



PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE CRIME IN MILWAUKEE

June 6, 2016

Chief Edward A. Flynn

Milwaukee Police Department



Milwaukee Police Department: Vision, Mission, Core Values

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Vision

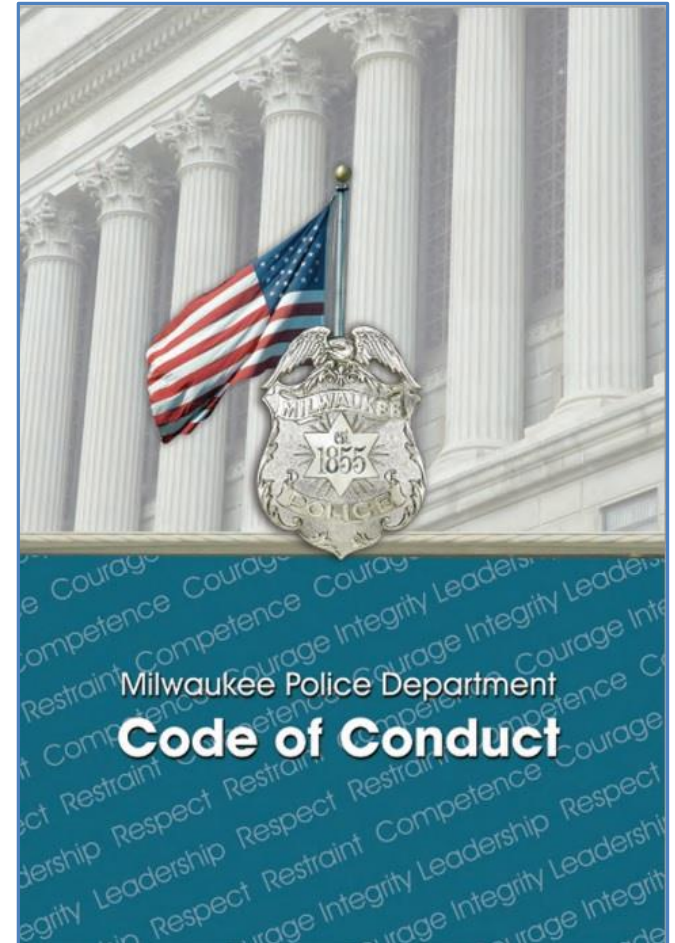
A Milwaukee where all can live safely and without fear, protected by a police department with the highest ethical and professional standards.

Mission

In partnership with the community, we will create and maintain neighborhoods capable of sustaining civic life. We commit to reducing the levels of crime, fear, and disorder through community-based, problem-oriented, and data-driven policing.

Core Values

Competence, courage, integrity, leadership, respect and restraint.



Other Major City News Articles

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According to St. Louis Police Chief Sam Dotson, **“when you combine a runaway gun culture with a lack of judicial accountability, it seems like anything is possible”**.

Case

Feb-18 yr old arrested unlawful use of weapon (Sent home with ankle bracelet).

May 22- Riding in car involved in fatal accident (2 assault rifles and semi automatic pistol recovered)-\$2,500 bond

Moskop, W. (2016, May 30). St Louis police chief slams "lack of judicial accountability" *St Louis Dispatch*. Retrieved June 03, 2016, from http://www.stltoday.com/news/local/crime-and-courts/st-louis-police-chief-slams-lack-of-judicial-accountability/article_b95bca86-9597-5318-9a0d-ac0a129327b1.html

“What predicts **violent crime rates is concentrated poverty and neighborhood disadvantage**, and what determines concentrated poverty is high levels of black segregation combined with high levels of black poverty,” said Douglas S. Massey, a sociology professor at Princeton University.

In Chicago, homicide rates correspond with segregation. While many areas have few or no killings, the South and West Sides are on par with the world’s most dangerous countries, like Brazil and Venezuela, and have been for many years.

FESSENDEN, F., & PARK, H. (2016, May 27). Chicago’s Murder Problem. Retrieved June 03, 2016, from http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2016/05/18/us/chicago-murder-problem.html?_r=0

“People always approach me and say, ‘How safe is Chattanooga?’” said Lt. Glenn Scruggs, who heads the police department’s violent crime unit. “And I tell them, ‘Chattanooga is pretty safe — **if you’re not out at 3 in the morning selling crack, or breaking into cars, or shooting at other people. These guys put themselves in harm’s way.** And it increases their chances of getting shot. It’s very rare that John Q. Citizen is going to get shot if he’s not in play.”

Bradbury, S. (2016, May 29). Gang violence The few who shoot. *Chattanooga Times Free Press*.

“The overlap between victim and suspect and the social connectivity is pretty astounding,” said Andrew Fox, an assistant professor of criminal justice at the University of Missouri-Kansas City. In his own research in Kansas City, which is about twice as big as Chattanooga, Fox found the same concentrated networks that the researchers in Chicago found. **Victims of homicide in Kansas City have arrest records five times longer than the suspects,** he said, and the city’s violent crime is especially focused among gang members.

“The networks we’re looking at have higher homicide rates than soldiers in Iraq and Afghanistan,” he said. “So it’s more dangerous for black male in Kansas City than for a soldier in Iraq and Afghanistan.

Bradbury, S. (2016, May 29). Gang violence The few who shoot. *Chattanooga Times Free Press*.

Major City Homicide and Robbery (2014-2015)

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City	Homicide			Robbery		
	2014	2015	% Change	2014	2015	% Change
Albuquerque PD	30	46	53%	1,381	1,464	6%
Atlanta PD	93	94	1%	2,348	2,161	-8%
Baltimore PD	211	344	63%	3,906	4,551	17%
Boston PD	53	40	-25%	1,699	1,544	-9%
Charlotte- Mecklenburg PD	44	60	36%	1,589	1,947	23%
Chicago PD	415	473	14%	9,799	9,656	-1%
Cincinnati PD	57	63	11%	1,106	1,070	-3%
Cleveland Division of Police	102	120	18%	3,112	2,812	-10%
Columbus Division of Police	91	99	9%	2,129	1,286	-40%
Dallas PD	116	136	17%	3,856	4,177	8%
Detroit PD	299	295	-1%	3,806	3,103	-18%
Houston PD	241	303	26%	10,183	10,227	0%
Indianapolis Metropolitan PD	105	101	-4%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kansas City PD	79	108	37%	1,624	1,657	2%
Las Vegas Metropolitan PD	128	136	6%	2,975	2,927	-2%
Los Angeles PD	260	283	9%	7,949	8,952	13%
Louisville Metropolitan PD	55	81	47%	1,535	1,537	0%
Memphis PD	158	150	-5%	3,315	3,163	-5%
Milwaukee PD	86	146	70%	3,586	3,744	4%
Nashville PD	41	76	85%	1,538	1,895	23%
New Orleans PD	150	165	10%	1,470	1,439	-2%
Newark PD	95	105	11%	1,938	1,826	-6%
Philadelphia PD	248	280	13%	6,970	6,765	-3%
Pittsburgh Bureau of Police	49	43	-12%	722	620	-14%
San Antonio PD	90	89	-1%	1,596	1,800	13%
St. Louis Metropolitan PD	159	188	18%	1,562	1,790	15%
Washington DC (Metropolitan PD)	105	162	54%	3,296	3,446	5%

Data retrieved from the Major City Chief's Association.

