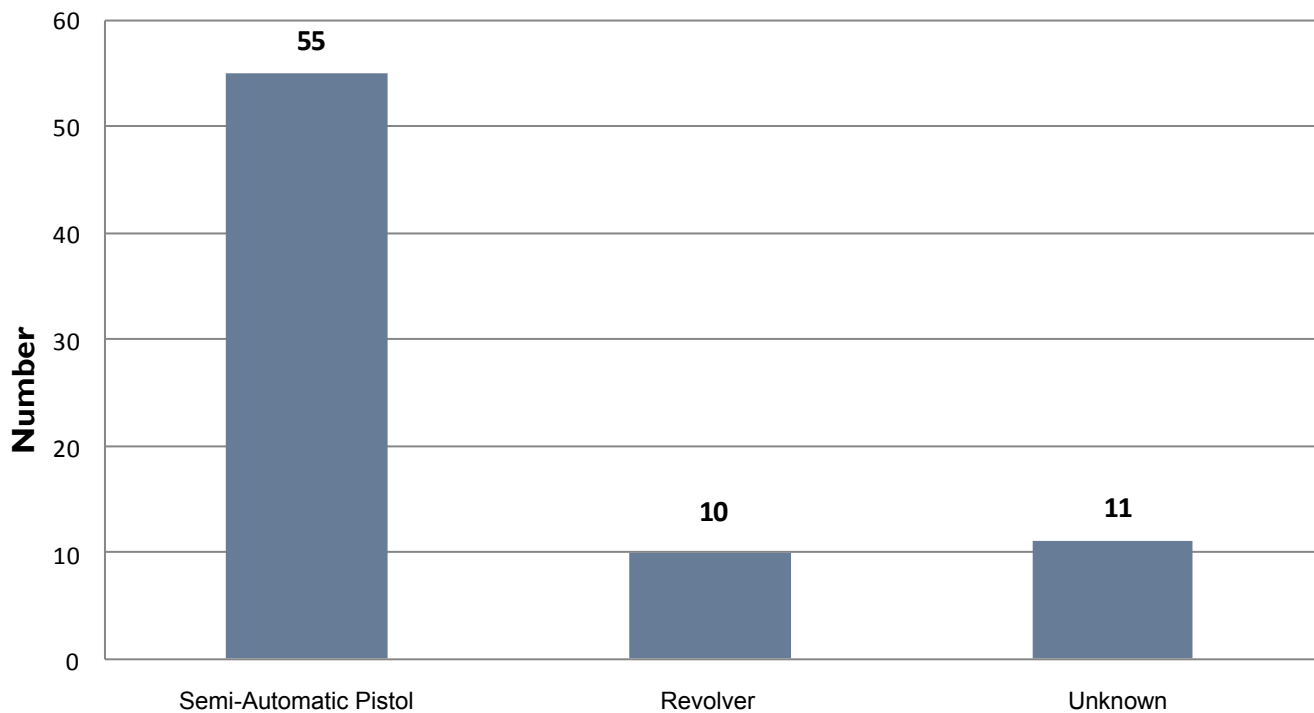




2012 DATA REPORT

Homicide and Non-Fatal Shootings

Firearm Homicide—Gun Type—2012



Acknowledgement



Mallory O'Brien, Ph.D.
Founding Director

The Milwaukee Homicide Review Commission (MHRC) is currently funded, in part, by the Greater Milwaukee Foundation and the Department of Justice Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN), Community-Oriented Policing (COPS) and community development block grants.

Milwaukee Mayor Tom Barrett, Milwaukee County District Attorney John Chisholm, Milwaukee Police Chief Edward Flynn, and Regional Chief of Department of Community Corrections Roberta Gaither have been instrumental in the growth of the Milwaukee Homicide Review Commission. They have provided leadership to some of our most ambitious prevention efforts including the pilot Milwaukee Collaborative Offender Reentry Program (MCORP).

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

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

Visit our Web Site
www.milwaukee.gov/hrc

The Milwaukee Homicide Review Commission

Mission

Working together to reduce violence through innovative interagency collaboration.

Vision

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

Program Description

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

Program History

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

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

Program Partners

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

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

The Milwaukee
Homicide Review
Commission
749 W. State Street
Room 301B
Milwaukee, WI 53233

Phone: 414-935-7985
Fax: 414-935-7987
E-mail:
mobrie@milwaukee.gov

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY—Homicides and Non-Fatal Shootings

Homicide and Non-Fatal Shootings

- 2012 Homicide Total– 91(*increase of 3 or 6% from 2011*)
- 2012 Domestic Violence Homicide Total– 16 (*increase of 7 or 77% from 2011*)
 Eleven (11) were intimate partner violence.
Note: The statutory definition was used to define domestic violence.
- 2012 Non-Fatal Shooting Total– 508 (*increase of 35 or 7% from 2011*)
- 2012 Domestic Violence Non-Fatal Shooting Total– 14 (*increase of 6 or 75% from 2011*) *Note: The statutory definition was used to define domestic violence.*

Homicide Victim Demographics

- 85 or (93%) were Male.
- 73 or (80%) were Black.
- 81 (89%) of Victims had an arrest record.
- 84 (93%) of Known Homicide Suspects have an arrest record.

Top Three Homicide Circumstances

- Argument/Fight (26 or 29%)
- Drug Related (21 or 23%)
- Robbery (21 or 23%)

Note: There were nominal changes in circumstance types when compared to 2011.

Non-Fatal Shooting Victim Demographics

- 444 or (87%) were Male.
- 447 or (88%) were Black.

Top Three Non-Fatal Shooting Circumstances

- Unknown (192 or 38%)
- Argument/Fight (135 or 27%)
- Robbery (125 or 25%)

Geographic Areas Affected

- 27% of Homicides and 28% of Non-Fatal Shootings occurred in District 5.
- The majority of Homicides occurred in four zip codes:
 - ◊ 53206 (18%)
 - ◊ 53208 (12%)
 - ◊ 53210 and 53215 (11% each)
 - ◊ 53215 experienced a 400% increase in Homicides from 2 in 2011 to 10 in 2012.

Note: A similar trend was found for Non-Fatal Shootings

Other

- 100% of known firearm types were handguns.

Using the Data

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

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

Table of Contents

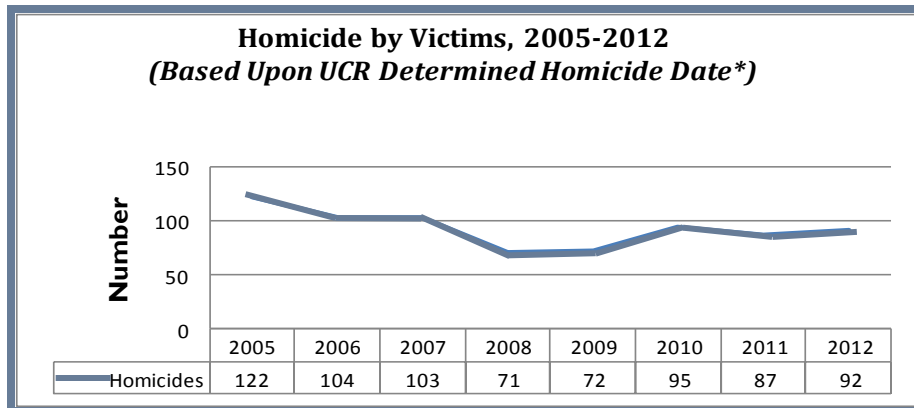
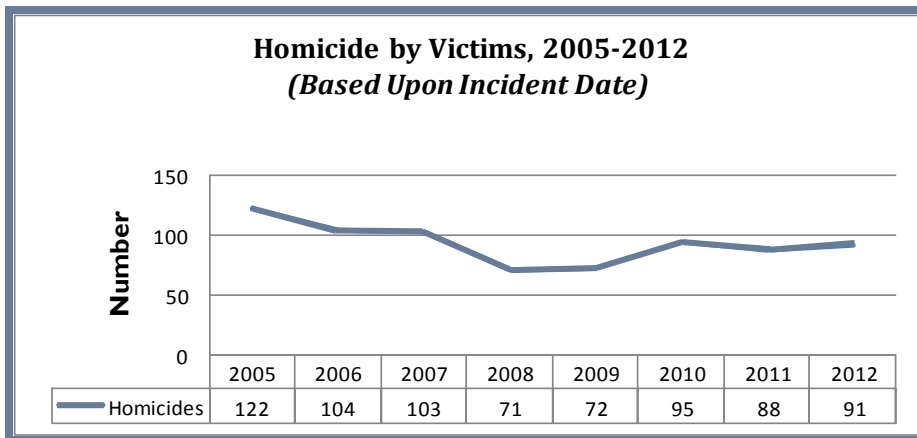
TOPIC

