%		

PROPERTY INDEX CRIMES					TOTAL	
YEAR	BURGLARY	THEFT	MV THEFT	ARSON	PROPERTY	CHANGE
1993	8,250	25,553	10,615	512	44,930	-9.9%
1994	8,461	25,532	10,686	631	45,310	0.8%
1995	8,366	26,231	11,345	555	46,497	2.6%
1996	7,622	25,948	10,079	597	44,246	-4.8%
1997	6,818	25,954	8,295	457	41,524	-6.2%
1998	7,055	25,846	7,348	585	40,834	-1.7%
1999	6,462	26,124	7,414	498	40,498	-0.8%
2000	6,363	23,949	8,069	524	38,905	-3.9%
2001	6,680	25,712	7,893	453	40,738	+4.7%
2002	6,922	26,424	7,187	381	40,914	+0.4%
2003	6,041	25,524	6,229	341	38,135	-6.8%
2004	4,531	21,865	5,672	263	32,331	-15.2%
CHANGE	-25.0%	-14.3%	-8.9%	-23.2%	-15.2%	

*Final numbers in annual FBI publication *Crime in the United States* may differ slightly from MPD releases and this report.

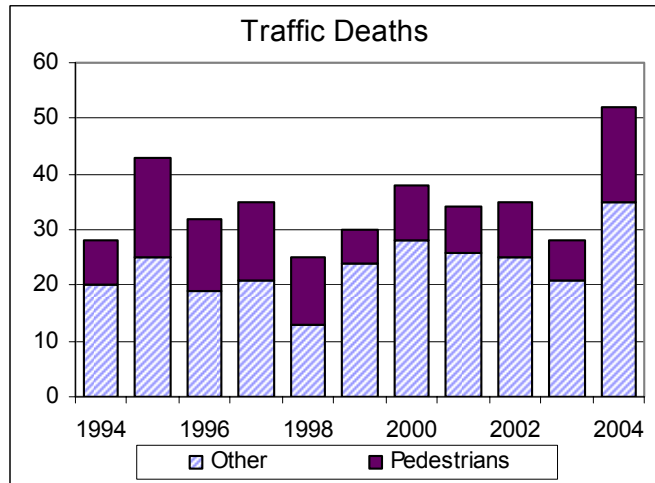
Total Index decreased 14.9%, from 43,417 in 2003 to 36,968 in 2004.

Note: In past years, we also reported data by Aldermanic Districts and Census tracts. As a result of an on-going computer conversion in the Milwaukee Police Department, plus the April 2004 change from 17 to 15 Aldermanic Districts, we are able to provide 2004 data on reported crimes for the entire City, but not for individual Census Tracts or Aldermanic Districts.

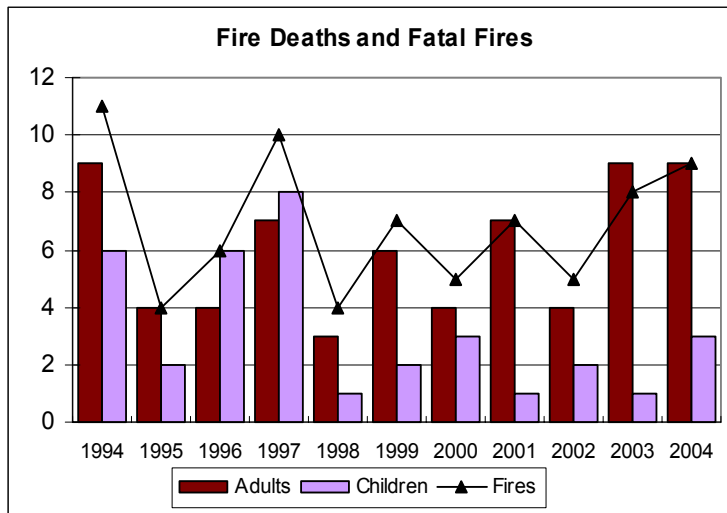
Deaths Related to Public Safety

Deaths related to public safety in 2004 included 52 traffic deaths, 12 fire deaths, 88 homicides, and three justifiable homicides.

The 52 traffic deaths in 2004 were almost twice the number in 2003. They occurred in 49 crashes, and included 17 pedestrians, 25 automobile and motorcycle drivers, 8 passengers, and two bicyclists. Accidents often involve an alcohol-impaired driver. Pedestrians are at highest risk crossing busy roads, in parking lots, and from turning traffic at intersections. Turning traffic is also a danger to bicyclists.



More than 6,700 people were injured in more than 16,000 non-fatal crashes. The Police Department's Safety Division indicates that failure to yield the right of way is the leading cause of traffic accidents, followed by driver inattention and disregard of traffic signals.



The twelve fire deaths, in nine fires, include three children aged five, six, and thirteen, and nine adults aged 21 to 75. Four deaths – two parents and two children – occurred in a single fire. Ten of the deaths were in seven homes without working smoke detectors. Fires may also result in non-fatal injuries or leave residents homeless. Milwaukee's fire death rate in 2004 was two deaths

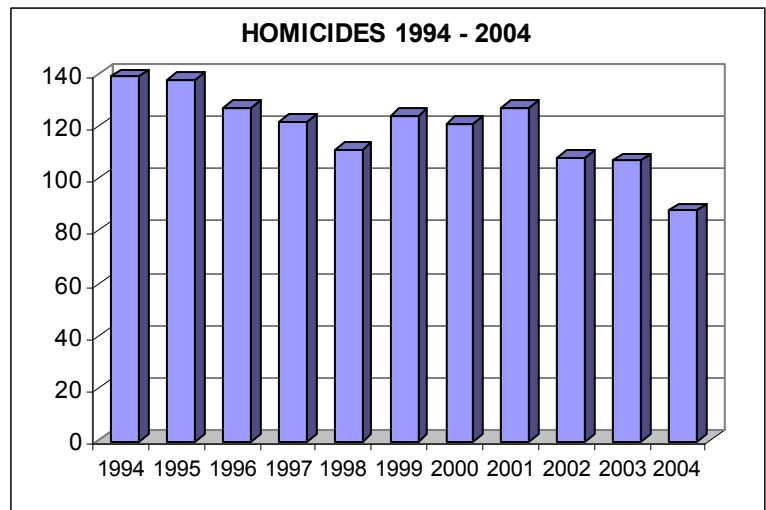
per 100,000 population.

The Survive Alive House, which teaches children how to escape from a fire, has been a major factor in reducing the number of child deaths. In 2004, firefighters conducted 380 Survive Alive programs for more than 20,000 schoolchildren, as well as 93 Sesame Street programs for 3,100 pre-schoolers. A variety of adult programs were also presented.

Homicide

Most deaths in the public safety domain result from the Index crime of homicide. The UCR defines homicide as the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another. The classification of an offense as a homicide is based on police investigation as opposed to any decision of a court, coroner, jury, or other judicial body. Deaths caused by negligence or accident are not included. Attempts or assaults to kill are classified as aggravated assaults.

Milwaukee had 88 homicides in 2004, plus three classified as justifiable, not included in national statistics. Justifiable homicides included two men killed by citizens in self-defense (both with firearms), and one shot by a Milwaukee Police Department officer. Homicide is the least frequent Index crime, accounting for much less than 1% of the Index total.



Many homicides arose from arguments. Alcohol was often a factor. Homicides also often involve persons who are believed to be drug users or dealers, or gang members, or who are engaged in criminal behavior such as robbery at the time of the homicide. In some cases, more than one of these factors were present. Many victims knew their assailants, in some cases as family members.

A firearm, usually a handgun, was used in 69 non-justifiable homicides (table next page). Knives or cutting instruments were the weapons in six homicides, and the remainder involved body force, blunt instruments, or other weapons.

Three-quarters of firearm victims (53 of 69) were teens and young adults aged 15 to 34. The youngest firearm victim was 14 years old, and five young men aged 15 to 17 were killed by firearms. Three infants and toddlers died by child abuse or negligence.

The homicide rate differs considerably by area of the City, by sex, by race, and by age. The rate for all male residents was 25.9 homicides per 100,000 population. For African-American men and boys, the rate was 43.4 homicides per 100,000; it was 36.8 for Hispanic men and boys (14 victims), and 11.1 for white men and boys. The rate for all female residents was 4.5 homicides per 100,000 population.

