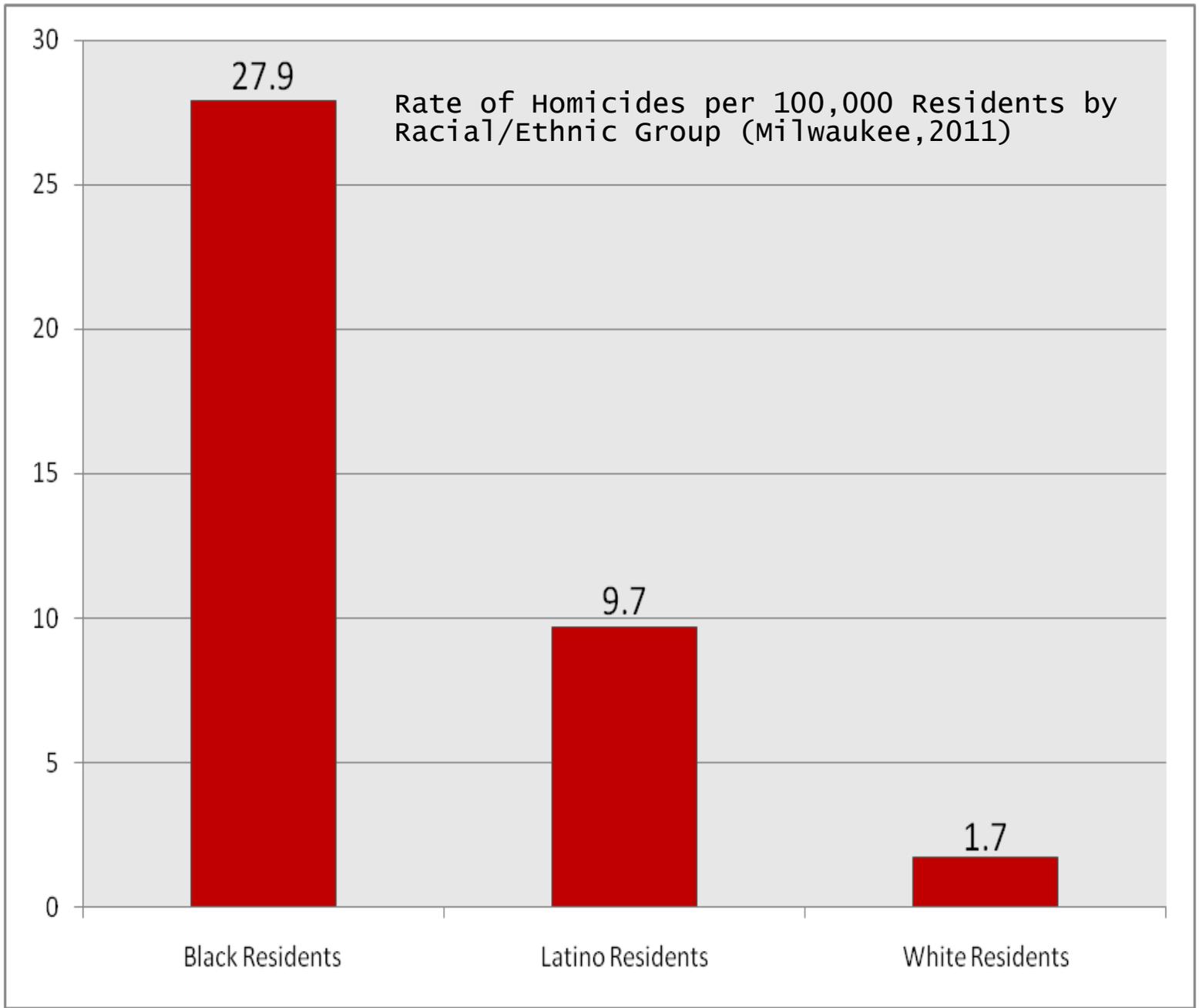


M I L W A U K E E
H O M I C I D E
REVIEW COMMISSION

2011 Homicides and Nonfatal Shootings Data Report for Milwaukee, WI



Acknowledgements

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

We would especially like to thank community partners and members of our Executive Committee. We are incredibly grateful for their time, assistance, and strategic thinking. Milwaukee Mayor Tom Barrett, District Attorney John Chisholm, Milwaukee Police Chief Edward Flynn, Regional Chief of the Department of Community Corrections Roberta Gaither, and the Director of the Mayor's Office of Violence Prevention Terry Perry have all been instrumental in the growth of the Milwaukee Homicide Review Commission, and have provided leadership to some of our most ambitious prevention efforts including the Milwaukee Collaborative Offender Reentry Program (MCORP).

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

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Executive Summary - Homicides and Nonfatal Shootings

Selected Findings

1. The total number of 2011 homicides was 86, down 9% from 2010 (95 homicide victims).
2. The homicide rate was 14.5 per 100,000 residents and the nonfatal shooting rate was 79.5 per 100,000 residents.
3. The homicide rate per Black residents is 27.9 per 100,000 compared to 9.7 per 100,000 Latino residents and 1.7 per 100,000 White residents.
4. The number of 2011 homicides decreased 30% compared to 2005 but increased 21% compared to 2008.
5. The total number of 2011 nonfatal shootings was 473, up 18% from 2010 (400 shooting victims).
6. The number of nonfatal shootings decreased 23% compared to 2006.
7. The number of nonfatal shooting victims decreased each year from 2007-2010 but increased in 2011.
8. The vast majority of homicides and nonfatal shootings took place in lower socioeconomic neighborhoods.
9. 53% of all 2011 homicides and 61% of all 2011 nonfatal shootings occurred in Police Districts 3 and 5.
10. The majority of homicide victims were Black (81% or 70 out of 86) and 72% (or 62 out of 86) of homicide victims were Black males. A similar trend was found for nonfatal shooting victims.
11. The top three circumstances leading to a homicide were
 - Argument/Fight (29% or 25)
 - Drug Related (24% or 21)
 - Robbery and Unknown (both tied at 20% or 17).
12. Three homicide circumstances increased: Child Abuse/Neglect (1 to 7 or 600% increase), Drug Related (10 to 21 or 110% increase), and Unknown (9 to 17 or 89% increase).
13. The top three circumstances leading to a nonfatal shooting were
 - Robbery (35% or 164)
 - Argument/Fight (31% or 148)
 - Drug Related (11% or 51).
14. The number of domestic violence homicides decreased from 19 in 2010 to 9 in 2011 (a 53% decrease).
Note: The statutory definition was used to define domestic violence.
15. The number of parent homicide suspects increased 600% due to seven child abuse/neglect homicide cases in 2011 compared to one child abuse/neglect homicide case in 2010.
16. Drug-related robbery shootings increased 300% from 8 in 2010 to 32 in 2011.
17. Four squad areas (340, 520, 530, 540) made up 45% (or 213 out of 473) of all nonfatal shootings. Of these squad areas, 530 and 540 had significant increases over 2010 (93% and 58% respectively).
18. Multiple victim homicides decreased 82% from 11 in 2010 to two in 2011.
19. Of the 2011 homicide victims, 76% (65) had a prior arrest and/or citation and of known 2011 homicide suspects 86% (74) had prior arrests/citations. Similar trends are found for nonfatal shooting victims and suspects.

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Possible Use of the 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 as shown below.

Stakeholder	Uses for the Data in this Report
<p>Local Residents</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect residents that are already working on violence with community-based and community-wide violence prevention efforts so that the work of both groups is leveraged. • Develop a social marketing campaign. • Create education and awareness materials and activities. • Support a “call to action” to end the cycle of violence in Milwaukee.
<p>Law Enforcement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deploy field staff using the spatial, month, day of week, and time analyses. • Implement specialized efforts to reduce domestic violence related violence, including homicides. • Monitor year-end clearance rates for homicides and nonfatal shootings.
<p>Grantmakers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target specific neighborhoods and other geographical areas using MHRC spatial maps. • Ensure grantee programs are responsive to changing trends. • Evaluate a grantee’s violence and crime prevention initiative.
<p>Media</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supplement local stories with community-level trend data on homicides and nonfatal shootings. • Dispel myths and inaccurate perceptions about homicides and nonfatal shootings.
<p>Nonprofits/Social Service Providers (including hospitals, educational institutions, and government agencies such as the health department, etc.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrate need and severity of a problem in 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. • Supplement internal and external evaluations with community-level and Milwaukee-specific data.

Year-to-Year Analysis - Homicides and Nonfatal Shootings

Homicides and Nonfatal Shootings, 2005-2011



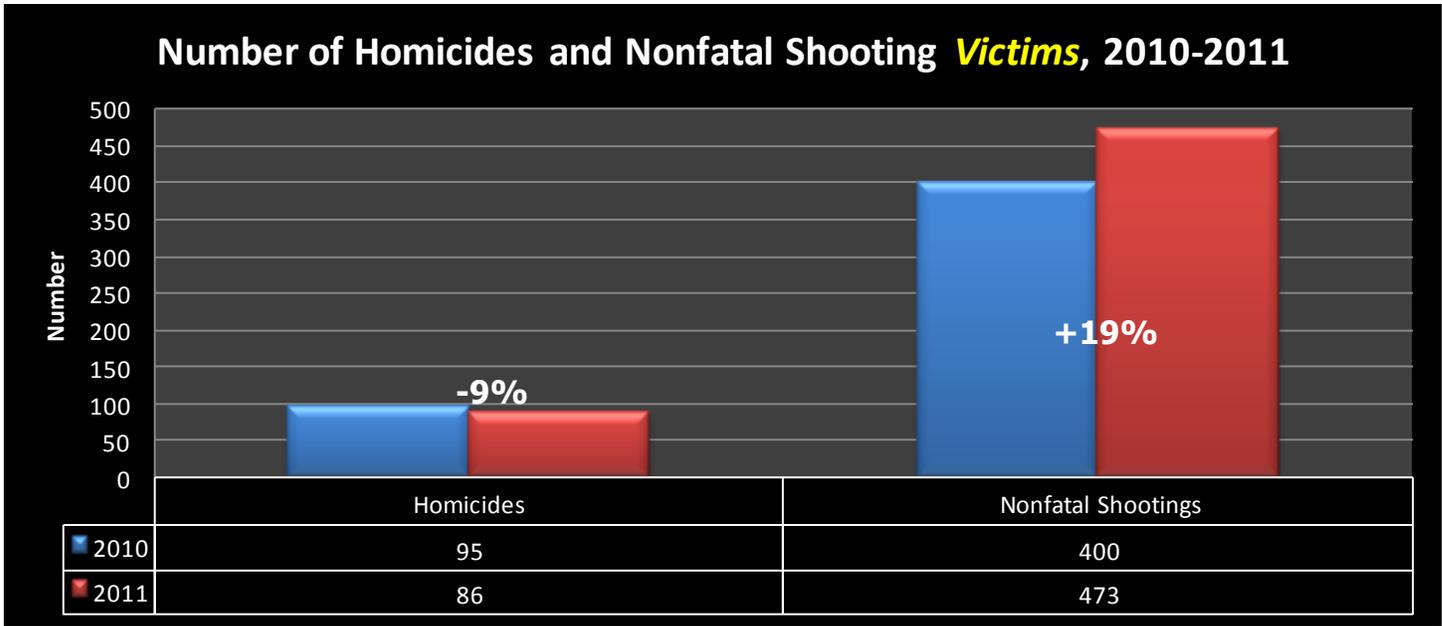
Note: Percents are change scores for year to year comparisons.

Major Findings

- The total number of 2011 homicides was 86, down 9% from 2010 (95 homicide victims).
- The homicide rate was 14.45 per 100,000 residents and the nonfatal shooting rate was 79.5 per 100,000 residents.
- The number of 2011 homicides decreased 30% compared to 2005 and increased 21% compared to 2008 (*data not shown*).
- The total number of 2011 nonfatal shootings was 473, up 18% from 2010 (400 shooting victims).
- The number of nonfatal shootings victims decreased each year from 2007-2010 but increased in 2011.

Methodology Notes

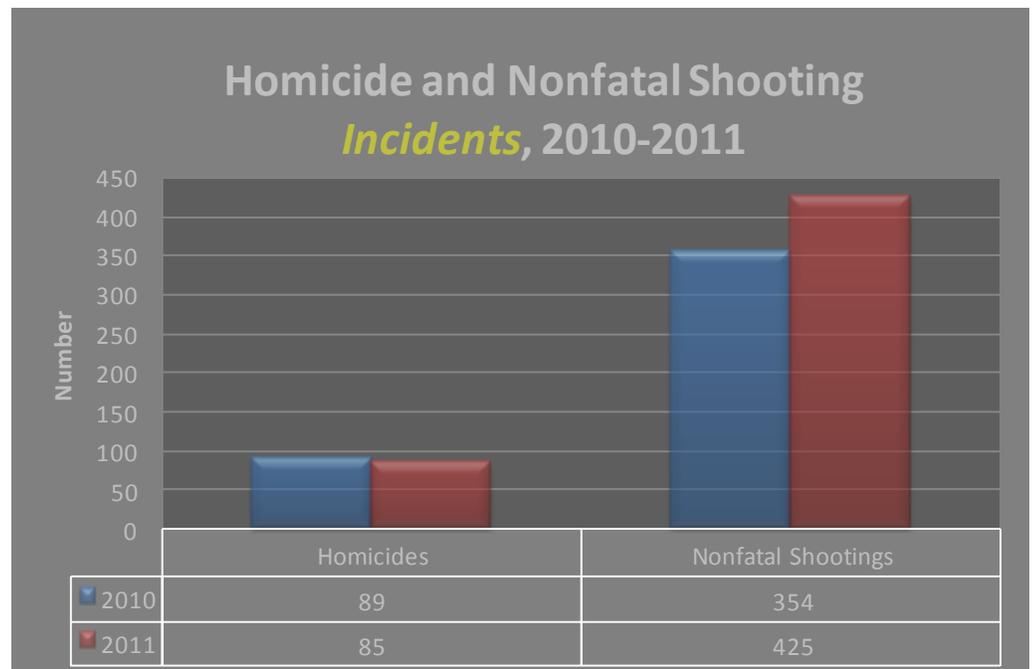
- Data is based on number of victims not incidents.
- Percents are rounded to the nearest whole number and may not add up to 100% due to rounding.
- MHRC began tracking nonfatal shooting data in 2006; the data before this period is unavailable.
- Previous reports indicate the number of 2010 homicides was 94. In 2011, an additional case was determined a homicide making the new total for 2010, 95.
- Data was abstracted from the following agencies: Milwaukee Police Department, Department of Corrections, District Attorney’s Office, CCAP, and the Department of Neighborhood Services.
- Population estimate is from the U.S. 2010 Census available at <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/55/5553000.html>. The following formula was used to calculate the city’s homicide rate: 86 homicides divided by 594,833 population size multiplied by 100,000 (or $86/594,833 \times 100,000$). The same formula was used to calculate the nonfatal shooting rate.



Major Findings

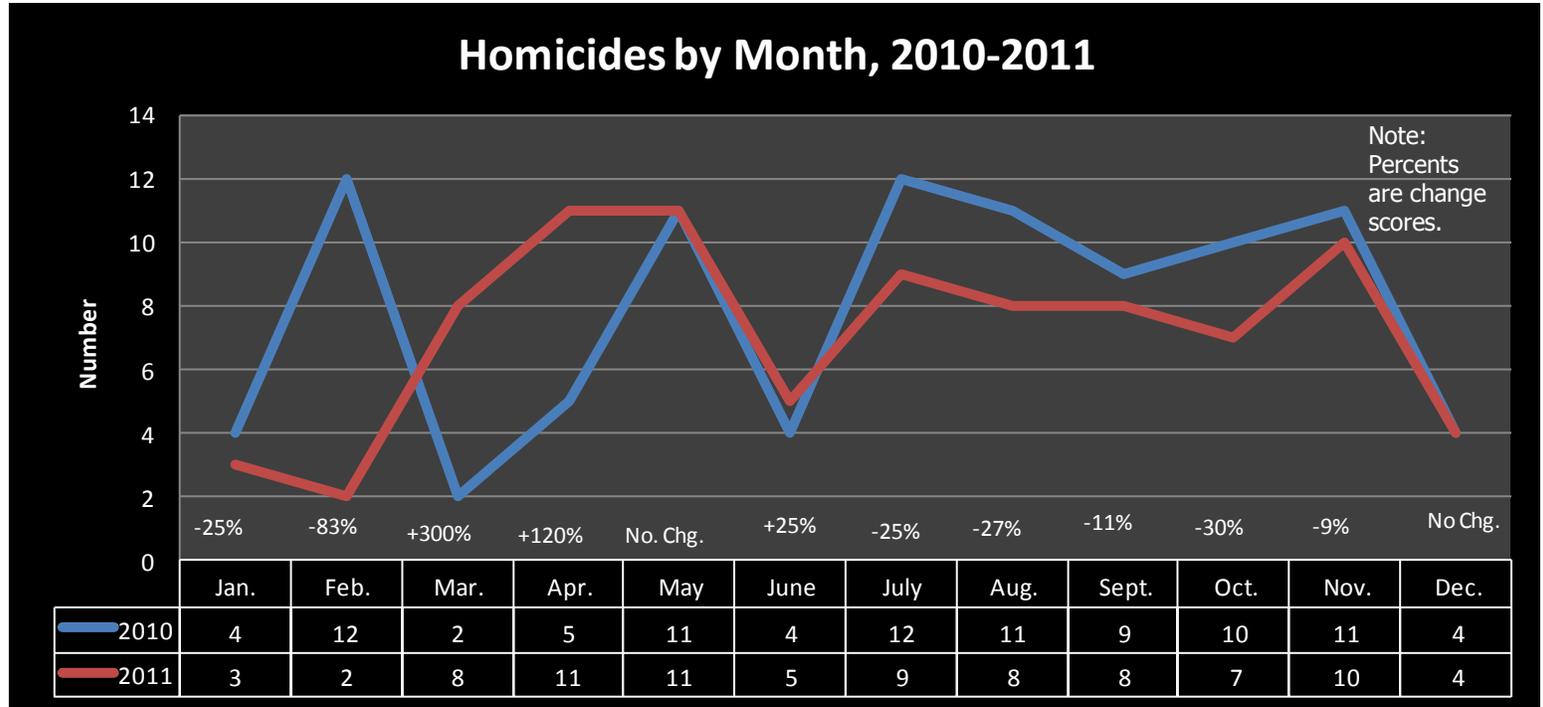
- There were 86 homicide victims; 85 incidents (a 5% decrease in incidents compared to 2010)
- There were 473 nonfatal shooting victims; 425 incidents (a 20% increase in incidents from 2010) as shown below.
- The number of nonfatal shootings decreased 23% compared to 2006 and increased 18% compared to 2010.

...Another way of looking at the data...



Methodology Notes

- A homicide or nonfatal shooting incident can involve one or more victims.



Major Findings

- The number of homicides peaked in April/May, dropped in June, and remained steady through July-November.
- In 2011, April, May, and November made up 37% of the homicides combined. February had the least number of homicides (2 or 2% of all homicides).
- Also in 2011, each month except for March, April, and June had fewer homicides compared to the same month in 2010.
- February 2010 had three multiple homicides, all occurring in Police District 2. *Data not shown.*
- In 2011, two homicides occurred in February representing an 83% decrease.
- April and May made up a quarter (26%) of the homicides in 2011.

...Another way of looking at the data...

