



M I L W A U K E E
HOMICIDE
REVIEW COMMISSION



2013 DATA REPORT
Homicide and Non-Fatal Shootings

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Acknowledgements



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Founding Director

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There are also many individuals, agencies and organizations throughout Wisconsin and across the nation that we must thank for their on-going support and partnership, including members of the Executive Committee whose support and guidance have lead the way to ensure our success. And finally, we thank those law enforcement officers, community service providers and representatives of the legal system who routinely participate in the review process. Without your knowledge and expertise, we would not be able to accomplish this important work.

The Milwaukee Homicide Review Commission staff includes Founding Director Mallory O'Brien Ph.D., Assistant Researcher Danny Henken, Police Officer Virginia Gordy, and Office Assistant Pamela Koleas.

Executive Summary—Homicides and Nonfatal Shootings

Homicide and Nonfatal Shootings

- 2013 Homicide Total—105 (*increase of 14, or 15%, from 2012*)
- 2013 Nonfatal Shooting Total—532 (*increase of 24, or 5%, from 2012*)

***Homicide totals are based on “Date Determined Homicide”, as opposed to “Date of Incident”*

Homicide Demographics

- 87 (83%) victims were Male. (*increase of 2, or 2%, from 2012*)
- 83 (79%) victims were Black. (*increase of 10, or 14%, from 2012*)
- The median age of a homicide victim was 27.
- 40% of homicide victims were African-American males between the ages of 18 and 29.
- 57% of homicide suspects were African-American males between the ages of 18 and 29.
- 80 (76%) of Victims had an arrest history. (*decrease of 13% from 2012*)
- 98 (92%) of Known Homicide Suspects have an arrest history. (*decrease of 1% from 2012*)

Top Three Homicide Circumstances

- Argument/Fight— 38 or 28% (*increase of 12, or 46%, from 2012*)
- Unknown— 23 or 17% (*increase of 9, or 64%, from 2012*)
- Robbery— 22 or 16% (*increase of 1, or 5%, from 2012*)

Nonfatal Shooting Victim Demographics

- 463 (87%) victims were Male. (*0% change from 2012*)
- 465 (88%) victims were Black. (*0% change from 2012*)
- The median age of a nonfatal shooting victim was 24.
- 49% of nonfatal shooting victims were African-American males between the ages of 18 and 29.
- 52% of nonfatal shooting suspects were African-American males between the ages of 18 and 29.

Top Three Nonfatal Shooting Circumstances

- Argument/Fight— 174 or 33% (*increase of 39, or 29%, from 2012*)
- Unknown— 168 or 32% (*decrease of 24, or -14%, from 2012*)
- Robbery— 125 or 23% (*0% change from 2012*)

Geographic Areas Affected

- 31% of Homicides and 31% of Nonfatal Shootings occurred in District 5. (*4% increase in homicides, 3% increase in NFS*)
- The majority of Homicides occurred in four zip codes (of the 31 total zip codes that make up the City of Milwaukee): 53212 (14%), 53204 (14%), 53209 (13%), 53206 (11%)

Other

- 60% of Homicides were a result of an interaction between a single victim and a single offender, compared to only 35% in 2012. Only 8% of homicides were a result of an interaction between a single victim and multiple offenders, compared to 41% in 2012. This trend also occurred with nonfatal shootings, where there was a 23% increase in single victim/single offender nonfatal shootings, and a 25% decrease in single victim/multiple offender nonfatal shootings.
- In 2013, on average, homicide victims had more prior arrests on their arrest histories than homicide suspects.
- There was a 33% increase in tavern-related homicides in 2013, along with a 95% increase in tavern-related nonfatal shootings.
- 77% of 2013 homicides involved the use of a firearm.
- Overall, 88% of victims and 93% of suspects were arrested for the first time by the age of 21.
- 23% of the suspects had an arrest at most 90 days prior to the day of the homicide incident.
- 12% of all homicide victims and 6% of suspects were under the age of 17. Of the 13 homicide victims under the age of 17, three were infants.
- 9% of all 2013 homicides were domestic violence-related, which is a 3% increase from 2012.

Executive Summary—Homicides and Nonfatal Shootings

A Typical Homicide

- **Homicide Victim**

- Male
- African-American
- Between 18 and 29 years old
- Has between 1 and 10 prior arrests on arrest history
- Was arrested for the first time by the age of 16
- Was previously or is currently on probation/parole
- Has prior violent, drug, and/or weapon arrest on arrest history

- **Homicide Suspect**

- Male
- African-American
- Between 18 and 29 years old
- Has between 1 and 10 prior arrests on arrest history
- Was arrested for the first time by the age of 16
- Was previously or is currently on probation/parole
- Has prior violent, drug, and/or weapon arrest on arrest history

- **Homicide Circumstances**

- The victim and suspect are acquaintances.
- The incident occurred between 9pm-3am.
- The incident occurred on either Friday, Saturday, or Sunday.
- The incident occurred in a zip code of a lower SES region.
- The incident was a result of either an argument/fight, a robbery, or a drug transaction.

A Typical Nonfatal Shooting

- **Nonfatal Shooting Victim**

- Male
- African-American
- Between 18 and 29 years old

- **Nonfatal Shooting Suspect**

- Male
- African-American
- Between 18 and 29 years old

- **Nonfatal Shooting Circumstances**

- The victim and suspect are acquaintances.
- The incident occurred between 9pm-3am.
- The incident occurred on either Friday, Saturday, or Sunday.
- The incident occurred in a zip code of a lower SES region.
- The incident was a result of either an argument/fight, a robbery, or a drug transaction.

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About the Milwaukee Homicide Review Commission

Mission

Working together to reduce violence through innovative interagency collaboration.

Vision

A community where residents, community organizations, and law enforcement professionals work together to decrease violence.

Program Description

The Milwaukee Homicide Review Commission (MHRC) provides a unique forum for addressing violence in the city of Milwaukee. The commission strives to reduce homicides and non-fatal shootings through a multi-level, multi-disciplinary and multi-agency homicide review process. The MHRC is comprised of law enforcement professionals, criminal justice professionals and community service providers who meet regularly to exchange information regarding the city's homicides and other violent crimes to identify prevention methods from both the public health and criminal justice perspectives. The MHRC makes recommendations based on trends identified through the case review process. These recommendations range from micro-level strategies and tactics to macro-level policy change. Many of the recommendations made to date have been implemented.

Program History

Established in January of 2005, the MHRC is a central component of the city of Milwaukee's violence prevention efforts. The MHRC draws on public health and criminal justice approaches and was designed to gain a better understanding of homicide through strategic problem analysis, innovative and effective response and prevention strategies, and focus on prevention and intervention resources.

Under the auspices of the Milwaukee Mayor Tom Barrett, former Milwaukee Police Chief Nannette Hegerty, and former Milwaukee County District Attorney E. Michael McCann, the Commission was charged with tackling violent crime.

Program Partners

The MHRC has become a critical forum where stakeholders work collaboratively to address violence in a comprehensive and sustainable way that balances short-term interventions with longer-term solutions.

The MHRC is made up of criminal justice professionals, community service providers, public officials, and residents. Partners represent key stakeholders from multiple levels (city, regional, county, and state), disciplines, and agencies (governmental and private, including community service providers). The group convenes regularly to participate in the review process where information is exchanged regarding the city's homicides and near fatal shootings. At each homicide review meeting, partners participate in an intensive discussion and examination of individual homicide and intentional crime incidents and identify methods of prevention. Through this process, trends, gaps, and deficits within systems and programs designed to prevent and reduce violence are identified and recommendations are made to strengthen them.

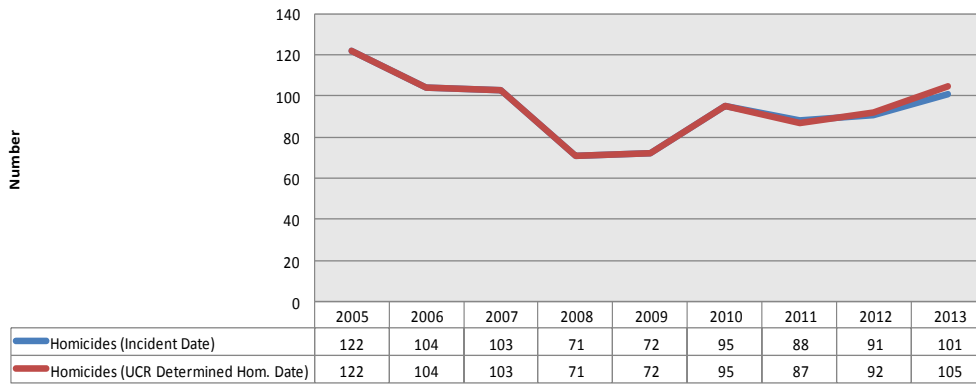
Using the Data

The data presented in this report can be used to inform new and existing violence reduction programs, policies and practices. Each stakeholder may have a different use for the data.

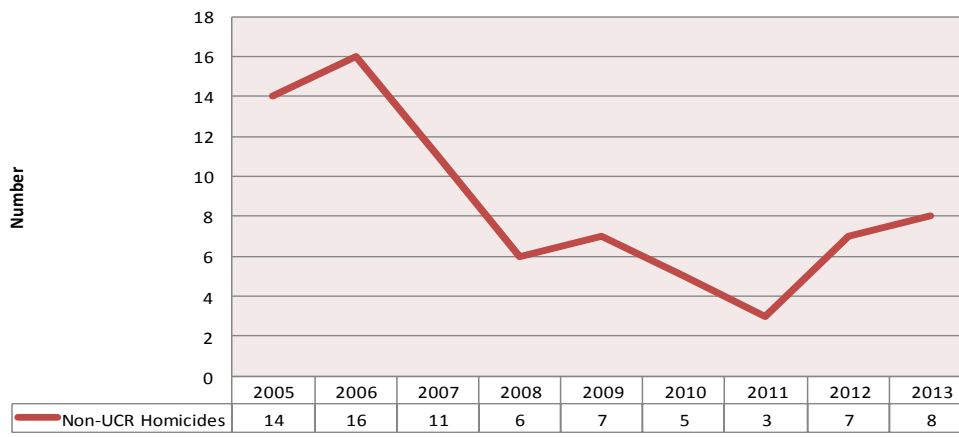
Stakeholder	Data Usage
Local Residents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect residents who are working on violence prevention efforts with community-based and community-wide groups. • Develop a social marketing campaign. • Create educational and awareness materials and activities. • Support a “Call to Action” to end the cycle of violence in Milwaukee.
Law Enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilize Spatial, Month, Day of Week and Time Analysis to deploy field staff. • Implement specialized efforts to reduce domestic violence, including homicides. • Monitor Homicide and Non-Fatal Shooting year-end clearance rates.
Grant Makers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target specific neighborhoods and geographical areas using MHRC spatial maps. (See prior reports.) • Ensure grantee programs are responsive to changing trends. • Evaluate a grantee’s Violence and Crime Prevention initiative.
Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supplement local stories with Community-Level Trend Data on Homicides and Non-Fatal Shootings. • Dispel myths and inaccurate perceptions about Homicides and Non-Fatal Shootings.
Non-Profit/ Social Service Providers Hospitals, educational institutions, government agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrate problem severity and need when writing a grant proposal using Milwaukee-specific data. • Critique existing “At Risk” categories. • Assess intervention strategies for gaps and change or enhance existing efforts aimed at reducing violence and violent crime. • Use Milwaukee-specific data to supplement internal and external evaluations.

Counting Homicides

**Homicides by Victims, 2005-2013
(Incident Date vs. UCR Determined Homicide Date)**



Non-UCR Reportable Homicides, 2005-2013



2005-2013 Justifiable and Negligent Homicides

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	SUM
Police Related	5	5	5	2	1	4	2	1	3	28
Negligent	1	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	6
Self-Defense	8	8	5	4	6	0	1	6	5	43
TOTAL	14	16	11	6	7	5	3	7	8	77

RECAP

- Crime victims may succumb to their injuries months or years after the incident date. These figures include those victims who were injured in one year and died in another.
- In 2013, there were an additional 8 homicides that were deemed non-UCR reportable. Five of these homicides were a result of self-defense, while the other three were police-related.
- There were 7 non-UCR reportable homicides in 2012.
- The number of Non-UCR reportable homicides has steadily decreased since 2005-2007.

Counting Homicides

Homicides can be counted in several ways depending on the definition and intended use of the data. They can be counted by date of incident (injury), date of death or date determined a homicide, victim, incident (may have multiple victim incident), FBI Uniform Crime Report (UCR) definition, or death certificate definition. None of these counts provide inaccurate information; they are just different ways to count homicides. The majority of the data included in this report is based on the UCR definition of homicide, the date of incident, and by victim. In several instances we have provided additional counts, but they are clearly indicated.

Homicides Based Upon Incident Date:

2012 -- 91

2013 -- 101

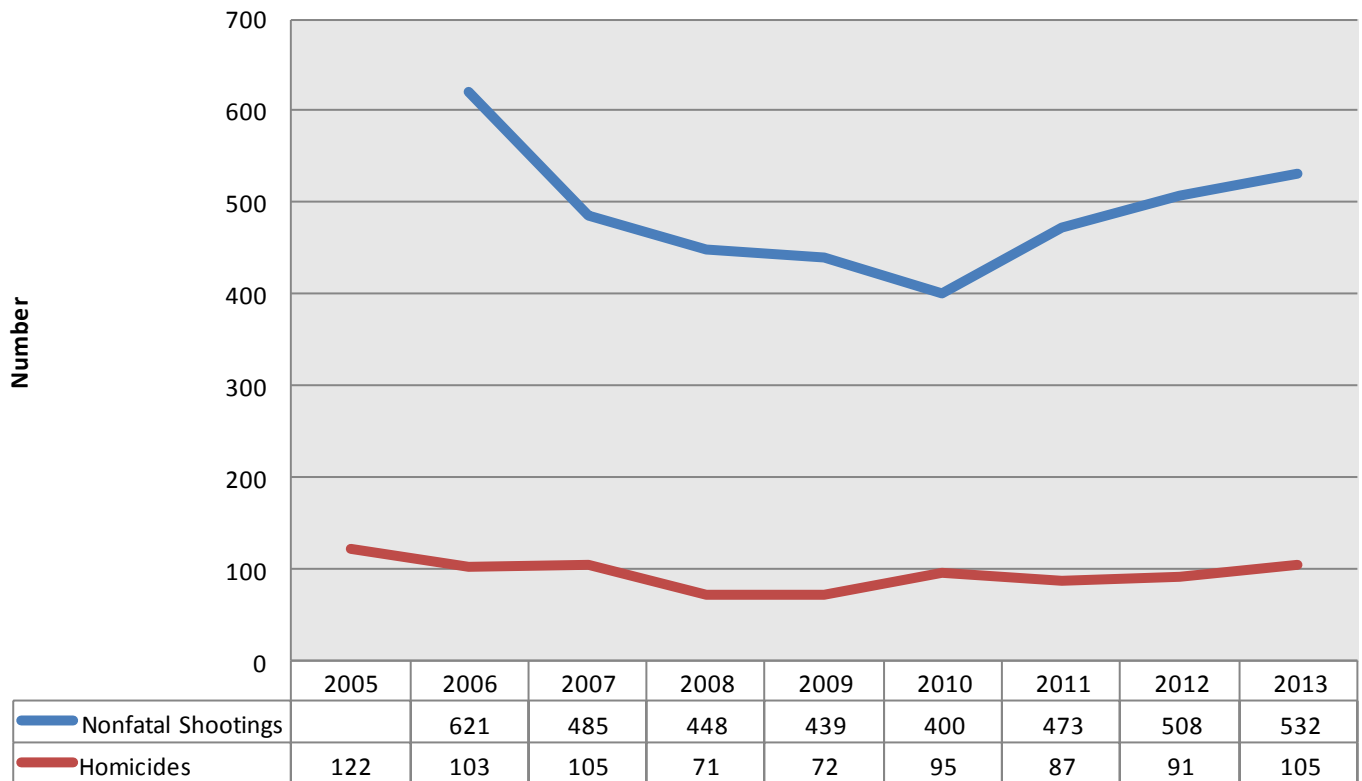
Homicides Based Upon UCR Determined Date:

2012 -- 92

2013 -- 105

Summary—Homicides and NFS—2005-2013

Homicides and Nonfatal Shootings - 2005-2013

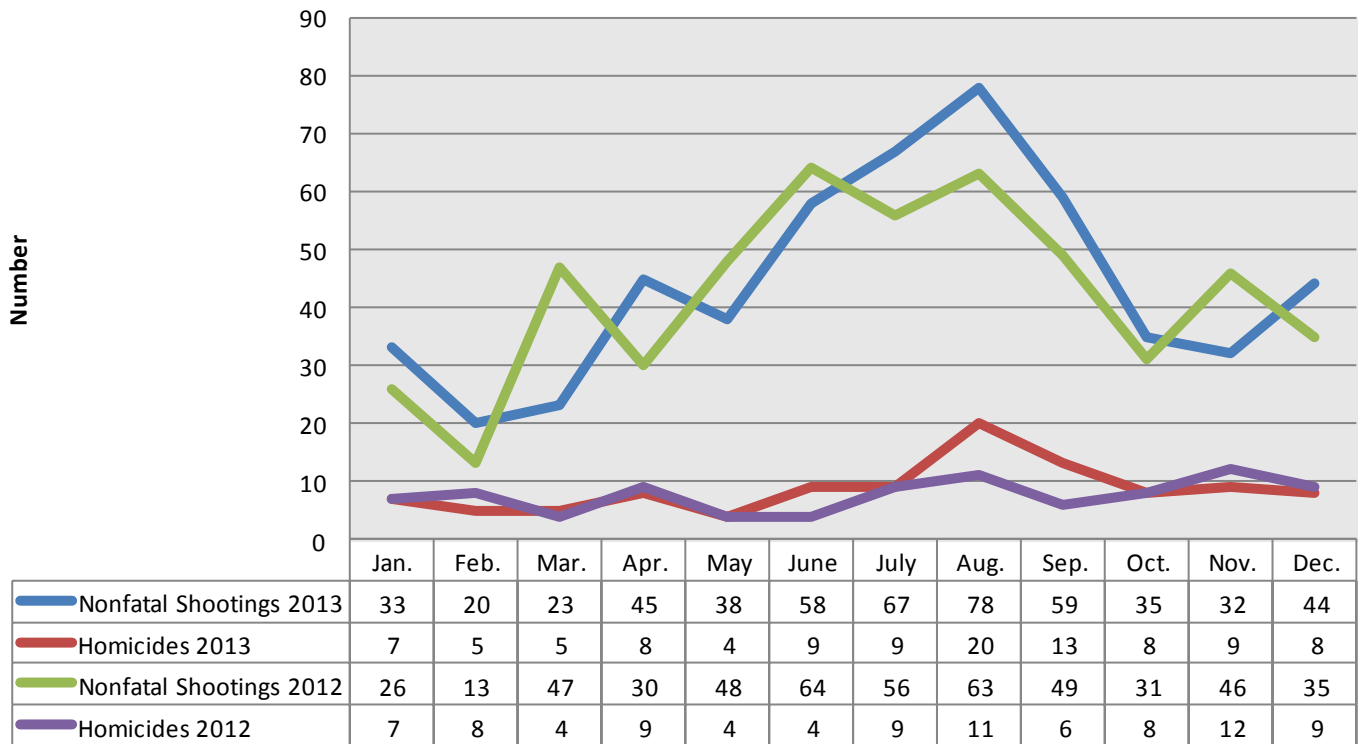


RECAP

- The graph above shows the annual City of Milwaukee homicide and nonfatal shooting numbers since 2005.
- Both the homicide and nonfatal shooting lines generally follow the same trends.
- Most importantly, over the past few years, we have seen an increase in both homicides and nonfatal shootings.
- In 2013, there was a 15% increase in homicides from 2012 and a 5% increase in nonfatal shootings from 2012.
- While homicide and nonfatal shooting numbers have been increasing over the past few years, homicides have decreased 16% and nonfatal shootings have decreased 17% since the Homicide Review Commission began tracking them.
- From 2010 through 2013, there has been a 33% increase in nonfatal shootings.
- The 105 homicides that occurred in 2013 is the largest total since 2005, while the 532 nonfatal shootings is the largest total since 2006.
- The Milwaukee Homicide Review Commission began tracking City of Milwaukee homicides in 2005 and nonfatal shootings in 2006.

Summary—Homicides and NFS—2013

Homicides and Nonfatal Shootings by Month, 2012-2013

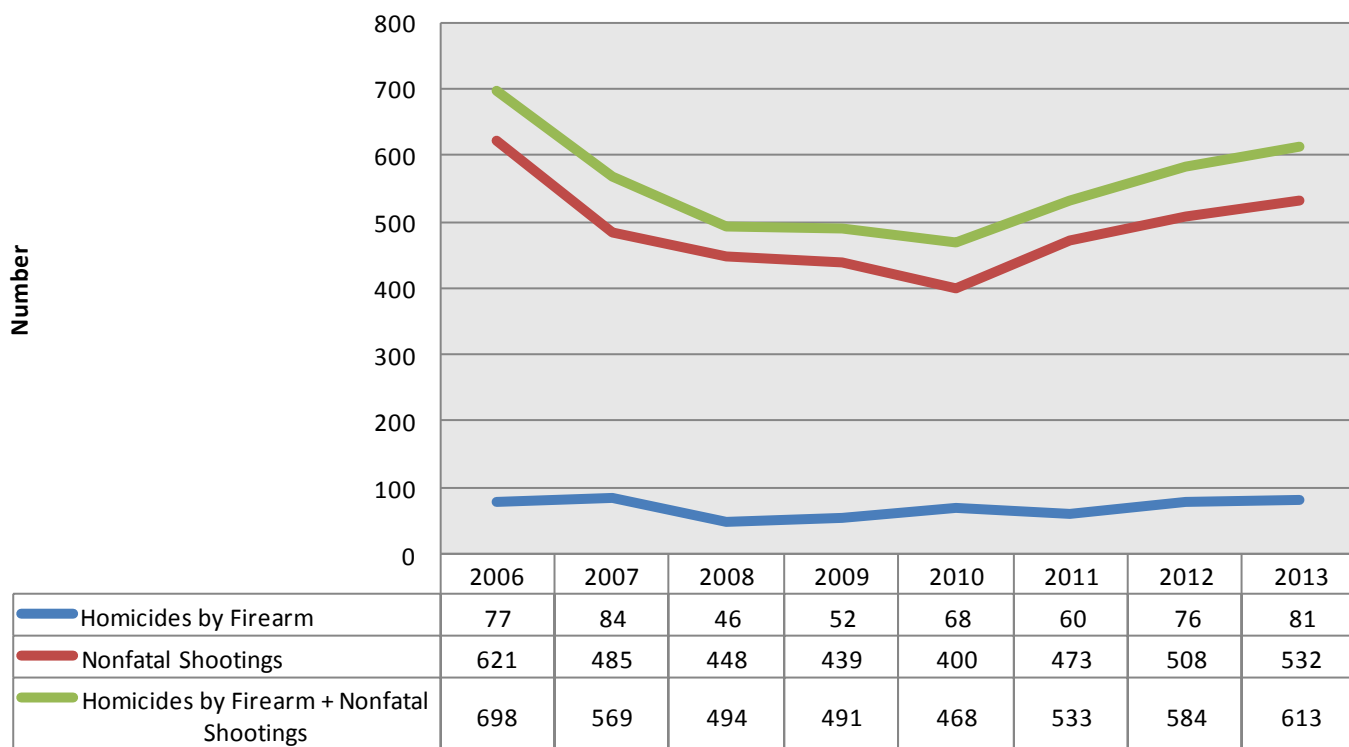


RECAP

- The graph above offers a breakdown of all 2012 and 2013 City of Milwaukee homicides and nonfatal shootings by month. These two graphs follow many of the same trends.
- Homicides and nonfatal shootings are both showing increases around the summer months of June through September.
- The winter months of January through March generate the fewest number of homicides and nonfatal shootings.
- There was a 94% increase in homicides and a 22% increase in nonfatal shootings during the combined months of August and September of 2013, when compared to August and September of 2012. This accounts for the majority of the overall percentages of change for the 2013 calendar year.

Summary—Firearm Homicides and NFS, 2006-2013

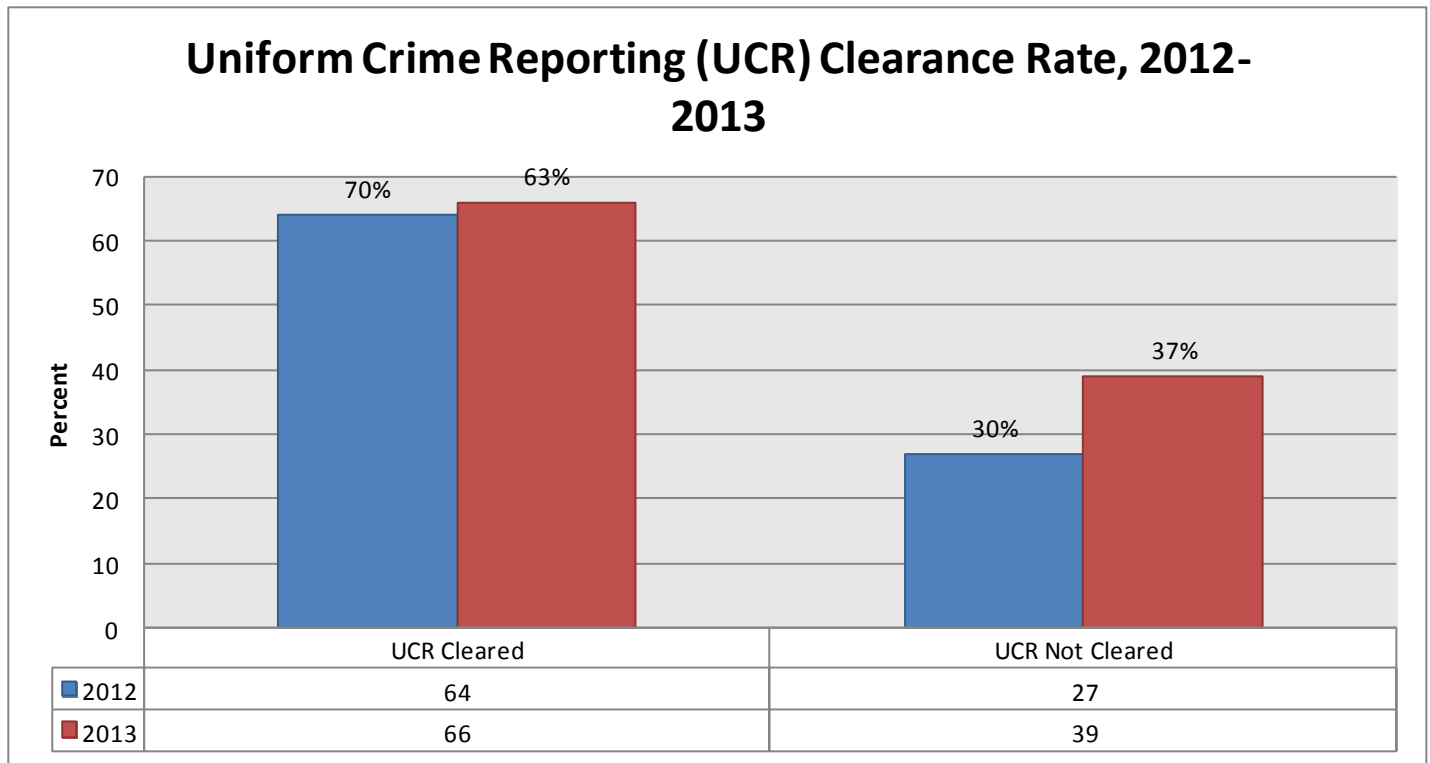
Combined Firearm Events (Homicides and Nonfatal Shootings), 2006-2013



RECAP

- The graph above shows the total combined firearm-related events from 2006 through 2013. These firearm-related events include both firearm homicides and nonfatal shootings.
- The total number of firearm-related events peaked in 2006, where there were 621 nonfatal shootings, and 77 homicides by firearm.
- The 613 total combined nonfatal shootings and homicides by firearm is the largest total since 2006.
- Since 2011, the total numbers of nonfatal shootings and homicides by firearm have been quickly increasing.