VICTIMS OF HOMICIDE BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX

<u>AGE:</u>	<u>0-14</u>	<u>15-17</u>	<u>18-34</u>	<u>35+</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Black Male	4	1	31	8	44
Black Female	0	3	4	5	12
White/Other Male	0	1	15	14	30
White/Other Female	0	0	1	1	2
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>88</u>
Killed by firearms	1	5	48	15	69

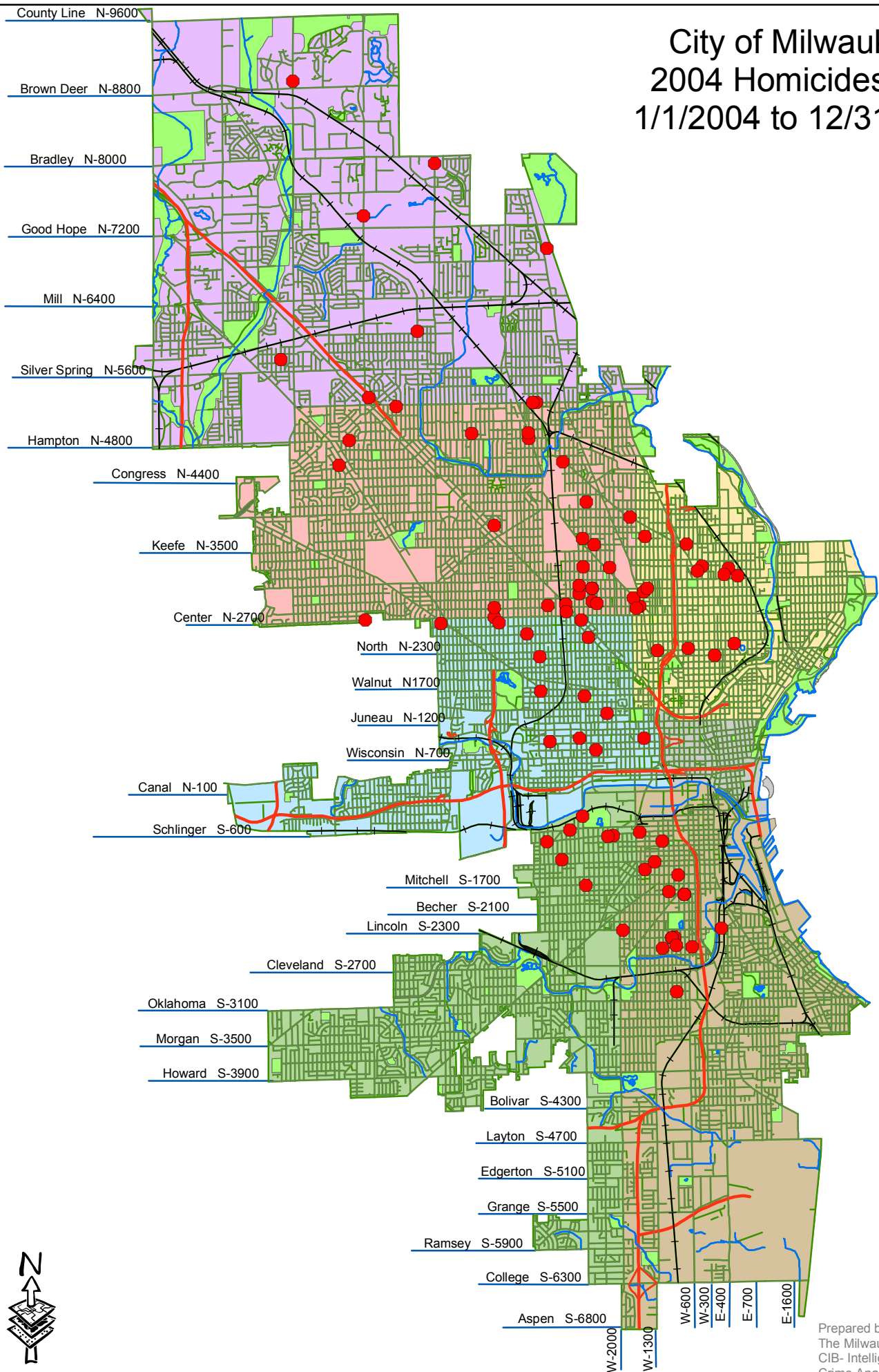
Homicides were largely concentrated in the central city and near south side. (Map, courtesy of Milwaukee Police Department, next page.) In the 2000 Census, central city Aldermanic Districts included one-third of the City's juvenile population, and three-fifths of Milwaukee's African-American population.

The MPD cleared 71 homicides, a clearance rate of 81%. Clearances are counted when they occur, even when they clear cases from previous years. The MPD arrested 163 adults and 281 juveniles on primary charges of homicide in 2004. (Table II) Many arrestees are released without being charged.

While public attention often focuses on homicide because loss of life is so serious, all violent crimes have this potential consequence. Drive-by shootings are an example of violence which is classified as homicide or aggravated assault according to the outcome, rather than the behavior. Some aggravated assaults are attempted murders, and some homicides began as attempts to hurt or frighten the victim. The Milwaukee Police Department counted 1,800 aggravated assaults in 2004, and almost 6,000 reports of simple assault (a physical attack which is not an Index crime). The Index crime of forcible rape is also a physical assault, and robbery as well may involve physical violence.

In comparing Milwaukee's homicide count to other cities, justifiable and negligent homicides are excluded, and a rate per 100,000 population is used (2000 Census). Rates in comparison cities are shown in Appendix A. Boston, Denver, and Memphis had homicide rates not significantly different from Milwaukee ($p > .01$). Washington had a significantly higher rate; Austin, El Paso, and Seattle had significantly lower rates.

City of Milwaukee 2004 Homicides (88) 1/1/2004 to 12/31/2004

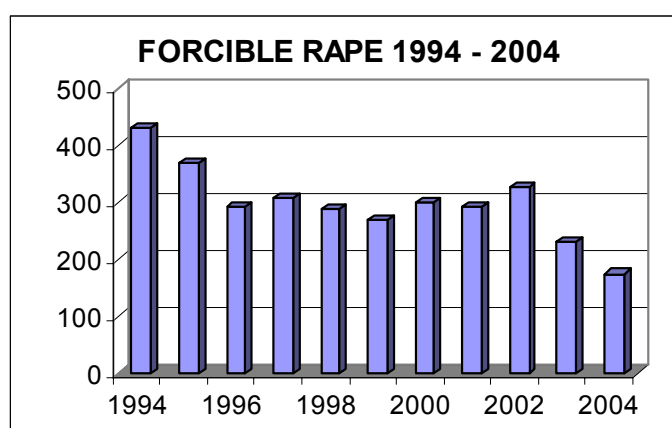


Other Index Crimes Against Persons

Forcible Rape and Sexual Assault

The Uniform Crime Report definition of forcible rape is carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. This definition does not correspond to the Wisconsin State Statutes' definition of sexual assault, but is similar to first and second degree sexual assault under Wisconsin Statutes, where force is an element. Attempts to commit rape by force or threat of force are included, but not sexual assaults where a weapon or threat of bodily injury is not involved. A rape which results in the victim's death is classified and counted as a homicide.

The Milwaukee Police Department counted 175 forcible rapes or attempted rapes, and about 800 other sexual assault reports, in 2004. Criminal justice authorities believe that many rapes are not reported, and that changes in numbers may reflect media coverage of prominent cases, and other factors, rather than actual change in the number committed. Forcible rape is also



a crime where delays between occurrence and reporting are common. More than half were reported a month or more after they occurred.

Forcible rape accounted for less than 1% of adjusted Index crimes in 2004. More than half of victims were 20 or younger, including 51 girls aged 10 or younger.

Body force was the weapon in two-thirds of forcible rapes or attempted rapes. Firearms and knives were each reported in nine cases. The incidence of firearm use is lower in forcible rape than in other crimes of violence.

Almost three-quarters of rape victims knew their assailants, and more than a third of the known assailants were family members.

In sexual assaults which do not meet the UCR definition of forcible rape, victims may be female or male. These reports may be counted as the Index crime of Aggravated Assault, or as non-Index crimes, such as third or fourth degree sexual assaults under Wisconsin Statutes. However, when victims are younger than 17, such an assault is considered first or second degree under Wisconsin law.

One in six sexual assault victims was male; 129 were younger than 20, including 76 boys age 10 or younger. 171 female victims of non-rape sexual assaults were age 10 or younger. More than four-fifths of female victims and more than nine out of ten male sexual assault victims knew their assailants.

Although the UCR definition of rape includes only female victims, the rate calculation uses the entire (female and male) population. For comparison with other cities, a rate per 100,000 population is used. The UCR count of 175 gives a rate of 31 rapes per 100,000 population, or 56 per 100,000 in the female population. Rates in comparison cities are shown in Appendix A. El Paso and Seattle had rates not significantly different from Milwaukee ($p > .01$); the other comparison cities had significantly higher rates of rape.

The Milwaukee Police Department cleared 140 rapes and attempted rapes in 2004, a clearance rate of 80%. The MPD has established a computer data base of sexual assault suspects, which correlates cases based on suspect description, modus operandi, and other factors. High risk sexual assault parolees are included in the data base.

Twenty-nine rape clearances involved only juveniles. Arrests of 111 adults and 40 juveniles had primary charges which meet the UCR definition of rape. There were 640 arrests for other sex offenses (261 of them juveniles), including sexual assaults which do not meet the UCR definition of rape.

Robbery

Robbery and theft both refer to unlawful taking or stealing, but robbery is a crime of violence: the taking or attempting to take anything of value from a person by force or threat of force. A mugging is an example of robbery. The definition includes both armed robbery and strong arm robbery, where no weapon other than personal force is employed. Assaults to rob and attempts to rob are included. When a robbery results in death, it is counted as a homicide.