Major City Homicide and Robbery (1st Quarter 2015 & 2016)

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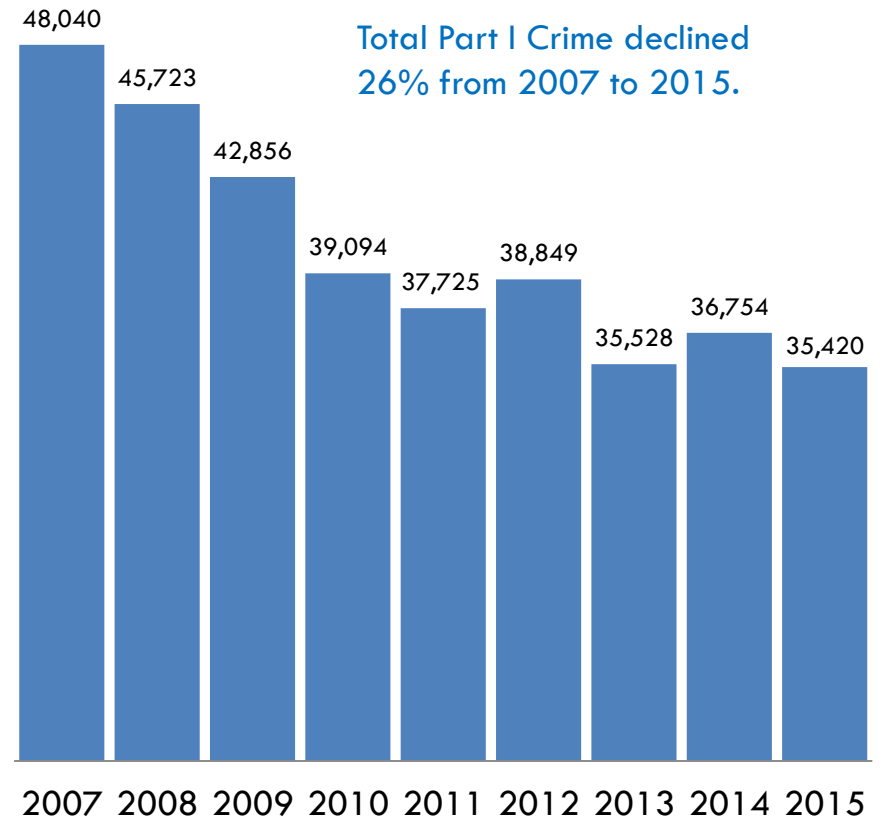
	Homicide			Robbery		
	2015	2016	% Change	2015	2016	% Change
Albuquerque PD	13	14	8%	477	370	-22%
Atlanta PD	20	24	20%	500	430	-14%
Baltimore PD	51	56	10%	822	1,020	24%
Boston PD	8	11	38%	289	325	12%
Charlotte- Mecklenburg PD	17	10	-41%	351	426	21%
Chicago PD	83	141	70%	1,872	2,537	36%
Cleveland PD	19	21	11%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Columbus Police	18	18	0%	472	447	-5%
Dallas PD	26	45	73%	901	1,036	15%
Detroit PD	69	61	-12%	613	580	-5%
Houston PD	71	61	-14%	2,253	2,391	6%
Indianapolis PD	27	27	0%	719	992	38%
Kansas City PD	23	21	-9%	337	413	23%
Las Vegas Metropolitan PD	22	40	82%	639	784	23%
Los Angeles PD	55	73	33%	2,050	2,404	17%
Louisville Metro PD	22	25	14%	318	342	8%
Memphis PD	31	48	55%	571	764	34%
Milwaukee PD	30	24	-20%	773	777	1%
Nashville PD	13	20	54%	391	395	1%
New Orleans PD	45	41	-9%	309	300	-3%
Newark PD	15	24	60%	360	299	-17%
Philadelphia PD	62	61	-2%	1,476	1,377	-7%
Pittsburgh PD	12	17	42%	198	221	12%
San Antonio PD	23	34	48%	437	499	14%
St. Louis Metro PD	35	35	0%	409	361	-12%
Washington DC (Metro PD)	26	27	4%	608	751	24%

Data retrieved from the Major City Chief's Association.

Citywide Part I Crime

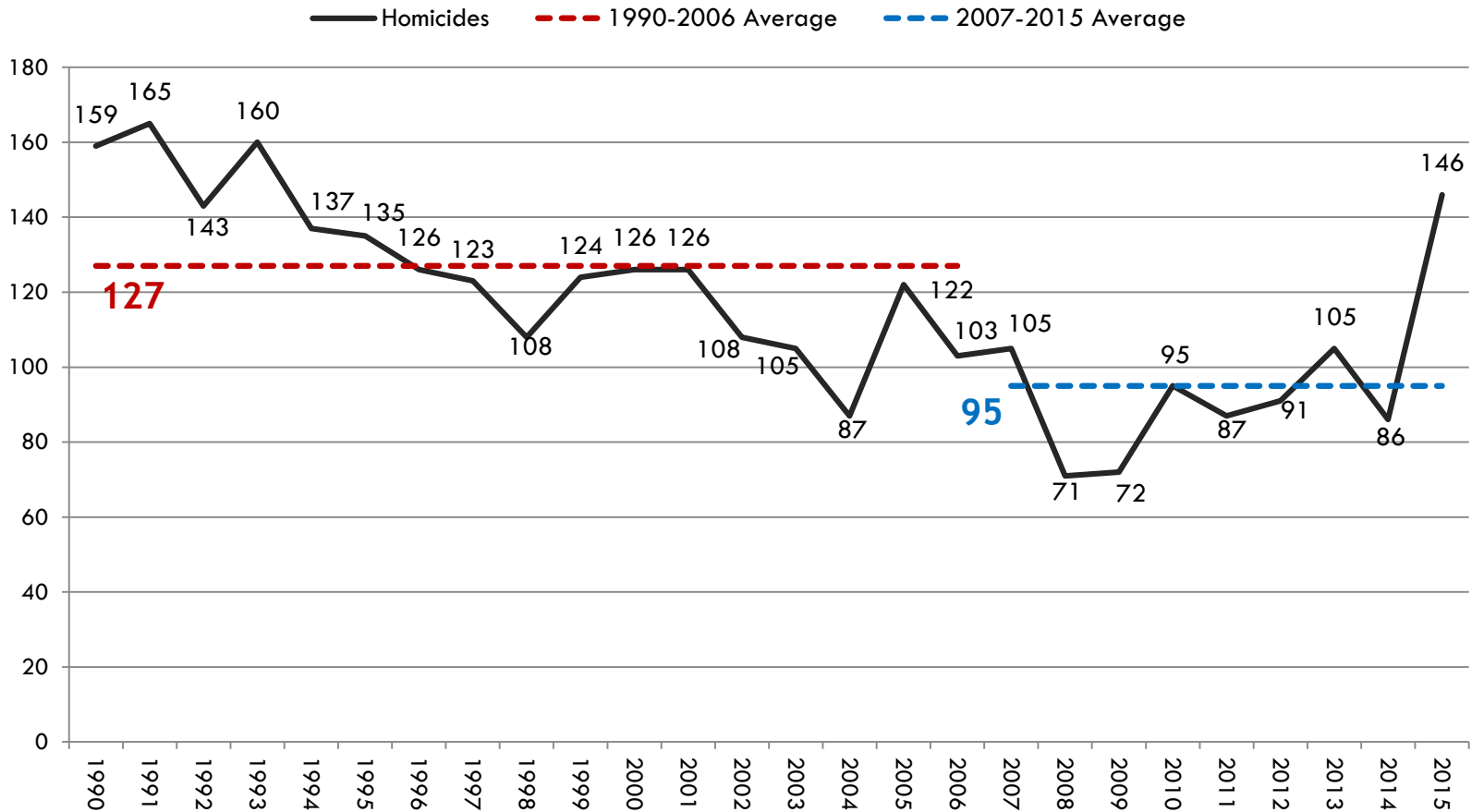
Crime	Jan 1 - May 30, 2015	Jan 1 - May 30, 2016	% Change
Homicide	61	41	-33%
Aggravated Assault	1,901	2,052	8%
Rape	126	151	20%
Robbery	1,352	1,274	-6%
Burglary	2,064	1,917	-7%
Theft	4,040	4,071	1%
Auto Theft	2,315	2,409	4%
Arson	84	78	-7%
Violent Crime	3,440	3,518	2%
Property Crime	8,503	8,475	0%
Total Crime	11,943	11,993	0%