Homicides: Clearance Rate, 2013

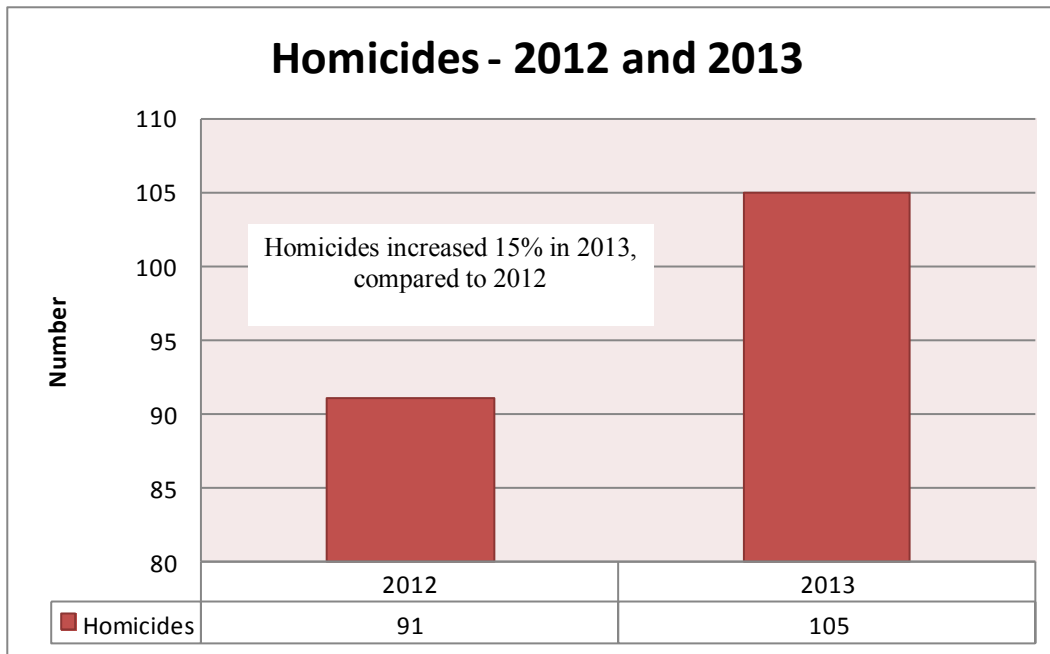


RECAP

- A lower percentage of UCR-homicides were cleared in 2013. (70% in 2012, 63% in 2013)
- Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) is a systematic method of collecting and reporting homicide data, adopted by the federal government and used by local law enforcement agencies.
- UCR clearance rates include cases from previous years that were cleared in 2013. Clearance rates shown reflect the number of cases cleared in 2013.
- Homicide clearance rates are subject to change as cases are solved and suspects are identified, arrested, and charged.
- In 2013, there were an additional 8 homicides that were deemed non-UCR reportable. Five of these homicides were a result of self-defense, while the other three were police-related.
- There were 7 non-UCR reportable homicides in 2012.
- At the time of the completion of this report, many of the 2013 homicide cases were still pending results of criminal investigations. Six of the 2013 homicide cases have been cleared in 2014 at the time of the completion of this report.
- The FBI has calculated the national UCR Clearance rate to be approximately 62%, according to a study performed by the U.S. Department of Justice (http://baltimorecountymd.gov/News/BaltimoreCountyNow/BCoPDs_Crime_Clearance_Rates_Among_Nations/Best). Over the past two years, Milwaukee's clearance rates seem to lie slightly above the national average.
- Other recent clearance rates analyzed in this report include Chicago (25% in 2012), Detroit (8.7% in 2011), Indianapolis (73% in 2012), and Baltimore (83.3% in 2012).

Incidence - Homicides

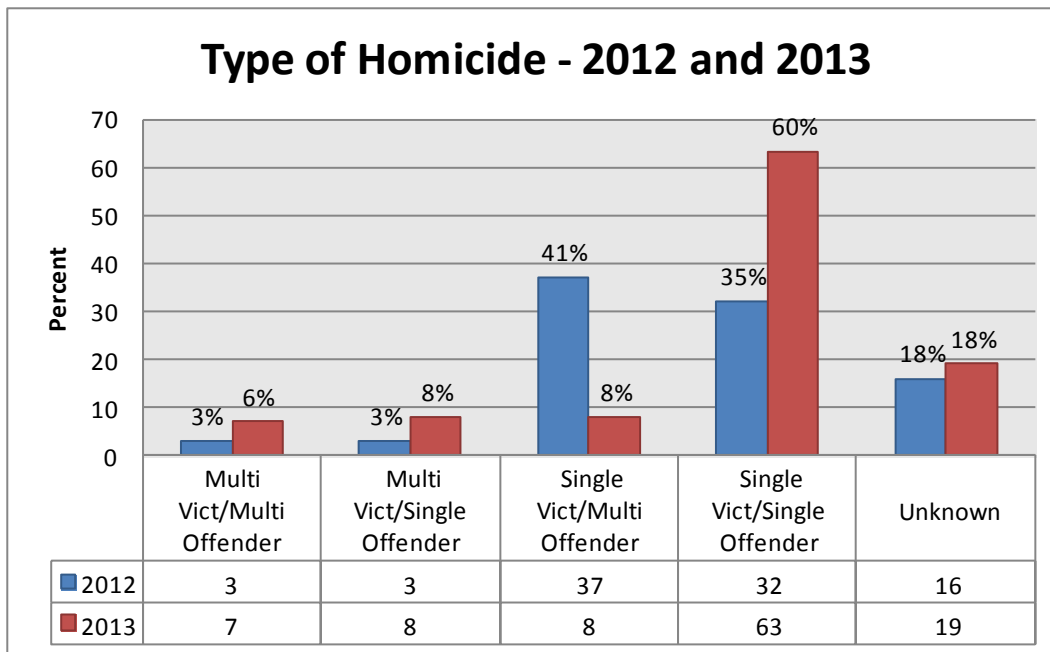
Homicides - 2012 and 2013



RECAP

- The 105 homicides that occurred in the City of Milwaukee in 2013 represent the largest total number of homicides in the city since 2005.
- The 105 homicides also represent a 15% increase from 2012.

Type of Homicide - 2012 and 2013



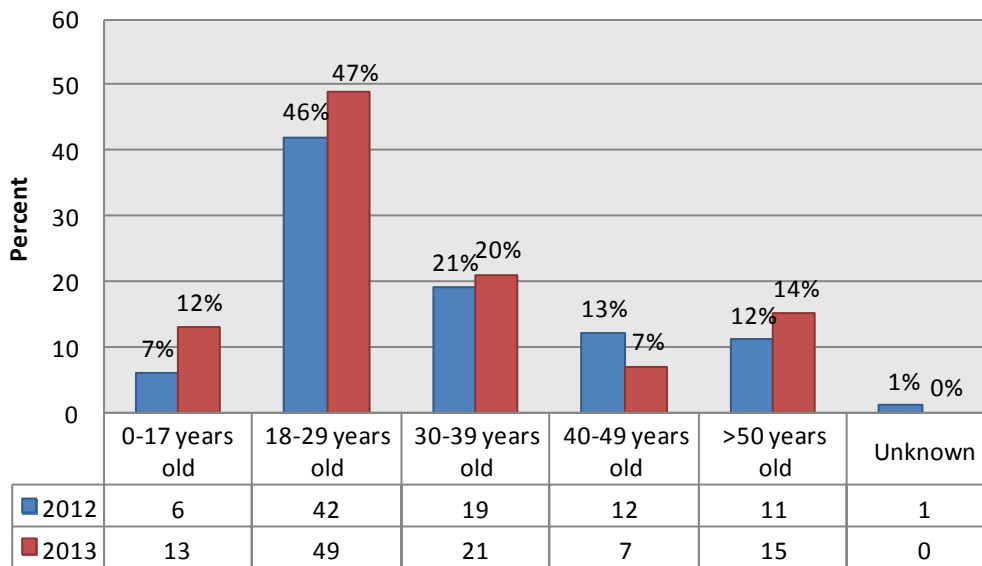
RECAP

- “Type” of homicide refers to the number of victims and offenders in the homicide.
- In 2013, approximately 60% of all homicides were a result of an interaction between a single victim and a single offender. This is a 25% increase from 2012 homicides. There was also a 33% decrease in single victim/multiple offender homicides from 2012.
- The next largest percentage of 2013 homicides (18%) were unknown in regards to the number of victims and/or offenders.

Homicide—Victim Age

RECAP

Homicide Victims by Age - 2012 and 2013



- Nearly half (47%) of the 2013 City of Milwaukee homicide victims were between the ages of 18 and 29.
- This is essentially the same percentage as 2012 City of Milwaukee homicide victims, where approximately 46% were between the ages of 18 and 29.
- 20% of the 2013 victims were between the ages of 30 and 39, while approximately 14% of the victims were age 50 or older.
- Overall, the 2013 percentages do not differ much from 2012.
- The median age of a 2013 City of Milwaukee homicide victim is 27.
- Of the 13 homicide victims under the age of 17, three were infants.
- Of the 13 homicides with victims under the age of 17, five were due to arguments/fights, and another five were due to child abuse/neglect.

2013 Homicides: Victim Age

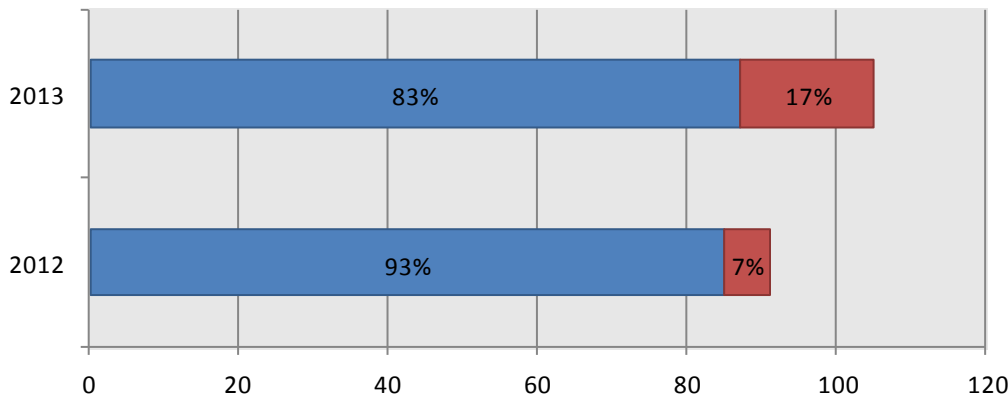
Age Group	# of Homicide Victims	% of Homicide Victims	Age Range + Median Age (by Age Group)		
			Min	Max	Median
<= 17 years old	13	12%	0	17	15
18-29 years old	49	47%	18	29	24
30-39 years old	21	20%	30	39	36
40-49 years old	7	7%	43	49	44
>=50 years old	15	14%	50	94	58
ALL ADULTS (18 +)	92	88%	18	94	29
Total	105	100%	0	94	27

Age Group	2012	2013	% of Change
<= 17 years old	6	13	117%
18-29 years old	42	49	17%
30-39 years old	19	21	11%
40-49 years old	12	7	-71%
>= 50 years old	11	15	36%
Unknown	1	0	-100%
ALL ADULTS (18 +)	84	92	10%
Medians	27.5	27	-2%

Homicide—Victim Gender, Race/Ethnicity

RECAP

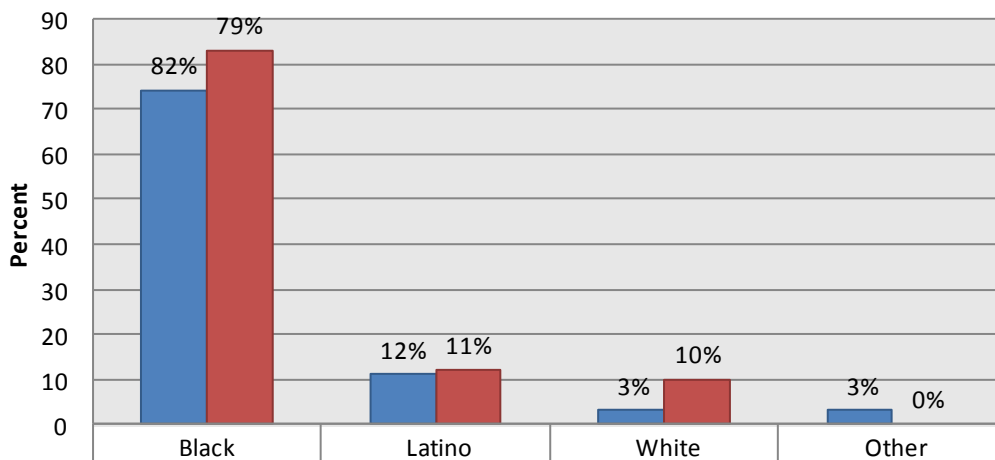
Homicide Victims by Gender - 2012 and 2013



	2012	2013
Male	85	87
Female	6	18

- Approximately 87 of the 105 City of Milwaukee homicide victims in 2013, or 83%, were male. This is actually a 10% decrease from 2012, where an overwhelming 93% of all homicide victims were male.
- Approximately 83 of the 105 City of Milwaukee homicide victims in 2013, or 79%, were African-American. This is a 3% decrease from 2012.
- The second highest racial/ethnic proportion of homicide victims were those of Latino descent (11%), followed by Caucasian (10%).
- There was a substantially higher number of female victims in 2013. There were no clear trends in factors related to this increase.
- There was also a larger number of white victims in 2013, with no common trends in factors.

Homicide Victims by Race/Ethnicity -2012 and 2013



	2012	2013
Black	74	83
Latino	11	12
White	3	10
Other	3	0

Homicide—Victim Age, Race/Ethnicity, Gender

Homicide Victim Demographic	2012 (n = 91)		2013 (n = 105)		2012-2013 Comparison
	#	%	#	%	Change Score
Age					
0-17 years old	6	7%	13	12%	117%
18-29 years old	42	46%	49	47%	17%
30-39 years old	19	21%	21	20%	11%
40-49 years old	12	13%	7	7%	-71%
50 + years old	11	12%	15	14%	36%
Unknown	1	1%	0	0%	-100%
Race					
American Indian	0	0	0	0	N/A
Asian	0	0	0	0	N/A
Black	74	82%	83	79%	12%
Latino	11	12%	12	11%	9%
White	3	3%	10	10%	233%
Other	3	3%	0	0%	-300%
Gender					
Male	85	93%	87	83%	2%
Female	6	7%	18	17%	200%

RECAP

- There was a 117% increase in victims aged 0-17 in 2013 (6 in 2012, 13 in 2013).
- There was a 233% increase in white victims (3 in 2012, 10 in 2013).
- There was a 200% increase in female victims (6 in 2012, 18 in 2013).
- A comparison of the 2013 homicide victim race, age, and gender in the table below with tables in years past yielded very similar results. **67% of the 2013 homicide victims were African-American males. More specifically, 40% of the victims were African-American males between the ages of 18 and 29.**

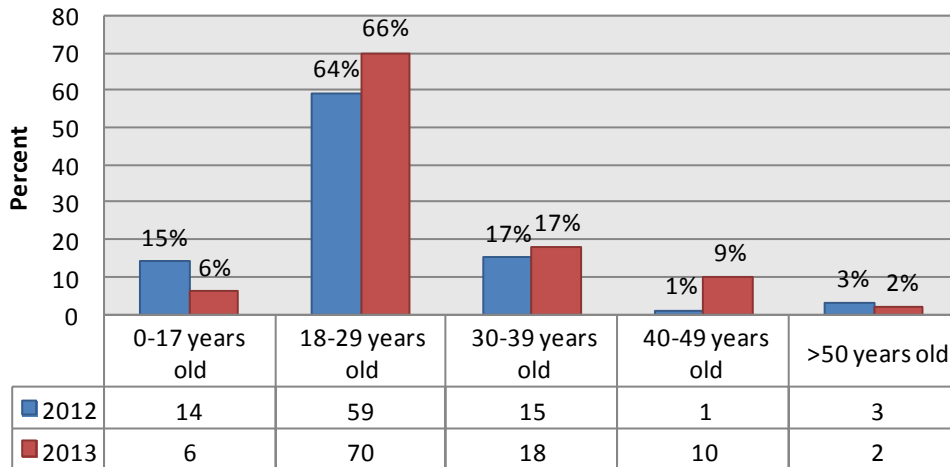
Homicide Victim Demographic - 2013

Race by Age & Race by Gender

	0-17 years old		18-29 years old		30-39 years old		40 + years old		Male		Female	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Black (n =83)	10	12%	42	51%	17	20%	14	17%	70	84%	13	16%
Latino (n =12)	1	8%	5	42%	2	17%	4	33%	10	83%	2	17%
White (n =10)	2	20%	2	20%	2	20%	4	40%	7	70%	3	30%
Other (n =0)	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%

Homicide—Suspect Age

Homicide Suspects by Age - 2012 and 2013



RECAP

- Approximately two-thirds (66%) of the 2013 City of Milwaukee homicide suspects were between the ages of 18 and 29. This is essentially the same percentage as 2012, where approximately 64% were between the ages of 18 and 29.
- 17% of the 2013 suspects were between the ages of 30 and 39, while approximately 9% of the suspects were between the ages of 40 and 49.
- The median age of a 2013 City of Milwaukee homicide suspect is 25, two years less than the median age of a 2013 City of Milwaukee homicide victim.

2013 Homicides: Suspect Age

Age Group	# of Homicide Suspects	% of Homicide Suspects	Age Range + Median Age (by Age Group)		
			Min	Max	Median
<= 17 years old	6	6%	16	17	16
18-29 years old	70	66%	18	29	23
30-39 years old	18	17%	30	39	34
40-49 years old	10	9%	40	49	45
>=50 years old	2	2%	56	58	57
ALL ADULTS (18 +)	100	94%	18	58	25
Total	106	100%	16	58	25

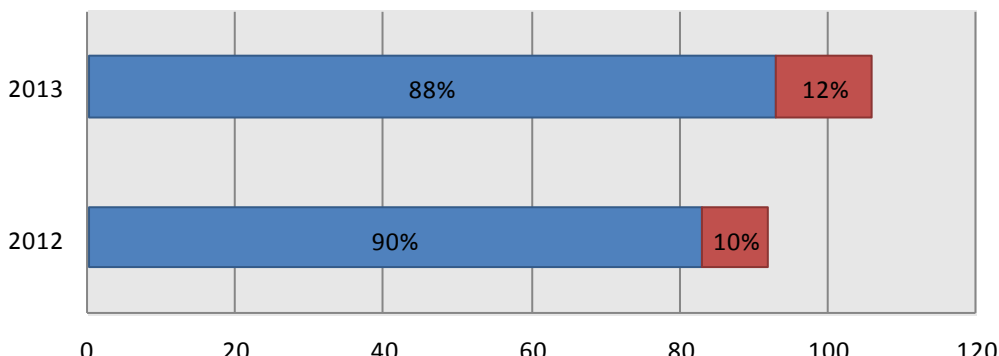
- In 2013, there was a sharp increase in suspects between the ages of 40 and 49, along with a sharp decrease in suspects under the age of 17.

Age Group	2012	2013	% of Change
<= 17 years old	14	6	-133%
18-29 years old	59	70	19%
30-39 years old	15	18	20%
40-49 years old	1	10	900%
>= 50 years old	3	2	-50%
ALL ADULTS (18 +)	78	100	27%

Homicide—Suspects Gender, Race/Ethnicity

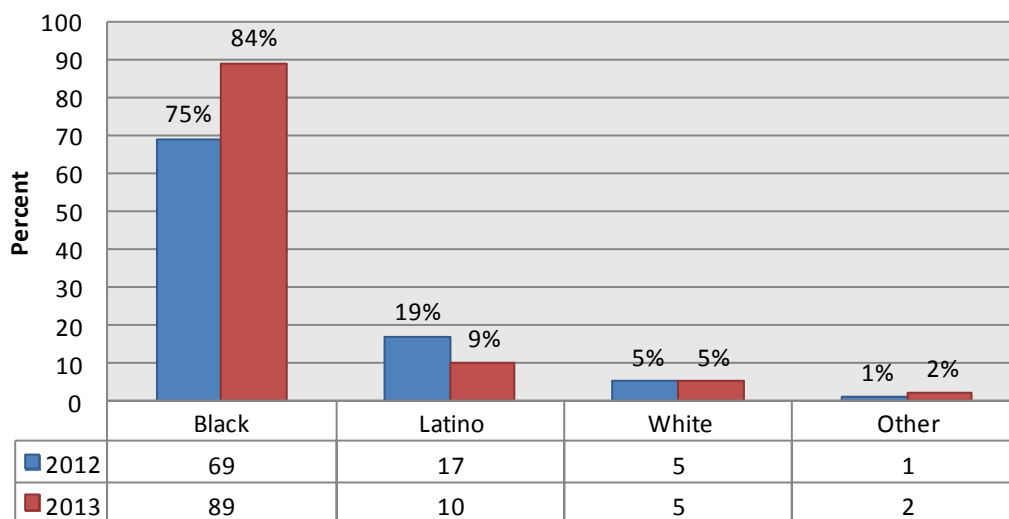
RECAP

Homicide Suspects by Gender - 2012 and 2013



- Approximately 93 (88%) of the 106 City of Milwaukee homicide suspects in 2013 were male. This is only a 2% decrease from 2012, where 90% of all homicide suspects were male.
- Approximately 89 (84%) of the 106 City of Milwaukee homicide suspects in 2013 were of the African-American race. This is a 9% increase from 2012.
- The second highest racial/ethnic proportion of homicide suspects were those of Latino descent (9%), followed by Caucasian (5%).
- The major difference between 2012 and 2013 suspects is that 19% of 2012 homicide suspects were of Latino descent, compared to only 9% of 2013 homicide suspects.

Homicide Suspects by Race/Ethnicity - 2012 and 2013



Homicide—Suspect Age, Race/Ethnicity, Gender

Homicide Suspect Demographic	2012 (n = 92)		2013 (n = 106)		2012-2013 Comparison
	#	%	#	%	Change Score
Age					
0-17 years old	14	15%	6	6%	-133%
18-29 years old	59	64%	70	66%	19%
30-39 years old	15	17%	18	17%	20%
40-49 years old	1	1%	10	9%	900%
50 + years old	3	3%	2	2%	-50%
Race					
American Indian	0	0	0	0	N/A
Asian	0	0	0	0	N/A
Black	69	75%	89	84%	29%
Latino	17	19%	10	9%	-70%
White	5	5%	5	5%	0%
Other	1	1%	2	2%	100%
Gender					
Male	83	90%	93	88%	12%
Female	9	10%	13	12%	44%

RECAP

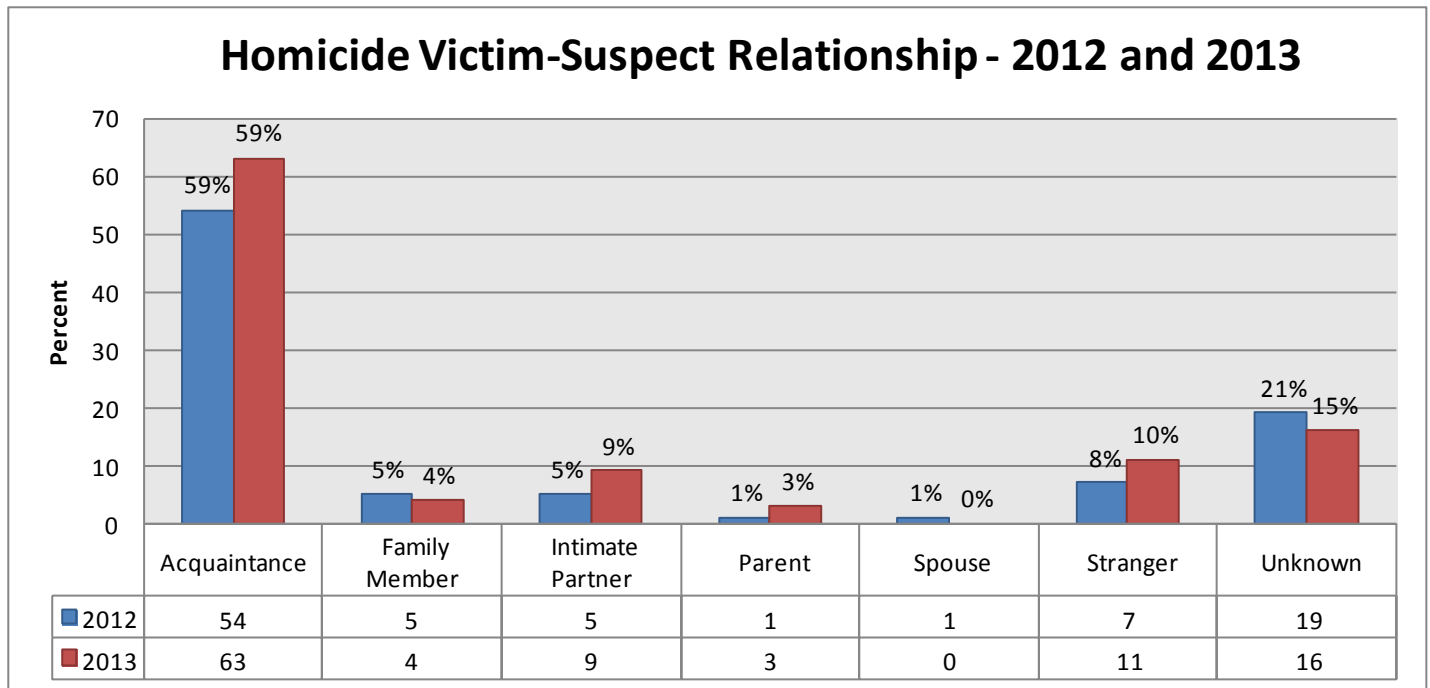
- In 2013, there was a sharp increase in suspects between the ages of 40 and 49 (1 in 2012, 10 in 2013), along with a sharp decrease in suspects under the age of 17 (14 in 2012, 6 in 2013).
- There was a 70% decrease in Latino suspects (17 in 2012, 10 in 2013).
- There were no subtle differences in gender proportions.
- A comparison of the 2013 homicide suspect race, age, and gender in the table below with tables in years past yielded very similar results. **75% of the 2013 homicide suspects were African-American males. More specifically, over half (57%) of the suspects were African-American males between the ages of 18 and 29.**