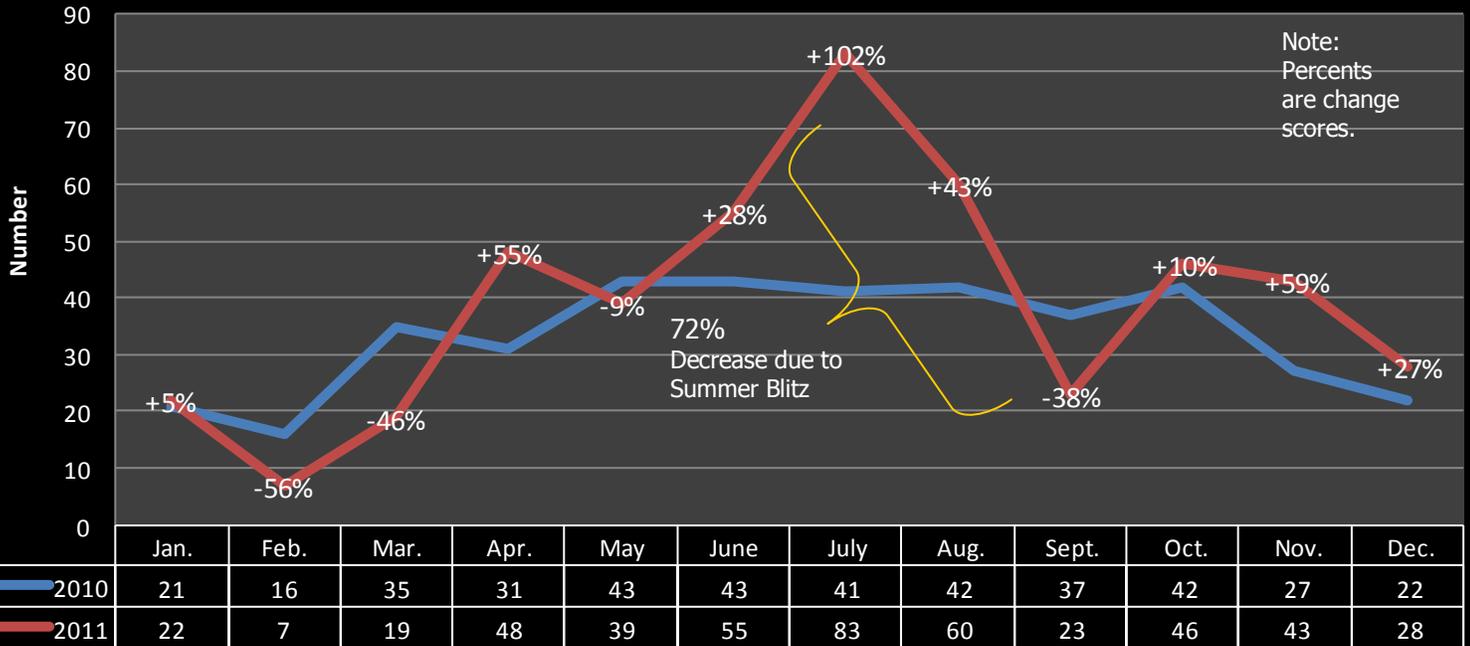


Methodology Notes

- Previous reports indicated the number of 2010 December homicides was three. In 2011, an additional homicide case was determined. That case took place in December 2010 making the new total four.

Month-to-Month Analysis - Nonfatal Shootings

Nonfatal Shootings by Month, 2010-2011

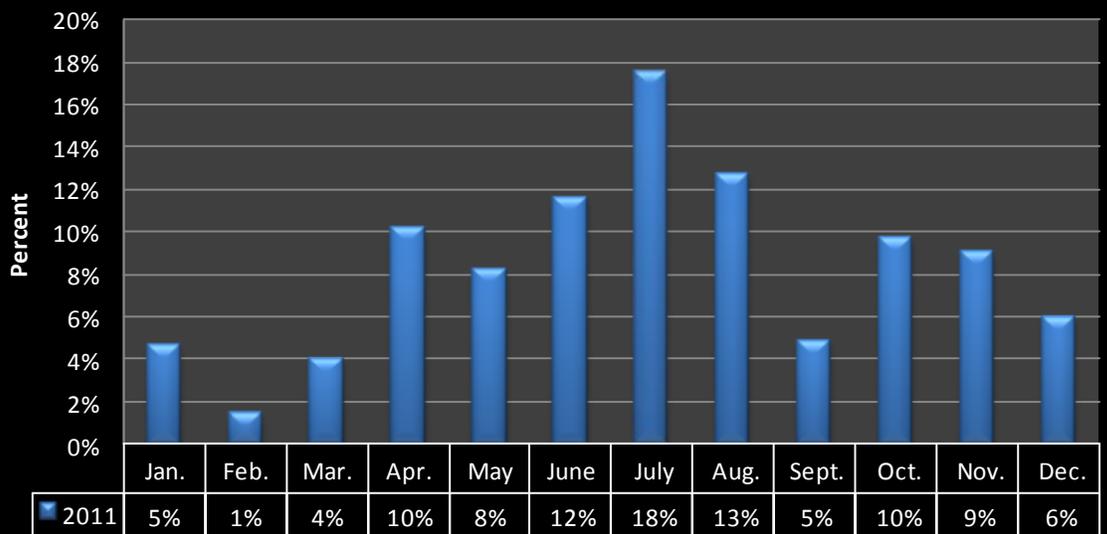


Major Findings

- In 2011, July had the highest number of nonfatal shooting victims (83), a 102% increase over July 2010. However, by September 2011, nonfatal shootings decreased 72% compared to July 2011.
- Compared to 2011, nonfatal shootings in 2010 were fairly steady; the number of shooting victims was typically in the 30s and 40s each month.

...Another way of looking at the data...

Percent of Nonfatal Shootings by Month, 2011

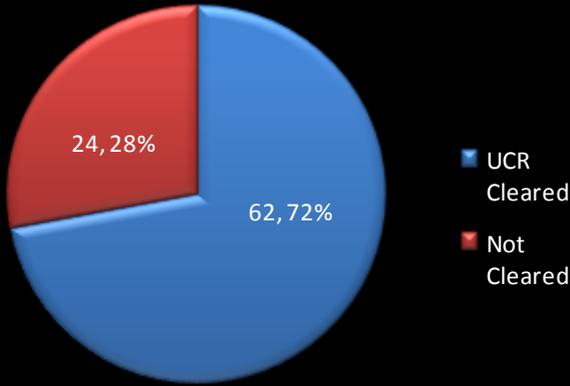


Methodology Notes

- Summer Blitz was a law enforcement strategy that took place from July to September. It was led by the Milwaukee Police Department.

Clearance Rates - Homicides & Nonfatal Shootings

Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Clearance Rates, 2011



UCR clearance rates include cases from previous years that were cleared in 2011. The homicide and nonfatal shooting clearance rates shown in the two charts below for 2011 cases reflect the number of cases cleared in 2011.

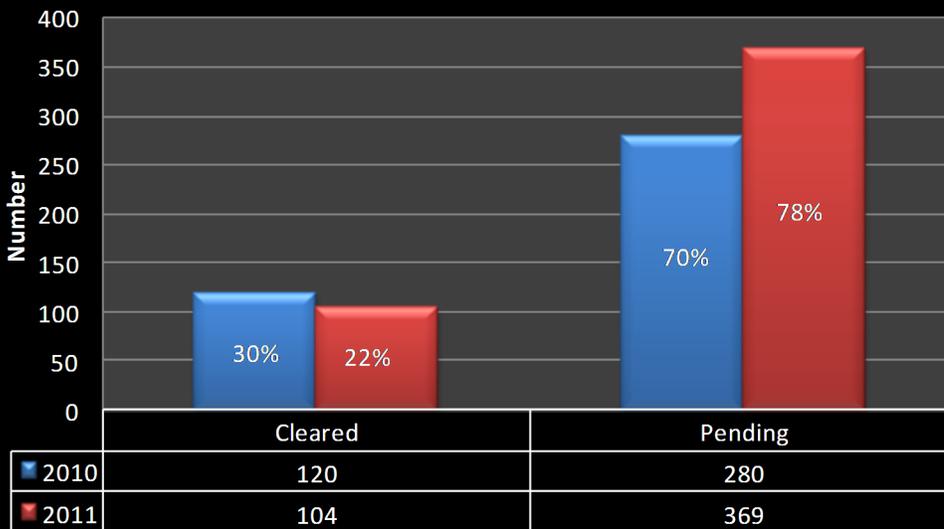
Major Findings

- Nine additional homicide cases from previous years were cleared in 2011 making the total number of cleared UCR cases in 2011, 62 or 72%. See pie chart.
- Of the 2011 homicide cases, 53 (or 62%) have been cleared in 2011 and 33 (or 38%) are pending.
- Of the 2011 homicide pending cases, one-third took place during the last quarter in 2011 (Sept.-Dec.). *Data not shown.*
- Of the 2011 nonfatal shooting cases, 104 (22%) have been cleared in 2011 and 369 (78%) are pending.
- Of the 2011 nonfatal shooting pending cases, 30% occurred during the last quarter (Sept.-Dec.) in 2011. *Data not shown.*

Homicide Clearance Rates, 2010-2011



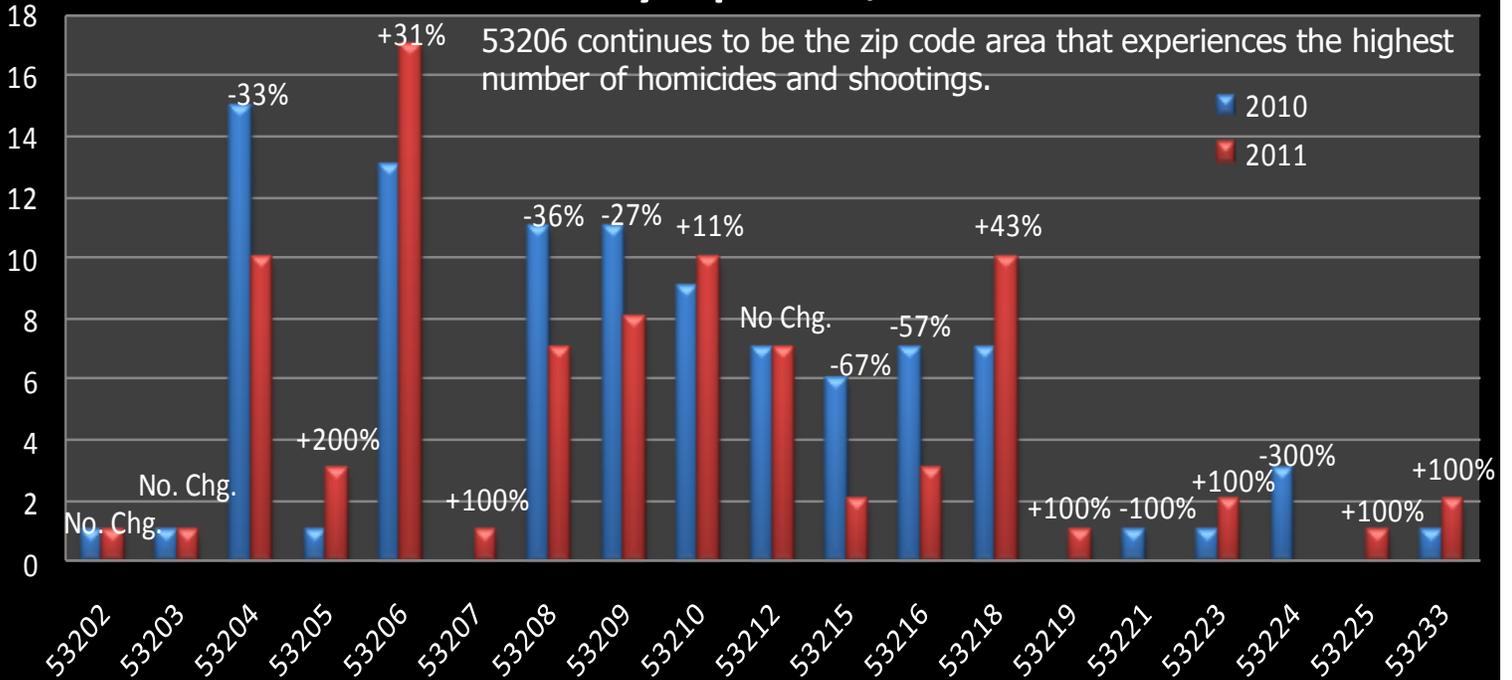
Nonfatal Shooting Clearance Rate, 2010-2011



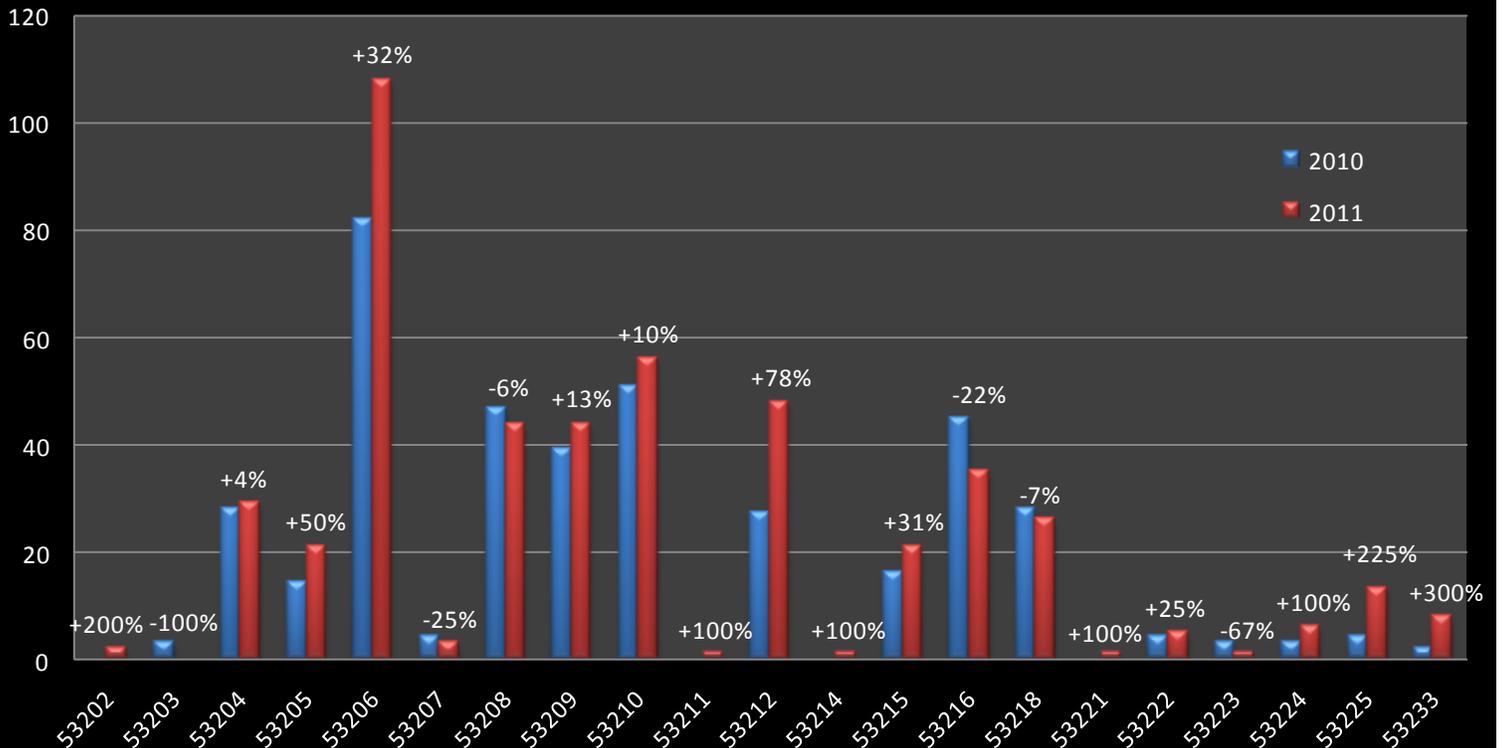
Methodology Notes

- Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) is a systematic method of collecting and reporting homicide data that has been adopted by the federal government and is used by local law enforcement agencies.
- UCR clearance rates include cases from previous years that were cleared in 2011.
- Homicide and nonfatal shooting clearance rates are subject to change as cases are solved and suspects are identified, arrested, and charged.
- Clearance rates for 2010 homicides and nonfatal shootings include cases that were cleared in 2010 and in 2011.