Executive Summary	5
Using the Data.....	6
Homicide Data	
Year-to-Year Analysis	7
Month-to-Month Analysis	8
Justifiable and Negligent.....	8
Victim Demographics (Race—Sex—Age)	9
Suspect Demographics (Race—Sex—Age)	9
Suspect Relationship to Victim	10
Weapon Used	10
By Circumstance	11
By Type.....	12
By Police District	12
By Zip Code	13
Victim and Suspect Arrest and Supervision History	13
Clearance Rate.....	14
Non-Fatal Shooting Data	
Year-to-Year Analysis	15
Month-to-Month Analysis	16
Victim Demographics (Race—Sex—Age)	17
Suspect Demographics (Race—Sex—Age)	17
Suspect Relationship to Victim	18
By Type.....	19
By Circumstance	20
By Police District	21
By Zip Code	22
Clearance Rate.....	23
Index	24

Homicide—Year-to-Year Analysis—2005 to 2012

Counting Homicides

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



MAJOR FINDINGS

**Homicides
Based upon
Incident Date**
2011—88
2012—91
(6% increase)

**Homicides
Based upon
UCR Determined
Homicide Date***
2011—87
2012—92
(6% increase)

**Crime victims may succumb to their injuries months or years after the incident date. These figures include those victims who were injured in one year and died in another.*

METHODOLOGY NOTES

THE ABOVE DATA IS BASED UPON THE NUMBER OF VICTIMS, NOT INCIDENTS.

Homicide data is reported by Incident Date (*not death date*) and UCR date (*date incident determined a homicide*). Uniform Crime Report (UCR) provides a systematic method of collecting and reporting homicide data adopted by the Federal government and used by law enforcement agencies.

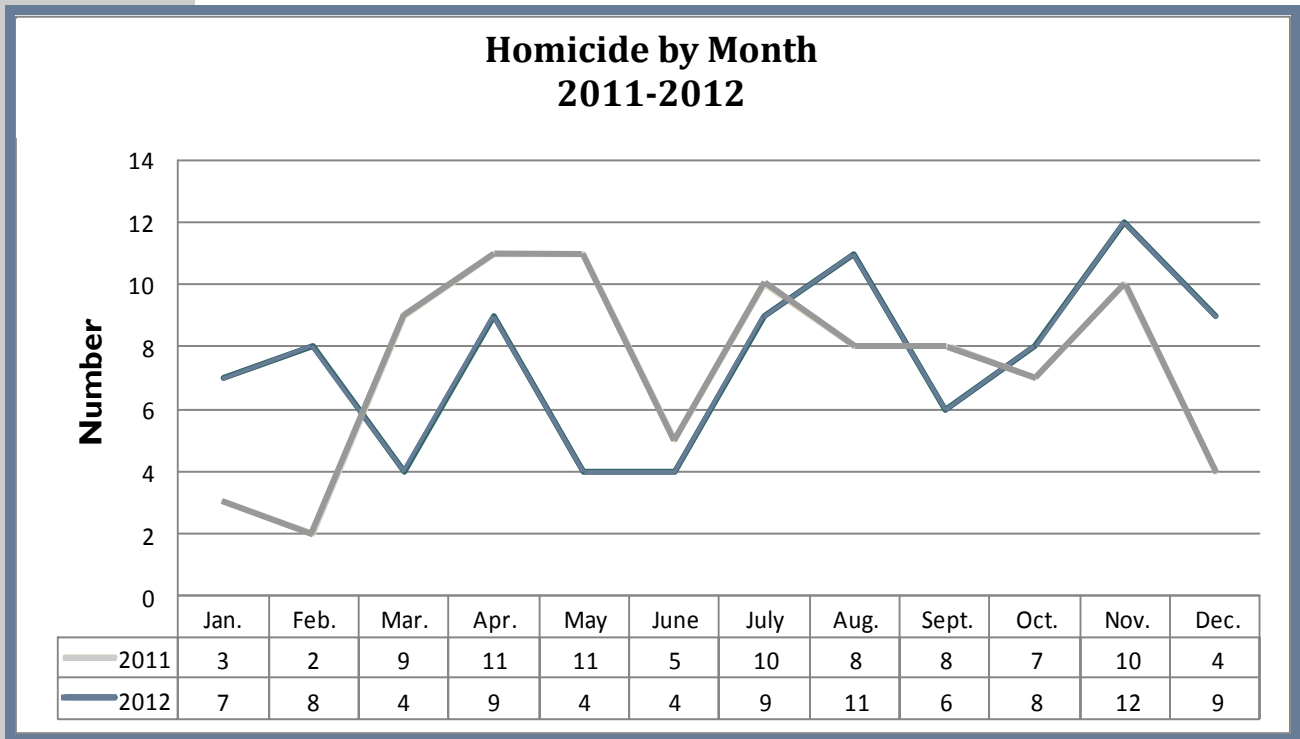
Justifiable and Negligent Homicides are not included in homicide totals published by the FBI.

Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and may not equal 100%.

Population estimate from: U.S. 2010 Census available at: <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/55/5553000.html>

Milwaukee's Homicide Rate was calculated by: *Number of Homicides-91, divided by Pop. Rate-594,833, Multiplied by-100,000.*

Homicide—Month-to-Month—2011 and 2012



Homicide—Justifiable and Negligent—2005-2012

2005-2012 Justifiable and Negligent Homicides								
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Police Related	5	5	5	2	1	4	2	1
Negligent	1	3	1	0	0	1	0	0
Self-Defense	8	8	5	4	6	0	1	6
Total	14	16	11	6	7	5	3	7

**MAJOR FINDINGS
2012**

**Months with Highest
Homicide Number**

November (12)
August (11)

**Months with Lowest
Homicide Number**

March-May-June (4)

METHODOLOGY NOTES

- All suspect information is for known suspects, including suspects who 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. Not every homicide has a known suspect. There may be more than one suspect tied to a case.
- This list is accurate as of March 1, 2013. On-going police investigation may identify new suspects not included in this analysis and exonerate suspect(s) included in this analysis.

Homicide—Victim Demographics— 2011 and 2012

Homicide Victim Race						
Demographic	2011 (n=88)		2012 (n=91)		Change Score	Observations
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Black	71	81%	74	80%	3%	Slight increase in Black victims
Latino	12	140%	11	12%	-8%	Slight decrease in Latino victims
Other	0	0%	3	2%	200%	Two victims of "other" race
White	5	6%	3	6%	N/C	No Change
Homicide Victim Sex						
Male	73	83%	85	93%	16%	The majority of victims were male. Significant decrease in female victims
Female	15	17%	6	7%	-60%	
Homicide Victim Age						
17-Under	12	14%	7	8%	-42%	Significant decrease in under 17 More than 80% were adults between 18 and 59.
18-25	25	28%	33	36%	32%	
26-59	47	53%	48	52%	N/C	One fewer victim. One victim unknown.
60-Over	4	5%	2	3%	-25%	
Unknown	0	0%	1	1%	100%	