In the hierarchy of the Uniform Crime Reports, taking a vehicle from its owner by force or threat of force is considered the violent crime of robbery, rather than motor vehicle theft. Although the term “car jacking” is often used for all such events, the MPD uses this term only for cars taken by force specifically to be stripped

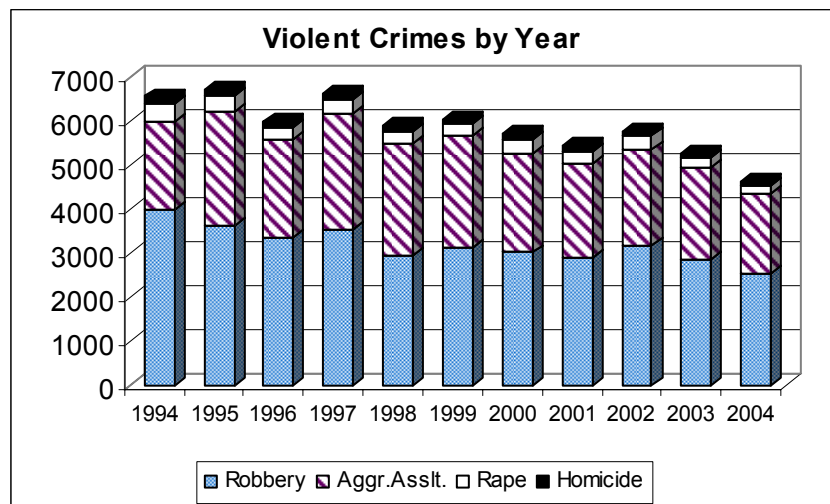
down or sold, not cars taken to escape a crime scene or for joy-rides.

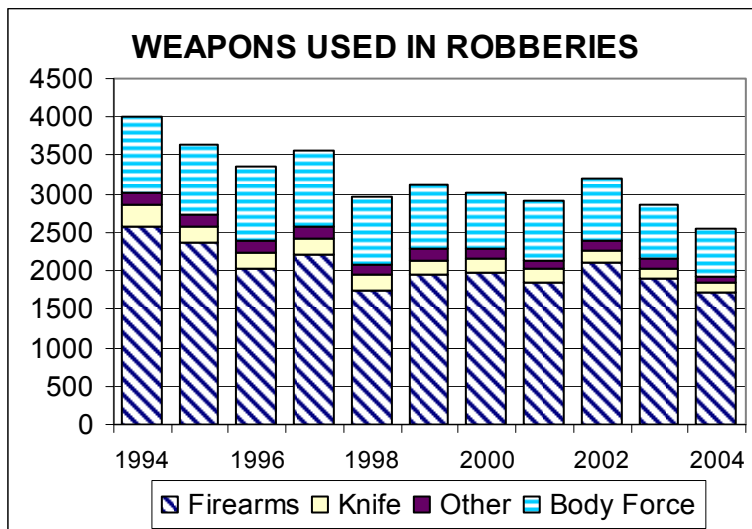
Robbery accounts for more than half of violent Index Crimes. In 2004, after excluding reports which on investigation were determined to be unfounded, 2,551 robberies were included in the Uniform Crime report, an 11% decrease from the previous year, and the fewest robbery reports since 1989.

There were 1,778 robberies on streets or highways, with \$1.2 million lost. There were 200 residential robberies, 28 bank robberies, and 545 other robberies, including gas stations, convenience stores, and other businesses.

\$2.2 million was reported lost to all types of robbery. Additional costs of crime are victim medical expenses due to injuries sustained in the incident, and time lost from work.

Strong-arm robbery - the use or threat of body force - accounted for a quarter of robberies and attempts in 2004. Firearms, including those used solely as threats, were reported in two-thirds, with knives and other weapons reported in the remainder.





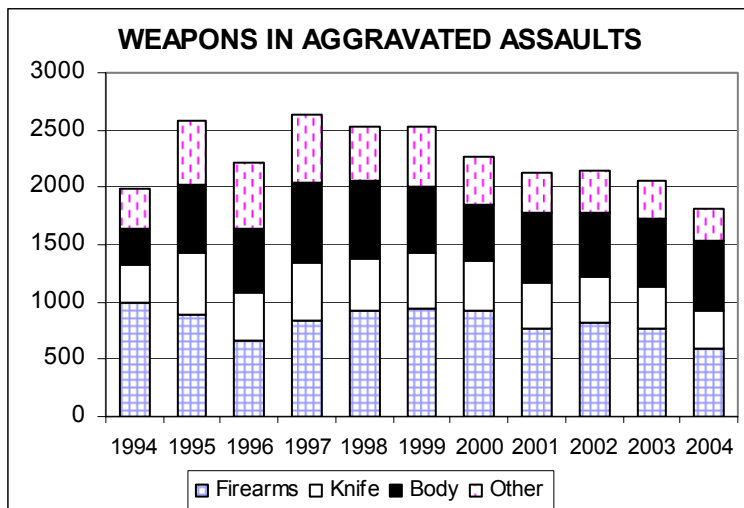
The Milwaukee Police Department cleared 544 robberies in 2004, a clearance rate of 21%. Of these, 152 (more than one-quarter) involved only juveniles; clearances which involved adults may also have included juveniles. The MPD arrested 535 adults and 307 juveniles on primary charges of robbery.

The 2,551 UCR robberies counted in 2004 give a rate of 427 per

100,000 population. Data for comparison cities are shown in Appendix A. Milwaukee's robbery rate was significantly lower than Memphis and Washington, but significantly higher than Austin, Denver, El Paso, or Seattle. Boston's robbery rate was not significantly different from Milwaukee.

Aggravated Assault

Aggravated assault is an unlawful attack by one person upon another with intent to inflict great bodily injury. Attempts are included, since it is not necessary that an injury result when a gun, knife, or other non-personal weapon is used which could and probably would result in serious injury if the crime were completed. Attacks with personal weapons (body force) which do not result in serious or substantial personal injury are classified as simple assault and discussed under Non-Index Crimes. Attempted murders are classified as aggravated assault. Assaults to commit robbery are classified as robbery in the Uniform Crime Reporting hierarchy. The term “battery” is synonymous with “assault”.



The Milwaukee Police Department and the Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance jointly review whether reports are counted as aggravated assault, or as sexual assault or simple assault, which are not Index crimes. Increases in 1994 and 1995 reflect a change in state statutes which made any assault causing “substantial bodily harm” a felony, rather than a misdemeanor

simple assault (see the *Non-Index Crimes* section of this report). Substantial bodily harm includes any laceration requiring stitches, any bone fracture or burn, loss or fracture of a tooth, and temporary loss of consciousness.

After excluding reports determined to be unfounded, and making other adjustments, 1,823 aggravated assaults were counted in 2004, 12% fewer than in 2003, and the lowest since 1993. One-third involved a firearm, sometimes used solely as a threat. This *proportion* decreased when the change in state statutes added more non-firearm incidents, particularly those using only body force, to the aggravated assault category. The *number* of assaults involving firearms decreased from 775 in 2003 to 590 in 2004.

The National Center for Injury Prevention and Control has estimated that in the United States about 100,000 people a year are treated in hospital emergency rooms for non-fatal firearm injuries resulting from robberies and assaults.

The Uniform Crime Report count of 1,823 aggravated assaults gives a rate of 305 per 100,000 population. Data for other cities are shown in Appendix A. Austin had an aggravated assault rate not significantly different from Milwaukee. The other comparison cities had significantly higher rates.

The Milwaukee Police Department cleared 1,024 aggravated assaults, a clearance rate of 56%. 134 clearances involved only juveniles. 337 juveniles and 2,720 adults were arrested with aggravated assault as the primary charge. (Table II)

The State Department of Corrections, Division of Probation and Parole have a High Risk Unit in Milwaukee to supervise offenders who have reached mandatory release dates and who have a history of habitual serious assaults. In addition, the MPD Absconder Unit works with the Wisconsin Department of Community Corrections to locate and arrest subjects wanted for violation of Probation or Parole; in 2004, the Absconder Unit arrested 157 violators.

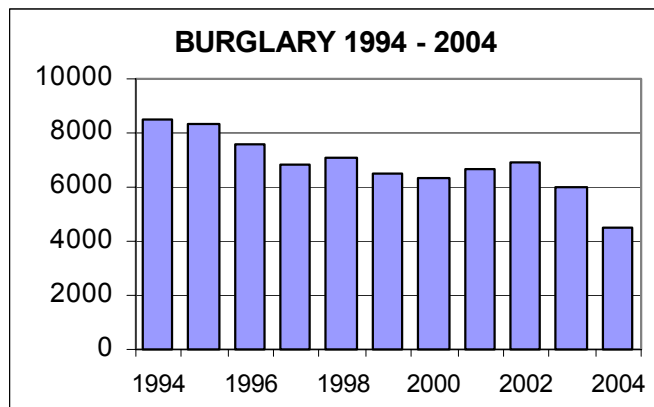
Index Crimes Against Property

Burglary

Burglary is the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. The use of force to gain or attempt to gain entrance is not required to classify an offense as burglary. About one-third of burglaries in 2004 did not involve forcible entry. A loss does not have to result from the illegal entry for it to be counted. Attempted burglaries are included.