Homicide Suspect Demographic - 2013

Race by Age & Race by Gender

	0-17 years old		18-29 years old		30-39 years old		40 + years old		Male		Female	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Black (n = 89)	6	7%	60	67%	15	17%	8	9%	79	89%	10	11%
Latino (n = 10)	0	0%	8	80%	1	10%	1	10%	8	80%	2	20%
White (n = 5)	0	0%	0	0%	2	40%	3	60%	4	80%	1	10%
Other (n = 2)	0	0%	2	100%	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%	0	0%

Homicide—Suspect Relationship to Victim



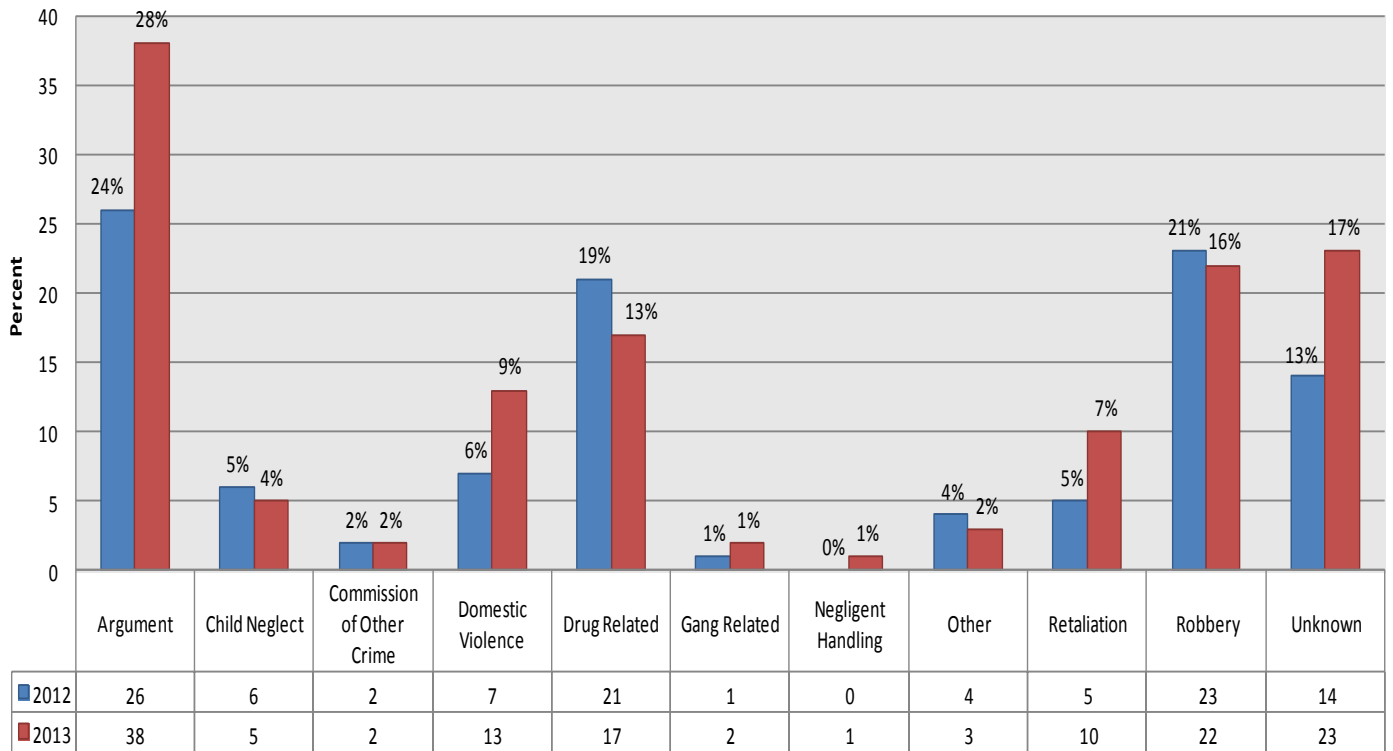
Suspect Relationship to Homicide Victim	2012	2013	% of Change
Acquaintance	54	63	17%
Family Member	5	4	-25%
Intimate Partner	5	9	80%
Parent	1	3	200%
Spouse	1	0	-100%
Stranger	7	11	57%
Unknown	19	16	-19%
TOTAL	92	106	15%

RECAP

- As was the case in 2012, over half (59%) of the homicide victim-to-suspect relationships in 2013 would classify as “acquaintances”.
- The only noteworthy difference in homicide victim-to-suspect relationships is the slight increase of “stranger” relationships in 2013. In 2012, only seven of the homicide victim-to-suspect relationships would be classified as “strangers”, whereas 11 of homicide victim-to-suspect relationships in 2013 would be classified as “strangers”.
- The number of intimate partner relationships in 2013 nearly doubled from 2012. (5 in 2012, 9 in 2013)

Homicide—Circumstances

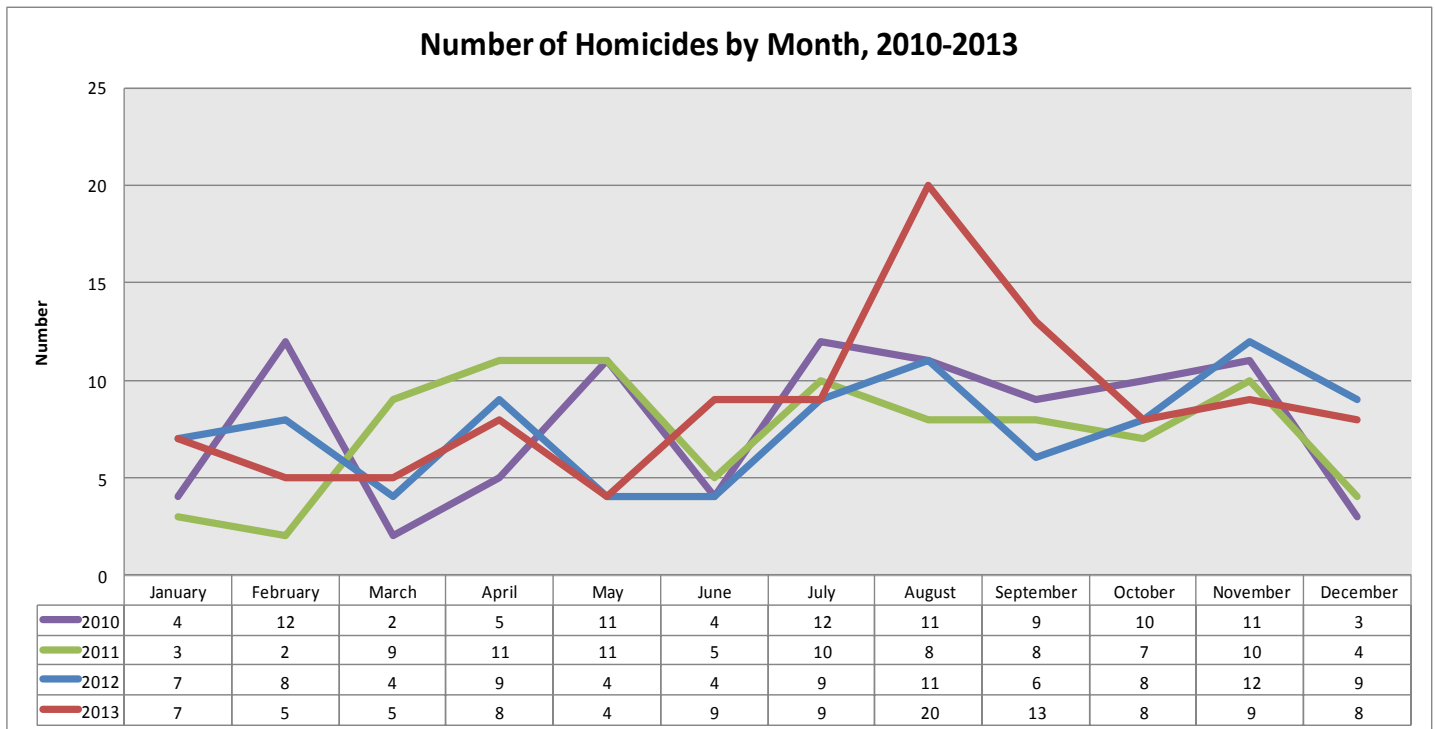
Homicide Circumstances - 2012-2013
(Includes both Primary and Secondary Circumstances)



RECAP

- The graph above details both the primary and secondary circumstances of City of Milwaukee homicides in 2012 and 2013.
- In both years, the most prevalent circumstance in homicides is an argument or fight (24% in 2012, 28% in 2013).
- Other common circumstances included drug-related altercations (19% in 2012, 13% in 2013), robberies (21% in 2012, 16% in 2013), and unknown circumstances (13% in 2012, 17% in 2013).
- 12 (11%) of the 2013 City of Milwaukee homicides were a result of drug-related robberies or robberies that were “drug-related”. This is a slight increase from 2012, where 8 (9%) of the 2012 City of Milwaukee homicides were a result of drug-related homicides.
- Approximately 65 (47%) of the homicide circumstances in 2013 were the result of either an argument or fight, a domestic violence dispute, or retaliation. These three circumstances account for the largest increases in 2013, when compared to 2012 data.
- The graph above includes all of the combined primary and secondary homicide circumstances. Therefore, it does not take into account whether or not an individual circumstance is primary or secondary.

Homicide—Time Analysis: Monthly Count



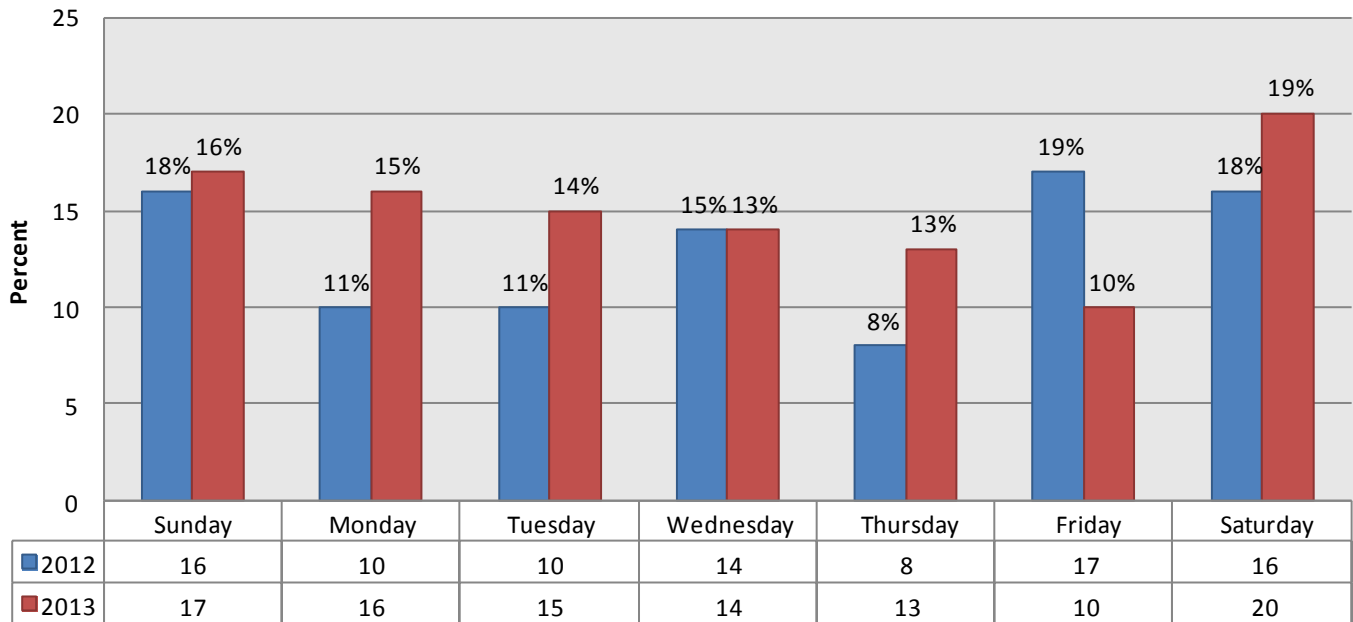
Month	2012 Monthly Percent	2013 Monthly Percent	% of Change
January	8%	7%	0%
February	9%	5%	-60%
March	4%	5%	25%
April	10%	8%	-12.5%
May	4%	4%	0%
June	4%	8%	125%
July	10%	8%	0%
August	12%	19%	82%
September	7%	12%	117%
October	9%	8%	0%
November	13%	8%	-33%
December	10%	8%	-12.5%

RECAP

- The graph and table above outline the number of City of Milwaukee homicides by month.
- Generally, in years past, the number of homicides increases during the summer months. Specifically, in 2013, 33 homicides occurred in just August and September. This accounts for 31% of the homicides in the entire 2013 calendar year.
- See Page 34 for a more detailed analysis on 2013 City of Milwaukee homicides that occurred during the months of August and September.

Homicides - Time: Day of Week

Homicides by Weekday - 2012 and 2013



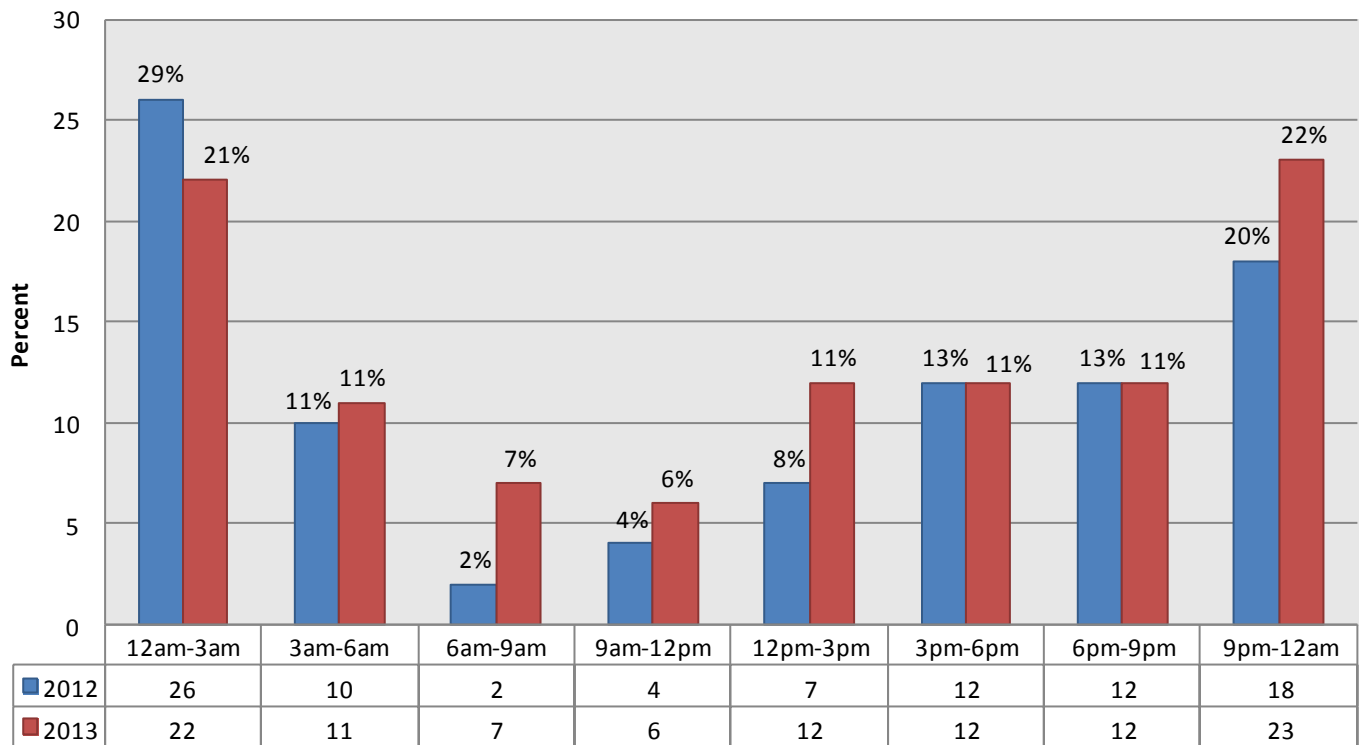
Day of Week	2012	2013	% of Change
Sunday	16	17	6%
Monday	10	16	60%
Tuesday	10	15	50%
Wednesday	14	14	0%
Thursday	8	13	63%
Friday	17	10	-70%
Saturday	16	20	25%

RECAP

- The graph and table above outline the number of City of Milwaukee homicides by the day of the week in which the incident occurred.
- In both 2012 and 2013, many of the homicides occurred during the weekend days of Friday, Saturday, and Sunday (55% in 2012, 45% in 2013).
- No visible trends emerge from the remaining four days of the week (Monday through Thursday).

Homicide—Time: Time of Day

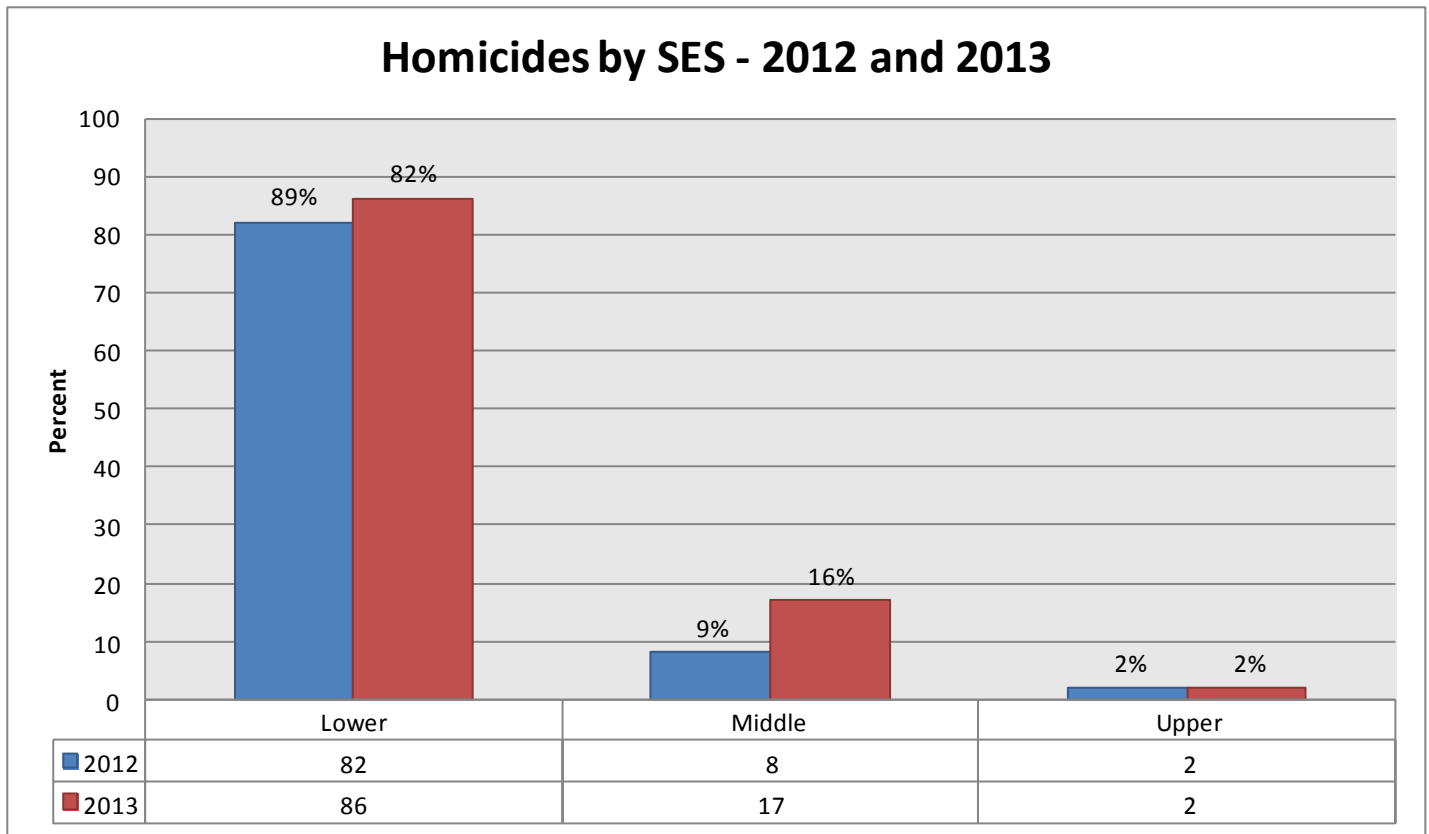
Homicides by Time of Day, 2012-2013



RECAP

- The graph above offers a breakdown of City of Milwaukee homicides by the time of day in which the incident occurred.
- In both 2012 and 2013, many of the homicides occurred between the hours of 9pm and 3am (49% in 2012, 43% in 2013).
- Most homicides did not occur during the daytime hours of 9am-6pm.

Homicide—Socioeconomic Status (SES)



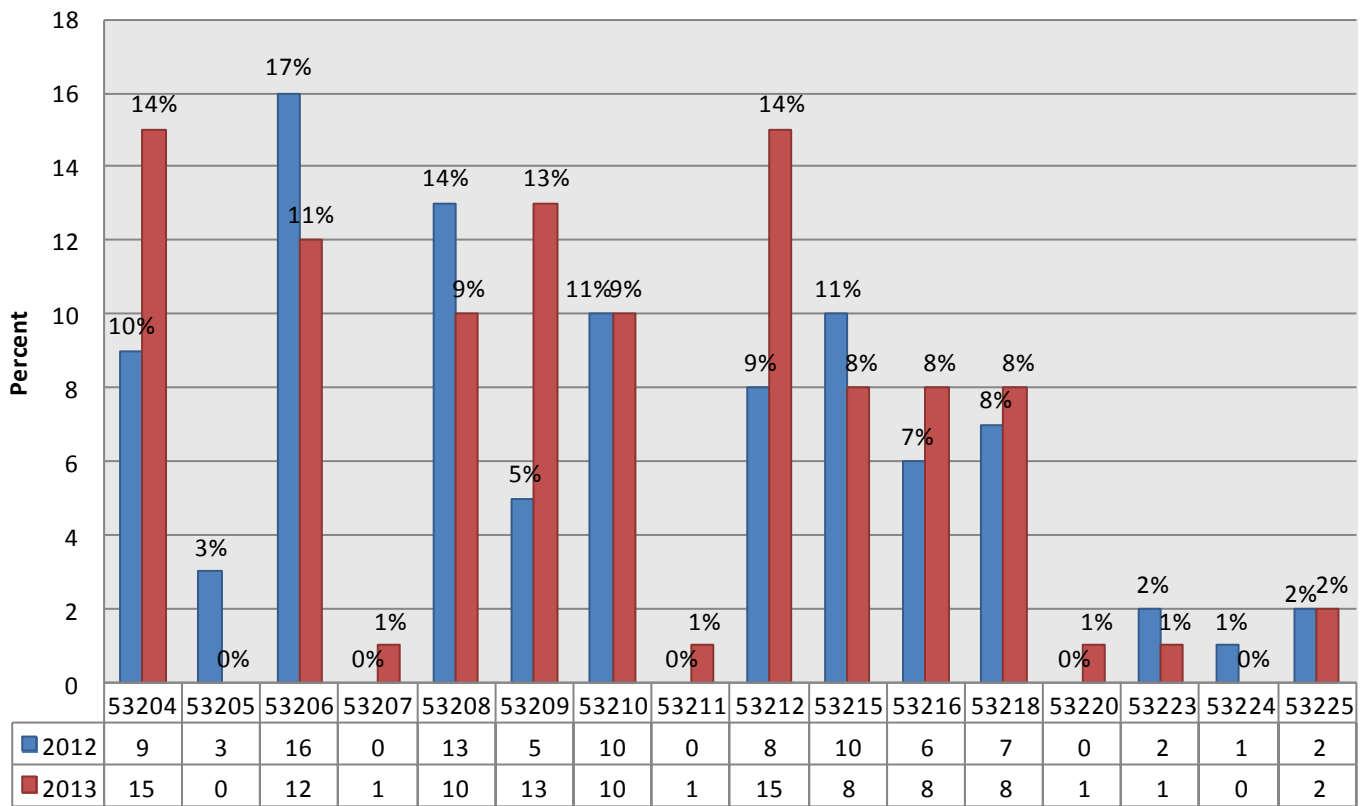
RECAP

- The graph above outlines City of Milwaukee homicides by SES, or socioeconomic status.
- The vast majority of homicides in both 2012 and 2013 occurred in zip codes in Milwaukee that are of lower SES (89% in 2012, 82% in 2013).
- Information on socioeconomics in the City of Milwaukee was found in a recent Milwaukee Health Report that was released by the Center for Urban Population Health. All 31 City of Milwaukee zip codes were analyzed by combining education and income indicators.

The methodology for determining homicide and nonfatal shooting socioeconomic status (SES) using zip code data can be found on the website of the Center for Urban Population Health (CUPH). Specifically, the information was found on a recent Milwaukee Health Report entitled, "Socioeconomic Status and Health". The report was found on the following website: <http://www.cuph.org/mhr/>.

Homicide—By Zip Code

Homicides by Incident Zip Code - 2012 and 2013



RECAP

- The graph and table above break down the City of Milwaukee homicides by zip code.
- Similar to the graph on SES, the vast majority of homicides are occurring in zip codes that are of a lower SES.
- In 2013, 14% of the homicides occurred in the 53212 zip code, while 14% occurred in 53204 and 13% occurred in 53209.
- The zip codes of 53212 and 53204 are classified as being lower SES zip codes, while 53209 is a middle SES zip code.
- Zip codes that saw significant increases in homicides in 2013 include **53204** (9 in 2012, 15 in 2013), **53209** (5 in 2012, 13 in 2013), and **53212** (8 in 2012, 15 in 2013).
- Zip codes that saw significant decreases in homicides in 2013 include **53206** (16 in 2012, 12 in 2013), **53208** (13 in 2012, 10 in 2013), and **53215** (10 in 2012, 8 in 2013).