Homicide—Suspect Demographics— 2011 and 2012

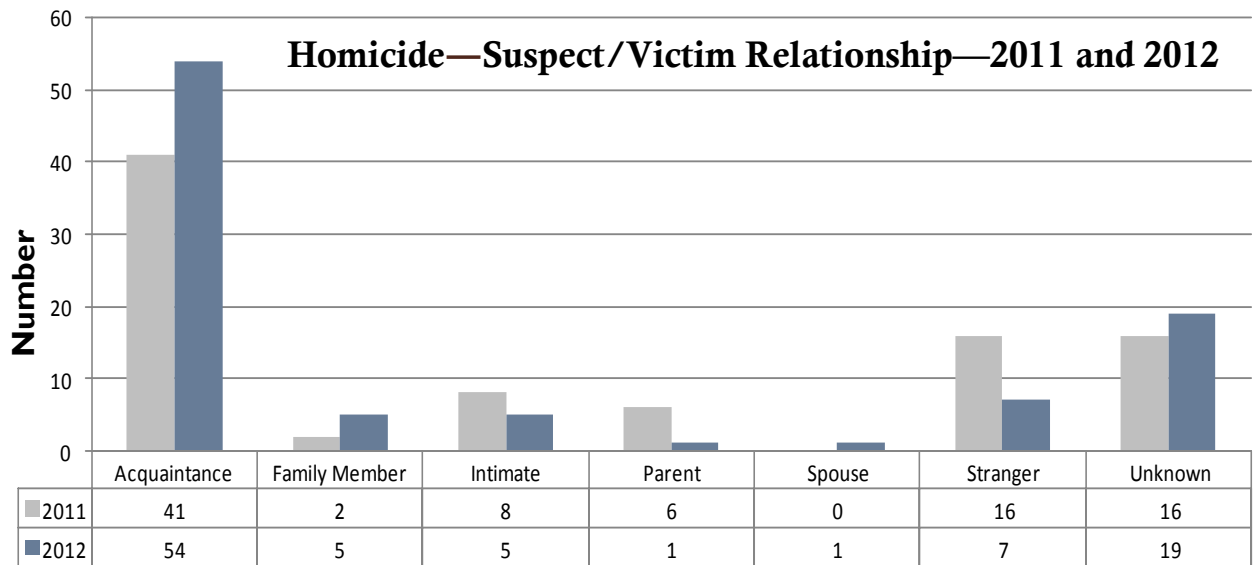
Homicide Suspect Race (Known Suspects Only)						
Demographic	2011 (n=89)		2012 (n=92)		Change Score	Observations
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Asian	0	0%	1	1%	100%	One known Asian Suspect in 2012
Black	82	92%	69	75%	-20%	Black Suspects down 20% from 2011
Latino	4	5%	17	19%	325%	Latino Suspects increased by 13
White	3	4%	5	5%	33%	White Suspects similar in 2012
Homicide Suspect Gender (Known Suspects Only)						
Male	77	87%	83	89%	3%	The majority of Suspects were Males 10% of Suspects were Females
Female	12	13%	9	10%	-25%	
Homicide Suspect Age (Known Suspects Only)						
17-Under	12	13%	14	15%	17%	All age ranges increased except the 26-59 category which decreased by
18-25	43	49%	50	54%	9%	
26-59	34	38%	27	30%	-23%	
60-Over	0	0%	1	1%	100%	
Total	89	100%	92	100%		

METHODOLOGY NOTES

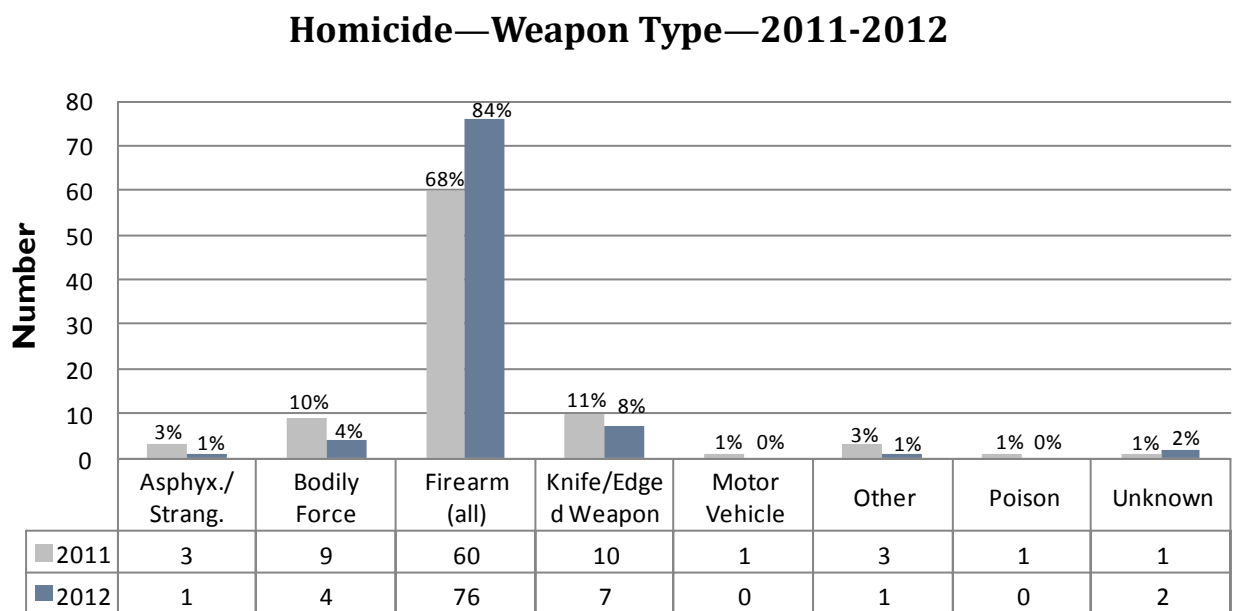
White Racial Group: White, Non-Hispanic persons.

Latino Racial Group: Black Hispanic, White Hispanic and Native American Hispanic persons.

Homicide—Suspect/Victim Relationship—2011 and 2012



Homicide—By Weapon—2011 and 2012



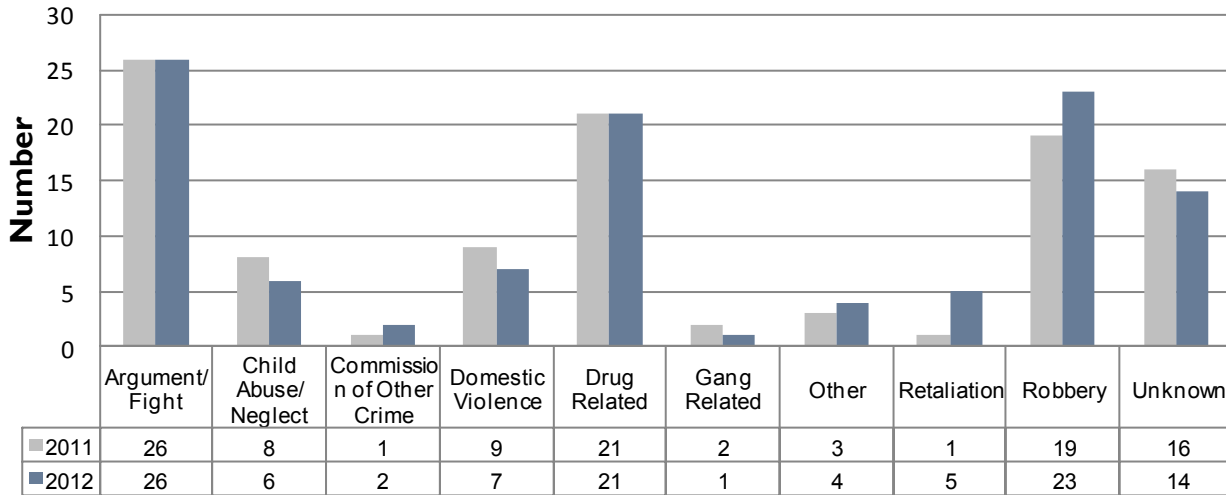
METHODOLOGY NOTES

Firearm (all) includes rifle, long gun, handgun and unknown firearm types.