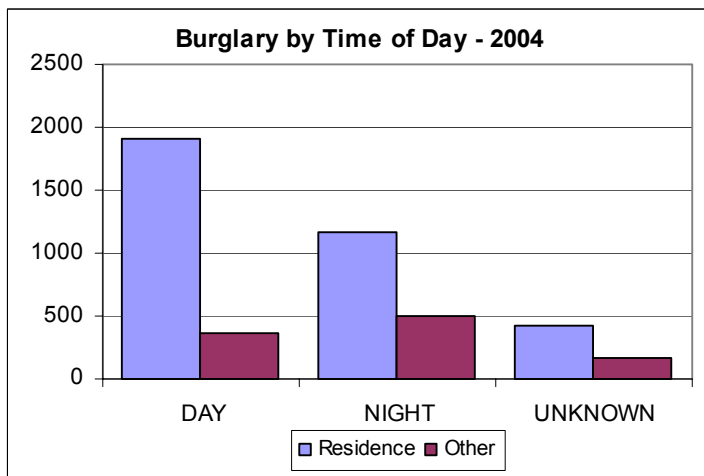
After eliminating reports determined to be unfounded, the MPD counted 4,531 burglaries in 2004, the fewest in more than two decades. The MPD responds to burglary with intensive patrol in areas with high rates, and by targeting career criminals and juvenile involvement.

Three out of four burglaries were residential. The 3,501 residential burglaries were equivalent to about one for every 66 households (based on the 2000 Census count of 232,188 households in Milwaukee).



Losses to residential burglary came to \$5.5 million, with an average loss of \$1,565. About half of

residential burglaries occurred during the day, when residents are likely to be at work or school. It is believed that juveniles who are truant from school are responsible for many daytime burglaries.



There were 1,030 non-residential burglaries, with an average loss of \$1,970. About half occurred at night, when such premises are least likely to be occupied. Some reports, both residential and commercial, could not establish a time of occurrence, suggesting that periods of

extended absence, such as vacations and extended closings, are particularly vulnerable times.

Excluding reports which after investigation were determined to be unfounded, the 4,531 burglaries in 2004 give a rate of 759 per 100,000 population. Data for comparison cities are shown in Appendix A. Milwaukee's burglary rate was significantly lower than Austin, Denver, Memphis and Seattle, but significantly higher than El Paso. Boston's burglary rate was not significantly different from Milwaukee ($p > .01$)

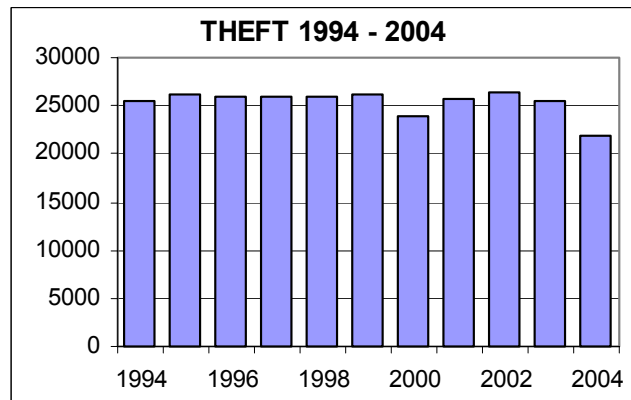
The Milwaukee Police Department cleared 486 burglaries in 2004, a clearance rate of 10.7%. One-fifth of the clearances involved only juveniles; others may have involved juveniles as well as adults. About a third of those arrested with primary charges of burglary were juveniles (238); there were 406 adult arrests. (Table II).

The MPD, with Milwaukee County Sheriff's Department, Milwaukee Public Schools (MPS), and Boys and Girls Clubs, initiated the Truancy Abatement/Burglary Suppression (TABS) program in November 1993. This is an intensive effort to locate truants, convey them to MPS centers, and notify their parents of the truancy. Reducing truancy reduces the number of daytime burglaries committed by juveniles, and reduces the number of juveniles who become victims of crime. TABS officers also make arrests and locate missing children as a result of stopping and questioning juveniles during school hours. TABS officers made more than 12,000 investigative stops in 2004, and found more than 5,800 truant juveniles. They issued 1,595 municipal violations for truancy, and made 2,165 arrests. In the summer months, the MPD operates the Curfew And Burglary Suppression program (CABS), enforcing curfew to reduce nighttime burglaries and to prevent crimes against children.

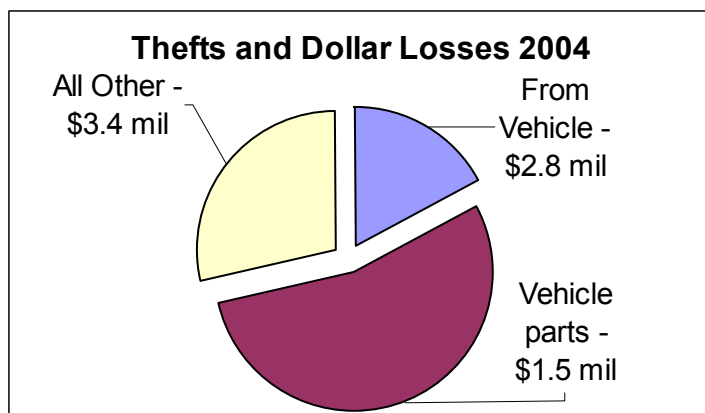
Theft

Larceny or theft is the unlawful taking away of property from the possession of another without the use of force, violence or fraud. It includes crimes such as shoplifting, pocket picking, purse snatching, thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories, bicycle thefts, and so forth. Motor vehicle theft is a separate category, but thefts from automobiles, temporary residences and recreational dwellings (such as camping tents, trailers, houseboats and recreational vehicles) are included here. Embezzlement, con games, forgery, and worthless checks are not included.

After excluding reports which were determined on investigation to be unfounded, the MPD counted 21,865 thefts in 2004. This the first substantial decrease – 14% -- in more than a decade. Theft is the most frequent Index crime, accounting for more than half of the adjusted Index total.



While thefts of vehicles are covered separately, thefts of property *from* motor vehicles, and thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories, are included here. Vehicle parts accounted for the largest number of thefts, and for \$1.5 million in reported dollar losses. The average loss in theft *from* a motor vehicle was \$750. Such thefts are often avoidable by not leaving objects of value visible, and by locking vehicles.



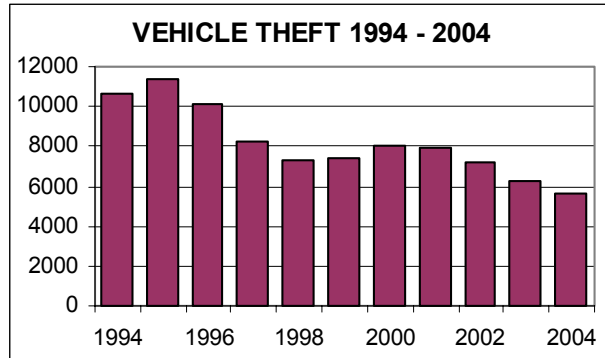
For comparison with other cities, Milwaukee’s 21,865 thefts give a rate of 3,662 per 100,000 population. (See Appendix A) Austin, Memphis, and Seattle had significantly higher rates of theft than Milwaukee. Boston, Denver, El Paso and Washington had significantly lower rates.

The Milwaukee Police Department cleared 1,142 thefts in 2004, a clearance rate of 5%. About one in seven clearances involved only juveniles. Theft was the second most common arrest charge for adults and the third most common for juveniles. Of 7,396 arrests on primary charges of theft, more than one-quarter (2,131) were juveniles. (Table II)

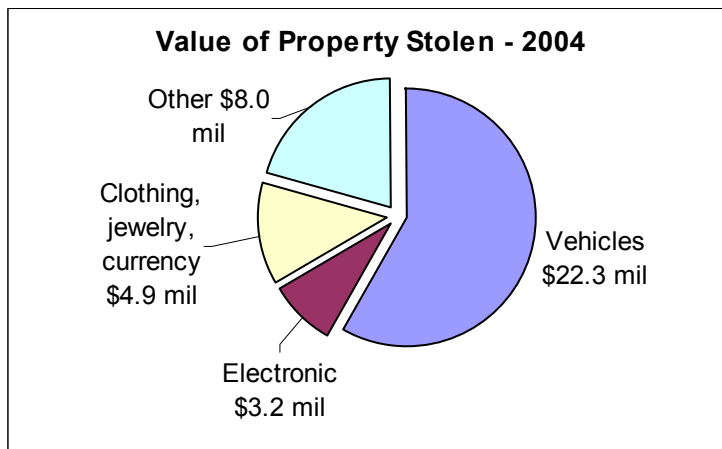
Motor Vehicle Theft

Defined as the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle, this offense category includes the stealing of automobiles, trucks, buses, motorcycles, motor scooters, snowmobiles, etc. “Joy rides” are included. When a vehicle is taken from its owner by force or at weapon point, often called “car jacking”, it is considered robbery, a crime of violence.

The MPD counted 5,672 motor vehicles stolen in 2004, continuing a general decrease since peaking at more than 14,000 in 1992. Reported dollar loss from motor vehicle theft was \$22 million, with an average of loss of almost \$4,000 in 2004. The value of motor vehicles stolen was more than the value of all other property reported taken in Index crimes.