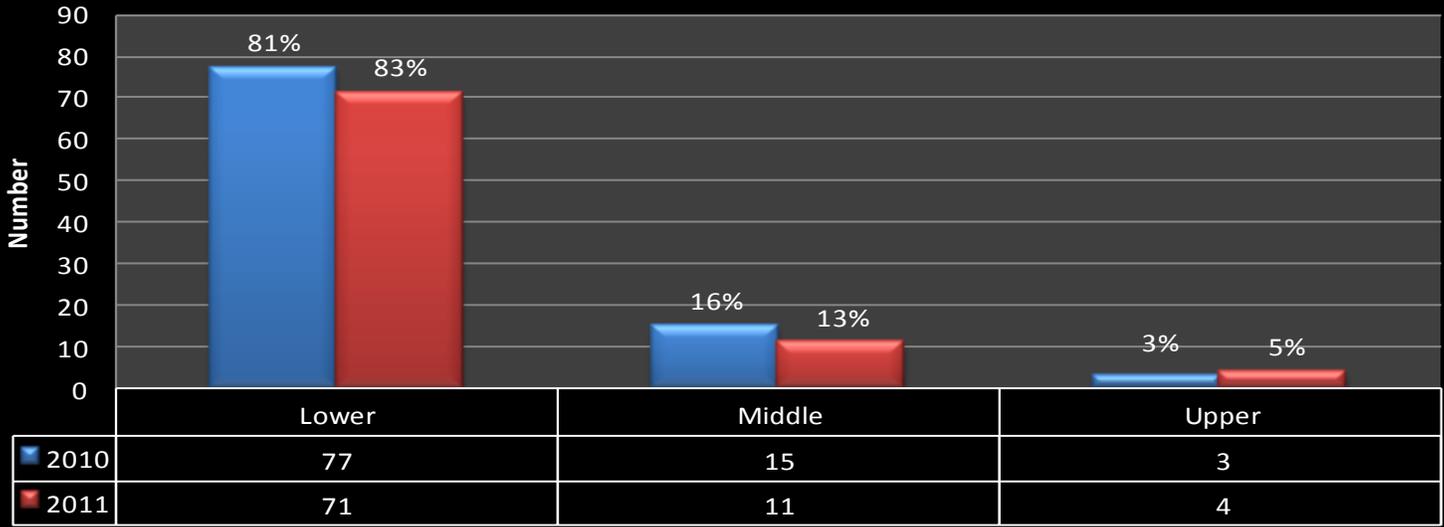
Homicides by Zip Code, 2010-2011



Nonfatal Shootings by Zip Code, 2010-2011



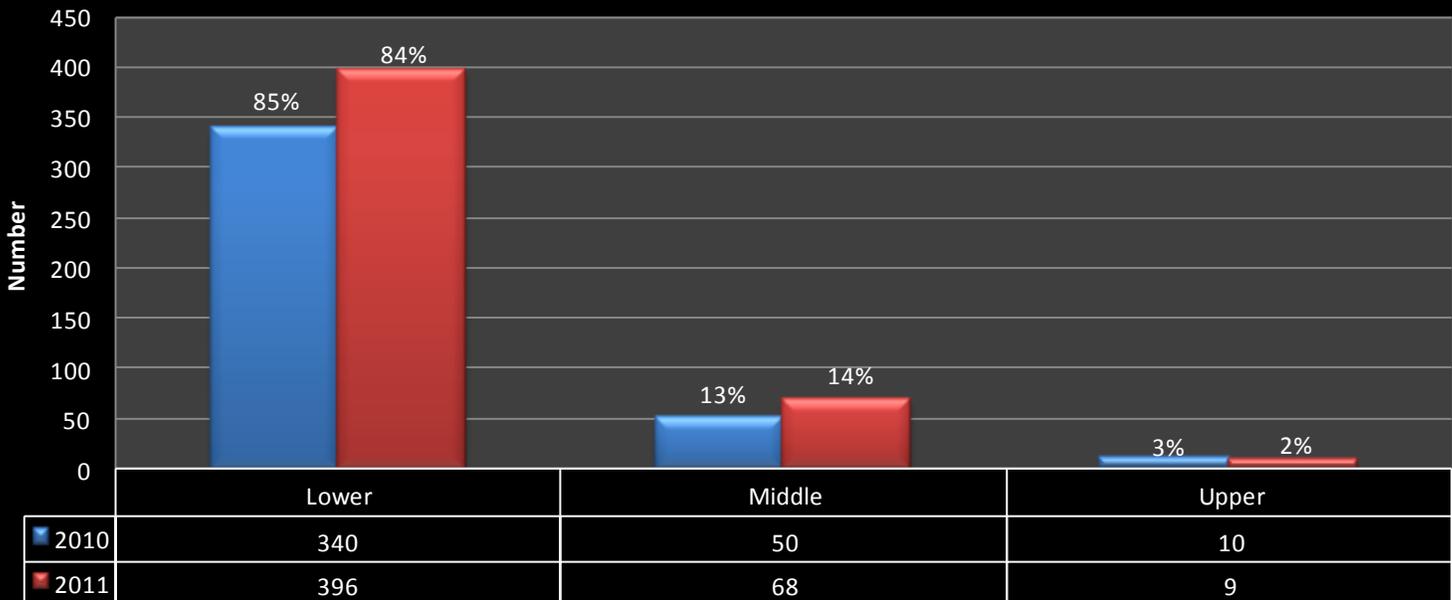
Homicides by SES, 2010-2011



Major Findings

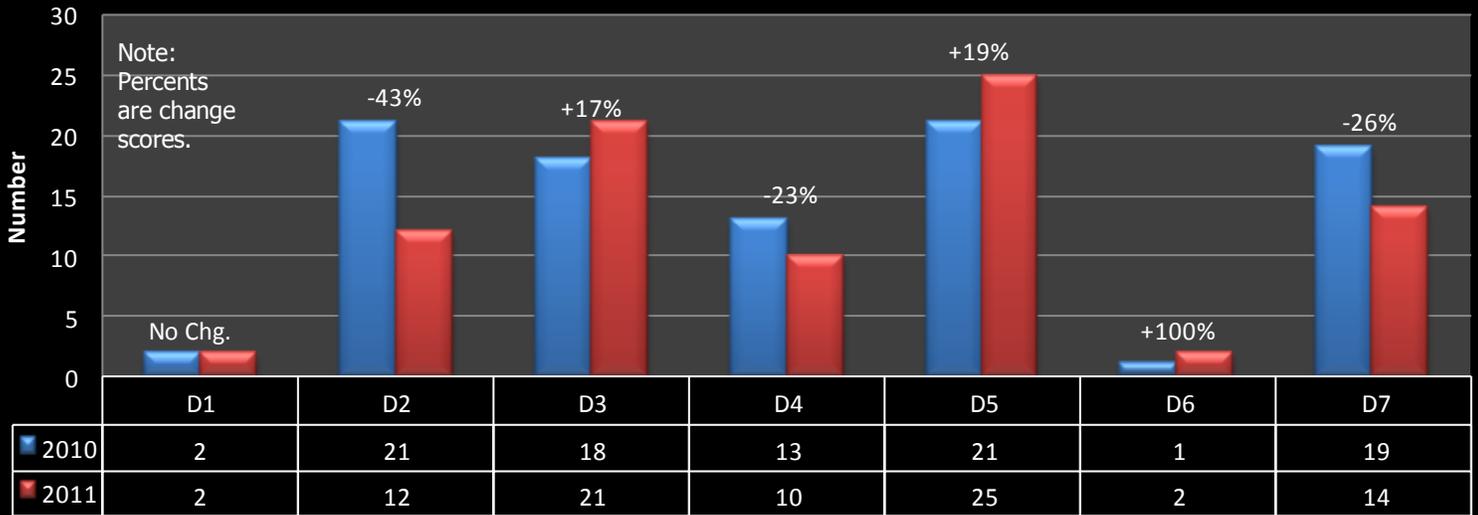
- The majority of homicides and nonfatal shootings in 2010 and in 2011 took place in lower socioeconomic status (SES) neighborhoods.
- Less than twenty percent of homicides (18%) and nonfatal shootings (16%) took place in middle and upper SES neighborhoods.
- Note: The methodology for determining homicide and nonfatal shooting socioeconomic status (SES) using zip code data can be found at Vila, Peter M., Swain, Geoffrey R., Baumgardner, Dennis J., Halsmer, Sara E., Remington, Patrick L., and Cisler, Ron A. (2007). Health Disparities in Milwaukee by Socioeconomic Status. *Wisconsin Medical Journal*, (7) 106, pages 366-372.

Nonfatal Shootings by SES, 2010-2011



District and Squad Area Comparison - Homicides

Homicides by Police District, 2010-2011



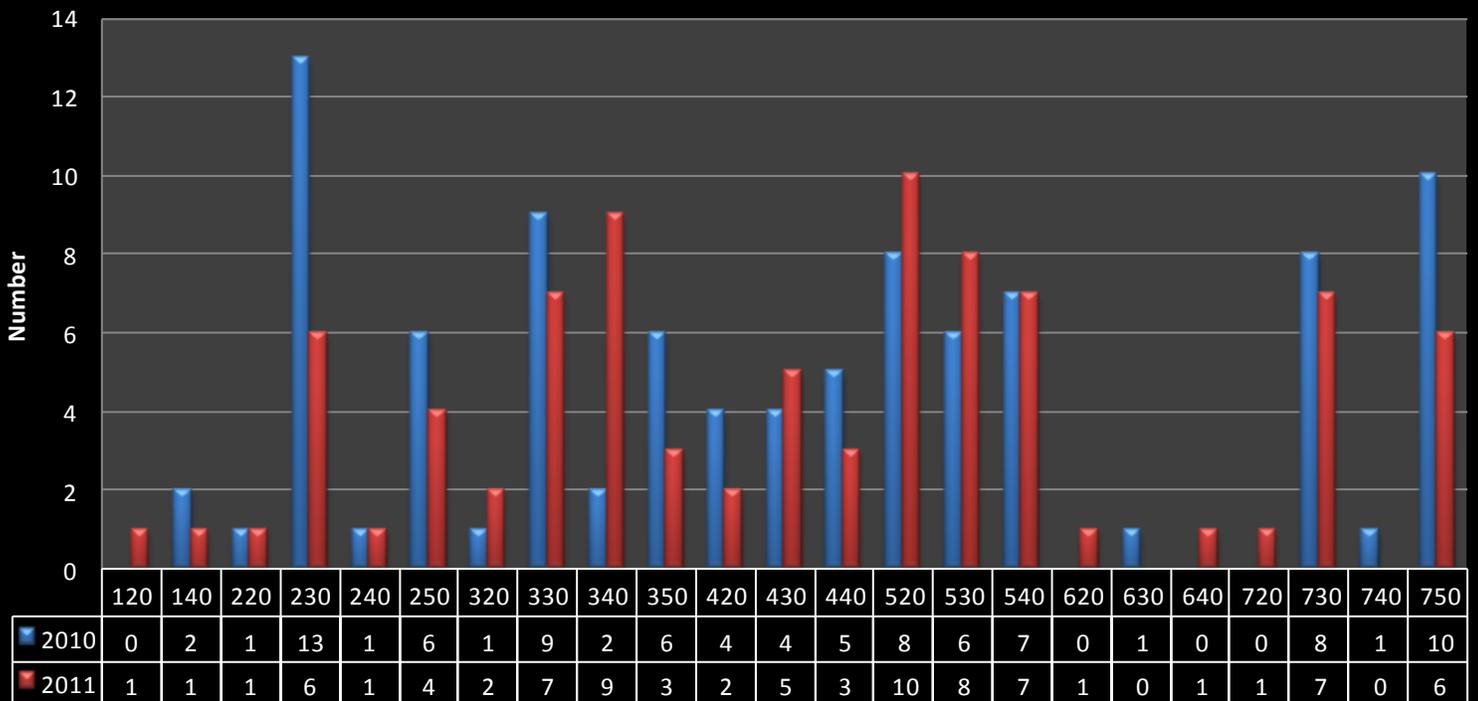
Major Findings

- 53% (46) of all 2011 homicides occurred in Police Districts 3 and 5.
- In 2011, Police Districts 3, 5, and 6 had increases in the total number of homicides compared to 2010.
- The squad areas that had 5 or more homicides in 2011 were 230, 330, 340, 430, 520, 530, 540, 730, and 750.

Methodology Notes

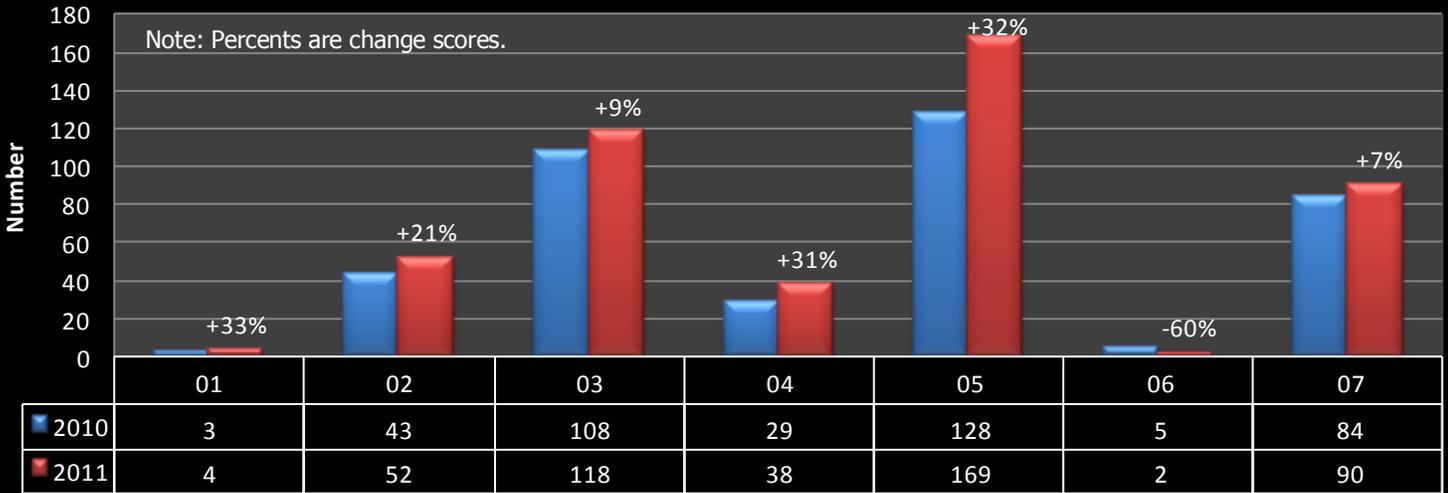
- There are seven police districts in the City of Milwaukee.
- Percents are rounded to the nearest whole number and may not add up to 100% due to rounding.
- Data abstracted from the Milwaukee Police Department.

Number of Homicides by Squad Area, 2010-2011



District and Squad Area Comparison - Nonfatal Shootings

Nonfatal Shootings by Police District, 2010-2011



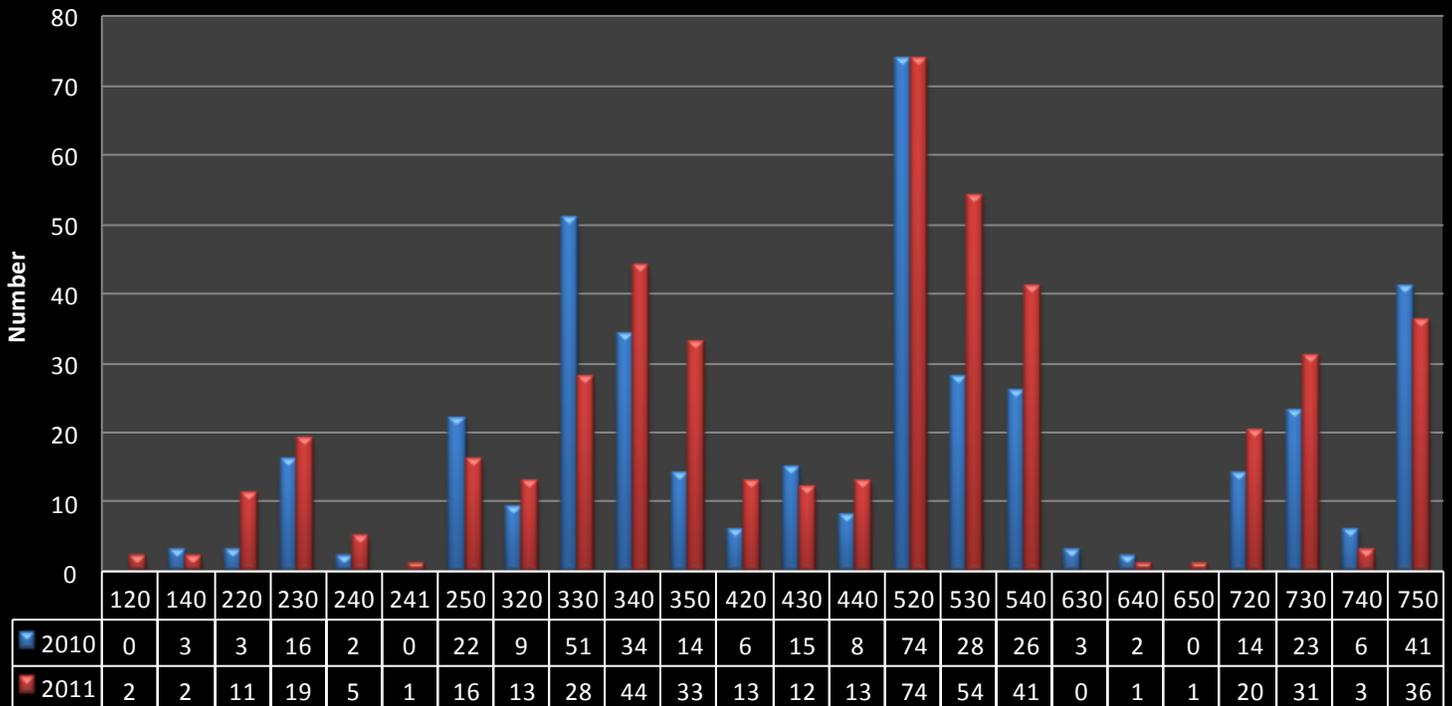
Major Findings

- 61% (287) of all 2011 nonfatal shootings occurred in Police Districts 3 and 5.
- In 2011, Police District 5 had a 32% increase in the number of nonfatal shootings compared to 2010.
- Four squad areas (340, 520, 530, 540) made up 45% (or 213 out of 473) of all nonfatal shootings. Of these squad areas, 530 and 540 had significant increases over 2010 (93% and 58% respectively). See figure below.

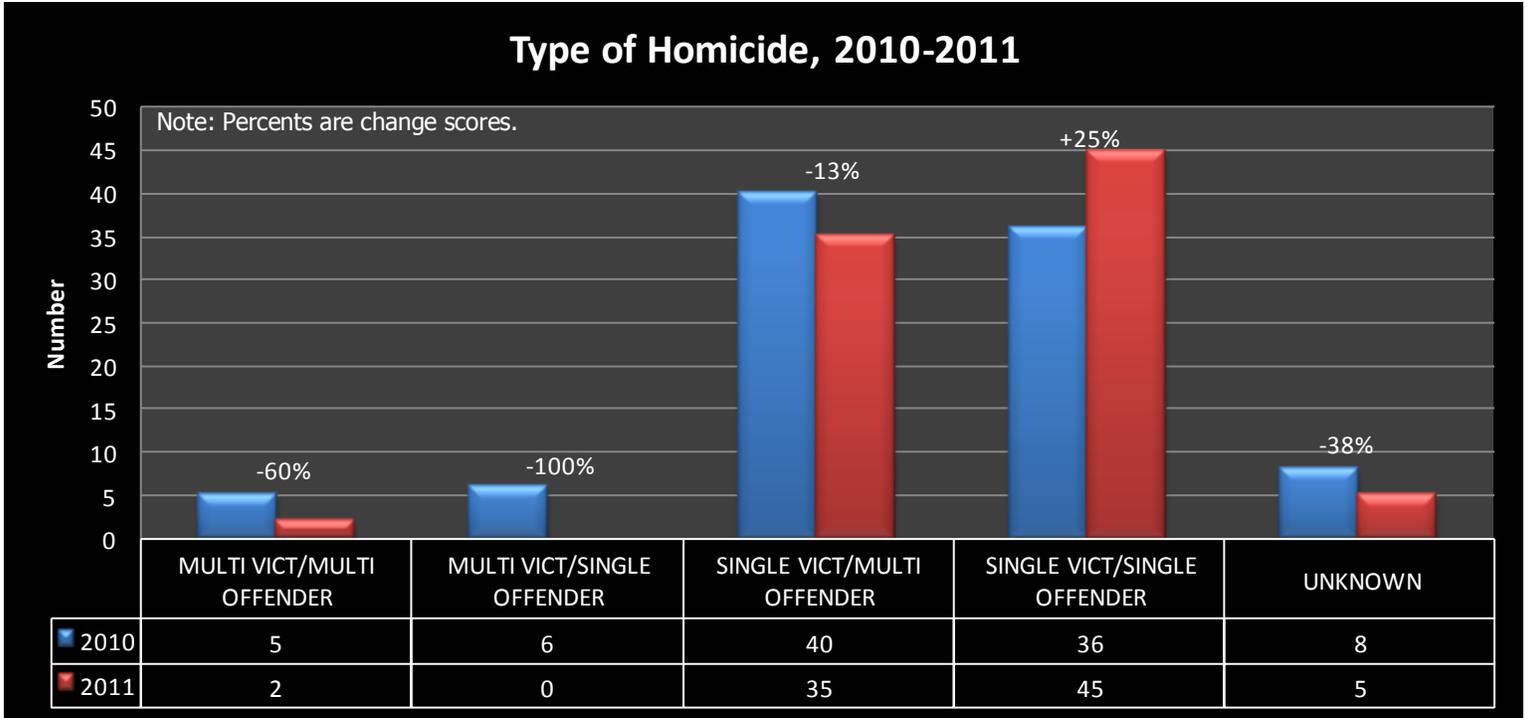
Methodology Notes

- Percents are rounded to the nearest whole number and may not add up to 100% due to rounding.
- Data abstracted from the Milwaukee Police Department.

Number of Nonfatal Shootings by Squad Area, 2010-2011

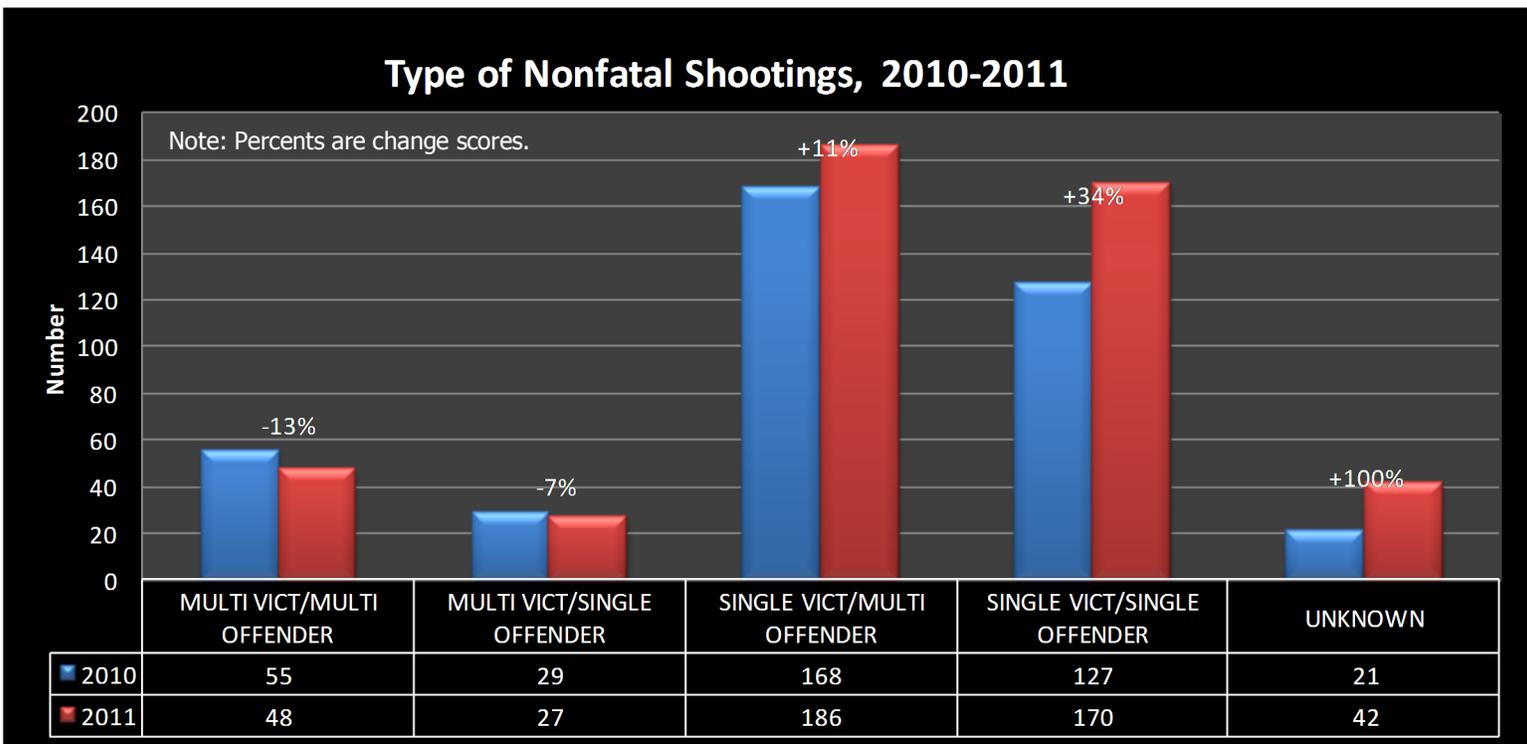


Single versus Multiple - Homicides & Nonfatal Shootings

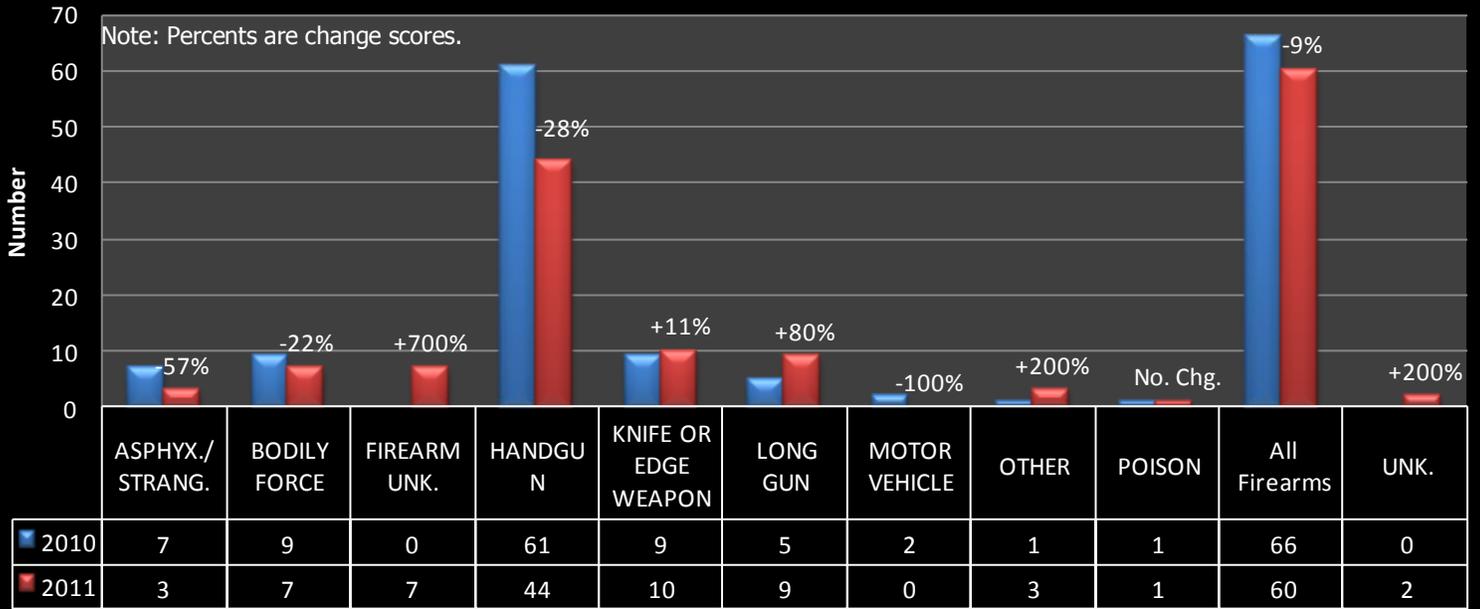


Major Findings

- The majority of 2011 homicides (45 or 52%) were single victim, single offender.
- Nearly a third of nonfatal shootings (186 or 39%) were single victim, *multiple* offender.
- Multiple victim homicides decreased 82% from 11 in 2010 to two in 2011. The number of incidents decreased 80% from five in 2010 to one in 2011. *Data not shown.*



Homicide Weapon/Cause, 2010-2011



Major Findings

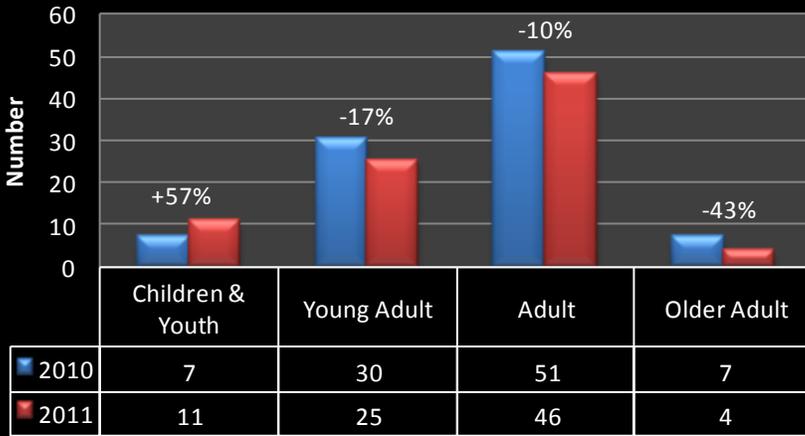
- Firearm-related homicides decreased 9% from 66 in 2010 to 60 in 2011.
- Long gun weapons increased 80% from 5 in 2010 to 9 in 2011.
- See definition of “All Firearms” in the methodology notes section below.

Methodology Notes

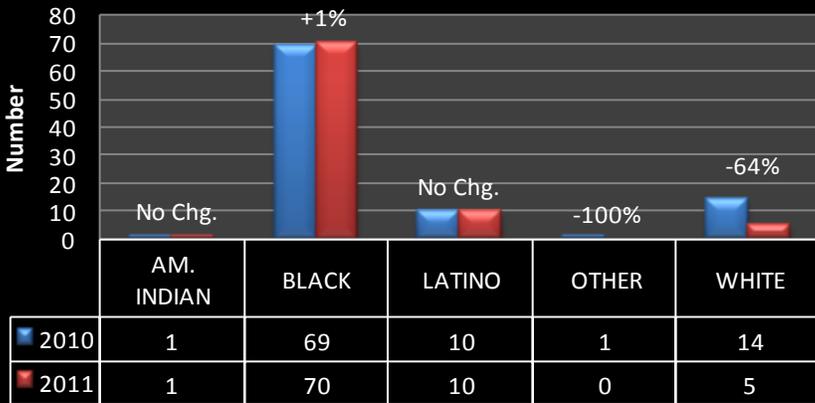
- Asphyx./Strang is Asphyxiation and Strangulation.
- All Firearms including long gun, handgun, and unknown firearm types.
- Unk is Unknown, which means the weapon or cause cannot be determined.
- All Firearms includes hand gun, long gun, and unknown firearm types.

Victim Demographics - Homicide Victims

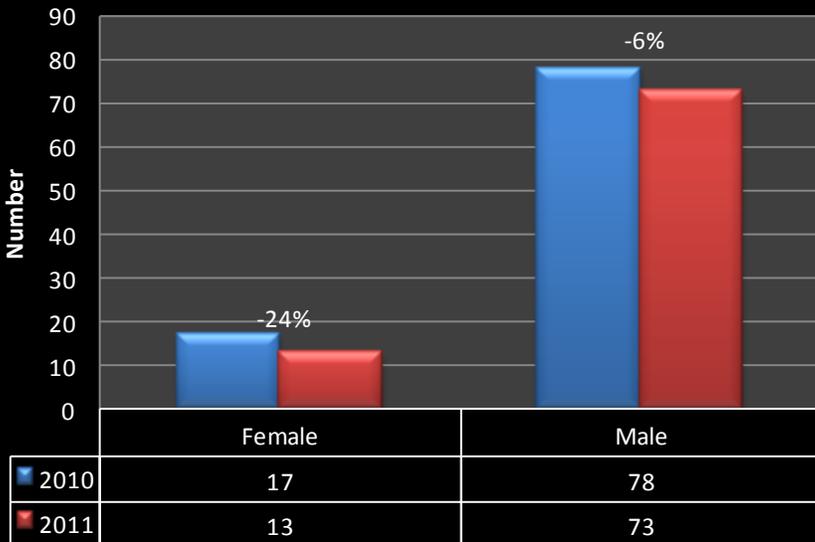
Homicide Victims by Age, 2010-2011



Homicide Victims by Race, 2010-2011



Homicide Victims by Gender, 2010-2011



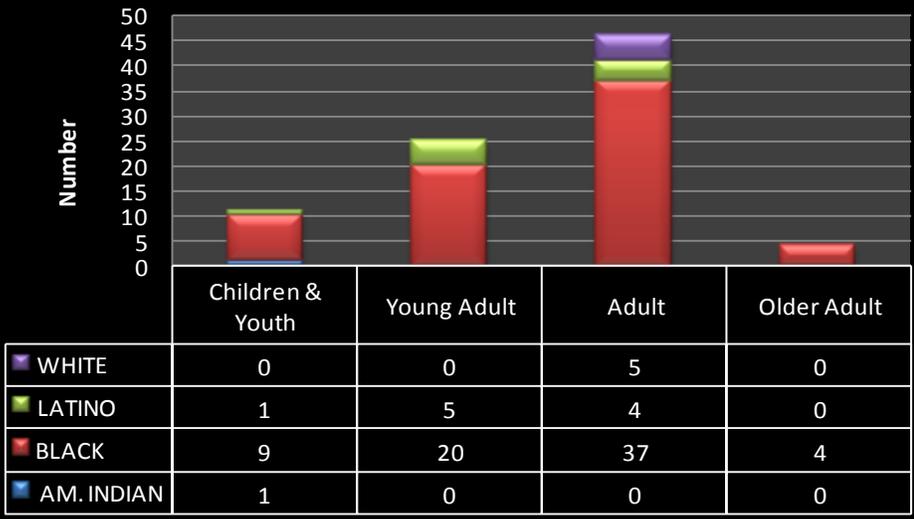
Major Findings

- The majority of 2011 homicide victims (46 or 53%) were **adults** aged 26-59. The average was 28. The youngest victim was less than a year and the oldest victim was 71.
- The vast majority of 2011 homicide victims (70 or 81%) were **Black**. The number of White homicide victims decreased 64% in 2011 compared to 2010.
- The majority of 2011 homicide victims (73 or 85%) were **male**. There were 13 female victims, four fewer compared to 2010.
- The homicide rate per Black residents is 27.9 per 100,000 compared to 1.7 per 100,000 White residents and 9.7 per 100,000 Latino residents.
- The number of Latino victims in 2010 and 2011 is the same (10 victims each year), however three victims were killed in March and three more were killed in May. By June of 2011, Latino homicide victims had increased 20% over 2010 for the same six-month time period. *Data not shown.*

Methodology Notes

- Percents given are change scores.
- Children & Youth = 17 years and younger
- Young Adult = 18-25 years
- Adult = 26-59 years
- Older Adult = 60 years and older
- The White racial/ethnic group includes White, Non-Hispanic individuals only.
- Latinos includes White, Hispanic individuals, Black, Hispanic; and Native American, Hispanic.
- Population rates were calculated using population data from the 2010 U.S. census available at <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=bkmk>.

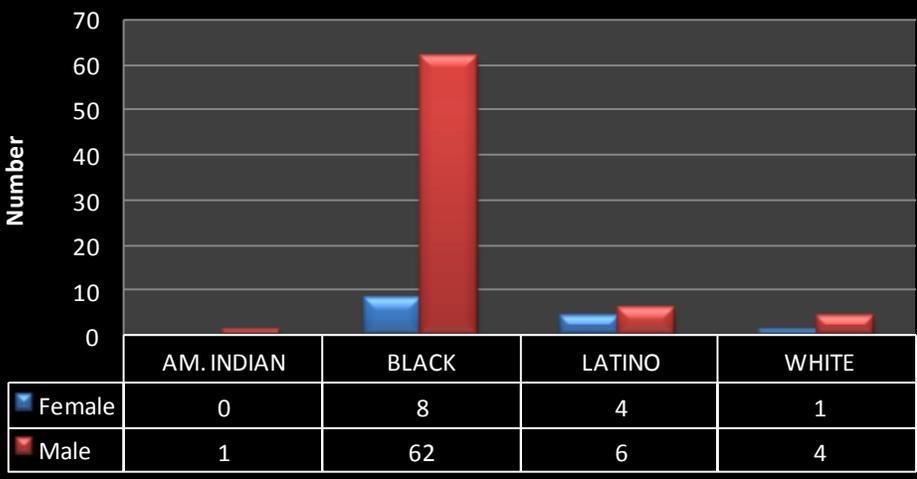
Homicide Victims by Age and Race, 2011



Major Findings

- The primary race/ethnic population represented in each age category is Black. For example, 9 out of 11 (or 82%) Children & Youth homicide victims were Black.
- The majority of victims, male or female, were Black (70 or 81%).
- 72% of homicide victims were Black males (62 out of 86 victims).
- There were 10 Latino victims in 2011, of which four were female and six were male.

Homicide Victim by Race and Gender, 2011



Methodology Notes

- Children & Youth = 17 years and younger
- Young Adult = 18-25 years
- Adult = 26-59 years
- Older Adult = 60 years and older

Suspect Demographics - Homicide *(Known suspects only)*

Demographic	2010 (n=113)		2011 (n = 82)		2010-2011 Comparison	Observations
	#	%	#	%	Change Score	
Age						
Children & Youth	10	9	15	18	+50%	The number of children and youth suspects increased 50% from 10 in 2010 to 15 in 2011.
Young Adult	53	47	34	41	-36%	The number of young adult suspects decreased 36% from 53 in 2010 to 34 in 2011.
Adult	47	42	33	40	-30%	The number of adult suspects decreased 30% from 47 in 2010 to 33 in 2011.
Older Adult	3	3	0	0	-100%	There were no older adult homicide suspects in 2011.
Race						
American Indian	0	0	0	0	No Change	There were no known American Indian homicide suspects in 2011.
Asian	1	1	0	0	-100%	There were no known Asian homicide suspects in 2011.
Black	86	76	76	93	-12%	The number of Black homicide suspects was 76 in 2011, down 12% compared to 2010.
Latino	4	4	3	4	-25%	The number of Latino homicide suspects was 3, down 25% compared to 2010.
White	22	19	3	4	-86%	The number of White homicide suspects was 3 in 2011, down 86% compared to 2010.
Gender						
Male	103	91	72	88	-30%	The majority of homicide suspects in 2011 were male (72 or 88%).
Female	10	9	10	12	No Change	The number of female homicide suspects was the same in both 2010 and 2011.

Other Findings

- Of the 2011 homicide cases, twelve homicide victims (14%) and 24 homicide suspects (30%) have known involvement in a gang, group, or crew.

Methodology Notes

- All suspect information is for known suspects, which includes suspects that have not yet been charged, issued a warrant, arrested, and/or placed in police custody.
- Suspects involved in multiple homicides may have been counted more than once.
- This list is accurate as of January 25, 2012. Ongoing police investigation might identify new suspects that were not included in this analysis and exonerate suspects that have been included in this analysis.

Victim Demographics - Nonfatal Shootings (NFS)

Demographic	2010 (n = 400)		2011 (n = 473)		2010-2011 Comparison	Observations
	#	%	#	%	Change Score	
Age						
Children & Youth	51	13	60	13	+18%	Every age demographic increased in 2011 compared to 2010. The majority of victims were young adults aged 18 to 25 and adults aged 26 to 59.
Young Adult	187	47	217	41	+16%	
Adult	160	40	192	46	+20%	
Older Adult	2	1	4	1	+100%	
Race						
American Indian	1	0	0	0	-100%	The majority of nonfatal shooting victims (NFS) were Black (408 or 86%) in 2011, followed by Latino (36 or 8%) and White (24 or 5%). The number of Black NFS victims increased 22% compared to 2010 and the number of White NFS victims increased 20% in 2011 compared to 2010.
Asian	1	0	4	1	+300%	
Black	335	84	408	86	+22%	
Latino	40	10	36	8	-10%	
White	20	5	24	5	+20%	
Other	3	1	1	0	-67%	
Gender						
Male	358	90	415	88	+16%	The vast majority of 2011 NFS victims are male (415 or 88%).
Female	42	11	58	12	+38%	

Demographic - 2011

Race Crosstab

	Children & Youth		Young Adult		Adult		Older Adult		Male		Female	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
American Indian (n = 0)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asian (n = 4)	0	0	1	25	3	75	0	0	4	100	0	0
Black (n = 408)	56	14	170	41	181	44	1	.2	360	88	48	12
Latino (n = 36)	3	8	13	36	18	50	2	6	33	92	3	8
White (n = 24)	1	4	9	38	13	54	1	4	17	71	7	29
Other (n = 1)	0	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	1	100	0	0

Methodology Notes

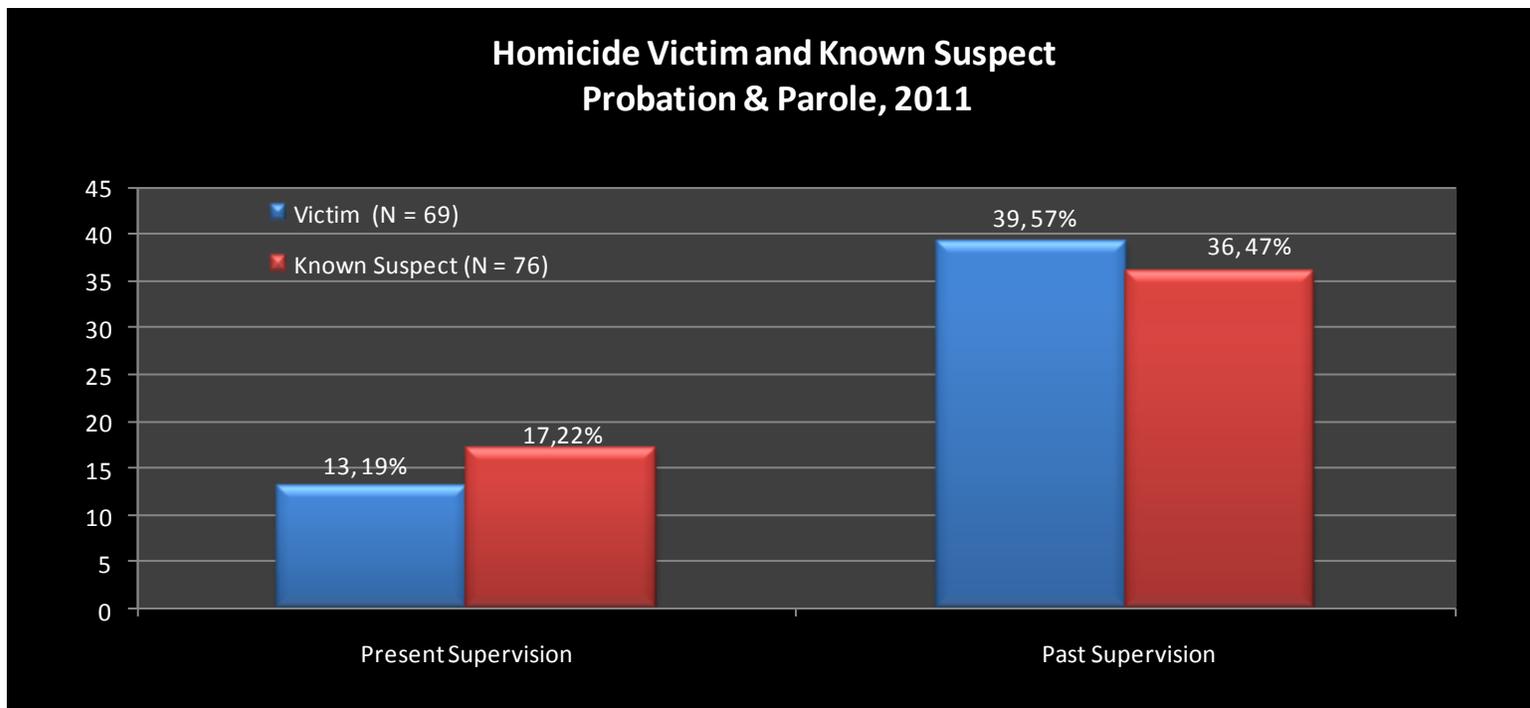
- Percents are rounded up and may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Suspect Demographics - Nonfatal Shootings (NFS)

Demographic	2010 (n = 204)		2011 (n = 183)		2010-2011 Comparison	Observations
	#	%	#	%	Change Score	
Age						
Children & Youth	26	13	20	11	-23%	The number of children and youth NFS suspects decreased 23% from 26 in 2010 to 20 in 2011.
Young Adult	121	59	112	52	-7%	The number of young adult NFS suspects decreased 7%.
Adult	56	27	51	33	-9%	The number of adult suspects decreased 9% from 56 in 2010 to 51 in 2011.
Older Adult	1	0	0	0	-100%	There were no older adult NFS suspects in 2011.
Race						
American Indian	0	0	0	0	No Change	There were no known American Indian NFS suspects in 2011.
Asian	0	0	0	0	No Change	There were no Asian NFS suspects in 2011.
Black	179	88	164	80	-8%	Black suspects made up 80% of all known NFS suspects in 2011. The number of Black NFS suspects decreased 8% from 179 in 2010 to 164 in 2011.
Latino	22	11	15	7	-32%	The number of Latino suspects decreased 32% from 22 in 2010 to 15 in 2011.
White	3	1	3	1	No Change	There were three White NFS suspects in 2010 and in 2011.
Other	0	0	1	1	+100%	There was one suspect of "Other" race in 2011.
Gender						
Male	193	95	171	93	-11%	The majority of known NFS suspects are male (171 or 93% in 2011).
Female	11	5	12	7	+9%	There were 12 female NFS suspects in 2011.

Methodology Notes

- All suspect information is for known suspects, which includes suspects that have not been charged, issued a warrant, arrested, and/or placed in police custody.
- Suspects involved in multiple nonfatal shootings may have been counted more than once.
- This list is accurate as of January 25, 2012. Ongoing police investigations might identify new suspects that were not included in this analysis and exonerate suspects that have been included in this analysis.

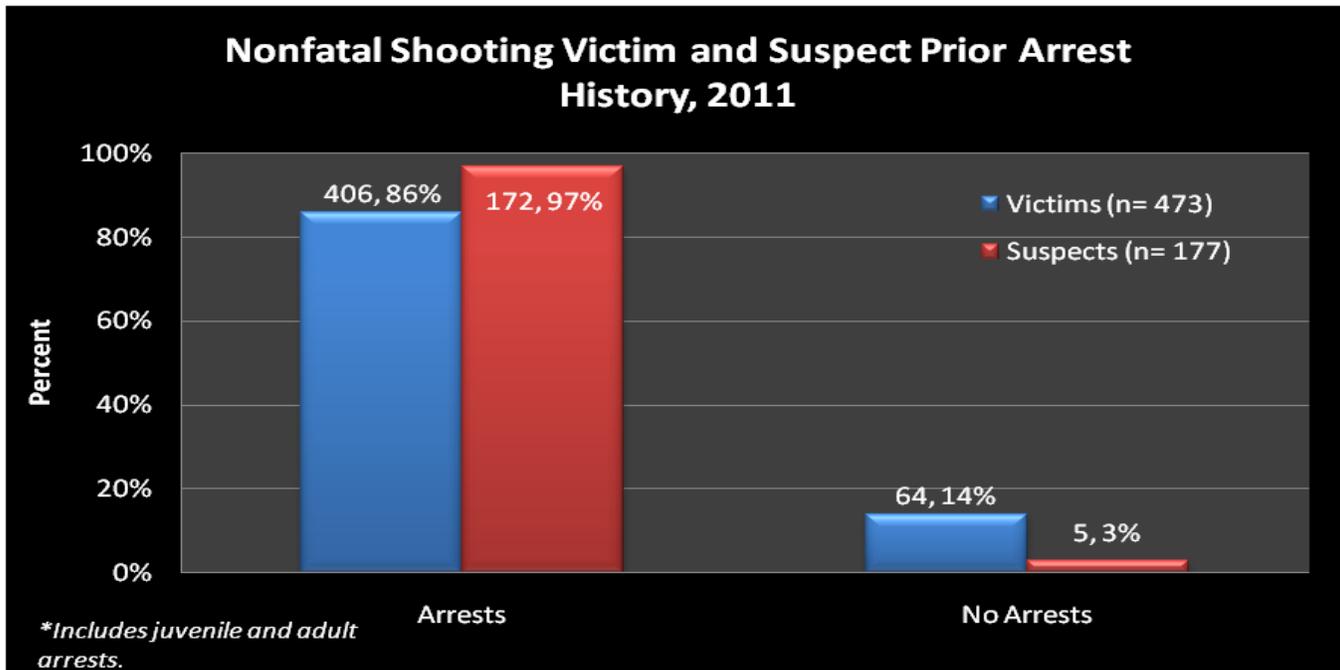
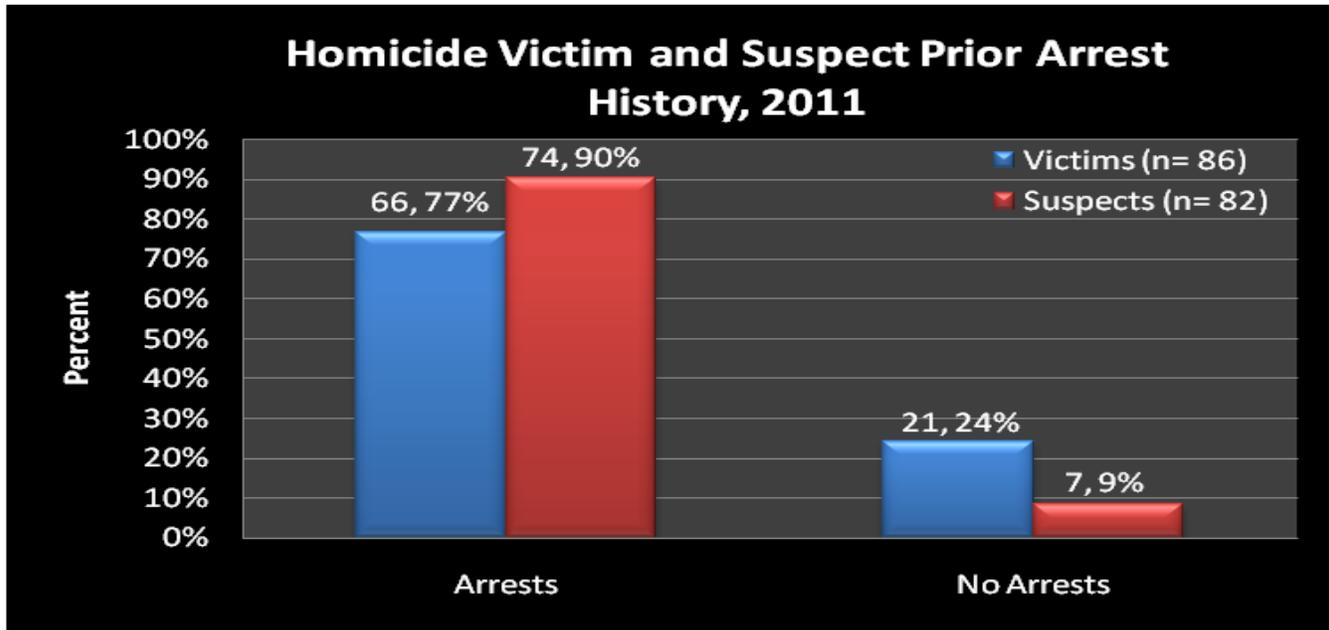


Major Findings

- Less than a quarter of homicide victims and known suspects were on supervision with the Wisconsin Department of Corrections at the time of the incident (19% of victims and 22% of known suspects were on supervision).

Methodology Notes

- Criminal history data is for 2011 homicide victims and known suspects only. In some cases, there is no known suspect and in other cases, there are multiple known suspects for each homicide incident. If an individual has an arrest/citation history it does not mean that the individual was on probation or parole at any point in time. As a result, the number of individuals on probation or parole is less than the number of individuals with an arrest/citation history.
- Types of arrest/citations are presented on the next page. They include:
 - ◆ **Property crimes** such as trespassing, burglary, receiving stolen property, criminal damage to property, retail theft, entering a locked vehicle, PO-Spray paint, operating motor vehicle w/o consent, theft, vandalism, fraud by check, noise nuisance, forgery, graffiti, worthless checks, and obtaining/selling CDs in public);
 - ◆ **Court/Police Interference** such as failure to appear, bail jumping, probation violation, fleeing from an officer, resisting arrest, obstructing, harboring/aiding a felon, contempt, and violation of a restraining order;
 - ◆ **Drug-related** such as possession with intent, possession of marijuana, possession of a controlled substance such as cocaine, and maintaining drug trafficking place;
 - ◆ **Alcohol-related** such as driving under the influence, operating while intoxicated, possession of alcoholic beverage, operating a vehicle under the influence, and public drinking;
 - ◆ **Disorderly conduct**
 - ◆ **Other non-violent crimes** (e.g., 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, and fireworks violation);
 - ◆ **Terroristic threats & bomb threats**
 - ◆ **Weapons** includes any arrest relating to possession of a weapon, possession of dangerous weapon, felon in possession of a firearm, and possession of short-barreled shotgun/rifle;
 - ◆ **Sexual violence, homicide, and other violence against a person** (e.g., stalking, domestic abuse, battery).



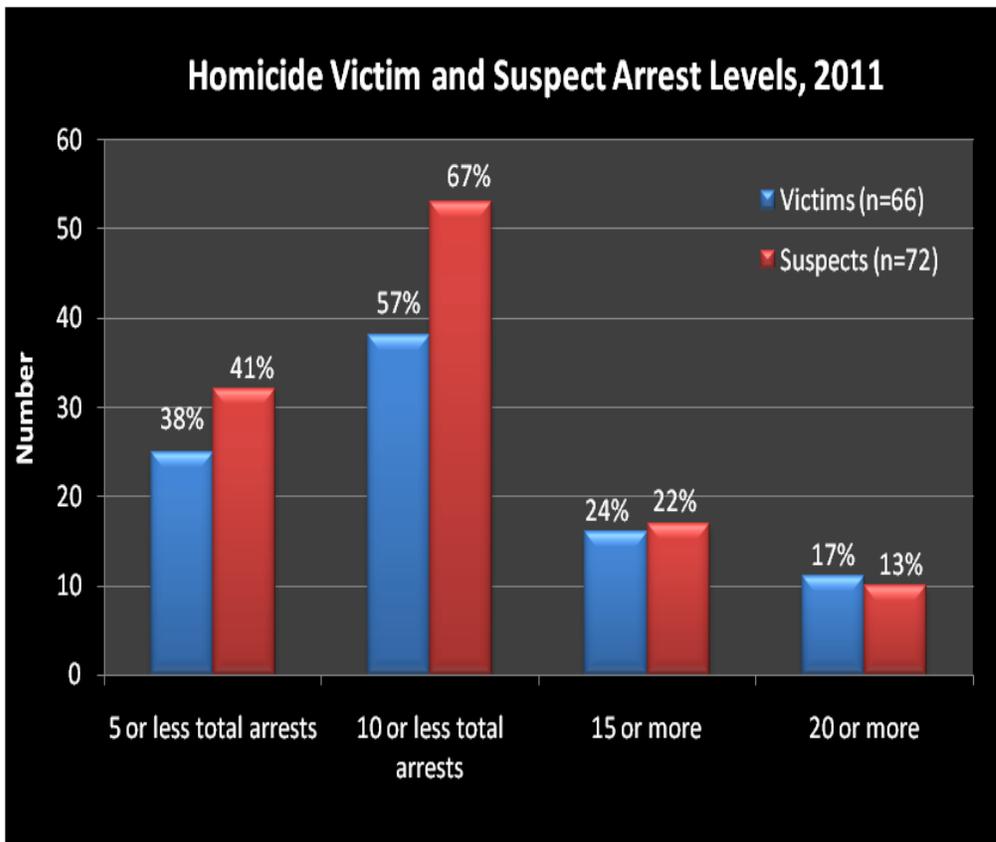
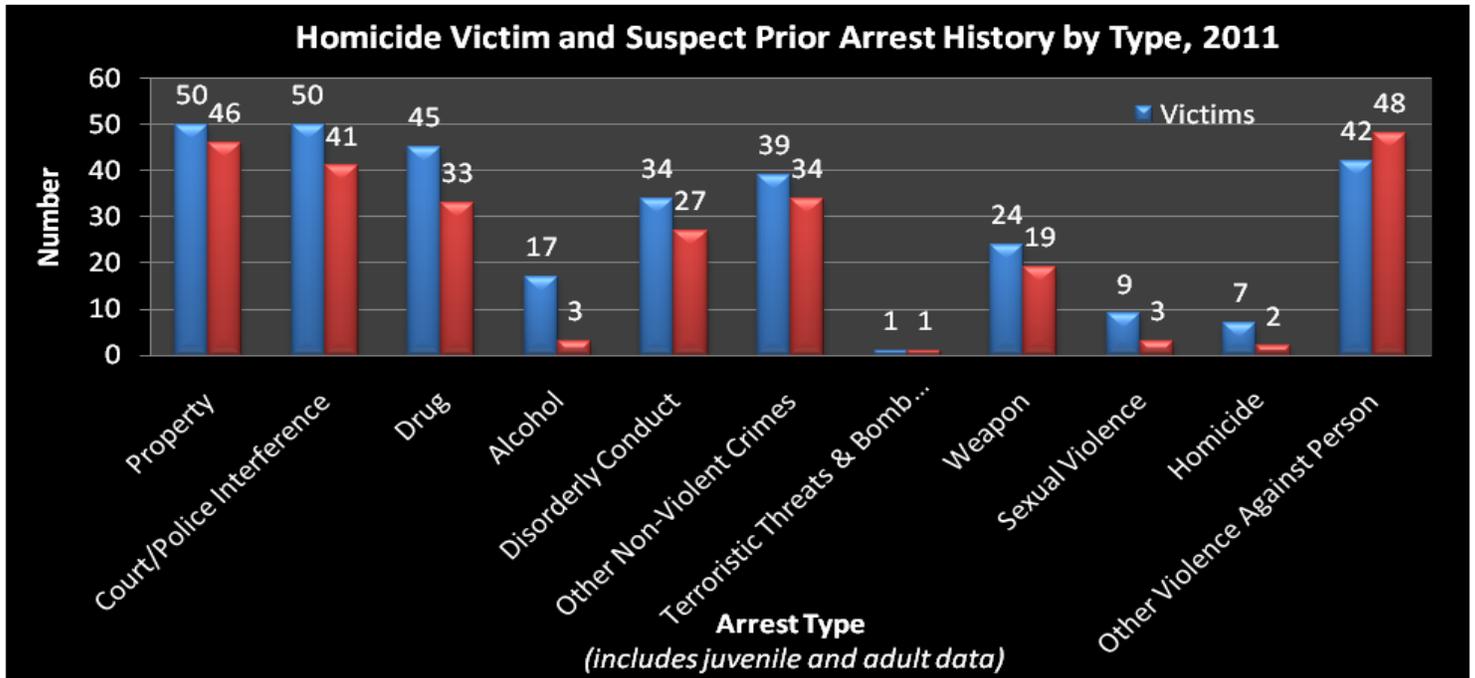
Major Findings

- Of the 2011 homicide victims, 77% (66) had a prior arrest and of the known 2011 homicide suspects 90% (74) had prior arrests. Similar trends were found for nonfatal shooting victims and suspects.

Methodology Notes

- The criminal history data presented in this report includes juvenile and adult misdemeanor and felony arrests except for non-felony motor vehicle-related arrests. Arrest history includes non-Milwaukee and non-Wisconsin arrests. **This is arrest information only.** It does not include the variety of outcomes that can occur as a result of the arrest (e.g., if charges were made by the U.S. Attorney's Office or the District Attorney's Office, the result of those charges such as fines and/or incarceration; or if the case was not processed and the individual received a citation).

Criminal History - Homicide and Nonfatal Shooting Victims & Known Suspects

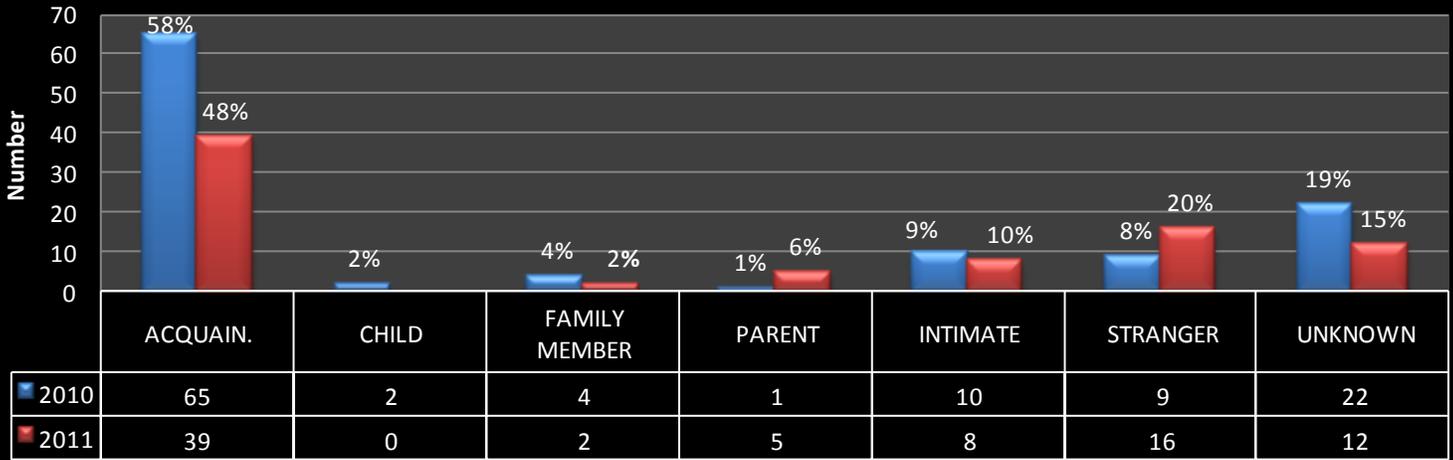


Major Findings

- The top five arrest types are: 1) property, 2) court/policy interference, 3) other violence against person, 4) drug, and 5) other non-violent crimes. See graph above.
- Homicide victims had between 1-55 arrests; median arrest number was 8. Homicide victim juvenile arrests ranged from 1-11, with a median of 2. Adult only arrests ranged from 1-55 with a median of 7. *Data not shown.*
- Known homicide suspects had between 1-44 arrests with a median of 7. Known suspect juvenile only arrests ranged from 1-11 with a median 3.5 and adult only arrests ranged from 1-43 with a median of 5. *Data not shown.*
- 37% of victims and 41% of suspects had 5 or less arrests.

Suspect Relationship to Victim - Homicides & Nonfatal Shootings

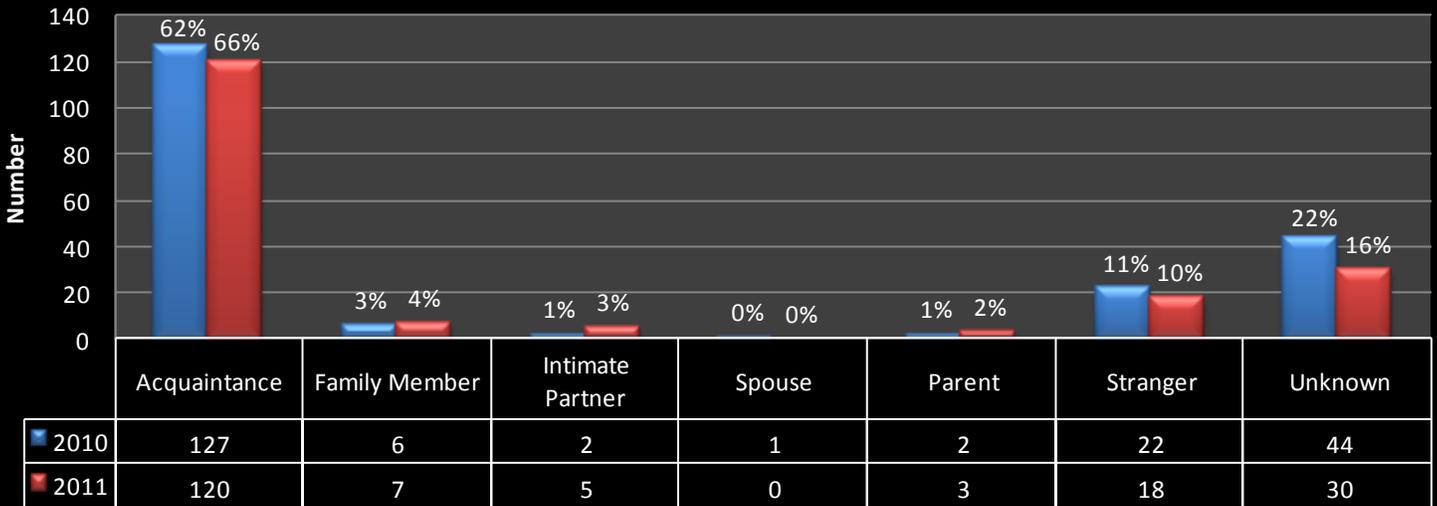
Homicide Suspect Relationship to Victim, 2010-2011
(known suspects only)



Major Findings

- The majority of known homicide and nonfatal shooting suspects were Acquaintances of the victim (i.e., 39 out of 82 homicide suspects in 2011 and 120 out of 183 nonfatal shooting suspects in 2011).
- The number of parent homicide suspects increased 400% due to seven child abuse/neglect homicide cases in 2011 compared to one child abuse/neglect homicide case in 2010.

Nonfatal Shooting Suspect Relationship to Victim, 2010-2011

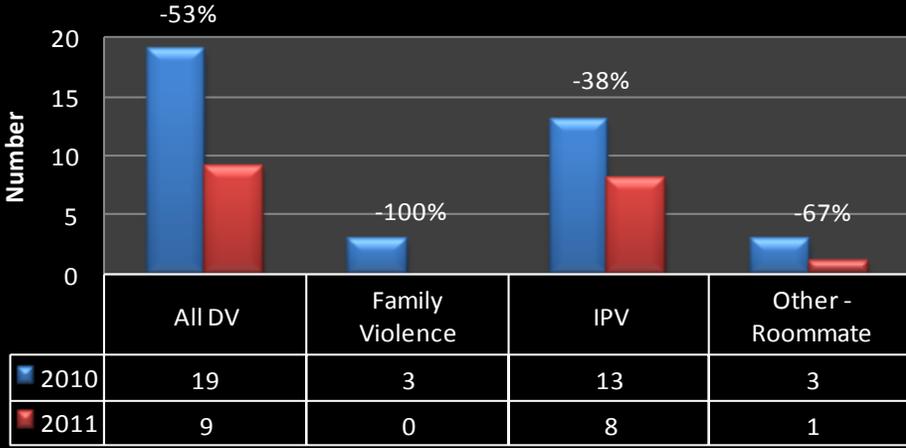


Methodology Notes

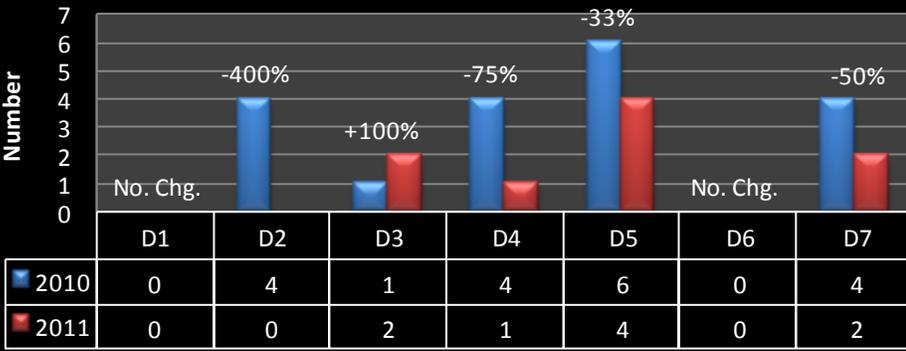
- Acuin. in the first figure is acquaintance.
- Note regarding the first figure and the suspect relationship "Child": In a double homicide in 2010, an adult child was the suspect in their parents' murder.
- Relationships are categorized as unknown if the suspect's relationship to the victim cannot be determined using standardized definitions.
- Data is for known suspects only. A homicide or nonfatal shooting incident can have more than one known suspect.

Domestic Violence - Homicides

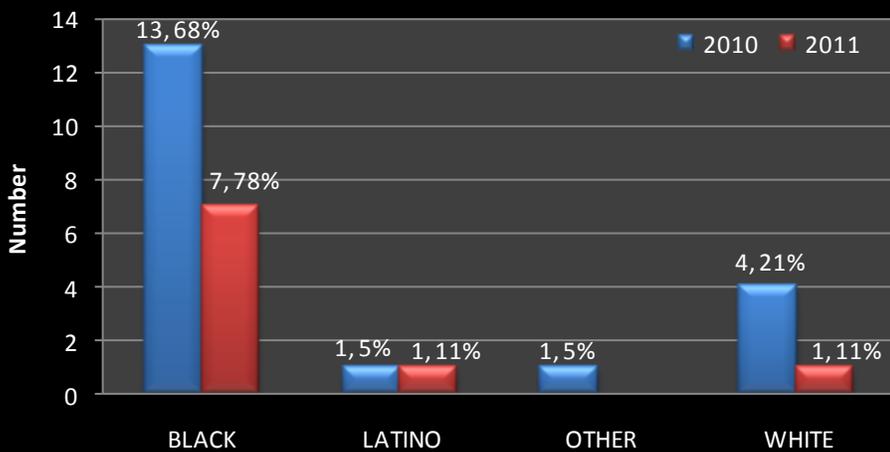
Types of DV Homicides, 2010-2011



Domestic Violence Homicides by Police District, 2010-2011



DV Homicide Victims by Race, 2010-2011



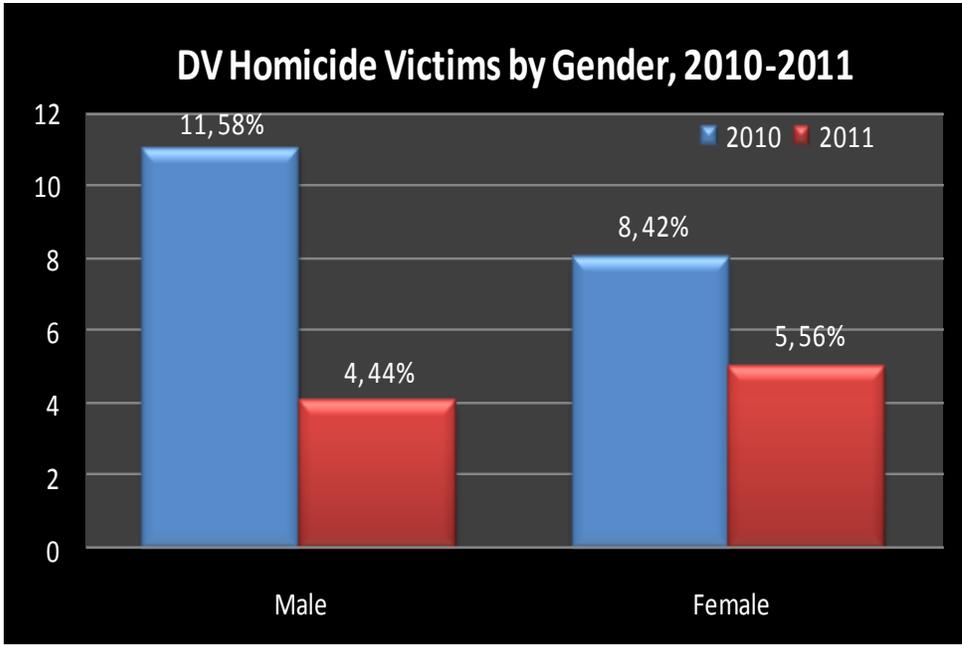
Major Findings

- The number of domestic violence homicides decreased from 19 in 2010 to 9 in 2011; a 53% decrease.
- By June 2011, there were three DV homicides compared to 8 in 2010 (*data not shown*).
- All forms of DV homicides decreased in 2011 compared to 2010.
- Of the 2010 IPV homicides, three involved non-intimate partner victims (e.g., a new boyfriend or another bystander was killed). There were no such homicides in 2011 (*data not shown*).
- Compared to 2010, the number of 2011 DV homicides decreased in four police districts and increased in one police district.
- In 2011, the majority of DV homicide victims were Black.
- One DV homicide occurred in the following months: January, February, June, and July. Two DV homicides occurred in September and November (*data not shown*).

Methodology Notes

- Domestic Violence is defined as an act of physical aggression against another person. MHRC uses the statutory definition of domestic violence to code homicide and nonfatal shooting cases. During the homicide review process MHRC and partners use broader, noncriminal definitions of domestic violence such as emotional and financial abuse.
- Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) is defined as physical aggression among individuals that are married (formerly or current), or individuals in an intimate relationship.
- Family violence occurs among persons that are related (non-spouses) such as a parent and child or siblings.
- Other forms of domestic violence using the statutory definition include roommate situations.

Domestic Violence - Homicides *Continued*

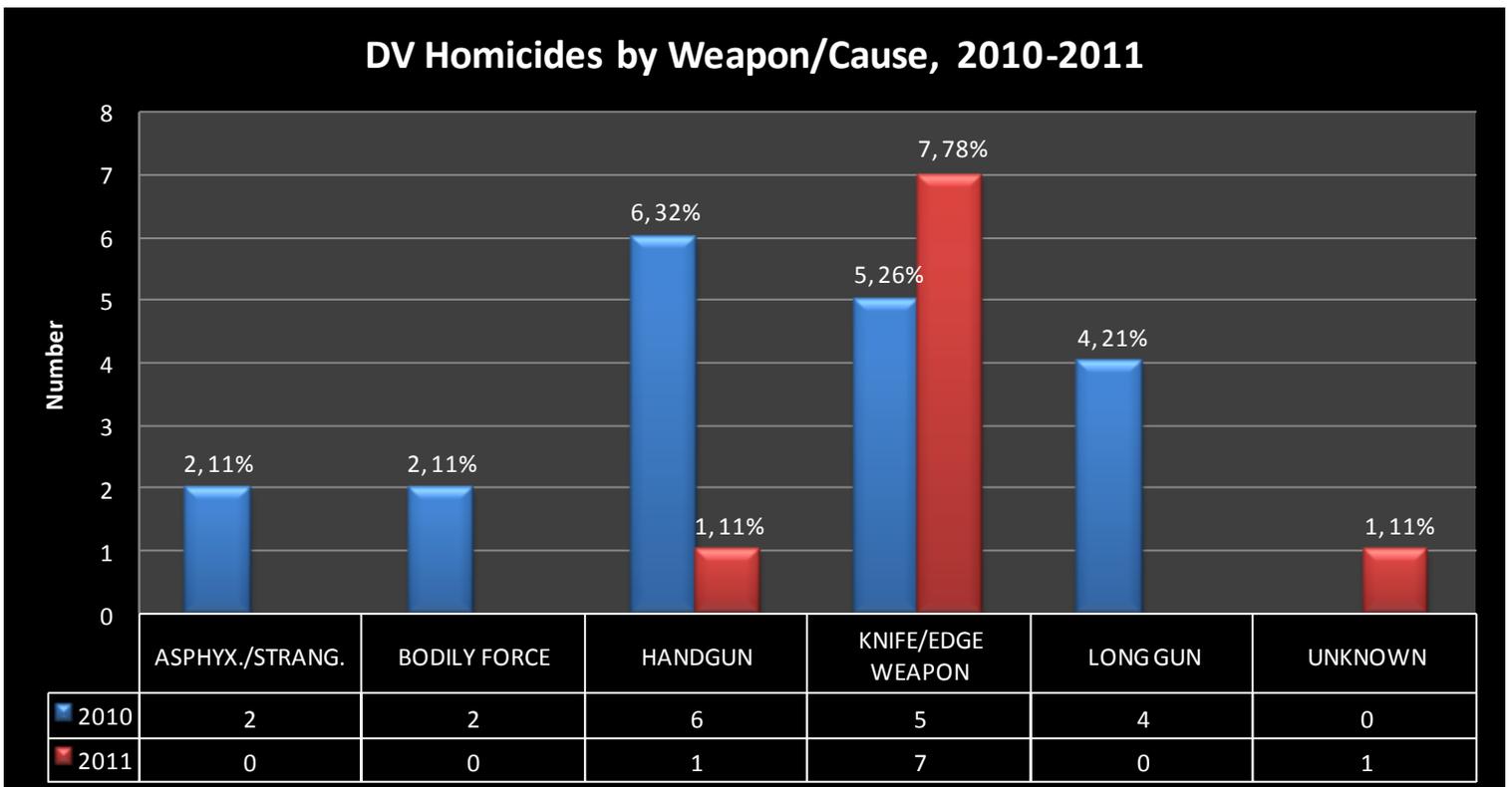


Major Findings

- The majority of 2011 DV homicide victims were female (5 or 56%) compared to male (4 or 44%).
- The majority of 2010 DV homicide victims were male (11 or 58%). However of the male DV victims, 5 (or 45%) were non-IPV related DV homicides (i.e., three were roommate and two were family violence). *Data not shown.*
- In 2011, two types of weapons were used in DV homicides: handgun and knife/edge weapon. The vast majority of DV homicides involved knife/edge weapon (7 or 78%).

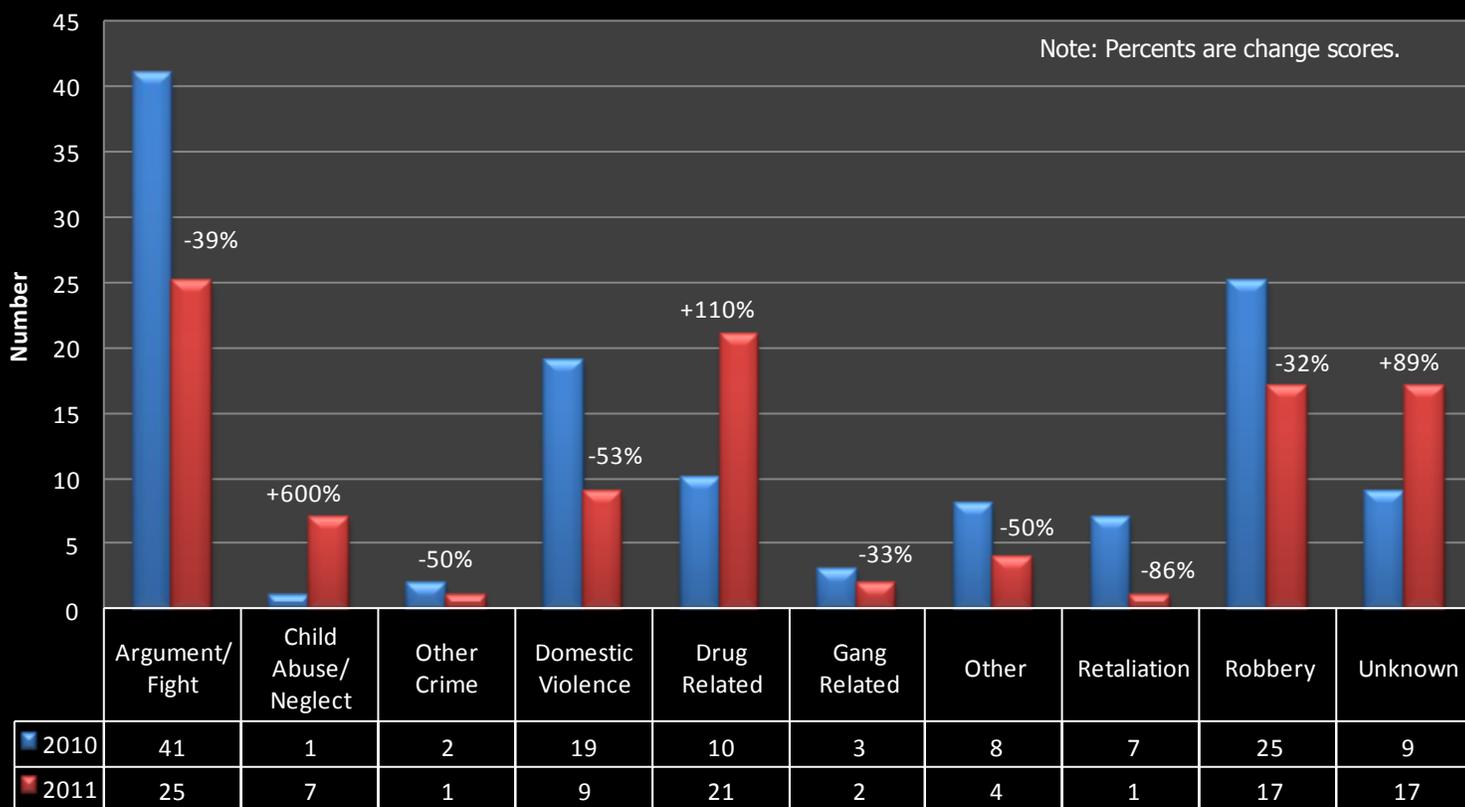
Methodology Notes

- Asphyx./Strang. is asphyxiation and strangulation (see figure below).
- An “edge weapon” can be any sharp object.
- One victim in 2011 has an “unknown” weapon/cause because two possible causes are likely (bodily force or strangulation) and a final determination was not made at the time of this report.



Circumstances Citywide - Homicides

Homicide Circumstance, 2010-2011*



...Another way of looking at the data...

Factor	2010		2011		Change Score
	#	%	#	%	
Argument/Fight	41	43%	25	29%	-39%
Child Abuse/Neglect	1	1%	7	8%	+600%
Other Crime	2	2%	1	1%	-50%
Domestic Violence	19	20%	9	10%	-53%
Drug Related	10	11%	21	24%	+110%
Gang Related	3	3%	2	2%	-33%
Other	8	8%	4	5%	-50%
Retaliation	7	7%	1	1%	-86%
Robbery	25	26%	17	20%	-32%
Unknown	9	9%	17	20%	+89%

Major Findings

- In 2011, the top three circumstances or factors leading to a homicide were: Argument/Fight (25), Drug Related (21), Robbery and Unknown (both tied at 17).
- Three homicide circumstances increased: Child Abuse/Neglect (1 to 7 or 600% increase), Drug Related (10 to 21 or 110% increase), and Unknown (9 to 17 or 89% increase).
- 2011 saw significant decreases in Argument/Fight, DV, and Robbery circumstances.
- * See methodology notes.

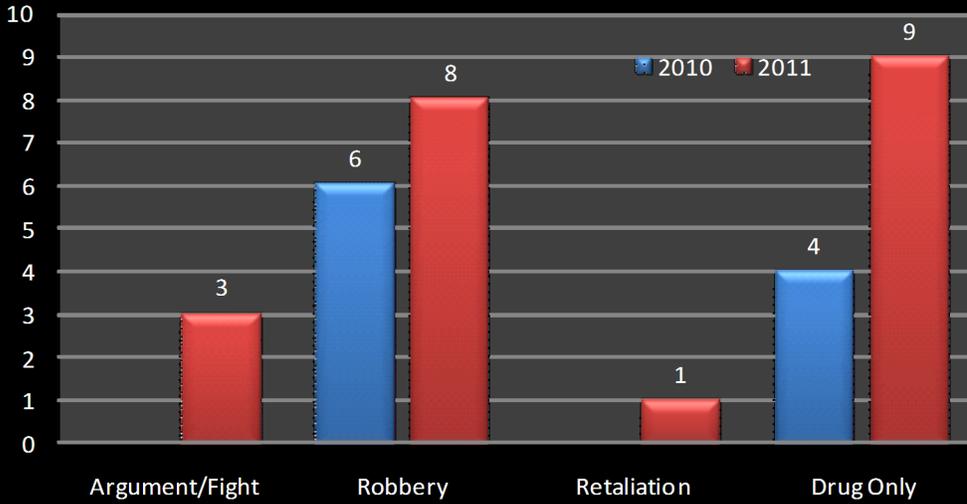
Methodology Notes

- 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 include both circumstance types.
- The number of unknown homicides includes homicides that have not been cleared at the time of this report.

Circumstances Citywide - Homicides *Continued*

All Drug-related Homicides, 2010-2011

(primary and secondary factors combined)

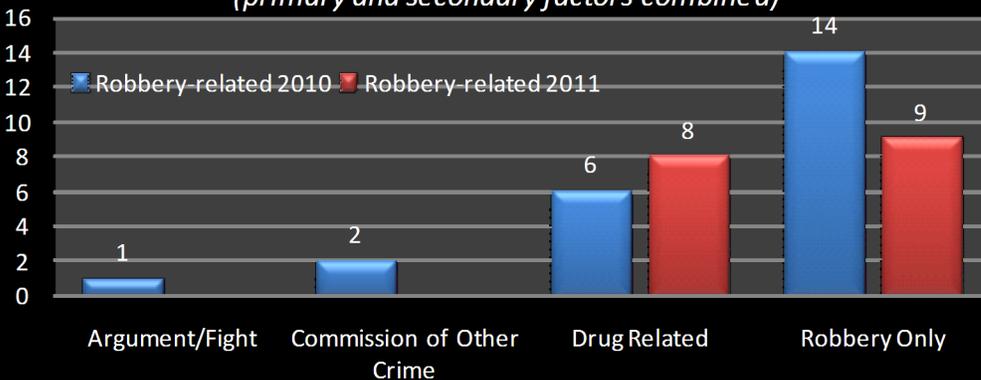


Major Findings

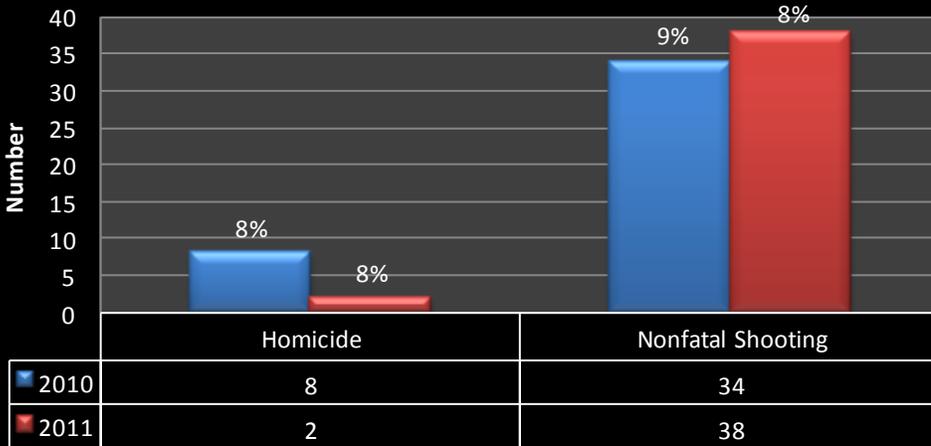
- Drug-related homicides without a secondary factor increased 125% from 4 in 2010 to 9 in 2011.
- Robbery-related homicides without a secondary factor decreased 36% from 14 in 2010 to 9 in 2011.
- Drug-related robbery homicides increased 700% from 1 in 2010 to 8 in 2011.

All Robbery-related Homicides, 2010-2011

(primary and secondary factors combined)



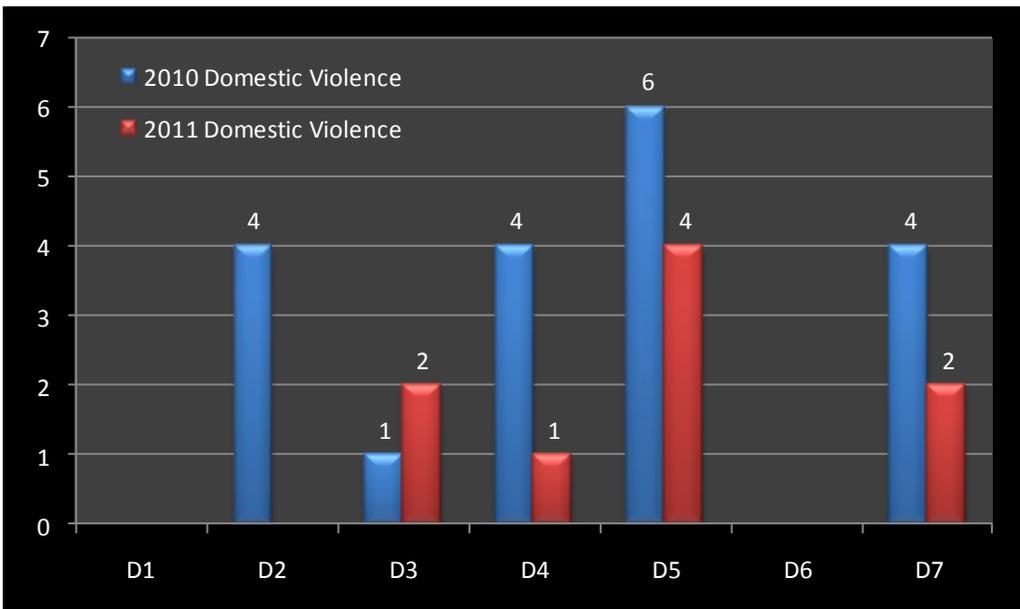
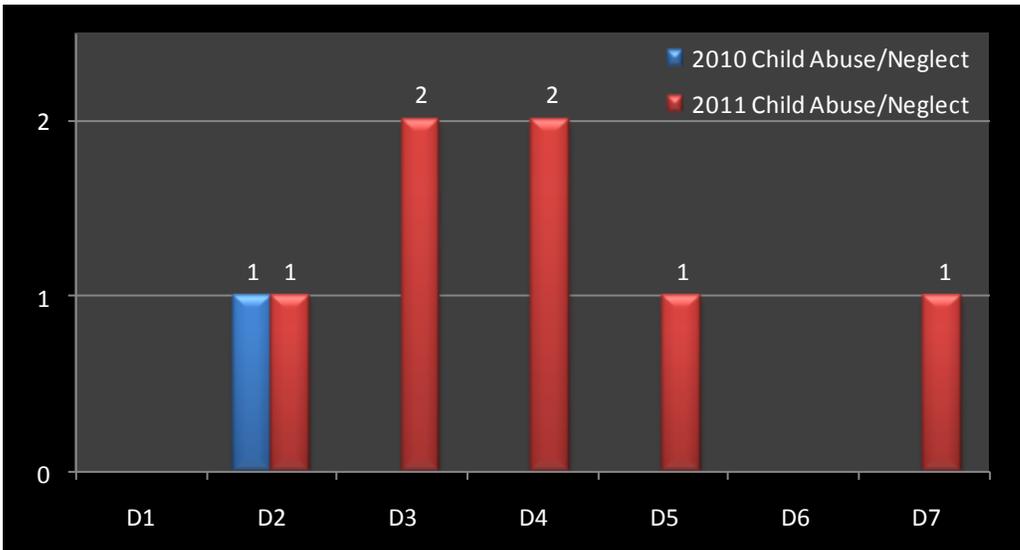
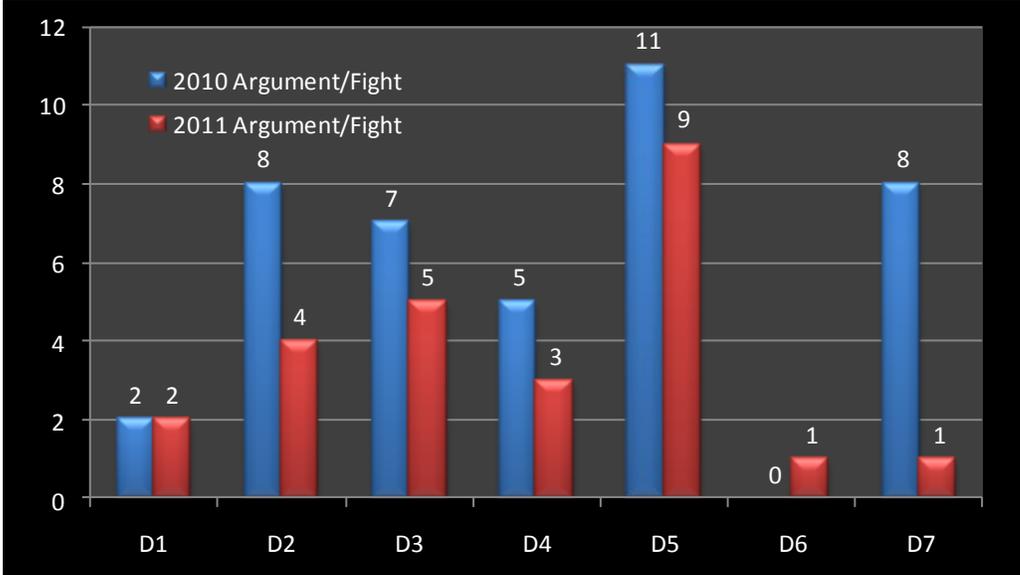
Number of Homicides and Nonfatal Shootings at Taverns, 2010-2011



Other Findings

- Less than 10% of all homicides and nonfatal shootings took place in or around taverns (e.g., bars, pubs).

Circumstances by Police District - Homicides



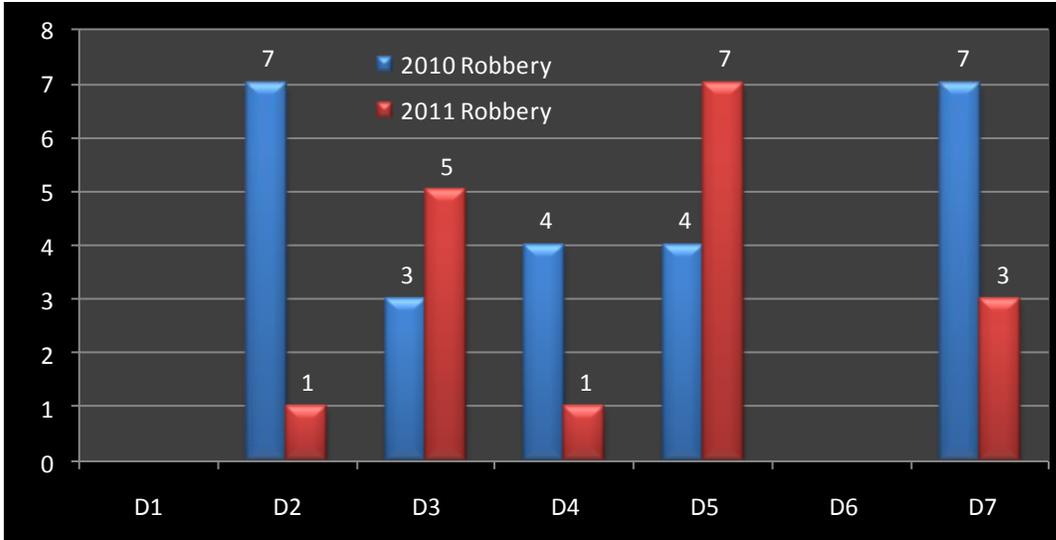
Major Findings

- Argument/Fight homicides occurred in every district.
- The number of Argument/Fight homicides decreased in five districts (D2, D3, D4, D5, and D7).
- The number of Child Abuse/Neglect cases increased in five districts (D2, D3, D4, D5, and D7).
- DV homicides occurred in four districts compared to five districts in 2010.
- DV homicides decreased in four districts (D2, D4, D5, and D7).

Methodology Notes

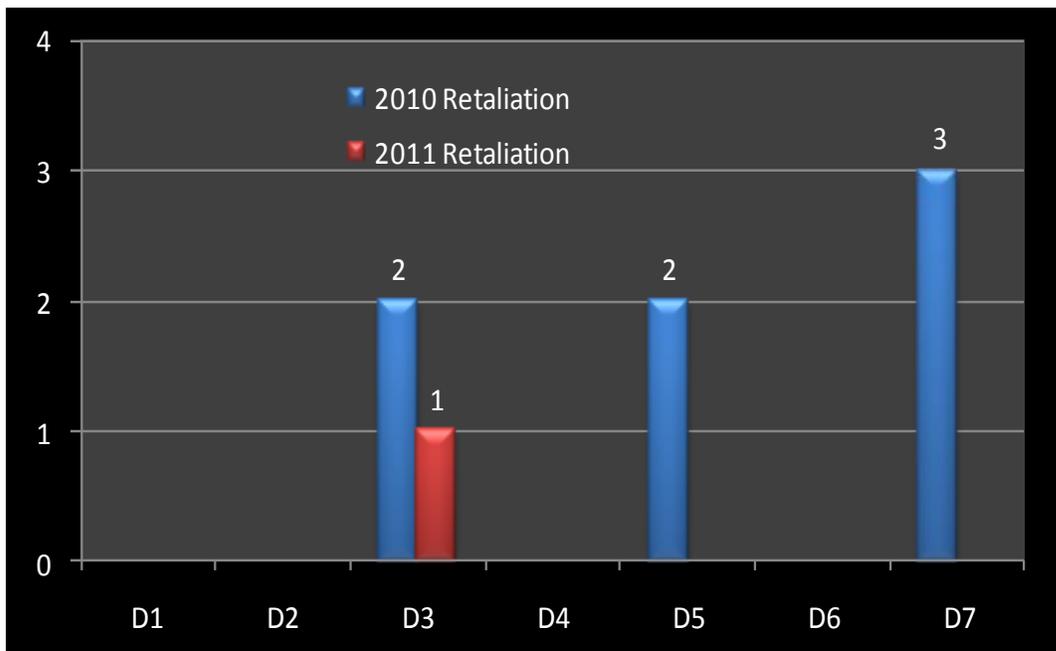
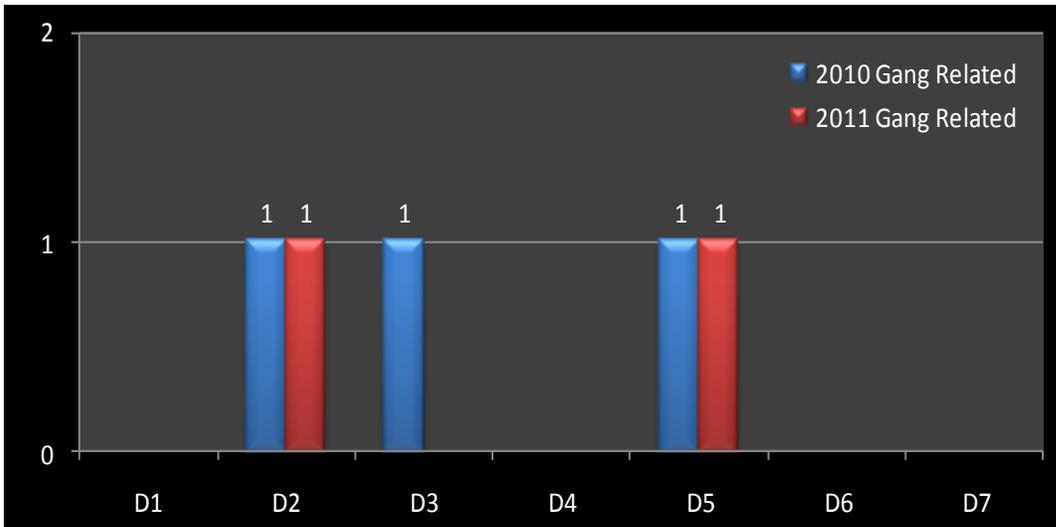
- Present police district boundaries (adopted in July 2009) were used.

Circumstances by Police District - Homicides *Continued*



Major Findings

- District 5 had seven Robbery-related homicides and District 3 had five Robbery-related homicides in 2011.
- There were only two Gang-related homicides in 2011.
- There was only one Retaliation-related homicide in 2011.

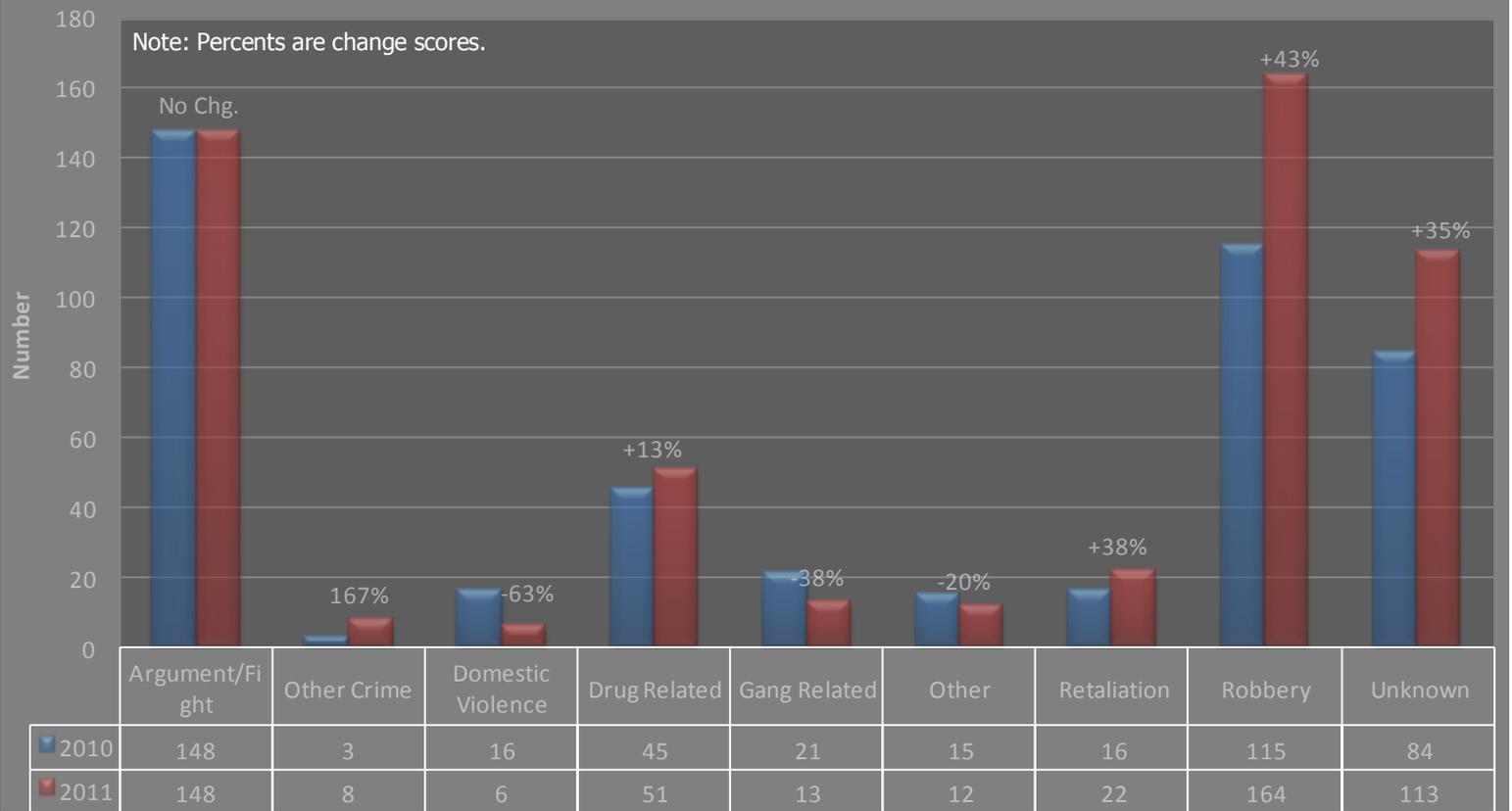


Methodology Notes

- Present police district boundaries (adopted in July 2009) were used.

Circumstances Citywide - Nonfatal Shootings

Nonfatal Shooting Circumstance, 2010-2011*



...Another way of looking at the data...

Factor	2010		2011		Change Score
	#	%	#	%	
Argument/Fight	148	37%	148	31%	0%
Other Crime	3	1%	8	2%	167%
Domestic Violence	16	4%	6	1%	-63%
Drug Related	45	11%	51	11%	13%
Gang Related	21	5%	13	3%	-38%
Other	15	4%	12	3%	-20%
Retaliation	16	4%	22	5%	38%
Robbery	115	29%	164	35%	43%
Unknown	84	21%	113	24%	35%

Major Findings

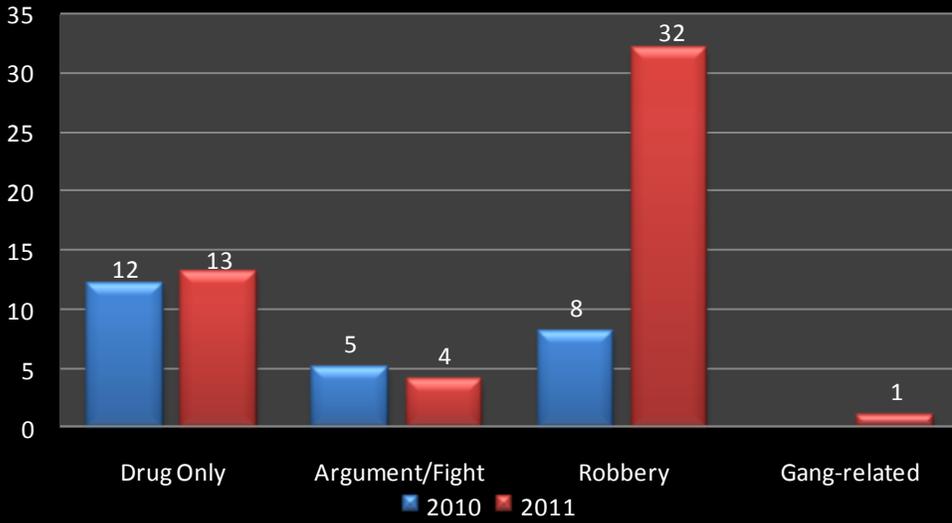
- In 2011, the top three circumstances or factors leading to a nonfatal shooting were: Robbery (164), Argument/Fight (148), and Drug Related (51).
- Several circumstances increased: Commission of Other Crime (3 to 8; shown as “Other Crime”), Drug-related (45 to 51), Retaliation (16 to 22), Robbery (115 to 164), and Unknown (84 to 113).
- *See methodology notes.

Methodology Notes

- 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. Numbers reported include both circumstance types.
- The number of Unknown nonfatal shootings includes shootings that have not been cleared at the time of this report.

Circumstances Citywide - Nonfatal Shootings *Continued*

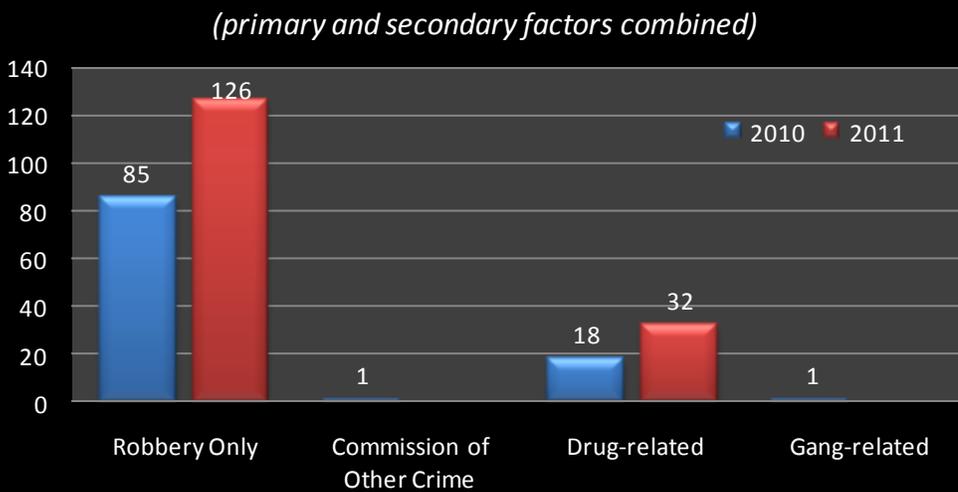
All Drug-related Nonfatal Shootings, 2010-2011
(primary and secondary factors combined)



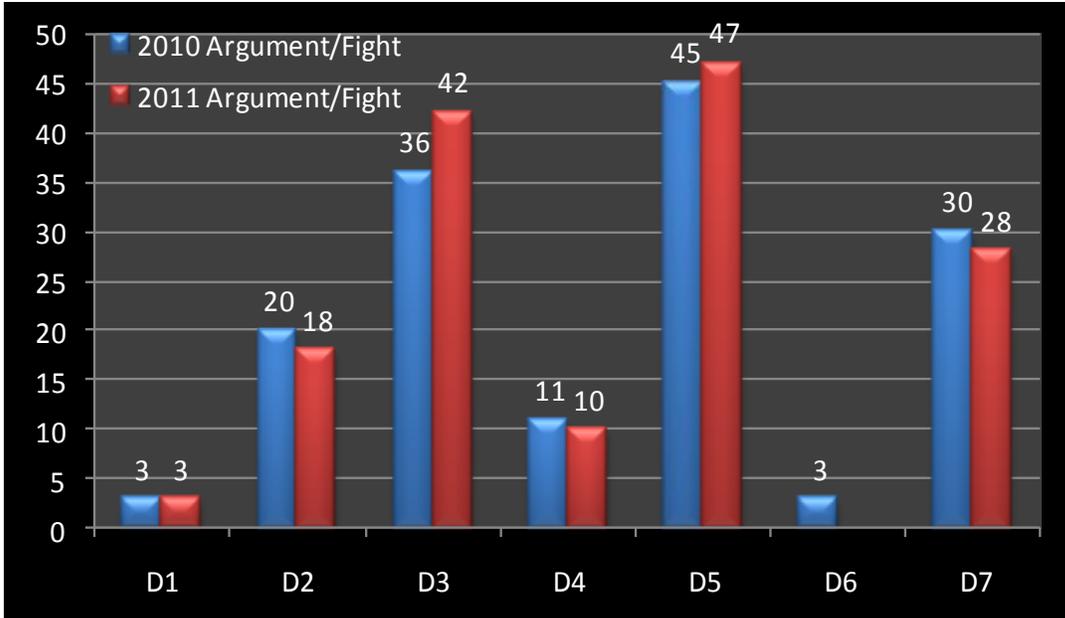
Major Findings

- Robbery/Drug-related shootings increased 300% from 8 in 2010 to 32 in 2011.
- Robbery-related shootings without a secondary factor increased 48% from 85 in 2010 to 126 in 2011.

All Robbery-related Nonfatal Shootings, 2010-2011
(primary and secondary factors combined)

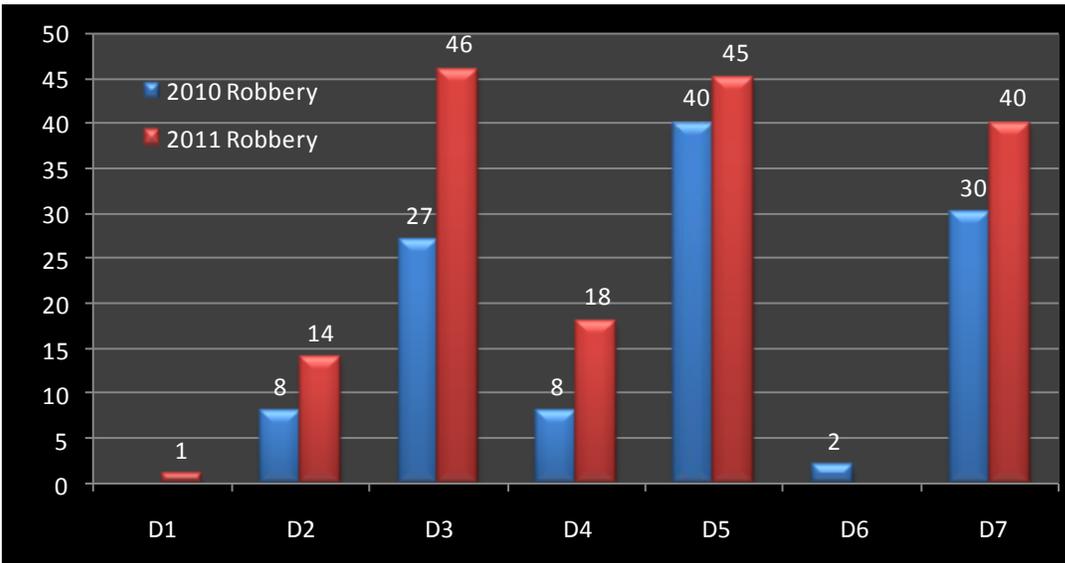


Circumstances by Police District - Nonfatal Shootings



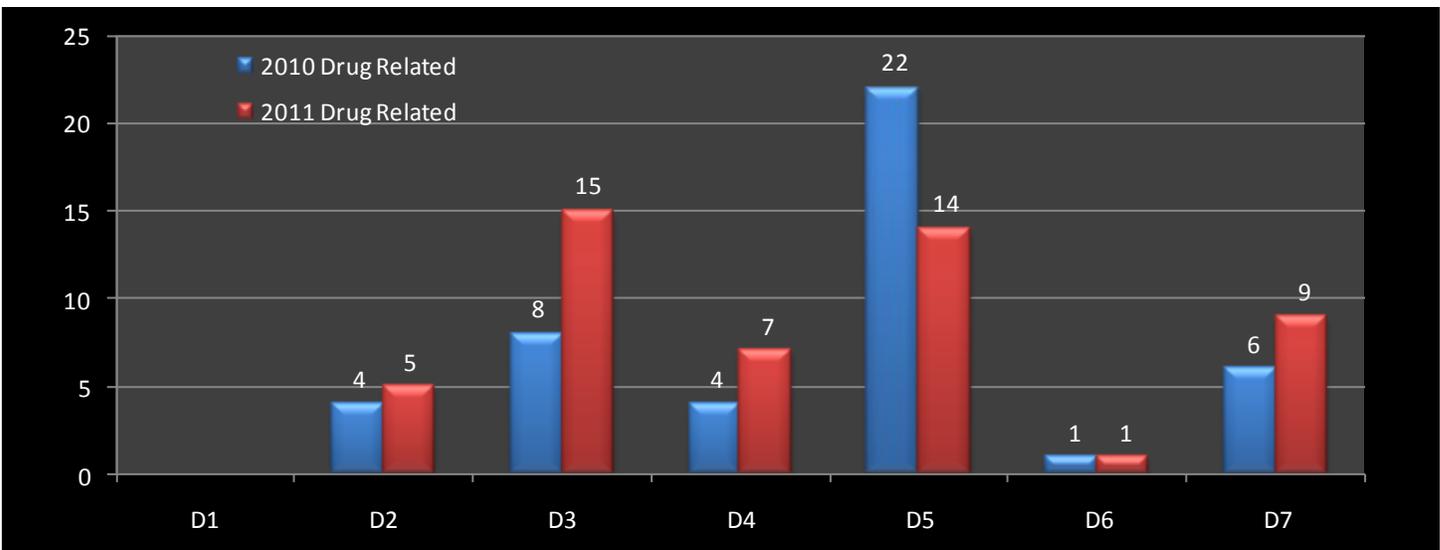
Major Findings

- In 2011, Argument/Fight related shootings occurred in every district except for Police District 6.
- Two Police Districts had slight increases in the number of Argument/Fight shootings: D3 and D5.
- Robbery-related shootings increased in every district except for Police District 6.
- Drug-related shootings increased in Police Districts 2, 3, 4, and 7.

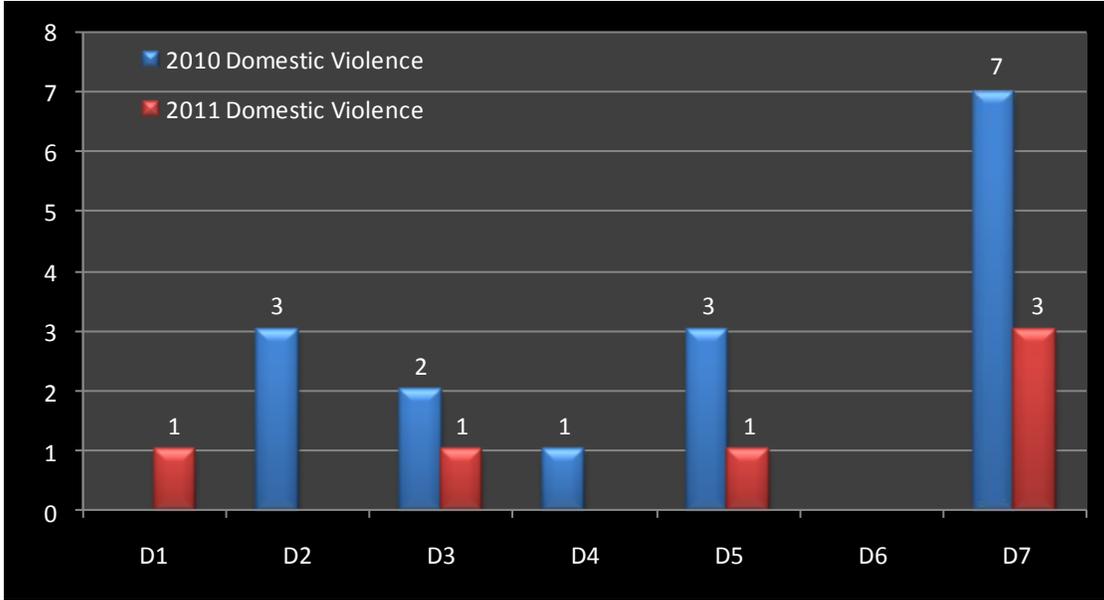


Methodology Notes

- Present police district boundaries (adopted in July 2009) were used.

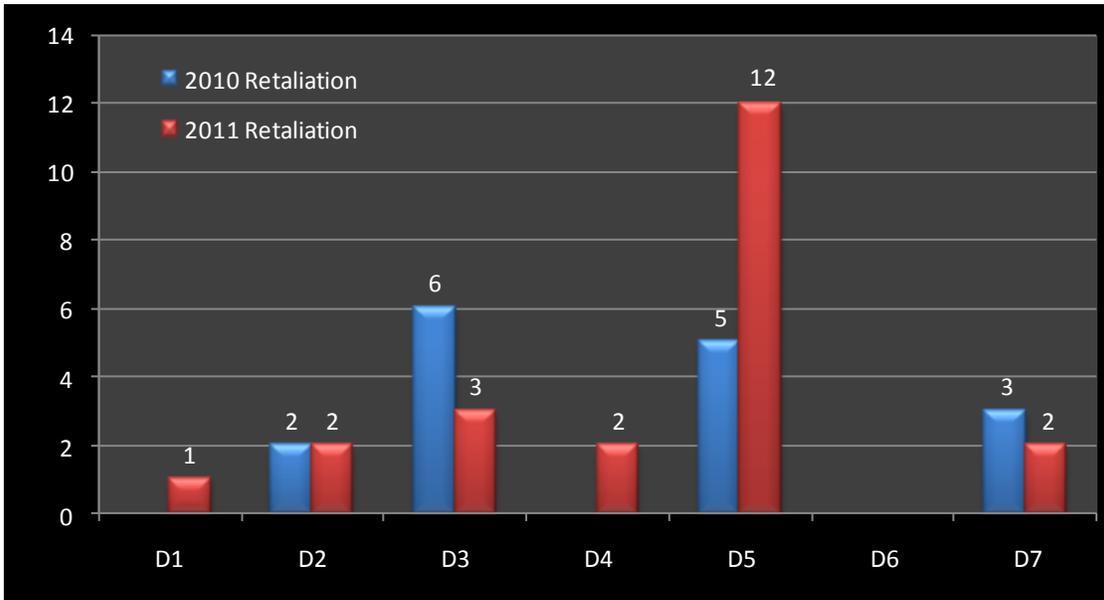


Circumstances by Police District - Nonfatal Shootings *Continued*



Major Findings

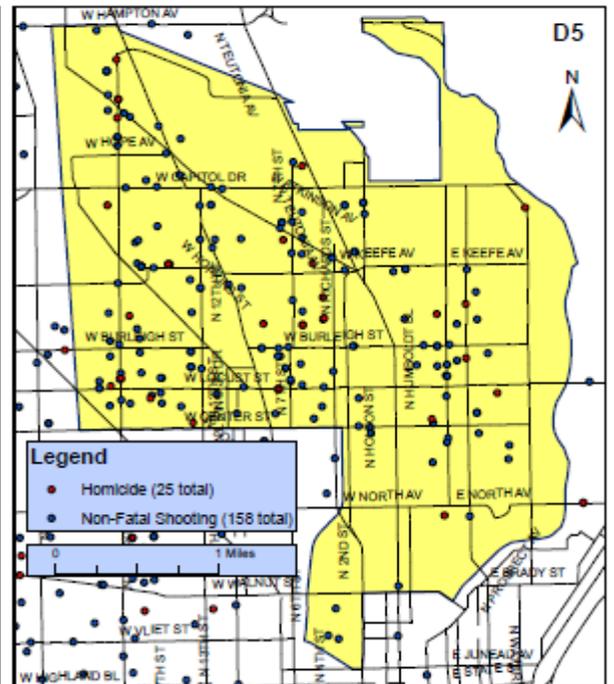
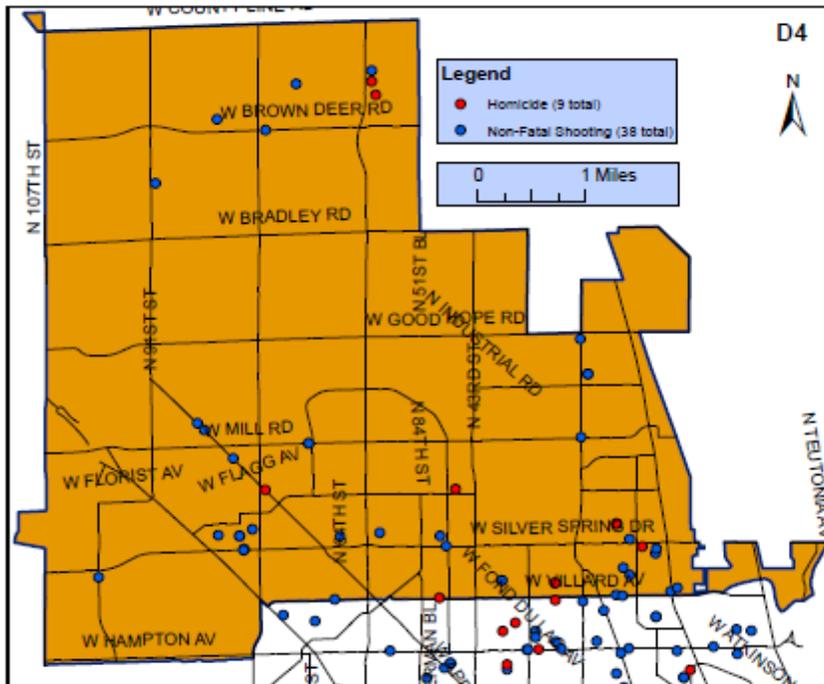
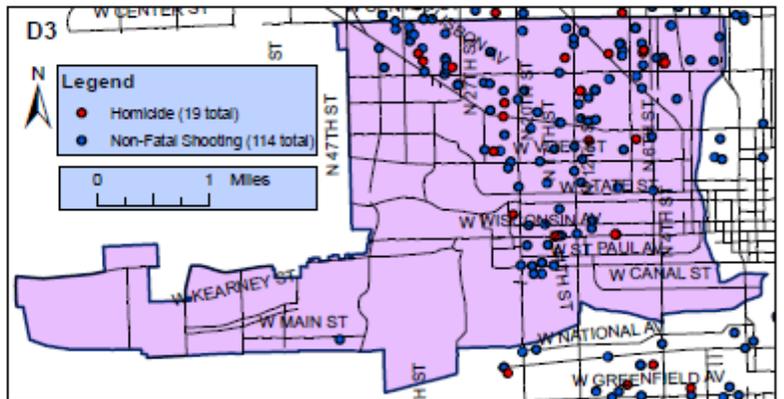
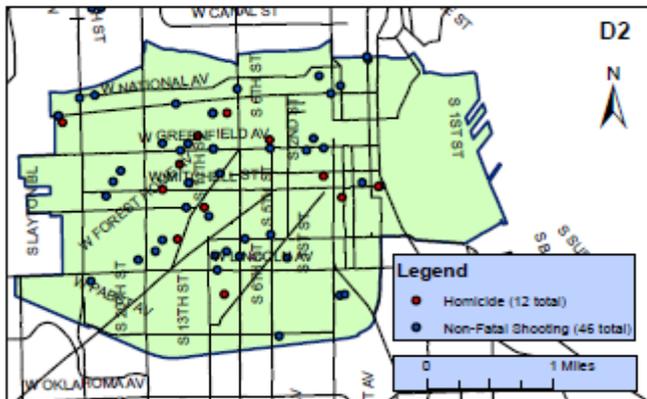
- In 2011, Domestic Violence-related shootings decreased in Police Districts 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7.
- Retaliation-related shootings increased 140% in D5, from 5 in 2010 to 12 in 2011.



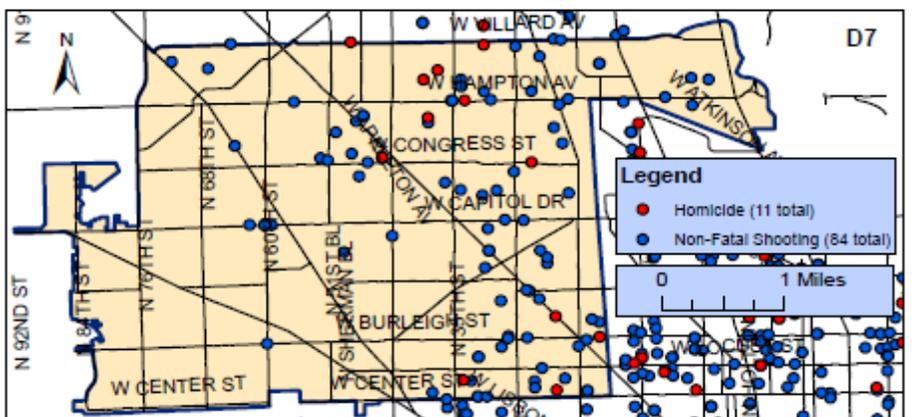
Methodology Notes

- Present police district boundaries (adopted in July 2009) were used.

2011 City of Milwaukee Homicides and Non-Fatal Shootings by Police District



Police District	Homicides	Non-Fatal Shootings
1	2	4
2	12	46
3	19	114
4	9	38
5	25	158
6	2	2
7	11	84



Note: Maps for Police Districts 1 and 6 are not shown. Data is from January 2011 – November 2011 only.

Source: Milwaukee Homicide Review Commission. Produced by Jeff Sponcia.

2011 City of Milwaukee Homicides and Non-Fatal Shootings by Zip Code