Homicide—By Circumstances—2011 and 2012

Homicide—By Circumstances—2011-2012

(Includes both Primary and Secondary Circumstances)*



Homicide Circumstances					
Factor	2011		2012		Change Score
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Argument/Fight	26	29%	26	30%	0%
Child Abuse/Neglect	8	9%	6	7%	-25%
Commission of Other Crime	1	1%	2	2%	100%
Domestic Violence	9	10%	7	8%	-22%
Drug Related	21	24%	21	23%	0%
Gang Related	2	2%	1	1%	-50%
Other	3	3%	4	4%	33%
Retaliation	1	1%	5	5%	400%
Robbery	19	22%	23	25%	21%
Unknown	16	18%	14	15%	-13%

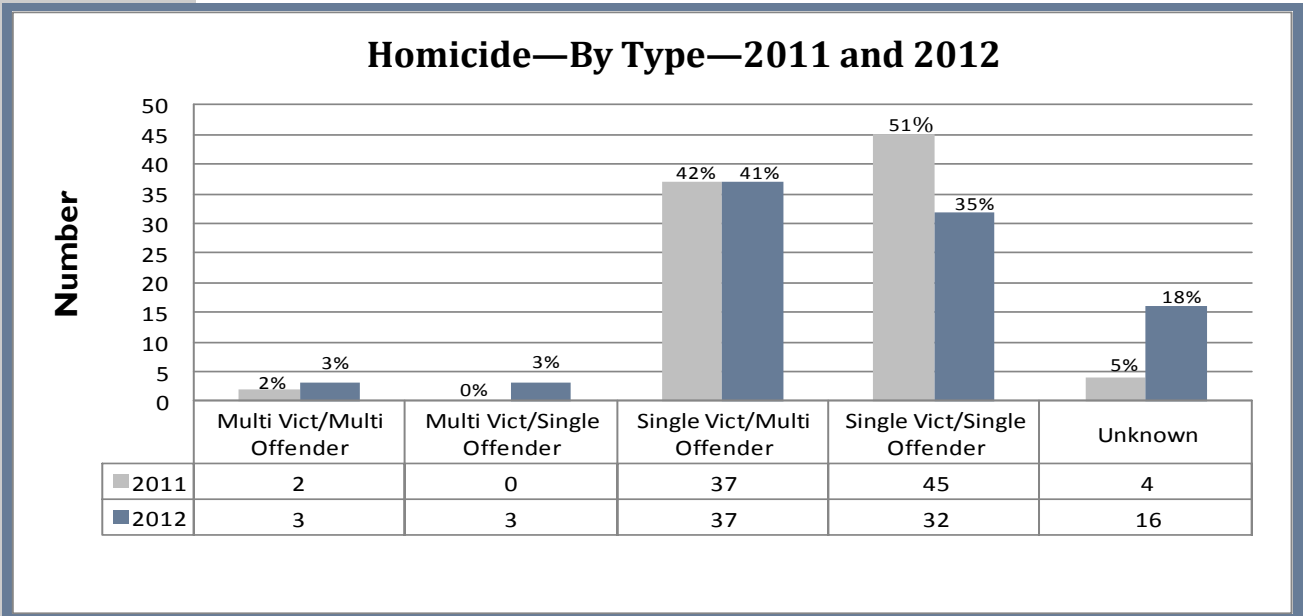
METHODOLOGY NOTES

- *Homicides 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 denominator used is the total number of victims, not the total number of factors.
- The number of unknown homicides includes homicides that have not been cleared at the time of this report.

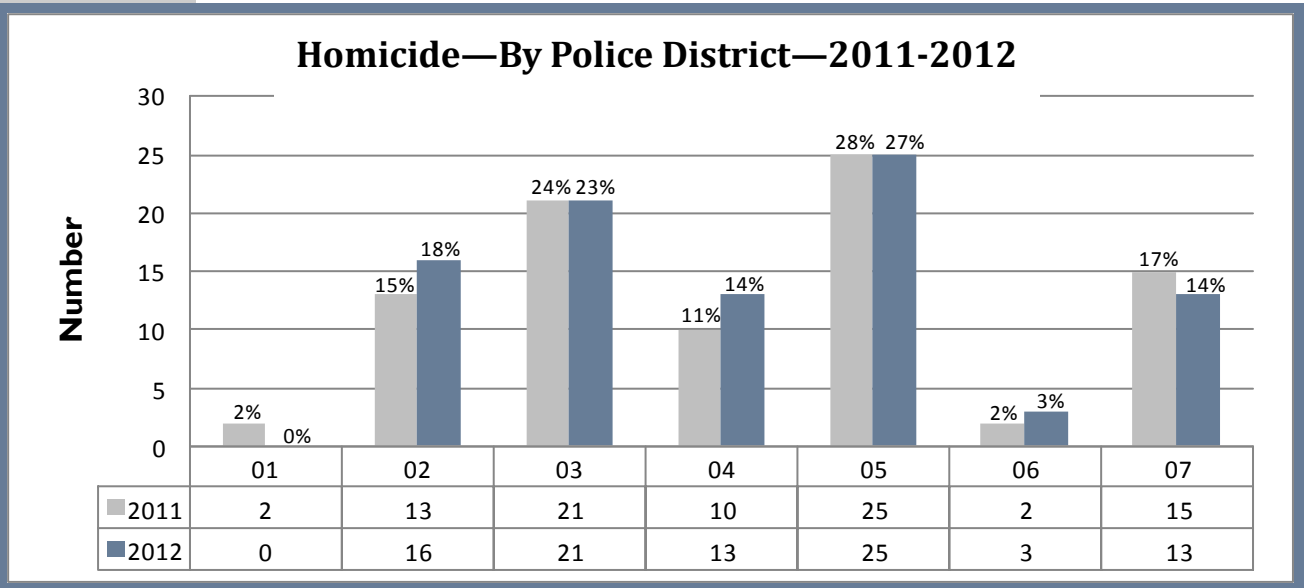
MAJOR FINDINGS 2012

Top Three Homicide Circumstances
Argument/Fight (30%)
Robbery (25%)
Drug Related (23%)

Homicide—By Type—2011 and 2012



Homicide—By Police District—2011 and 2012



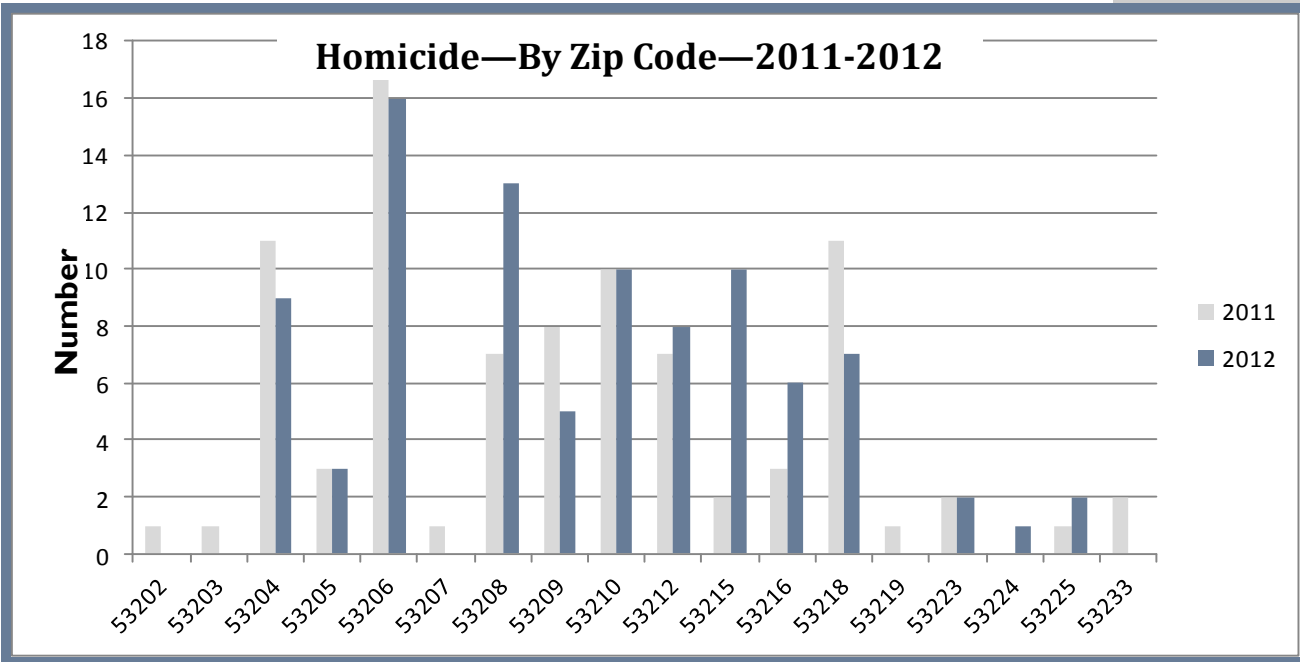
MAJOR FINDINGS 2012

51% (46) Homicides occurred in Districts 3 and 5

METHODOLOGY NOTES

- There are seven (7) 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

Homicide—By Zip Code—2011 and 2012



Zip Code	2011	2012	Change	Zip Code	2011	2012	Change
53202	1	0	-100%	53212	7	8	14%
53203	1	0	-100%	53215	2	10	400%
53204	11	9	-18%	53216	3	6	100%
53205	3	3	0%	53218	11	7	-36%
53206	17	16	6%	53219	1	0	-100%
53207	1	0	-100%	53223	2	2	0%
53208	7	13	89%	53224	0	1	-100%
53209	8	5	-38%	53225	1	2	100%
53210	10	10	0%	53233	2	0	-200%