Although most stolen vehicles were recovered, the Milwaukee Police Department cleared just 11%



of motor vehicle thefts, 624 clearances. Clearances are difficult because there are generally no witnesses to the theft, and no identifying evidence when the vehicle is found. While some popular automobile models are stolen for parts, others are stolen by juveniles for “showing off” to their peers. Motorcycle thefts often occur during garage burglaries.

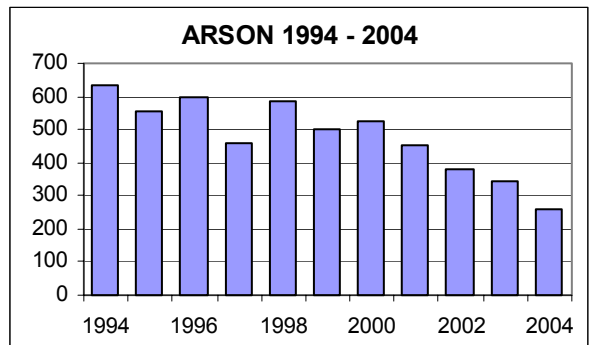
More than one-third of the clearances involved only juveniles. Of 133 persons arrested on primary charges of motor vehicle theft, almost half (63) were juveniles. When a person is found in possession of a stolen vehicle, it is difficult to prove responsibility for the theft, so the more common charge is receiving stolen property. (Table II)

For UCR purposes, Milwaukee’s 5,672 motor vehicle thefts in 2004 give a rate of 951 per 100,000 population. Only Austin and El Paso had significantly lower rates of motor vehicle theft than Milwaukee. (Appendix A) The other five comparison cities had significantly higher rates.

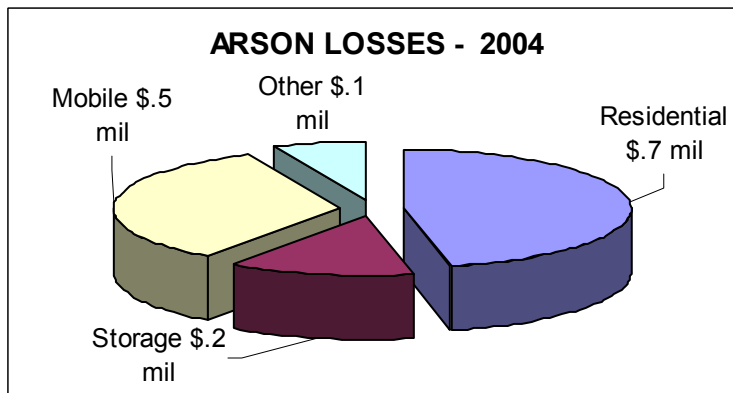
Arson

Arson is defined by the Uniform Crime Reporting Program as any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling, public building, motor vehicle, or other property. Only fires determined through investigation to have been willfully or maliciously set are classified as arson. Fires of suspicious or unknown origins are excluded.

Arson is the only Index crime excluded from the hierarchy: all arsons are counted. That is, if a death occurs as a result of the arson, both the homicide and the arson are recorded. Arson is the least frequent of the Index property crimes, with 263 in 2004. The number of arsons rose in the 1990’s, as new techniques and equipment increased the identification of arson as the cause of suspicious fires.



Residential property accounted for the largest *dollar loss* due to arson, but was outnumbered by 132



arsons to mobile property, such as vehicles, trailers, and boats. Arson fires occurred in 65 occupied single-family homes and 14 occupied multi-family residences. One single-family home and five storage structures were unoccupied or not in use at the time of the arson.

Arson loss for single family homes averaged \$10,000 per fire; multiple-family dwellings averaged \$3,400 per

fire. In total, arson was responsible for losses of \$1.5 million.

Milwaukee's 263 arsons give a rate of 44 per 100,000 population for national comparison. Comparison data are not available for Boston. (Appendix A) Milwaukee's arson rate is not significantly different from the rates in El Paso, Memphis, and Seattle ($p > .01$). Austin, Denver, and Washington had significantly lower rates. Milwaukee's investigative techniques leave few fires of "unexplained origin".

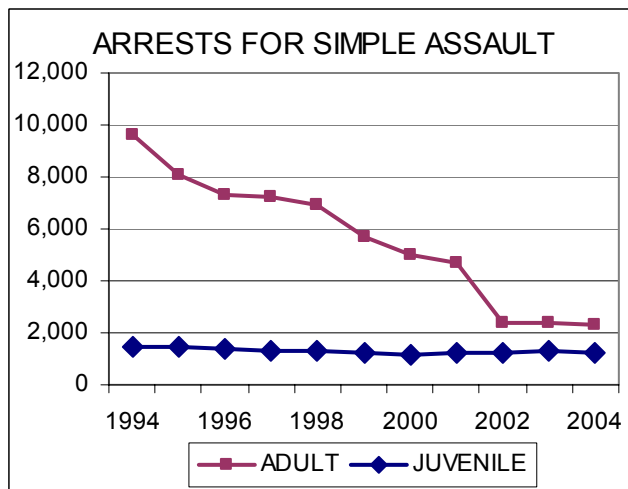
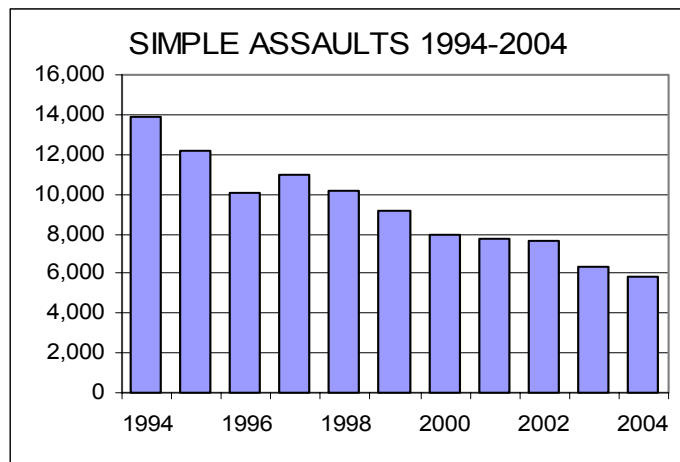
The Milwaukee Police Department cleared 44 arsons in 2004, a clearance rate of 17%. Nine clearances and 26 of the 69 arrests on primary charges of arson were juveniles. (Table II) Fourteen of the Milwaukee juveniles arrested for arson this year were younger than 15. The Milwaukee Fire Department has a Juvenile Firesetters counseling program for children who have set fires or shown other fire-related behavior.

NON-INDEX CRIMES

Simple Assault

The terms “assault” and “battery” are equivalent. A distinction is made between *aggravated* assault, which includes an intent to inflict serious bodily injury, and other, or simple, assault. Simple assault is a physical attack in which a personal weapon, such as a fist, is used with the intent to cause bodily harm. Attacks with personal weapons that result in serious or substantial bodily injury are classified as aggravated assaults, an Index offense.

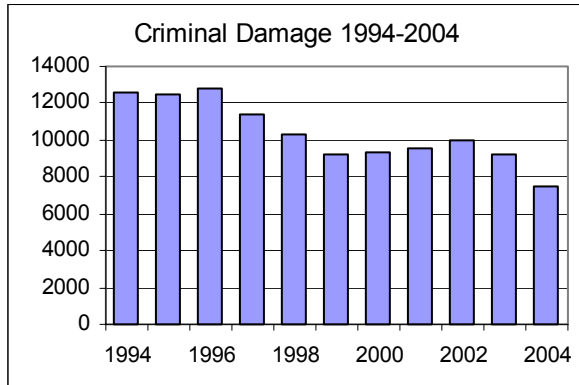
A 1994 change in state law reclassified certain misdemeanor simple assaults to felony aggravated assault, resulting in a drop in the simple assault count. The Milwaukee Police Department received 5,803 reports of simple assault in 2004. In addition, some non-rape sexual assaults are added to this category each year.



Most simple assaults are cleared, because victims are often able to identify their assailants. The 2004 clearance rate was 81%, with 418 clearances involving only juveniles. The MPD arrested 1,232 juveniles and 2,328 adults for simple assault. (Table II) The number of juveniles arrested has been relatively stable over the past ten years. Adult arrests decreased from 1994 through 2002, in part because some offenses previously counted in this category are now considered aggravated assault.

Criminal Damage and Other Quality of Life Offenses

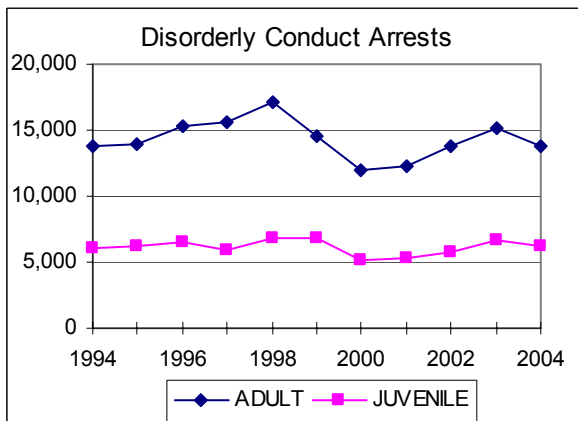
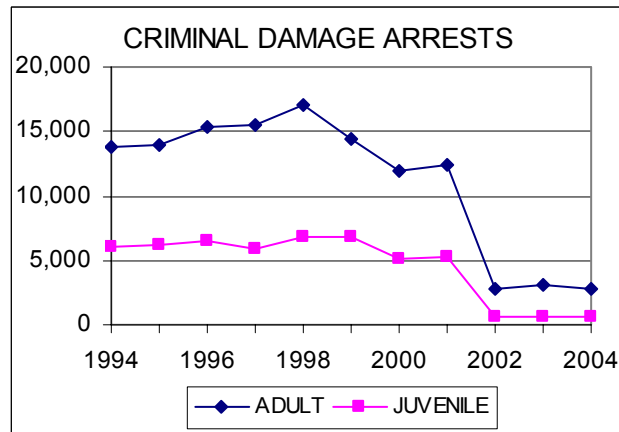
Criminal Damage (vandalism) is intentional damage to the physical property of another person without that person's consent. It is one of the most commonly reported crimes, with about 7,500 reports in



2004. The number of reports has generally dropped since 1996.

Few arrests are made for criminal damage, because it is most often discovered by the property owner some time after occurrence, with little evidence for police investigation. Arrests in 2004 included 590 juveniles and 2,847 adults, similar to the previous year.

Criminal damage is often described as a “quality of life” crime. The MPD, in coordination with other agencies and community groups, has a variety of neighborhood-based programs, addressing noise, graffiti, nuisance properties, and tavern violations. Thousands of citations are issued for loud music, public drinking, and loitering. Attention to public order is believed to reduce serious crime.



Disorderly conduct includes all charges related to committing a breach of the peace. The most common category of arrests, it accounts for one in four adult arrests and one in three juvenile arrests. (Table II) There were 6,149 juvenile arrests and 13,758 adult arrests for disorderly conduct in 2004, both decreases from the previous year.

Vice activity includes drugs, gambling, and prostitution. The MPD arrested 4,954 people for drug offenses, 202 for gambling, and 2,344 for prostitution in 2004. (Table II) Directed Patrol Missions target problems identified in specific areas. Drug arrests are discussed under “Selected Non-Index Offense Arrests”.

CRIME CLEARANCES AND ARRESTS

For UCR purposes, law enforcement agencies clear or solve an offense when at least one person is arrested, charged with the commission of the offense, and turned over to the court for prosecution. Several crimes may be cleared by the arrest of one person, while the arrest of several persons may clear only one offense.

A crime is cleared by “exceptional means” when something beyond the control of the law enforcement agency precludes formal charges. Such circumstances include the death of the offender, the victim's refusal to cooperate after the identification of the offender, or the denial of extradition because the offender committed another crime and is being prosecuted in a different jurisdiction. To count a clearance in these cases, the law enforcement agency must have identified the offender, have enough evidence to support arrest, and know the offender's location.

Although expressed as a percentage of this year's crimes, clearances and arrests are counted in the year they occur, which is not necessarily the same year the crime occurred. Therefore, there is always some rollover from year to year.

In 2004, the Milwaukee Police Department cleared 4,075 Index offenses, 11.0% of the 36,968 Index offenses known to the MPD. Numbers and percent cleared for each category are shown below.

INDEX CRIMES CLEARED - 2004				
<u>Category</u>	<u>Offenses</u>	<u>Cleared</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Juvenile Only</u>
Homicide	88	71	80.7%	5
Forcible Rape	175	140	80.0%	29
Robbery	2,551	544	21.3%	152
Aggr.Assault	1,823	1,024	56.2%	134
Burglary	4,531	486	10.7%	103
Larceny Theft	21,865	1,142	5.2%	162
Vehicle Theft	5,672	624	11.0%	231
Arson	263	44	16.7%	9

Violent personal crimes were cleared more frequently than property crimes. Theft and vehicle theft had the lowest clearance rates.

Juvenile involvement in crime is estimated from the number of crimes in which juveniles are identified as offenders. A clearance by arrest is recorded when an offender under the age of 18 is cited to appear in juvenile court or before other juvenile authorities. One in six violent Index crime clearances and one in five property clearances in 2004 involved *only* juvenile offenders. That is, no person aged 18 or older was identified as an offender. Actual juvenile involvement in crime is higher, since other clearances may include both adults and juveniles.

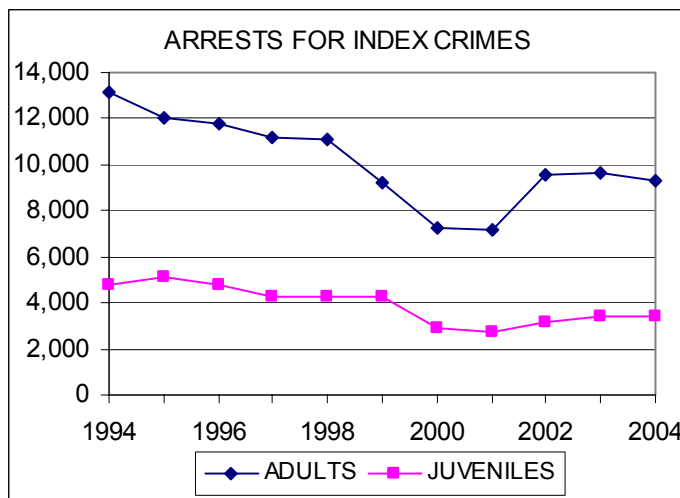
Adult and Juvenile Arrests

Annual arrest statistics are not a count of individuals arrested. In any year, one person may be arrested several times, and each of those events is counted. The arrest of one individual may result in the clearance of many crimes, while the arrest of several individuals may clear only a single crime. The Uniform Crime Reporting Program hierarchy system is used in reporting arrests, so that if an individual is arrested at one time for several offenses, only the most serious is counted. (Table II)

Since arrest statistics count only the most serious crime with which a person is charged at any time, and count each time that a person is taken into custody or cited, they are not a complete picture of

offenders, but are the best available information.

Over the decade, the number of adults arrested for Index crimes peaked in 1994, and the number of juvenile arrests peaked in 1995. There were 3,423 juvenile arrests for Index crimes in 2004, about the same as the previous year. Index offenses accounted for about one-sixth of all juvenile arrests, and juveniles were one-quarter of persons arrested for Index offenses this year.



The number of juveniles arrested for *all* crimes, including Index crimes, decreased

14% from 2003 to 2004. Juveniles accounted for one-quarter of total arrests this year. Arrest rates (arrests per 1,000 persons in the population) are generally higher for 15 to 17 year-old boys than for any other juvenile or adult age group.

Adult arrests for **Index** crimes decreased from 1994 to 2001, rose sharply in 2002, and decreased slightly in 2004. Adult arrests for *all* crimes decreased sharply in 1999 and 2000, rose gradually through 2003, then dropped in 2004. About one in six adult arrests were for Index offenses.

Note for Table II: The non-Index category Offenses Against Family and Child includes child abuse and neglect, contributing to the delinquency of a minor, interference with custody, and other specific charges. Child abuse or neglect may also be charged as battery or other offenses.

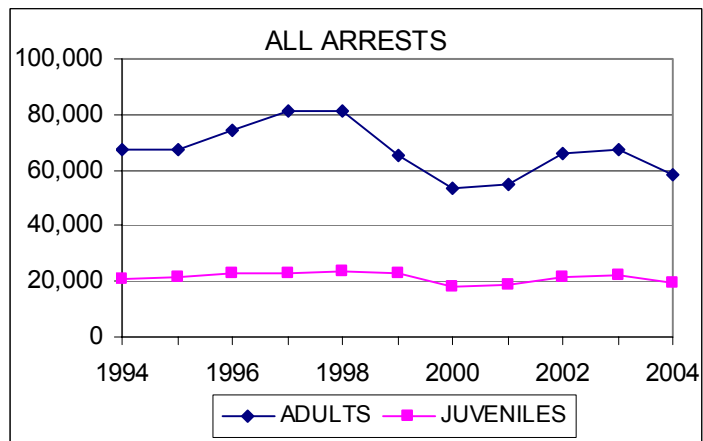


TABLE II ADULT AND JUVENILE ARRESTS, 2004
Traffic Arrests Not Included

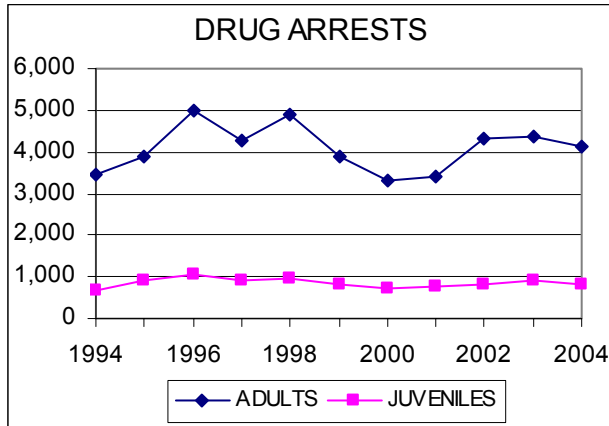
<u>MOST SERIOUS</u>		
<u>OFFENSE CATEGORY</u>	<u>JUVENILES</u>	<u>ADULTS</u>
MURDER*	281	163
MANSLAUGHTER	0	3
FORCIBLE RAPE	40	111
ROBBERY	307	535
AGGR ASSAULT	337	2,720
BURGLARY	238	406
THEFT	2,131	5,265
VEHICLE THEFT	63	70
ARSON	26	43
SIMPLE ASSAULT	1,232	2,328
FORGERY & FRAUD	33	419
STOLEN PROPERTY	402	482
CRIMINAL DAMAGE	590	2,847
WEAPONS OFFENSES	427	1,243
PROSTITUTION	62	2,282
SEX OFFENSES	261	379
NARCOTICS & DRUGS	802	4,152
GAMBLING	52	150
FAMILY & CHILD	42	791
DRIVING INTOXICATED	12	1,401
LIQUOR OFFENSES	257	1,627
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	6,149	13,758
CURFEW & RUNAWAYS	1,718	-
MISCELLANEOUS	3,892	16,883
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>19,354</u>	<u>58,058</u>

*Includes arrests for homicide by negligent use of a motor vehicle, not in the UCR homicide count.