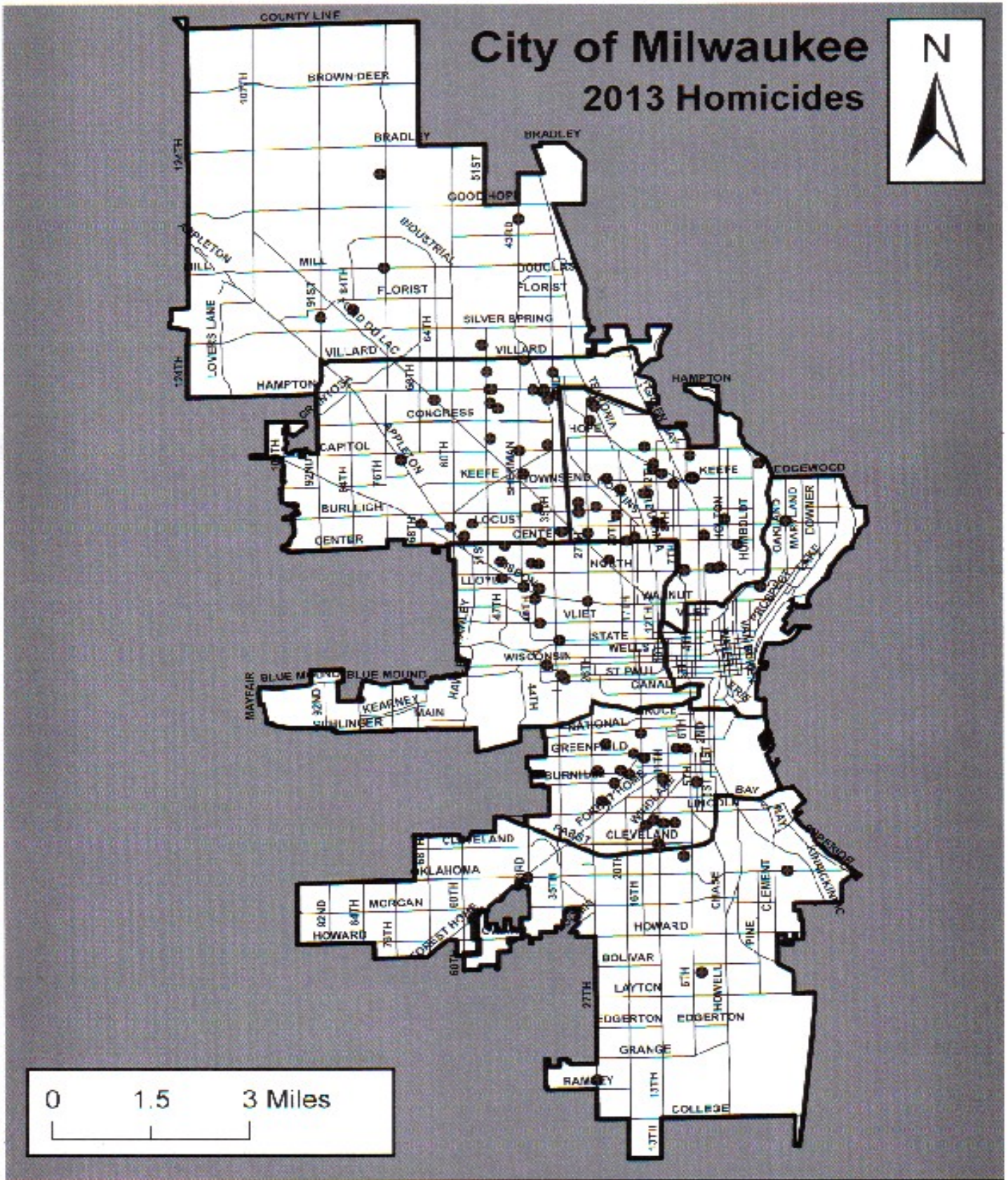
Homicide—Socioeconomic Status (SES) and Zip Code

SES	Zip Code	Population (2011 estimate)	# of 2012 Homicide Vic- tims	# of 2013 Homicide Vic- tims	% of Change
Lower	53204	41,624	9	15	67%
Lower	53205	9,635	3	0	-300%
Lower	53206	29,100	16	12	-33%
Lower	53208	31,564	13	10	-30%
Lower	53210	27,586	10	10	0%
Lower	53212	31,529	8	15	88%
Lower	53215	58,677	10	8	-25%
Lower	53216	32,440	6	8	33%
Lower	53218	40,924	7	8	14%
Middle	53207	35,233	0	1	100%
Middle	53209	45,687	5	13	160%
Middle	53220	25,327	0	1	100%
Middle	53224	21,556	1	0	-100%
Middle	53225	24,163	2	2	0%
Upper	53211	35,142	0	1	100%
Upper	53223	29,101	2	1	-100%

RECAP

- The table above summarizes the number of 2013 Homicides by Zip Code and SES. As previously mentioned, homicides are more frequently occurring in Zip Codes of a lower SES.

Homicide—Map of 2013 City of Milwaukee Homicides

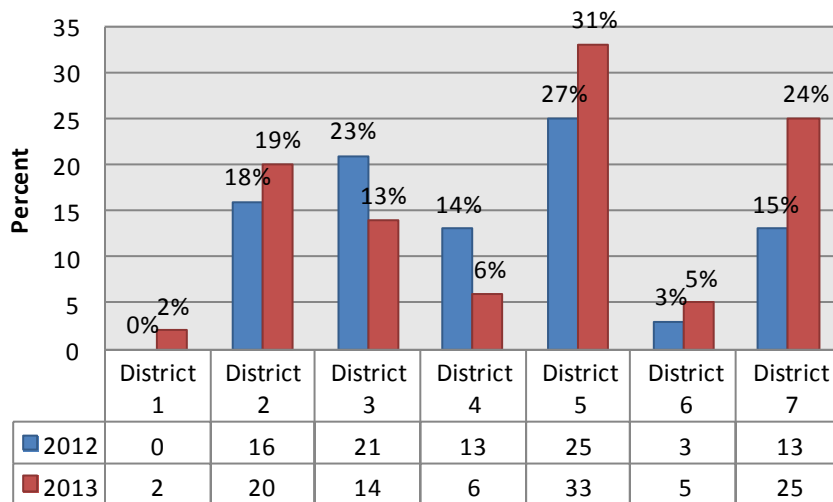


Produced by the Milwaukee Police Department, Intelligence Fusion Center, Tuesday, February 04, 2014

Homicide—By Police District

RECAP

Homicides by Police District - 2012 and 2013

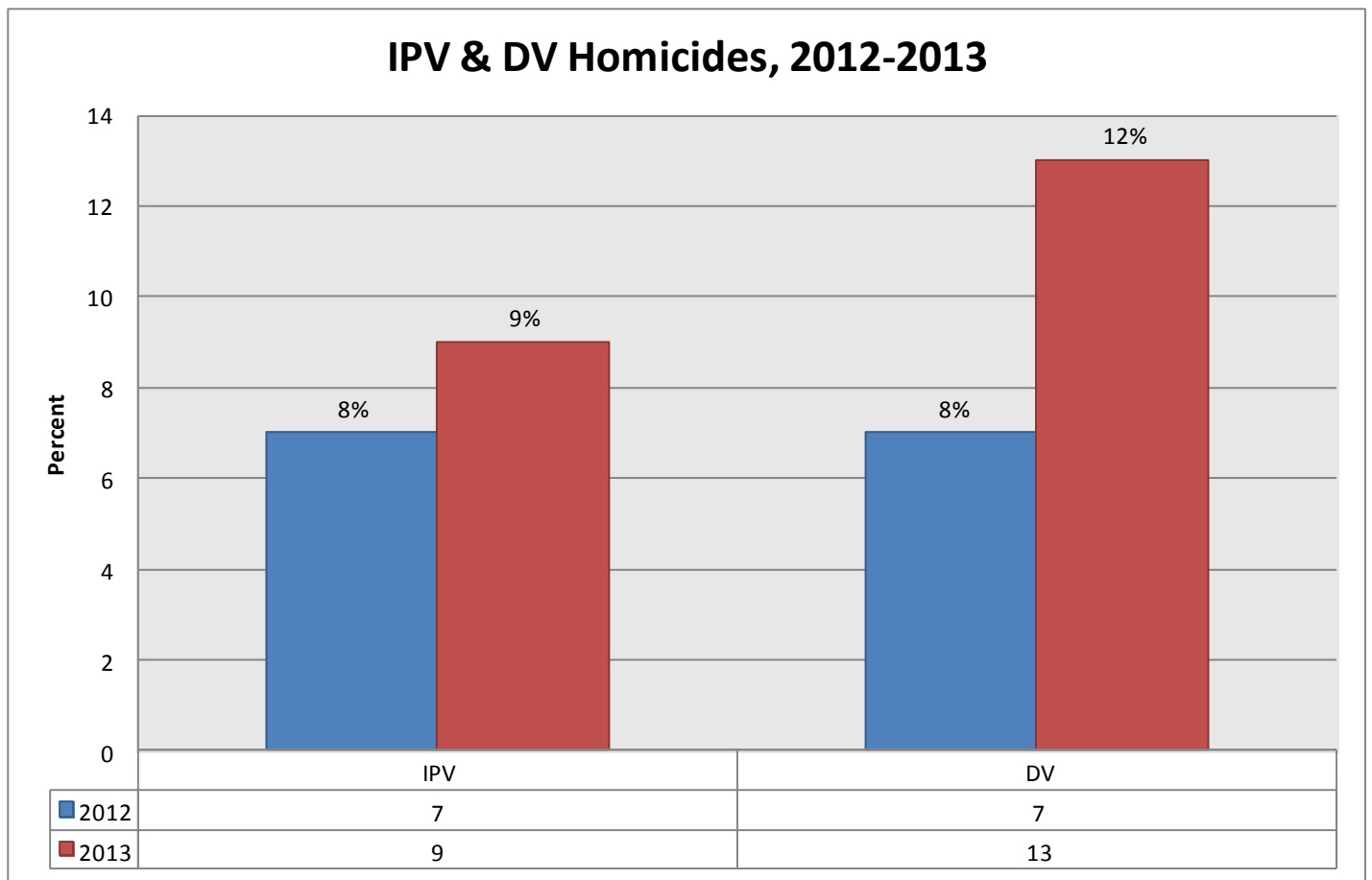


- The graph and table above show a breakdown of City of Milwaukee homicides by police district. The City of Milwaukee is broken down into seven police districts.
- During the past two years, homicides have occurred most frequently in District 5 (27% in 2012, 31% in 2013), which spans over a large area of Milwaukee's north side.
- In 2013, 24% of homicides occurred in District 7, which is also a north side district, and 19% of homicides occurred in District 2, which spans over a large area of Milwaukee's south side.
- 9 of the 25 homicides that occurred in District 7 during 2013 occurred during the winter months of November and December.
- 11 of the 33 homicides that occurred in District 5 during 2013 occurred during the summer months of August and September.
- The 2013 actual homicide rate in the City of Milwaukee is **17.53** per 100,000 people. As of 2012, the City of Milwaukee population is **598,916**. The rates for districts 2, 5, and 7 lie above the overall city rate.
- Other 2013 homicide rates throughout the Midwest are as follows: Chicago—16.50, Cleveland—22.00, Detroit—41.34, and Minneapolis—9.93. Milwaukee, at 17.53, is right in the middle of those four cities.

Police District	2012		2013		% of Change
	#	%	#	%	
District 1	0	0%	2	2%	200%
District 2	16	18%	20	19%	25%
District 3	21	23%	14	13%	-50%
District 4	13	14%	6	6%	-117%
District 5	25	27%	33	31%	32%
District 6	3	3%	5	5%	67%
District 7	13	15%	25	24%	92%

Police District	# Square Miles	Population Estimate	Homicide Rate (Per 100,000 People)
District 1	5.1	45,000	4.44
District 2	7.2	87,000	22.99
District 3	11.8	100,000	14.00
District 4	28.8	70,000	8.57
District 5	7.7	60,000	55.00
District 6	22.7	68,000	7.35
District 7	13.3	110,000	22.73
OVERALL RATE	96.6	598,916	17.53

Homicide—Domestic Violence Analysis

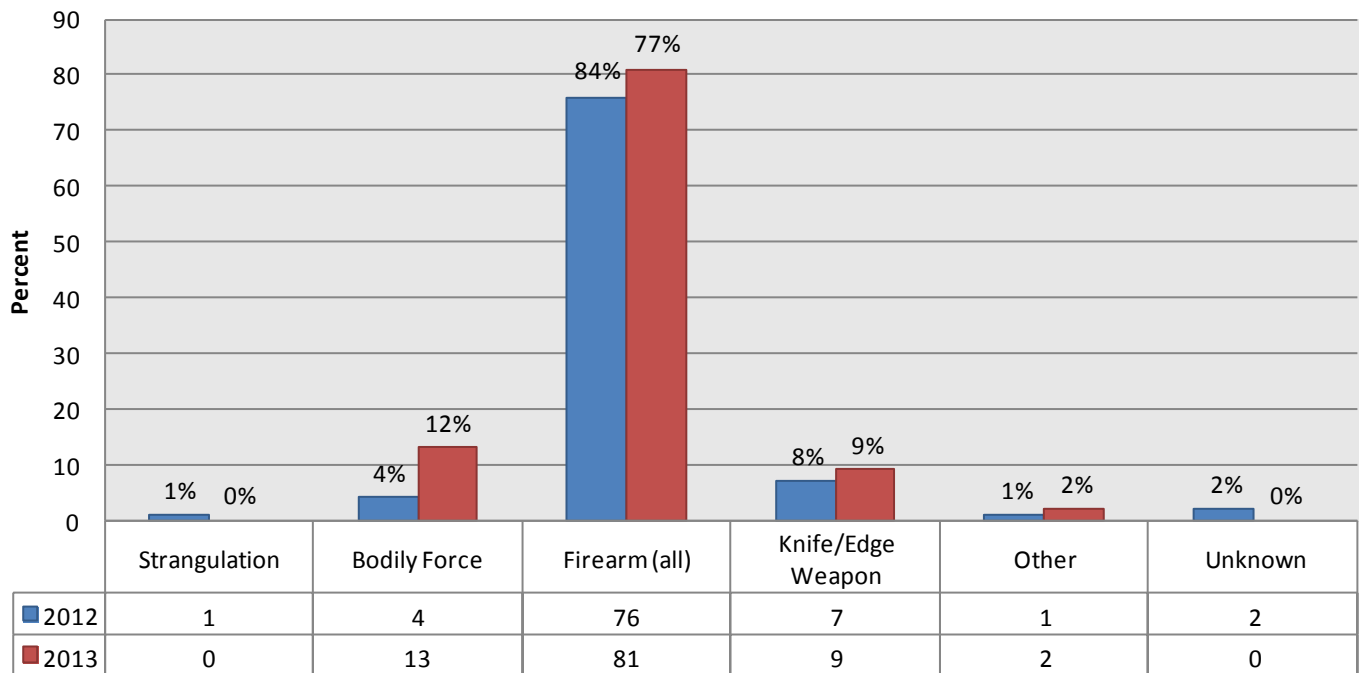


RECAP

- **Domestic Violence (DV)** is defined as any of the following engaged in by an adult person against his or her spouse or former spouse, against an adult with whom the person resides or formerly resided or against an adult with whom the person has a child in common: intentional infliction of physical pain, physical injury, or illness, intentional impairment of physical condition, and a physical act that may cause the other person reasonably to fear imminent engagement (*State of Wisconsin statutory definition*).
- **Intimate partner violence (IPV)** homicides include only those cases where the individuals involved had an intimate relationship at some point.
- The number of IPV homicides increased in 2013 from 2012. (7 IPV in 2012, 9 IPV in 2013)
- The number of DV homicides also increased in 2013 from 2012. (7 DV in 2012, 13 DV in 2013)
- The terms “domestic violence” and “intimate partner violence” are **NOT** mutually exclusive. Some of the IPV-related cases are also classified as DV-related cases.

Homicide—Weapon Analysis

Homicide Weapon Trends - 2012 and 2013



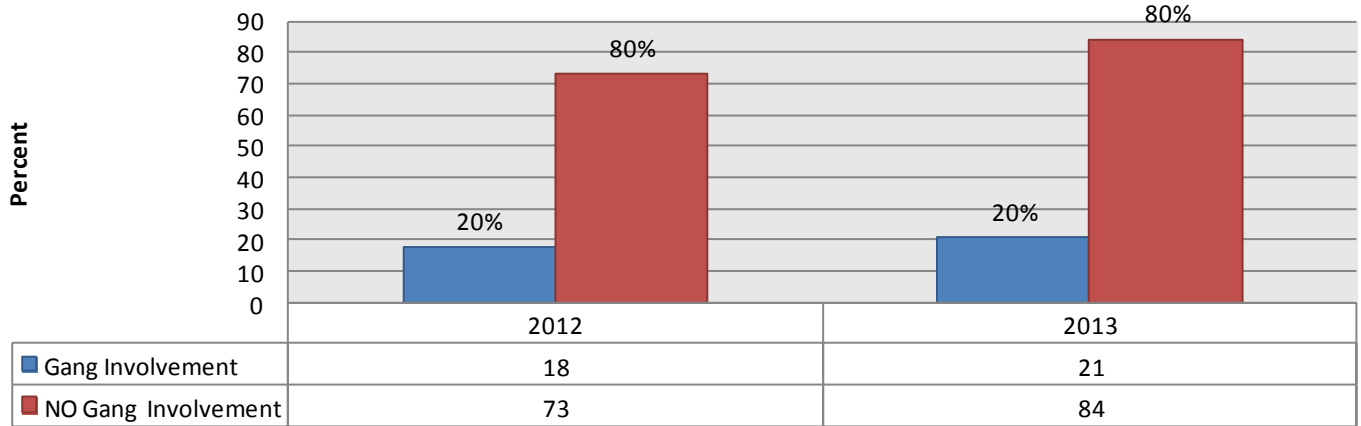
Homicide Weapon	2012		2013		% of Change
	#	%	#	%	
Asphyxiation/Strangulation	1	1%	0	0%	-100%
Bodily Force	4	4%	13	12%	225%
Firearm (All)	76	84%	81	77%	7%
Knife/Edge Weapon	7	8%	9	9%	29%
Other	1	1%	2	2%	100%
Unknown	2	2%	0	0%	-200%

RECAP

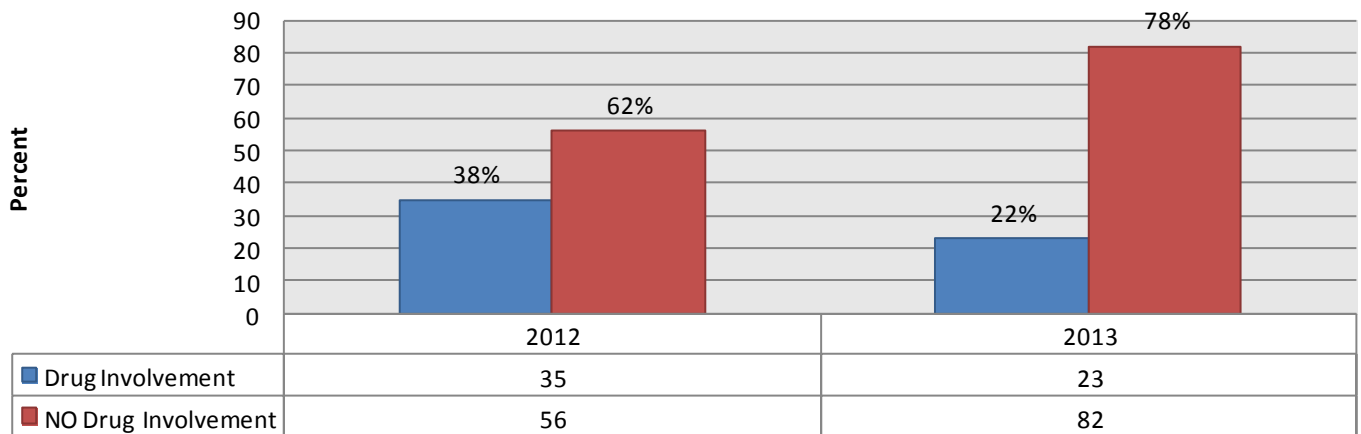
- The graph and table above both show City of Milwaukee homicide weapon trends from 2012 and 2013.
- The vast majority of weapons that were used for homicides were firearms (84% in 2012, 77% in 2013).
- Other common weapons included bodily force (4% in 2012, 12% in 2013) and knives/edge weapons (8% in 2012, 9% in 2013).
- In 2013, there was a significant increase in homicides by the weapon of bodily force. Of the 13 homicides that occurred in 2013 where bodily force was the weapon that was used, 9 of these homicides had victims that were either small children or adults that were above the age of 50.

Homicide—Victim and Suspect Gang/Drug Involvement

Gang Involvement, 2012-2013 Homicides



Drug Involvement, 2012-2013 Homicides

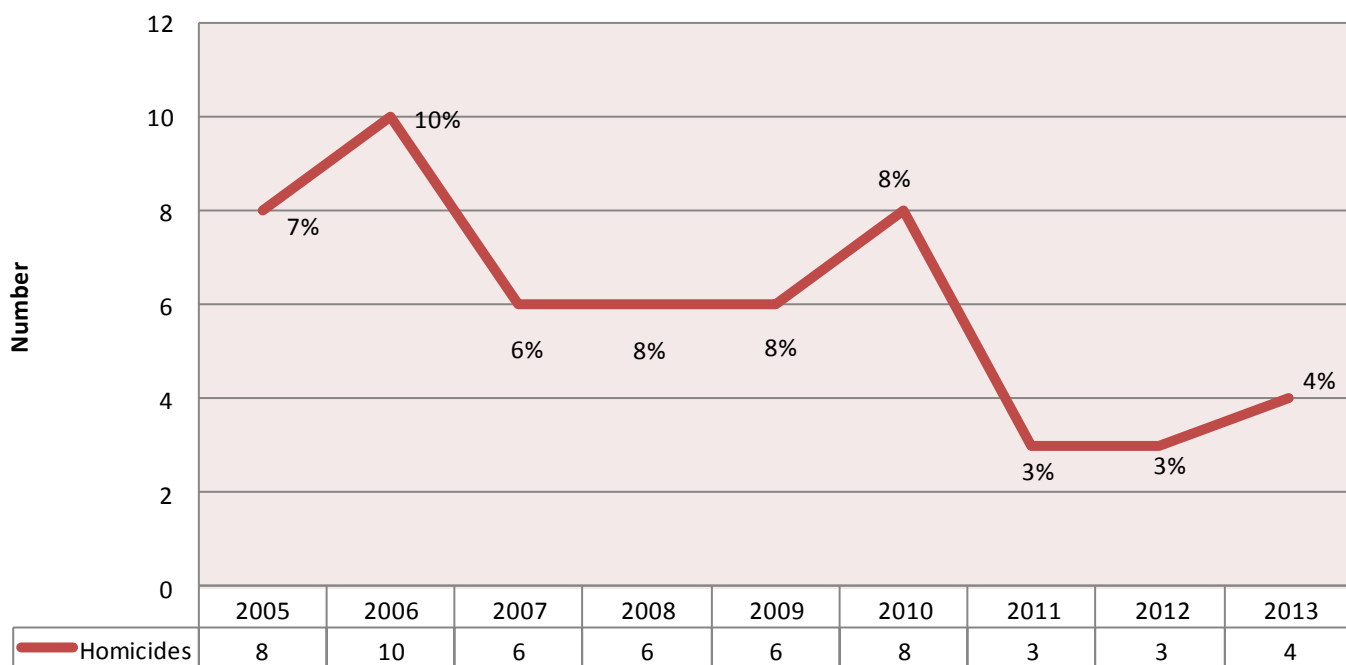


RECAP

- The first graph above outlines the proportions of homicides from 2012 and 2013, where either a suspect, victim, or both have had an affiliation with a gang at some point in his or her life.
- The second graph above outlines the proportions of homicides from 2012 and 2013, where drugs were clearly involved in the homicide.
- In 2013, the same proportion of homicide victims and suspects had prior affiliation with a gang. (20% gang affiliation in 2012, 20% gang affiliation in 2013)
- In 2013, a lower proportion of homicides were drug-related. (38% in 2012, 22% in 2013)
- The graph on gang involvement does not include any informal or non-“gang” groups and crews. It simply includes “official” gangs, as identified by the Milwaukee Police Department’s Fusion Center.
- All gang-related information was found using ACISS, which is a computerized system used to track intelligence by the Milwaukee Police Department’s Fusion Center.

Homicide—Tavern Related

**Tavern-Related Homicides (By Victims)-
2005-2013**



RECAP

- The graph above shows a year-by-year breakdown of the number of tavern-related homicide incidents.
- Four of the 2013 City of Milwaukee homicides were tavern-related.
- Two of the four tavern-related homicides took place in August and September.
- Tavern-related homicides peaked in 2006, where approximately 10% of all homicides in the year were tavern-related.
- There was a 33% increase (3 homicides in 2012, 4 homicides in 2013) in tavern-related homicides in 2013.

Special Homicide Analysis—August 1st thru September 30, 2013

	Suspects Average (8/1-9/30)	Suspects (2013)	# or % Difference	Victims Average (8/1-9/30)	Victims (2013)	# or % Difference
Age at Time of Homicide	25.7	26.9	-1.2	27.7	31.3	-3.6
Race (African-American)	75.0%	87.3%	-12.3%	72.7%	79.0%	-6.3%
Gender (Male)	88.9%	87.7%	1.2%	84.8%	82.9%	1.9%
Age of First Arrest	15.9	15.9	0	16.6	16.8	-2
Number of Prior Arrests	8.2	8.6	-.4	9.5	10.5	-1.0
% with Prior Violent Arrest	84.4%	85.7%	-1.3%	76.0%	81.3%	-5.3%
% with Prior Drug Arrest	56.3%	62.2%	-5.9%	64.0%	61.3%	2.7%
% with Prior Weapons Arrest	78.1%	81.6%	-3.5%	60.0%	68.8%	-8.8%
% with Prior DV-Related Arrest	3.1%	10.2%	-7.1%	4.0%	13.8%	-9.8%
Number of Days Between Most Recent Arrest and Homicide	954	945	9	1107	1659	-552
% Tavern-Related Incidents	6.1%	3.8%	2.3%	----	----	----
% Arguments/Fights	27.9%	25.3%	2.6%	----	----	----
% Drug-Related Incidents	16.3%	13.1%	3.2%	----	----	----
% DV-Related Incidents	4.7%	9.4%	-4.7%	----	----	----
% Unknown Circumstances (Factors)	7.0%	17.2%	-10.2%	----	----	----
% Multi Vict/Single Offender Events	18.2%	7.6%	10.6%	----	----	----
% Single Vict/Single Offender Events	57.6%	60.0%	-2.4%	----	----	----
% Unknown Events	18.2%	18.1%	.1%	----	----	----

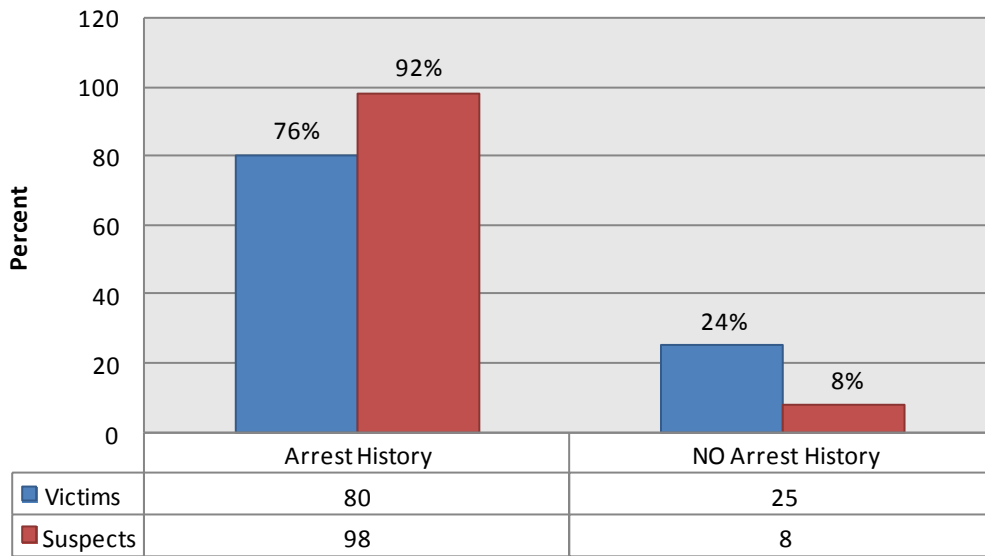
RECAP

- Specifically in 2013, 33 of the 105 City of Milwaukee homicides (31%) occurred during the summer months of August and September.
- Both victims and suspects of these homicides were younger than the yearly average. The average age of a victim in August and September was 25.7, while the yearly average was 26.9. The average age of a suspect in August and September was 27.7, while the yearly average was 31.3.
- An additional 2.7% of suspects had prior drug arrests on their arrest histories.
- The average number of days between the homicide and most prior arrest of suspects was shorter than the average of the entire year.
- Two of the four tavern-related homicides in 2013 occurred in August and September of 2013.
- There was an increase in drug-related incidents, along with a decrease in domestic violence-related incidents.
- There was a significant decrease in unknown homicide circumstances.
- There was an increase in multiple victim/single offender events, along with a slight decrease in single victim/single offender events.