2007-2015 Total UCR Part I Crime



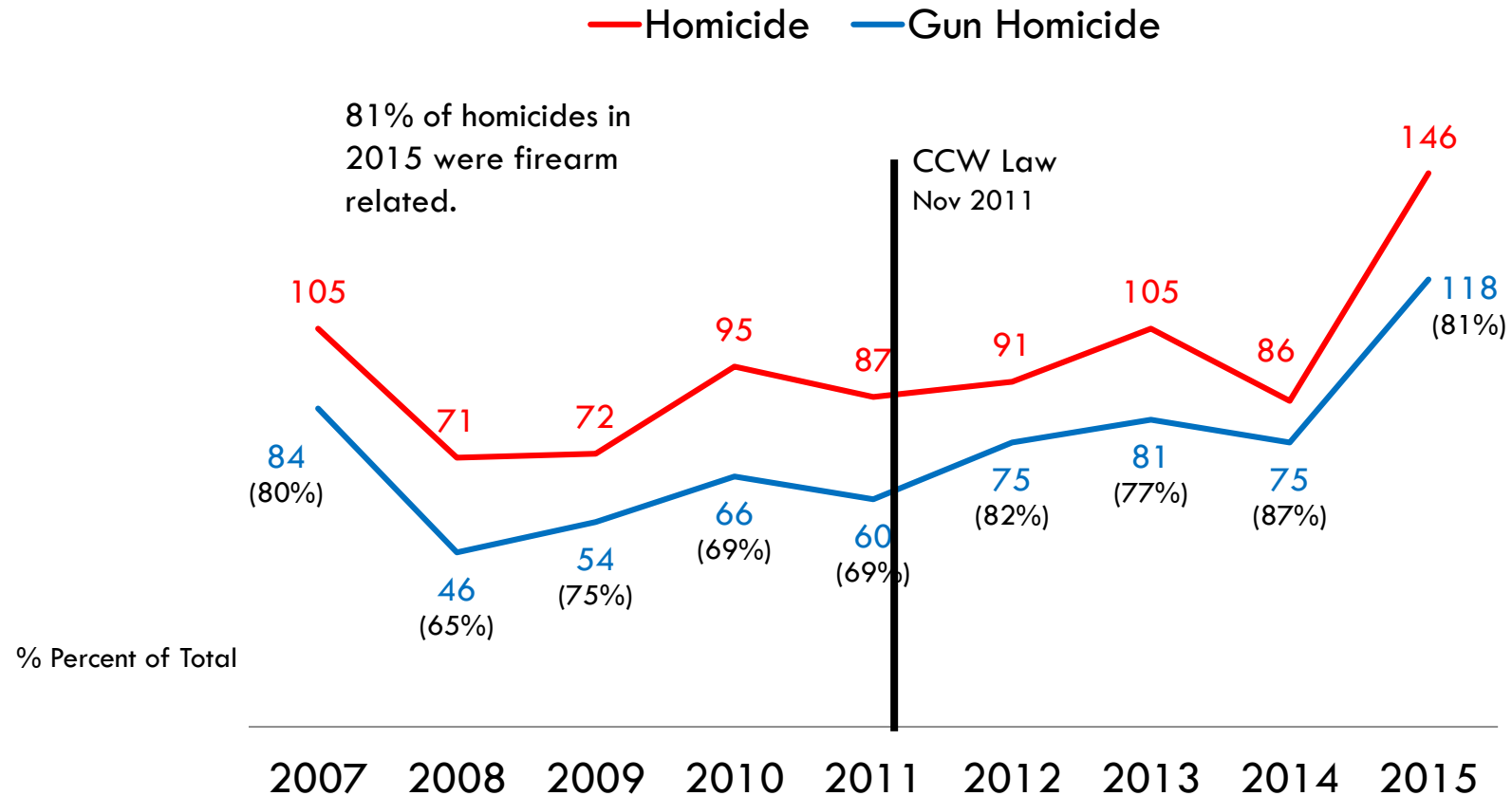
The data was obtained from the DCS Fact Table and counts Part I Crime for the time period of January 1 – May 30, 2015 & 2016. Violent crime includes homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crime includes burglary, auto theft, theft, and arson. Homicides obtained from the OMAP homicide database and counts victims.