**MAJOR FINDINGS
2012**

18% of 2012's Homicides occurred in Zip Code 53206

Zip Code 53215 experienced the largest increase in homicides in 2012 from 2 to 10 (400% increase)

Homicide—Victim and Suspect Arrest & Supervision History—2012

2012 Homicide Victims (n=91)			2012 Known Homicide Suspects (n=92)		
Factor	Number	Percent	Factor	Number	Percent
Arrest Record	81	89%	Arrest Record	84	93%
No Arrest Record	10	11%	No Arrest Record	8	7%
Present Supervision	12	13%	Present Supervision	26	28%
Past Supervision	38	42%	Past Supervision	32	34%

Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Clearance Rate—2012

MAJOR FINDINGS

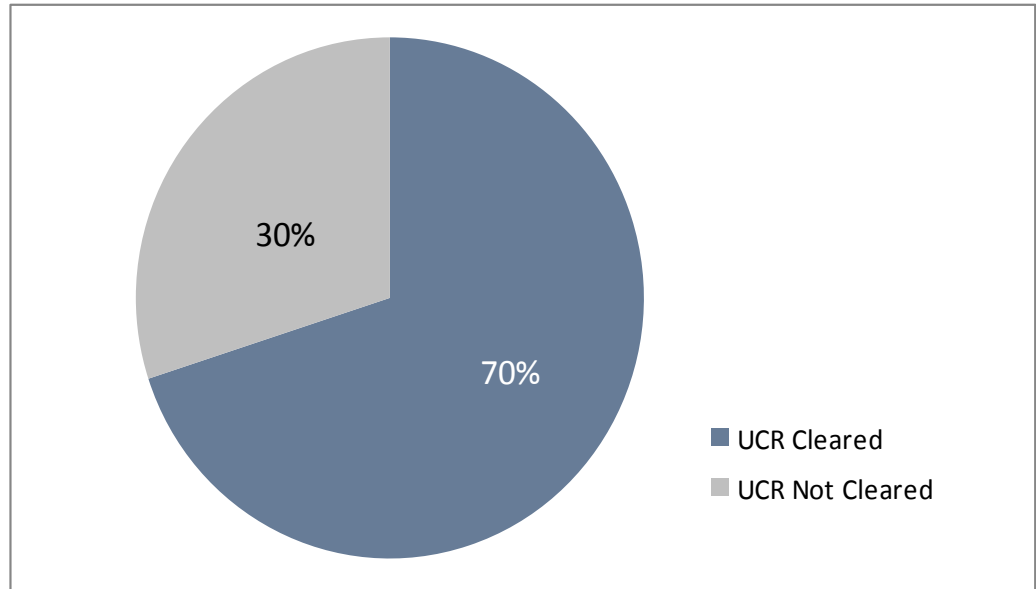
2012

Homicide Clearance Rate

Cleared.....56%

Pending.....44%

UCR Homicide Clearance Rate
70%



PLEASE NOTE

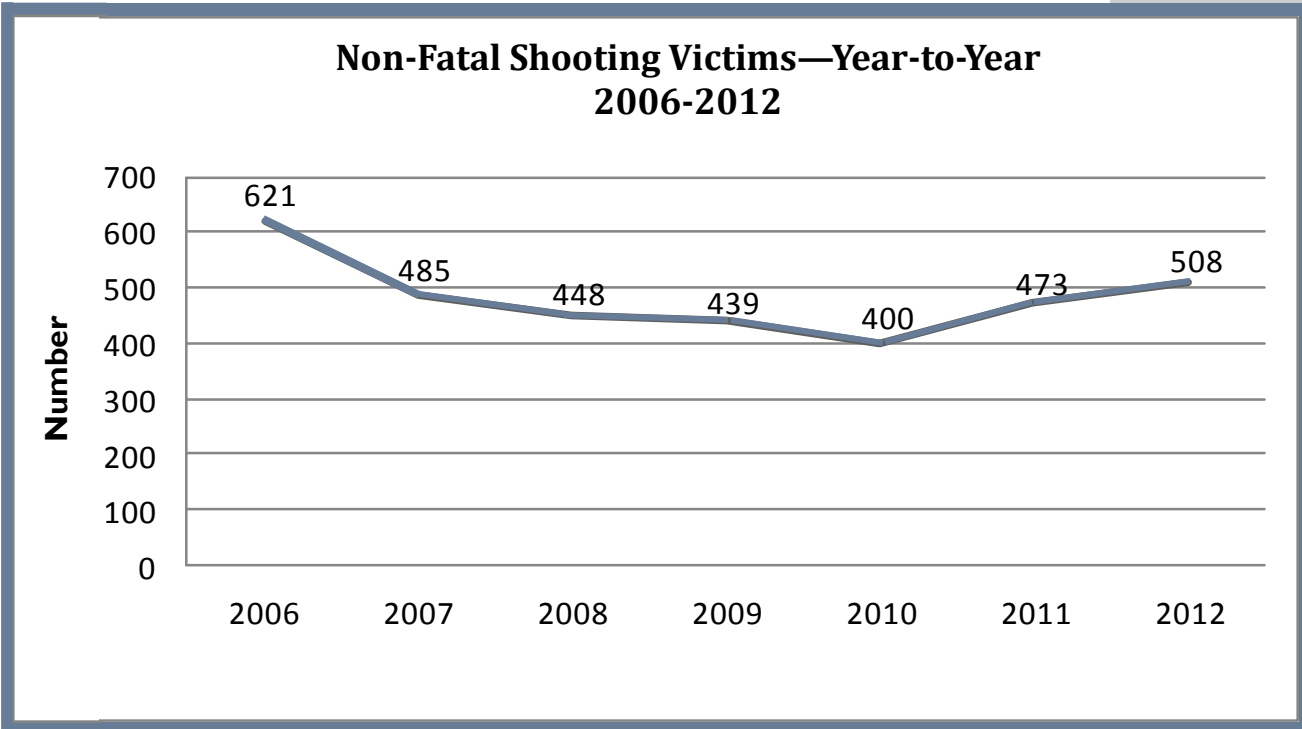
Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) clearance rates include cases from previous years that were cleared in 2012.

The clearance rates shown in the Homicide Clearance Rate chart above and on the Non-Fatal Shooting Clearance Rate chart on page 23 of this document reflect 2012 cases that were cleared in 2012.

METHODOLOGY NOTES

- Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) is a systematic method of collecting and reporting Homicide data adopted by the Federal government and used by local law enforcement agencies.
- UCR Clearance Rates include cases from previous years that were cleared in 2012. Clearance Rates shown reflect the number of cases cleared in 2012.
- Homicide Clearance Rates are subject to change as cases are solved and suspects are identified, arrested and charged.

Non-Fatal Shootings—Year-to-Year Analysis



MAJOR FINDINGS 2012

Non-Fatal Shooting Victims

2011—473

2012—508

(7% increase)

Non-Fatal Shooting Rate:

*79.5 per 100,000
residents.*

METHODOLOGY NOTES

Data Abstracted From:

Milwaukee Police Department, Wisconsin Department of Corrections, Milwaukee County District Attorney’s Office, Consolidated Court Automation Program (CCAP) and the City of Milwaukee Department of Neighborhood Services.

Data Based Upon: The number of VICTIMS, not INCIDENTS.

Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number.

Data tracking began in 2006. Previous data not available.

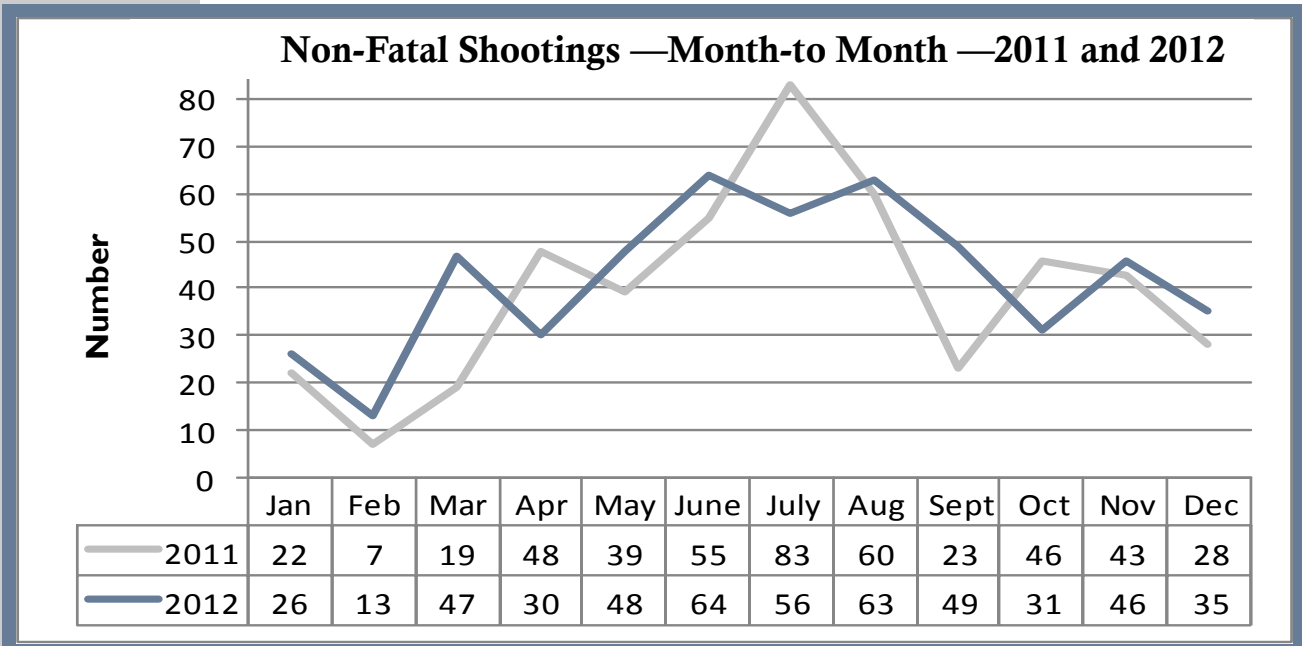
Population estimate from: U.S. 2010 Census available at:

<http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/55/5553000.html>

Milwaukee’s Non-Fatal Shooting Rate was calculated by:

(Number of Shootings) 508 (Divided by) (Pop. Rate)594,833 (Multiplied by) 100,000.

Non-Fatal Shootings —Month-to Month —2011 and 2012



MAJOR FINDINGS

Months with Highest Number Non-Fatal Shootings (2011-2012 Comparison)

March (+147%)
September (+113%)
February (+86%)

Months with Lowest Number Non-Fatal Shootings (2011-2012 Comparison)

April (-38%)
July (-33%)
October (-30%)

METHODOLOGY NOTES

Data Abstracted From:

Milwaukee Police Department, Wisconsin Dept. of Corrections, Milwaukee County District Attorney's Office, Consolidated Court Automation Program (CCAP) and the City of Milwaukee Department of Neighborhood Services.

Data Based Upon:

The number of VICTIMS, not INCIDENTS.
Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number.
Data tracking began in 2006. Previous data not available.
Population estimate from: U.S. 2010 Census available at:
<http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/55/5553000.html>

Milwaukee's Non-Fatal Shooting Rate was calculated by:

(Number of Shootings) 508 (Divided by) (Pop. Rate) 594,833 (Multiplied by) 100,000.

Non-Fatal Shootings —Victims Demographics—2011 and 2012

Non-Fatal Shooting Victim Race						
Demographic	2011 (n=473)		2012 (n=508)		Change Score	Observations
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Asian	4	1%	0	0%	-400%	No Asian victims in 2012
Black	408	86%	447	88%	10%	39 additional Black victims
Latino	36	8%	33	6%	-8%	Slight reduction in Latino victims
Other	1	0%	4	1%	300%	
White	23	5%	24	5%	4%	One additional White victim
Non-Fatal Shooting Victim Sex						
Male	415	88%	444	87%	7%	The majority of NFS victims were male.
Female	58	12%	64	13%	10%	
Non-Fatal Shooting Victim Age						
17-Under	61	13%	67	13%	10%	The majority of NFS victims were adults between 18 and 59.
18-25	216	46%	243	48%	13%	
26-59	192	40%	192	38%	0%	
60-Over	4	1%	6	1%	50%	No NFS victims over 60.
Total	473	100%	508	100%	7%	

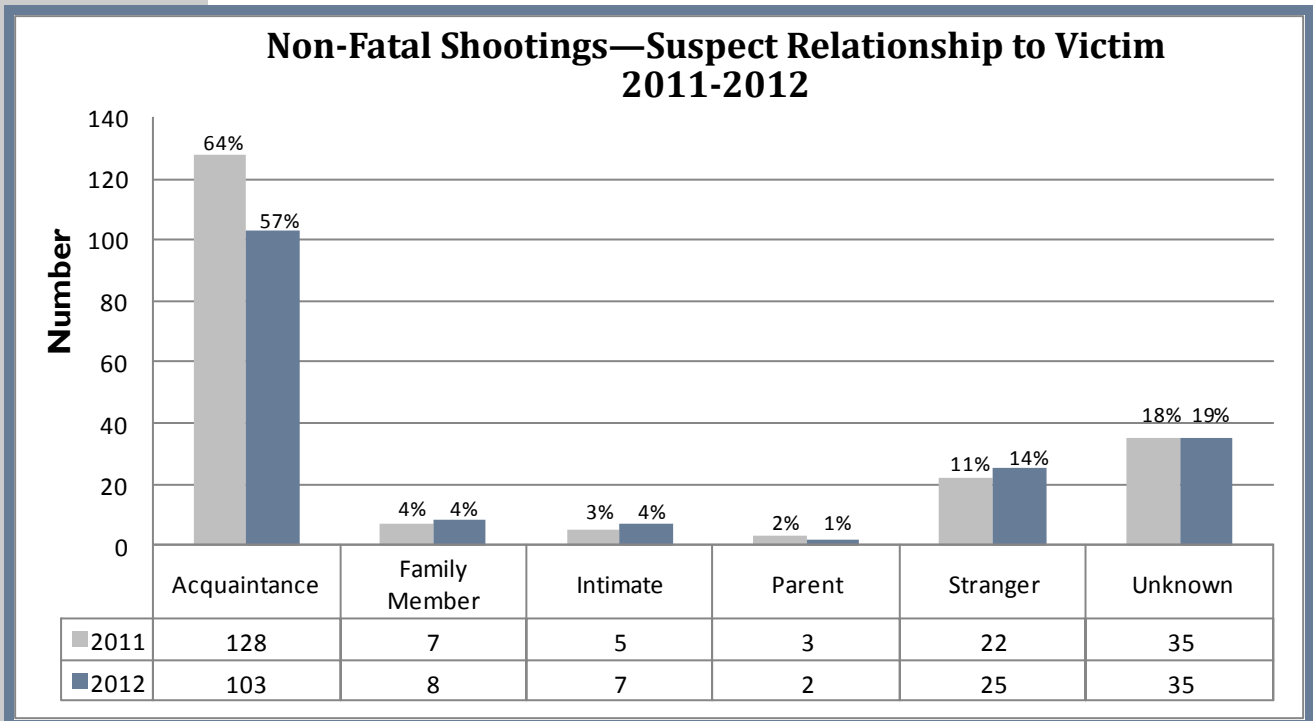
Non-Fatal Shootings —Suspect Demographics— 2011 and 2012

Non-Fatal Shooting Suspect Race (Known Suspects Only)						
Demographic	2011 (n=209)		2012 (n=185)		Change Score	Observations
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Asian	0	0%	1	1%	100%	The majority of NFS suspects were Black.
Black	192	92%	166	89%	-18%	
Latino	12	5%	14	7%	8%	
Other	1	%	2	1%	0%	
White	4	4%	2	2%	0%	
Non-Fatal Shooting Suspect Gender (Known Suspects Only)						
Male	192	94%	174	94%	-14%	The majority of NFS suspects were male.
Female	17	6%	11	6%	-35%	
Non-Fatal Shooting Suspect Age (Known Suspects Only)						
17-Under	24	12%	22	13%	-8%	The majority of NFS suspects were adults between 18 and 59.
18-25	130	62%	105	56%	-25%	
26-59	55	26%	58	31%	No Change	
60-Over	0	0%	0	0%	No Change	No NFS suspects over 60.
Total	209	100%	185	100%		

METHODOLOGY NOTES

Percentages are rounded and may not equal 100%.

Non-Fatal Shootings—Suspect Relationship to Victim—2011 and 2012



**MAJOR FINDINGS
2012**

**Single Victim/
Multiple Offenders**
41%

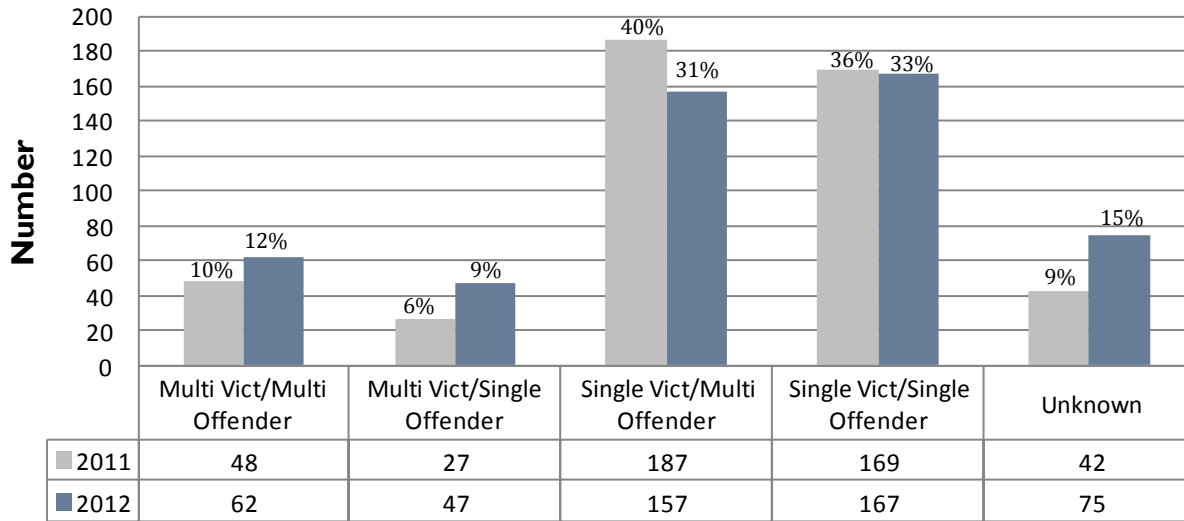
**Single Victim/
Single Offender**
35%
(a 29% decrease in 2012)

METHODOLOGY NOTES

- All suspect information is for known suspects only, including suspects who have not yet been charged, issued a warrant, arrested and/or placed in police custody.
- Suspects involved in multiple Non-Fatal Shootings may have been counted more than once. Not every Non-Fatal Shooting has a known suspect. There may be more than one suspect tied to a case.
- This list is accurate as of March 1, 2013. On-going police investigation may identify new suspects who were not included in this analysis and exonerate suspect(s) that have been included in this analysis.

Non-Fatal Shootings–By Type–2011 and 2012

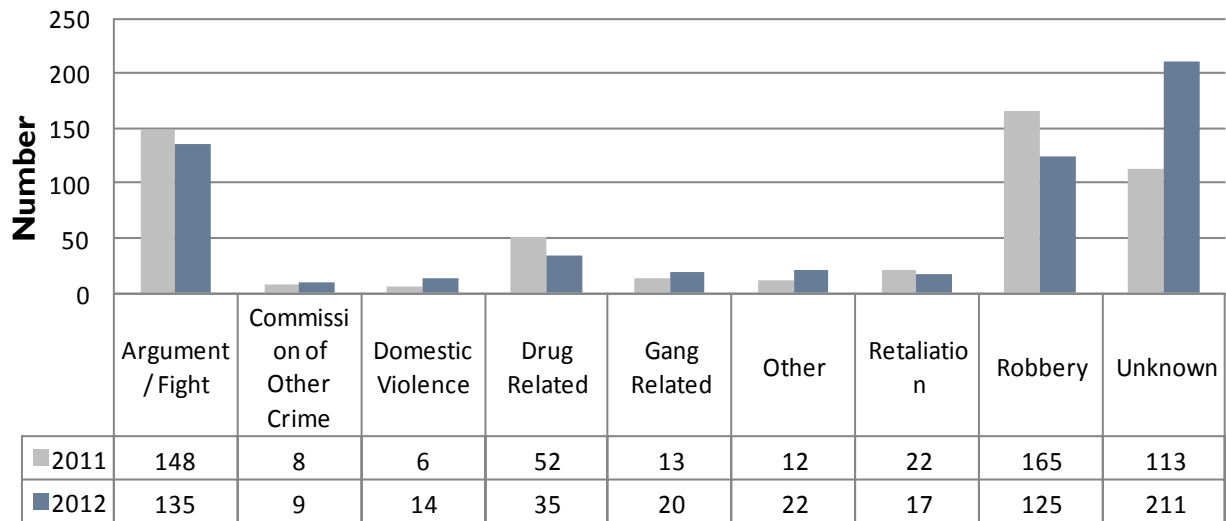
Non-Fatal Shootings–By Type–2011-2012



Non-Fatal Shootings—By Circumstance—2011 and 2012

Non-Fatal Shootings—By Circumstance—2011 and 2012

(Includes both primary and secondary circumstances)*



Non-Fatal Shooting Circumstance Type

Factor	2011		2012		Change Score
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Argument/Fight	148	31%	135	27%	-9%
Commission Other Crime	8	2%	9	2%	13%
Domestic Violence	6	1%	14	3%	133%
Drug Related	52	11%	35	7%	-33%
Gang Related	13	3%	20	4%	54%
Other	12	3%	22	4%	83%
Retaliation	22	5%	17	3%	-23%
Robbery	165	35%	125	25%	-24%
Unknown	113	24%	211	42%	87%

MAJOR FINDINGS 2012

Top Three Non-Fatal Shooting Circumstances

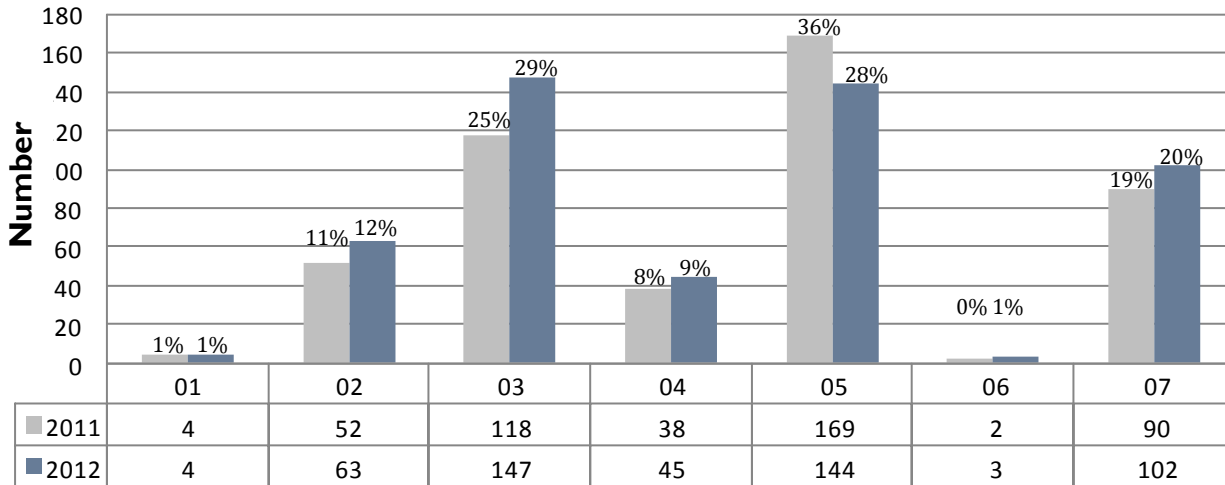
Unknown (42%)
Argument/Fight (27%)
Robbery (25%)

METHODOLOGY NOTES

- *Non-Fatal 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 denominator used is the total number of victims, not the total number of factors.
- The number of unknown Non-Fatal Shootings includes Non-Fatal Shootings that have not been cleared at the time of this report.

Non-Fatal Shootings—By Police District

Non-Fatal Shootings—By Police District—2011-2012



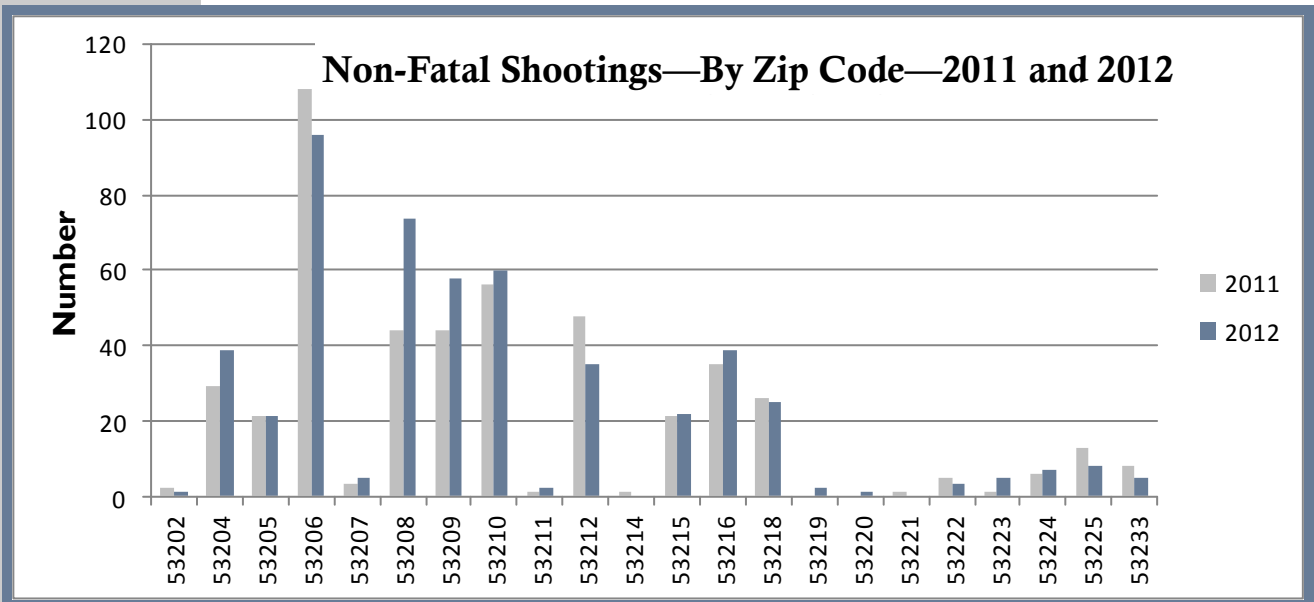
**MAJOR FINDINGS
2012**

57% (291) of all Non-Fatal Shootings occurred in Districts 3 and 5.

Non-Fatal Shootings in District 3 increased 25% over 2011

District 5 Non-Fatal Shootings decreased 15% over 2011.

Non-Fatal Shootings—By Police Zip Code—2011 and 2012



**MAJOR FINDINGS
 2012**

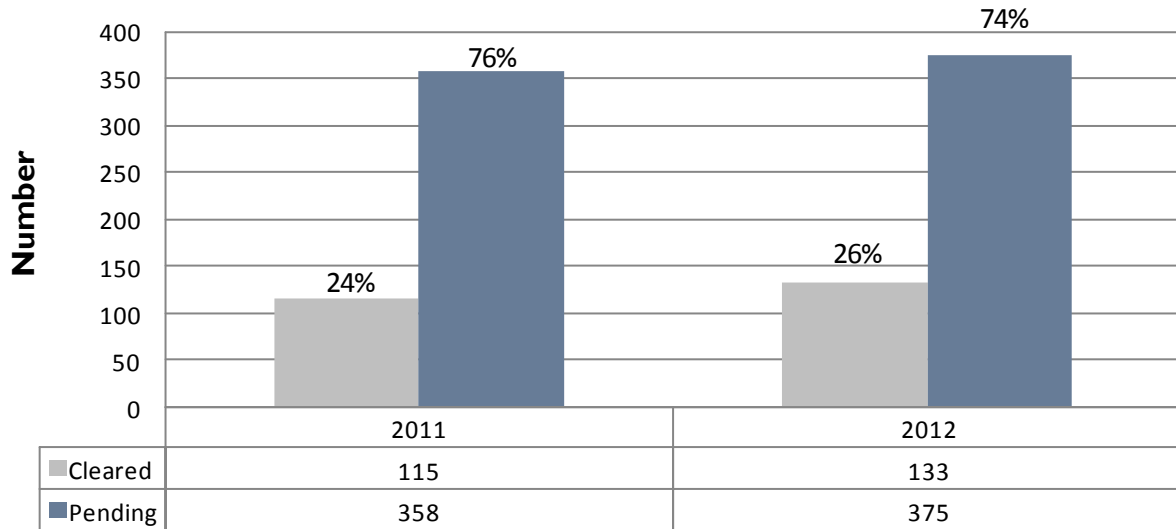
Zip Codes 53206, 53208 and 53210 had the highest number of Non-Fatal Shooting incidents in 2012.

92% of 2012's Non-Fatal Shootings occurred in ten Zip Codes.

Zip Code	2011	2012	Change	Zip Code	2011	2012	Change
53202	2	1	-50%	53215	21	22	5%
53204	29	39	34%	53216	35	39	11%
53205	21	21	0%	53218	26	25	-4%
53206	108	96	-11%	53219	0	2	200%
53207	3	5	67%	53220	0	1	100%
53208	44	74	68%	53221	1	0	-100%
53209	44	58	32%	53222	5	3	-40%
53210	56	60	7%	53223	1	5	400%
53211	1	2	100%	53224	6	7	17%
53212	48	35	-27%	53225	13	8	-38%
53214	1	0	-100%	53233	8	5	-38%

Clearance Rates–Non-Fatal Shootings–2011 and 2012

Non-Fatal Shootings–Clearance Rates–2011 and 2012



**MAJOR FINDINGS
2012**

**Non-Fatal Shooting
Clearance Rate**
 Cleared.....26%
 Pending74%

METHODOLOGY NOTES

- **Non-Fatal Shooting Clearance Rates** are subject to change as cases are solved and suspects are identified, arrested and charged.

INDEX

Arrest and Supervision History
 Homicide Victims and Known Homicide Suspects 13

Circumstance
 Homicide 11
 Non-Fatal Shootings..... 20

Clearance Rate
 Clearance Rate—Homicide 14
 Clearance Rate—Non-Fatal Shootings..... 23

Criminal History—Victim / Suspect
 Homicide 8

Numbers
 Homicide (Year to Year) 7
 Homicide (Month-to-Month) 8
 Homicide (Justifiable and Negligent) 8
 Non-Fatal Shooting (Year to Year) 15
 Non-Fatal Shooting (Month-to-Month) 16

Police District
 Homicide 12
 Non-Fatal Shootings..... 21

Suspect Demographics (Race-Sex-Age)
 Homicide 9
 Non-Fatal Shootings..... 17

Suspect Relationship to Victim
 Homicide 10
 Non-Fatal Shootings..... 18

Type
 Homicide 12
 Non-Fatal Shootings..... 19

Victim Demographics (Race-Sex-Age)
 Homicide 9
 Non-Fatal Shootings..... 17

Weapon Used
 Homicide 10

Zip Code
 Homicide 13
 Non-Fatal Shootings..... 22