Selected Non-Index Offense Arrests

Drug Offenses

Drug offenses are defined as the unlawful sale, manufacture, possession, or use of narcotics and other drugs: opium or cocaine and their derivatives; marijuana or hashish; synthetic narcotics that can cause drug addiction; and other dangerous non-narcotic drugs.



A drug arrest is counted only when this is the primary or sole reason for arrest. Many other arrests may include drug charges as a secondary element. Drug arrests decreased from 1998 to 2000, then rose to earlier levels. There was a small decrease in 2004.

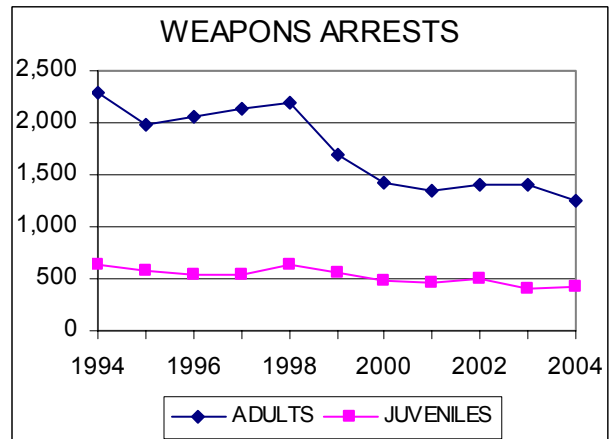
There were almost 2,600 arrests for possession of drugs, and almost 2,400 for selling drugs. One in five people arrested for possession and one in nine arrested for selling drugs were juveniles. 85 juveniles younger than 16 were arrested for selling drugs, and 304 younger than 16 were arrested for possession.

Weapons Offenses

This category includes arrests for violations of regulations, ordinances, and statutes controlling use, possession, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers. Arrests for crimes such as robbery, aggravated assault, and homicide in which a weapon was used are counted as that crime, not as weapons offenses.

This year, there were 1,670 arrests primarily for weapons offenses, including 427 juveniles, 225 of them younger than 16. 1,084 persons were charged with carrying a concealed weapon.

Milwaukee Police Department personnel seized 2,427 firearms in 2004. The Ceasefire Taskforce charged 635 people with Federal and State felonies for illegal possession of firearms, and 299 with State misdemeanors.



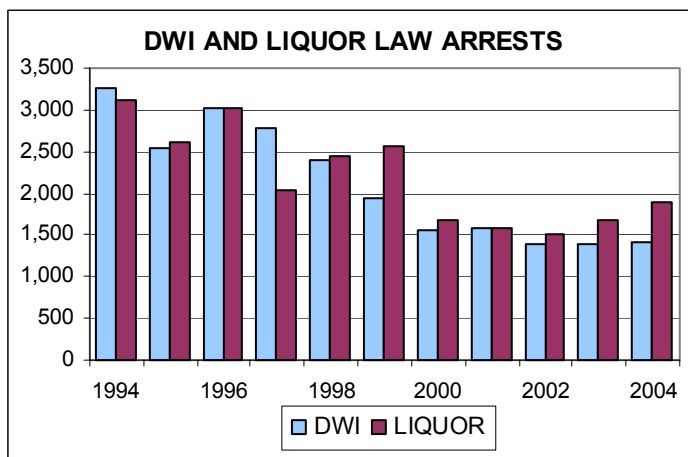
Driving While Intoxicated and Liquor Law Offenses

Nationally, drunk drivers kill about 6,000 people annually, injure 500,000, and damage more than a million cars.

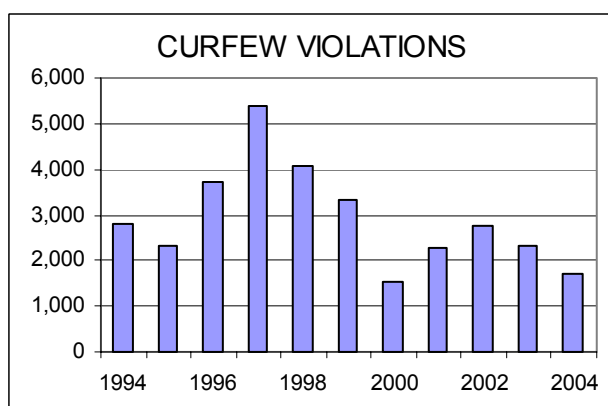
Milwaukee had 1,413 DWI arrests in 2004 (Table II), about the same as the previous year.

Liquor law offenses are violations of municipal and state liquor laws, excluding “driving under the influence”. There were 1,884 arrests in 2004. This does not

include persons arrested for other offenses who are legally intoxicated.



Curfew Violations, Runaways, and Missing Persons

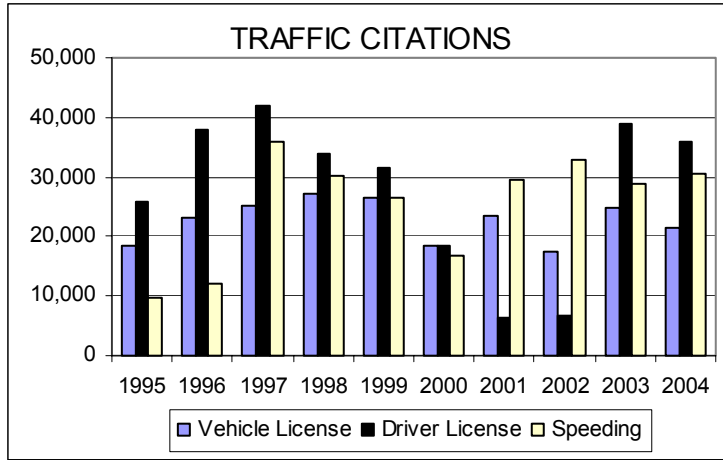


There were 1,714 juveniles taken into custody by the police for violation of local curfew ordinances, including 1,088 younger than 16. A juvenile arrested after curfew for a crime such as burglary is counted as an arrest for that crime. After decreasing substantially from 1997 to 2000, the number of juveniles taken into custody for curfew violations increased in 2001 and 2002, then decreased. Curfew enforcement helps to

reduce juvenile involvement in crime, both as offenders and as victims. In addition, 116 parents were cited for allowing juveniles to be out after curfew.

In 2004, 4,316 people were reported to the MPD as missing. Most were found or returned on their own. Ninety percent of those reported missing were juveniles, and more than half of missing juveniles were girls. Many missing juveniles are runaways; some repeat runaways may have been reported missing more than once during the year.

Missing persons considered “critical” include young children, suicidal persons, and others believed to be unable to care for themselves or needing regular medication.



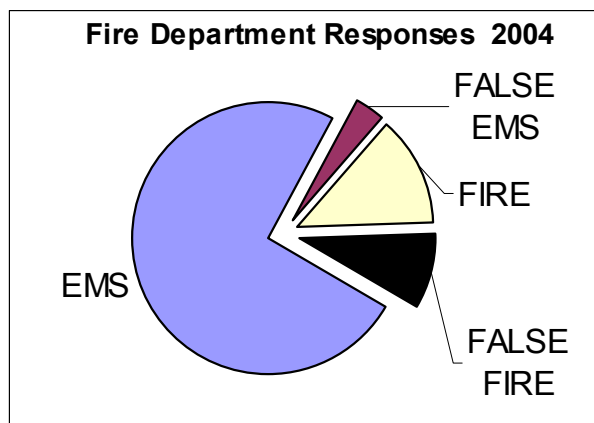
Traffic Offense Citations

In January 2000, responsibility for parking enforcement was transferred from the Police Department to the City's Department of Public Works (DPW). While Police Officers still issue parking tickets when they observe a violation, more are issued by DPW parking checkers. Parking tickets are not included in this report.

Driver license citations decreased from 1997 to 2001, then rose to earlier levels for 2003 and 2004, with 36,000 in 2004. Speeding tickets increased slightly this year, but have been relatively constant at about 30,000 since 2001. Vehicle license citations have generally been between 18,000 and 26,000 per year. Other common traffic citations are for seat belt violations, disregarding traffic lights or officers' signals, and failure to yield right of way.