Homicide—Victim and Suspect Arrest History

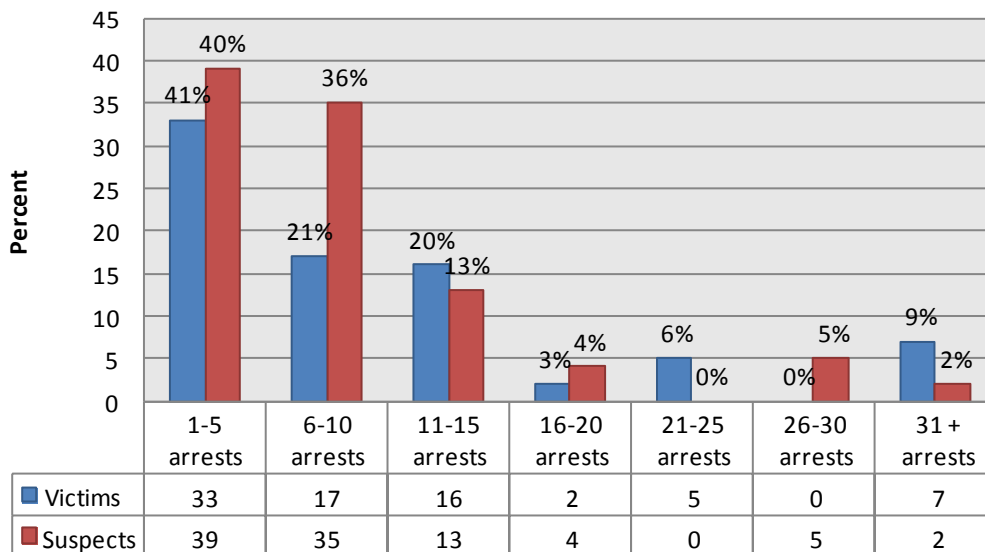
RECAP

Homicide Victim & Suspect Prior Arrest History, 2013



- In 2013, approximately 76% of the homicide victims had prior arrest histories, while approximately 92% of the homicide suspects had prior arrest histories. This is consistent with data from years past.
- While a much higher proportion of homicide suspects had prior arrest histories than victims, this graph still shows that nearly 75% of all homicide victims have been in trouble in the past.
- While 41% of the victims had between one and five prior arrests, an overwhelming 21% had between six and ten prior arrests, while another 20% had between 11 and 15 prior arrests.
- A combined 76% of all homicide suspects in 2013 had anywhere between one and ten prior arrests, while only 13% of suspects had between 11 and 15 prior arrests.

Number of Prior Arrests, 2013 Homicide Victims and Suspects



Homicide—Victim and Suspect Arrest History

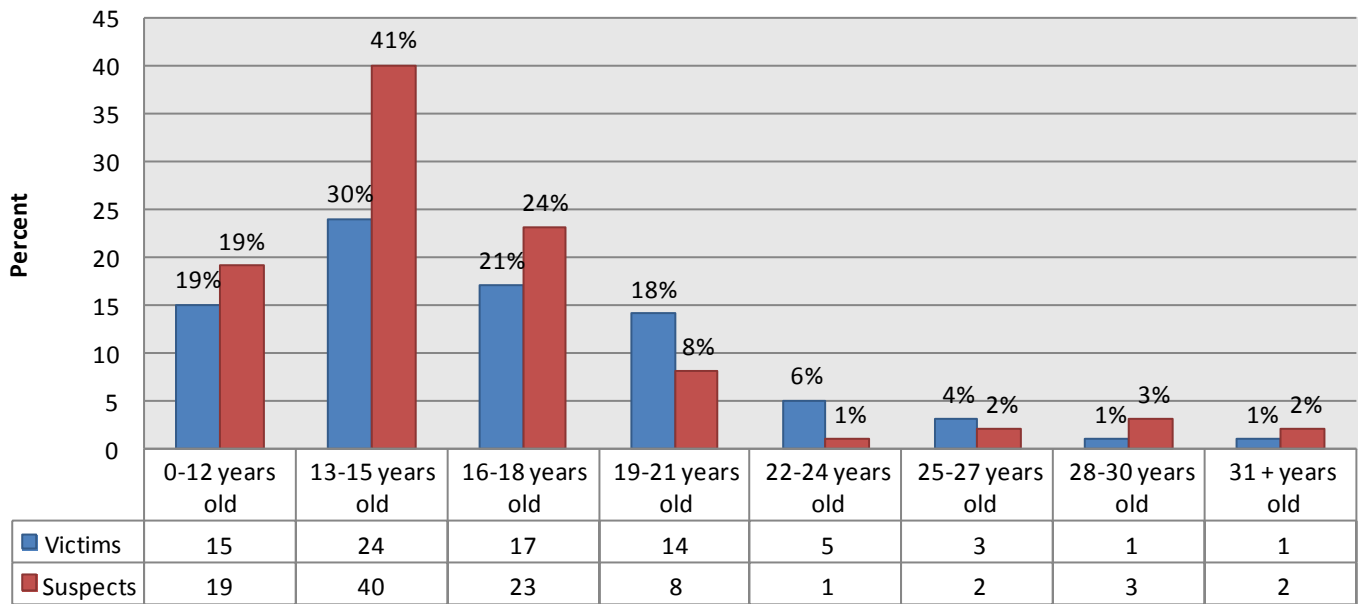
<u>Type of Crime</u>	<u>Suspect Arrests</u>	<u>Victim Arrests</u>	<u>Total</u>
1—Motor Vehicle	142	182	324
2—Property	252	187	439
3—Court/Police Interference	380	319	699
4—Drug	216	258	474
6—Disorderly Conduct	127	93	220
7—Other Non-Violent Crime	161	194	355
9—Weapon	111	85	196
10—Sexual Violence	13	15	28
11—Homicide	2	9	11
12—Other Violence Against Person	209	192	401
<u>Total</u>	1613	1534	<u>3147</u>

RECAP

- The table above outlines all prior arrests of 2013 City of Milwaukee homicide suspects and victims per arrest code.
- Generally, suspects and victims have very similar arrest histories when classified by code.
- This shows that suspects and victims have equally extensive arrest histories, both in terms of types of arrests and total number of prior arrests.

Homicide—Victim and Suspect Arrest History

Ages of 2013 Homicide Victims and Suspects at Time of First Arrest



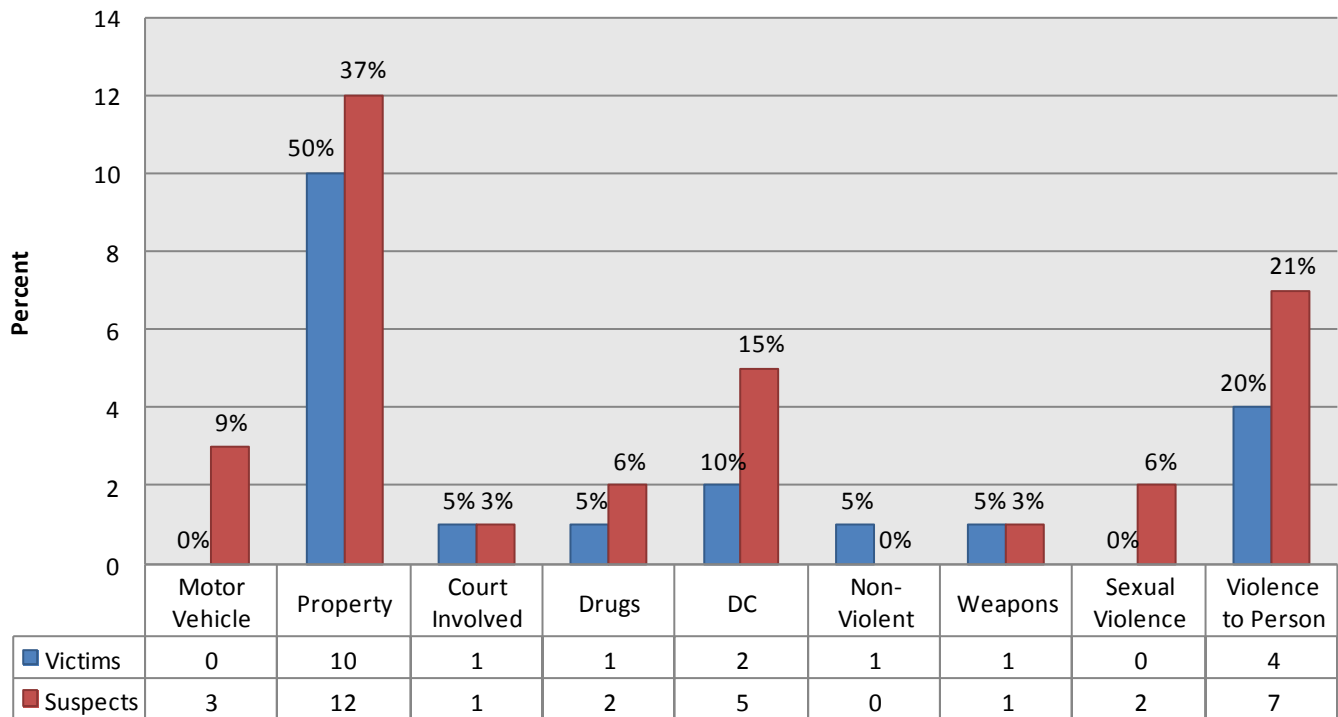
	<u>Average Age of First Arrest</u>	<u>Average Number of Total Prior Arrests</u>
Suspects	15.88	8.60
Victims	16.89	10.45
<u>Overall Average</u>	<u>16.33</u>	<u>9.43</u>

RECAP

- The graph above outlines the ages of 2013 City of Milwaukee homicide suspects and victims at the age of their first arrest.
- As was expected, the vast majority of all homicide suspects and victims were arrested for the first time by the age of 21.
- 41% of the 2013 suspects and 30% of the 2013 victims were arrested for the first time between the ages of 13 and 15.
- 19% of both the suspects and victims were arrested for the first time at the age of 12 or younger.
- In 2013, homicide victims averaged a higher number of total prior arrests than homicide suspects. Typically, homicide suspects have more extensive histories than victims.
- 84% of homicide suspects and 71% of homicide victims were arrested for the first time by the age of 18.
- This is the first year in recent history where homicide victims have averaged more prior arrests than homicide suspects.

Homicide—Victim and Suspect Arrest History

**All Arrests at Age 12 or Under,
2013 Homicide Suspects and Victims**

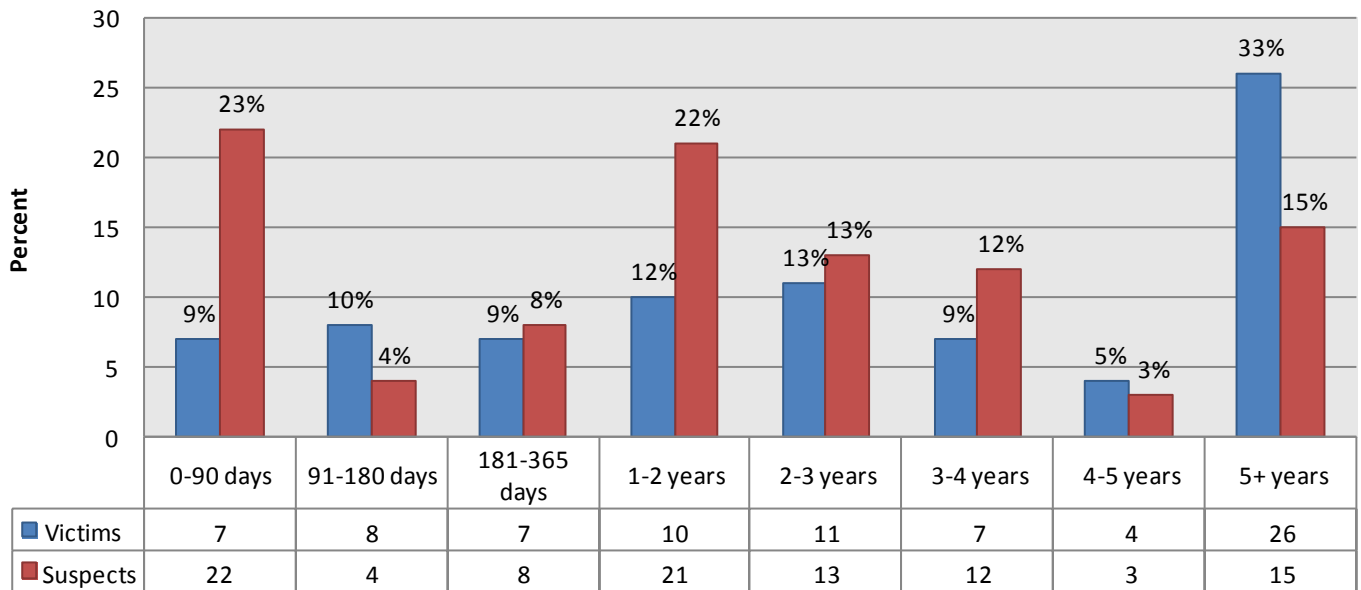


RECAP

- The graph above offers a breakdown of all arrests for those 2013 City of Milwaukee homicide suspects and victims who were arrested for the first time at the age of 12 or younger. The graph is organized by “classification of crime,” which can be seen in Appendix A.
- 19% (19/101 suspects, 15/81 victims) of both the suspects and victims were arrested for the first time at the age of 12 or younger. Some were even arrested multiple times before reaching 13 years of age.
- Most of these arrests are of the codes Property, Disorderly Conduct (DC), and Violence to Person. 50% of victims and 37% of suspects had Property arrests prior to their 13th birthday. Common arrests that denoted the code, “property” arrests, include trespassing, burglary, theft, and criminal damage to property.
- 20% of victims and 21% of suspects had arrests of the code “Violence to Person” prior to their 13th birthday. Common arrests that are denoted by the code, “Violence to Person”, include assault, battery, robbery, and recklessly endangering safety.
- 10% of victims and 15% of suspects had arrests of the code “Disorderly Conduct (DC)” prior to their 13th birthday.

Homicide—Victim and Suspect Arrest History

Number of Days between Most Recent Arrest and Date of Homicide, 2013 Homicide Suspects and Victims



	<u>0-90 days</u>	<u>90-180 days</u>	<u>180-365 days</u>	<u>1-2 years</u>	<u>2-3 years</u>	<u>3-4 years</u>	<u>4-5 years</u>	<u>5+ years</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
2013 Suspects	22	4	8	21	13	12	3	15	98
2013 Victims	7	8	7	10	11	7	4	26	80
TOTALS	29	12	15	31	24	19	7	41	178

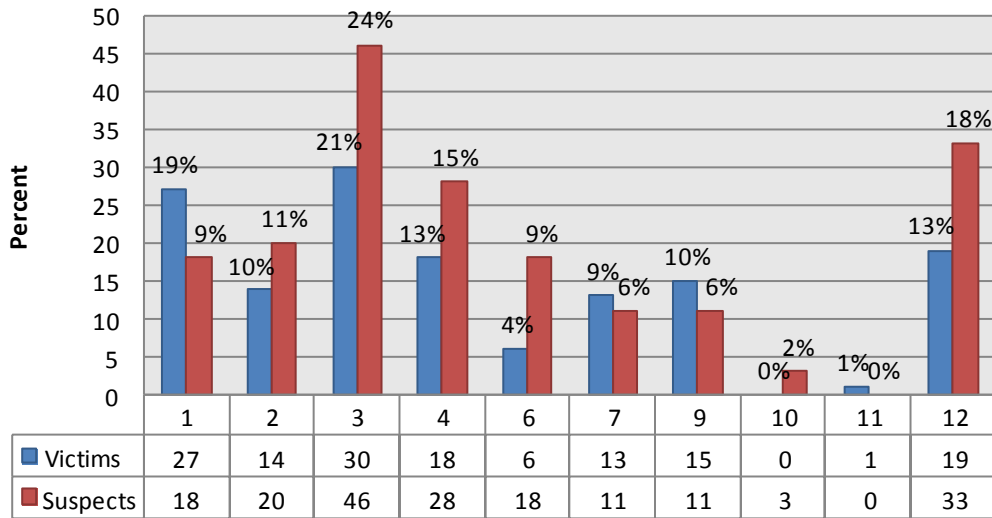
RECAP

- The graph and table above show a breakdown of the number of days between each 2013 City of Milwaukee homicide suspect and victim’s most recent arrest, and the day in which the homicide occurred.
- The graph shows that 23% of the suspects had an arrest at most 90 days prior to the homicide. Many of these arrests were for minor crimes, such as probation violations and failure to appear in court.
- Another 22% of suspects’ most recent arrests were between one and two years prior to the date of the homicide.
- Approximately one-third (33%) of the victims had most recently been arrested over five years to the date of the homicide.
- Approximately 40% of homicide victims and 57% of homicide suspects had a prior arrest on their record less than two years before the date of their role in their respective homicide.

Homicide—Victim and Suspect Arrest History

RECAP

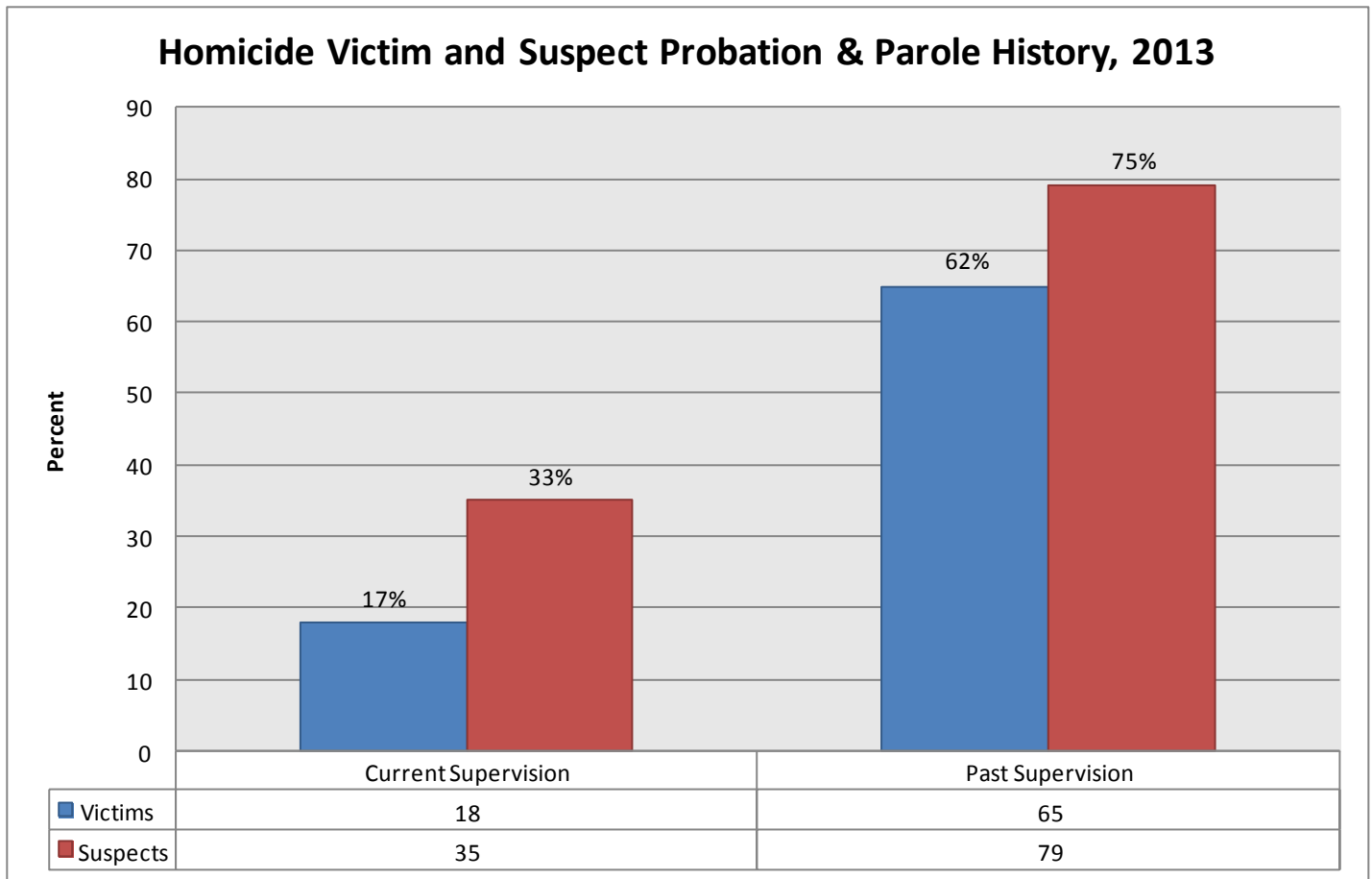
Most Recent Arrests Prior to Homicide, 2013 Homicide Suspects and Victims



- The graph and table to the left detail the most recent arrests of City of Milwaukee homicide suspects and victims prior to the homicide, per code of arrest.
- The most prevalent code that appears for both victims and suspects is the code, “3”, or court/police interference arrests.
- Common arrests that denote the code, “3”, include bail jumping, failure to appear, and probation violations.
- Other commonly seen codes for most recent arrests include “1”, or motor vehicle arrests, “4”, or drug-related arrests, and “12”, or other violence against person arrests.
- See Page 64 for a detailed summary on this Arrest Coding system.

Type of Crime	2013 Suspects	2013 Victims
1-Motor Vehicle	18	27
2-Property	20	14
3-Court/Police Interference	46	30
4-Drug	28	18
6-Disorderly Conduct	18	6
7-Other Non-Violent Crimes	11	13
9-Weapon	11	15
10-Sexual Violence	3	0
11-Homicide	0	1
12-Other Violence against Person	33	19
Totals	<u>188</u>	<u>143</u>

Homicide—Victim and Suspect Arrest History



RECAP

- The above graph outlines the number of homicide suspects and victims that were either on probation or parole at the time of the homicide, or were on probation or parole at some time in the past.
- Nearly twice as many suspects were on probation and/or parole at the time of the homicide as victims. (33% suspects, 17% victims)
- A higher percentage of suspects were both on probation or parole at the time of the homicide (17% victims, 33% suspects) and on probation or parole at some time in the past (62% victims, 75% suspects).
- The above data is fairly consistent with supervision rates in the past. In 2010, approximately 12% of victims and 18% of suspects were on supervision at the time of the homicide. Approximately 63% of victims and 56% of suspects had been on supervision at some point in the past.
- Information on homicide suspect and victim probation and parole history was found using available records from the Wisconsin Department of Corrections.

Homicide—Victim and Suspect Arrest History

<u>VIOLENT CRIME ARRESTS</u>		
<u>Year</u>	<u>Suspects</u>	<u>Victims</u>
2009	76.6%	70.4%
2010	79.4%	70.2%
2011	87.7%	68.1%
2012	80.0%	68.3%
2013	85.7%	81.3%
Total Averages	<u>81.9%</u>	<u>71.8%</u>

	# Suspect Arrests	% Suspects	# Victim Arrests	% Victim Arrests	Total Arrests	Total % Arrests
Prior Violent Arrests	84	86%	65	81%	<u>149</u>	<u>84%</u>
Prior Drug Arrests	61	62%	49	61%	<u>110</u>	<u>62%</u>
Prior Weapons Arrests	80	82%	55	69%	<u>135</u>	<u>76%</u>
Prior DV-Related Arrests	10	10%	11	14%	<u>21</u>	<u>12%</u>

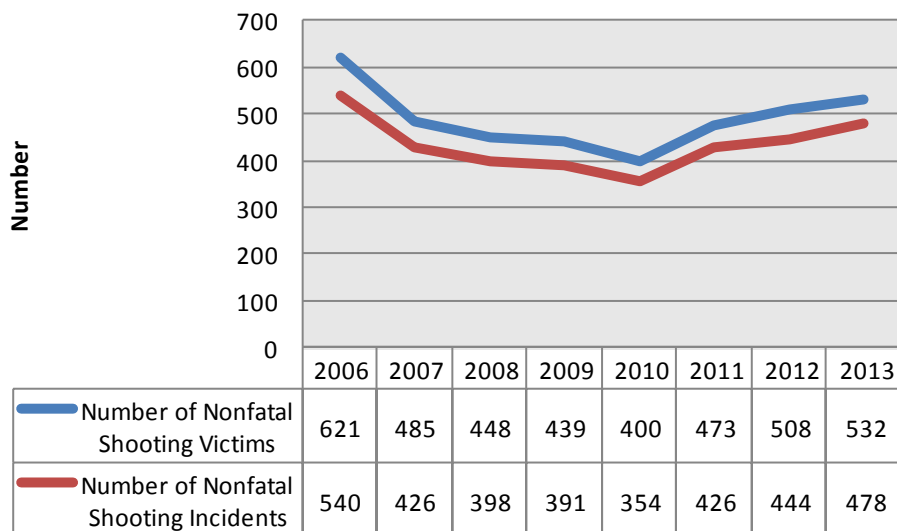
RECAP

- The first table above breaks down violent crime arrests for 2009 through 2013 City of Milwaukee homicide suspects and victims. An arrest is deemed to be “violent” per definition of the Milwaukee County District Attorney’s Office. At the end of the report, there is a breakdown of all arrest charges, which the District Attorney’s Office considers to be “violent”. These charges are chronologically listed by statute number. A greater proportion of suspects have prior violent arrests than victims (81.9% of suspects over the past five years, 71.8% of victims over the past five years).
- The second table above shows a summary of the arrest histories of 2013 City of Milwaukee homicide suspects and victims. Approximately 84% of combined suspects and victims have prior violent arrests on their arrest histories, while 62% have prior drug arrests, 76% have prior weapons arrests, and 12% have prior domestic violence-related arrests.
- The only significant difference between the prior arrest histories of homicide suspects and victims is that a greater percentage of suspects (82%) have prior weapons arrests on their records than victims (69%).
- The columns, “# Suspect Arrests” and “# Victim Arrests”, indicate the total number of suspects or victims from 2013 that have had at least one prior violent, drug-related, weapons, or DV-related arrest on their past arrest history, and the percentage columns to the right of those columns indicate the overall population proportions.
- For example, the table indicates that 84 suspects had previously been arrested for a violent crime. There were 98 suspects in 2013 with prior arrest histories. Therefore, $84/98 = 86\%$, meaning 86% of all 2013 homicide suspects with prior arrest histories had previously been arrested for a violent crime.