1990-2015 Homicides in Milwaukee



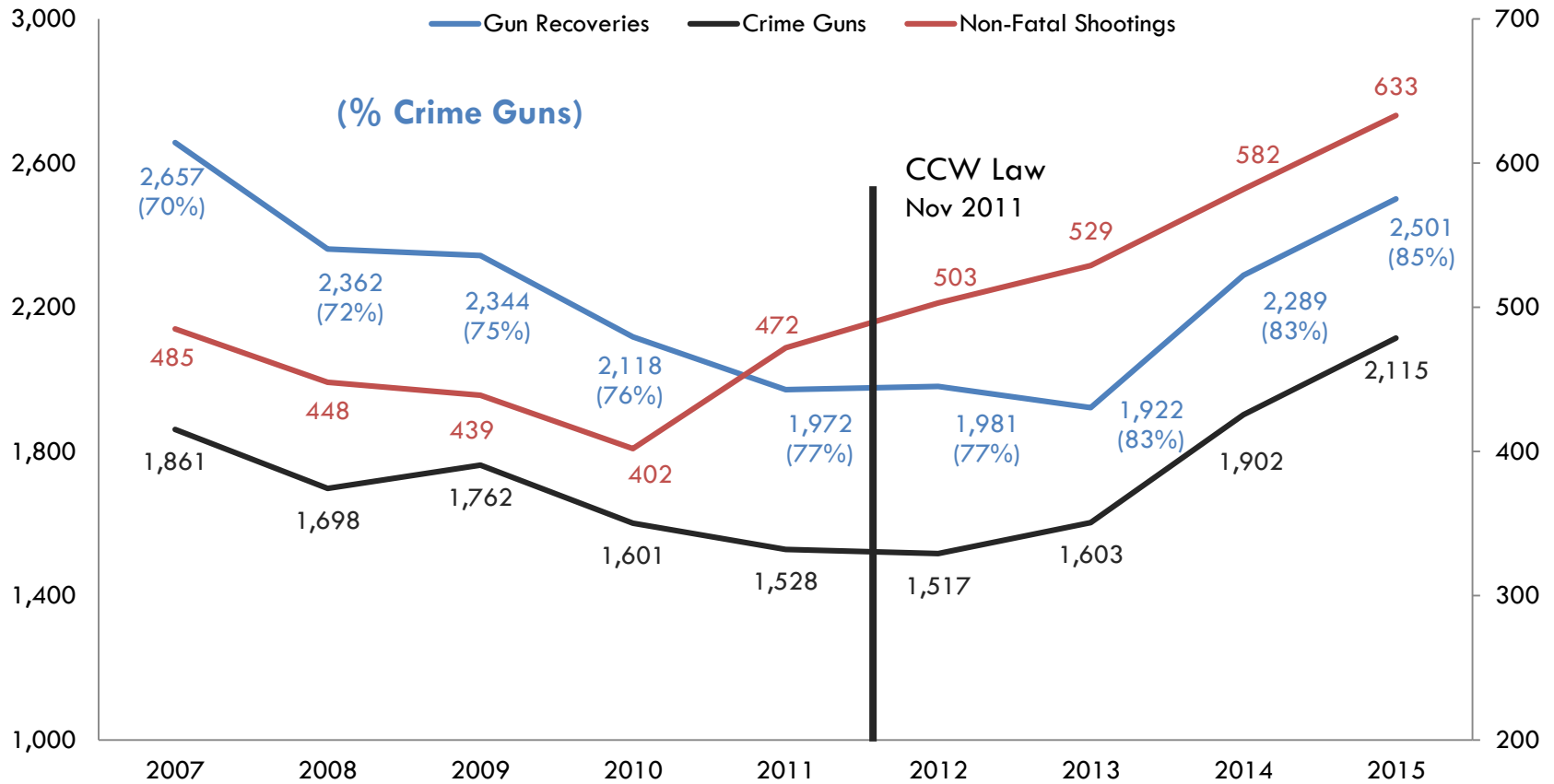
Data retrieved from the Milwaukee Police Department Metropolitan Investigations and counts victims of homicide for the time period of January 1 to December 31, 1990-2015.

Homicide & Firearm Related Homicide



*Data retrieved from the OMAP homicide database and counts victims of homicide and gun homicide for the time period of January 1 – December 31, 2007-2015.

Gun Recoveries and Non-Fatal Shootings

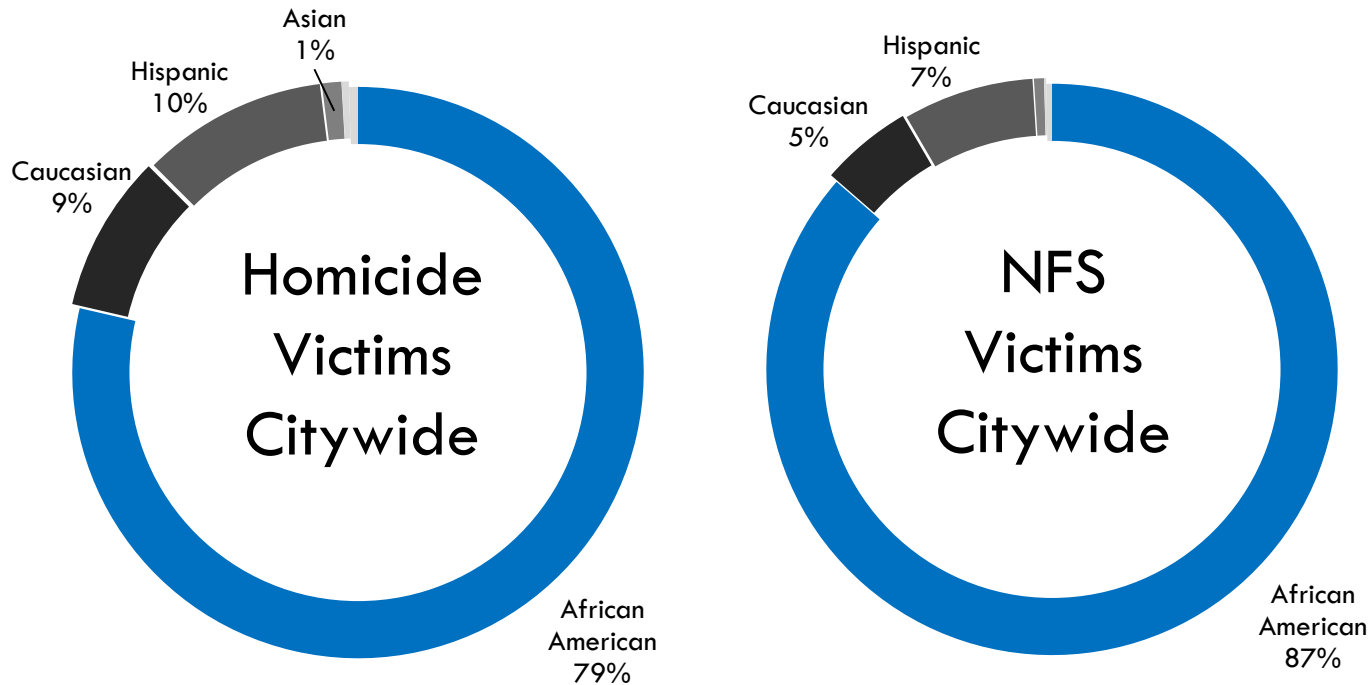


*Data retrieved from the OMAP non-fatal shooting database and counts victims for the time period of January 1 – December 31, 2007-2015. Gun recoveries retrieved from WinACE for the same time period.

Homicide Primary Factor (2006 to Present)

Primary Factor	Homicides	% of Total
Argument/Fight	254	25%
Child Abuse/Neglect	34	3%
Commission of Other Crime	13	1%
Domestic Violence	116	12%
Drug Related	97	10%
Drug Related Robbery	70	7%
Gang Related	57	6%
Negligent Handling	6	1%
Other	22	2%
Retaliation	57	6%
Robbery	112	11%
Shaken Baby	4	0%
Unknown	159	16%
Total	1,001	100%

Homicide & NFS Demographic Characteristics & Involvement (January 1, 2006 – May 25, 2016)



- ❑ Since 2006, there have been 5,559 homicide and non-fatal shooting incidents.
- ❑ 780 individuals have been involved in two (2) or more incidents as a victim or suspect.
- ❑ 134 individuals have been involved in three (3) or more incidents as a victim or suspect.

