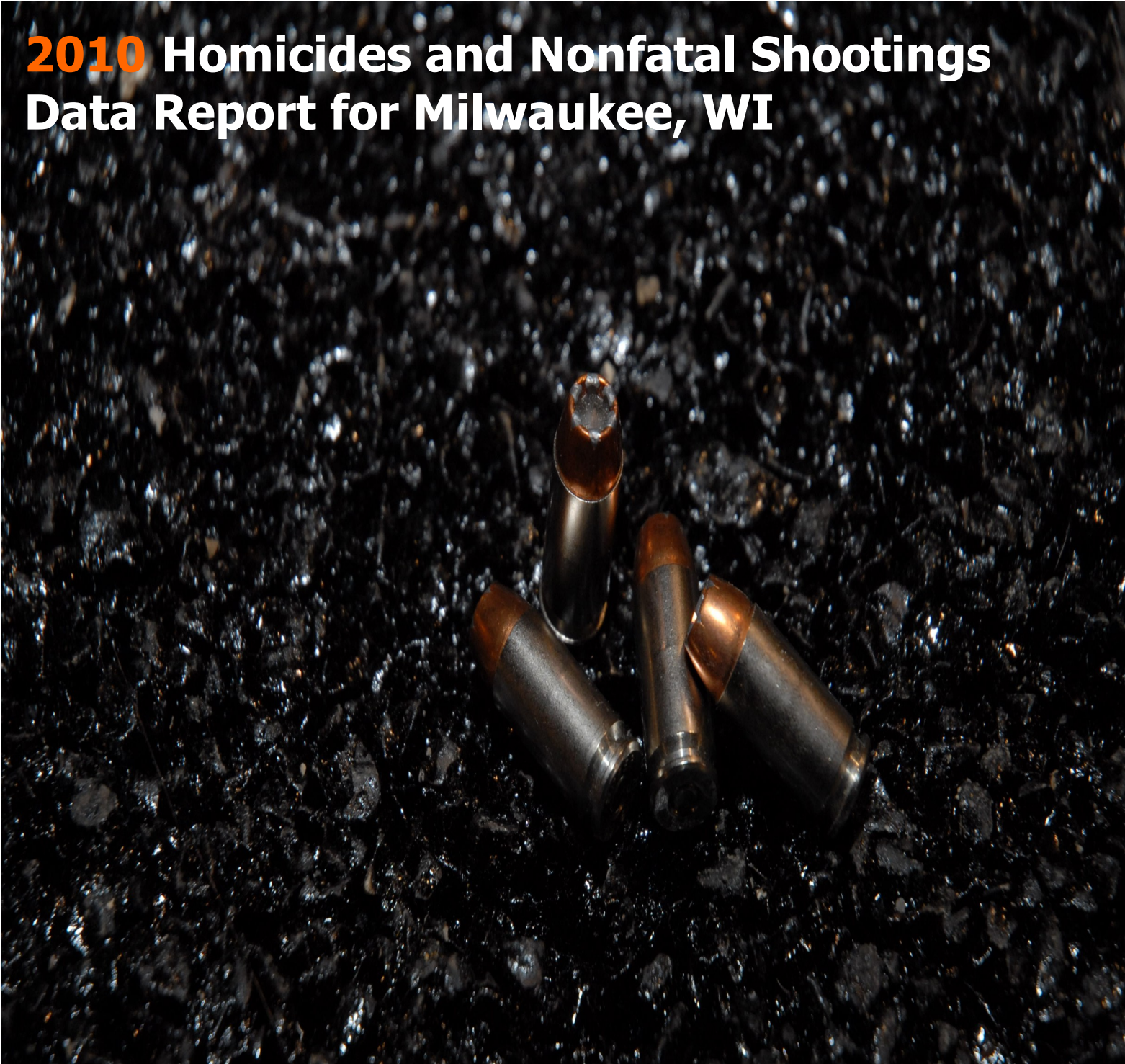


M I L W A U K E E
H O M I C I D E
REVIEW COMMISSION

2010 Homicides and Nonfatal Shootings
Data Report for Milwaukee, WI



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Acknowledgements

There are hundreds of individuals and probably just as many agencies and organizations throughout Wisconsin and across the nation that we must thank for their ongoing support and partnership over the years.

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Milwaukee Mayor Tom Barrett, District Attorney John Chisholm, Milwaukee Commissioner of Health Bevan Baker, and Milwaukee Police Chief Edward Flynn have been instrumental in the growth of the Milwaukee Homicide Review Commission, and have provided leadership to some of our most ambitious prevention efforts such as the pilot Milwaukee Collaborative Offender Reentry Program (MCORP).

We would especially like to thank community partner Anne Marie Talsky, and members of our Executive Committee, Beth Bishop Perrigo, Carmen Pitre, Pete Pochowski, and Joe Kubisiak for providing extensive edits comments on the first drafts of this report. We are incredibly grateful for their time and assistance with ensuring the report is useful to a variety of stakeholders.

Front cover is by Milwaukee Police Department Identification Technician Sarah Turek (Milwaukee, Wisconsin).

The Milwaukee Homicide Review Commission staff includes Director Mallory O'Brien Ph.D., Associate Researcher Nicole Robinson, MPH/MSW, Police Officer Dena Klemstein, and Office Manager Robin Jones.

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Milwaukee Homicide

Review Commission

Mission Working to reduce violence through innovative interagency collaboration.

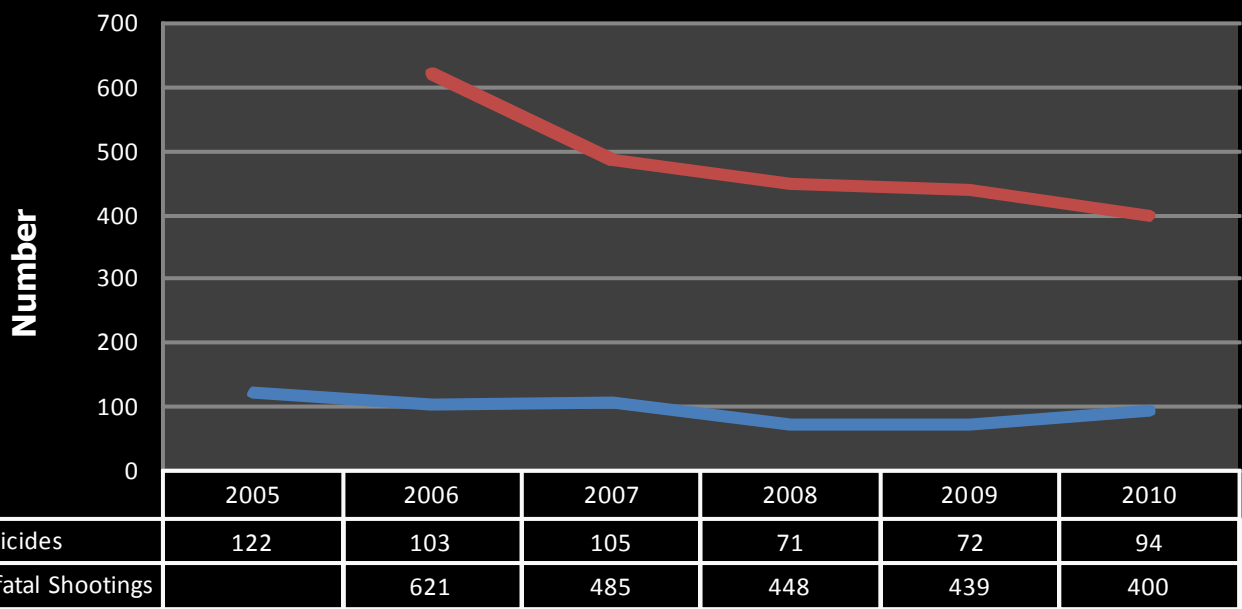
Vision A community where residents, community organizations, and law enforcement professionals are working together to decrease violence.

Summary

Since 2005 the Milwaukee Homicide Review Commission and its partners have documented and tracked each homicide and nonfatal shooting in the City of Milwaukee to develop cutting edge policies and programs. Since our first analysis in 2005, homicides have steadily decreased; however, certain trends have remained unchanged. There is a lot more to be done to effectively stop the cycle of violence that for many families is generational and for many communities, persistent. Below are some of the trends.

- **2010 homicides and nonfatal shootings largely mirror trends found in our recent analysis of homicides and nonfatal shootings since 2005.** That is, both violent incidents disproportionately affect young Black males living in low-income neighborhoods; firearms continue to be the primary weapon used in homicides; arguments/fights are the primary circumstance leading to violent incidents; and victims and suspects have criminal histories and other demographics that are largely the same.
- **Homicides increased 31% while nonfatal shootings decreased 9% in 2010 compared to 2009.**
- **Domestic violence-related (DV) homicides increased 33% becoming one of the top three circumstances, surpassing Drug Related homicides.** DV nonfatal shooting incidents have steadily increased since 2005.
- **Several 2010 homicides were unique.** For example, five chronically homeless men were killed in separate incidents beginning in June. Compared to 2009, there were more multiple homicides (all occurring in one police district) that began early in the year.
- **Victim age trends were similar to previous years;** however, there were more Older Adult (60 years or more) victims in 2010. Suspect age trends were also similar although nonfatal shooting suspects aged 18 years or less significantly decreased in 2010 compared to 2009 and there were more Older Adult homicide suspects in 2010.

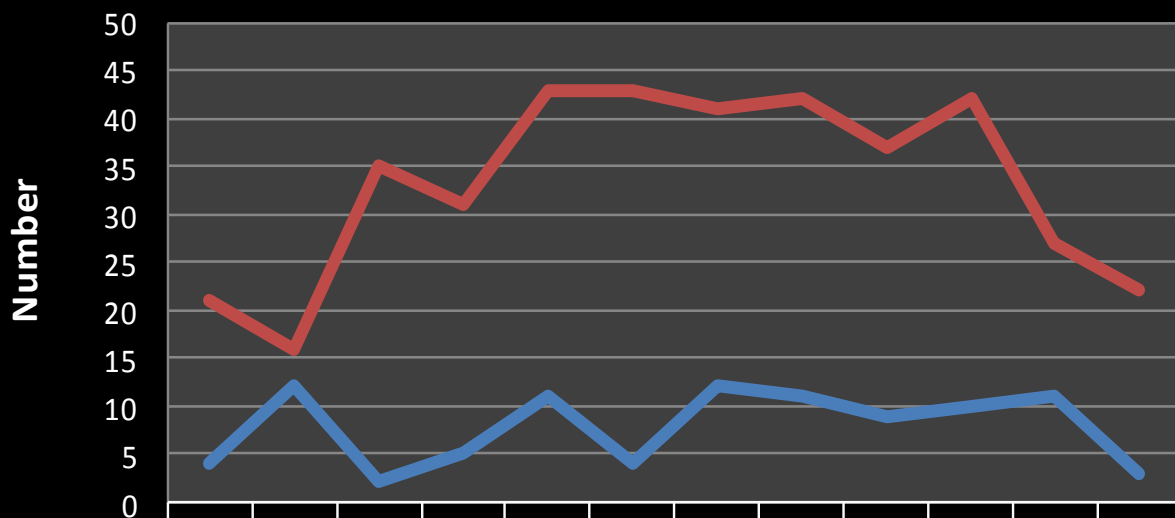
Homicides and Nonfatal Shootings, 2005-2010



Summary Continued

- **Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) was the most common form of domestic violence homicide.** Compared to 2009, IPV increased 150% in 2010 (from 4 homicides in 2009 to 10 homicides in 2010). The same trend did not hold for nonfatal shootings, where Other (e.g., roommate) homicides were the most common DV type; it was the only DV nonfatal shooting category that increased in 2010.
- **Homicides generally remained high (between 9-11 each month) from July to November in 2010.** In a typical year, homicides taper off after September (see graph below). The multiple homicides; however, all occurred in the first half of the year.
- **Nonfatal shootings spiked after February and tapered off in November, slightly later than usual.**
- **Nonfatal shootings largely occurred in the 53206, 53210, and, 53216 zip code areas.**
- **There are significant racial/ethnic differences between homicide and nonfatal shooting victims and suspects.** For example, 100% of all Children and Youth homicide victims are Black. The number of White homicide suspects increased 267% (from 3 to 11).

Number of Homicides & Nonfatal Shootings, 2010



— Homicides	4	12	2	5	11	4	12	11	9	10	11	3
— Nonfatal	21	16	35	31	43	43	41	42	37	42	27	22

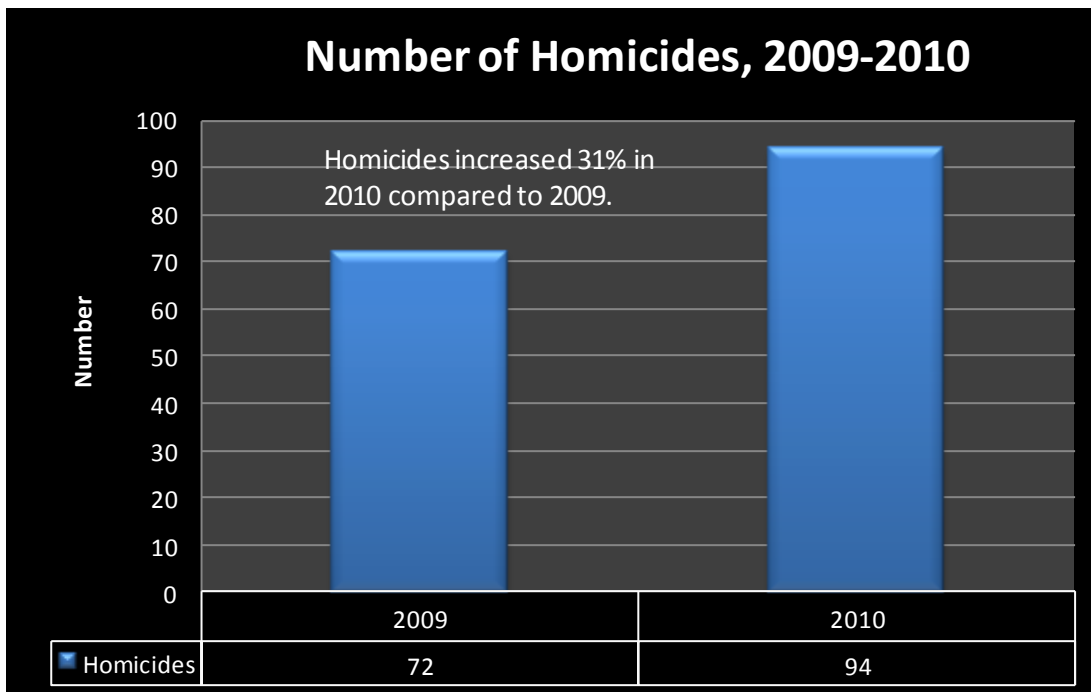
Possible Use of Data

The data presented in this report can be used to inform new and existing violence reduction programs, policies, and practices. Different stakeholders will have different uses for the data such as those listed below.

Stakeholder	Possible Use of Data
<p>Local Residents</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To build a connection between concerned residents already working on violence with community-based and communitywide violence prevention efforts so that the work of both groups is leveraged. To develop a social marketing campaign or to develop other education and awareness activities and materials. To support a “call to action” to end the cycle of violence in Milwaukee.
<p>Law Enforcement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To deploy field staff using the month, day of week, and time analyses. To assess charging rates for domestic violence homicides and nonfatal shooting incidents. To implement specialized efforts to reduce domestic violence related violence and homicides.
<p>Grantmakers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To target specific neighborhoods and other geographical areas using MHRC spatial maps. To ensure grantee programs are responsive to changing trends. To evaluate a grantee violence and crime prevention program.
<p>News Media</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To supplement local stories with community-level trend data on homicides and nonfatal shootings. To dispel myths and inaccurate perceptions about homicides and nonfatal shooting incidents.
<p>Nonprofits (including hospitals, educational institutions, etc.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To demonstrate need and severity of the problem in a grant proposal using Milwaukee-specific data. To critique existing “at risk” categories. To assess intervention strategies for gaps and change or enhance existing efforts to address violence. To supplement internal and external evaluations with community-level data.

Incidence - Homicides

Number of Homicides, 2009-2010

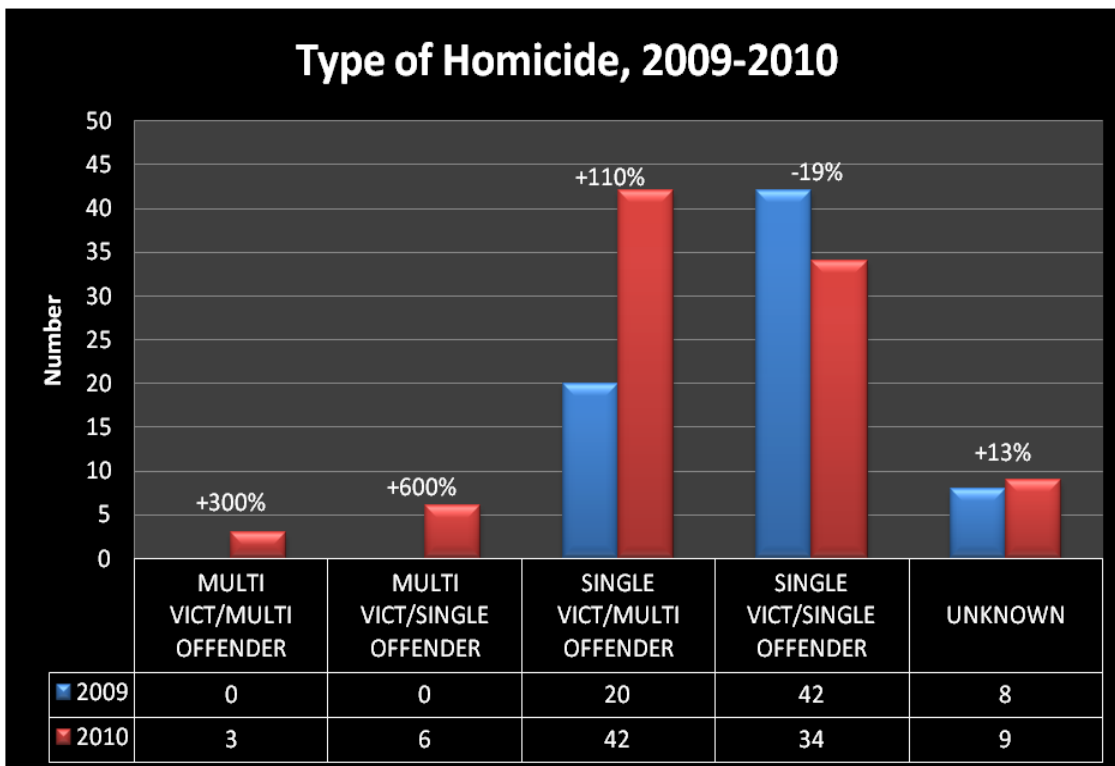


In 2010, there were 94 homicide victims, 22 more victims than in 2009.

Five victims were chronically homeless. Another nine victims sought out housing services and/or stayed in a shelter at some point during their life (*Source: Hope House*).

Twenty-three victims tested positive for marijuana, six tested positive for cocaine, and two tested positive for both substances during autopsy. Twenty-five tested positive for alcohol, of which 16 (67%) were over the legal limit. Average blood alcohol was .17. (*Source: City of Milwaukee Medical Examiner Toxicology Reports.*)

Type of Homicide, 2009-2010



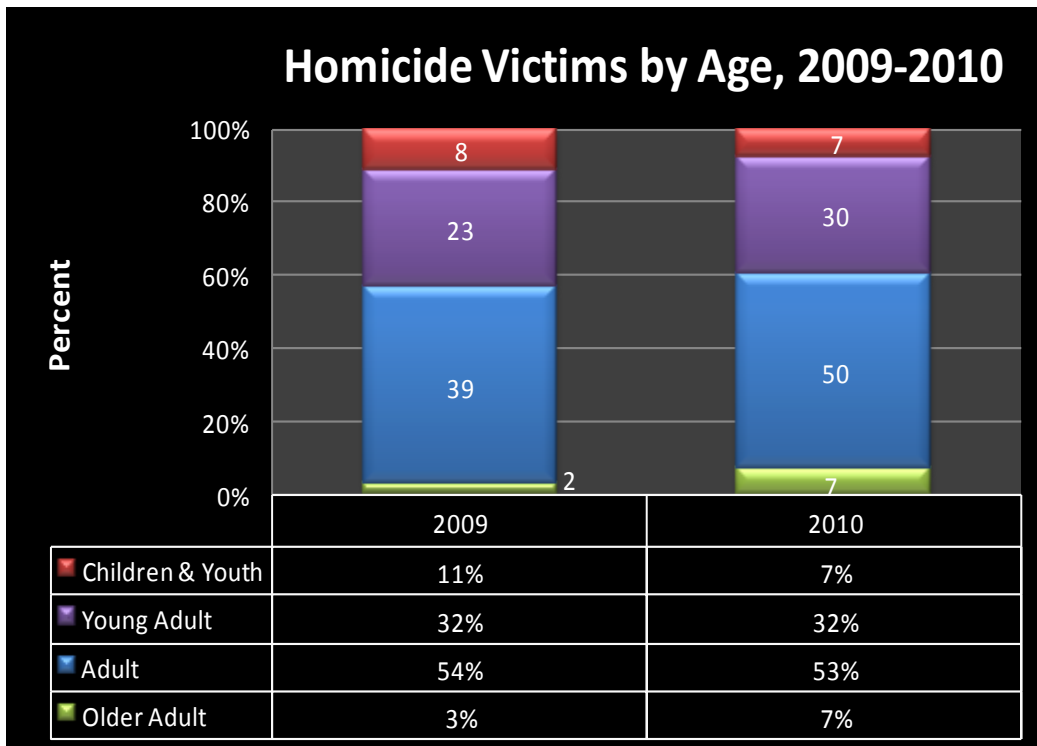
Of the 2010 homicides, nine were multiple victim homicides, which means that in a single homicide incident there was more than one homicide victim. In 2009, there were no such homicides.

Homicide Victim - Age

2010 Homicides: Victim Age					
Age Group	# of Homicide Victims	% of Homicide Victims	Age Range + Median Age (by Age Group)		
			Min	Max	Median
Children & Youth (17 years or less)	7	7%	3	17	15
Young Adult (18-25 years)	30	32%	18	24	21
Adult (26-59 years)	50	53%	25	59	35
Older Adult (60 years or more)	7	7%	60	87	66
All Adults (18 years or more)	87	93%	18	87	29
Total	95	100%	3	87	28

Most homicide victims were **Adults (26-59 years)**. In 2010, the youngest homicide victim was 3 years old; the oldest was 87. The average age was 28. Adults over 18 made up 93% (87) of all homicide victims.

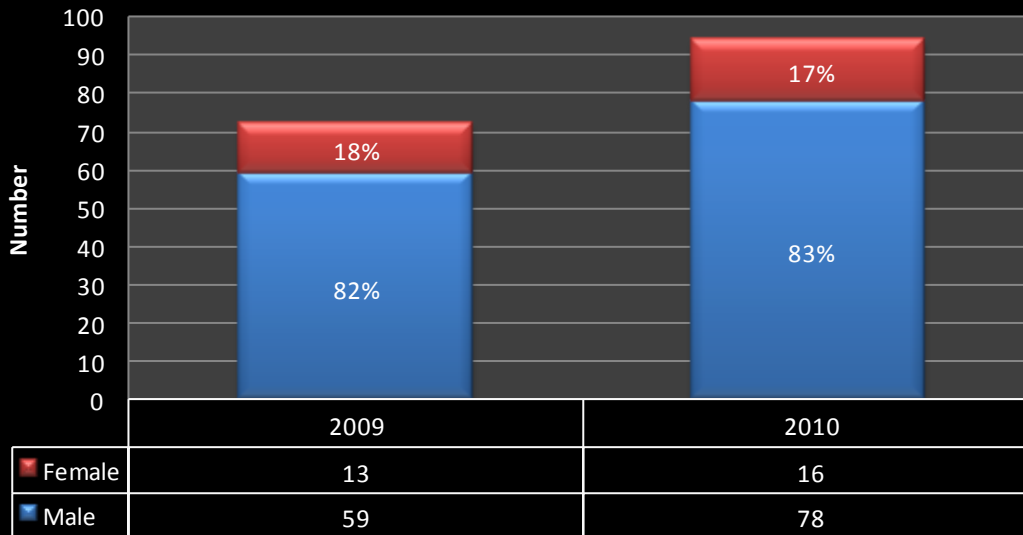
Age Group	2009	2010	% of Change
Children & Youth (17 years or less)	8	7	-13%
Young Adult (18-25 years)	23	30	30%
Adult (26-59 years)	39	50	28%
Older Adult (60 years or more)	2	7	250%
All Adults (18 years or more)	64	87	36%



- There were seven *Children and Youth* homicide victims. The average age for such victims was 15.
- While *Older Adults* aged 60 years or more represented 7% of all 2010 homicide victims, the number of *Older Adult* victims increased 250% (from 2 to 7) compared to 2009. The population driving up this number are the homeless male victims.
- Similar to 2009, *Adults* aged 25-59 represented over half of all 2010 victims (53% or 50).

Homicide Victim - Gender, Race/Ethnicity

Number & Percent of Homicide Victims by Gender, 2009-2010

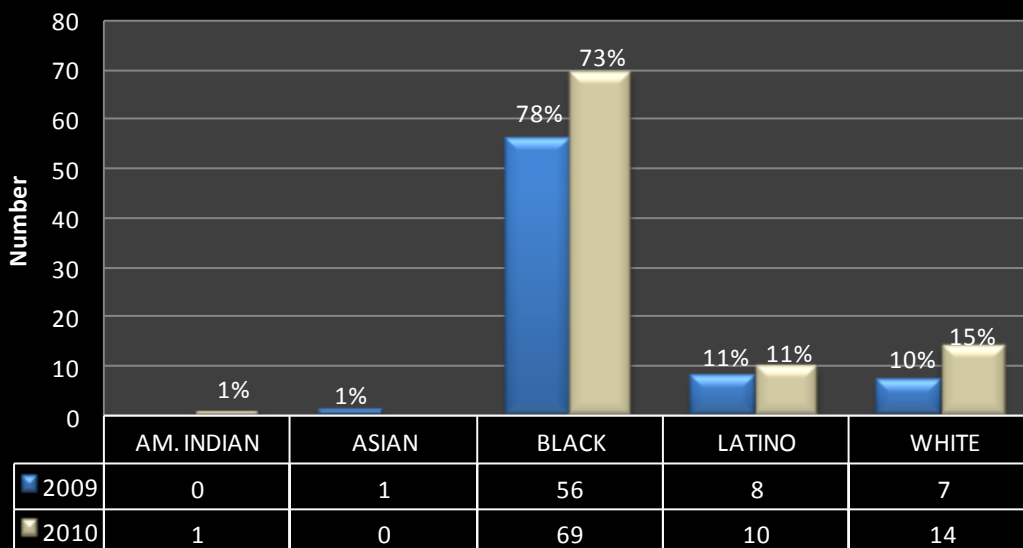


Similar to 2009, the vast majority (83%, 78) of 2010 homicide victims were biologically male; 17% (16) were biologically female. Note: One victim self-identified as a male-to-female transgendered woman.

The number of female victims increased 23% compared to 2009. In 2010 there were 16 female homicide victims compared to 13 in 2009.

Since 2005, male homicide victims have consistently made up the majority of all homicide victims.

Number and Percent of Homicide Victims by Race/Ethnicity, 2009-2010

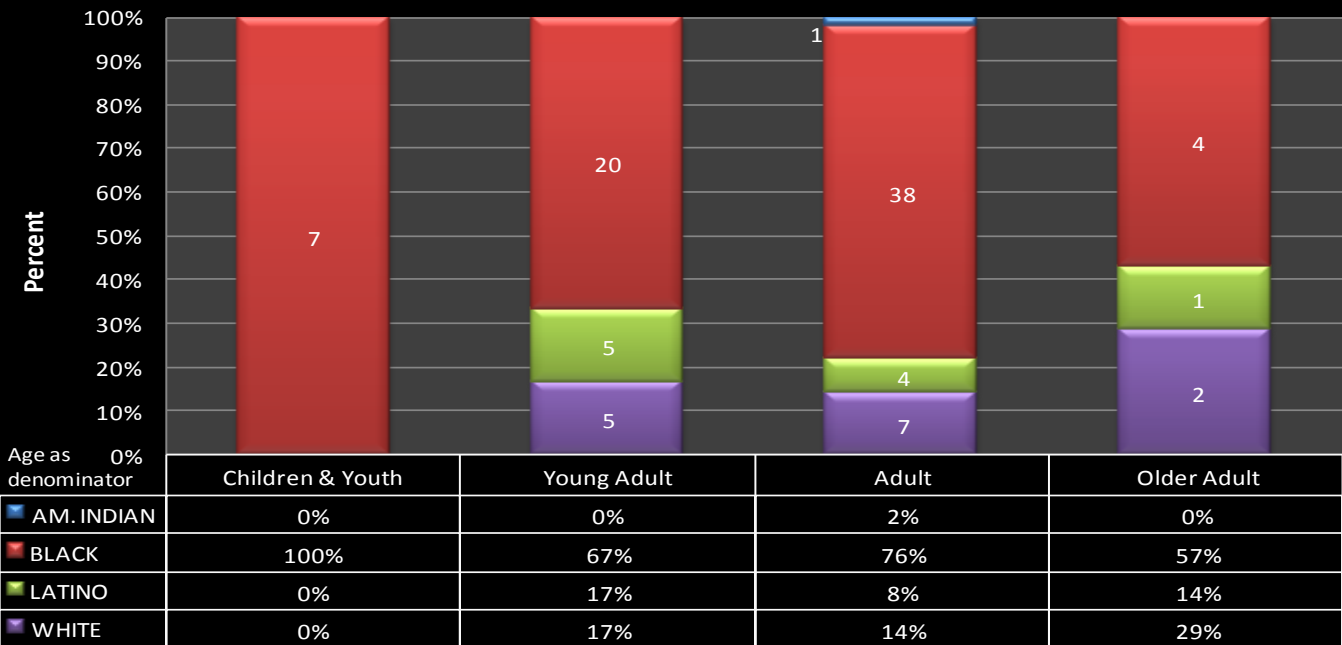


In 2010, the majority of homicide victims were Black (73% or 69), followed by White (15%, 14), and Latino (11%, 10).

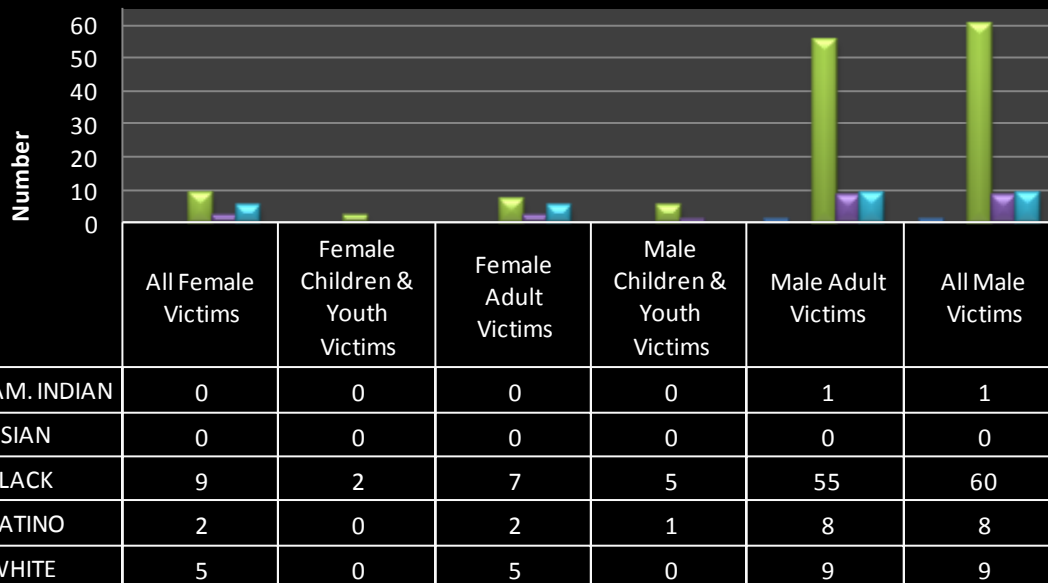
Since 2005, Black homicide victims have consistently represented the majority of victims each year.

Homicide Victim – Age, Race/Ethnicity, Gender

Homicide Victims by Age and Race, 2010



Number of Homicide Victims by Race, Age, and Gender, 2010



For each age group, Black homicide victims made up the majority (50% or more) racial/ethnic group. For example, 100% (7) of *Children and Youth* were identified as Black.

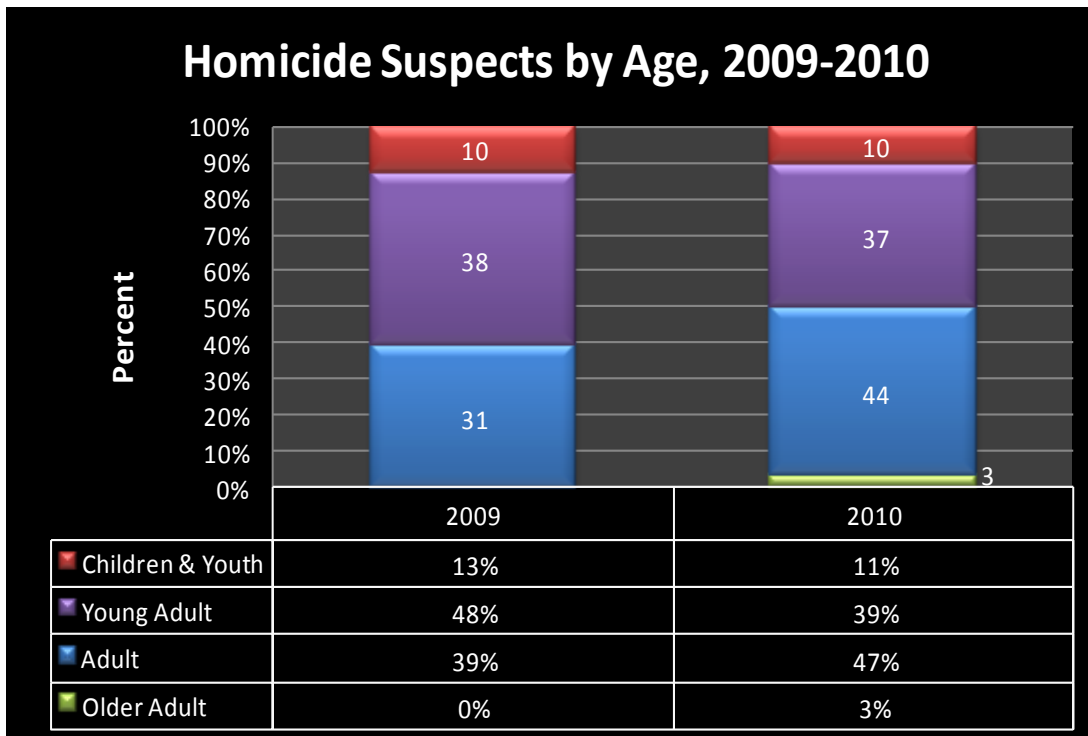
The same finding is true for each gender group. For example, most female homicide victims (16) were Black (84%, 11) followed by White (31%, 5), and Latina (13%, 2).

Homicide Suspect - Age

2010 Homicides: Suspect Age					
Age Group	Number of Homicide Suspects	Percent of Homicide Suspects	Age Range + Median Age (by Age Group)		
			Min	Max	Median
Children & Youth (17 years or less)	10	11%	15	17	17
Young Adult (18-25 years)	37	33%	18	24	20
Adult (26-59 years)	44	47%	25	59	34
Older Adult (60 years or more)	3	3%	59	83	67
All Adults (18 years or more)	84	89%	18	83	26
Total	94	100%	15	83	25

Note: The following data is from known homicide suspects only. Of the 2010 homicides, 94 non-duplicate homicide suspects were identified for 60 homicide victims. Of the 2009 homicides, 79 non-duplicate homicide suspects were identified for 51 homicide victims.

Age Group	2009	2010	% of Change
Children & Youth (17 years or less)	10	10	0%
Young Adult (18-25 years)	38	37	3%
Adult (26-59 years)	31	44	42%
Older Adult (60 years or more)	0	3	300%
All Adults (18 years or more)	69	84	22%

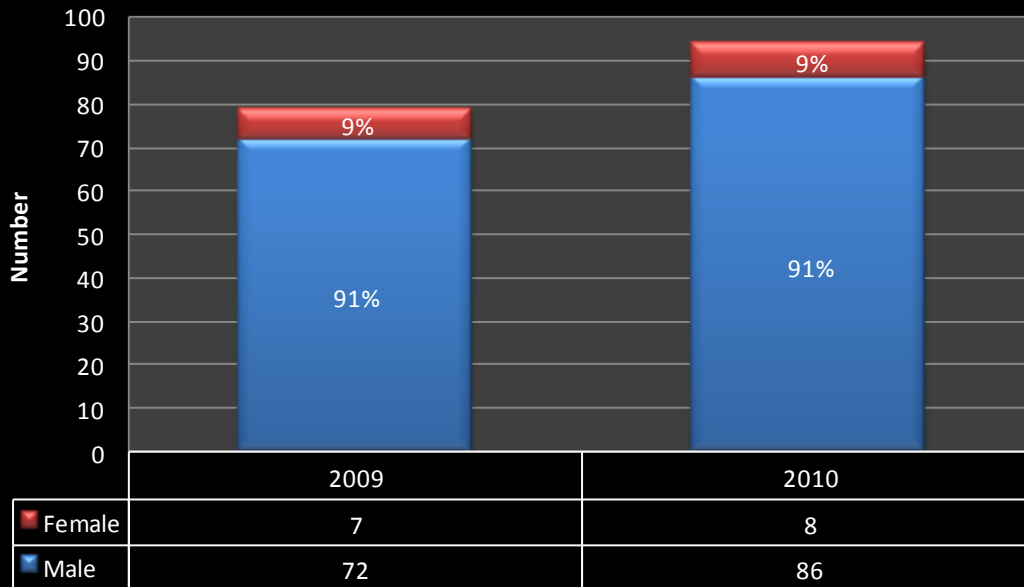


The majority of homicide suspects were Adults (26-59). Just under half of homicide suspects (47%, 44) were Adults 26-59 years; Young Adults made up the second largest age group.

11% (10) were Children and Youth and 3% (3) were Older Adults. There were no Older Adult suspects in 2009.

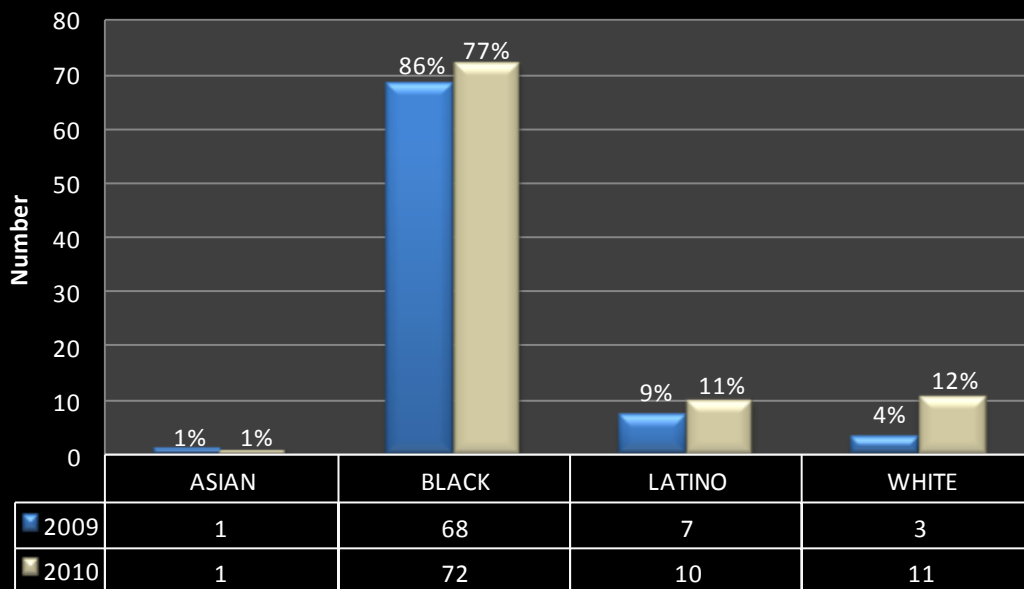
Homicide Suspects - Gender, Race/Ethnicity

Homicide Suspects by Gender, 2009-2010



Of all known suspects from 2010 homicides, the vast majority (91%, 86) were male; females made up 9% (8). Similar trends were found in 2009.

Homicide Suspects by Race/Ethnicity, 2009-2010

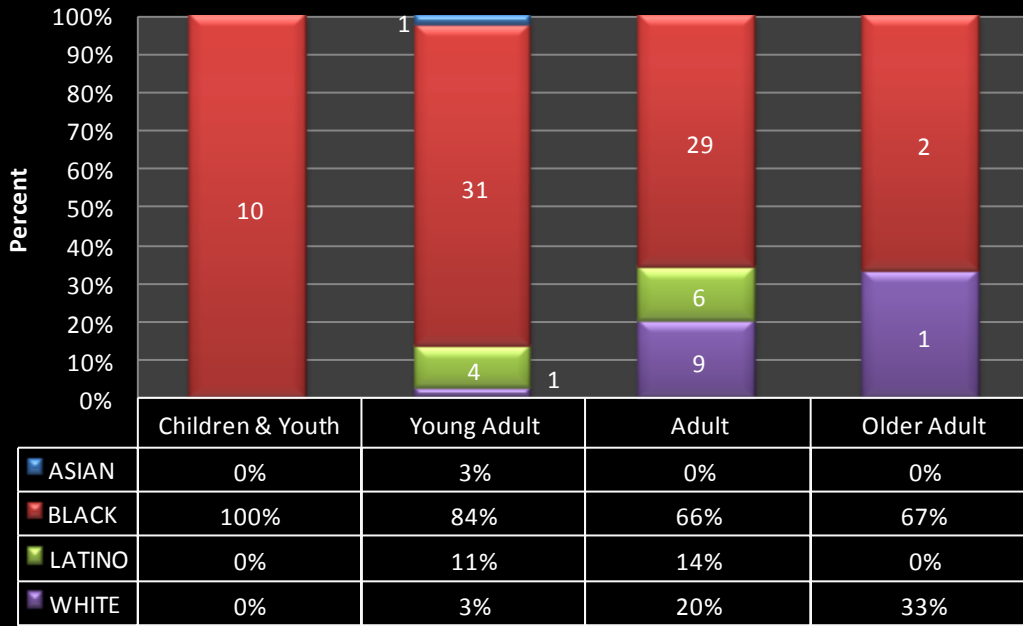


The majority of known homicide suspects were Black (77%, 72) followed by White (12%, 11), and Latino (11%, 10).

The number of White known suspects increased 267% (from 3 to 11) in 2010 compared to 2009.

Homicide Suspects - Age, Race/Ethnicity, Gender

Homicide Suspects by Age and Race, 2010

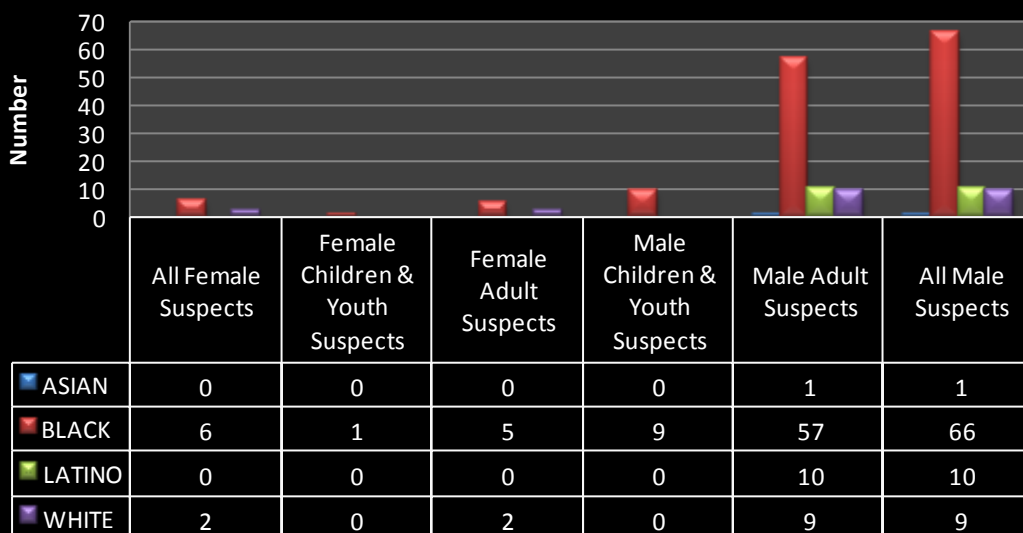


Similar to homicide victims, 100% of known homicide suspects in 2010 identified as *Children and Youth* were Black.

The single known Asian homicide suspect was identified as a *Young Adult*. Only one White known homicide suspect was identified as *Young Adult*.

Of the Older Adult known suspects, 2 (67%) were Black and one (33%) was White.

Number of Homicide Suspects by Race, Age, and Gender, 2010



As mentioned earlier, few known homicide suspects were female and few were identified as *Children and Youth*.; however, all *Children and Youth* Suspects were Black females. Most known suspects were *Adult* males. Of these suspects, most were identified as Black.

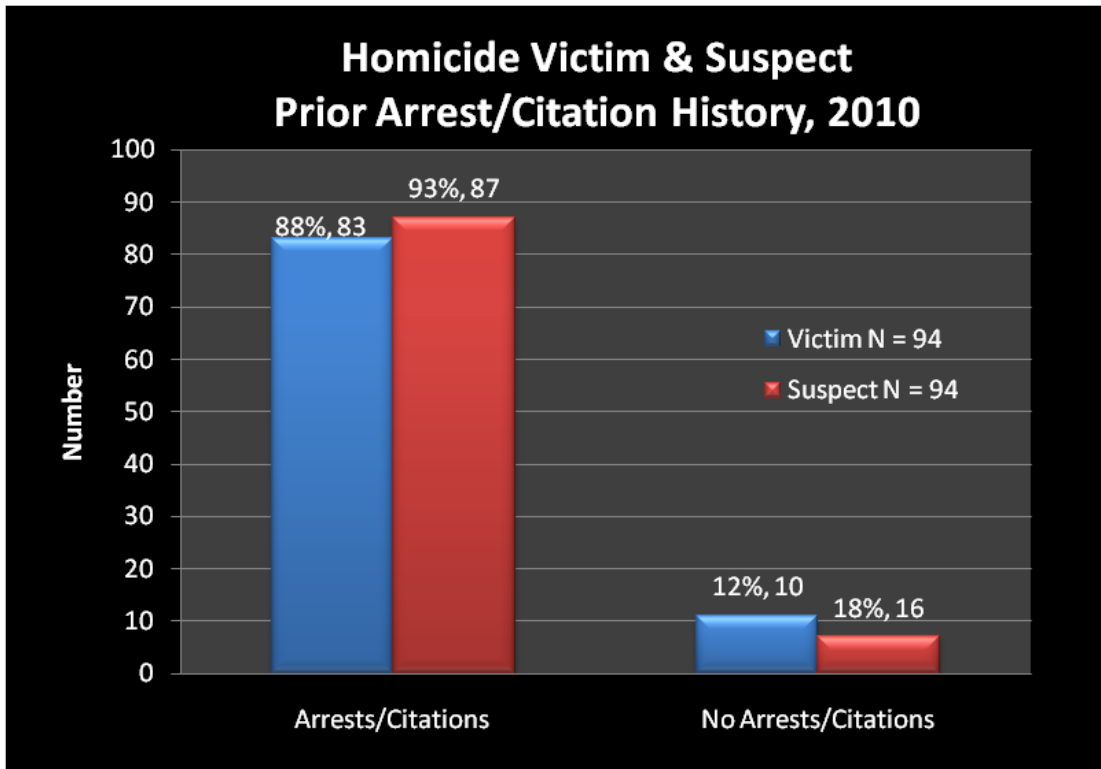
Homicides - Suspect Relationship to Victim

Suspect Relationship to Homicide Victim	2009	2010	Percent of Change
ACQUAINTANCE	36	52	44%
CHILD	0	1	100%
FAMILY MEMBER	4	4	0%
INTIMATE PARTNER	3	10	233%
PARENT	5	1	-80%
SPOUSE	1	0	-100%
STRANGER	13	9	-31%
UNKNOWN	17	17	0%

In 2010, *Acquaintance* (i.e., neighbors, coworkers, “friend of a friend”, or associates) made up the majority (67%, 52) of all suspects where the suspect-victim relationship was determined, followed by *Intimate Partner* (13%, 10) and *Stranger* (12%, 9). The same groups were the top three relationship types in 2009.

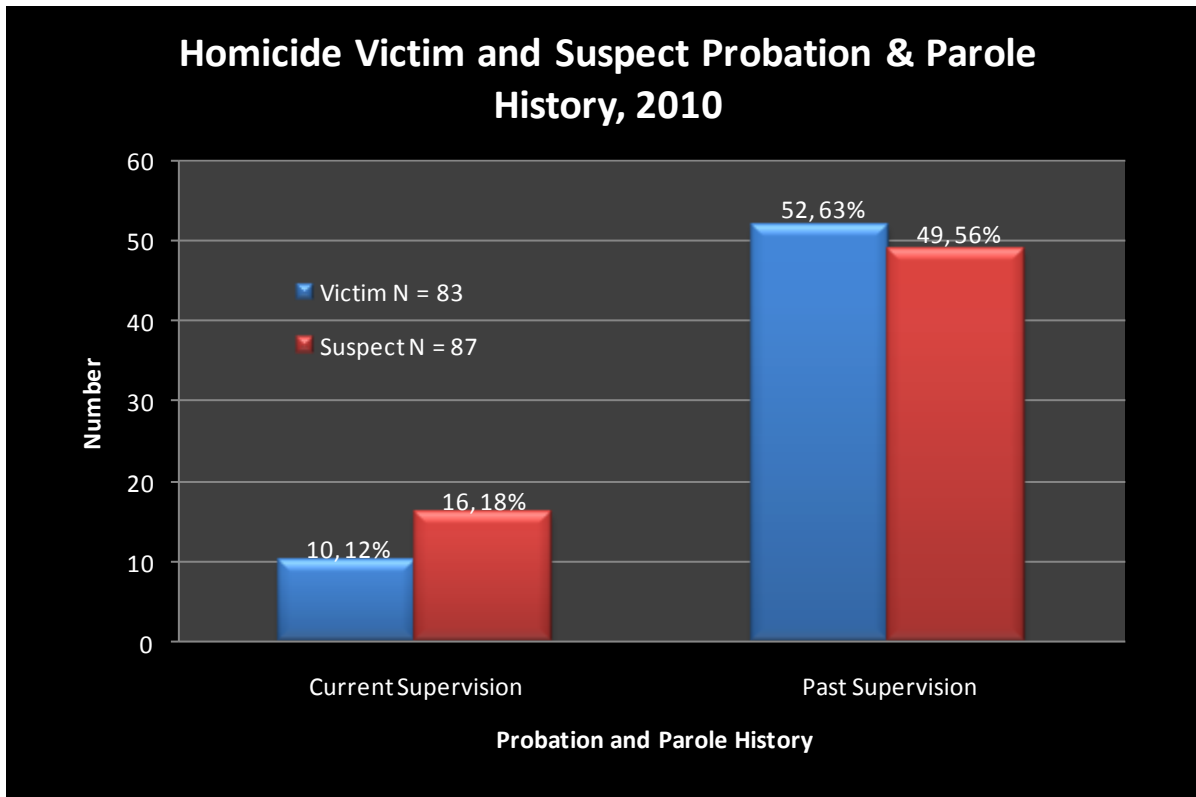
The number of known suspects identified as *Intimate Partner* increased 233% (from 3 to 10) compared to 2009.

Homicides - Criminal History



The vast majority of 2010 homicide victims and known suspects had criminal histories. In 2010, 88% (83) of all homicide victims had a criminal history (includes criminal juvenile and adult arrests and citations in Wisconsin and in other states; adult Federal cases only). Slightly more known homicide suspects (93%, 87) also had criminal histories.

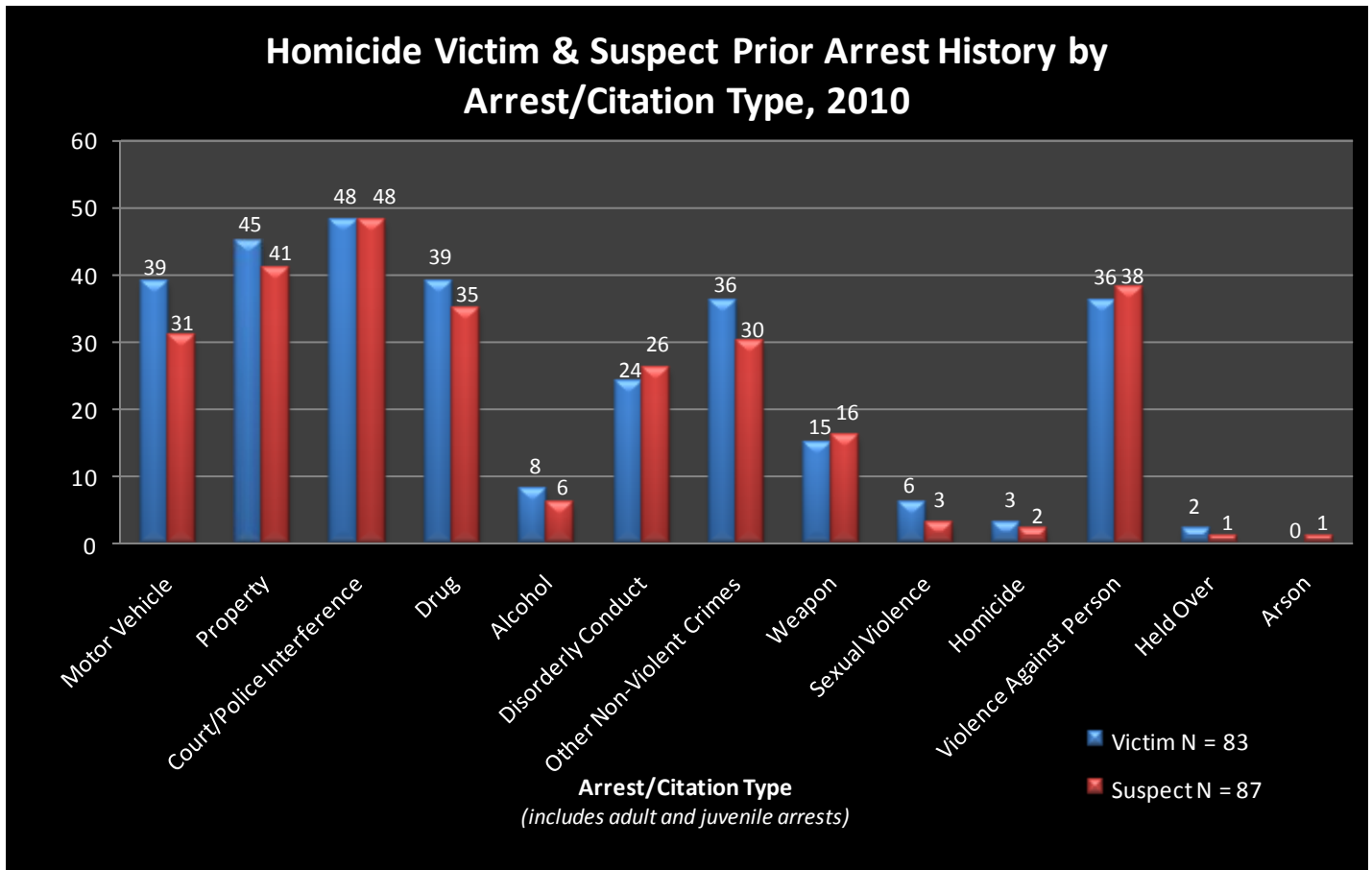
Homicides - Criminal History Continued



Few homicide victims and known suspects were on probation or parole at the time of the incident. For example, 12% (10) of homicide victims and 18% (16) of known homicide suspects were on current supervision with the Wisconsin Department of Corrections. Over half of all homicide victims and known homicide suspects were on probation or parole at some point in their lives (includes juvenile and adult arrests and citations).

The above data is consistent with the active supervision rates of 2005-2006 homicide victims and suspects, where 15% of victims and 26% of suspects were on supervision at the time of the event. 2010 homicide victims and suspects had slightly higher past supervision rates than 2005-2006 homicide victims and suspects. In 2005-2006, 40% of victims and 45% of suspects had been on probation or parole at some time in the past.

Homicides - Criminal History Continued



The top five arrest/citation types for both homicide victims and known suspects are

1. Court/Police Interference
2. Property
3. Motor Vehicle
4. Drug-related
5. Violence Against Another Person.

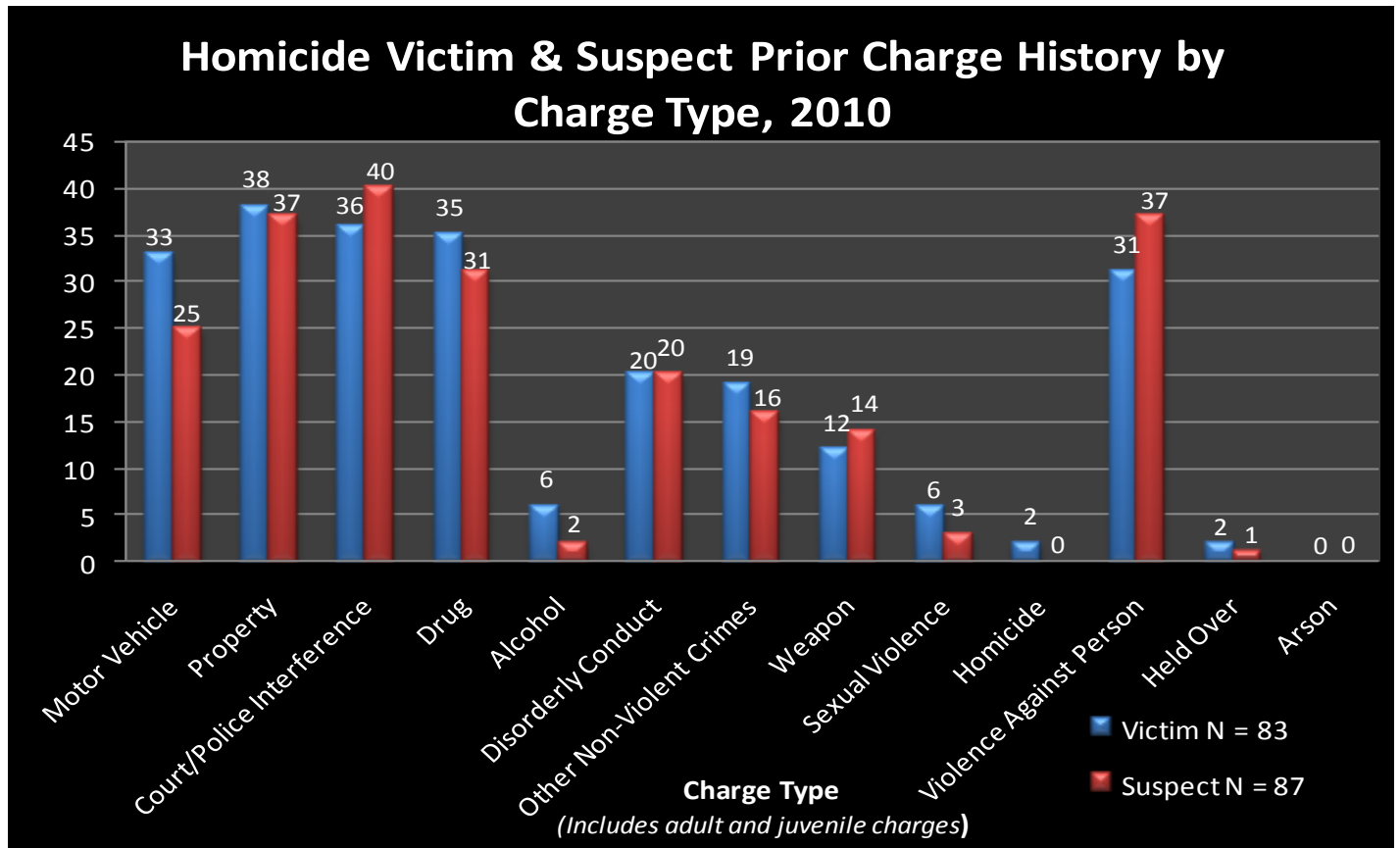
Three homicide victims and two known suspects had prior arrests for homicides.

The number of juvenile arrests/citations ranged from 1-14; average arrests/citations was one. The number of adult arrests/citations ranged from 1-86 with the average victim having seven adult arrests/citations. Of all arrests (both juvenile and adult combined), the number of arrests/citations ranged from 1-88, with the average victim having nine juvenile and/or adult arrests/citations.

Note: The criminal history data presented in this report includes misdemeanor and felony arrests, and state and municipal citations.

See Note #9 for examples of each arrest/citation type.

Homicides - Criminal History Continued



The top five charging types for both homicide victims and known suspects are the same as those for arrests/citations; however, Violence Against Another Person is ranked #3 (instead of #5), and Motor Vehicle is ranked #5 (instead of #3) as shown below:

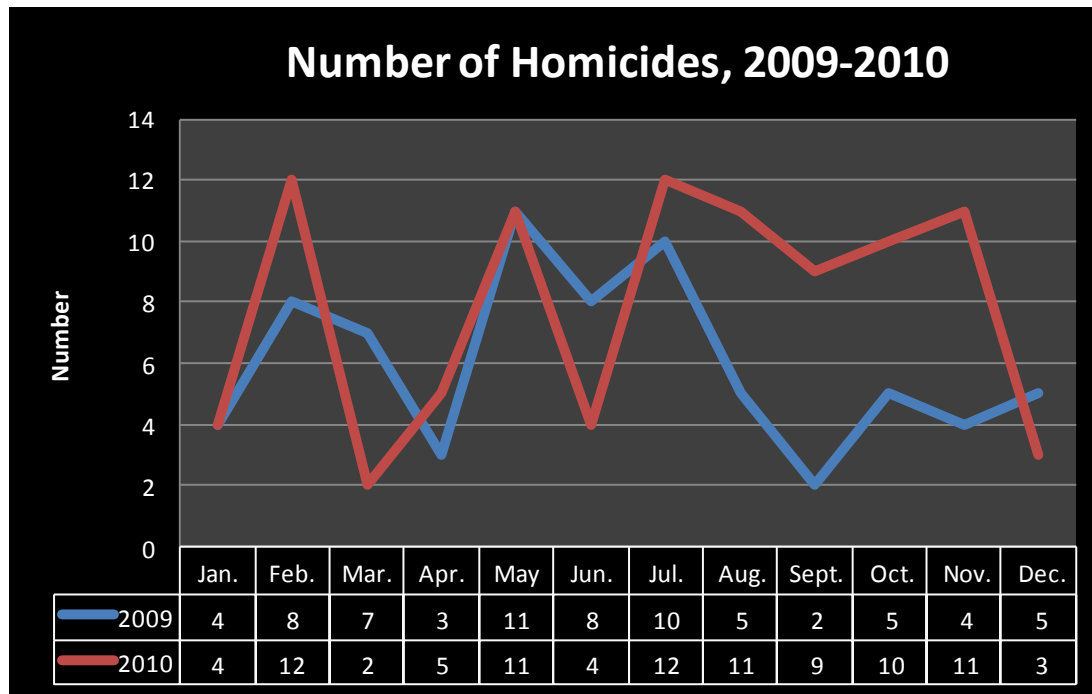
1. Court/Police Interference
2. Property
3. Violence Against Another Person
4. Drug-related
5. Motor Vehicle.

Three homicide victims and two known suspects had prior arrests for homicides.

15 victims and 13 known suspects had previous arrests for weapons violation, sexual violence, other violence against a person, and homicide.

The number of juvenile arrests/citations for known suspects ranged from 1-15, with the average suspect having one juvenile arrest/citation. The number of adult arrests/citations ranged from 1-70 with the average suspect having four adult arrests/citations. Of all arrests (both juvenile and adult combined), the number of arrests/citations ranged from 1-79, with the average suspect having seven juvenile and/or adult arrests and citations.

Homicide - Time Analysis: Monthly Count

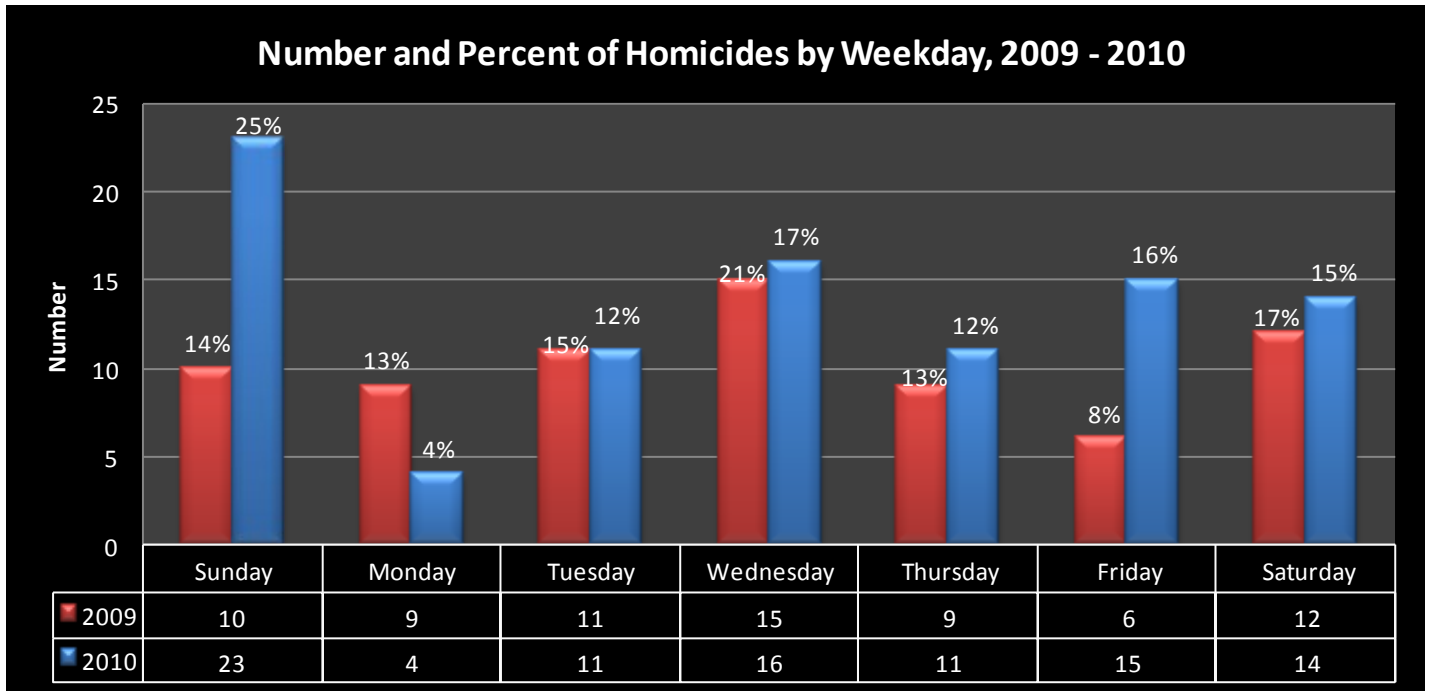


- March had the lowest number of homicides (2), followed by December (3).
- February and July had the highest number of homicides (12 each), followed by May, August, and November (11 each).
- In October, the cumulative number of homicides exceeded the 2009 annual total.
- Beginning early in 2010, homicides dramatically fluctuated each month.

Month	2009 Monthly Percent	2010 Monthly Percent	Percent of Change
January	6%	4%	0%
February	11%	13%	50%
March	10%	25%	-72%
April	4%	5%	20%
May	15%	12%	0%
June	11%	4%	-50%
July	14%	13%	20%
August	7%	12%	120%
September	3%	10%	350%
October	7%	11%	100%
November	6%	12%	175%
December	7%	3%	-40%

- Summer months generally have the most homicides as seen in 2009. In 2010, the number of homicides peaked during the summer months but did not decline until December. For example, the number of homicides in September (10% of all 2010 homicides) increased 350% (from 2 to 9) compared to 2009.
- August through November of 2010 had the greatest increases compared to 2009 with each month experiencing more than a 100% increase in the number of homicides.

Homicide - Time Analysis: Weekday Count



Day	Percent of Change
Sunday	130%
Monday	-56%
Tuesday	0%
Wednesday	7%
Thursday	22%
Friday	150%
Saturday	17%

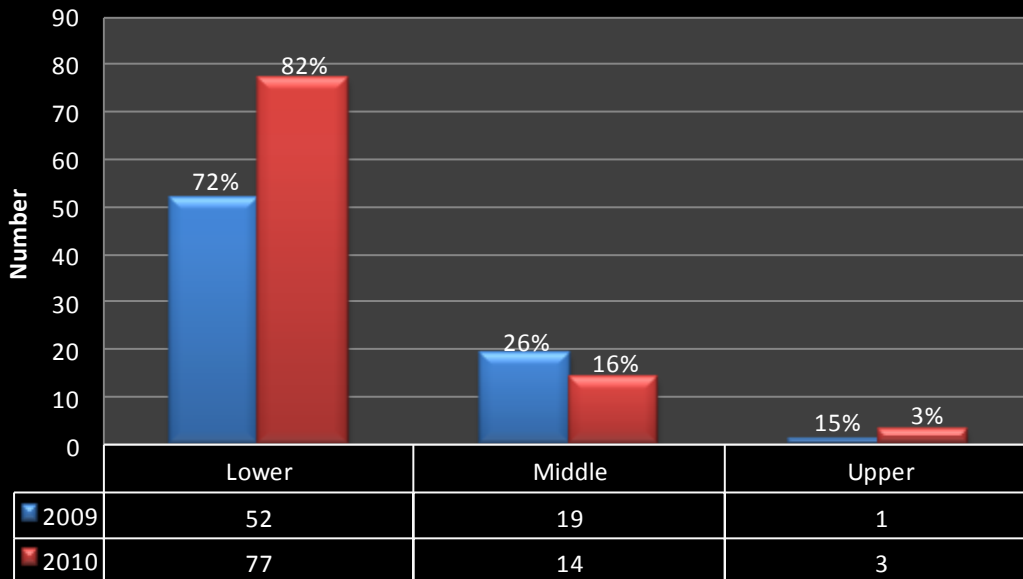
In 2010, Sunday had the most homicides at 23 (25% of all 2010 homicides), followed by Wednesday (16 homicides) and Friday (15 homicides). The number of homicides occurring on a Sunday represents a 130% increase over 2009 Sunday homicides. Note: Most Sunday homicides generally take place on “Saturday night” or during the early morning hours on Sunday.

In 2009, Wednesday had the highest number of homicides followed by Saturday (12) and Tuesday (11).

The number of homicides taking place on Friday increased 150% compared to 2009. In 2010, 15 homicides took place on Friday compared to six homicides in 2009.

Homicides - Socioeconomic Status (SES)

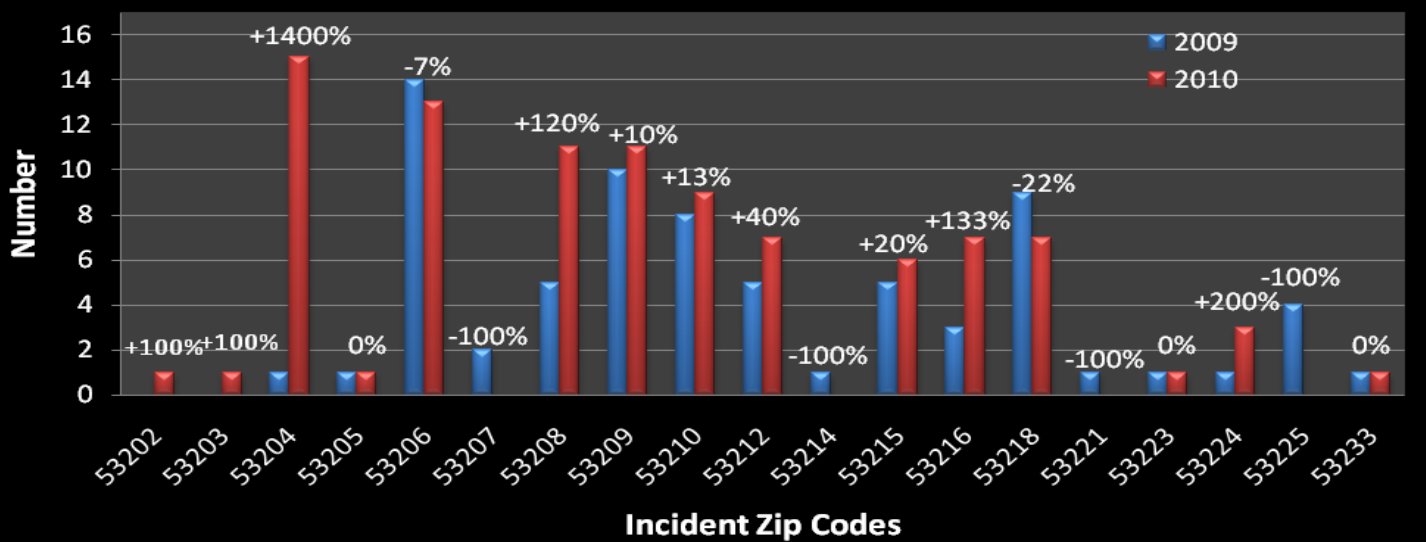
Homicides by SES, 2009-2010



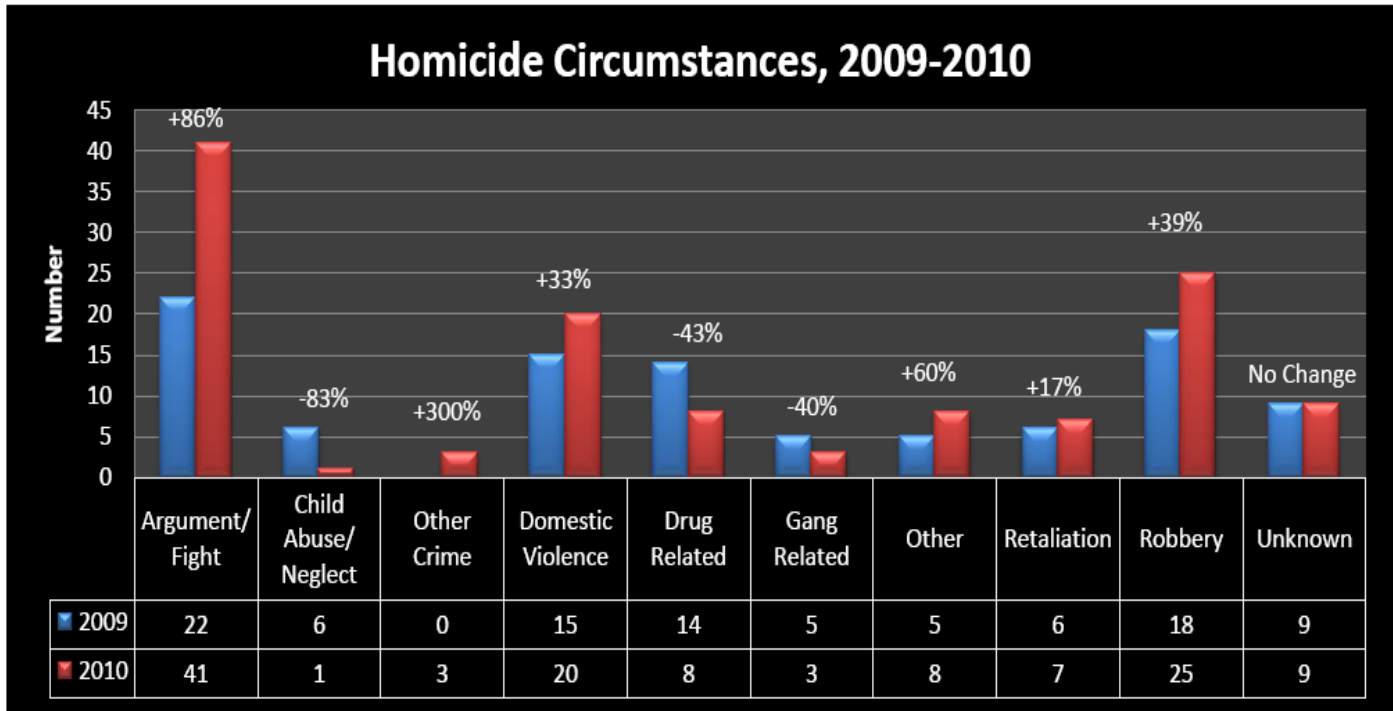
The majority of homicides in 2009 and in 2010 took place in lower socioeconomic status (SES) neighborhoods. Slightly fewer homicides took place in Middle SES neighborhoods in 2010 compared to 2009 (a 26% reduction). This finding is consistent with the MHRC's assessment of homicides since 2005 where the rate of homicides was nearly 13 times greater in Lower SES neighborhoods compared to Middle and Upper SES neighborhoods.

In 2010, most homicides occurred in zip codes 53204 (15), 53206 (13), 53208 (11), and 53209 (11).

Homicides by Incident Zip Code, 2009-2010



Homicides - Circumstances



Argument/Fight was the most common circumstance or factor resulting in a homicide, followed by **Robbery** and **Domestic Violence**. The same trend occurred in 2009 (although in 2009, the total number of *Domestic Violence* homicides was close to that of *Drug Related* homicides). Using findings from an assessment of homicide data between 2005-2009, the top three circumstance types generally included *Drug Related* but not *Domestic Violence*. In nearly every month in 2010, there was at least one *Argument/Fight* and one *Domestic Violence* homicide. Generally *Argument/Fight* accounted for most of the homicides each month except for July, when *Robbery* accounted for the majority of the homicides for that month [data not shown above]. Note: Homicides were categorized using up to two circumstance types; therefore, the total number of circumstance types will not equal 72 and 94 (the total number of homicides in 2009 and 2010 respectively).

When comparing 2010 to 2009 homicides, **Commission of Other Crime** (shown as **Other Crime**) increased the most (300%), followed by **Argument/Fight** (86%), and **Other** (60%). The greatest decreases were *Child Abuse/Neglect*, followed by *Gang Related*. Of all homicides, 32% (30) had a gang, group, or crew nexus (i.e., a gang, group, or crew was involved in some way with the homicide even if the gang was not the primary focus of the homicide) [data not shown above]. Note: Each homicide and nonfatal shooting can be categorized with up to two circumstance types. Numbers reported above can reflect both circumstance types.

Homicides - Circumstances

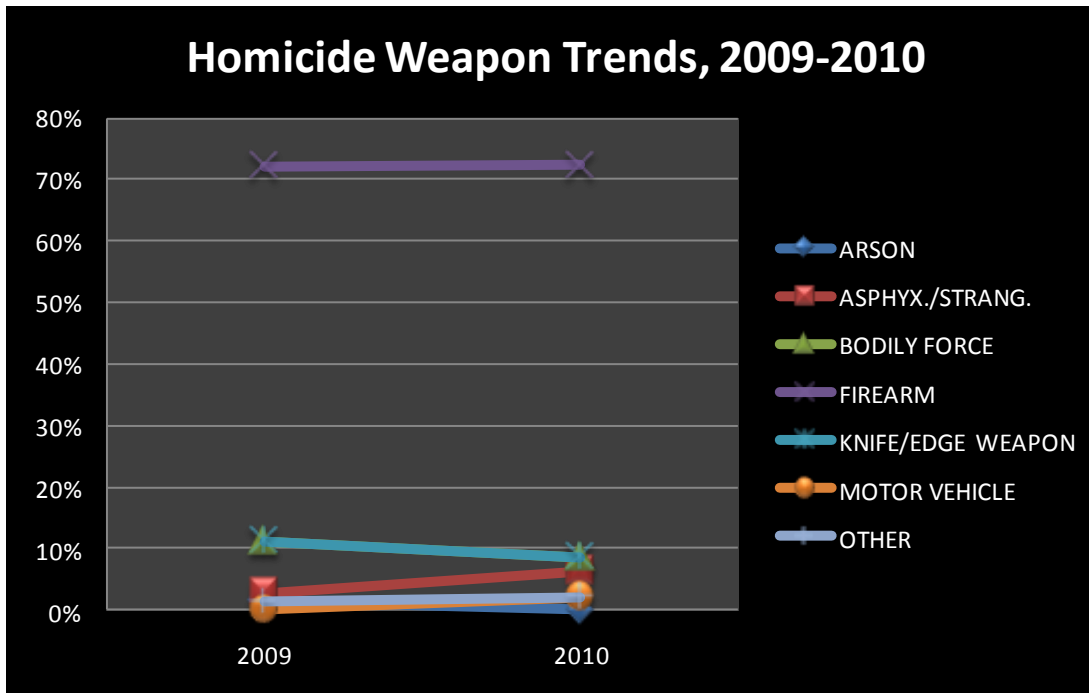
For each subgroup shown below, *Argument/Fight*, *Robbery*, and *Domestic Violence* circumstances were listed at least once. There were some differences among subgroups. For example, *Gang Related* homicides were the second most common circumstance type for Latino victims.

Homicides Top 3 Circumstances by Victim Gender, Age Group, and Race/Ethnicity, 2010

(Known Primary Circumstances Only)

	Top 1	Top 2	Top 3
Gender			
Male (n =78)	Argument/Fight (30)	Robbery (20)	Retaliation (6)
Female (n = 16)	Domestic Violence (7)	Other (4)	Argument/Fight (2)
Age Group			
Children & Youth (n = 7)	Robbery (3)	Tied: Argument/Fight (1) Child Abuse/Neglect (1) Retaliation (1) Other (1)	
Young Adult (n= 30)	Robbery (11)	Argument/Fight (8)	Tied: Retaliation (3) Other (3)
Adult (n= 50)	Argument/Fight (21)	Domestic Violence (9)	Robbery (5)
Older Adult (n= 7)	Tied: Argument/Fight (2) Robbery (2)	Tied: Domestic Violence (1) Other (1)	
Race/Ethnicity			
Asian (n = 0)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Black (n = 69)	Argument/Fight (22)	Robbery (14)	Domestic Violence (9)
Latino (n= 10)	Tied: Argument/Fight (3) Robbery (3)	Tied: Gang Related (2) Other (2)	
Other (n= 0)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
White (n = 14)	Argument/Fight (6)	Robbery (4)	Tied: Domestic Violence (2) Other (2)

Homicides - Weapon Analysis



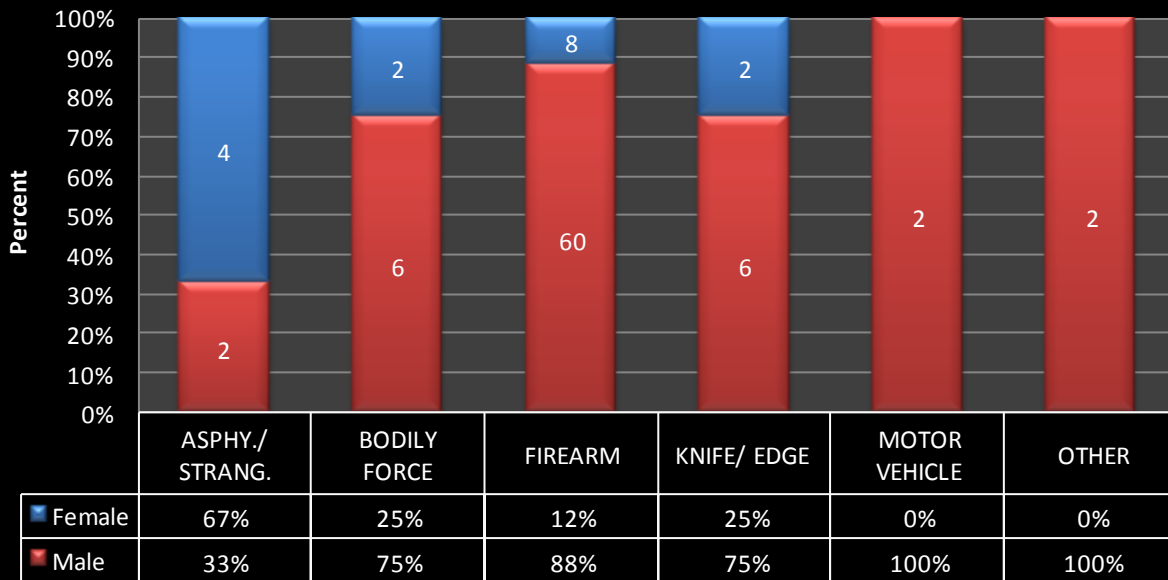
Homicide Weapon	2009		2010		Percent of Change
	#	%	#	%	
Arson	1	1	0	0	-100%
Asphyxiation/Strangulation	2	3	6	6	200%
Bodily Force	8	11	8	9	0%
Firearm	52	72	68	72	31%
Knife/Edge Weapon	8	11	8	9	0%
Motor Vehicle	0	0	2	2	200%
Other	1	1	2	2	100%

In 2010, Firearms accounted for the majority of homicide weapons (72%, 68), followed by Bodily Force (9%, 8), and Knife/Edge Weapon (9%, 8). The same trend was found when analyzing data from 2005-2009, where Firearms were used in 65-80% of the homicides. Firearm-related homicides increased 31% in 2010 compared to 2009.

In 2010, Asphyxiation/Strangulation increased 200% (from 2 to 6) compared to 2009, as did homicides that occurred by Motor Vehicle (from 0 to 2).

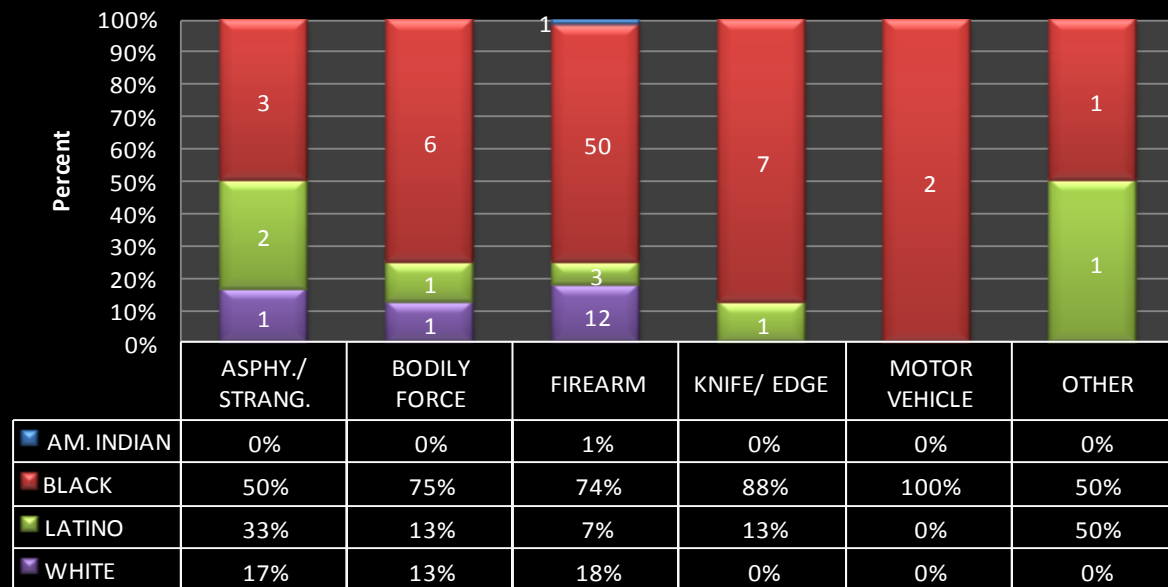
Homicides - Weapon Analysis Continued

Homicide Weapons by Gender, 2010



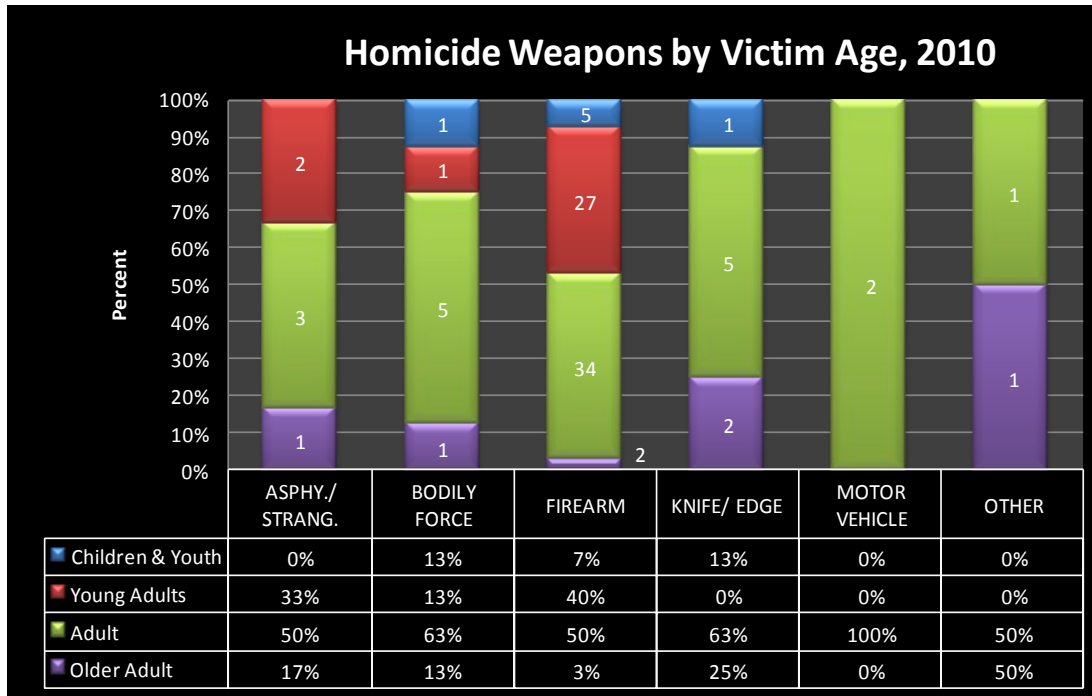
Female victims made up 4 (67%) out of six Asphyxiation or Strangulation victims. This is the only weapon type where females are the majority.

Homicide Weapons by Race/Ethnicity, 2010



Every racial/ethnic group had at least one Firearm homicide and for most groups, Firearm was the weapon most commonly used.

Homicides - Weapon Analysis Continued



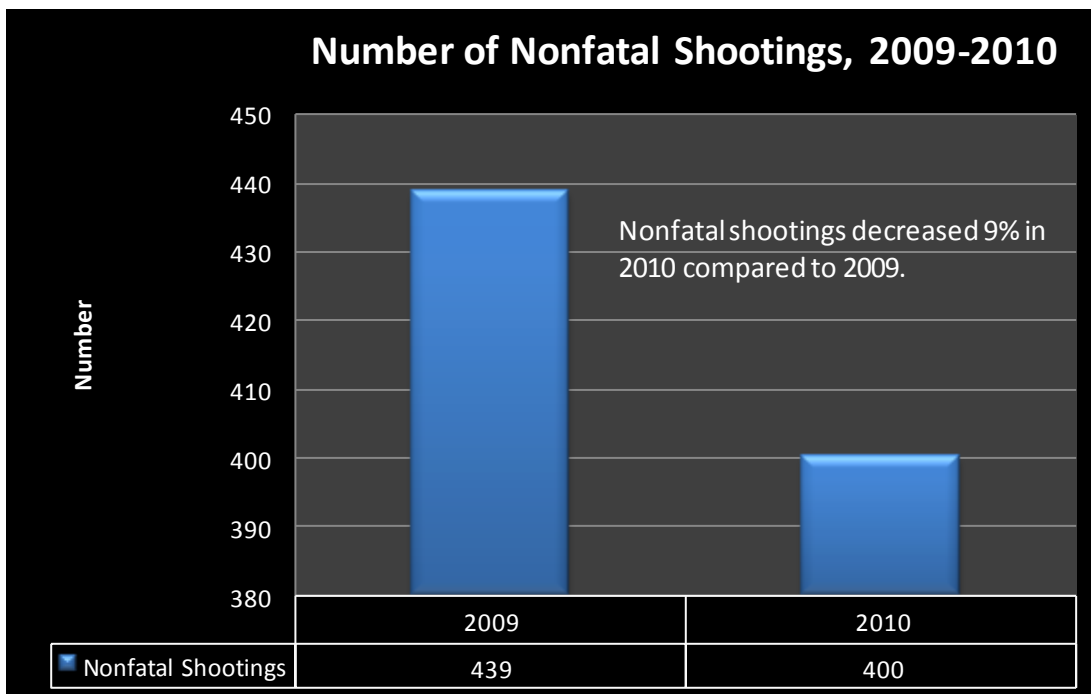
Firearms were the primary weapon used with each age group although for Older Adults, Firearms tied with Knife/Edge Weapons (each accounted for 29% [2] of weapons used).

Every age group was represented in each of the six weapon types except for Children and Youth and Young Adults (each appeared in three of the six weapon types); and Adults were the only age group represented in Motor Vehicle. Motor Vehicle homicides accounted for 4% of all Adult homicides and 2% of all 2010 homicides.

For each weapon type, Adults made up the majority age group representing at least 50% of all homicide victims.

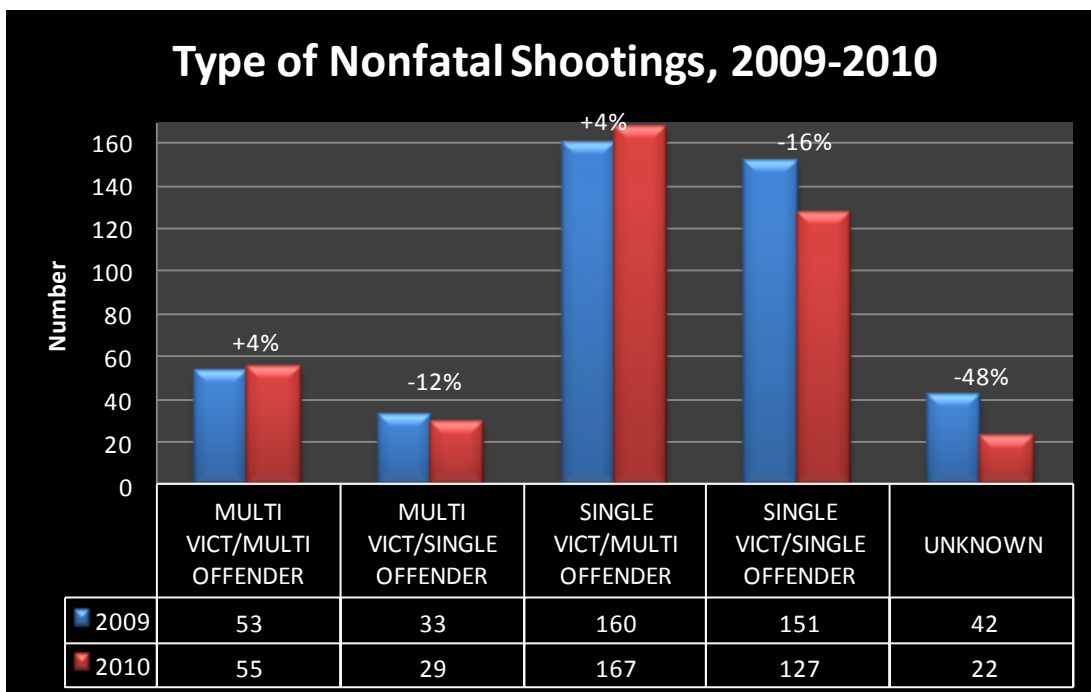
Incidence - Nonfatal Shootings

Number of Nonfatal Shootings, 2009-2010



In 2010, there were 400 nonfatal shooting victims, 39 less than in 2009.

Type of Nonfatal Shootings, 2009-2010



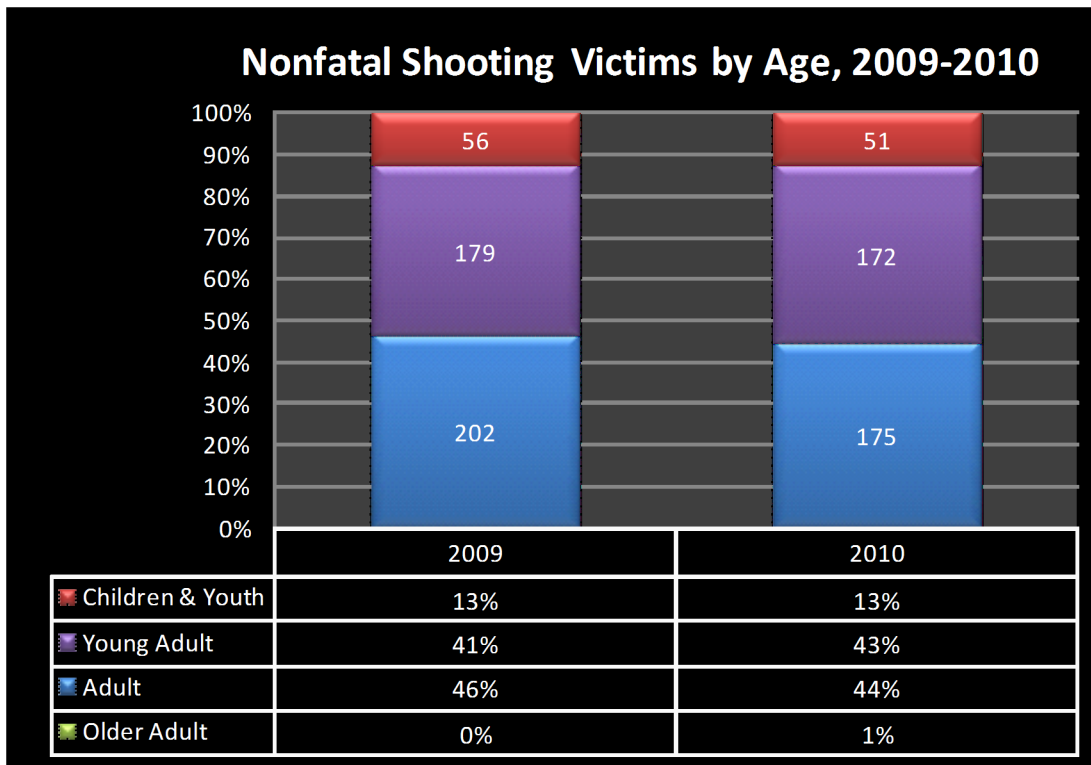
Of these nonfatal shootings, 84 were multiple victim incidents, a 4% increase compared to 2009.

Nonfatal Shooting Victim - Age

2010 Nonfatal Shootings: Victim Age					
Age Group	# of Victims	% of Victims	Age Range + Median Age (by Age Group)		
			Min	Max	Median
Children & Youth (17 years or less)	51	13%	0	17	17
Young Adult (18-25 years)	172	43%	18	24	21
Adult (26-59 years)	175	44%	25	59	31
Older Adult (60 years or more)	2	1%	61	64	63
All Adults (18 years or more)	349	87%	18	64	25
Total	400	100%	0	64	23

The average age for a nonfatal shooting victim was 23. The youngest victim was less than a year old; the oldest was 64 (about 23 years younger than the oldest homicide victim). *Adults* made up the majority age group (44%, 175).

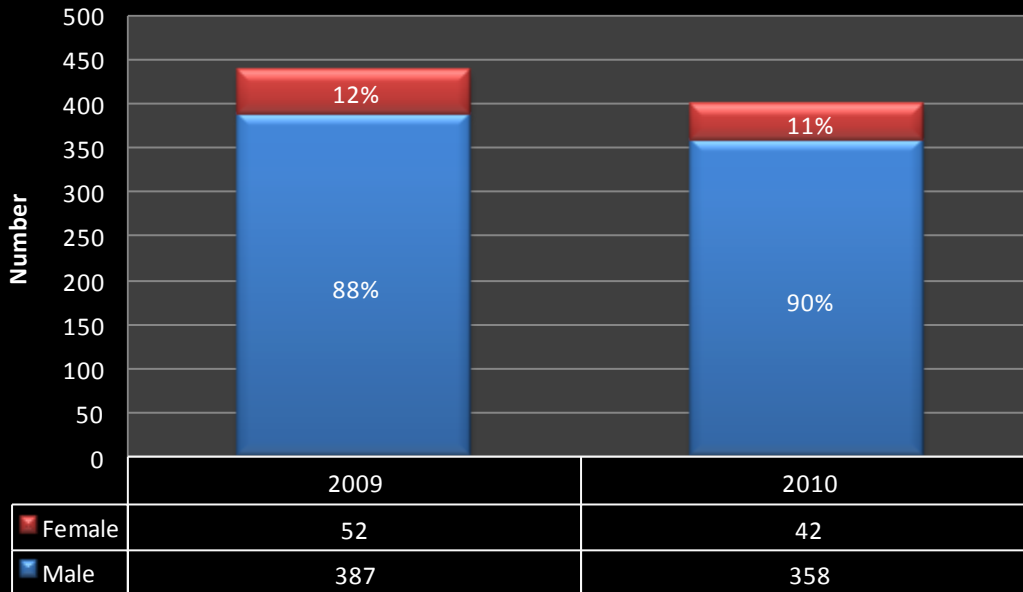
Age Group	2009	2010	Percent of Change
Children & Youth (17 years or less)	56	51	-9%
Young Adult (18-25 years)	179	172	-4%
Adult (26-59 years)	202	175	-13%
Older Adult (60 years or more)	2	2	0%
All Adults (18 years or more)	383	349	-9%



Comparing 2010 nonfatal shooting victim data to 2009 data, the proportion of victims by age group remained largely the same. For example, *Children and Youth* victims made up 13% of all victims in 2009 and 2010. Despite this, there was a 9% reduction in Children and Youth victims in 2010 and 9% reduction in all Adults age 18 or more.

Nonfatal Shooting Victim - Gender, Race/Ethnicity

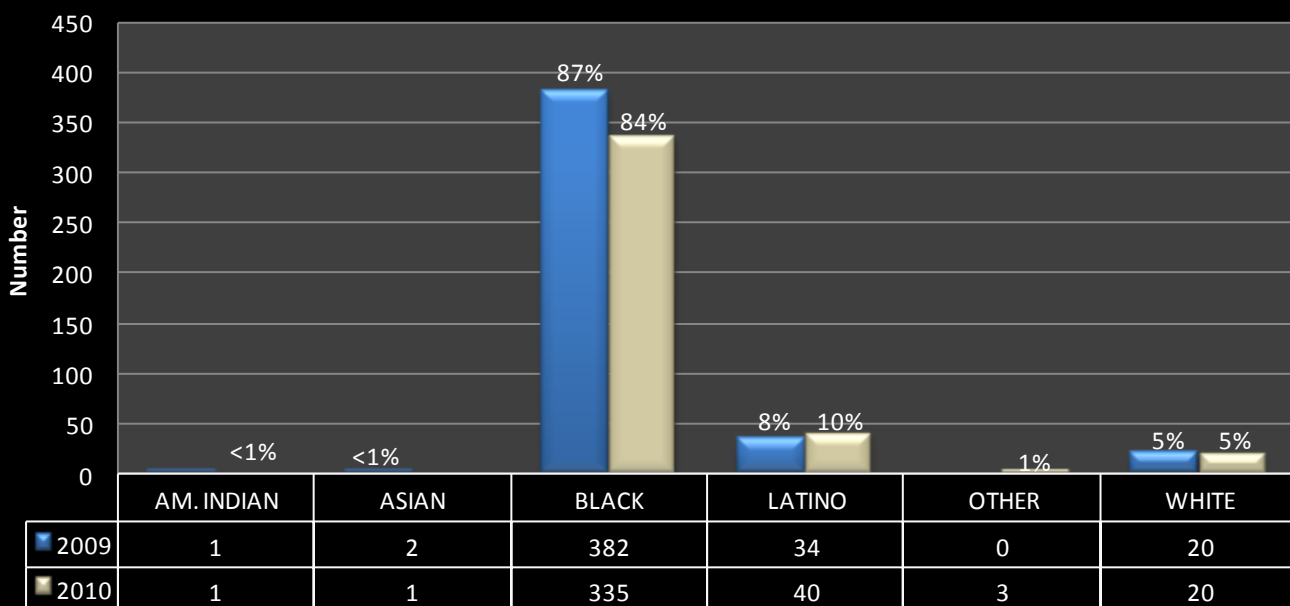
Nonfatal Shooting Victims by Gender, 2009-2010



The majority of 2010 nonfatal shooting victims were male (90%, 358); female victims were 11% (42%).

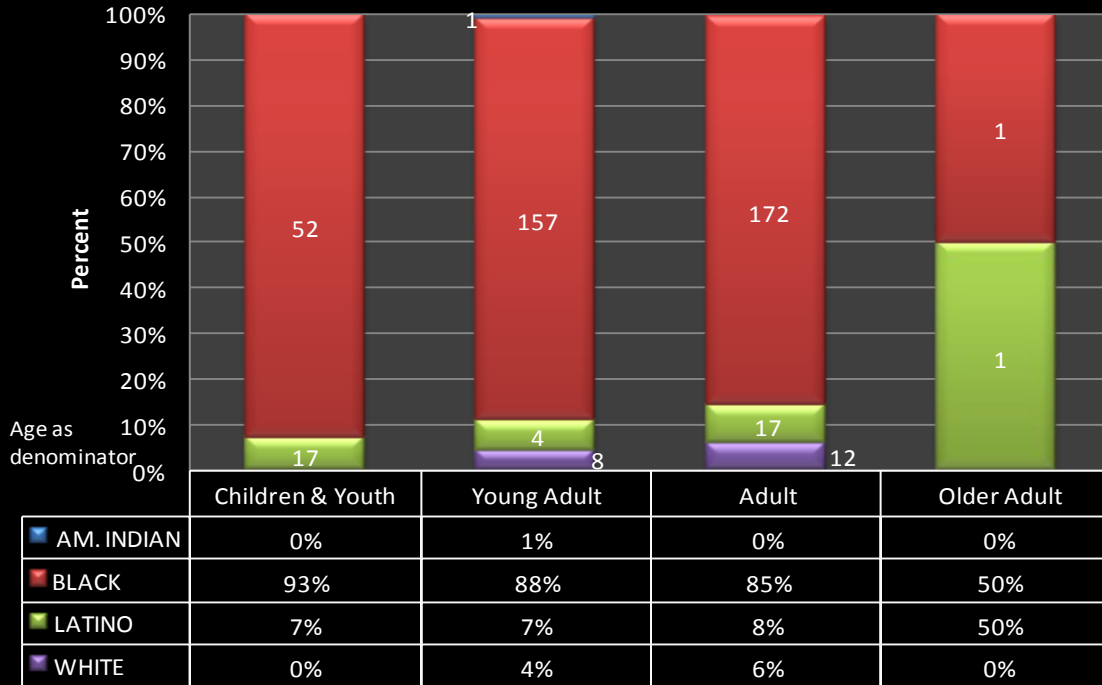
The top three racial/ethnic groups were Black (84%, 335), Latino (10%, 40), and White (5%, 20). Black victims made up the largest racial/ethnic group.

Nonfatal Shooting Victims by Race/Ethnicity, 2009-2010



Nonfatal Shooting Victim – Age, Race/Ethnicity, Gender

Nonfatal Shooting Victims by Age and Race, 2010



Unlike homicides, two (instead of one) racial/ethnic groups made up *Children and Youth* nonfatal shooting victims: Black and Latino. Black and Latino victims were represented in each age group.

American Indian and White victims were either *Young Adults* or *Adults*.

As shown below, most victims were adult, male, and Black.

Number of Nonfatal Shooting Victims by Race, Age, and Gender, 2010

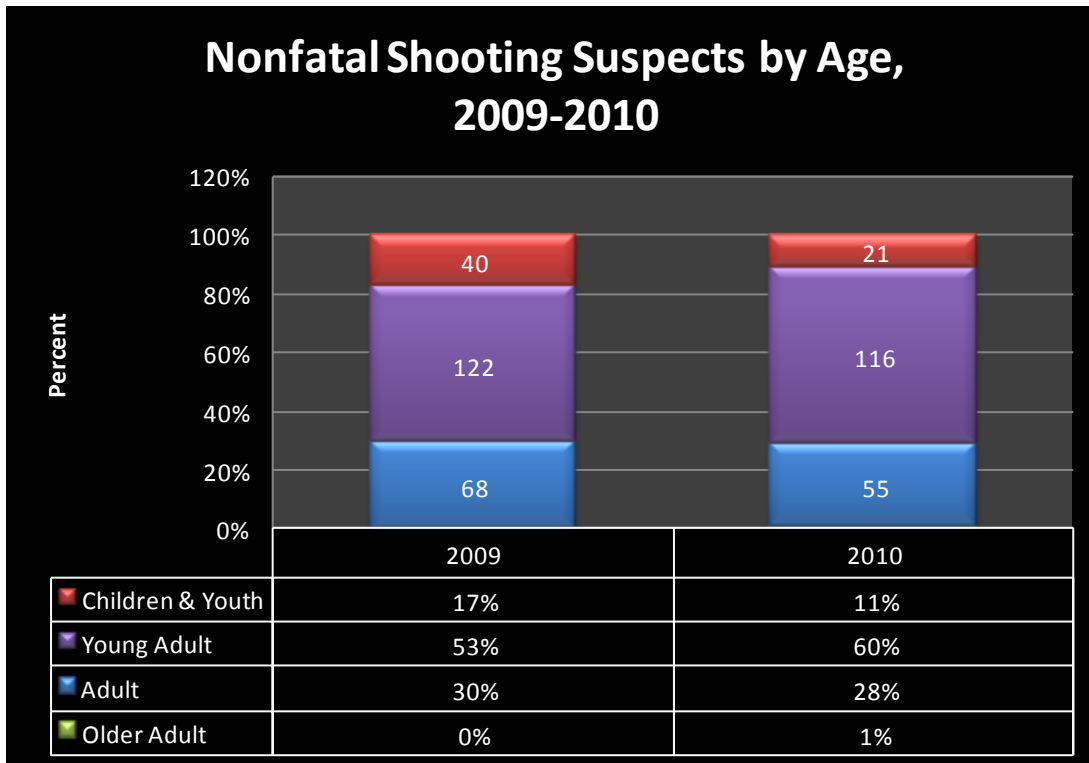


Nonfatal Shooting Suspects - Age

2010 Nonfatal Shootings: Suspect Age					
Age Group	# of Suspects	% of Suspects	Age Range + Median Age (by Age Group)		
			Min	Max	Median
Children & Youth (17 years or less)	21	11%	14	17	17
Young Adult (18-25 years)	116	60%	18	24	20
Adult (26-59 years)	55	11%	25	55	29
Older Adult (60 years or more)	1	1%	71	71	71
All Adults (18 years or more)	172	73%	18	71	22
Total	365	100%	14	71	22

Note: The following data is from known nonfatal shooting suspects only. In 2010, 193 non-duplicate suspects were identified for 116 nonfatal shooting victims. For 2009, 130 non-duplicate suspects were identified for 131 nonfatal shooting victims.

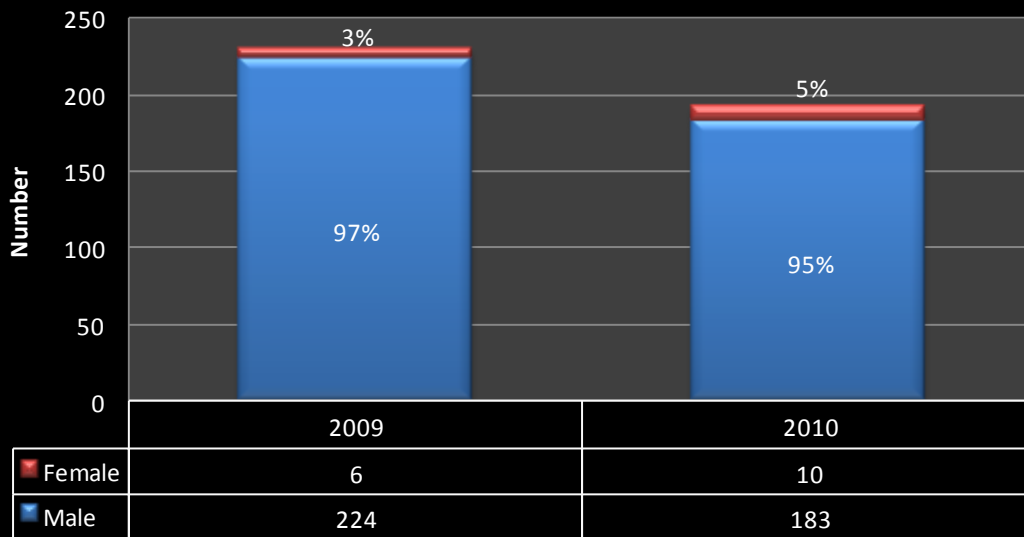
Age Group	2009	2010	Percent of Change
Children & Youth (17 years or less)	40	21	-48%
Young Adult (18-25 years)	122	116	-5%
Adult (26-59 years)	68	55	-19%
Older Adult (60 years or more)	0	1	100%
All Adults (18 years or more)	190	172	-9%



The number of known nonfatal shooting suspects identified as Children and Youth decreased 48% in 2010 compared to 2009. Additionally, the proportion of such victims decreased 11% in 2010 compared to 17% 2009.

Nonfatal Shooting Suspects - Gender, Race

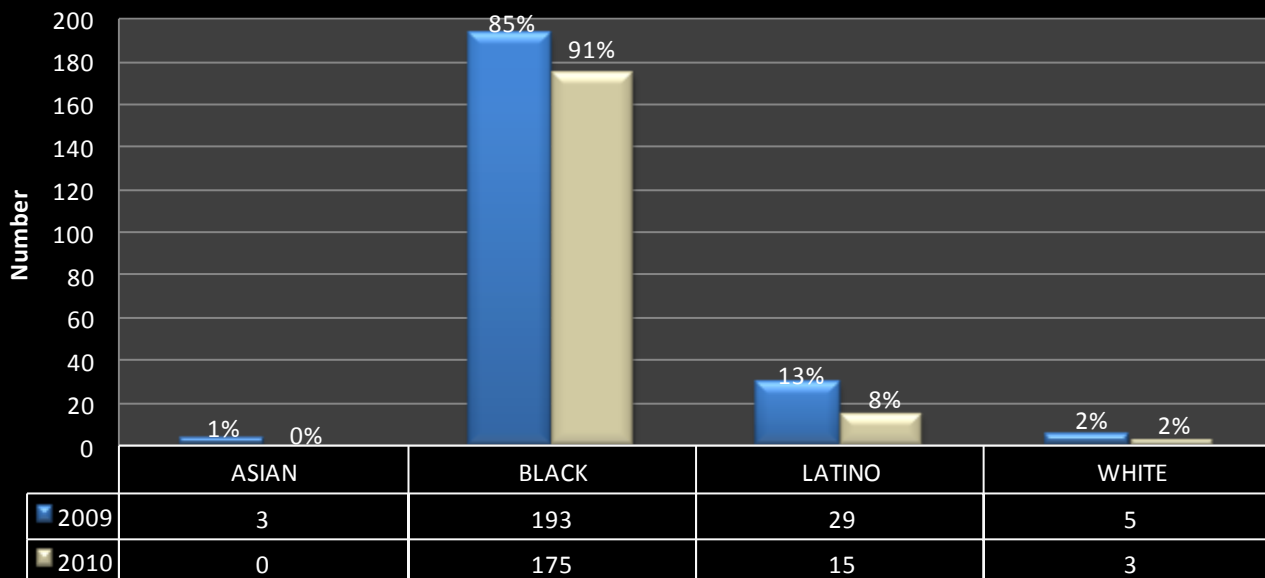
Nonfatal Shooting Suspects by Gender, 2009-2010



Similar to nonfatal shooting victims, known suspects are mostly male (95%, 183); females made up 5% (10) of all 2010 known nonfatal shooting suspects.

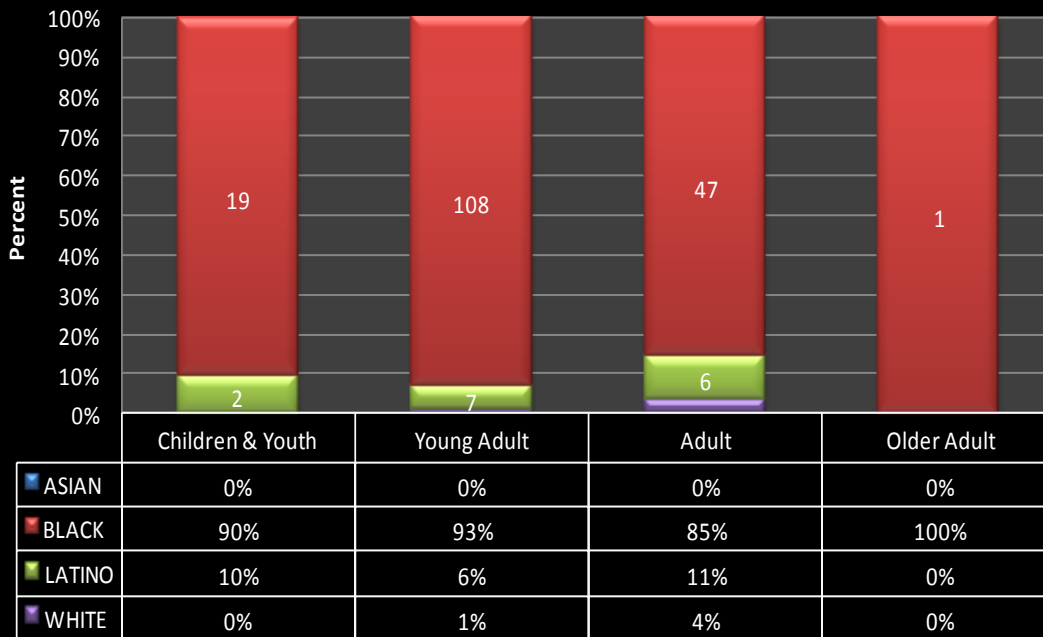
Known nonfatal shooting suspects were mostly Black (91%, 175), followed by Latino (8%, 15) and White (2%, 3).

Nonfatal Shooting Suspects by Race/Ethnicity, 2009-2010



Nonfatal Shooting Suspects - Age, Race, Gender

Nonfatal Shooting Suspects by Age and Race, 2010

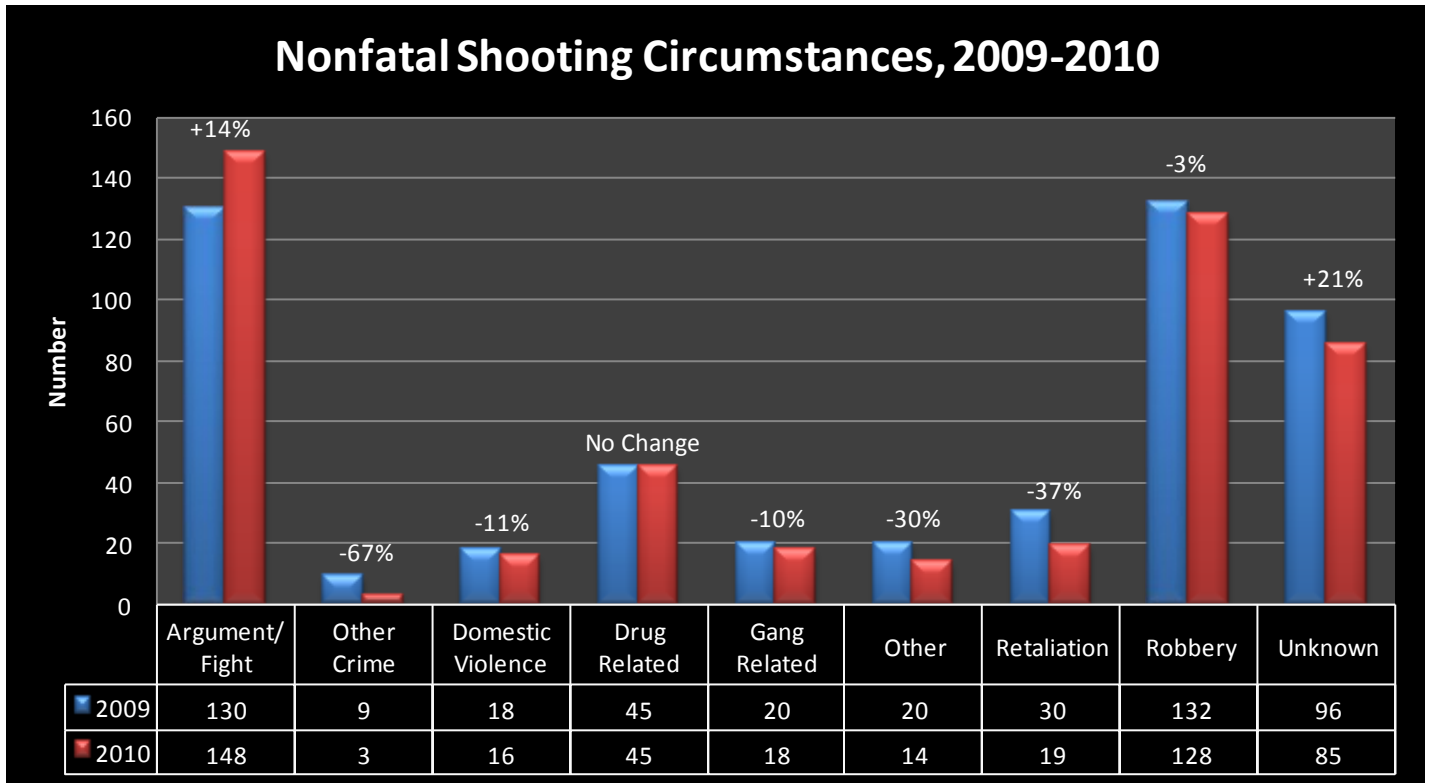


White suspects represented 4% of all suspects and were identified as 100% Adult. Black known suspects and Male known suspects made up the vast majority of all known nonfatal shooting suspects.

Nonfatal Shooting Suspects by Race, Age, and Gender, 2010

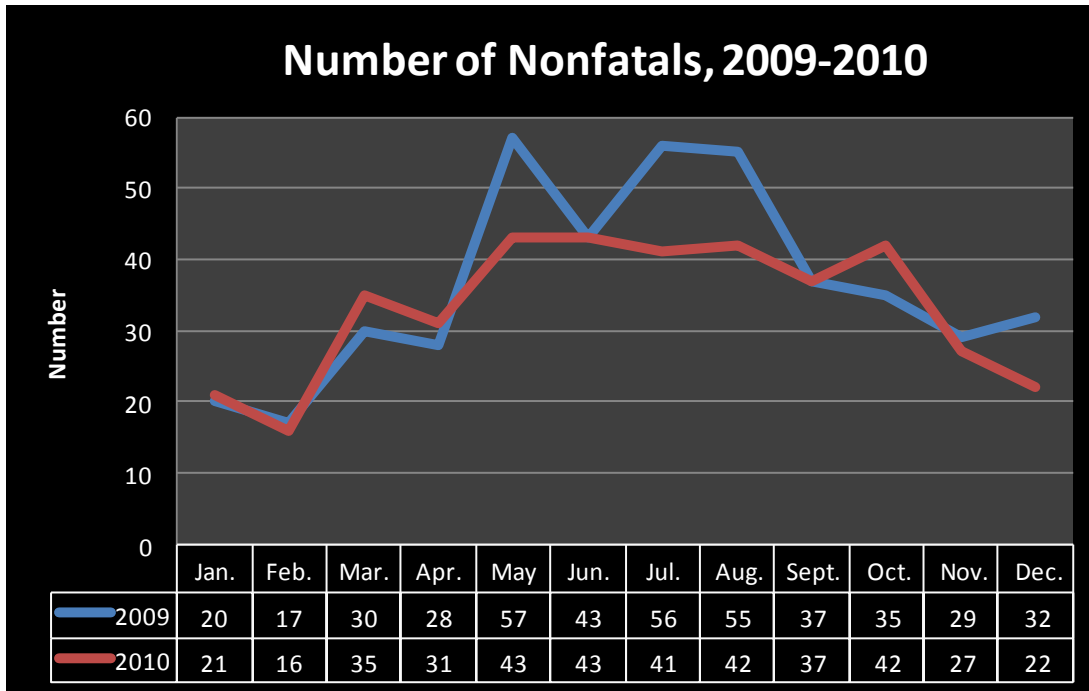


Nonfatal Shootings - Circumstances



As in homicides, *Argument/Fight* was the top circumstance resulting in most nonfatal shootings. *Robbery* was the second most common circumstance type. Compared to 2009, *Argument/Fight* and *Unknown* increased (14% and 21% respectively). *Drug Related* remained the same while all other circumstance types decreased. The greatest decrease observed was among *Retaliation* nonfatal shootings, which decreased from 30 to 19 (or 37%) in 2010.

Nonfatal Shooting - Time: Monthly Count



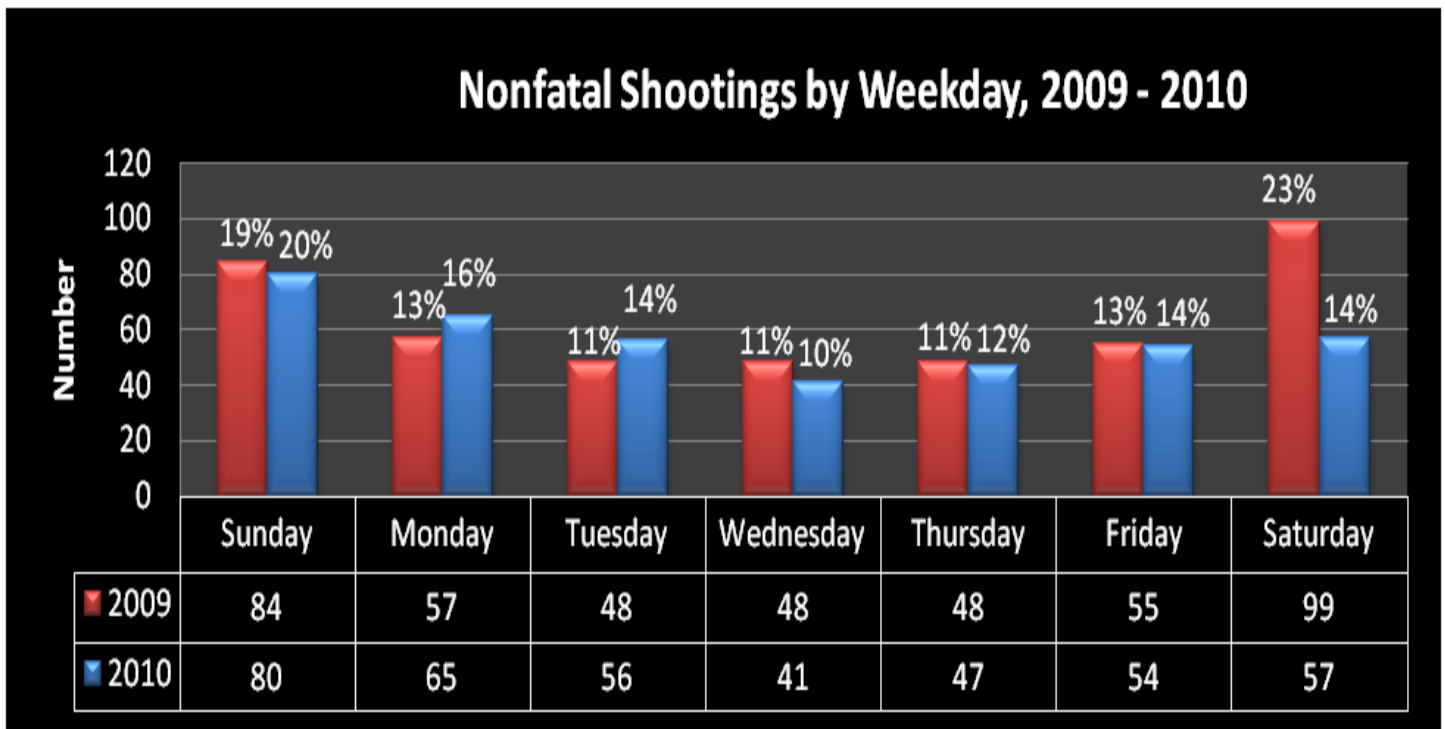
- The number of nonfatal shootings decreased 9% in 2010 compared to 2009.
- February had the fewest number of nonfatal shootings (16 non-fatal shooting victims).
- May and June tied for the highest number of nonfatal shootings (43 each).
- Generally the summer months had the most nonfatal shootings although September and October also had high numbers.

Month	2009 Monthly Percent	2010 Monthly Percent	Percent of Change
January	5%	5%	5%
February	4%	4%	-6%
March	7%	9%	17%
April	6%	8%	11%
May	13%	11%	-25%
June	10%	11%	0%
July	13%	10%	-27%
August	13%	11%	-24%
September	8%	9%	0%
October	8%	11%	20%
November	7%	7%	-7%
December	7%	6%	-31%

Compared to 2009, the number of nonfatal shootings decreased each month except for March and April (both months had slight increases) and June and September (both months remained the same each year).

The greatest decreases occurred in December (a 31% decrease) followed by July (27% decrease) and August (24% decrease). Such decreases in the summer months are unusual.

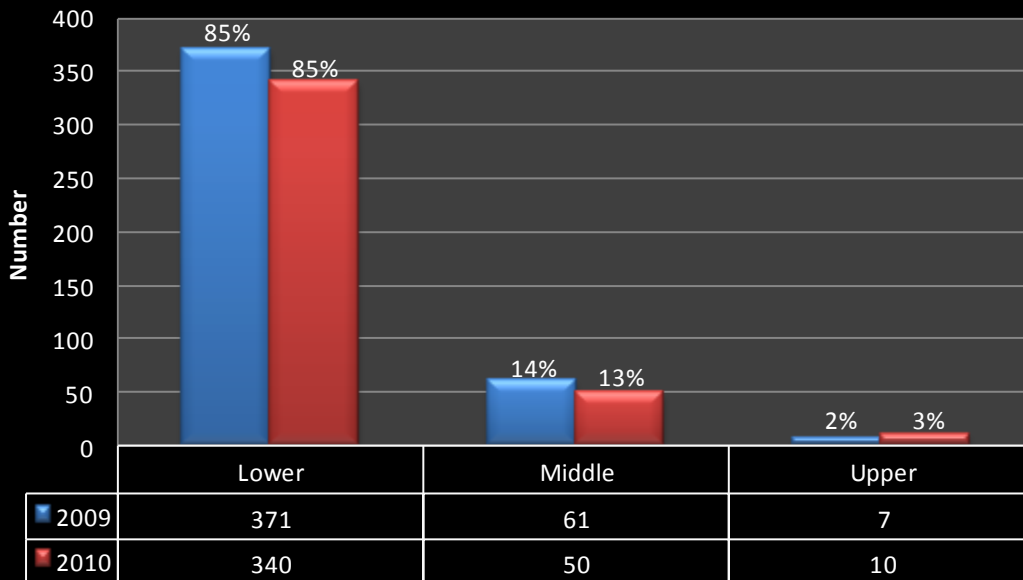
Nonfatal Shootings - Time: Weekday



There were no major differences in weekday shootings when comparing 2010 to 2009. Saturday and Sunday both ranked in the top three.

Nonfatal Shootings – SES and Relationship

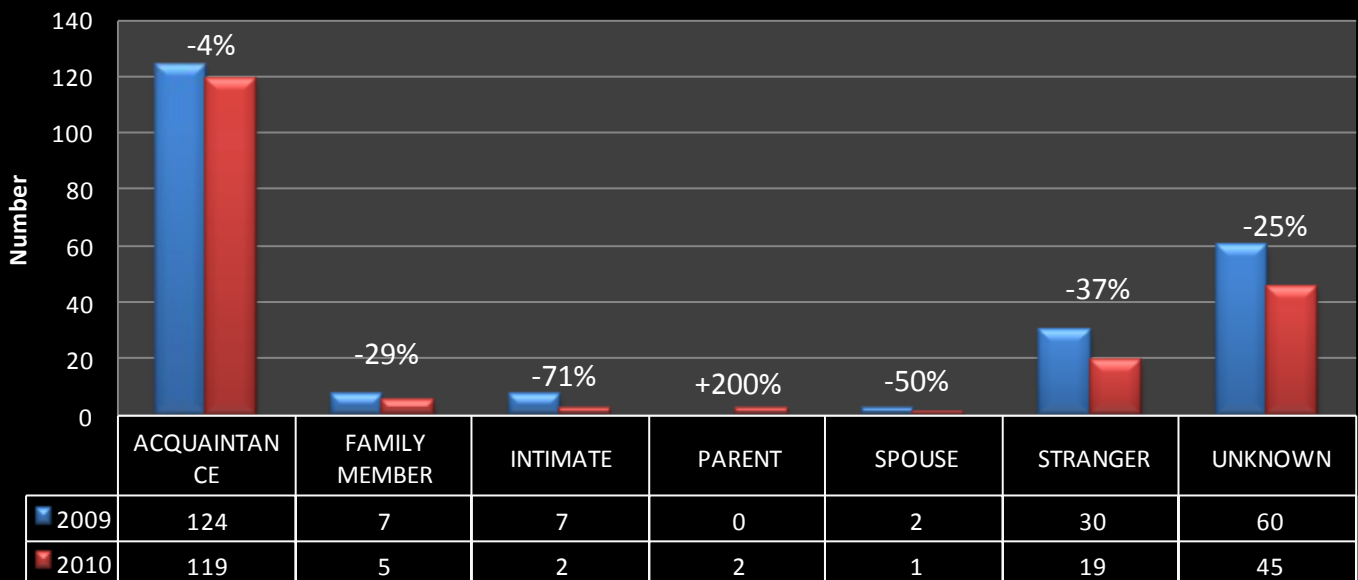
Nonfatal Shootings by SES, 2009-2010



Similar to homicides, the majority of nonfatal shootings (340, 85%) took place in lower socioeconomic status (SES) neighborhoods.

Most known nonfatal shooting suspects were *Acquaintances* of the victim, followed by *Stranger* and *Unknown*. All suspect relationship types decreased except for *Parent*.

Nonfatal Shooting Suspect Relationship to Victim



Nonfatal Shooting - Zip Code Analysis

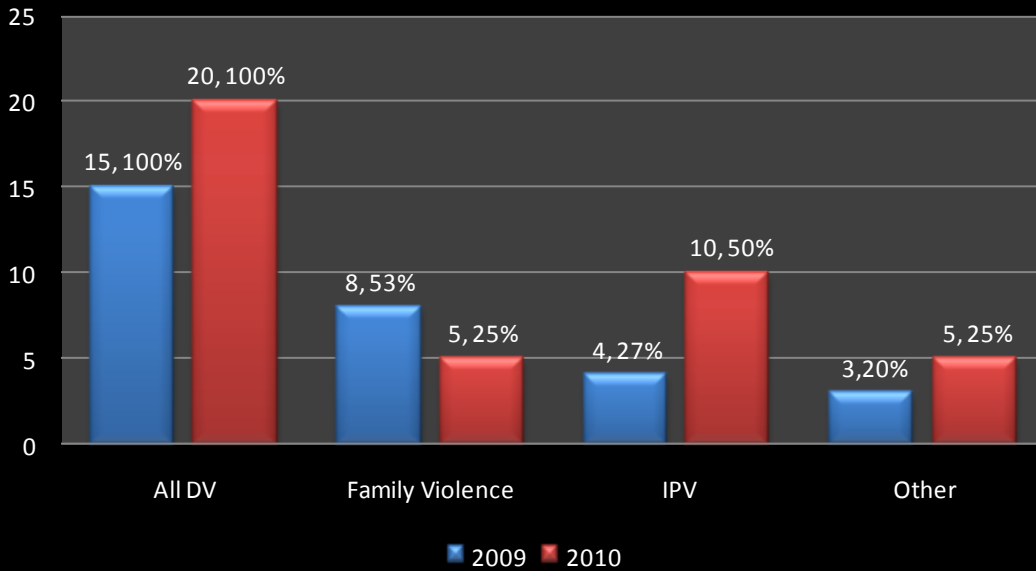
SES	ZIP Code	Population (2007 estimate)	# of 2009 Nonfatal Shooting Victims	2009 Nonfatal Rate	# of 2010 Nonfatal Shooting Victims	2010 Nonfatal Shooting Rate
Lower	53204	38,257	25	6.53	28	7.32
Lower	53205	9,605	30	31.23	14	14.58
Lower	53206	27,722	113	40.76	82	29.58
Lower	53208	31,527	50	15.86	47	14.91
Lower	53210	27,772	39	14.04	51	18.36
Lower	53212	28,269	43	15.21	27	9.55
Lower	53215	53,743	24	4.47	16	2.98
Lower	53216	30,903	26	8.41	45	14.56
Lower	53218	40,369	19	4.71	28	6.94
Lower	53233	15,762	2	1.27	2	1.27
Middle	53207	33,429	3	0.90	4	1.20
Middle	53209	47,278	36	7.61	39	8.25
Middle	53214	32,735	0	0.00	0	0.00
Middle	53219	32,309	0	0.00	0	0.00
Middle	53220	25,568	1	0.39	0	0.00
Middle	53221	35,060	3	0.86	0	0.00
Middle	53224	20,522	8	3.90	3	1.46
Middle	53225	27,178	10	3.68	4	1.47
Middle	53227	23,153	0	0.00	0	0.00
Middle	53235	8,227	0	0.00	0	0.00
Upper	53202	22,703	2	0.88	0	0.00
Upper	53203	540	1	18.52	3	55.56
Upper	53211	33,569	0	0.00	0	0.00
Upper	53213	24,610	0	0.00	0	0.00
Upper	53222	23,287	0	0.00	4	1.72
Upper	53223	27,451	4	1.46	3	1.09
Upper	53226	18,455	0	0.00	0	0.00
Upper	53228	15,966	0	0.00	0	0.00

In 2010, over half of nonfatal shooting incidents took place in three zip code areas: 53206, 53210, and 53216.

Rates are per 10,000

Domestic Violence – Analysis

Types of DV Homicides, 2009-2010



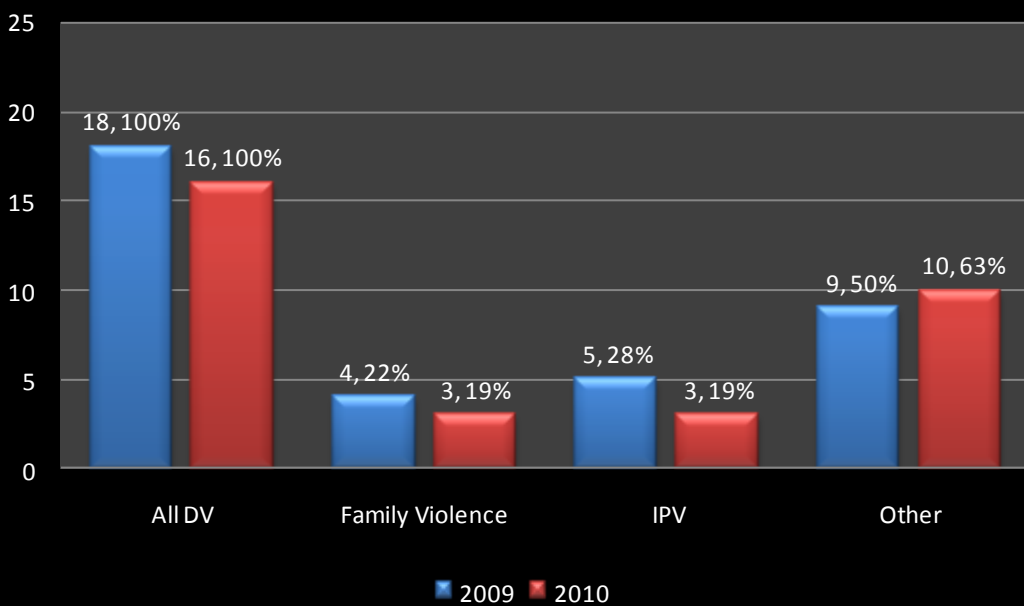
The number of DV Homicides increased 33% in 2010 compared to 2009. The proportion of *Family Violence* decreased 38% although *Intimate Partner Violence (IPV)* increased 150% (IPV made up 50% of all DV homicides). *Other* (e.g., roommate) also increased 67%.

Domestic violence is defined as an act of physical aggression against another person.

IPV is defined as physical aggression among persons that are married, or in a domestic or intimate relationship.

Family violence occurs among persons that are related (non-spouses) such as a parent or child.

Types of DV Nonfatal Shootings, 2009-2010



The number of DV nonfatal shooting incidents decreased 11% in 2010 compared to 2009. *Family Violence* and *IPV* DV incidents also decreased (25% and 40% respectively). *Other* (e.g., roommate) increased 11% in 2010 compared to 2009.

Notes

1. All percents are rounded to the nearest whole number.
2. All averages are in fact medians, which are not influenced by outliers in the dataset.
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 7, 2011. The data presented do 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 at Vila, Peter M., Swain, Geoffrey R., Baumgardner, Dennis J., Halsmer, Sarah E., Remington, Patrick L. and Cisler, Ron A. (2007). Health Disparities in Milwaukee by Socioeconomic Status. *Wisconsin Medical Journal*, (7) 106, page 366-372.
8. Criminal history data is for 2010 homicide victims and known suspects only. There were 94 homicide victims in 2010, of which one or more suspect has been identified in 60 cases. A total of 94 known suspects were identified in 2010. In 2009, there were 72 victims of which 79 suspects were identified for 51 cases.
9. There were 439 nonfatal shooting victims in 2009 and 400 nonfatal shooting victims in 2010. Of the 2009 victims, 193 suspects were identified for 116 victims. For 131 of the 2009 victims, 130 suspects were identified. The findings and trends presented for nonfatal shooting suspects should not be considered generalizable to the entire suspect pool, given the number of suspects missing from the sample.
10. 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.
11. Medical Examiner Toxicology reports were unavailable for 28 homicide victims (2010 data).

Milwaukee Homicide Review Commission

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