Incidence - Nonfatal Shootings

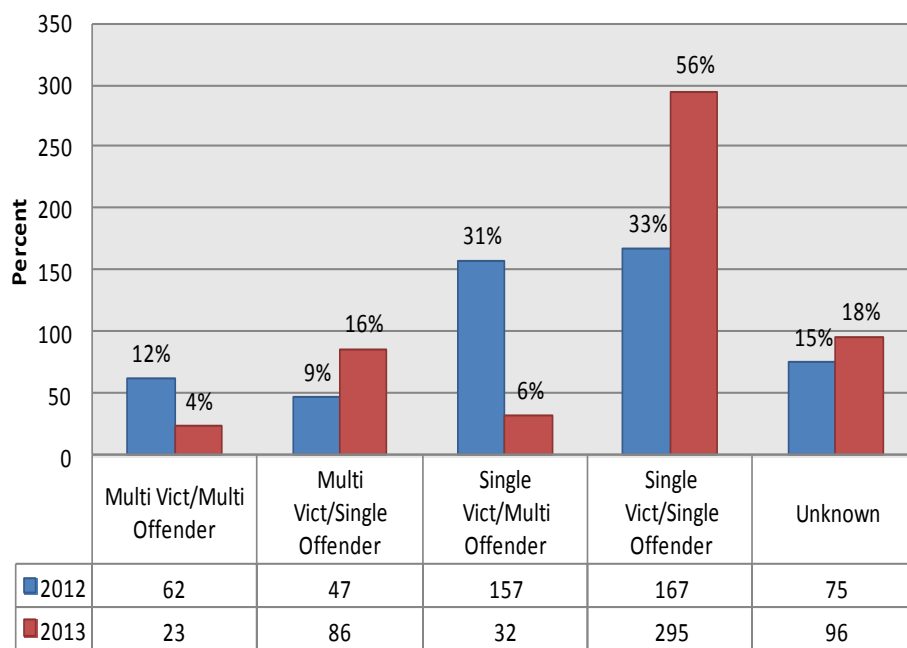
RECAP

Number of Nonfatal Shooting Victims and Incidents, 2006-2013

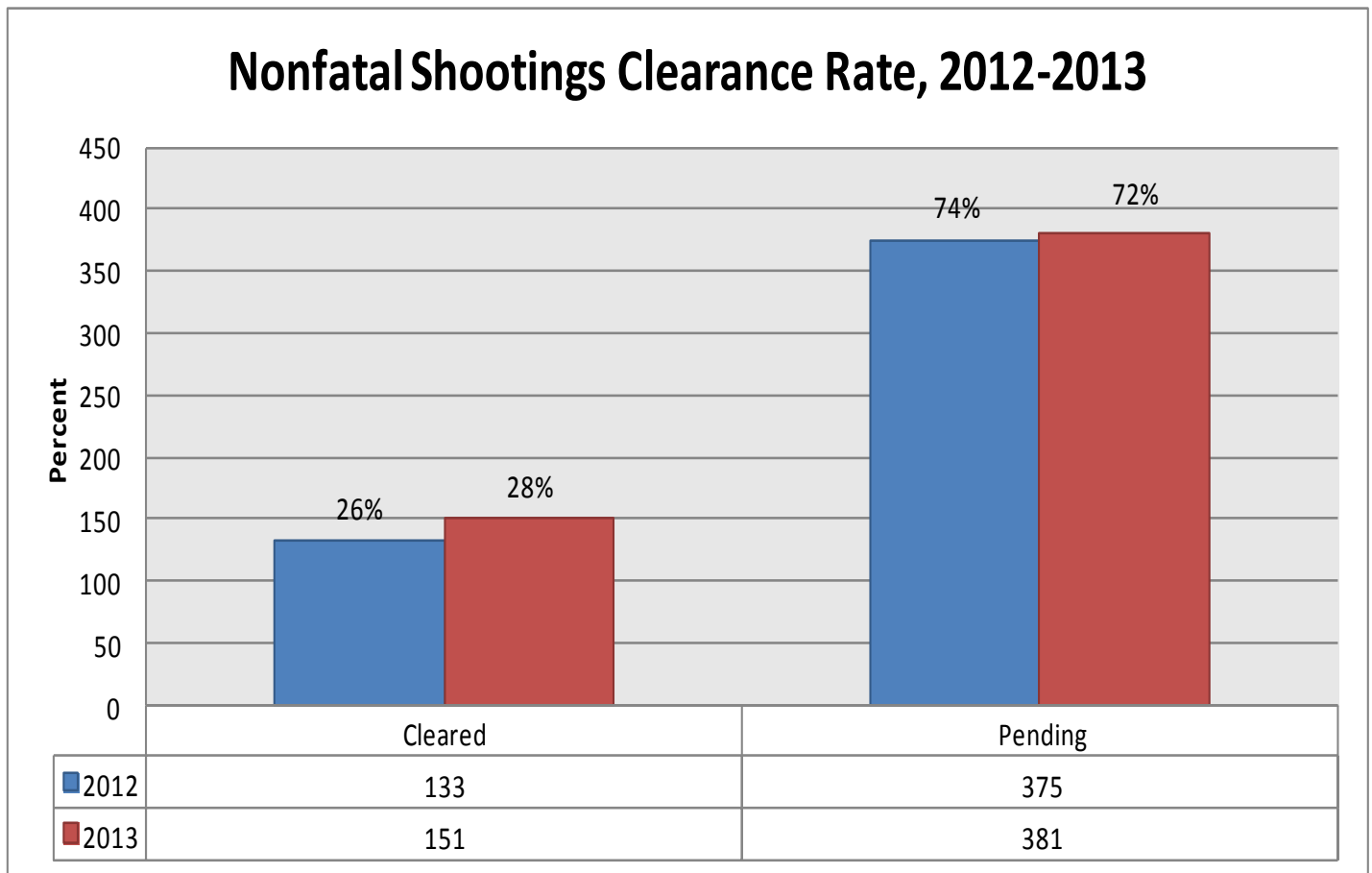


- The 532 nonfatal shootings that occurred in the City of Milwaukee in 2013 represent the largest total number of nonfatal shootings in the city since 2006.
- The 532 nonfatal shootings also represent a 5% increase from 2012. The number of nonfatal shootings has been steadily increasing since 2010, whereas they had been drastically decreasing between 2006 and 2010.
- “Type” of nonfatal shooting refers to the number of victims and offenders in the incident.
- In 2013, approximately 56% of all nonfatal shootings were a result of an interaction between a single victim and a single offender.
- The next largest percentage of 2013 nonfatal shootings (18%) were unknown in regards to the number of victims and/or offenders.
- In 2012, 31% of all homicides involved multiple offenders and a single victim, while 33% of the homicides involved a single victim and a single offender.
- 2013 saw a significant increase in single victim/single offender nonfatal shootings, along with a significant decrease in single victim/multiple offender shootings.
- While there were 532 nonfatal shooting victims in 2013, these 532 victims were involved in 478 total incidents. Some incidents involved more than one victim.

Type of Nonfatal Shootings, 2012-2013



Nonfatal Shootings: Clearance Rate, 2013



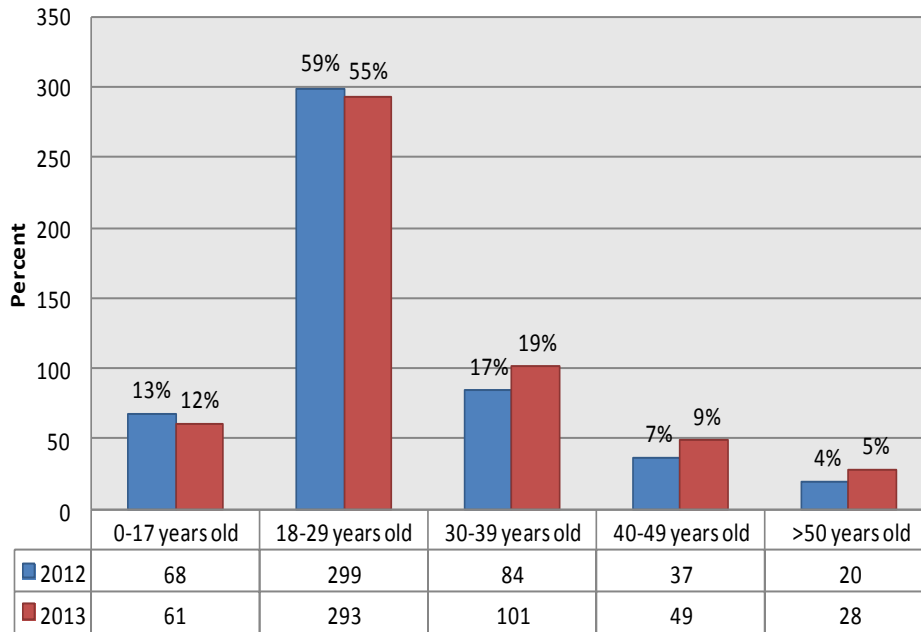
RECAP

- Nonfatal shooting clearance rates are subject to change as cases are solved and suspects are identified, arrested, and charged.
- There was a 2% increase in the percentage of nonfatal shooting cases that were cleared in 2013. (26% in 2012, 28% in 2013)
- While these clearance rates seem fairly low, this data is consistent with other cities and states across the country. In an article published in the New Jersey Star-Ledger in December 2012 (http://www.nj.com/news/index.ssf/2012/12/staggering_amount_of_nonfatal.html), it was noted that while 65% homicides are cleared in New Jersey on a yearly basis, only 25% of nonfatal shootings are cleared.

Nonfatal Shootings—Victim Age

RECAP

Nonfatal Shooting Victims by Age, 2012-2013



- Over half (55%) of the 2013 City of Milwaukee nonfatal shooting victims were between the ages of 18 and 29.
- This is essentially the same percentage as 2012 City of Milwaukee nonfatal shooting victims, where approximately 59% were between the ages of 18 and 29.
- 19% of the 2013 victims were between the ages of 30 and 39, while approximately 12% of the victims were younger than 17 years of age.
- Overall, the 2013 percentages do not differ much from 2012.
- The median age of a 2013 City of Milwaukee nonfatal shooting victim is 24.

2013 Nonfatal Shootings: Victim Age

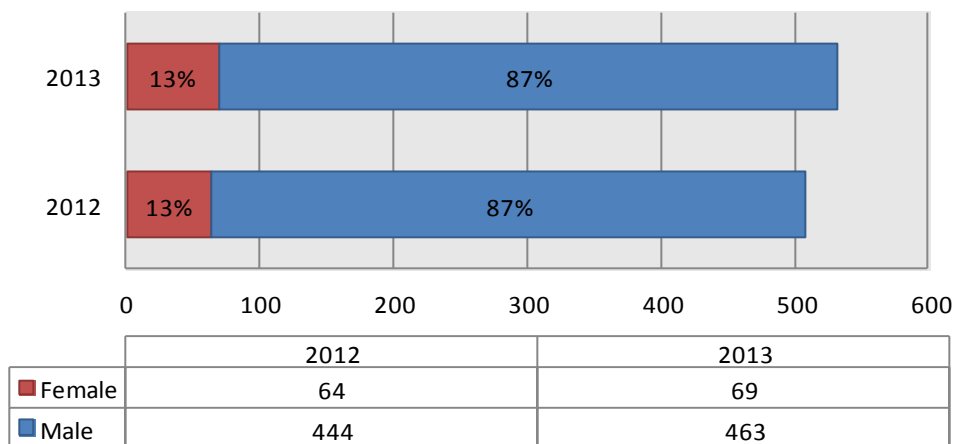
Age Group	# of NFS Victims	% of NFS Victims	Age Range + Median Age (by Age Group)		
			Min	Max	Median
<= 17 years old	61	12%	4	17	16
18-29 years old	293	55%	18	29	22
30-39 years old	101	19%	30	39	33
40-49 years old	49	9%	40	49	44
>=50 years old	28	5%	50	65	53
ALL ADULTS (18 +)	471	88%	18	65	26
Total	532	100%	4	65	24

Age Group	2012	2013	% of Change
<= 17 years old	68	61	-11%
18-29 years old	299	293	-2%
30-39 years old	84	101	20%
40-49 years old	37	49	32%
>= 50 years old	20	28	40%
ALL ADULTS (18 +)	440	471	7%

Nonfatal Shootings—Victim Gender, Race/Ethnicity

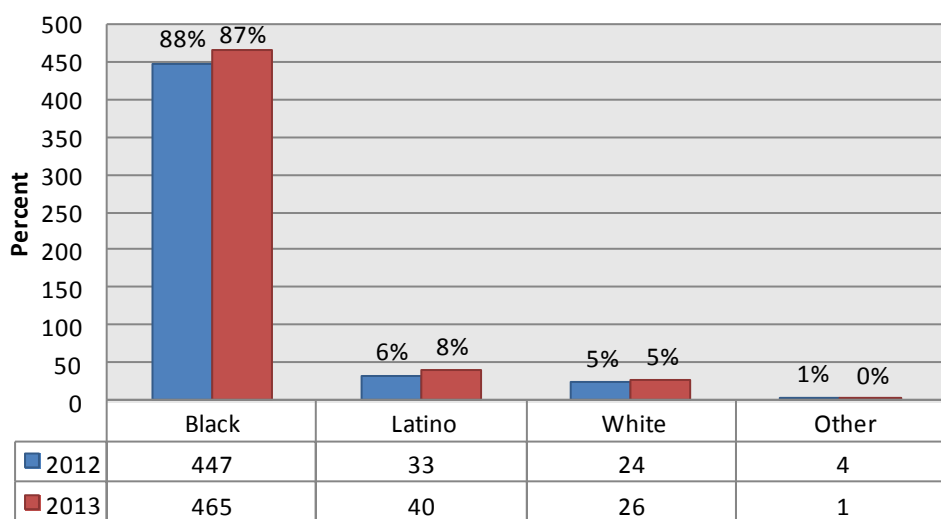
RECAP

Nonfatal Shooting Victims by Gender, 2012-2013



- The gender breakdowns of nonfatal shooting victims in 2013 were identical to the breakdowns in 2012.
- A predominant 87% of all nonfatal shooting victims in both 2012 and 2013 were male.
- The race/ethnicity breakdowns of nonfatal shooting victims in both 2012 and 2013 were nearly identical.
- An overwhelming 88% and 87% of nonfatal shooting victims in 2012 and 2013, respectively, were African-American, while 6% and 8% of nonfatal shooting victims in 2012 and 2013, respectively, were Latino.

Nonfatal Shooting Victims by Race/Ethnicity, 2012-2013



Nonfatal Shootings—Victim Gender, Race/Ethnicity

Nonfatal Shooting Victim Demographic	2012 (n = 508)		2013 (n = 532)		2012-2013 Comparison
	#	%	#	%	Change Score
Age					
0-17 years old	68	13%	61	12%	-11%
18-29 years old	299	59%	293	55%	-2%
30-39 years old	84	17%	101	19%	20%
40-49 years old	37	7%	49	9%	32%
50 + years old	20	4%	28	5%	40%
Race					
American Indian	0	0	0	0	N/A
Asian	0	0	0	0	N/A
Black	447	88%	465	87%	4%
Latino	33	6%	40	8%	21%
White	24	5%	26	5%	8%
Other	4	1%	1	0%	-300%
Gender					
Male	444	87%	463	87%	4%
Female	64	13%	69	13%	8%

RECAP

- There were no significant changes in the ages of nonfatal shooting victims.
- There was a slight increase in Latino victims (33 in 2012, 40 in 2013).
- There was no difference in gender breakdowns of nonfatal shooting victims.
- A comparison of the 2013 nonfatal shooting victim race, age, and gender in the table below with tables in years past yielded very similar results. **76% of the 2013 nonfatal shooting victims were African-American males. More specifically, 49% of the victims were African-American males between the ages of 18 and 29.**

Nonfatal Shooting Victim Demographic - 2013

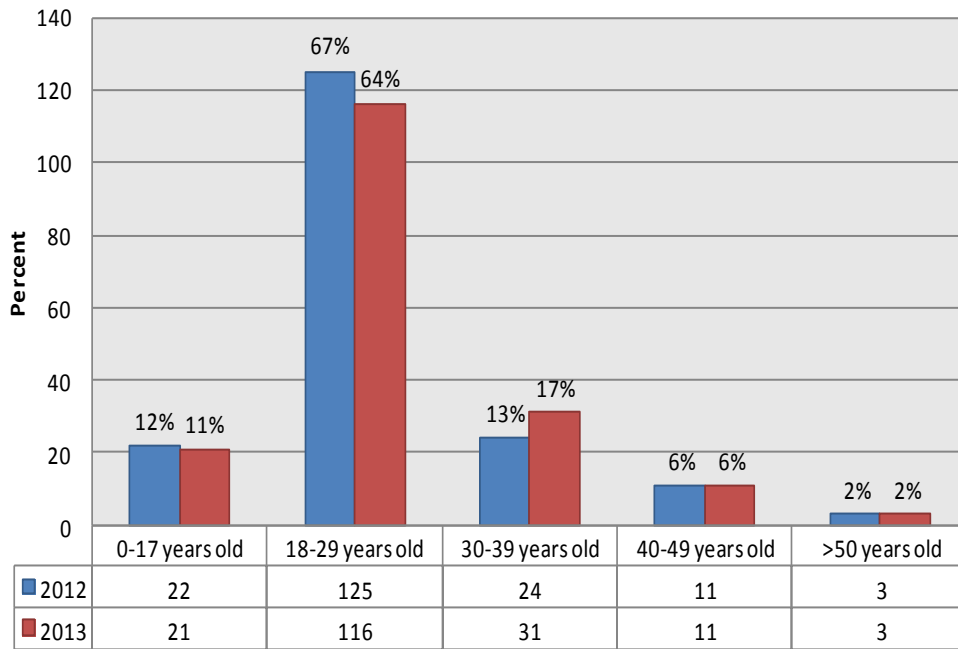
Race by Age & Race by Gender

	0-17 years old		18-29 years old		30-39 years old		40 + years old		Male		Female	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Black (n = 465)	56	12%	260	56%	89	19%	60	13%	406	87%	59	13%
Latino (n = 40)	4	10%	22	55%	10	25%	4	10%	36	90%	4	10%
White (n = 26)	1	4%	10	38%	2	8%	13	50%	21	81%	5	19%
Other (n = 1)	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%

Nonfatal Shootings—Suspect Age

RECAP

Nonfatal Shooting Suspects by Age, 2012-2013



- Nearly two-thirds (64%) of the 2013 City of Milwaukee nonfatal shooting suspects were between the ages of 18 and 29.
- This is essentially the same percentage as 2012 City of Milwaukee nonfatal shooting suspects, where approximately 67% were between the ages of 18 and 29.
- 17% of the 2013 suspects were between the ages of 30 and 39, while approximately 11% of the victims were younger than 17 years of age.
- Overall, the 2013 percentages do not differ much from 2012.
- The median age of a 2013 City of Milwaukee nonfatal shooting victim is 24.

2013 Nonfatal Shootings: Suspect Age

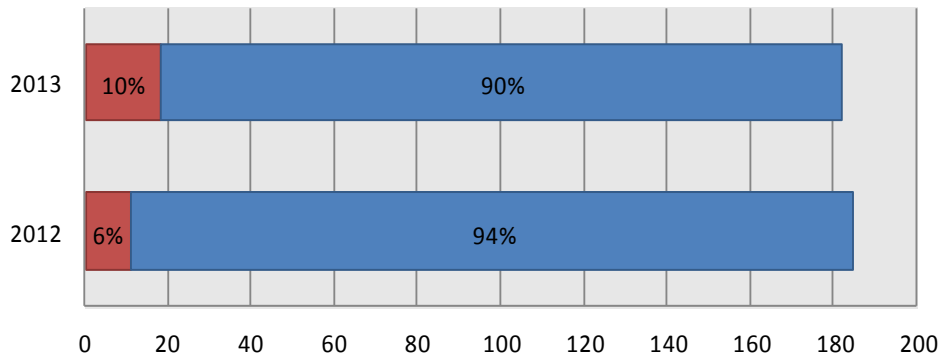
Age Group	# of NFS Suspects	% of NFS Suspects	Age Range + Median Age (by Age Group)		
			Min	Max	Median
<= 17 years old	21	11%	12	17	16
18-29 years old	116	64%	20	29	22
30-39 years old	31	17%	30	39	33
40-49 years old	11	6%	40	49	44
>=50 years old	3	2%	50	70	52
ALL ADULTS (18 +)	161	89%	18	70	25
Total	182	100%	12	70	24

Age Group	2012	2013	% of Change
<= 17 years old	22	21	-5%
18-29 years old	125	116	-8%
30-39 years old	24	31	29%
40-49 years old	11	11	0%
>= 50 years old	3	3	0%
ALL ADULTS (18 +)	163	161	-1%

Nonfatal Shootings—Suspect Gender, Race/Ethnicity

RECAP

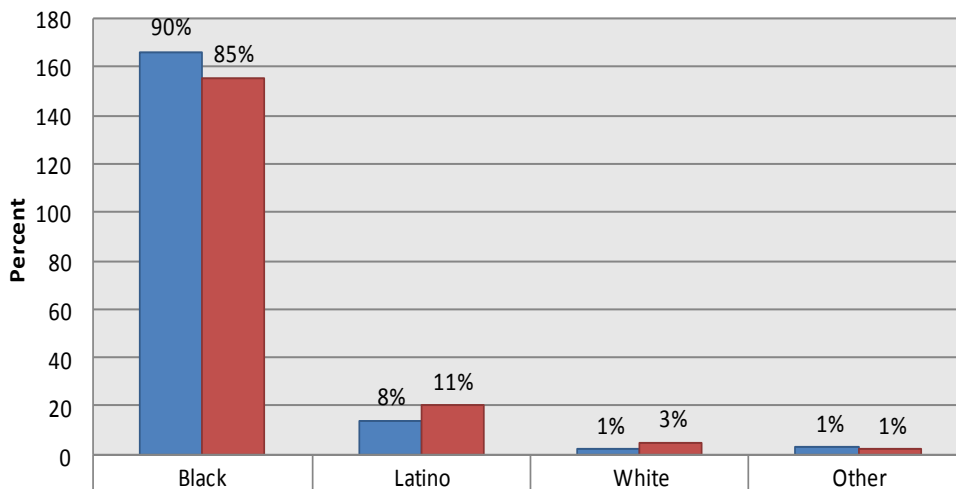
Nonfatal Shooting Suspects by Gender, 2012-2013



	2012	2013
Female	11	18
Male	174	164

- The gender breakdowns of nonfatal shooting suspects in 2013 were nearly identical to the breakdowns in 2012.
- An overwhelming 90% of all nonfatal shooting suspects in 2013 were male, while 94% of nonfatal shooting suspects in 2012 were male.
- The race/ethnicity breakdowns of nonfatal shooting suspects in both 2012 and 2013 were nearly identical.
- An overwhelming 90% and 85% of nonfatal shooting suspects in 2012 and 2013, respectively, were African-American, while 8% and 11% of nonfatal shooting suspects in 2012 and 2013, respectively, were Latino.