MPD Median Response Times to Priority 1 Calls for Service

- Priority 1 calls for service are defined as situations involving life-threatening conditions:
 - A. All calls for service regarding life threatening incidents that:
 - Are in progress;
 - Are not in progress, but the suspect is on the scene;
 - Just occurred (5 minutes or less) and it is reasonable to assume that the suspect may still be in the area
 - B. Any incident of an emergency nature that threatens human life or great bodily harm (e.g. gas leak, explosive device, etc.)
 - C. Any criminal incident to which an ambulance is sent.
 - D. All gunshot detections via ShotSpotter

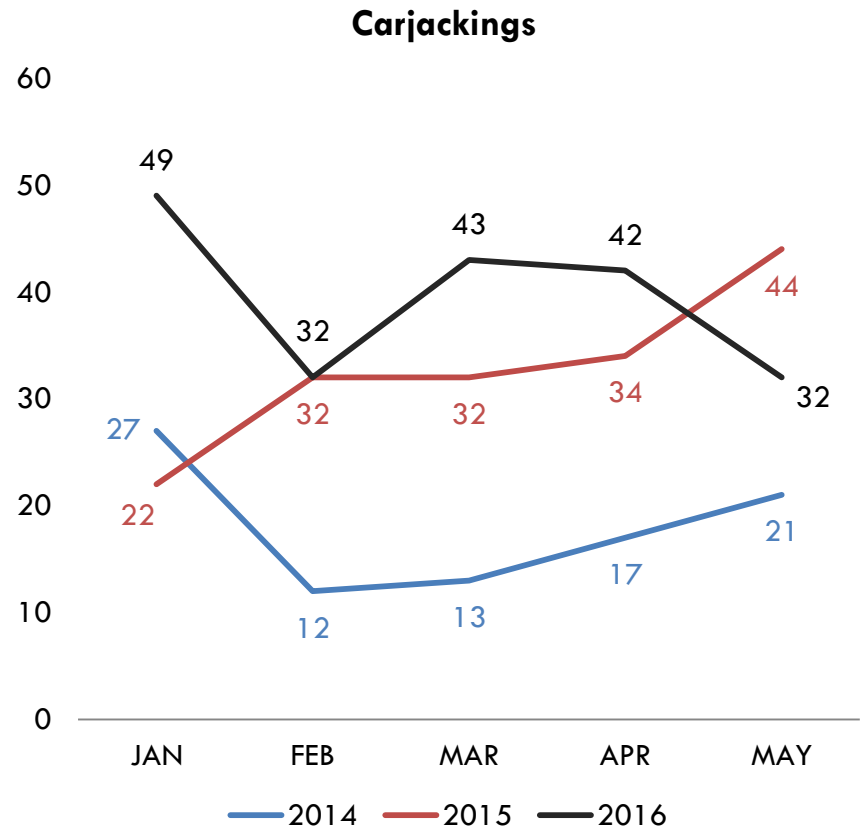
Police District	YTD 2015	YTD 2016	2015 P1 CFS	2016 P1 CFS
District 1	0:03:42	0:04:25	906	868
District 2	0:06:55	0:06:25	3,252	3,689
District 3	0:08:07	0:07:49	5,233	5,447
District 4	0:09:37	0:09:15	3,595	3,629
District 5	0:06:57	0:06:08	5,570	5,508
District 6	0:07:17	0:07:19	1,359	1,427
District 7	0:07:26	0:07:38	5,290	5,955
Citywide	0:07:29	0:07:13	25,219	26,568

The data was obtained from the Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system and counts distinct dispatched Priority 1 calls for service for the time period of January 1 - May 31, 2015 & 2016. Proactive activity, training units and training calls, calls with a disposition type of MFD, LIU, DRU, MCSO, and cancelled calls are excluded.

Carjackings

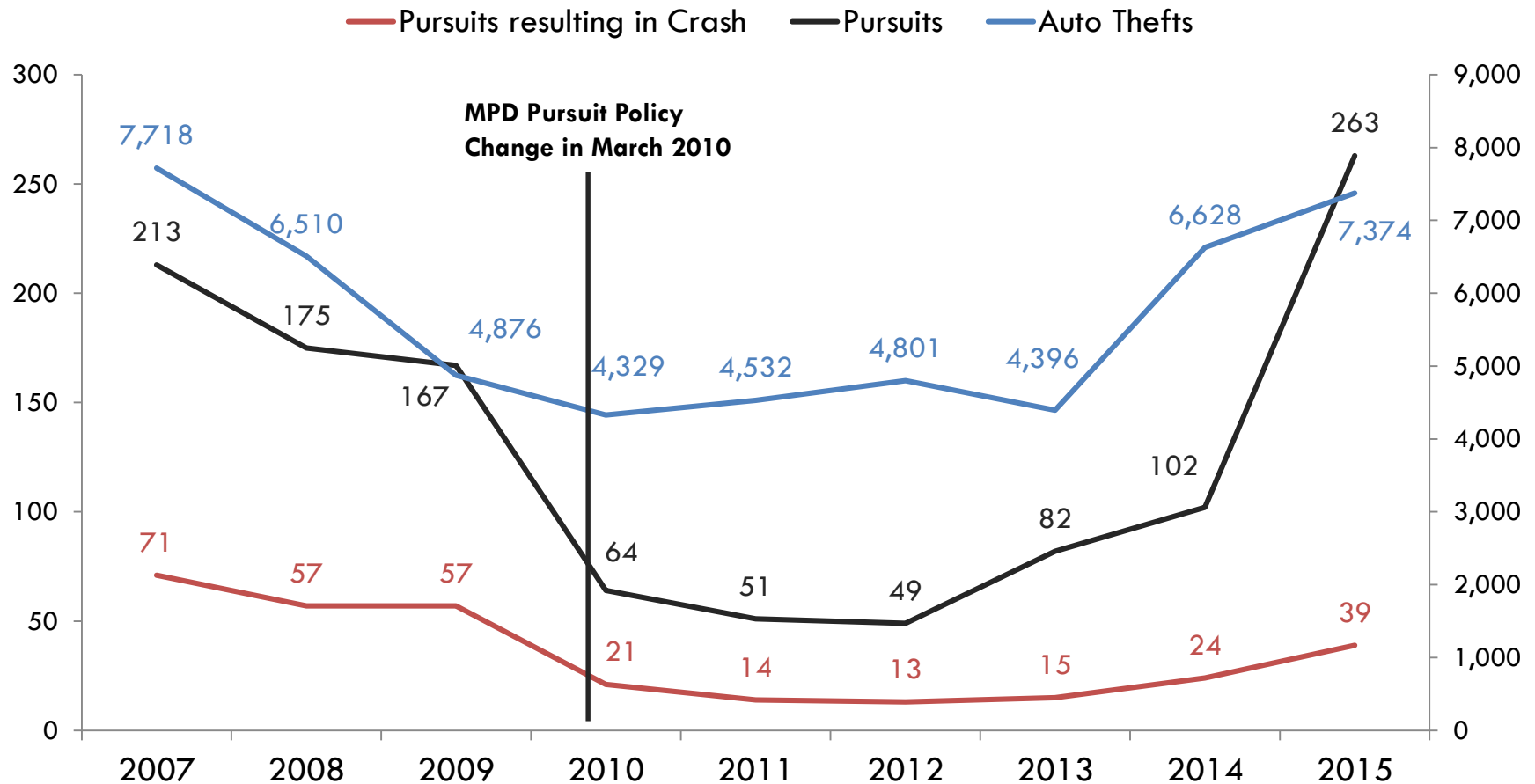
	Jan 1 – May 30, 2014	Jan 1 – May 30, 2015	Jan 1 – May 30, 2016	% Change 2015-2016
Citywide	90	164	198	21%

The Milwaukee Police Carjacking Task Force was implemented in December 2015. As of June 1, 2016 the task force has arrested 88 juveniles and 196 adults.