FIRE ALARMS AND EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

In 2004, the Milwaukee Fire Department (MFD) dispatched 15,238 Fire Alarm responses, including 6,070 responses to false fire alarms. The MFD also responded to 54,028 Emergency Medical Service (EMS) calls, including 2,449 to false EMS alarms. Some false fire alarms and many false emergency medical alarms are due to honest mistakes and misunderstandings. In more than 90% of all incidents, an MFD unit reached the scene within five minutes.



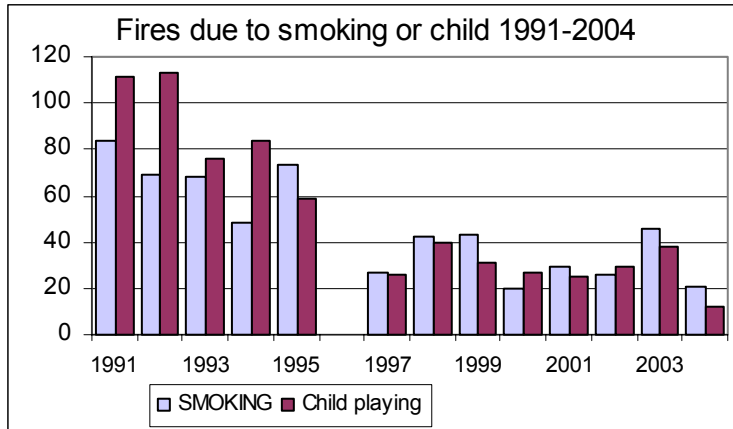
In addition to MFD responses, 26,177 EMS calls were transferred to private ambulance services, as specified by the City of Milwaukee EMS dispatching protocol.

“Fire” alarms include any dangerous situation which is not classified as medical. These may be gas leaks, oil spills, water leaks, electrical problems or malfunctioning appliances, extrications from vehicles involved in accidents, and a wide variety of other situations in addition to fires.

The MFD has several specially trained units which perform extra duties in addition to traditional fire-fighting and EMS functions. The Dive Rescue Team responds to water incidents. The Hazardous Materials Team responds to incidents involving the unintentional release of hazardous materials. The Heavy Urban Rescue Team (HURT) which responds to building collapses, construction site incidents, confined space emergencies, and similar situations, including rescue of trapped firefighters. Special team responses, while infrequent, may require extensive Fire Department time on scene, as well as advance readiness in the form of specialized training and equipment. In 2004, special teams responded to 17 hazardous material requests for service, 22 dive rescue requests for service, and 7 heavy urban rescue requests for service. A response which includes more than one special team is counted only once.

From 1987 through 1991, Milwaukee averaged 22 fire deaths per year, most in residences which did not have operating smoke detectors. The FOCUS program (Firefighters Out Creating Urban Safety) was created in 1991. Firefighters go door-to-door in targeted areas to install smoke detectors, explain their maintenance and replace batteries, provide fire safety tips, and answer questions. FOCUS visited 9,381 homes in 2004. The average yearly number of fire deaths (city-wide) from 1992 through 2004 was less than ten, including twelve in 2004. (See “Deaths Related to Public Safety”)

The MFD reports that 21 non-fatal fires were due to careless smoking, and 12 to children playing with matches, lighters, or other heat sources. This is less than half as many as in 2003. These numbers have generally decreased since the inception of FOCUS.



Other Fire Department education and prevention efforts include the Fire Safety House, where 20,800 elementary school children learned “Survive Alive” techniques this year. The Sesame Street program was presented to 3,100 younger children. The mobile Fire Safety trailer is used to

teach escape methods to children and adults. The Department presents other residential, school, and workplace fire safety, extinguisher, and evacuation programs, and works with City Building Inspection and the Red Cross to identify homes without smoke detectors. Paramedics and Emergency Medical Technicians staff information booths and assist with stroke screening at community events.

Building fires (including residential buildings) this year, caused structural damage and loss of contents amounting to more than \$17 million. Residential losses were the largest part, at \$12.7 million. Many residences did not have operating smoke detectors. Losses to other fires, including vehicle and other non-building fires, amounted to \$4.8 million.

For a fire or hazard alarm, the minimum MFD response is a pumping engine and a ladder truck. More typically, the response would include three pumping engines, two ladder trucks, a fire squad, and two battalion chiefs. If it is known that people are trapped, a paramedic vehicle would also be dispatched. There were 30 “greater alarms” in 2004, major incidents requiring additional equipment and personnel to respond. For those on which estimates are available, loss or damage to property and value of contents lost amounted to just over two million dollars.

EMS responses account for four-fifths of Fire Department “runs”. Like fire alarms, the number of emergency medical alarms is usually highest in the summer.

The majority of EMS responses required Basic Life Support (BLS), which includes patient evaluation, monitoring of pulse, blood pressure, and breathing, bandaging wounds and splinting fractures, and the performance of Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) and cardiac defibrillation.

All Fire Department vehicles are equipped with defibrillators, a life-saving device used to control irregular heart activity. A Basic Life Support alarm usually results in dispatch of a single BLS unit, which may be an engine, ladder truck, or fire squad staffed by Firefighter-EMT's. Almost all members of the Milwaukee Fire Department are trained as Emergency Medical Technicians (EMT), and many have received additional training to qualify them as Paramedics.

Although CPR and defibrillation can be administered as part of Basic Life Support, any call to 911 which indicates a life-threatening condition, including a person who is not breathing or has no pulse, receives an Advanced Life Support response. More than 40% of EMS responses needed Advanced Life Support, requiring a higher degree of training and medical technology to administer drugs and use specialized equipment. The Fire Department's ten paramedic units respond to Advanced Life Support incidents requiring higher levels of intervention.

The MFD responded, on average, to 41 fire and hazard alarms each day this year, and to 147 medical alarms. Both numbers include false alarms. Thirty-six firehouses throughout the City allow rapid response to the scene of an incident. Fire Department personnel and equipment were on scene within five minutes in more than 90% of the incidents to which the MFD responded.

The MFD has a service contract with the village of West Milwaukee to provide full fire and EMS service, and all service statistics cited in this report include West Milwaukee. In addition, the MFD has an EMS backup agreement with Milwaukee County suburbs. This year, the Department made 476 suburban responses.

APPENDIX A SUMMARY OF 2004 INDEX CRIMES IN COMPARISON CITIES

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS AND RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION

<u>CITY</u>	<u>Homicide</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Ag.Asst.</u>	<u>Rate</u>
Milwaukee	88	14.7	175	29.3	2,551	427.3	1,823	305.4
Austin	27	4.1	303	46.1	1,406	214.1	1,853	282.2 *
Boston	61	10.4 *	269	45.7	2,428	412.1 *	4,159	705.9
Denver	87	15.7 *	243	43.8	1,442	260.0	2,718	490.1
El Paso	11	2.0	201	35.7 *	570	101.1	2,460	436.4
Memphis	105	16.2 *	442	68.0	3,764	579.0	5,804	892.8
Seattle	24	4.3	145	25.7 *	1,588	281.9	2,041	362.3
Washington	198	34.6	218	38.1	3057	534.4	3863	675.3

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY AND RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION

<u>CITY</u>	<u>Burglary</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Theft</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Vehicle</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Arson</u>	<u>Rate</u>
Milwaukee	4,531	759.0	21,865	3662.6	5,672	950.1	263	44.1
Austin	6,810	1037.2	31,938	4864.4	2,636	401.5	116	17.7
Boston	4,545	771.5 *	17,526	2974.8	5,029	853.6		#
Denver	7,322	1320.1	15,590	2810.9	7,538	1359.1	166	29.9
El Paso	2,304	408.8	16,702	2963.1	1,840	326.4	200	35.5 *
Memphis	14,618	2248.6	32,168	4948.2	7,333	1128.0	233	35.8 *
Seattle	7,734	1372.8	25,810	4581.3	9,253	1642.4	243	43.1 *
Washington	3,943	689.3	13,756	2404.6	8,136	1422.2	81	14.2

<u>CITY</u>	<u>2000 Population</u>	<u>Violent Index</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Property Index</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Total Index</u>	<u>Rate</u>
Milwaukee	596,974	4,637	776.8	32,331	5,415.8	36,968	6,192.6
Austin	656,562	3,589	546.6	41,500	6,320.8	45,089	6,867.4
Boston	589,141	6,917	1,174.1	27,100	4,599.9 #	34,017	5,774.0 #
Denver	554,636	4,490	809.5 *	30,616	5,520.0 *	35,106	6,329.6
El Paso	563,662	3,242	575.2	21,046	3,733.8	24,288	4,309.0
Memphis	650,100	10,115	1,555.9	54,352	8,360.6	64,467	9,916.5
Seattle	563,374	3,798	674.2	43,040	7,639.7	46,838	8,313.8
Washington	572,059	7,336	1,282.4	25,916	4,530.3	33,252	5,812.7

#Arson not reported for Boston - significance not tested for Property total or Index total.

*Not significantly different from Milwaukee's rate (chi-square test, p>.01)