Nonfatal Shooting Suspects by Race/Ethnicity, 2012-2013



	2012	2013
Black	166	155
Latino	14	20
White	2	5
Other	3	2

Nonfatal Shootings—Suspect Gender, Race/Ethnicity

Demographic	2012 (n = 185)		2013 (n = 182)		2012-2013 Comparison	
	#	%	#	%	Change Score	
Age						
0-17 years old	22	12%	21	12%	-5%	
18-29 years old	125	68%	116	64%	-8%	
30-39 years old	24	13%	31	17%	29%	
40-49 years old	11	6%	11	6%	0%	
50 + years old	3	1%	3	1%	0%	
Race						
American Indian	0	0	0	0	N/A	
Asian	0	0	0	0	N/A	
Black	166	90%	155	85%	-7%	
Latino	14	8%	20	11%	43%	
White	2	1%	5	3%	150%	
Other	3	1%	2	1%	-50%	
Gender						
Male	174	94%	164	90%	-6%	
Female	11	6%	18	10%	64%	

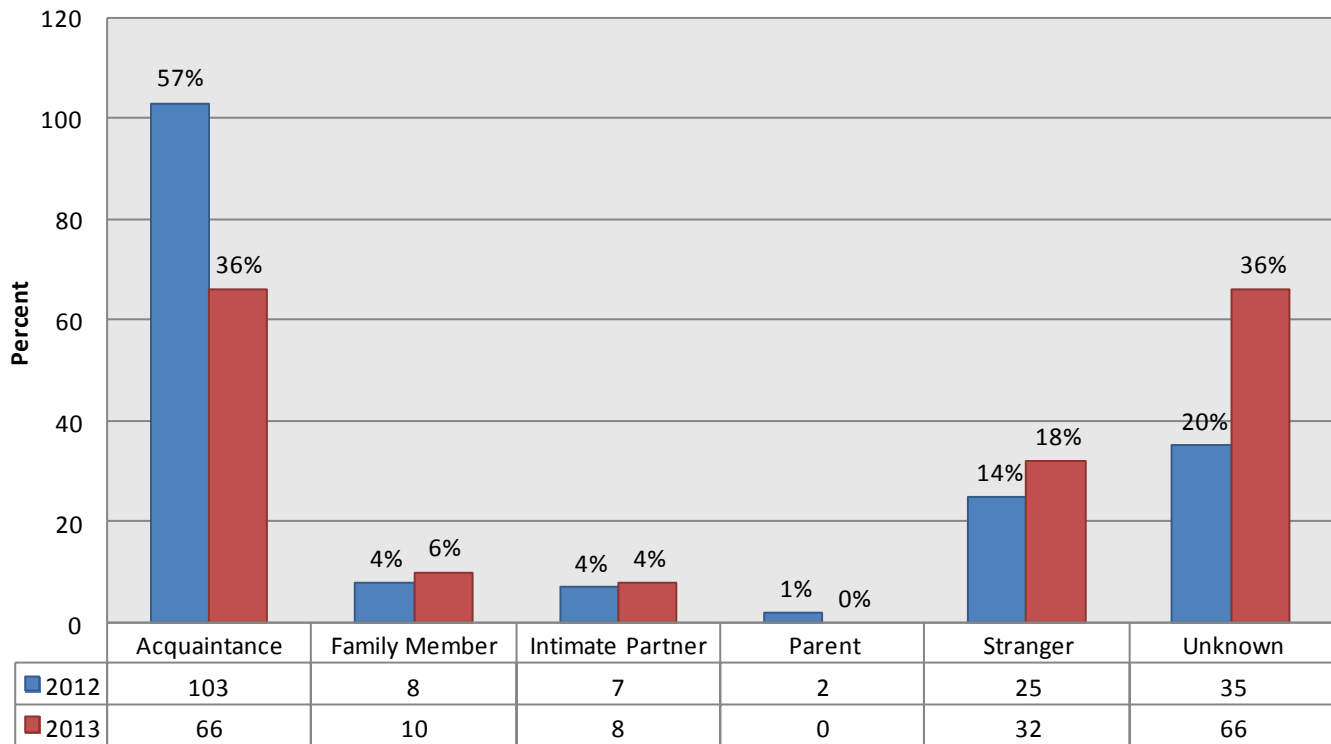
RECAP

- There were no significant changes in the ages of nonfatal shooting suspects. The only change was a slight increase of 30-39 year old suspects, and a slight decrease of 18-29 year old suspects.
- There was a slight increase in Latino suspects (33 in 2012, 40 in 2013) and white suspects (2 in 2012, 5 in 2013).
- There was a slight increase in female suspects in 2013 (11 in 2012, 18 in 2013).
- A comparison of the 2013 nonfatal shooting suspect race, age, and gender in the table below with tables in years past yielded very similar results. **76% of the 2013 nonfatal shooting suspects were African-American males. More specifically, 52% of the suspects were African-American males between the ages of 18 and 29.**

Demographic - 2013												
Race by Age & Race by Gender												
	0-17 years old		18-29 years old		30-39 years old		40 + years old		Male		Female	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Black (n =155)	19	12%	95	61%	27	18%	14	9%	138	89%	17	11%
Latino (n =20)	2	10%	16	80%	2	10%	0	0%	20	100%	0	0%
White (n =5)	0	0%	3	60%	2	40%	0	0%	4	80%	1	20%
Other (n =2)	0	0%	2	100%	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%	0	0%

Nonfatal Shootings—Victim/Suspect Relationship

Nonfatal Shooting Suspect Relationship to Victim, 2012-2013

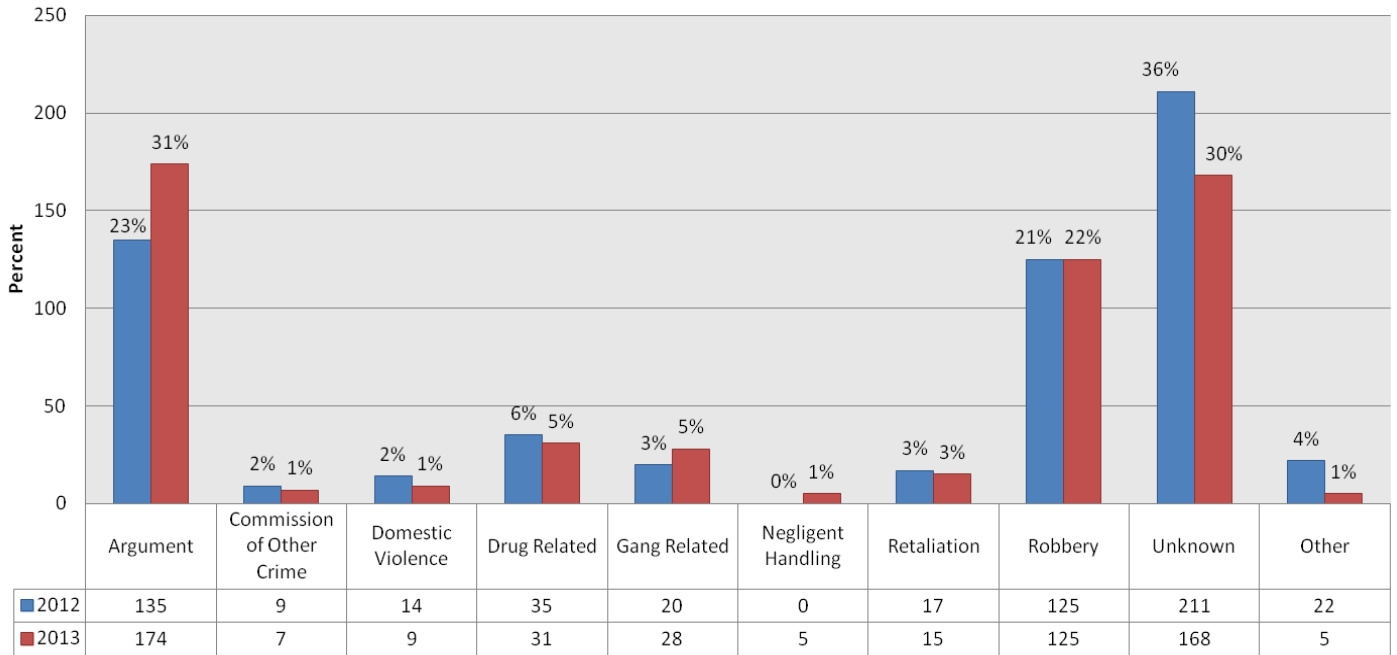


RECAP

- The 532 nonfatal shootings that occurred in the City of Milwaukee in 2013 represent the largest total number of nonfatal shootings in the city since 2006.
- The 532 nonfatal shootings also represent a 5% increase from 2012. The number of nonfatal shootings has been steadily increasing since 2010, whereas they had been drastically decreasing between 2006 and 2010.
- Approximately 36% of the relationships in 2013 City of Milwaukee nonfatal shootings would be classified as “acquaintances”, while over half (57%) of nonfatal shooting relationships in 2012 would be classified as “acquaintances”.
- Other prevalent victim-to-suspect relationships in nonfatal shootings were unknown relationships (20% in 2012, 36% in 2013) and “stranger” relationships (14% in 2012, 18% in 2013).
- 2013 saw an increase in unknown relationships between suspects and victims (20% in 2012, 36% in 2013), along with a decrease in acquaintance relationships (57% in 2012, 36% in 2013). The big increase in unknown relationships was not due to uncooperative victims, but rather an increase in ongoing criminal investigations.

Nonfatal Shootings—Circumstances

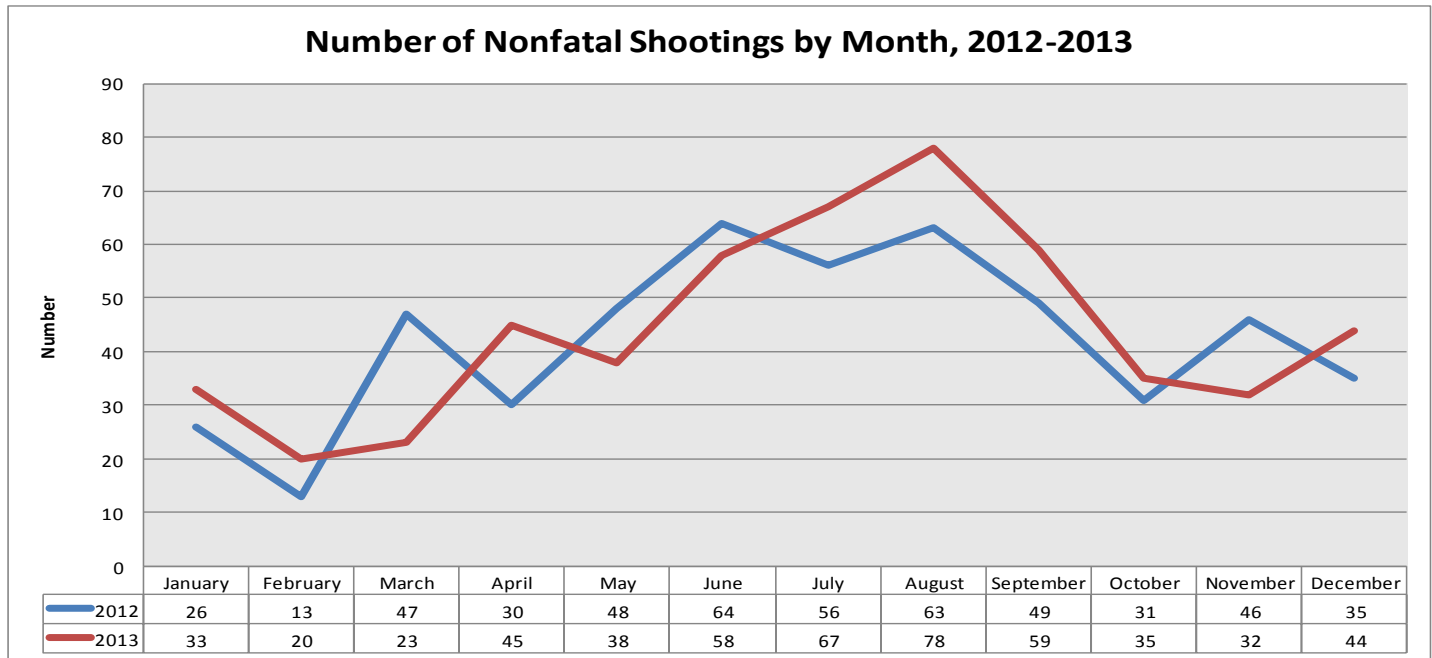
Nonfatal Shooting Circumstances, 2012-2013
(Includes all primary and secondary factors)



RECAP

- The graph above details both the primary and secondary circumstances of City of Milwaukee nonfatal shootings in 2012 and 2013.
- In both years, the most prevalent circumstance in nonfatal shootings is unknown (36% in 2012, 30% in 2013).
- Other common circumstances included arguments and fights (23% in 2012, 31% in 2013), robberies (21% in 2012, 22% in 2013), and drug-related altercations (6% in 2012, 5% in 2013).
- 2013 saw an increase in arguments as nonfatal shooting circumstances (23% in 2012, 31% in 2013), along with a decrease of unknown nonfatal shooting circumstances (36% in 2012, 30% in 2013).
- 22 (4%) of the 2013 City of Milwaukee nonfatal shootings were a result of drug-related robberies.

Nonfatal Shootings - Time: Monthly Count

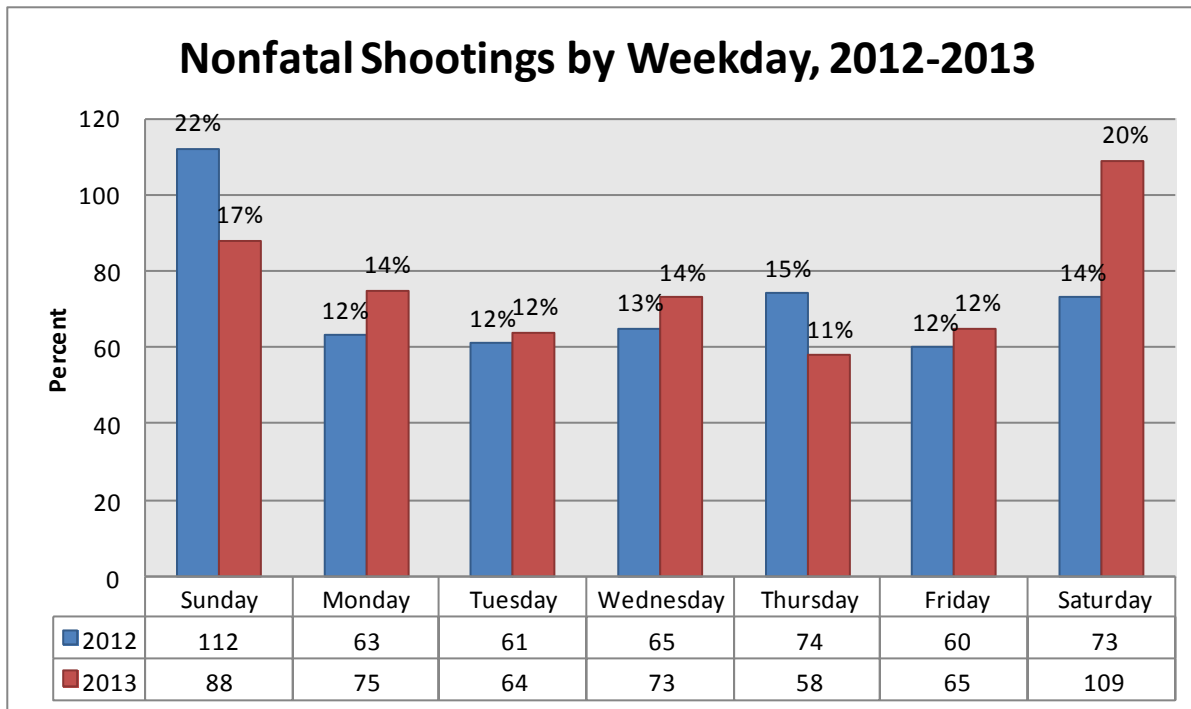


Month	2012 Monthly Percent	2013 Monthly Percent	% of Change
January	5%	6%	27%
February	3%	4%	54%
March	9%	4%	-104%
April	6%	8%	50%
May	9%	7%	-26%
June	13%	11%	-10%
July	11%	13%	20%
August	12%	15%	24%
September	10%	11%	20%
October	6%	7%	13%
November	9%	6%	-44%
December	7%	8%	26%

RECAP

- The graph and table above outline the number of City of Milwaukee nonfatal shootings by month.
- Generally, in both 2012 and 2013, the number of nonfatal shootings increases during the summer months of June through September.
- Specifically, in 2013, 262 nonfatal shootings occurred in June through September. This accounts for 49% of the nonfatal shootings in the entire 2013 calendar year.
- Nonfatal shooting totals for both April and December were surprisingly high in 2013. There were 45 nonfatal shootings in April 2013, compared to only 30 in April 2012. There were 44 nonfatal shootings in December 2013, compared to only 35 in December 2012. At the same time, nonfatal shooting totals for March and November were much lower in 2013, compared to the high totals in 2012.

Nonfatal Shootings - Time: Day of Week



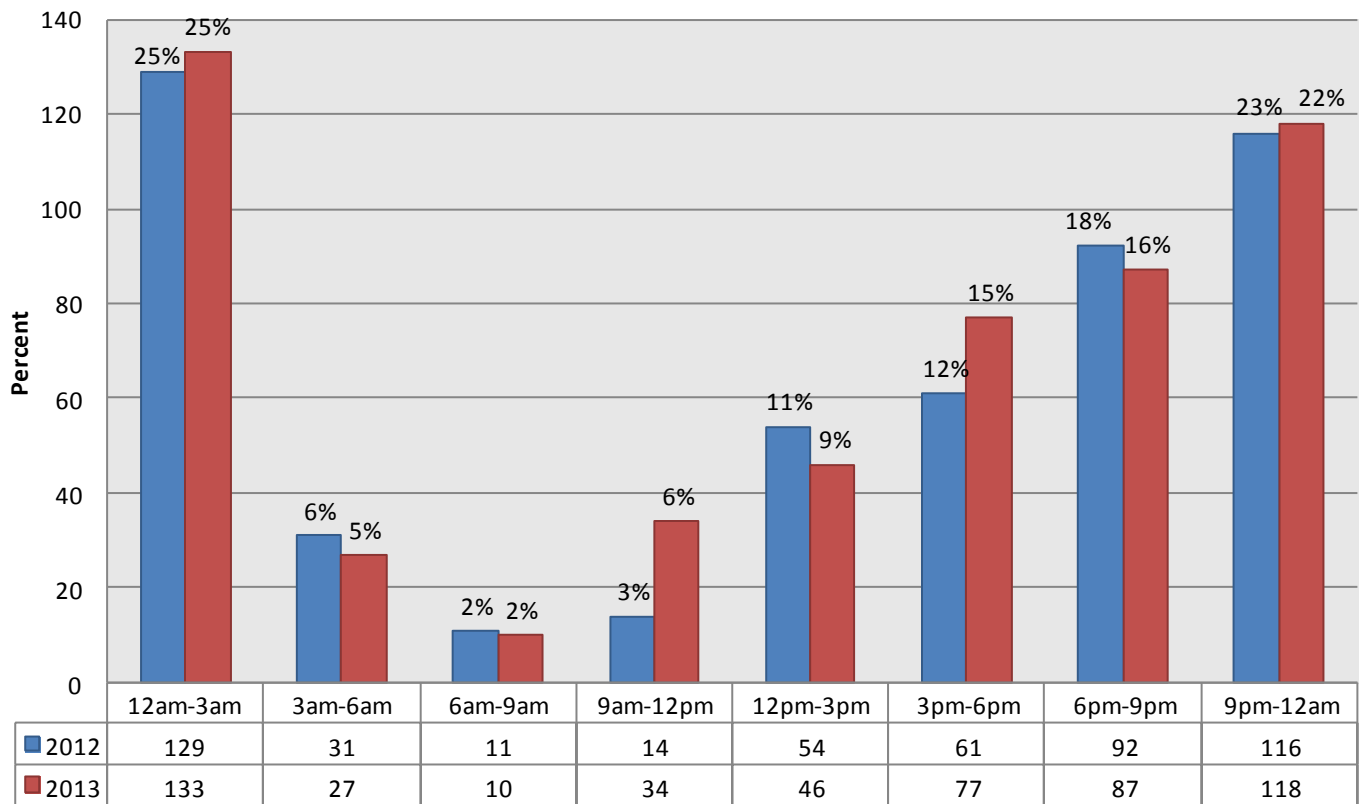
Day of Week	2012	2013	% of Change
Sunday	112	88	-27%
Monday	63	75	19%
Tuesday	61	64	5%
Wednesday	65	73	12%
Thursday	74	58	-28%
Friday	60	65	8%
Saturday	73	109	49%

RECAP

- The graph and table above outline the number of City of Milwaukee nonfatal shootings by the day of the week in which the incident occurred.
- In both 2012 and 2013, many of the nonfatal shootings occurred during the weekend days of Friday, Saturday, and Sunday (48% in 2012, 49% in 2013).
- No visible trends emerge from the remaining four days of the week (Monday through Thursday).
- A large number of nonfatal shootings occur on Sundays because of the time of day in which the shootings occurred. A vast majority of the 2013 nonfatal shootings that occurred on Sundays took place between the hours of 12am and 3am.

Nonfatal Shootings - Time: Time of Day

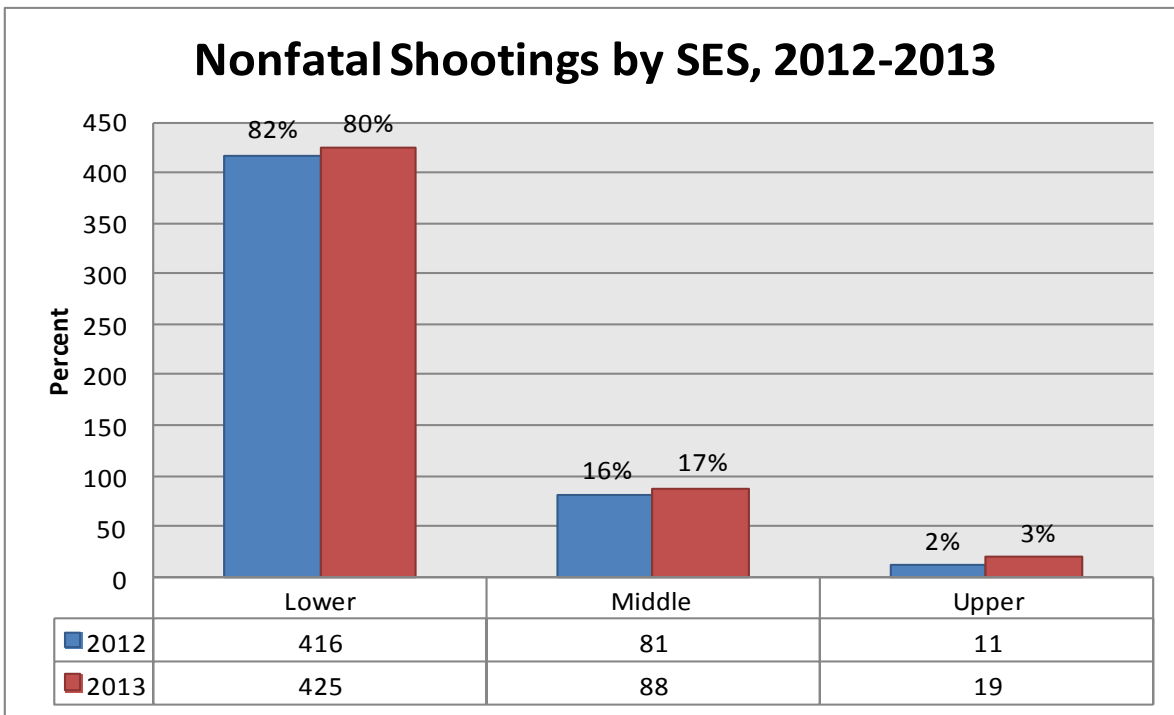
Nonfatal Shootings by Time of Day, 2012-2013



RECAP

- The graph above offers a breakdown of City of Milwaukee nonfatal shootings by the time of day in which the incident occurred.
- In both 2012 and 2013, many of the nonfatal shootings occurred between the hours of 9pm and 3am (48% in 2012, 47% in 2013).
- Most nonfatal shootings did not occur during the daytime hours of 9am-6pm.
- This analysis produced results that are very comparable to the results of the “Homicides By Time of Day” analysis. Many 2013 homicides also occurred between the hours of 9pm and 3am.

Nonfatal Shootings – Socioeconomic Status (SES)

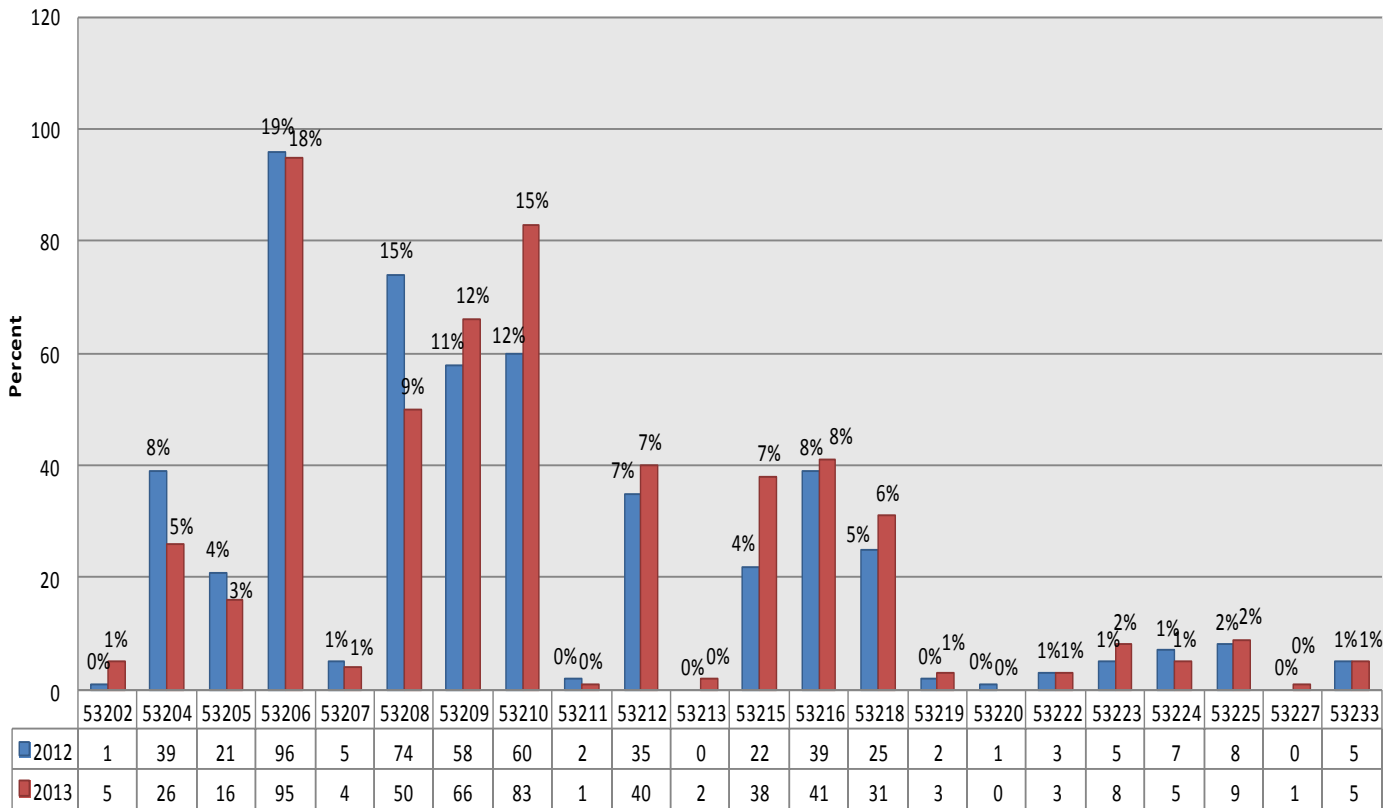


RECAP

- The graph above outlines City of Milwaukee nonfatal shootings by SES, or socioeconomic status.
- The vast majority of nonfatal shootings in both 2012 and 2013 occurred in zip codes in Milwaukee that are of lower SES (82% in 2012, 80% in 2013).
- Information on socioeconomics in the City of Milwaukee was found in a recent Milwaukee Health Report that was released by the Center for Urban Population Health. All 31 City of Milwaukee zip codes were analyzed by combining education and income indicators.

Nonfatal Shootings – By Zip Code

Nonfatal Shootings by Incident Zip Code - 2012 and 2013



RECAP

- The graph above breaks down the 2013 City of Milwaukee nonfatal shootings by zip code.
- Similar to the graph on SES, the vast majority of nonfatal shootings are occurring in zip codes that are of a lower SES.
- In 2013, 18% of the nonfatal shootings occurred in the 53206 zip code, while 15% occurred in 53210 and 12% occurred in 53209.
- The zip codes of 53206 and 53210 are classified as being lower SES zip codes, while 53209 is a middle SES zip code.
- Zip codes that saw significant increases in nonfatal shootings in 2013 include **53210** (60 in 2012, 83 in 2013), **53209** (58 in 2012, 66 in 2013), and **53215** (22 in 2012, 38 in 2013).
- Zip codes that saw significant decreases in homicides in 2013 include **53204** (39 in 2012, 26 in 2013), and **53208** (74 in 2012, 50 in 2013).

Nonfatal Shootings - Socioeconomic Status (SES) and Zip Code

SES	Zip Code	Population (2011 estimate)	# of 2012 Non-fatal Shooting Victims	# of 2013 Non-fatal Shooting Victims	% of Change
Lower	53204	41,624	39	26	-50%
Lower	53205	9,635	21	16	-31%
Lower	53206	29,100	96	95	-1%
Lower	53208	31,564	74	50	-48%
Lower	53210	27,586	60	83	38%
Lower	53212	31,529	35	40	14%
Lower	53215	58,677	22	38	73%
Lower	53216	32,440	39	41	5%
Lower	53218	40,924	25	31	24%
Lower	53233	15,379	5	5	0%
Middle	53207	35,233	5	4	-25%
Middle	53209	45,687	58	66	14%
Middle	53219	36,202	2	3	50%
Middle	53220	25,327	1	0	-100%
Middle	53224	21,556	7	5	-40%
Middle	53225	24,163	8	9	13%
Middle	53227	22,777	0	1	100%
Upper	53202	23,289	1	5	400%
Upper	53211	35,142	2	1	-100%
Upper	53213	25,860	0	2	200%
Upper	53222	26,151	3	3	0%
Upper	53223	29,101	5	8	60%

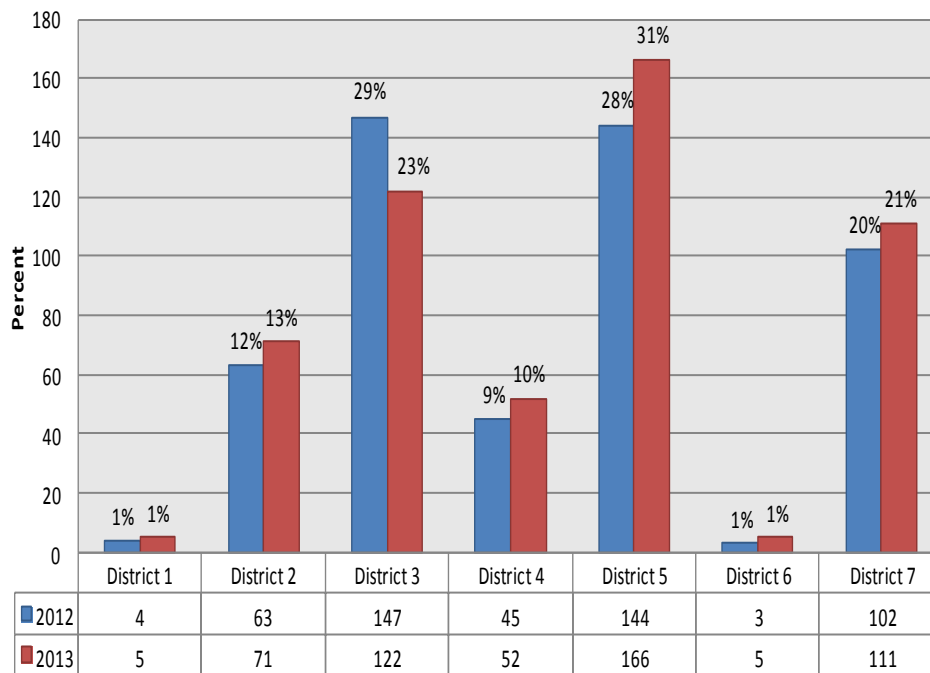
RECAP

- The table above summarizes the number of 2013 nonfatal shootings by Zip Code and SES. As previously mentioned, nonfatal shootings are more frequently occurring in Zip Codes of a lower SES.
- This table on nonfatal shootings produces very similar results to the identical table on homicides.
- In the zip code 53206, we are seeing no difference in nonfatal shootings in 2013. This zip code also previously showed a decrease in homicides in 2013.

Nonfatal Shootings - By Police District

RECAP

Nonfatal Shootings by District, 2012-2013



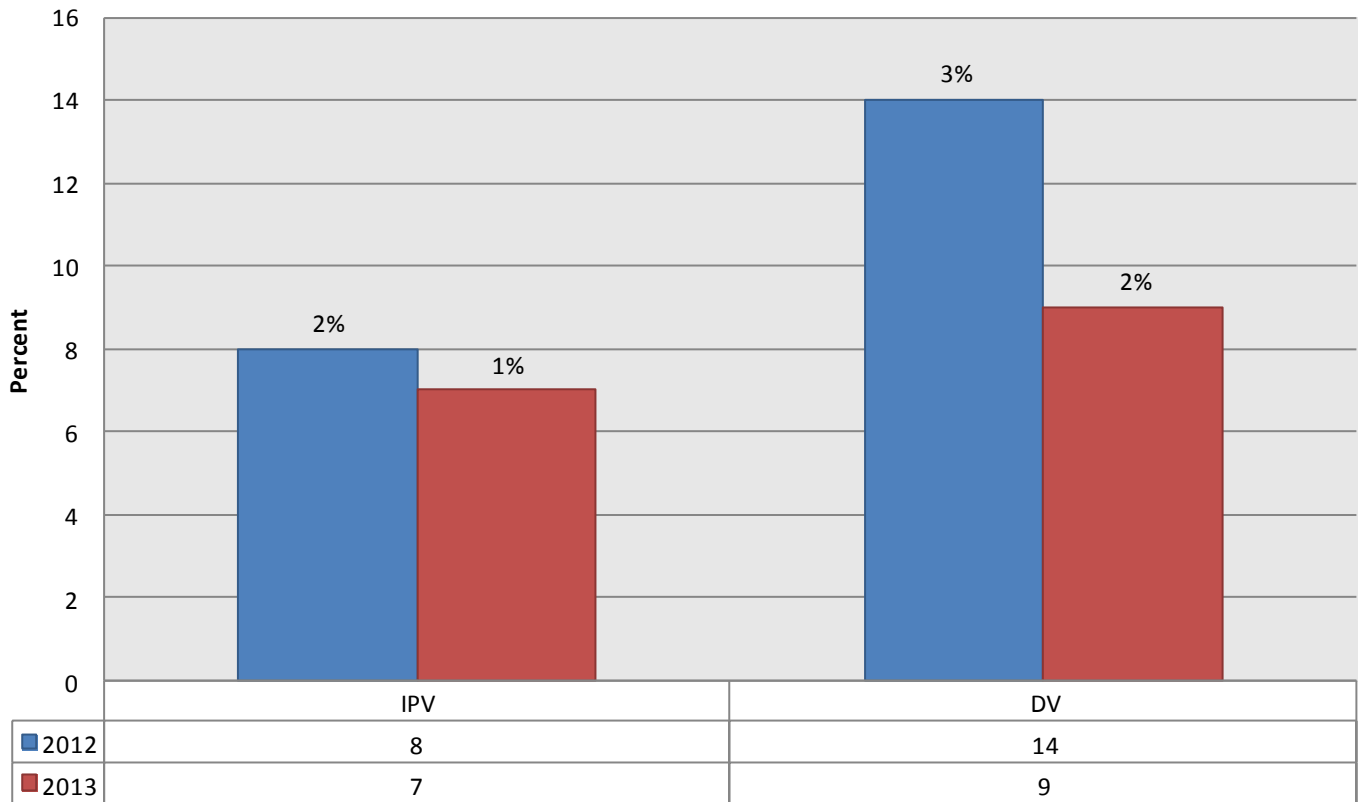
- The graph and table above show a breakdown of City of Milwaukee nonfatal shootings by police district. The City of Milwaukee is broken down into seven police districts.
- During the past two years, nonfatal shootings have occurred most frequently in District 5 (28% in 2012, 31% in 2013) and District 3 (29% in 2012, 23% in 2013), both of which span over a large area of Milwaukee's north side.
- In 2013, 21% of nonfatal shootings occurred in District 7, which is also a north side district, and 13% of nonfatal shootings occurred in District 2, which spans over a large area of Milwaukee's south side.
- District 3 is the only police district in 2013 that saw a decrease in nonfatal shootings, along with homicides.
- The large spike in nonfatal shootings in District 5 has given District 5 a rate of 276.67 per 100,000 people, which is much higher than any other district.
- The 2013 average nonfatal shooting rate in the City of Milwaukee is 88.83 per 100,000 people. The rates for districts 3, 5, and 7 lie above the overall city average rate.

Police District	2012		2013		% of Change
	#	%	#	%	
District 1	4	1%	5	1%	25%
District 2	63	12%	71	13%	13%
District 3	147	29%	122	23%	-20%
District 4	45	9%	52	10%	16%
District 5	144	28%	166	31%	15%
District 6	3	1%	5	1%	67%
District 7	102	20%	111	21%	9%

Police District	# Square Miles	Population Estimate	Nonfatal Shooting Rate (Per 100,000 People)
District 1	5.1	45,000	11.11
District 2	7.2	87,000	81.61
District 3	11.8	100,000	122.00
District 4	28.8	70,000	74.29
District 5	7.7	60,000	276.67
District 6	22.7	68,000	7.35
District 7	13.3	110,000	100.91
OVERALL RATE	96.6	598,916	88.83

Nonfatal Shootings - Domestic Violence Analysis

IPV & DV Nonfatal Shootings, 2012-2013

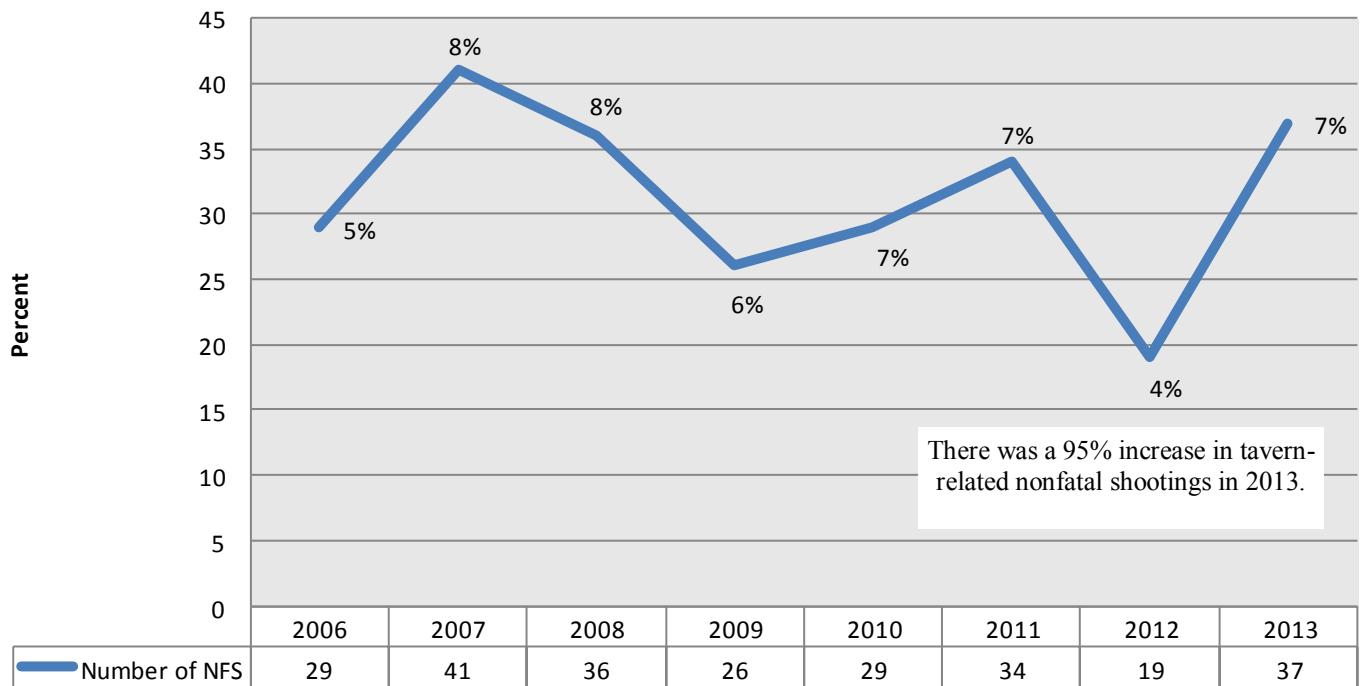


RECAP

- **Domestic Violence (DV)** is defined as any of the following engaged in by an adult person against his or her spouse or former spouse, against an adult with whom the person resides or formerly resided or against an adult with whom the person has a child in common: intentional infliction of physical pain, physical injury, or illness, intentional impairment of physical condition, and a physical act that may cause the other person reasonably to fear imminent engagement (*State of Wisconsin statutory definition*).
- **Intimate partner violence (IPV)** nonfatal shootings include only those cases where the individuals involved had an intimate relationship at some point.
- The number of IPV nonfatal shootings decreased in 2013 from 2012. (8 IPV in 2012, 7 IPV in 2013)
- The number of DV nonfatal shootings also decreased in 2013 from 2012. (14 DV in 2012, 9 DV in 2013)
- The terms “domestic violence” and “intimate partner violence” are **NOT** mutually exclusive. Some of the IPV-related cases are also classified as DV-related cases.
- By reviewing domestic violence-related nonfatal shootings, we know that firearms are not the leading weapon used in a domestic dispute.

Nonfatal Shootings - Tavern Related

**Number of Tavern-Related Nonfatal Shootings
(Incidents),
2006-2013**

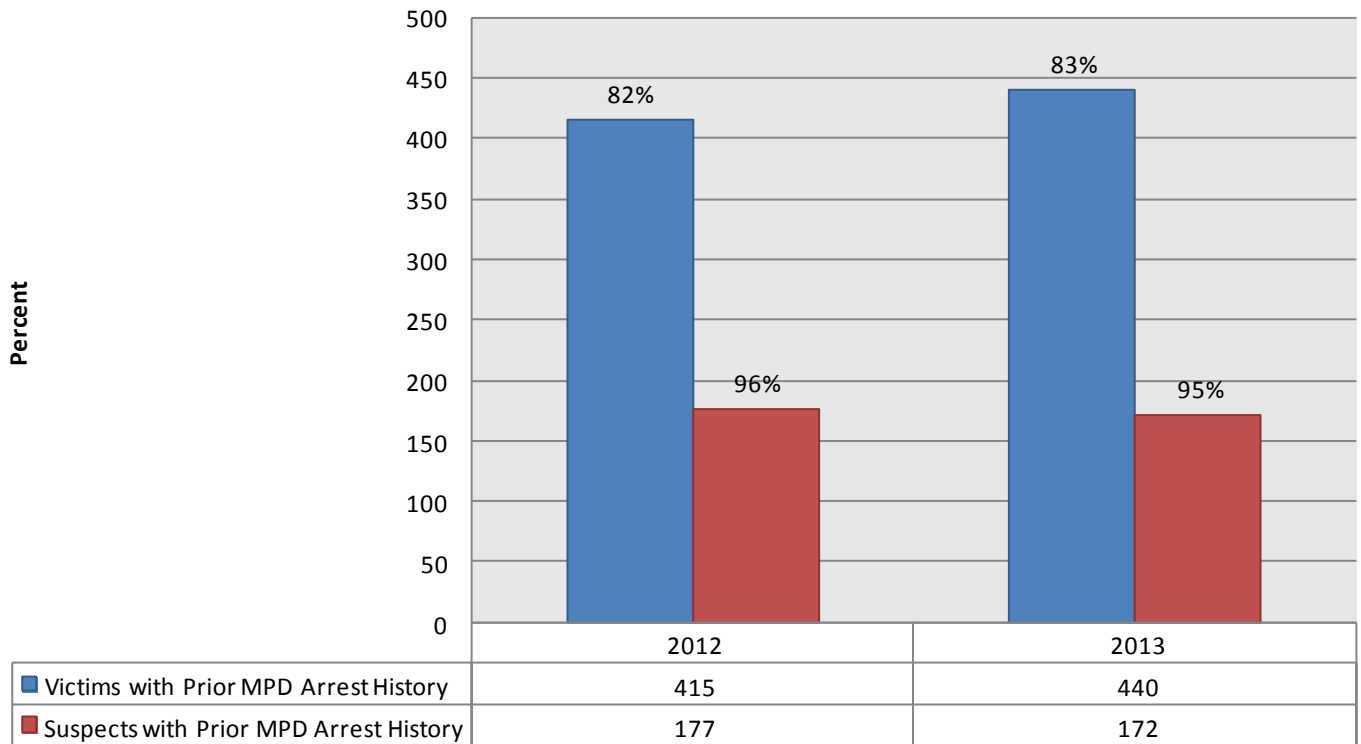


RECAP

- The graph above shows a year-by-year breakdown of the number of tavern-related nonfatal shootings.
- Approximately 37 of the 2013 City of Milwaukee nonfatal shooting incidents were tavern-related. 44 victims were involved in these tavern-related nonfatal shootings.
- Tavern-related nonfatal shootings peaked in 2007 and 2008, where approximately 8% of all nonfatal shootings in both years were tavern-related.
- The graph does not show a clear year-by-year trend of tavern-related nonfatal shootings.
- When it appears that tavern-related nonfatal shootings are decreasing for a few years, they then tend to increase for a few years.
- There was a 95% increase in tavern-related nonfatal shootings in 2013.

Nonfatal Shootings - MPD Arrest Histories

Nonfatal Shooting Suspects and Victims With Prior MPD Arrest Histories, 2012-2013



RECAP

- The graph above shows the number of nonfatal shooting suspects and victims from 2012 and 2013 that have prior Milwaukee Police Department arrest histories.
- In 2012, there were 508 nonfatal shooting victims and 185 known nonfatal shooting suspects. As of January 6, 2014, there were 532 nonfatal shooting victims and 182 known nonfatal shooting suspects in 2013.
- In 2012 and 2013, respectively, approximately 82% and 83% of nonfatal shooting victims had prior Milwaukee Police Department arrest histories.
- In 2012 and 2013, respectively, approximately 96% and 95% of nonfatal shooting suspects had prior Milwaukee Police Department arrest histories.
- Compared to 2012 and 2013 City of Milwaukee homicides, the percentage of suspects and victims with prior arrest histories is relatively similar.

Notes

1. All percents are rounded to the nearest whole number.
2. All averages are in fact medians, unless otherwise mentioned. Medians are used in order to eliminate the influence of outliers in the data.
3. The White racial/ethnic group includes White, Non-Hispanic individuals only. Latinos includes White, Hispanic individuals, Black, Hispanic, and Native American-Hispanic individuals.
4. Homicide and nonfatal shooting suspect information is accurate as of January 6, 2014. The data presented does not reflect newly identified suspects or individuals that are no longer considered suspects.
5. Suspects are individuals that have been identified as a perpetrator of the crime but may or may not be in police custody.
6. Unknown racial/ethnic groups were not included in the calculations of percentages.
7. The methodology for determining homicide and nonfatal shooting socioeconomic status (SES) using zip code data can be found on the website of the Center for Urban Population Health (CUPH). Specifically, the information was found on a recent Milwaukee Health Report entitled, "Socioeconomic Status and Health". The report was found on the following website: <http://www.cuph.org/mhr/>.
8. Justifiable and negligent homicides are not included in homicide totals published by the FBI.
9. Population estimate from: U.S. 2010 Census available at <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfdstates/55/5553000.html>
10. Milwaukee's Homicide Rate was calculated by: *Number of Homicides-106, divided by Pop. Rate-598,916, multiplied by-100,000.*
11. White Racial Group: White, Non-Hispanic Persons
12. Latino Racial Group: Black Hispanic, White Hispanic, and Native American Hispanic persons.
13. Firearms include all rifles, long gun, handgun, and unknown firearm types.
14. Homicides and Nonfatal Shootings are categorized using up to two circumstance types; therefore, the total number of circumstance types can be greater than the total number of victims. Data reported includes both circumstance types. The denominator used is the total number of victims, not the total number of factors.
15. Criminal history data is for 2013 homicide victims and known suspects only. There were 105 homicide victims in 2013, of which one or more suspect has been identified in multiple cases. A total of 106 known suspects were identified in 2013.
16. There were 508 nonfatal shooting victims in 2012 and 532 nonfatal shooting victims in 2013. Of the 2013 victims, 182 suspects were identified. The findings and trends presented for nonfatal shooting suspects should not be considered as generalized to the entire suspect pool, given the number of suspects missing from the sample.
17. Definitions of DV and IPV were taken from the Wisconsin Department of Justice statutes.
18. Motor vehicle arrests/citations include operating without a license and operating after revocation. Property arrests/citations include burglary, retail theft, forgery, or vandalism. Court or Police interference arrests/citations include bail jumping, violating a restraining order, failure to appear, or probation violation. Drug arrests/citations include possession with intent to deliver. Alcohol arrests/citations include driving under the influence. Other Non-Violent Crimes arrests/citations include gambling, loitering, prostitution, or curfew violation. Weapon-related arrests/citations include possession of dangerous weapon. Other Violence Against Person includes domestic abuse, stalking, battery, reckless use of a weapon or false imprisonment. A full appendix is attached.
19. An appendix is also attached that notes the official Milwaukee County District Attorney's Office's definition of a violent crime. All violent crimes are chronologically listed by statute number of the offense.

Arrest Coding System

Code	Arrest/Charge Type
1 (A)	Motor Vehicle
2 (B)	Property
3 (C)	Court/Police Interference
4 (D)	Drug
6 (F)	Disorderly Conduct
7 (G)	Other Non-Violent Crimes
9 (I)	Weapon
10 (J)	Sexual Violence
11 (K)	Homicide
12 (L)	Other Violence Against Person

1. Motor Vehicle: OAR, OAS, Operating w/o a license, Missing lights, Display unauthorized vehicle registration, seat belt violation
2. Property: Trespassing, Burglary, Receiving stolen property, Criminal damage to property, Retail theft, Enter locked vehicle, PO-Spray paint, Operate motor vehicle w/o consent, Theft, Vandalism, Fraud by check, Noise nuisance, Forgery, Graffiti, Worthless checks, Obtain/Sells CDs in public
3. Court/Police Interference: Failure to appear, Bail jumping, Probation violation, Flee from officer, Resisting arrest, Obstructing, Harboring/Aiding a felon, Contempt, Violate restraining order
4. Drug: Poss. with intent, POCS-THC, POCS-cocaine/base, Maintain drug trafficking place, M/d cocaine
6. Disorderly Conduct
7. Other Non-Violent Crimes: Gambling, Loitering, Pedestrian or ride soliciting, Lewd lascivious behavior, Curfew violation, Conspiracy, Littering, Prostitution, Larceny, Commercializing sex, Animal law violation, Possession of body armor, prowling, truancy, bigamy, gambling, Fireworks violation
9. Weapon (any arrest/charge relating to possession of a weapon. If weapon is used against a person, code under Other Violence Against a Person): CCW (also Possession of dangerous weapon), FIPOF, Possession of short- barreled shotgun/rifle
10. Sexual Violence: Sexual assault of a child, Sexual assault
11. Homicide
12. Other Violence Against Person: Assault, Abuse of children, Aggravated battery/intent harm, Battery, Robbery with UOF, Armed robbery, Domestic abuse, RES (also Reckless use of weapon), ESBUDW (also Use of dangerous weapon), intimidate, abduct, false imprisonment, stalking

Felony Crimes-Risk of Injury (List applies to and includes all subsections of the listed statutes)

346.04(3)	Felony Fleeing
346.62(4)	Reckless Driving-Cause Great Bodily Harm
346.63(2)(A)1	OWI Cause Injury (<i>Grid 7</i>)
346.67(1)	Hit and Run Involving Injury/Death
939.63	While Armed
940.11	Mutilating or hiding a corpse
940.19–940.20	All forms of Felony Battery
940.21	Mayhem
940.22	Sexual exploitation by a therapist
940.225	All forms of Felony Sexual Assault
940.23	Reckless injury
940.235	Strangulation and suffocation
940.24	Injury by negligent handling of dangerous weapon, explosives or fire
940.25	Injury by intoxicated use of a vehicle (<i>Grid 7</i>)
940.285	Abuse of individuals at risk
940.29	Abuse of residents of penal facilities
940.295	Abuse and neglect of patients and residents – <u>all but sub (5)</u>
940.30	False imprisonment
940.302(2)(a)	Human Trafficking
940.305	Taking hostages
940.31	Kidnapping
940.32	Stalking
940.43	Intimidation of witnesses; felony
940.45	Intimidation of victims; felony
941.01(1)	Negligent Operation of a Vehicle
941.11	Unsafe burning of buildings
941.12	Interfering with firefighting – <u>all but sub (3)</u>
941.20(1m)	Endangering safety by use of a dangerous weapon
941.21	Disarming a police officer
941.24	Possession of switchblade knife
941.26 /941.27	Machine Guns/Other Weapons
941.28	Possession of short-barreled shotgun or short-barreled rifle
941.29	Possession of a firearm
941.291	Possession of Body Armor
941.295(1)	Possession of Electric Weapon
941.296	Use or possession of a handgun and an armor-piercing bullet during crime
941.298(2)	Firearm silencers
941.30	Recklessly endangering safety
941.31	Possession of explosives
941.31(2)(B)	Possession of Improvised Explosives
941.32	Administering dangerous or stupefying drug
941.325	Placing foreign objects in edibles
941.327	Tampering with household products
941.37	Obstructing emergency or rescue personnel - <u>all but sub (2)</u>
941.375	Throwing or discharging bodily fluids at public safety workers
941.38(2)	Criminal gang member solicitation of a child
943.02	Arson of buildings
943.02	Arson of Property other than building (Only if person present at time of fire)
943.06	Molotov cocktails

Felony Crimes-Risk of Injury (List applies to and includes all subsections of the listed statutes)

943.07	Criminal damage to railroads – <u>all but sub (4)</u>
943.20(1)a & (3)d(5)	Theft of Firearm
943.20(1)a & (3)e	Theft From Person
943.20(1)(c)	Theft of Firearm
943.30	Threats to injure/accuse of crime
943.32	Robbery and armed robbery
943.76	Infecting animals with contagious disease
943.87	Robbery of a financial institution
943.10	Burglary (residential - victim present at any point during burglary)
943.10(2)(a),	Burglary
943.10(2)(b),	Burglary
943.10(2)(c),	Burglary
943.10(2)(d),	Burglary
943.10(2)(e)	Burglary, aggravated
943.23(1)(g)	OMVWOOC - Carjacking
946.01	Treason
946.02	Sabotage
946.03	Sedition
946.41(2r)	Resisting/Obstructing an Officer-Cause Substantial Bodily Harm
946.415	Failure to comply
946.42(4)	Aggravated Felony Escape (resulting in injury)
946.43	Assault by prisoners
947.015	Bomb Scares
948.02	Sexual assault of a child
948.03	Physical abuse of a child
948.05	Sexual Exploitation of a Child
948.051	Trafficking of a Child
948.055(1)	Cause Child < 13 to View Listen to Sex.Act
948.055(1)	Cause Child 13-18 to View Sex. Activity
948.06	Incest with a child
948.07	Child enticement
948.075	Use of a computer to facilitate a child sex crime
948.08	Soliciting a child for prostitution
948.095	Sexual assault by school staff member
948.10(1)(a)	Exposing genitals to a Child
948.11(2)(a)	Expose Child to Harmful Material
948.20	Abandonment of a child
948.21	Neglecting a child - <u>all but sub (a)</u>
948.30	Abduction of another's child
948.51	Hazing
948.605(2)(A)	Possess Firearm in School Zone (<u>both misdemeanor and felony</u>)
951.02	Mistreating animals
951.06	Use of poisonous and controlled substances
951.08	Instigating fights between animals
951.09	Shooting at caged or staked animals
951.095	Harassment of police and fire animals
951.097	Harassment of service dogs
961.41(1)	Distribution of a controlled substance – “while armed”;
961.41(1m)	Possession of a controlled substance with intent to distribute – “while armed”



M I L W A U K E E

HOMICIDE

REVIEW COMMISSION

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