*Carjacking data was retrieved from the OMAP carjacking database and counts distinct incidents for the time period of January 1 - May 30, 2014-2016.

Vehicle Pursuits, Crashes, and Auto Theft 2007-2015



*Pursuit data retrieved from MPD Internal Affairs Division for January 1, 2007 to December 31, 2015. Auto thefts retrieved from RMS and counts distinct incidents for the time period of January 1, 2007 to December 31, 2015.

Juvenile Arrests in the City of Milwaukee

	January 1st to May 16th									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	15-16	14-16	10-16
Juvenile Arrests (OAWOOC)	51	74	77	60	118	147	253	72%	114%	396%
Juvenile Arrests (Carjacking)	*	*	*	*	6	18	52	189%	767%	NA
Juvenile Arrests (Robbery)	85	119	100	88	94	91	108	19%	15%	27%
Juvenile Arrests (Armed Robbery)	48	79	43	40	43	62	72	16%	67%	50%

- From January 1, 2015 to May 16, 2016, there were 703 juvenile arrests for OAWOOC.
- During this time period, 130 juvenile offenders (aged 16 or younger) were arrested two or more times;
- 27 juvenile offenders were arrested 4 or more times and 2 offenders were arrested 6 times for OAWOOC.

*Not available. Arrest data was obtained from CMS and counts distinct arrests and unique juvenile offenders (arrestees) for the time period of January 1 to May 16, 2010-2016. A juvenile offender is defined as 16 and younger. Carjacking arrests reflect arrests associated with carjacking incidents for the listed time period, and may not include all warrant arrests associated with those carjacking incidents. Offenders arrested for carjacking incidents may be arrested on one or more charges, such as robbery, OAWOOC, etc. OAWOOC arrests exclude 943.23(5), removal of a vehicle part. Note totals will not sum since offense categories are not mutually exclusive.



Juvenile Motives

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Debriefs, intelligence and social media indicate that juvenile motivations for motor vehicle theft and other crimes include:

- **Profit**

Selling vehicles to drug dealers to use as mobile drug houses, newer models with keys are preferred.

- **Street “Cred”**

Impress girls/friends with the quality of steal, the quantity of steals, and the ability to get in a chase and elude police.

- **Joyriding**

Transportation to and from friends’ homes or schools to parks, restaurants, shopping malls, parties, or events. It’s worth it even when people get hurt because it’s a mission. Living in the moment having fun.

- **Mobile Robbery Platforms**

The use of stolen vehicles to commit street robberies. Dealing drugs, driving fast, robbing.



Juvenile Motive Story

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On 05-31-2016 at 3:59 PM a Chrysler Cirrus was stolen from Gwen T. Jackson School located at 2121 W. Hadley Street.

4:15PM- Officers were conducting an investigation at Locust and King Drive. The vehicle occupied by 4 males 15-18 years of age drove pass the squad and shouted "Hey Officer, hey it's hot, f*** you". All of the occupants started laughing and pulled out of the parking lot at a high rate of speed.

6:50PM- A police sergeant, while off duty observed the stolen vehicle and observed a passenger exit the vehicle with his hood up. The sergeant, believing a crime was about to be committed, radioed in the crime.

Updates were provided and two actors fled from the car and were later arrested.



Youth Offender Case Study

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DP

16 Years Old

*Incarcerated at Lincoln Hills School since 4/24/15,
currently considered for community release.*

DP is a prolific motor vehicle theft offender. DP was involved in **13 reported incidents** of **motor vehicle thefts** and **9 robberies** since July of 2014. DP was involved in **5 of these offenses while on County Placement**, including stealing an auto on 3/5/2015 **with a 7 year old child in the vehicle.**

DP boasted he was involved in up to **60 additional auto thefts**. DP claims to associate with the **“Hot Boyz”** juvenile offender group. Hot Boyz are auto thieves & robbers that have a substantial impact on the current trends of these offenses in Milwaukee County.

Excerpts depicting DP's behavioral risks:

- “...I was...gonna go down as the **biggest car thief - EVER**...trying to meet my goal...to fill my parking lot up with cars...**60 cars**, I did it before...”
- (Police chases) “... All the time...we have competitions...**I bet I can beat the police**...see a police car, do some crazy stuff...wait til they turn around - leave. sometimes we stop - wait for them to come...”
- “...**When I was in jail for my first case I didn't even care, I knew I was gonna get back out & do the same thing**...”

- Debrief by MPD Detective in March 2015



Repeat Offenders - Carjacking

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KM (16 years old) was on a weekend pass from St. Charles when he committed the offense.

On May 30, 2016 at 11:57AM, two people parked their vehicle to get coffee at the Riverwest Collectivo located at 2999 N. Humboldt.

A female was approached by a lone suspect who displayed a handgun and demanded the keys to the car.

Squads from Police District 5 observed the car and initiated a pursuit. The pursuit lasted for about 16 minutes and spanned 11 miles. The suspect proceeded down a dead-end street in District 4, then exited the vehicle. He was taken into custody and the gun was recovered.

KM was on parole for possession of a dangerous weapon and has a history of involvement in auto theft.



Repeat Offenders - Carjacking

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On June 1, 2016, while in the parking lot near 3533 S 27th Street, the victim was approached by a blue car with several juvenile subjects inside. Three juveniles exited the vehicle and one juvenile placed a firearm to the victim's head and demanded her vehicle (2016 Honda Civic).

The following offenders were arrested after a vehicle pursuit that ended in Washington County:

JR (B/M, 15 years old)

- Released on county supervision for two counts of armed robbery, AWOL MCSO warrant on 4/18/16.
- LPI recovered.

QG (B/M, 15 years old)

- LPI recovered from stolen vehicle.
- On County Supervision for OAWOOC, Resisting/Obstructing.

Donte JOHNSON (B/M, 11/14/1998)

- LPI recovered from stolen vehicle.

TE (B/M, 15 years old)

- On 3/26/2016 charged with armed robbery.
- Listed as missing on 5/30 from Carmelite Group home (County supervision) - Warrant issued on 5/31/16.
- 2 open cases armed robbery (3/1/16) and armed robbery (3/14/16).

DE (B/M, 15 years old)

- Arrested on 5/10/16 for attempted carjacking/OAWOOC by Brown Deer PD.
- On probation for attempted carjacking, unknown where the subject was placed by the county at this time. Warrant was issued on 6/01/16.



High Rate Youthful Offenders

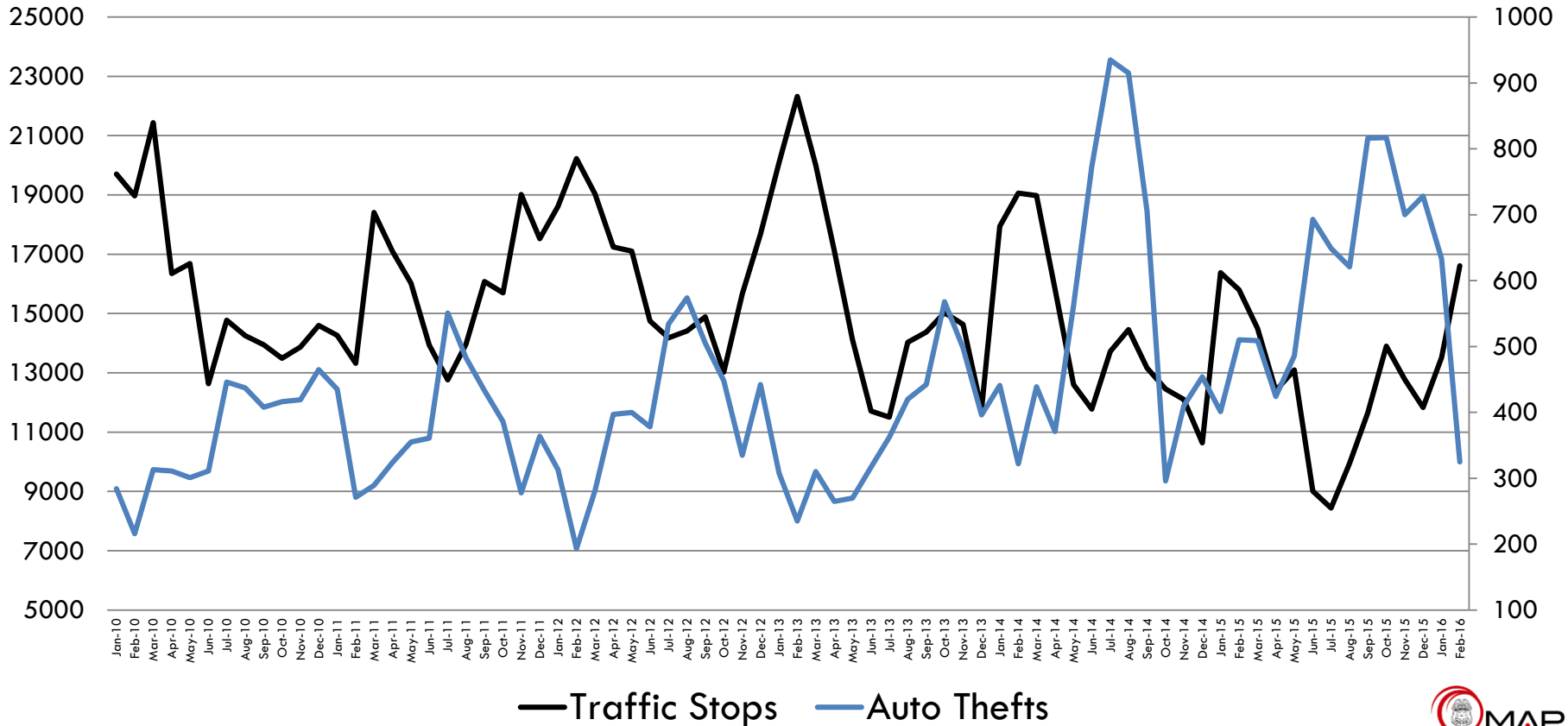
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High Rate Youthful Offenders are subjects believed to be substantially impacting current motor vehicle theft and robbery trends in Milwaukee. From 10/2014 to 02/2016, 66% of high rate youth offenders were wanted or have been involved in a *known* robbery or vehicle theft offense after they were identified as a High Rate Youthful Offender.

- Youth candidates are identified and compared to other offenders based on the analysis of crime data, threat assessments, and social network analysis.
- An intelligence product is created and updated every week to include High Rate Youthful Offenders and current intelligence.
- The program's objective is to disrupt criminal activity of networks by:
 1. Intelligence collecting and sharing
 2. Targeted police contacts
 3. Apprehension of juvenile offenders
 4. Prosecution

Traffic Stops & Auto Theft by Month

- There is a significant correlation between traffic stops and car thefts. A correlation also exists between traffic stops, robbery, and non-fatal shootings.



Data-Driven Approaches to Crime and Traffic Safety (DDACTS)

Data-Driven Approaches to Crime and Traffic Safety (DDACTS) is a law enforcement operational model supported by a partnership among the Department of Transportation's National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and two agencies of the Department of Justice: the Bureau of Justice Assistance and the National Institute of Justice.

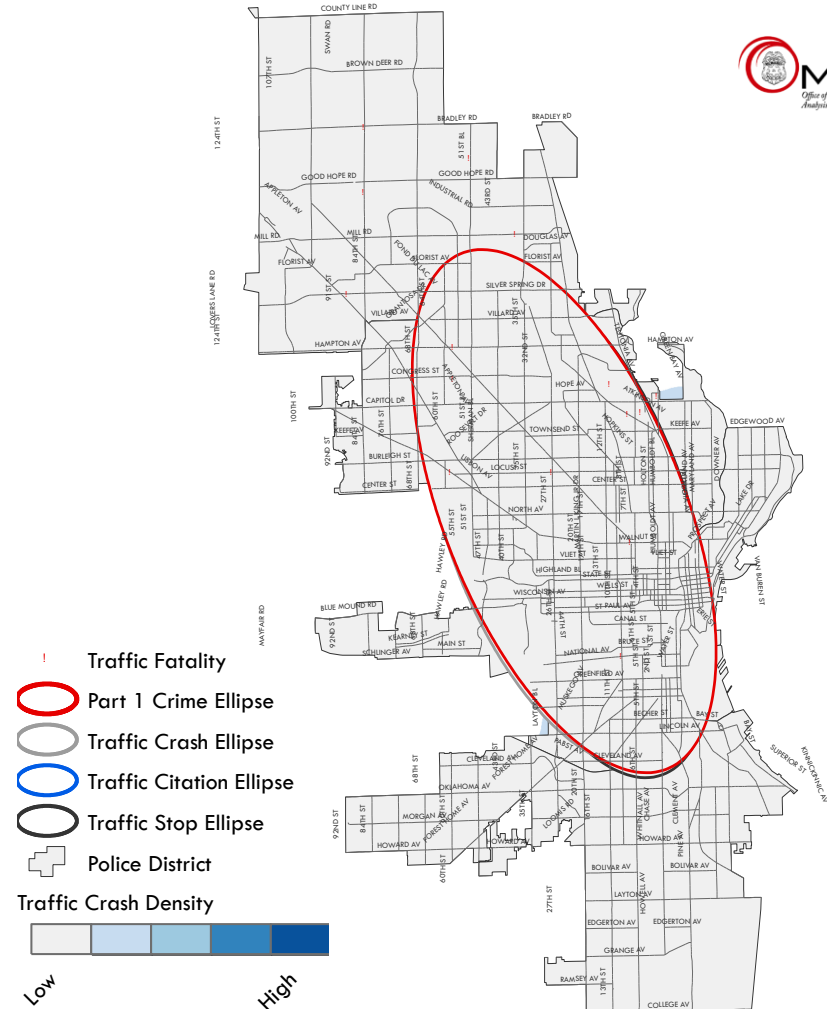
DDACTS integrates location-based traffic crash, crime, and other enforcement data to establish effective and efficient methods for deploying law enforcement resources.

DDACTS employs highly visible, targeted traffic enforcement to affect these areas.

This model affords communities the dual benefit of reducing traffic crashes and crime, thus reducing overall social harm.

Traffic Data	2015	2016	% Change
Fatalities	21	20	-5%
Accidents	5,065	4,330	-15%
Citations	15,603	19,342	24%
Stops	59,113	64,759	10%

Time period is January 1 – April 30, 2015 & 2016.



Violence Reduction Network

The Office of Justice Programs (OJP) earlier this year announced that New Orleans, Louisiana, St. Louis, Missouri, and Milwaukee, Wisconsin, will join 10 existing sites as part of the Violence Reduction Network (VRN).

The Milwaukee Violence Reduction Network is focusing its efforts on reducing violent crime between 16th to 51st Street, Burleigh Street to North Avenue (Center Street Corridor).

Partners include: Milwaukee Police Department, U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF), Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), U.S. Marshals (USMS), Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA), U.S. Attorneys Office, and the Milwaukee County District Attorneys Office.

MPD hosted the first Violence Reduction Network CompStat with partners on May 4, 2016. The next VRN CompStat is June 22, 2016.

Corridor Crime	Jan 1 - May 30, 2015	Jan 1 - May 30, 2016	2015 – 2016 Change
Homicide	8	3	-63%
Rape	9	11	22%
Robbery	135	107	-21%
Agg Assault	183	190	4%
Burglary	178	105	-41%
Auto Theft	128	126	-2%
Theft	227	229	1%
Arson	10	12	20%
Violent Crime	331	304	-8%
Property Crime	543	471	-13%
Total Crime	860	771	-10%

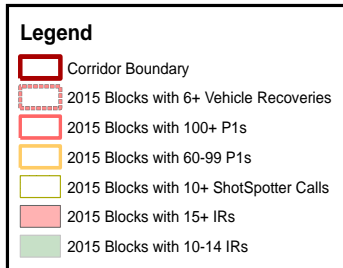
The data was obtained from the DCS Fact Table and counts distinct incidents of Part I Crime for the above listed time periods. Violent crime includes homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crime includes burglary, auto theft, theft, and arson. Total crime reflects distinct incidents of violent crime and property crime. Totals will not sum since an incident may contain more than one offense. Homicides obtained from the OMAP homicide database and counts victims.

Violence Reduction Network: Center Street Corridor

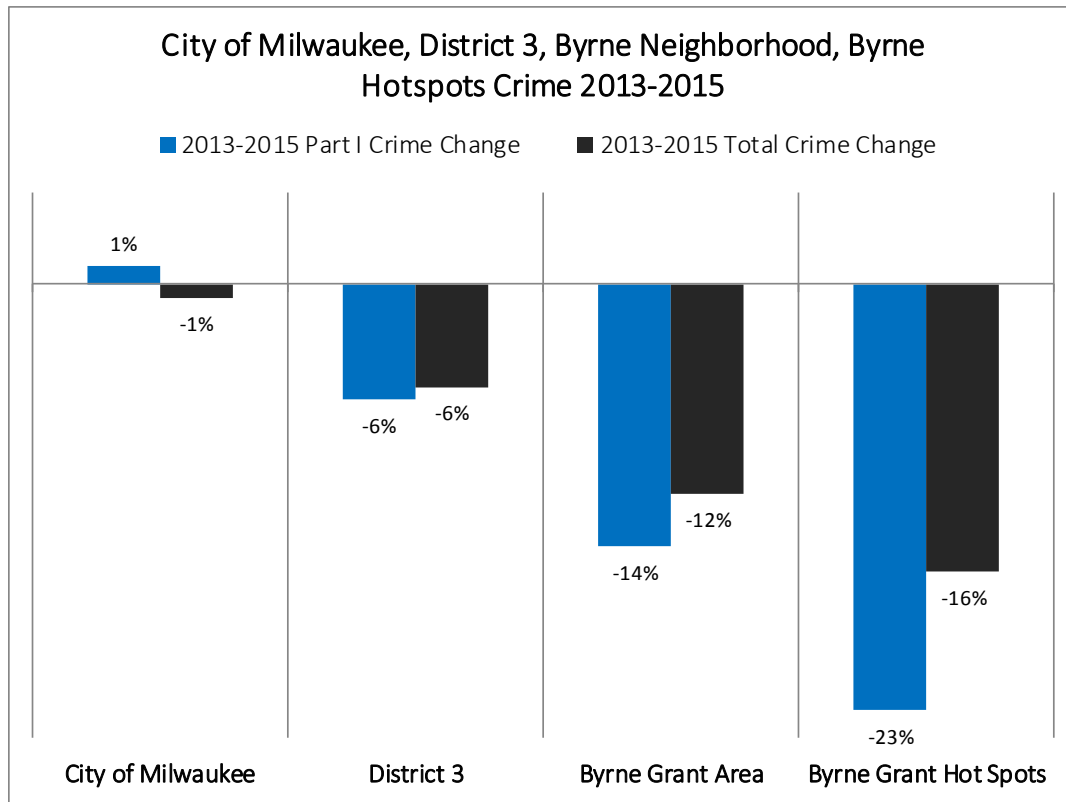
10% of Milwaukee's violent crime occurs in the Center Street Corridor (2.3 square miles). The City of Milwaukee spans almost 97 square miles.

FBI analysis indicates that in 2014, 21.1% of all non-fatal shootings and 18.6 % of all homicides were within four blocks of Center Street (3.3sq miles).

In 2014, 42.4 % of non-fatal shootings and 33.7% of homicides occurred within 10 blocks of the Center Street corridor (8.1sq miles).



Byrne Criminal Justice Innovations



Identified Washington Park (Byrne area) as the target neighborhood based on crime and demographic data. Collaborated with Habitat for Humanity, LISC, Safe & Sound, and other community partners.

14% reduction in Part 1 Crime in the Byrne area and 23% reduction in Part 1 Crime within the hotspots (2013-2015).

Received 2nd place: Herman Goldstein Award for Excellence in Problem-Oriented Policing.



Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN)

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“Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN) is a nationwide commitment to reduce gun and gang crime in America by networking existing local programs that target gun and gun crime and providing these programs with additional tools necessary to be successful” (U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance).

There are three specific goals of PSN:

- Reduce the firearm related homicides and non-fatal shootings in Milwaukee.
- Improve the apprehension and prosecution of perpetrators of gun violence.
- Increase the intelligence available on prolific firearm offenders and associates.

The PSN high value target list was created to identify Milwaukee’s most prolific gun offenders. The Intelligence Fusion Center analyzed 5 years of gun crime data. Offenders were identified from involvement in firearm related offenses as either a suspect, arrestee, or linked through latent fingerprints. A target list of 64 offenders was subsequently developed.

PSN Arrests this Year
34 individuals arrested
34 individuals account for
155 charges

Partners include: Milwaukee Police Department, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF), Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA), U.S. Attorneys Office, and the Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI).