

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

Homicides and Nonfatal Shootings
Data Report for Milwaukee, WI

2005-2009



749 West State Street
Milwaukee, WI 53233
414-935-7985
www.milwaukee.gov/hrc

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Acknowledgements

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Front cover is “.38 Revolver with Hollowpoints” by Brian Lary (Madison, Wisconsin).

Reprints courtesy of the City of Milwaukee Health Department - Office of Violence Prevention.

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 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.

- **Homicides disproportionately affect young Black males living in low-income neighborhoods.** Firearm homicide is the leading cause of the death among Milwaukee's black males age 15-24. Most homicides occur in low-income neighborhoods. Nonfatal shooting victims also disproportionately affect young, Black males.
- **Firearms continue to be the primary weapon used to commit a homicide** including those that result from arguments and fights or are domestic violence-related.
- **Arguments or fights, robbery, and illicit drugs are the top three the precipitating factors that lead to most homicide and nonfatal shooting incidents.** This is a significant shift from ten years ago when gang-related violence resulted in most homicides and nonfatal shootings.
- **Homicide and nonfatal shooting victims typically know their assailant.**
- **Over half of all homicide and nonfatal shooting victims and suspects have had prior involvement with law enforcement agencies;** a quarter of all victims and suspects were on probation or parole at the time of the incident.
- **Homicides and shootings are largely concentrated in two locations in Milwaukee,** the north side (including zip code area 53206) and the south side (including zip code area 53204).
- **Most known homicide and nonfatal shooting suspects are male, young adults (18-25 years).** The average age of all homicide suspects is 23 years. Among youth suspects, the average age was 16 years.

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 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 analysis. • To assess charging rates for domestic violence homicides and nonfatal shootings incidents.
<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. • To supplement internal and external evaluations with community-level data.

Incidence

Homicides and Nonfatal Shootings

In 2008, the United States had 14,180 homicides. Of these, Wisconsin had 146 homicide victims. Homicides in the City of Milwaukee accounted for nearly 49% (71) of all homicides in Wisconsin in 2008.

Since 2005, 473 Milwaukee residents have become homicide victims and 1,993 were nonfatal shooting victims.

Since 2005, the number of homicides and nonfatal shootings have decreased. During the five year period, 2005 had the most number of homicides (122) and 2008 had the fewest number (71) of homicides. Since tracking the number of non-fatal shootings, 2006 had the most number of nonfatal shootings (621) and 2009 had the fewest (439).

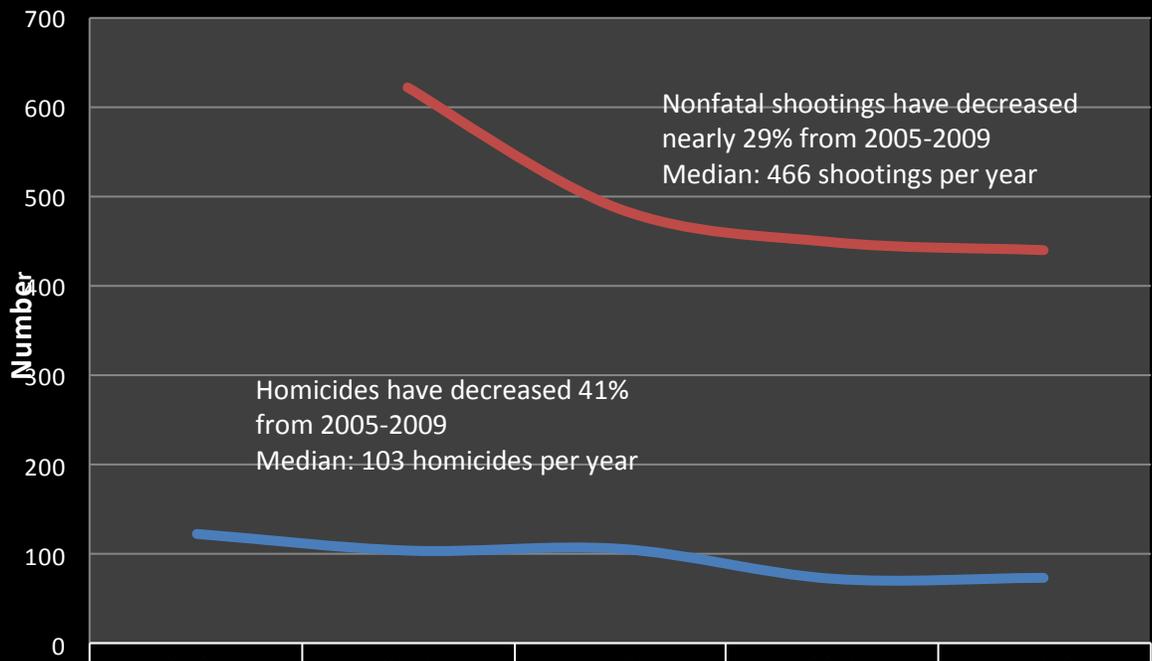
Note: Uniform Crime Report (UCR) reportable only. National statistics from 2009 were not available at time this report was drafted.

**From 2005 to 2009,
Milwaukee experienced:**

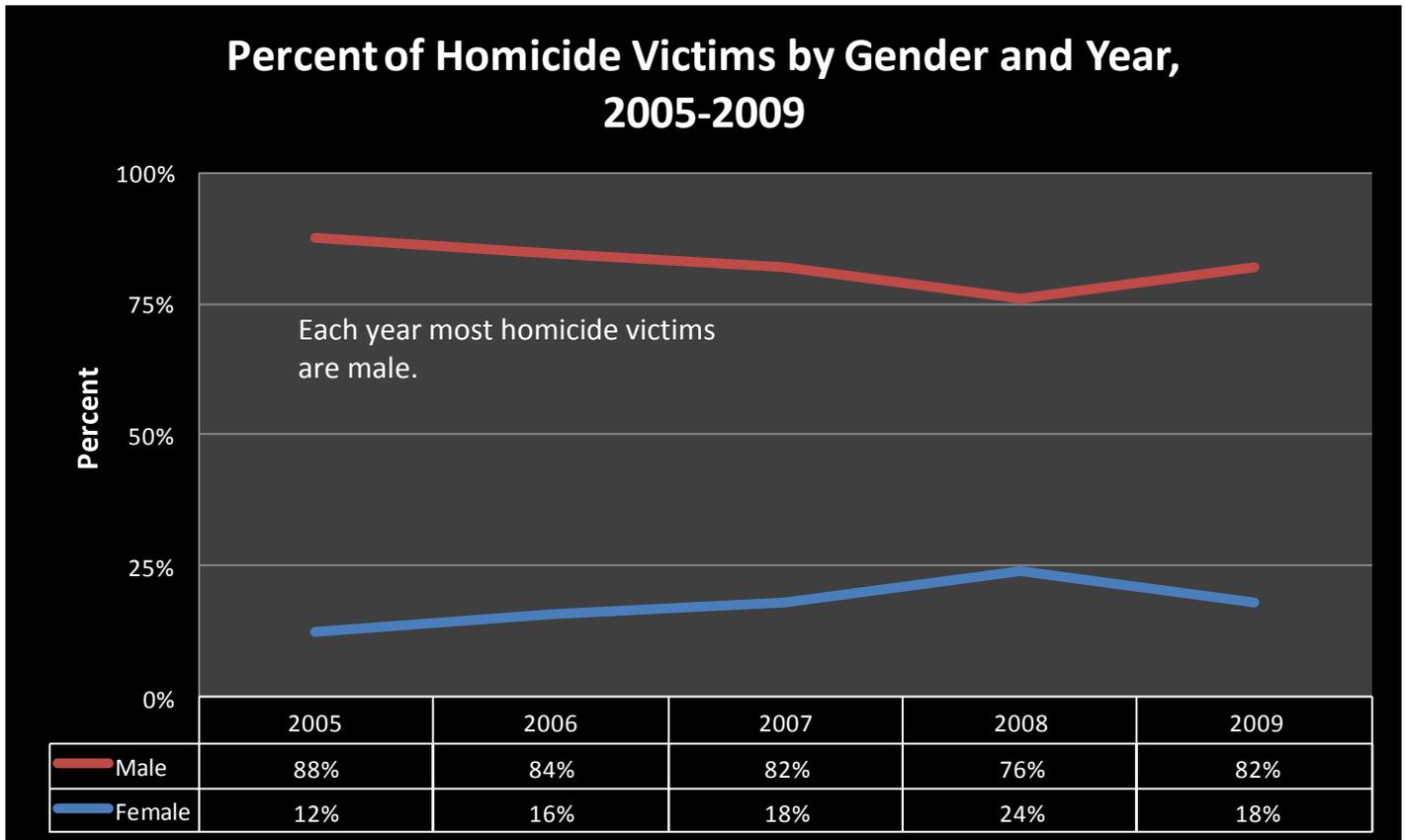
473 Homicides

**1,993 Nonfatal
shootings**

Number of Homicides and Nonfatal Shootings, 2005-2009



Homicide Victim - Gender



Of the homicides that took place between 2005-2009, males represent 83% of homicide victims (393); females 17% (80). Each year, female homicide victims make up between 12-24% of the homicide victims. The proportion of female homicide victims increased each year (from 2005-2008) until in 2009 when the proportion of female homicide victims decreased from 24% in 2008 to 18% in 2009 (almost a 6-point decrease).

Homicide Victim - Age

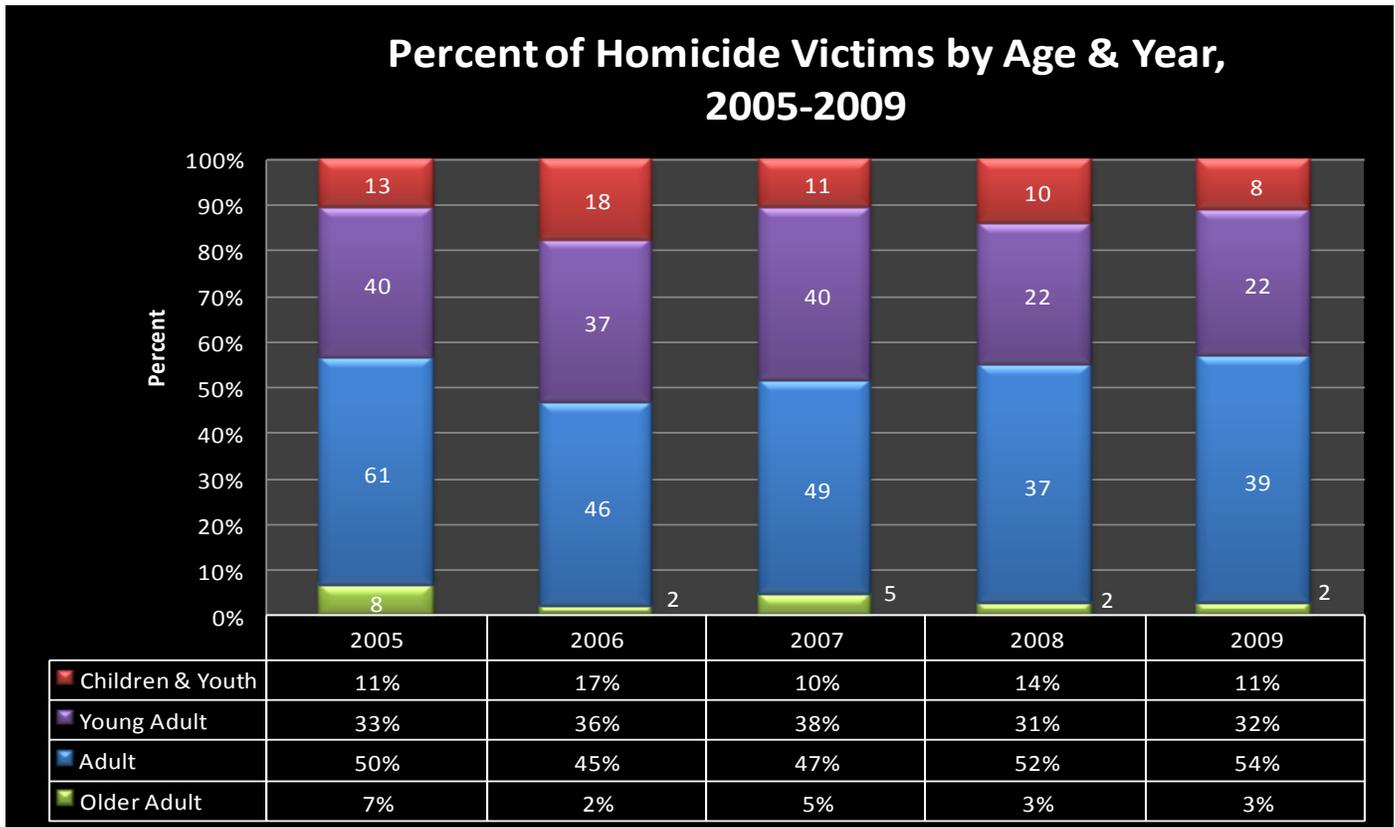
The average age of all homicide victims was 27 years old. The average age per year varied only slightly. In 2005 the average age was 28 years; in 2006 the average age was 25 years, in 2007 26 years, in 2008 27 years, and in 2009 28 years. Adults (18 years and older) made up 87% (413) of the homicide victims; children and youth were 13% (60). Of the children and youth homicide victims (60), the median age was 15 years. Of all adult victims, the median age was 29 years.

Age Group	# of Homicide Victims	% of Homicide Victims	Age Range + Median Age (By Age Category)		
			Minimum Age	Maximum Age	Median Age
Children & Youth (17 years or less)	60	13%	< 1 year	17	15
Young Adult (18-25 years)	162	34%	18	25	21
Adult (26-59 years)	232	49%	26	59	36
Older Adult (60 years or more)	19	4%	62	90	70
All Adults (18 years or more)	413	87%	18	90	29
TOTAL	473	100%	< 1 year	90	27

Child Victims

Homicides involving children and infants are usually the result of child abuse or neglect. For example, in one case the suspect, the parent of the victim, admitted to becoming angry at the child, slamming the child's head into the living room table and bathroom tub to stop the child from misbehaving. In another instance, a parent became upset with their two year old son; kicked the victim, hit the victim with closed fists, and threw the victim against the wall. The victim sustained blunt trauma to the head and a broken neck.

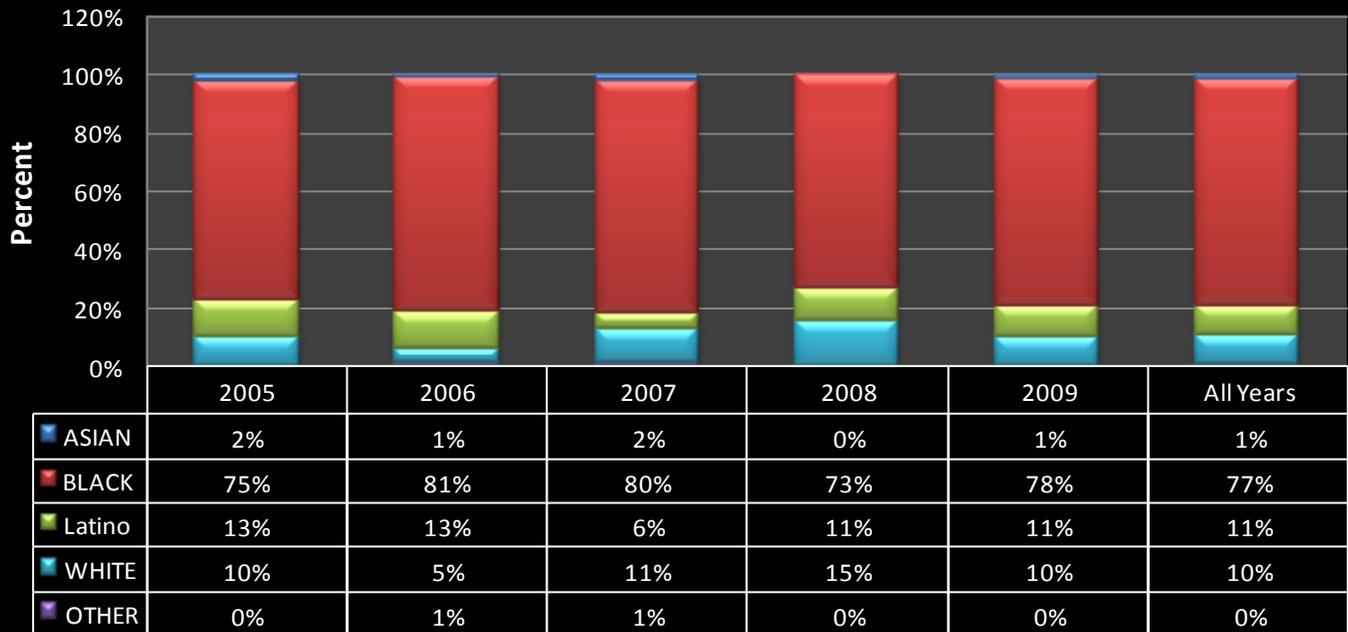
Homicide Victim - Age Continued



The proportion of children and youth homicide victims remained largely the same from 2005-2009, although in 2006, children and youth made up 17% (18 out of 103) of homicide victims, the most for any of the five years. In 2009, there were eight child homicide victims, making up 11% of the homicide victims that year, the fewest number of child homicide victims since 2005. For child and youth homicide victims (60), the median age was 15 years. Of all adults aged 18 and over, the median age was 29 years.

Homicide Victim - Race/Ethnicity

**Percent of Homicide Victims
by Race/Ethnicity and Year, 2005-2009**



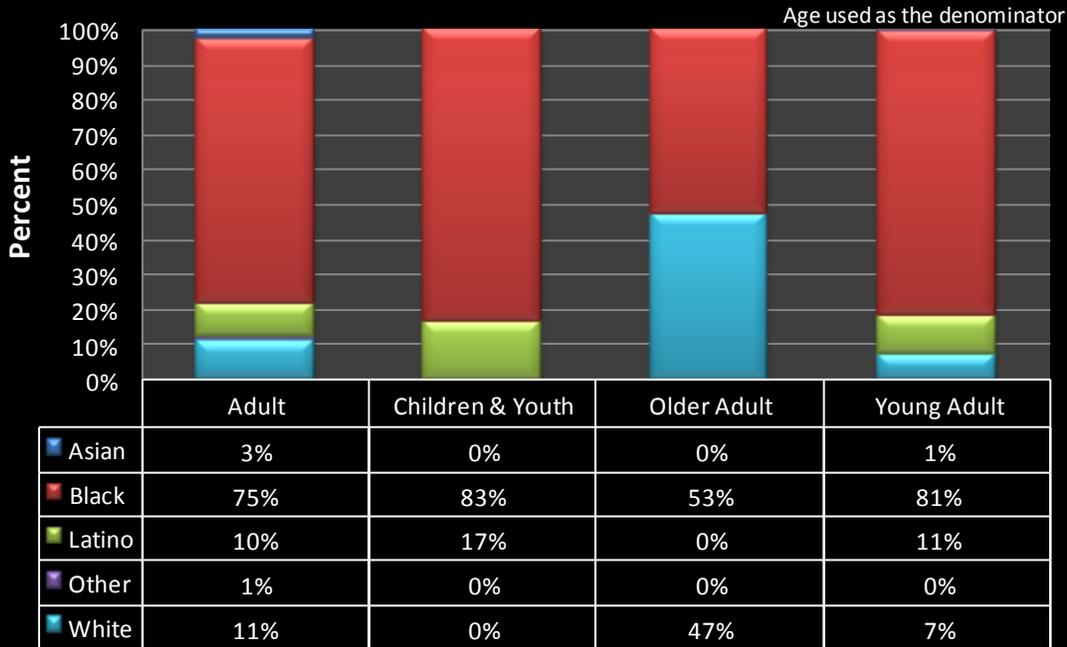
Each year, Black homicide victims made up between 73-81% of all homicide victims. Latinos and Whites made up the second and third most common racial/ethnic category. Of the homicides that took place between 2005-2009, Black male and female homicide victims represented 77% of all homicide victims (366); Latinos 11% (51), Whites 10% (47), and Asians 1% (7).

Time of Death

Homicide victims can be found dead at the scene or dying at the scene, in which case first responders provide urgent medical care. Sometimes the victim succumbs from their injuries days or weeks after the initial incident. In 2009, 68% of homicide victims (49 out of 72) died on scene or were found dead. For example, one victim was found on the sidewalk with several facial lacerations and abrasions, and was semi-conscious. The victim died at the scene.

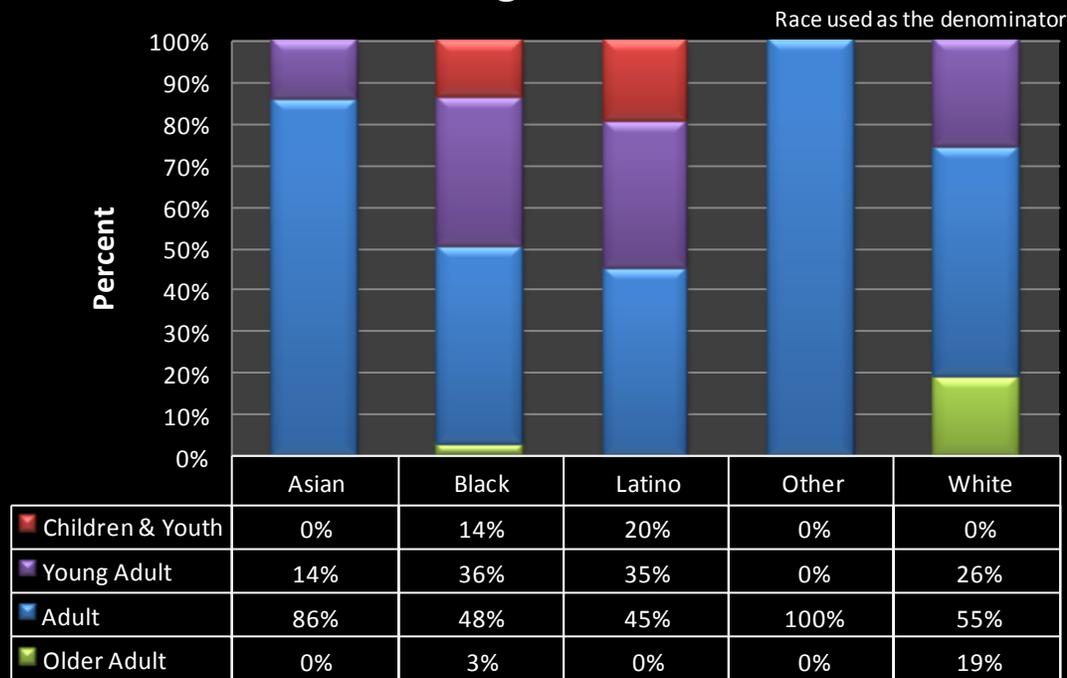
Homicide Victim - Age & Race/Ethnicity

Percent of Homicide Victims by Age and Race, 2005-2009



Children and youth homicide victims were either Black or Latino. Black children and youth made up 83% (50 out of 60) of all children and youth homicide victims. The precipitating factors leading to these homicides were child abuse/neglect (Black children made up 12 out of 16 child/neglect cases; Latinos 4 out of the 16 cases).

Percent of Homicide Victims by Race and Age, 2005-2009



Between 2005-2009, 100% of Asian homicide victims were adults; mostly between the ages of 25 to 59 years. Older adult (adults 59 years or older) homicide victims were either Black or White.

Homicide Victim - Race, Age, & Gender

Homicide Victims by Race, Age, and Gender, 2005-2009

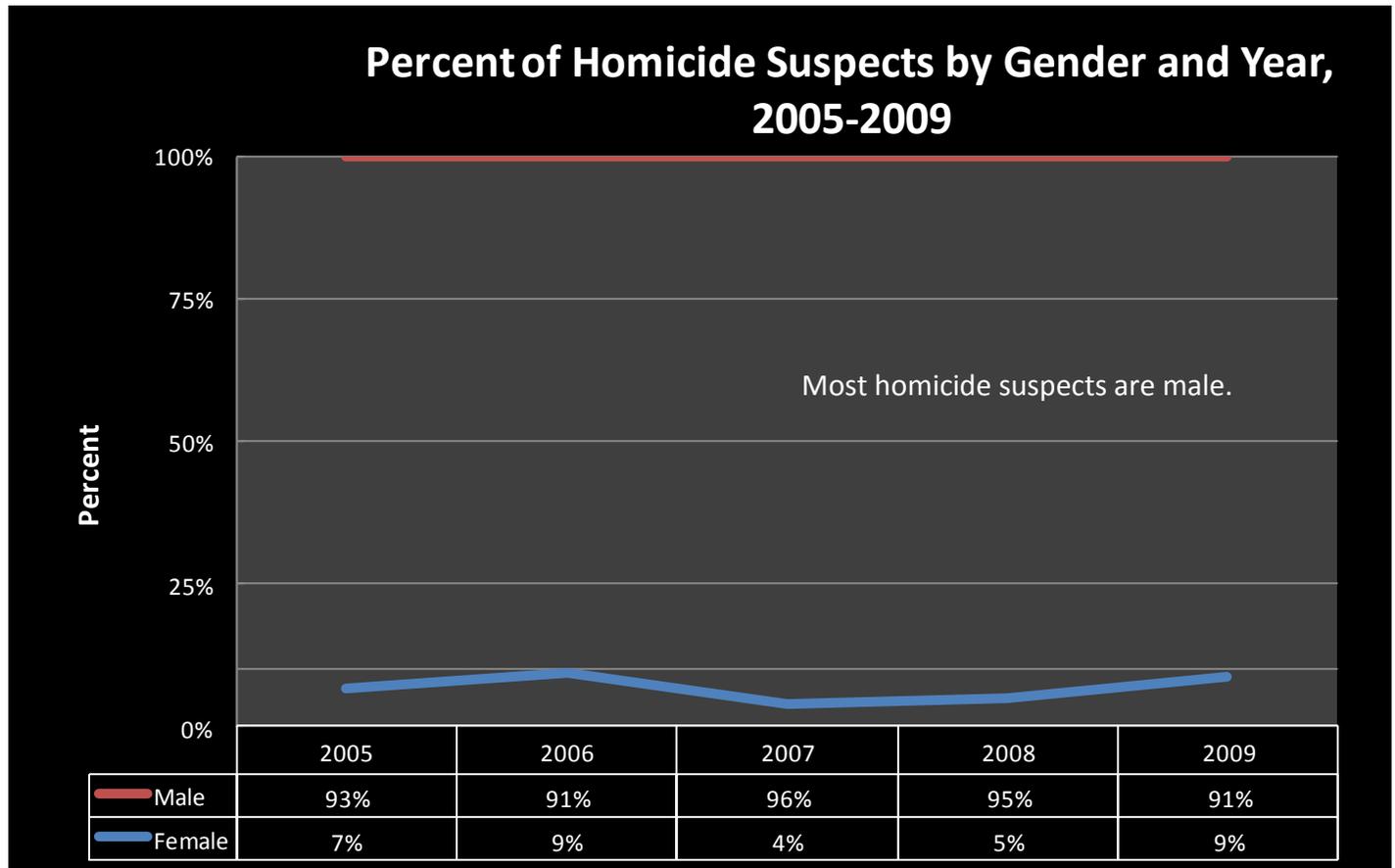


As noted throughout this report, most homicide victims were adult males. Among child and youth victims, most homicide victims were male. Black women and girls made up the majority of female victims.

Primary and Secondary Factors

Each homicide and nonfatal shooting is given a primary and a secondary factor that indicates the precipitating cause or circumstance leading up to the violent event. There are 16 standardized factors that the MHRC uses to code each case (the factors are the same as those from the National Violent Death Report System). For both homicides and nonfatal shootings "arguments or fights" are the leading factors each year. Arguments can range from disputes over clothing, food, sexual partners, illicit substances, or from previous confrontations between the victim and suspect.

Homicide Suspect - Gender



Of the homicides that took place between 2005-2009, males represented 93% of all known homicide suspects (510); female suspects were 7% (36). Multiple suspects can be identified as having involvement in a homicide. When examining the first suspect identified, fewer female suspects were involved in homicides with female victims (9) than with male victims (22).

Women

Typically women are homicide victims not suspects and most homicide cases involving women tend to be domestic violence related. There have been cases where women were involved in identifying a robbery target and providing essential information about the target that led to the homicide incident.

Homicide Suspect - Age

The average age for all homicide suspects was 23 years. The average suspect age has not changed little since 2006. In 2006 the average suspect age was 24, in 2007 it was 22, in 2008 it was 23, and in 2009 it was 24. The majority of known homicide suspects were adults (88% or 482) and 12% (64) were youth suspects aged 13-17. The median age for youth suspects was 16 years. Of suspects aged 18 year or older, just over half (51% or 276) were young adults aged 18-25. The median age for young adults was 21 years. Just three suspects were older adults (that is, adults over the age of 60).

Age Category	# of Homicide Suspects	% of Homicide Suspects	Age Range + Median Age (By Age Category)		
			Minimum Age	Maximum Age	Median Age
Children & Youth (17 years or less)	64	12%	13	17	16
Young Adult (18-25 years)	276	51%	18	25	21
Adult (26-59 years)	203	37%	26	56	32
Older Adult (60 years or more)	3	1%	62	70	62
All Adults (18 years or more)	482	88%	18	70	24
TOTAL	546	100%	13	70	23

Juvenile Justice

For offenders younger than 16 that re-offend (e.g., were arrested more than three times), 11% are referred back to juvenile authorities.

Most youth that have contact with juvenile authorities (57%) are never referred to juvenile authorities by other agencies.

In 2008, 43% of known homicide suspects had prior contact with the juvenile justice system.

Source: *Milwaukee County Juvenile Detention Center*

Homicide Suspect - Age Continued

Percent of Known Homicide Suspects by Age and Year, 2005-2009



Each year between 2005-2009, young adults made up the largest age group for known suspects; young adult suspects ranged from 46-53% of all suspects for that year. Since 2005, there were just three older adult suspects; two in 2005 and one in 2008.

Arguments & Fights

Arguments and fights can occur after consuming alcohol or using illicit substances. For example, one victim was intoxicated and began pounding on the suspect's door. The suspect opened the door and pushed the victim. The victim's head struck a cement wall.

Homicide Suspect — Race/Ethnicity

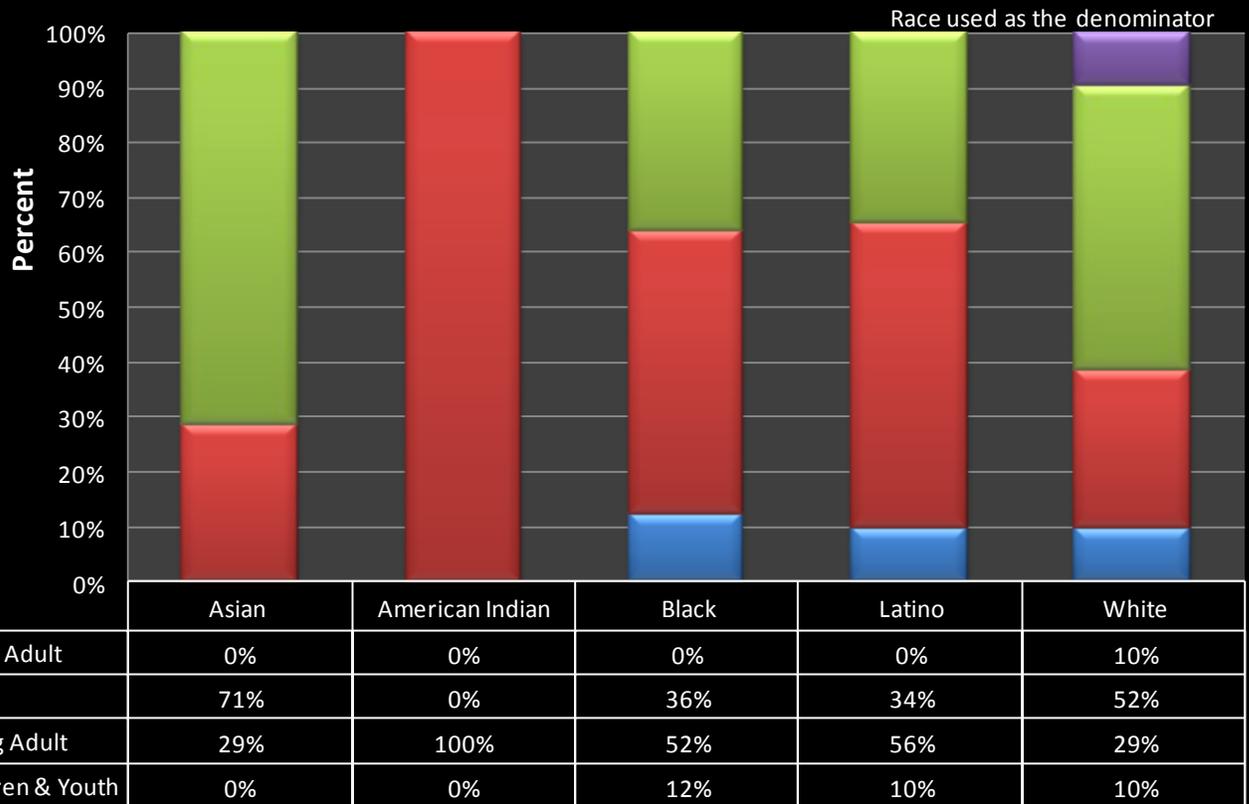
Percent of Known Homicide Suspects by Race/Ethnicity and Year, 2005-2009



From 2005-2009, between 75-86% of known homicide suspects were Black; Latinos made up the second largest racial/ethnic group each year (between 9% and 15%), followed by White suspects at 3% and 9% respectively.

Homicide Suspect -Race/Ethnicity & Age

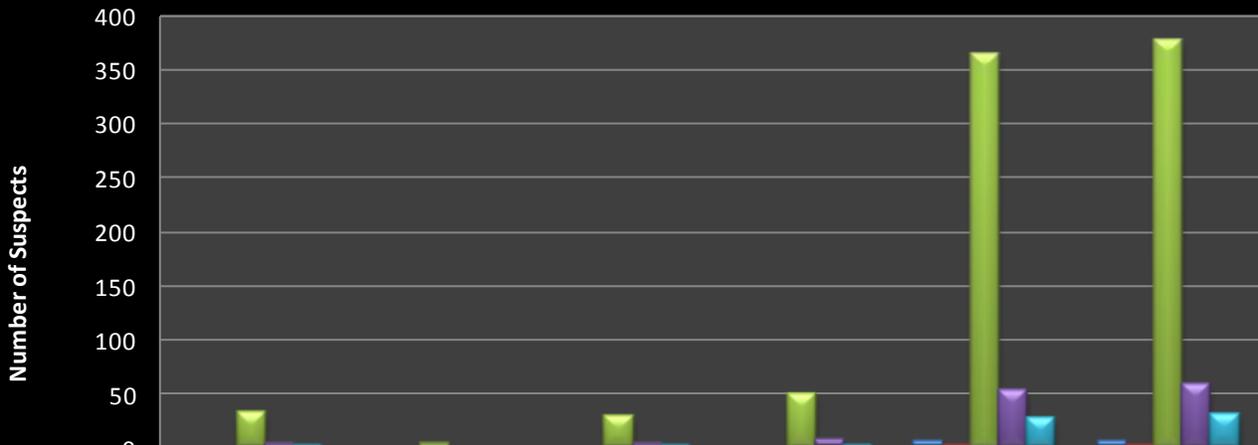
Percent of Known Homicide Victims by Race/Ethnicity and Age, 2005-2009



The vast majority of known homicide suspects were adults aged 18 years and older. Adults aged 25-59 years old made up the primary age group for Asian and White homicide suspects. Young adults aged 18-24 years old made up the primary age group for known American Indian Black, and Latino homicide suspects.

Homicide Suspect - Race, Age, & Gender

Homicide Suspects by Race, Age, and Gender, 2005-2009



	All Female Suspects	Female Children & Youth Suspects	Female Adult Suspects	Male Children & Youth Suspects	Male Adult Suspects	All Male Suspects
Asian	0	0	0	0	5	5
American Indian	0	0	0	0	1	1
Black	32	3	29	50	364	376
Latino	3	0	3	6	52	58
White	1	0	1	2	28	30

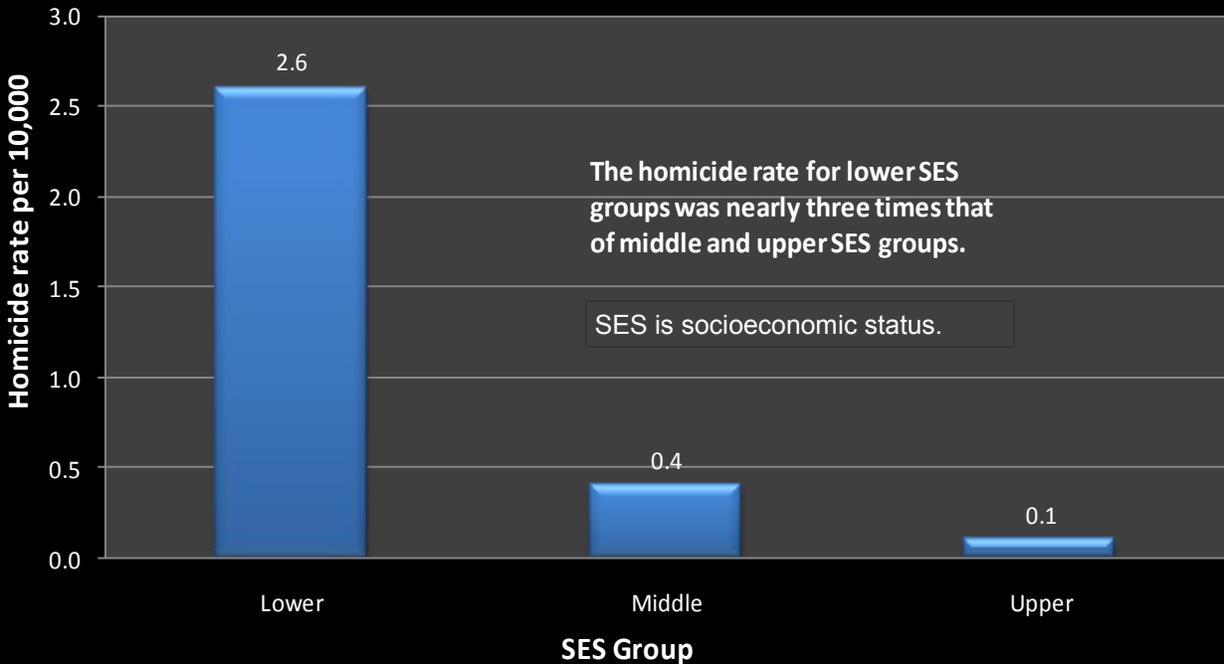
There were very few female child suspects (3) compared to male child suspects (50).

Bodily Force

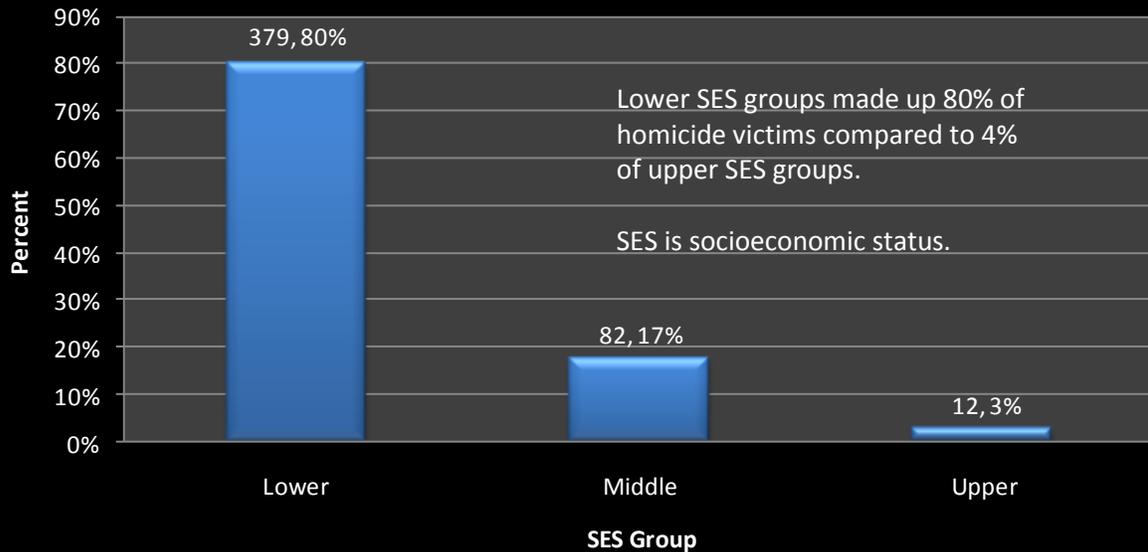
Most homicide weapons involve a firearm but not all. Bodily force is another method that is commonly used. For example, one victim received 20 punches to the head. In another instance, a suspect stabbed a victim over 90 times and in another homicide event the victim was set on fire and suffered second and third degree burns over 80% of their body.

Homicide – SES Analysis

Homicide Rate per 10,000 by SES, 2005-2009



Homicides by SES Group, 2005-2009

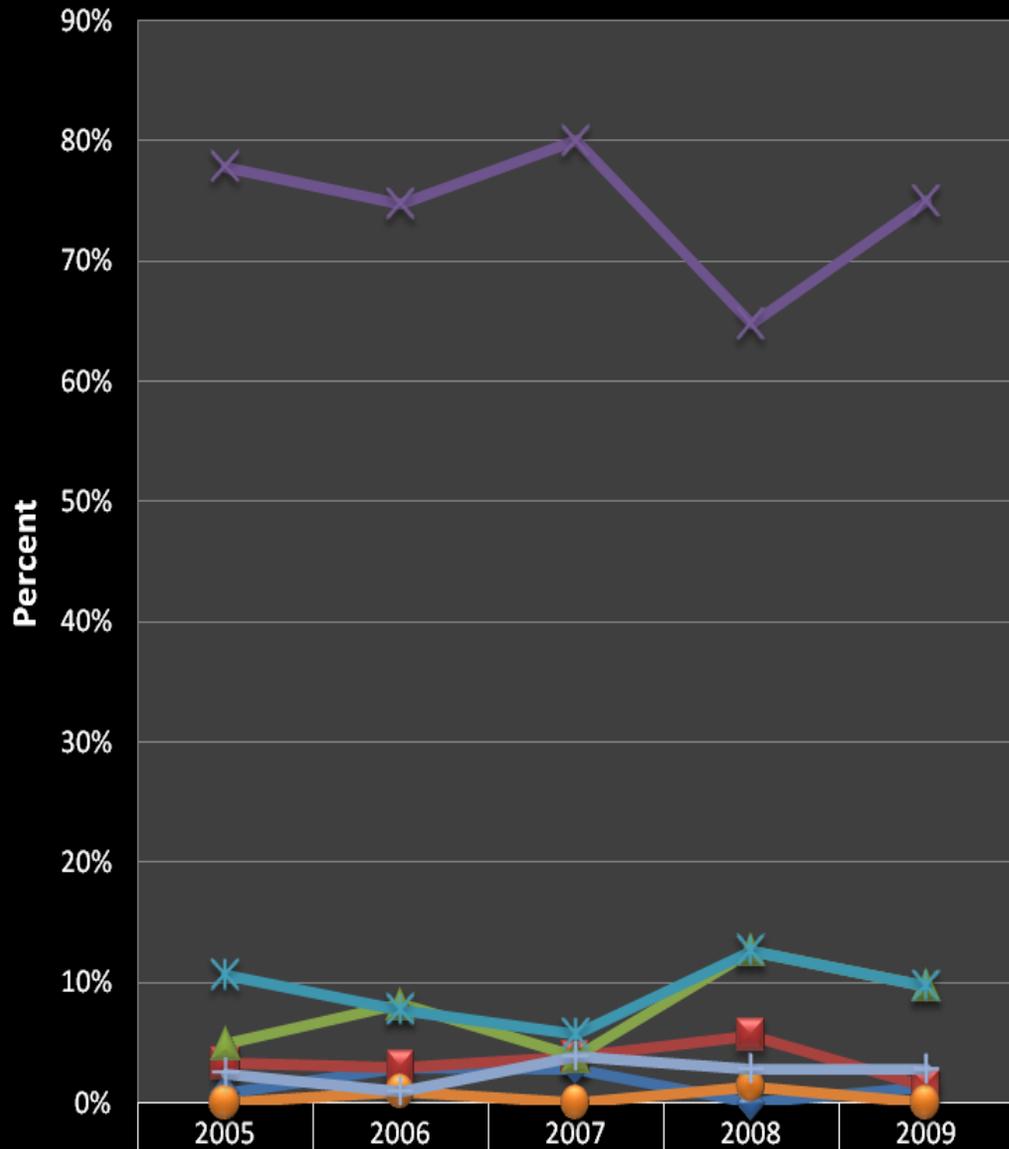


Homicide Weapon Analysis

Homicide Weapon Trends, 2005-2009

Each year, firearms accounted for 65% or more of the weapons used in homicides.

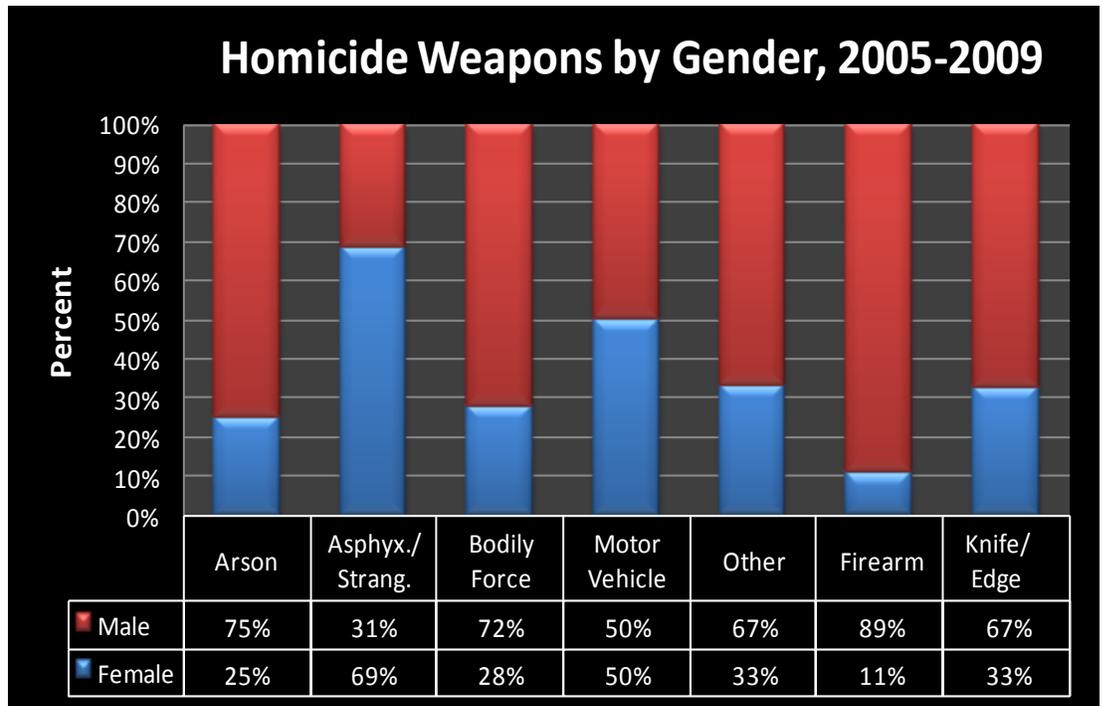
Bodily Force, and Knife/Edge weapons accounted for roughly 10-26% of weapons used in homicides.



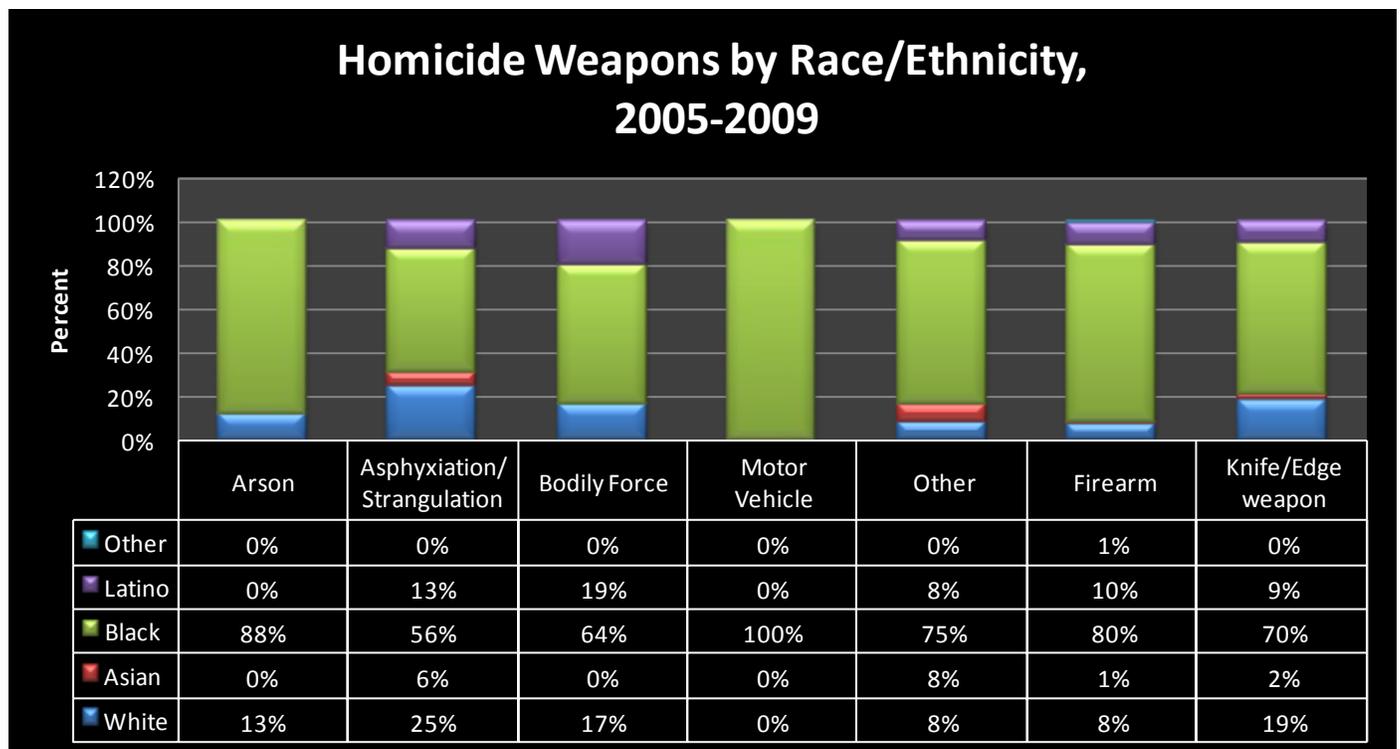
◆ Arson	1%	3%	3%	0%	1%
■ Asphyxiation/Strangulation	3%	3%	4%	6%	1%
▲ Bodily Force	5%	8%	4%	13%	10%
✕ Firearm	78%	75%	80%	65%	75%
* Knife/Edge weapon	11%	8%	6%	13%	10%
● Motor Vehicle	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%
+ Other	2%	1%	4%	3%	3%

Homicide Weapon Analysis – Continued

Firearms made up the majority of the homicide weapons used against female (48%) and male victims (81%). After firearms, bodily force, and asphyxiation/strangulation is the 2nd and 3rd method used against female victims. Of the six weapon types, female homicide victims made up the majority of asphyxiation/strangulation victims (69%) from 2005-2009. Only two victims were killed by motor vehicle; one Black female and one Black male.

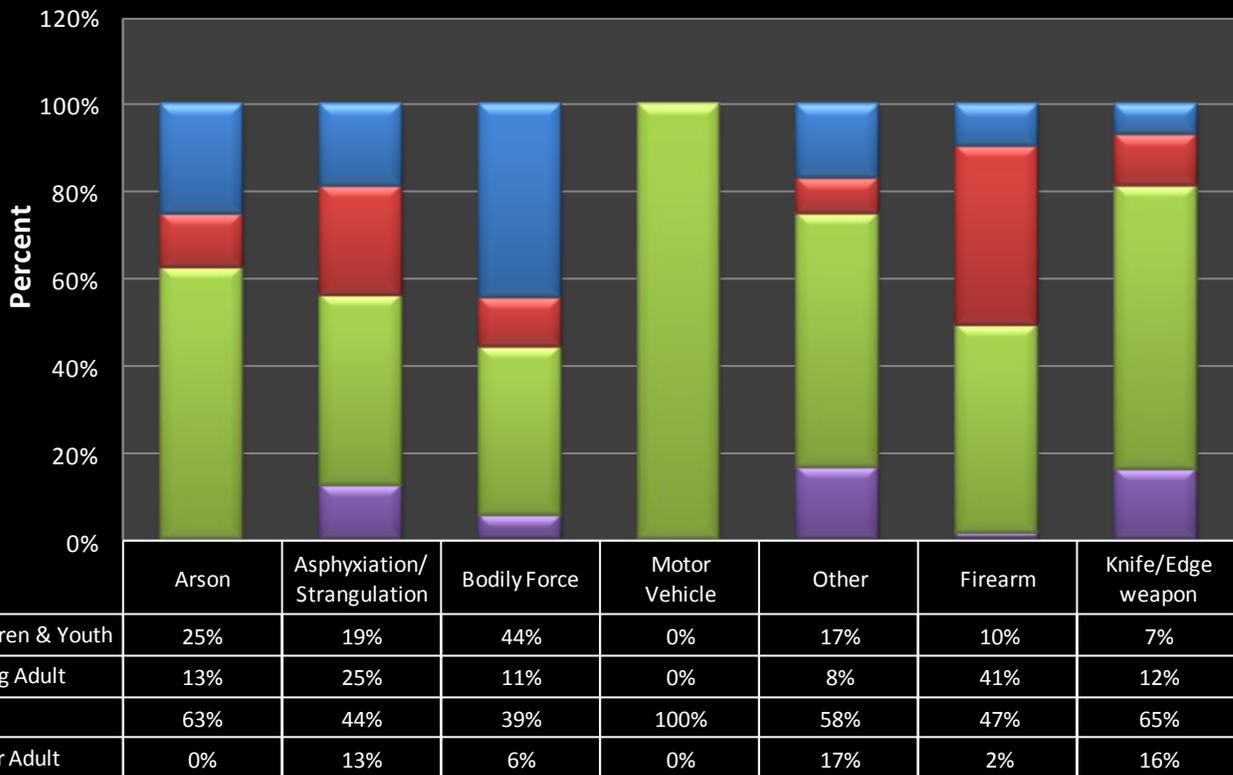


For each racial and ethnic group, firearms were used in over 50% of the homicide cases. For Black and Latino homicide victims, firearms were used for 78% and 73% of homicides respectively. Knife and edge weapons were the second most common weapon used against Asian and White homicide victims.



Homicide Weapon Analysis – Continued

Homicide Weapons by Victim Age, 2005-2009



Firearms made up the majority of homicide weapons used in over 50% of the homicide cases for all age groups except older adults (60 years and older). For children and youth, firearms accounted for 57% of the weapons used however children were only 10% of all firearm victims. Bodily force was the second most common weapon used against child victims; child victims made up 44% of all victims killed by bodily force. For older adults, knife/edge weapon was the primary weapon used (37%), followed by firearms at 32%. Firearms made up 91% of the weapons used against young adult victims even though young adult victims made up 41% of all victims killed by firearm. Firearms made up 73% of the weapons used in adult homicides; adults were 47% of all victims killed by firearm.

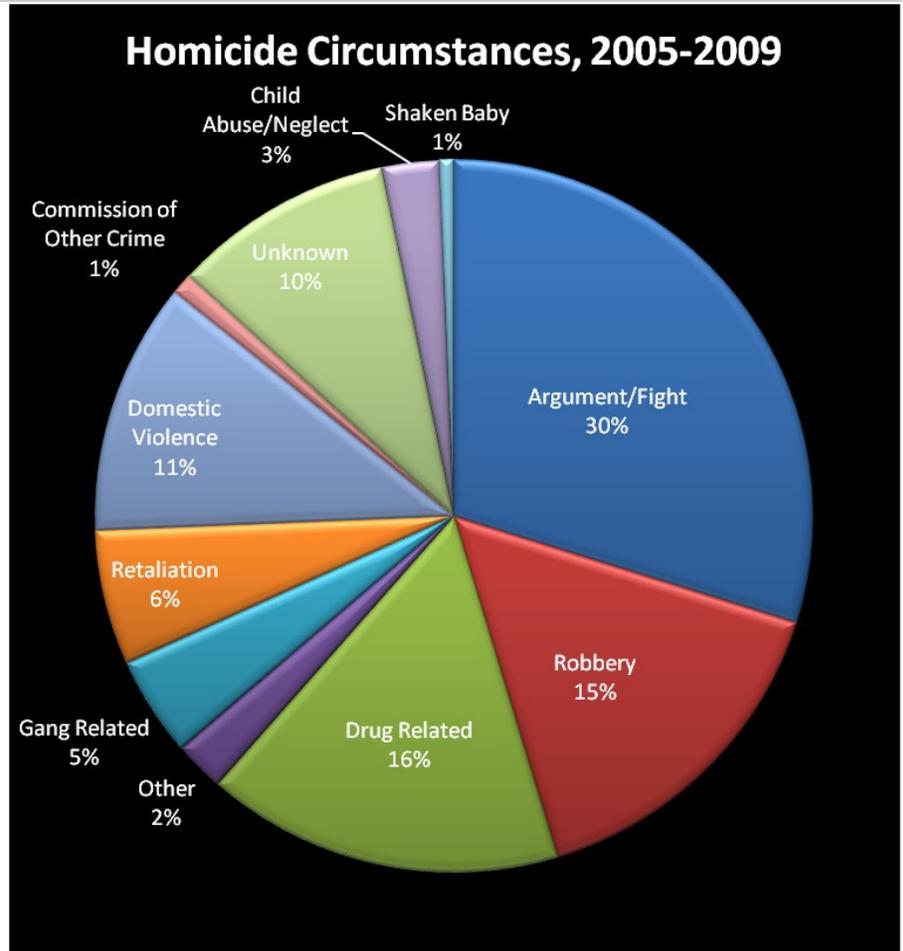
Homicide - Precipitating Factors

The top three factors, representing 61% of all homicides were:

- Argument/fight (185 homicides or 30% of all homicides from 2005-2009)
- Drug related (100 or 16%)
- Robbery (86 or 15%)

See pie chart on right.

The chart below features the top three precipitating factors leading to a homicide by gender, age group, and race/ethnicity. For most populations the above trend holds true but with a few exceptions. The top three factors for female homicide victims included domestic violence rather than robbery. Child victims had child abuse and neglect as the second top factor. The top factors for Latino victims included gang-related activity.

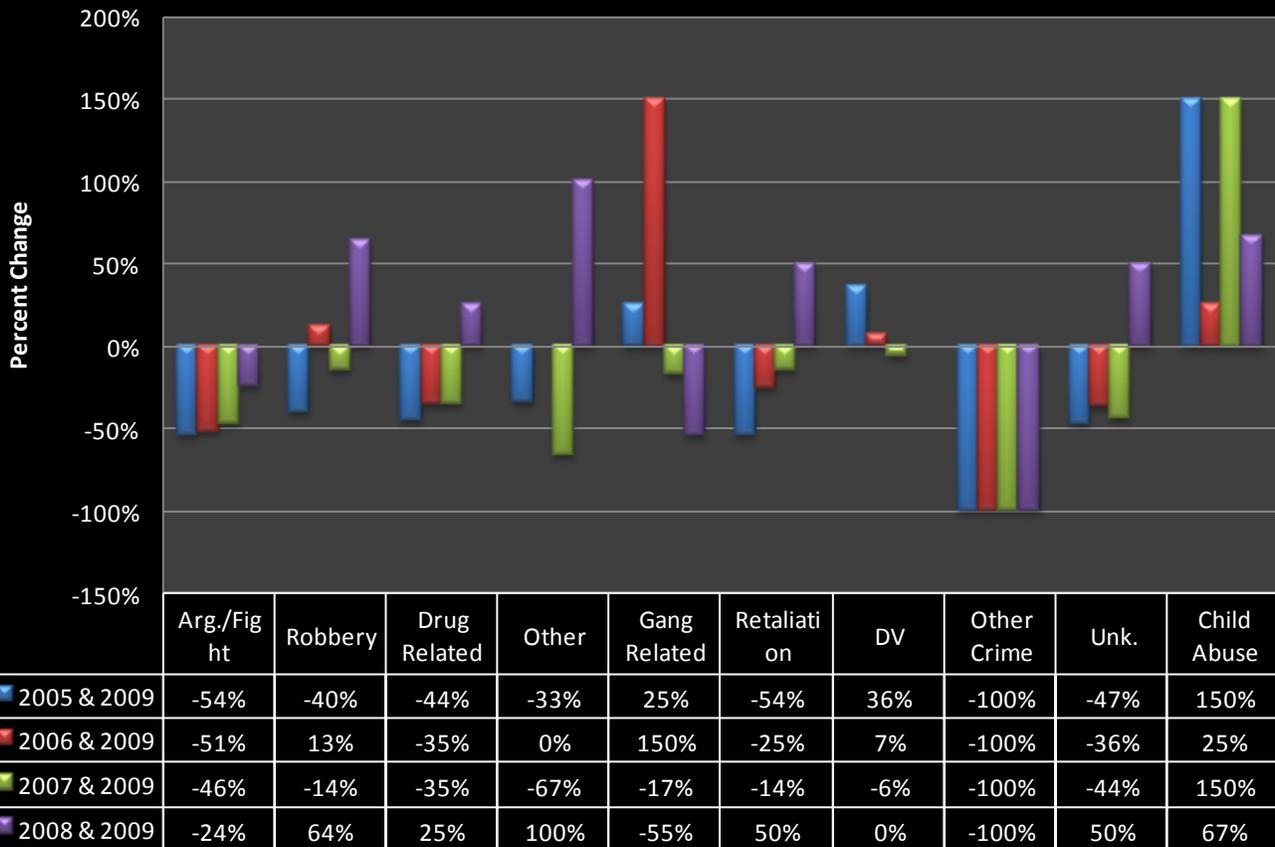


Homicides: Top 3 Factors by Gender, Age Group, and Race/Ethnicity of Victim

	Top 1	Top 2	Top 3
Gender			
Male (n = 393)	Argument/fight (156)	Robbery (91)	Drug Related (85)
Female (n = 80)	Domestic Violence (30)	Argument/fight (29)	Drug Related (15)
Age Group			
Children and youth (n = 60)	Domestic Violence (19)	Child Abuse/neglect (16)	Argument/fight (16)
Young Adult (n=162)	Argument/fight (67)	Drug Related (34)	Robbery (32)
Adult (n = 232)	Argument/fight (95)	Drug Related (52)	Robbery (52)
Older Adult (n = 19)	Argument/fight (7)	Robbery (7)	Domestic Violence (6)
Race/Ethnicity			
Asian (n = 7)	Argument/fight (7)	Domestic Violence (3)	Drug Related (1)
Black (n = 366)	Argument/fight (140)	Drug Related (85)	Robbery (71)
Latino (n = 51)	Argument/fight (24)	Gang Related (11)	Drug Related (9)
Other (n = 2)	Robbery (2)	-	-
White (n =47)	Argument/fight (16)	Robbery (16)	Domestic Violence (7)

Homicides - Precipitating Factors Continued

**Homicide Circumstances:
Comparing 2009 Results with Previous Years**



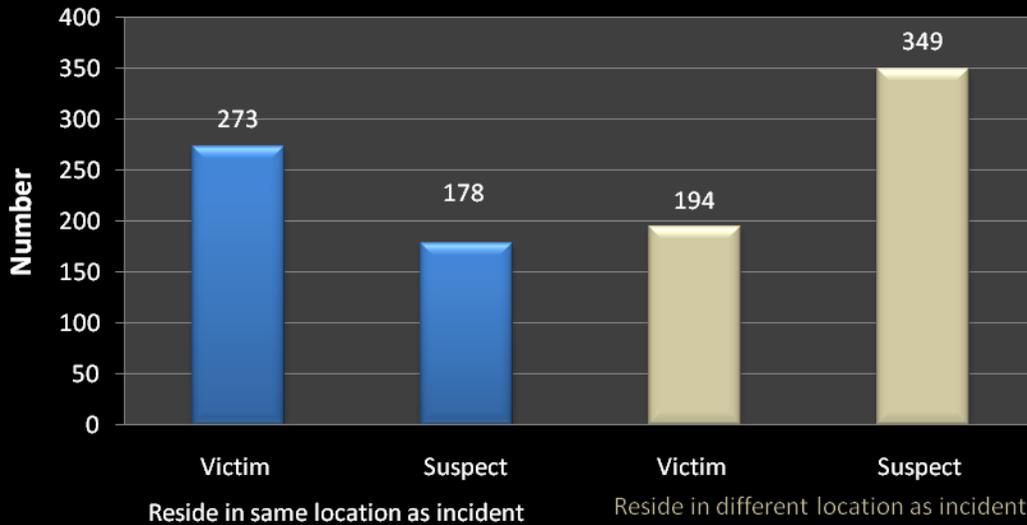
Comparing 2009 Circumstance Data with Previous Years

The proportion of homicides in 2009 caused by:

- Argument/fight reflected a decrease when compared to each of the previous years.
- Robbery, drug-related, and retaliation homicides increased from 2008 to 2009; 64%, 25%, and 50% respectively.
- Domestic violence (DV) did not change when compared to 2008. 2009 data reflected an increase when compared to 2005 and 2006 data and a decrease compared to 2007 data. It's unclear if 2007 marks the beginning of a downward trend for DV-related homicides. The number of 2009 nonfatal shootings reflected an increase in DV shootings when compared to 2006 nonfatal shooting data .
- Child abuse and child neglect reflected an increase for each of the previous years.

Homicide - Victim and Suspect Comparisons

Homicide Victim and Suspect: Residence Compared to Incidence Zip Code

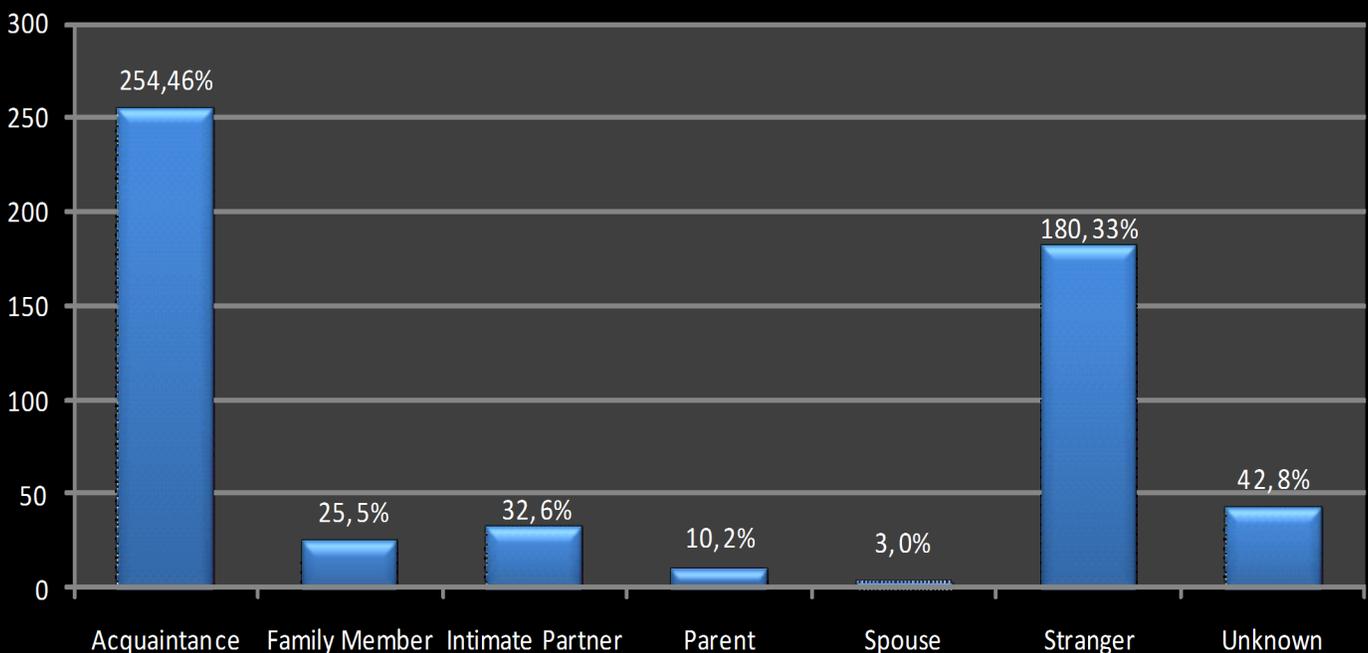


Over half of all homicide victims (58% or 273) resided in the same zip code area as the location of the homicide event. Fewer suspects resided in the same zip code area as the homicide event (30% or 178 of all suspects).

Data is for 2005-2009.

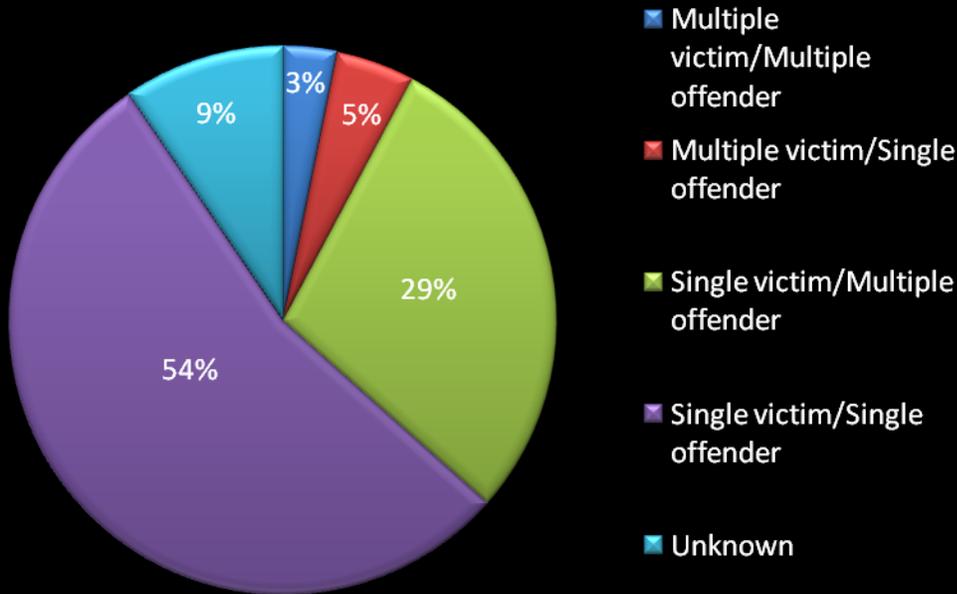
Just under half of all homicide suspects were "Acquaintances" (46% or 254) and 33% (180) were "Strangers" to the victim.

Homicide Suspect Relationship to Victim, 2005-2009



Homicides - Type of Event

Type of Homicide, 2005-2009



The majority of homicides involved a single victim and single suspect (54% or 255); single victim and multiple offenders or suspects accounted for 29% (137) homicide victims.

Double or triple homicides accounted for a very small proportion of homicide incidents.

Homicide - Zip Code Analysis

From 2005-2009, two zip code areas accounted for 31% of homicide incidence locations: 53206 (20% or 95) and 53210 (11% or 53).

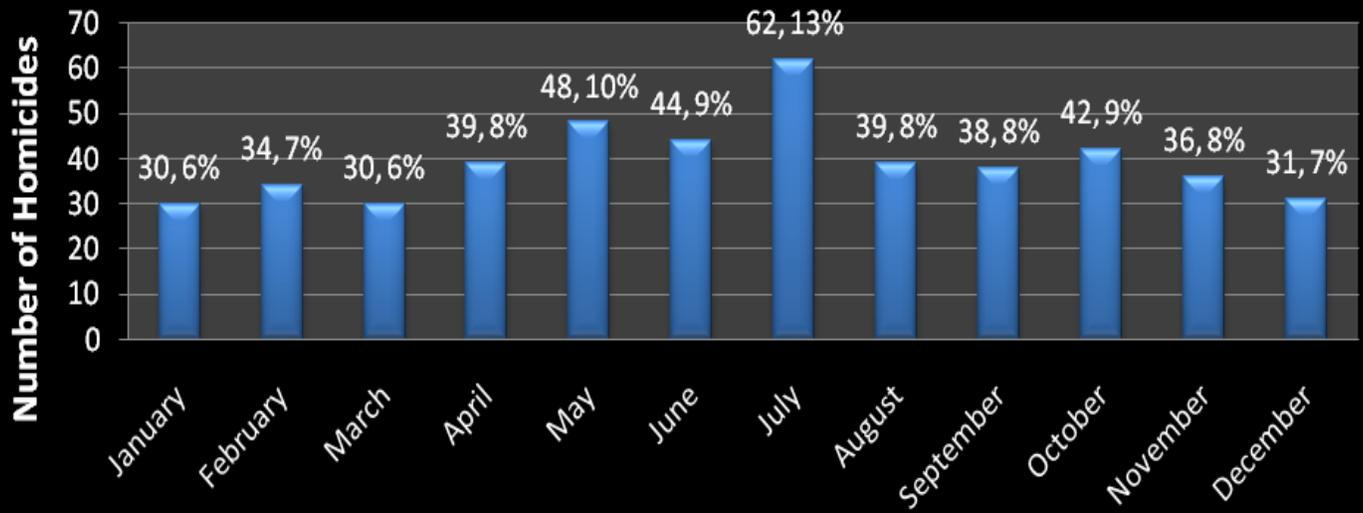
Number of Homicides by Incident Zip Code, 2005-2009



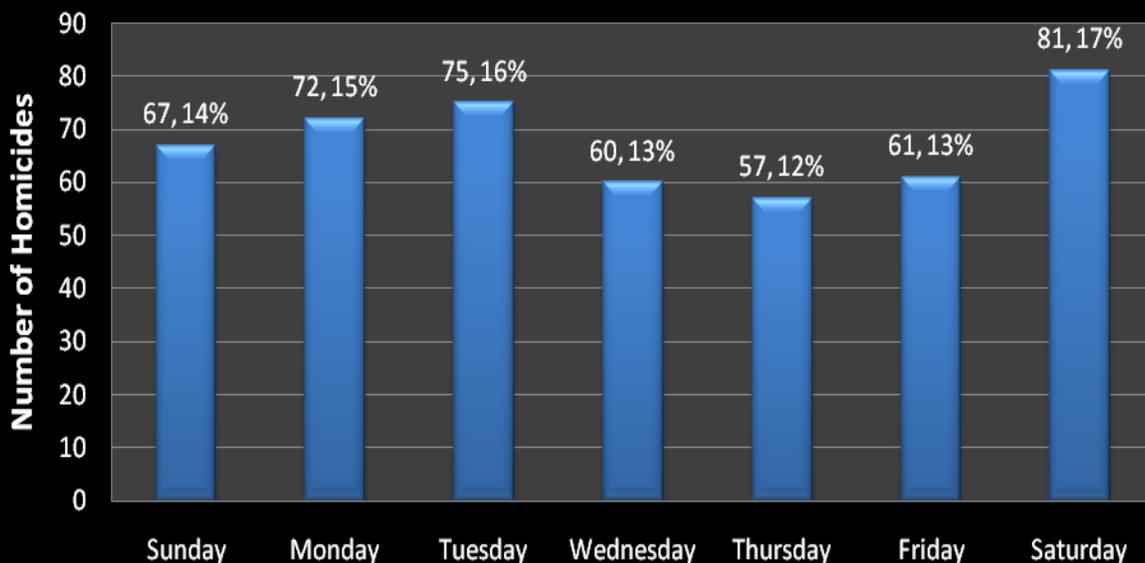
Homicide - Time Analysis

From 2005-2009, July had the most number of homicides (62 for all four years or 13% of all homicides). With the exception of 2007, July generally has the most number of homicides since 2005. During the five year period, March and December had the fewest number of homicides.

Number of Homicides by Month, 2005-2009



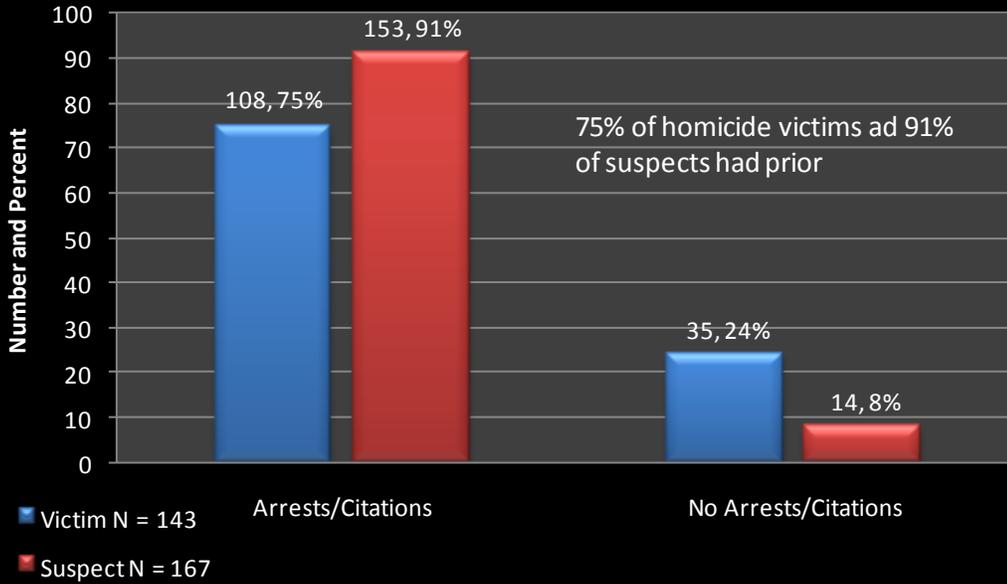
Number of Homicides by Day of Week, 2005-2009



More homicides occurred during Saturday but there appears to be no day in the week that has substantially more or less homicides.

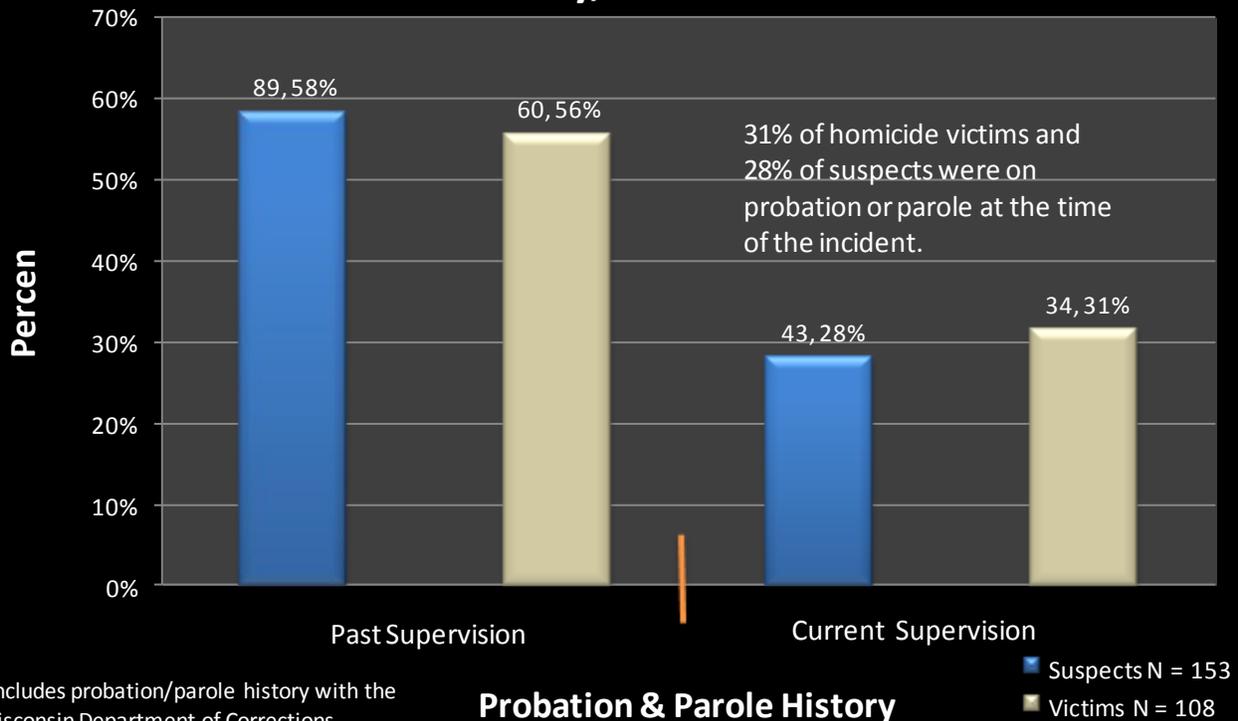
Criminal History - Analysis

Homicide Victims and Suspects with Prior Arrests/Citations, 2008-2009

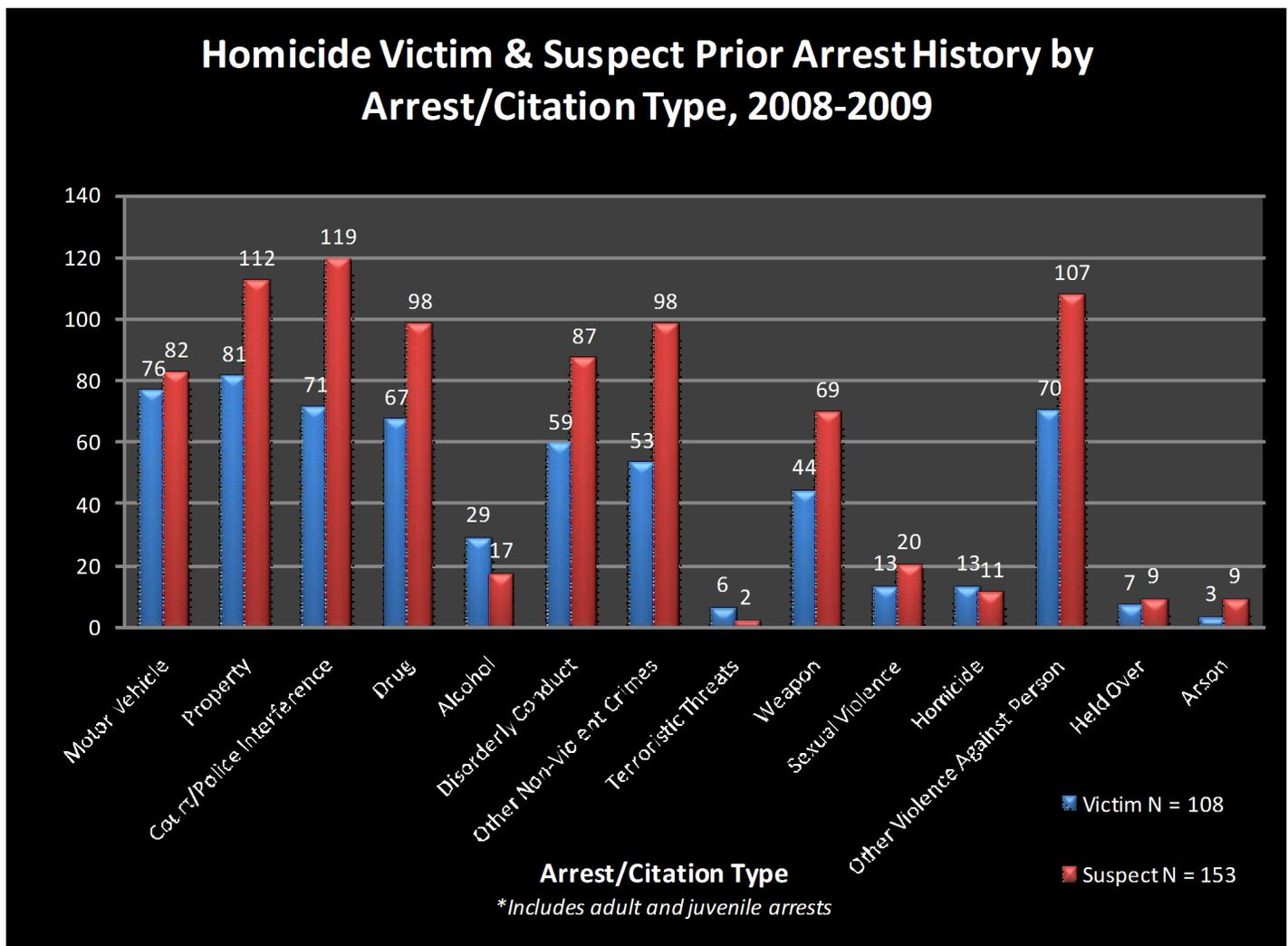


See page 53 for a distribution map of probation and parolees.

Homicide Victims and Suspects Probation & Parole History, 2008-2009*



Criminal History - Analysis



Court/police interference, property, and other violence against person were the top three arrest/citations for homicide suspects. Similarly, motor vehicle, property, and court/police interference were the top three arrest/citations for homicide victims.

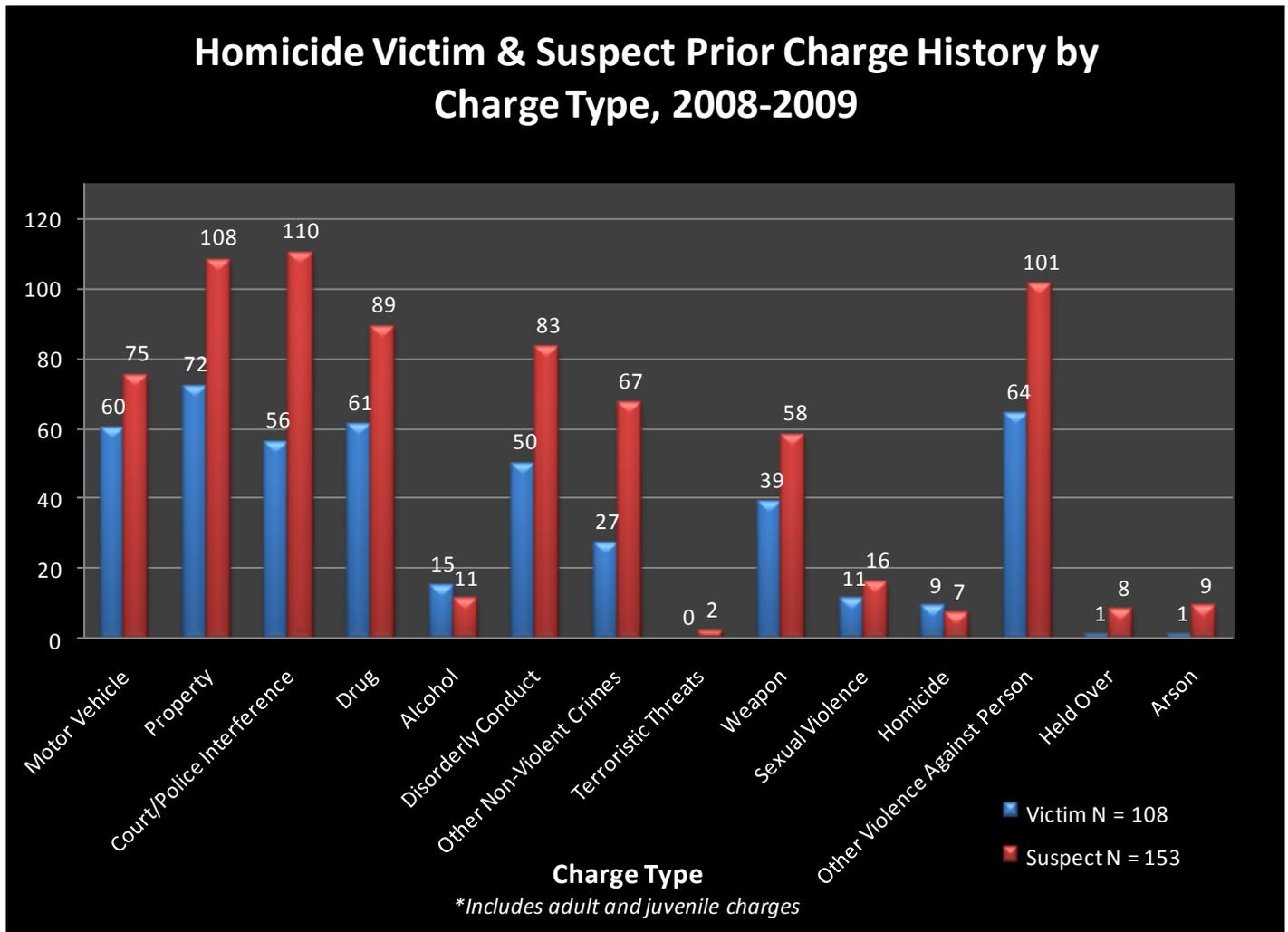
The average number of arrests/citations for homicide suspects was 9 and the average number of arrests/citations for victims was 8 (includes juvenile and adult arrests/citations).

34% of all suspect arrests/citations were as juveniles compared to 21% of all victim arrests/citations.

42% of victims had no arrests/citations as juveniles compared to 26% of suspects. For victims, the number of juvenile arrests/citations ranged from 1-13; for suspects the number of juvenile arrests/citations was 1-21. Nearly three-thirds of suspects (72%) had less than 7 juvenile arrests/citations. Over half (56%) had 3 or fewer juvenile arrests/citations. 81% of the victims had 4 or less juvenile arrests/citations compared to 63% of the suspects.

For victims, the number of adult arrests ranged from 1-56; the range for suspects was 1-45. Nearly half of the victims (46%) had 7 or less adult arrests/citations. Similarly, 46% of suspects had 8 or less adult arrests/citations.

Criminal History - Analysis



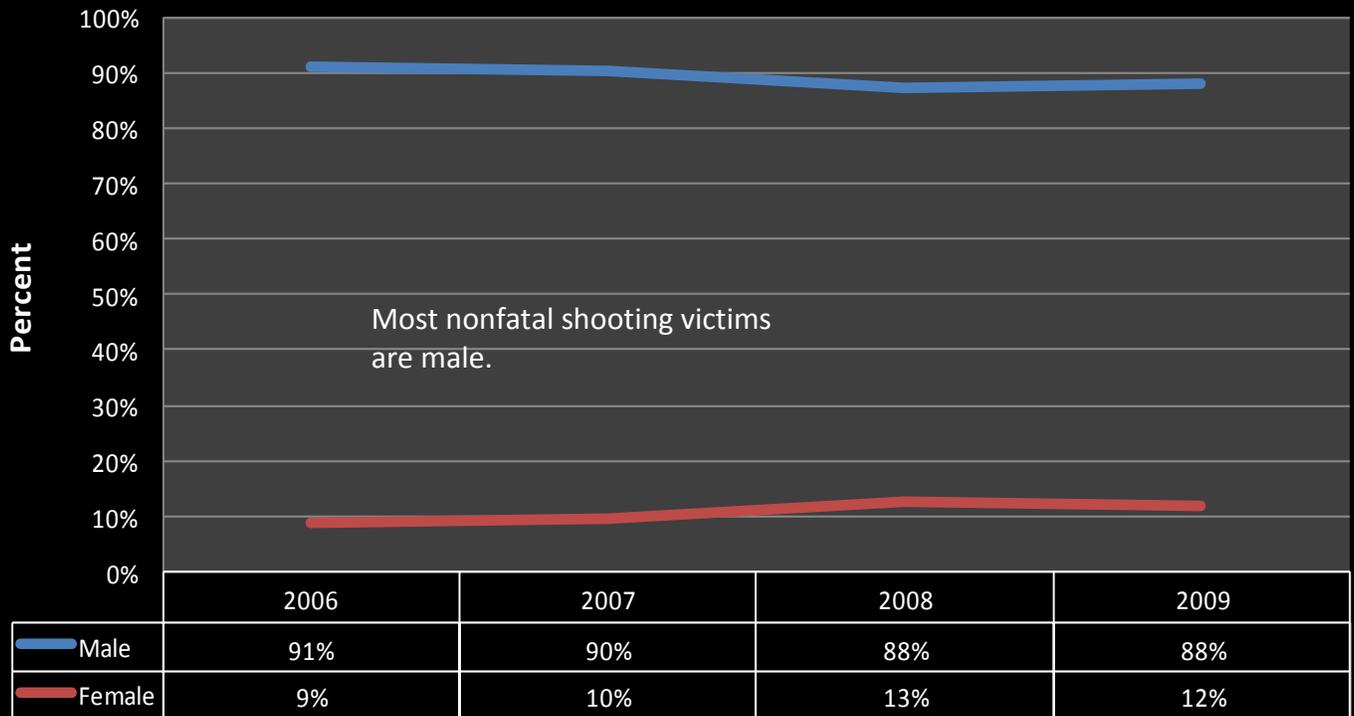
77% of suspects had prior arrests for weapon violations, homicide, or other violent act against a person compared to 53% of victims.

19% of prior suspect arrests for weapon violations, homicide, or other violent act against a person were not prosecuted by the District Attorney's office compared to 8% of prior victim arrests for the same crimes. There are a multitude of reasons for not prosecuting an arrest.

13% of both suspect and victim prior arrests for weapon violations, homicide, or other violent act against a person ended in court convictions. The conviction rate was higher for suspects (21%) compared to victims (8%).

Nonfatal Shooting Victim - Gender

Nonfatal Shooting Victims by Gender and Year, 2006-2009



Of the nonfatal shootings that took place between 2006-2009, males represented 89.5% (1,783) and females 10.5% (or 210). Each year males represented 88-91% of the nonfatal shooting victims; females 9-13%. Since 2006, the proportion of female nonfatal shooting victims has increased from 9% in 2006 to 13% in 2008. In the 2009 the proportion of female victims was slightly less at 12%.

Drugs

Nonfatal shooting incidents involving drugs are the third leading cause or circumstance surrounding a nonfatal shooting incident. For example, one drug dealer was targeted for a robbery and another was targeted as punishment for selling drugs in another drug dealer's territory.

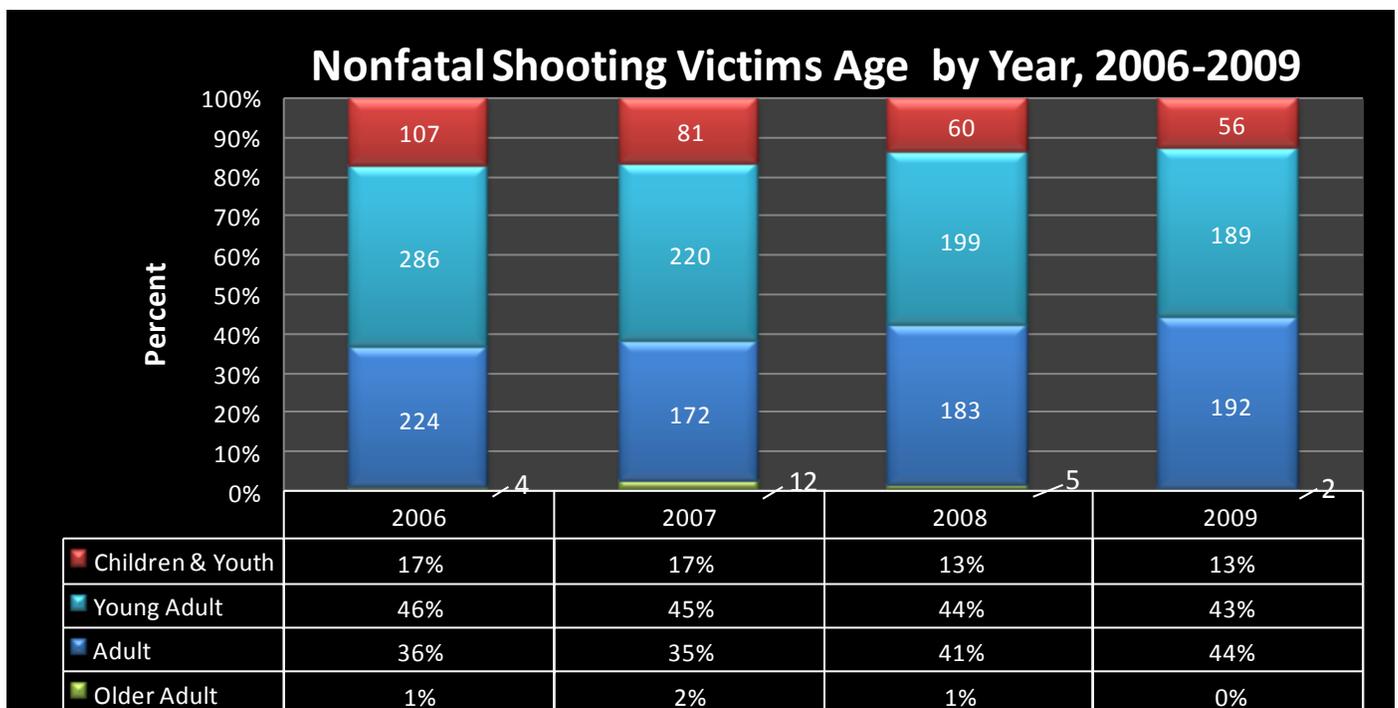
Of the homicides, 24 (6%) were robbery and drug-related. Of the nonfatal shootings, 59 (2%) were robbery and drug-related.

Nonfatal Shooting Victim – Age

The average age for nonfatal shooting victims was 23; the youngest victim was 3 years old and the oldest victim was 76. Adults made up 85% of the victims, of which 45% were young adults aged 18-25. Each year, children and youth victims made up 13-17% of all victims. Older adults (60 years or more) made up 2% or less of all victims. From 2006, each age group affected by nonfatal shootings decreased except for adults. In 2006, 224 adults (26-59) were nonfatal shooting victims. The number of adults in this age category decreased in 2007 but increased in 2008 and 2009. The number of adult victims for 2009 was, however, less than the number of adult victims in 2006.

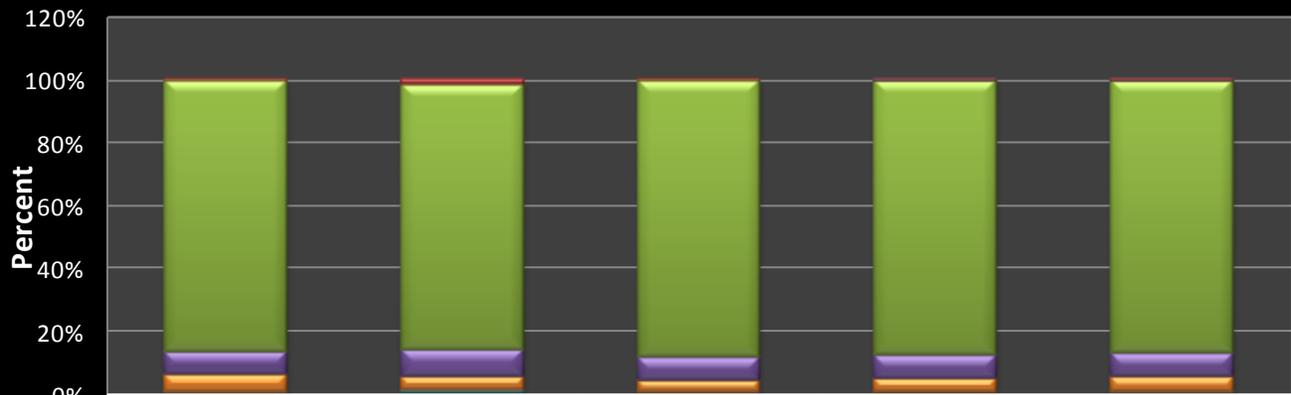
Age Group	# of Nonfatal Shooting Victims	% of All Nonfatal Shooting Victims	Age Range + Median Age (By Age Category)		
			Minimum Age	Maximum Age	Median Age
Children & Youth (17 years or less)	304	15%	3	17	16
Young Adult (18-25 years)	894	45%	18	25	21
Adult (26-59 years)	771	39%	26	59	32
Older Adult (60 years or more)	23	1%	60	76	65
All Adults (18 years or more)	1688	85%	18	76	25
TOTAL*	1993	100%	3	76	23

*Two victims had unknown age.



Nonfatal Shooting Victim - Race/Ethnicity

Percent of Nonfatal Shooting Victims by Race/Ethnicity and Year, 2005-2009



	2006	2007	2008	2009	All Years
Asian	1%	2%	0%	0%	1%
Am. Indian	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Black	86%	84%	88%	87%	86%
Latino	7%	9%	8%	8%	8%
White	6%	4%	4%	5%	5%
Other	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%

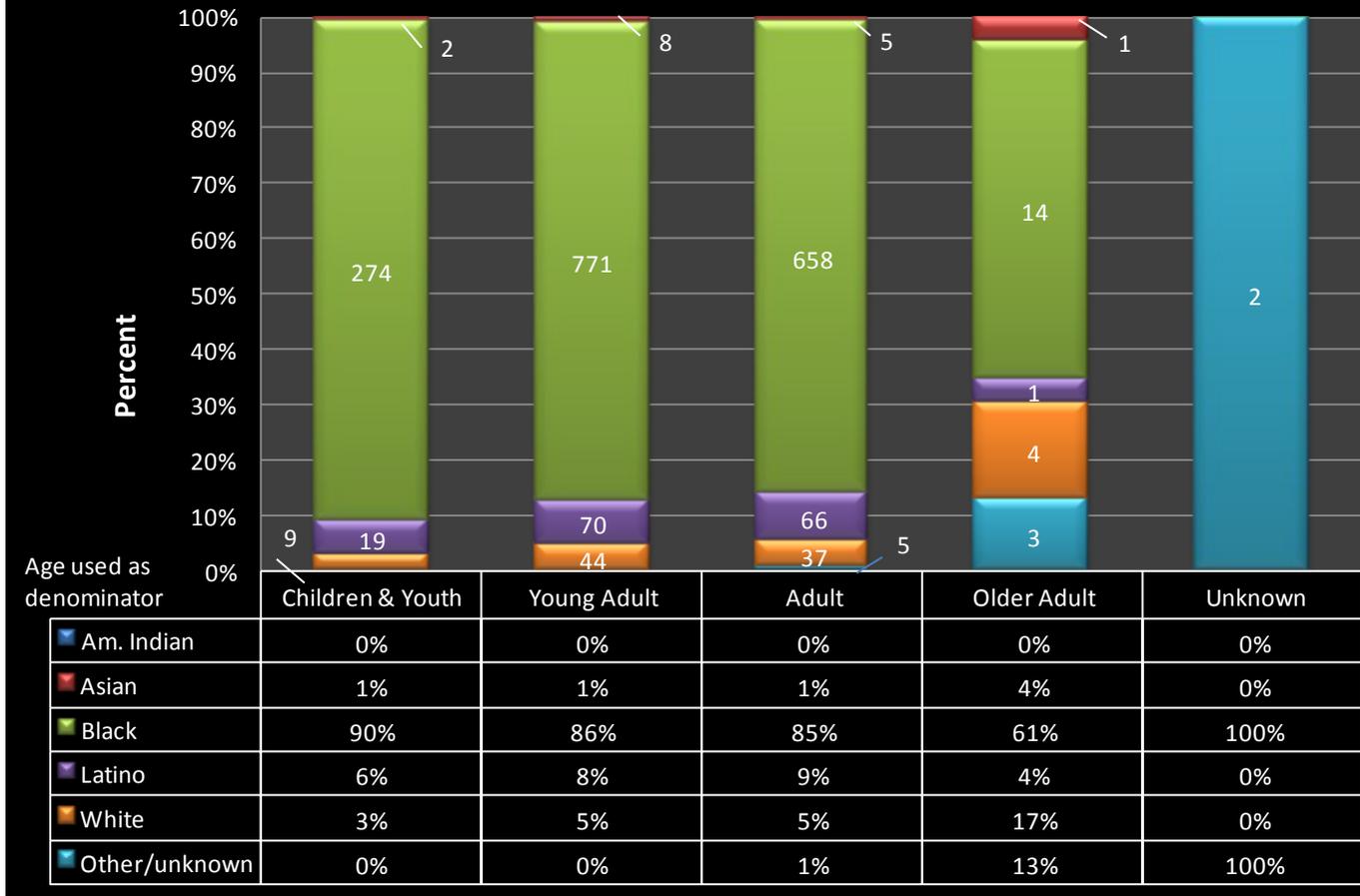
From 2006-2009, Black females and males made up 86% (or 1,718) of nonfatal shootings victims, followed by Latino (8% or 156), White (5% or 94), Asian (.8% or 16), American Indian (.1% or 1), and Other (.5% or 9) victims. Similar trends were seen each year from 2006 to 2009.

Arguments & Fights

Some arguments begin at a club, bar, or tavern. After a fight inside the establishment, the individuals involved are asked to leave by security. The fight usually continues in the parking lot or the street. In some cases, the shooting occurs as patrons are leaving the establishment during closing time.

Nonfatal Shooting Victim - Age & Race

Nonfatal Shooting Victims by Age and Race, 2006-2009



For each age group, Black nonfatal shooting victims made up the majority racial and ethnic group. For example, Black victims made up 90% (or 274) of the children and youth victims compared to Latino victims (6%), White victims (3%), and Asian victims (1%).

Nonfatal Shooting Victim - Race, Age & Gender

Number Nonfatal Shooting Victims by Race, Age, and Gender, 2006-2009



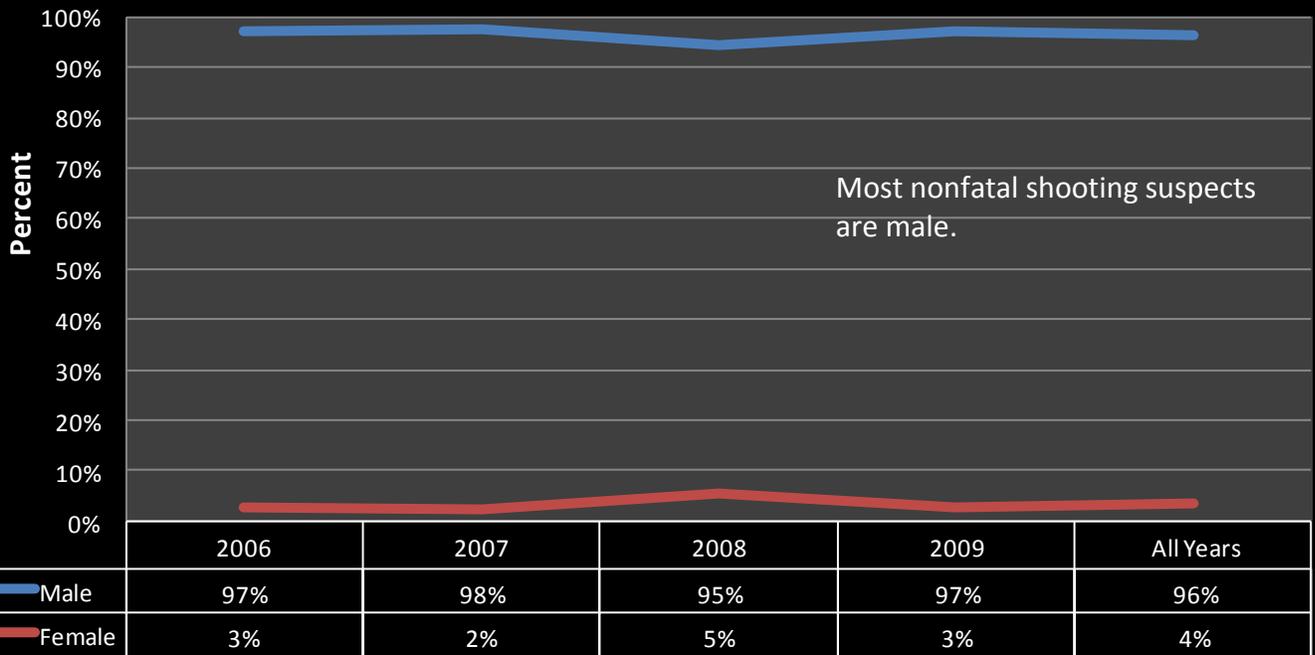
As previously stated, male victims made up the majority of nonfatal victims.

Gangs

Milwaukee gangs were involved in 6% of nonfatal shootings. Gangs included: C-14s, Cobra, Deuce Squad, Gangster Disciples, HAMPT Squad, Havenwood Boys Gang, La Familia, Mexican Posse, Murder Mob, and the Vliet Street Gang.

Nonfatal Shooting Suspect - Gender

Percent of Nonfatal Shooting Suspects by Gender and Year, 2006-2009



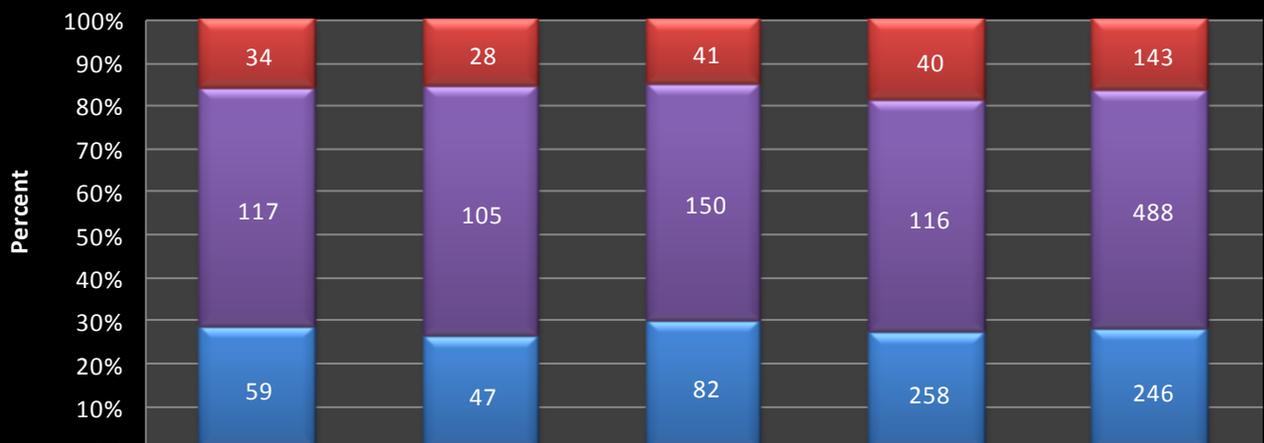
From 2006 and 2009, male suspects accounted for 96% (847) of the known suspects; females were 4% (31). The same trend was found each year with males making up at least 95% of all known nonfatal shooting suspects.

Nonfatal Shooting Suspect – Age

The average age for all known suspects was 22 years. Adult nonfatal suspects made up 83% (735) of all known suspects (878); children and youth made up 16% (143). Younger adults aged 18-25 made up over half of known nonfatal shooting suspects (488); a similar trend was found for each year. Just one known suspect was an older adult (age 64).

Age Category	# of Nonfatal Shooting Suspects	% of Nonfatal Shooting Suspects	Age Range + Median Age (By Age Category)		
			Minimum Age	Maximum Age	Median Age
Children & Youth (17 years or less)	143	16%	3	17	16
Young Adult (18-25 years)	488	56%	18	25	22
Adult (26-59 years)	246	28%	26	58	31
Older Adult (60 years or more)	1	0%	64	64	64
All Adults (18 years or more)	735	83%	18	64	23
TOTAL	878	100%	3	64	22

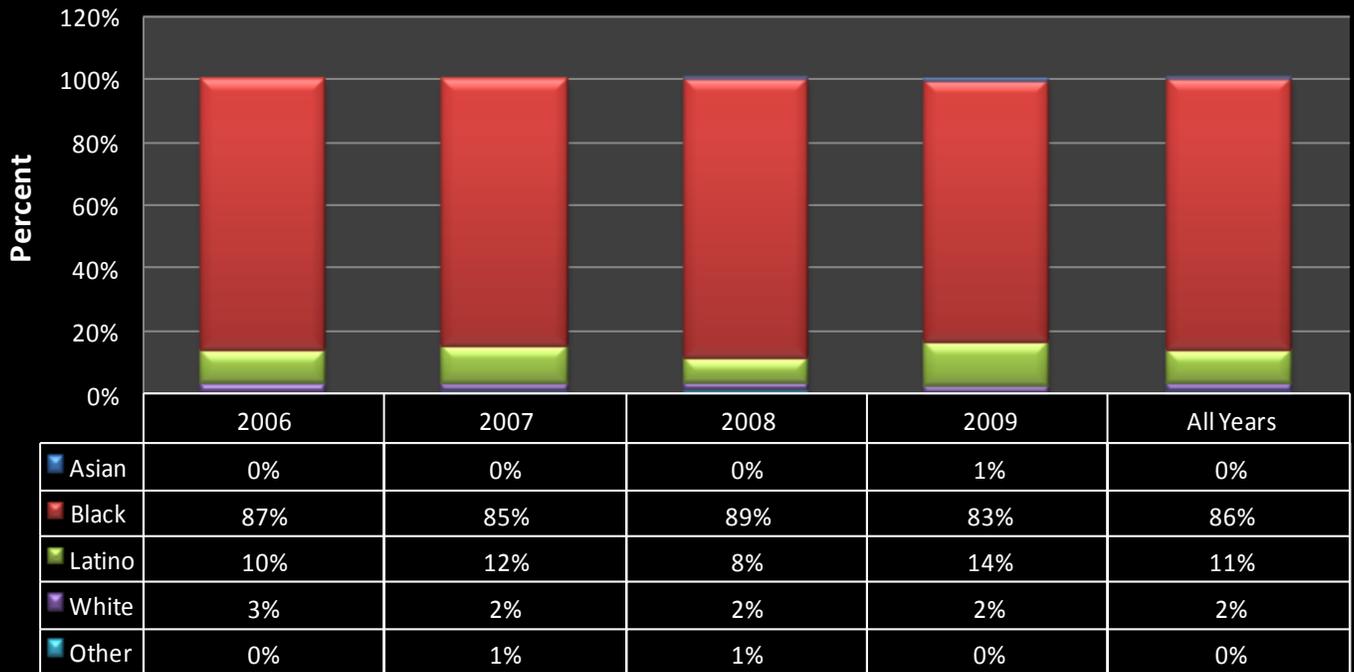
Nonfatal Shooting Suspects by Age and Year, 2006-2009



	2006	2007	2008	2009	All Years
Children & Youth	16%	16%	15%	19%	16%
Young Adult	55%	58%	55%	54%	56%
Adult	28%	26%	30%	27%	28%
Older Adult	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Nonfatal Shooting Suspect - Race/Ethnicity

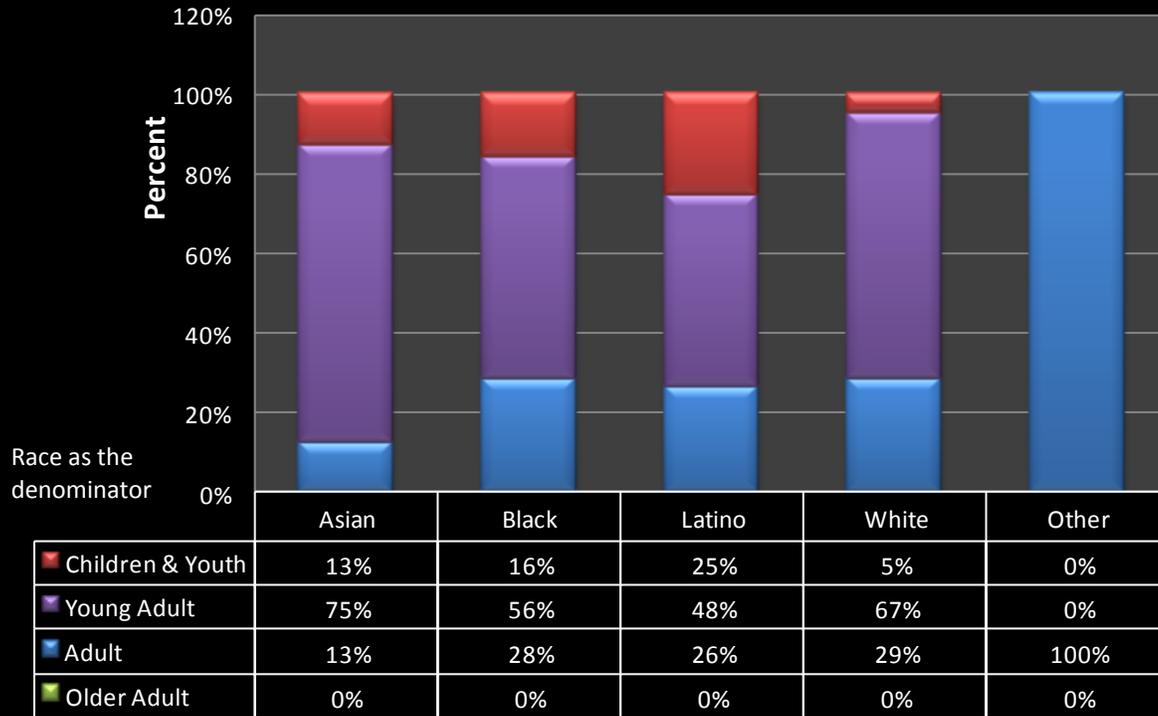
Percent of Nonfatal Shooting Suspects by Race/Ethnicity and Year, 2006-2009



Black males and females accounted for 86% of all known suspects (751 out of 878). A similar trend was found each year from 2006 to 2009. Latinos made up 8-23% of known suspects (22 to 29). Whites made up 2-3% of known suspects (that is, 4 to 6 suspects).

Nonfatal Shooting Suspect - Race & Age

Nonfatal Shooting Suspects by Race and Age, 2006-2009



Nonfatal Shooting Suspects by Race and Age, 2006-2009



For each racial and ethnic category listed, young adults made up 48% or more of the known nonfatal shooting suspects except for the racial category Other. Known Latino nonfatal shooting suspects made up the highest proportion of children & youth suspects at 25%. For 2006-2009, Black nonfatal shooting suspects made up 82% or more for each age category listed. Note: There was just one older adult suspect.

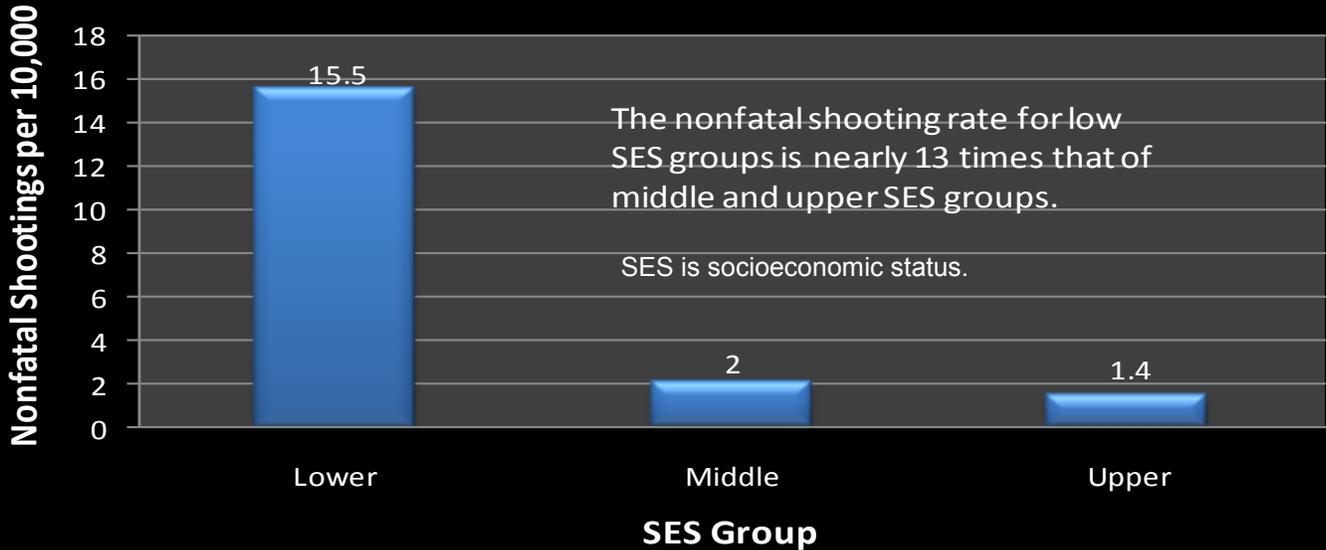
Nonfatal Shooting - Race, Age, & Gender

Number of Nonfatal Shooting Suspects by Race, Age, & Gender, 2006-2009

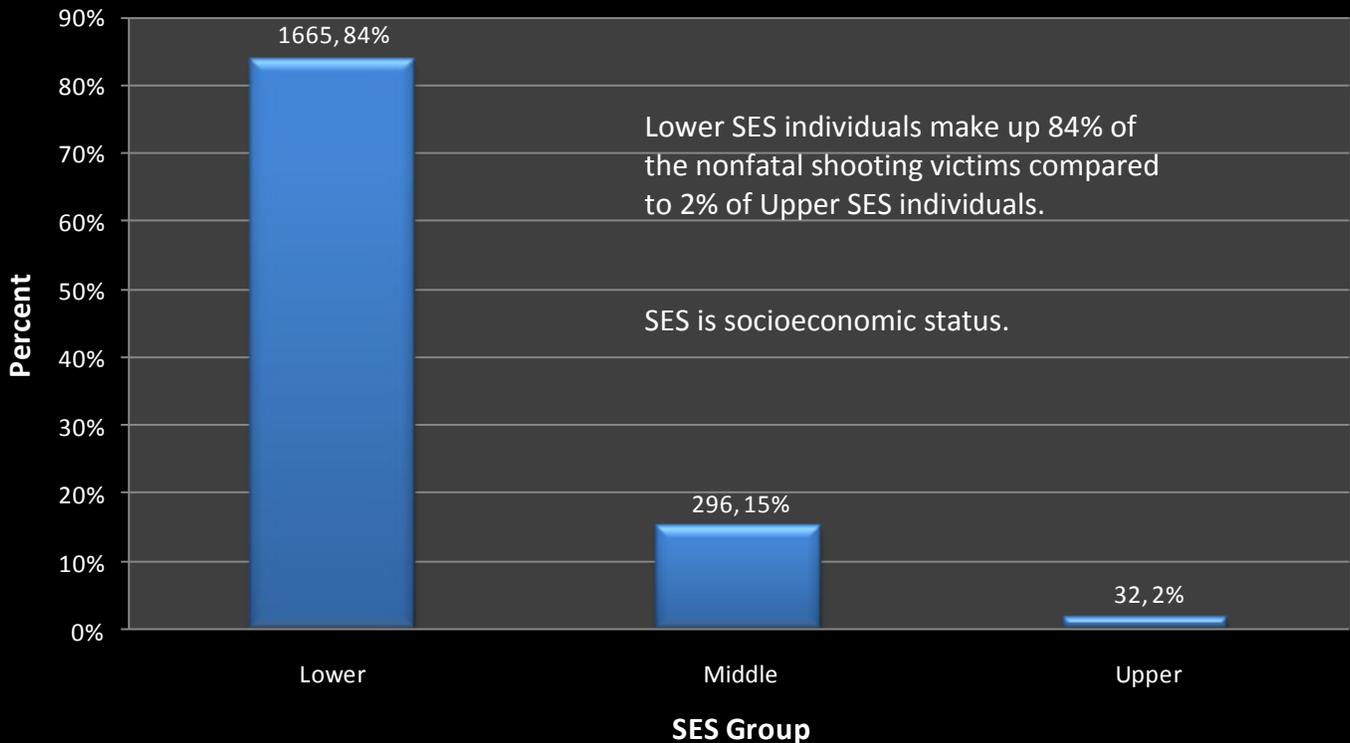


Nonfatal Shooting – SES

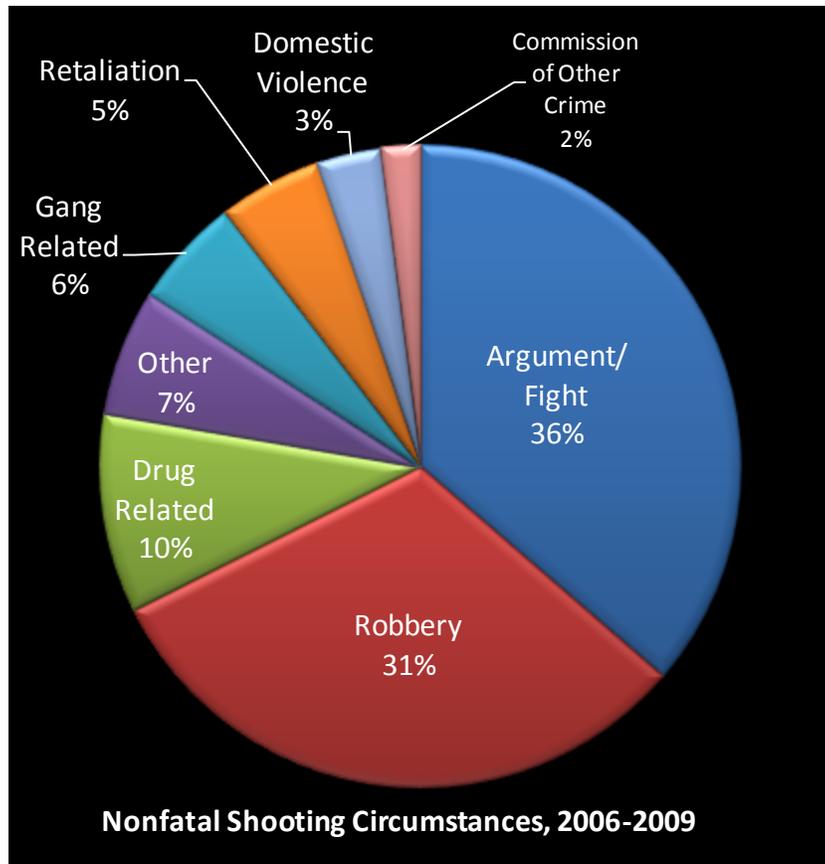
Nonfatal Shooting Rate per 10,000 by SES, 2006-2009



Nonfatal Shootings by SES Group, 2006-2009



Nonfatal Shooting - Precipitating Factors



From 2006-2009, the top three precipitating factors surrounding the majority of nonfatal shootings (77%) are the same as those that lead to most homicides:

- Argument fight (36% or 564 victims)
- Robbery (31% or 486)
- Drug related (10% or 156)

See pie chart on left.

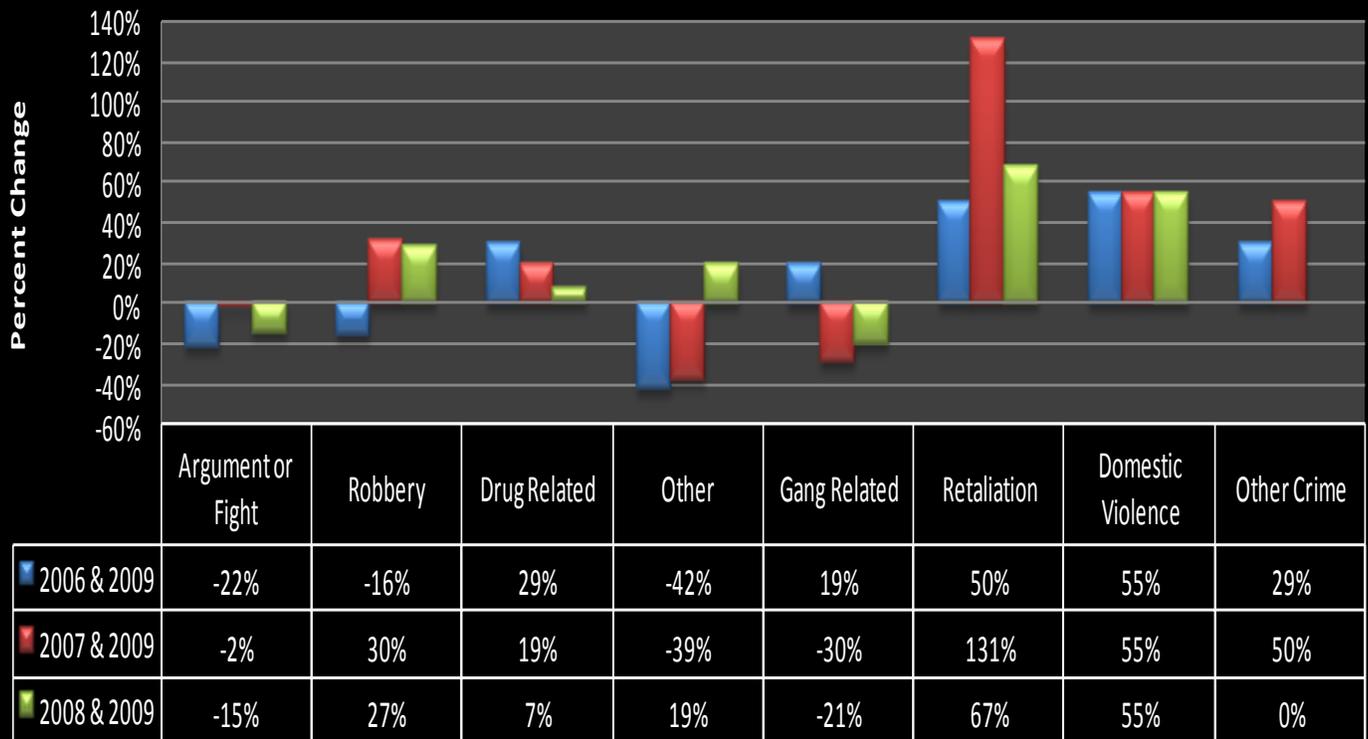
As illustrated below, the top precipitating factor varies for each racial and ethnic group. For example, gang-related nonfatal shootings is one of the top precipitating factor for Latinos and Asians and robbery is one of the top factor for White and Other racial and ethnic groups.

Nonfatal Shootings: Top 3 Factors by Gender, Age Group, and Race/Ethnicity of Victim

	Top 1	Top 2	Top 3
Gender			
Male (n = 1783)	Argument/Fight (490)	Robbery (464)	Drug Related (139)
Female (n = 210)	Argument/Fight (74)	Other (22)	Drug Related (17)
Age Group			
Children and youth (n = 201)	Argument/Fight (94)	Robbery (33)	Other (28)
Young Adult (n = 61)	Argument/Fight (269)	Robbery (185)	Drug Related (66)
Adult (n = 563)	Robbery (252)	Argument/Fight (201)	Drug Related (74)
Older Adult (n = 23)	Other (2)	-	-
Race/Ethnicity			
American Indian (n = 1)	Argument/Fight (1)	-	-
Asian (n = 16)	Gang Related (9)	Retaliation (3)	Robbery (3)
Black (n = 1718)	Argument/Fight (513)	Robbery (394)	Drug Related (123)
Latino (n = 156)	Gang Related (38)	Argument/Fight (35)	Drug Related (12)
Other (n = 8)	Robbery (7)	Argument/Fight (1)	-
White (n = 94)	Robbery (47)	Drug Related (21)	Argument/Fight (12)

Nonfatal Shootings - Precipitating Factors Cont'd

Nonfatal Shooting Circumstances: Comparing 2009 Results with Previous Years



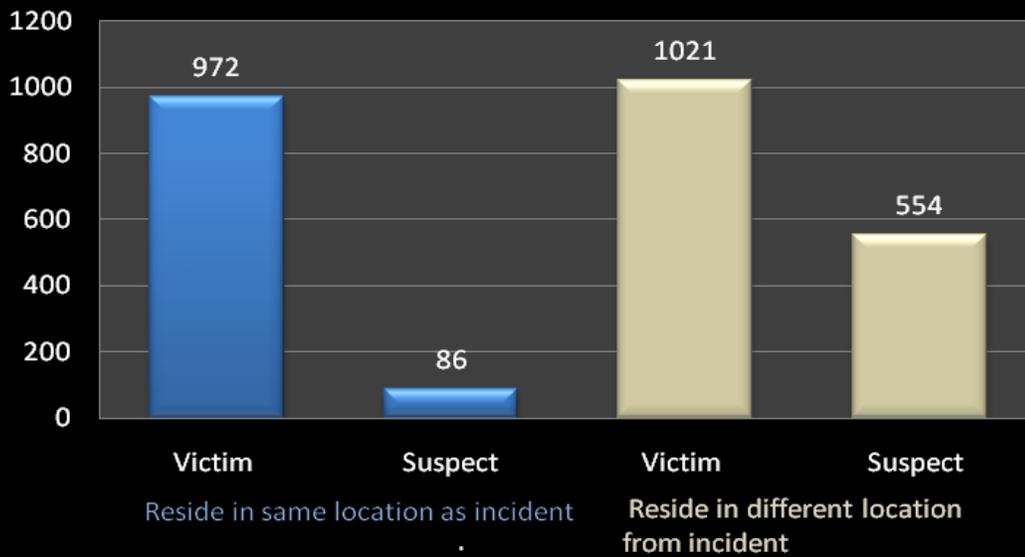
Comparing 2009 Circumstance Data with Previous Years

When comparing 2009 circumstances to each of the three previous years, we found:

- When compared to 2006-2008, Argument/fight, Drug related, and Gang-related circumstances all decreased.
- Argument/fight, while still the leading circumstance for all nonfatal shootings, reflects a decrease in each of the three previous years (2006, 2007, and 2008). It is the only circumstance to show decrease in all three comparative years.
- The number of 2009 nonfatal shootings that were caused by Retaliation increased 131% compared to 2007, making this the largest increase in all circumstance types.
- The number of 2009 domestic violence-related nonfatal shootings reflects a 55% increase when compared to the number of domestic violence-related nonfatal shootings for each of the following years: 2006, 2007, and 2008. The same trend was not found among DV homicide victims, which did not increase.

Nonfatal Shooting Victim and Suspect Comparisons

Nonfatal Shooting Victim and Suspect: Residence Compared to Incidence Zip Code

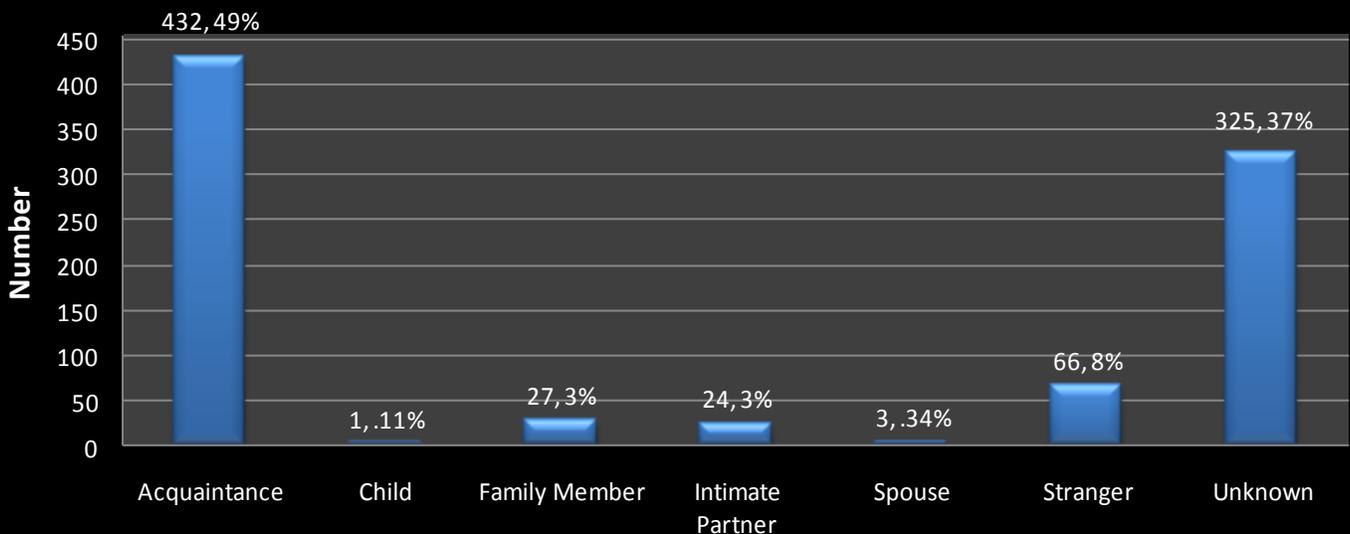


Nearly half of all non-fatal shooting victims (49% or 972) resided in the same zip code area as the shooting incident. Fewer suspects resided in the same zip code area as the shooting incident (13% or 86).

Few locations were identified as nuisance properties (14% or 274 out of 1993). Fewer nonfatal shootings took place at taverns (9% or 175 out of 1993).

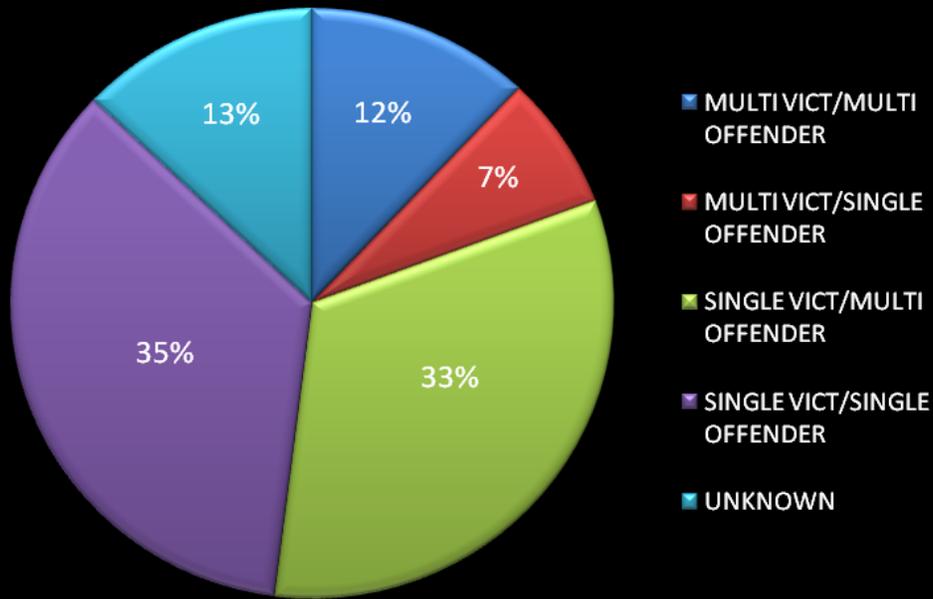
Nearly half of the known nonfatal shooting suspects (432 or 49%) were categorized as "Acquaintance," which includes neighbors, schoolmates, roommates, rival gang members, or area drug dealers. Of all suspects, 37% (325) have "Unknown" relationship to the victim.

Nonfatal Shooting Suspect Relationship to Victim, 2006-2009



Nonfatal Shooting – Type of Event

Type of Nonfatal Shooting, 2005-2009



The top two kinds of nonfatal shooting incidents involved single victim and single offender (35% or 699) and single victim and multi-offender (33% or 650).

Nonfatal Shooting - Zip Code Analysis

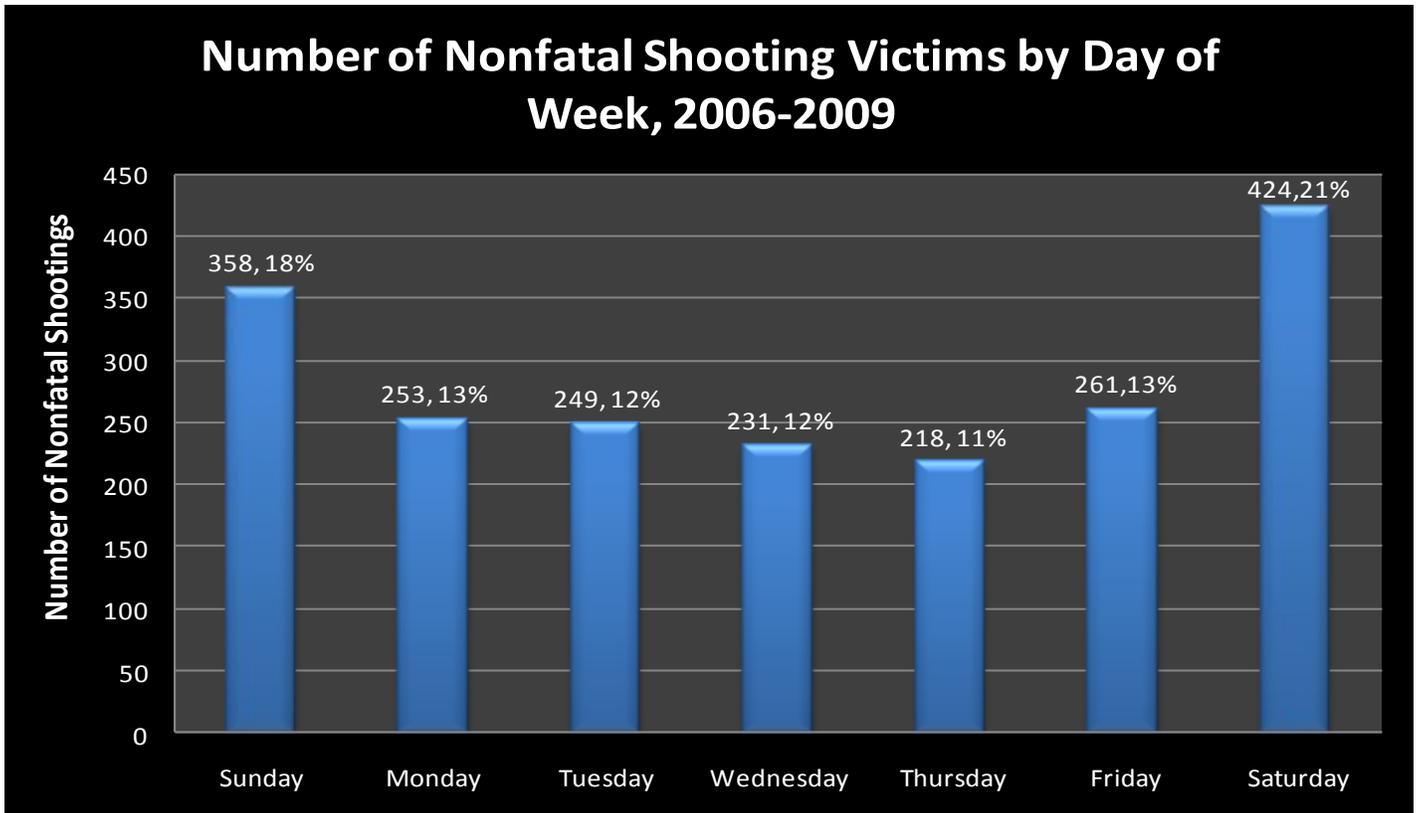
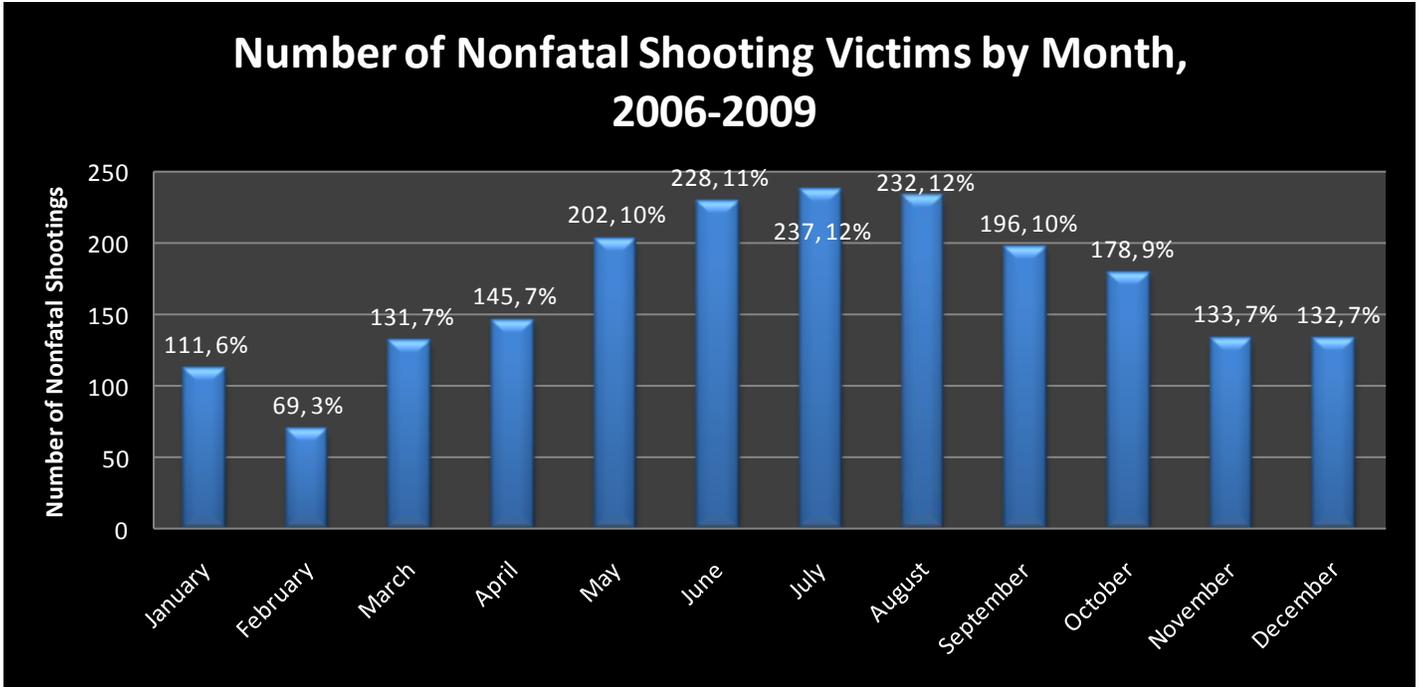
From 2005-2009, three zip code areas accounted for just under half (943 or 47%) of all nonfatal shooting locations: 53206: 501 or 25% of all nonfatal shootings, 53210: 240 or 12%, and 53209: 202 or 10%.

Number of Nonfatal Shootings by Incident Zip Code, 2006-2009



Nonfatal Shooting - Time Analysis

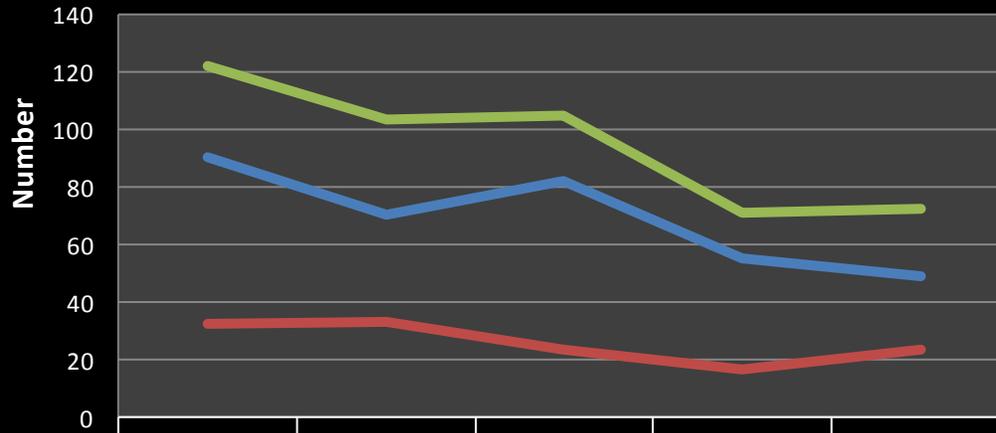
From 2006-2009, July had the most number of nonfatal shooting victims. The same trend is found each year except for 2007 when June had the most number of victims; outpacing July by 20 more nonfatal shooting victims that month in 2007.



Nonfatal shootings were more likely to occur over the weekend on Saturday and Sunday, representing 39% (782) of all nonfatal shooting incidents.

Clearance Rates - Homicide and Shootings

Number of Cleared and Pending Homicide Cases, 2005-2009

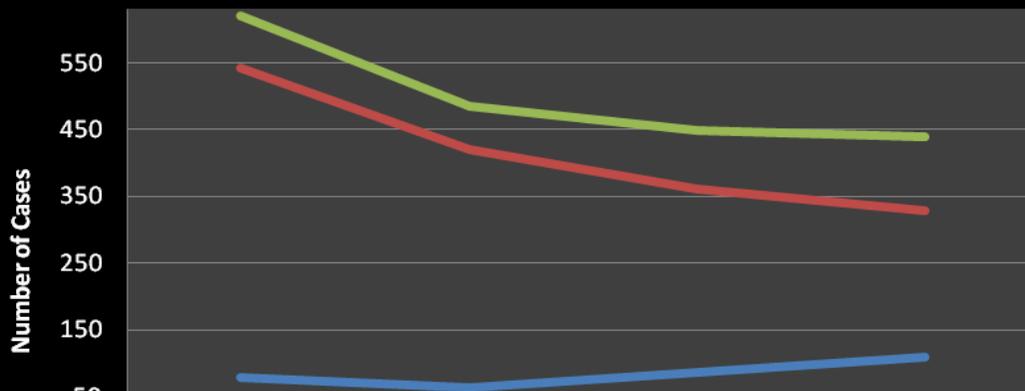


	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Cleared	90	70	82	55	49
Pending	32	33	23	16	23
Total	122	103	105	71	72

The overall clearance rate for homicides is 73%; which is roughly the same for each year since 2005.

See note 12 on page 58.

Number of Cleared and Pending Nonfatal Shooting Cases, 2006-2009



	2006	2007	2008	2009
Cleared	78	64	87	110
Pending	543	421	361	329
Total	621	485	448	439

The overall clearance rate for 2006-2009 is 17%. The clearance rate for 2006 was 13%. In 2009, the clearance rate for nonfatal shootings was 25%; a 12-point increase.

See note 13 on page 58.

Zip Code Analysis - Homicide and Shooting

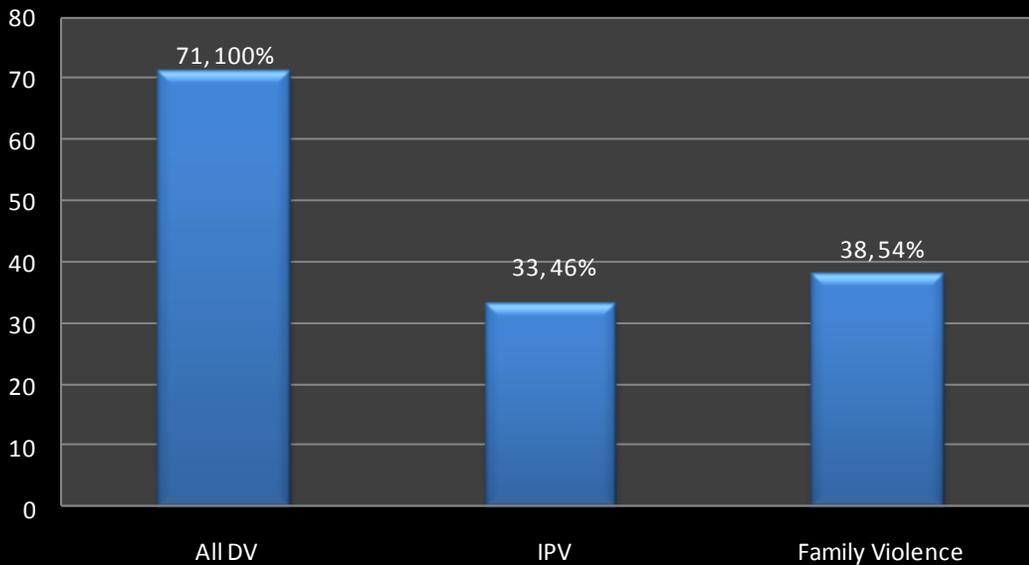
The rate of homicides and nonfatal shootings is highest in lower socioeconomic status (SES) zip code areas. In certain zip codes, the rate of homicides and nonfatal shootings is almost six times the rate for the entire city. See notes 10-11 on page 58.

Zip Code	SES	Race*	# on Probation or Parole	Probation & Parole Rate per 10,000	# of Homicides	Homicide Rate per 10,000	# of Nonfatal Shootings	Nonfatal Shooting Rate per 10,000
53204	Lower	Latino	826	44.7	28	1.5	121	7.9
53205	Lower	Black	272	58.6	16	3.3	101	26.3
53206	Lower	Black	1068	79.7	95	6.6	501	45.2
53208	Lower	Black	678	44.5	41	2.6	184	14.6
53210	Lower	Black	800	59.6	53	3.5	240	21.6
53212	Lower	Black	767	56.1	40	2.7	181	16.0
53215	Lower	Mixed	753	29.0	28	1.0	95	4.4
53216	Lower	Black	743	49.7	23	1.4	112	9.1
53218	Lower	Black	805	41.3	41	1.9	113	7.0
53233	Lower	White	252	33.1	14	1.8	17	2.7
53207	Middle	White	258	16.0	8	0.5	10	0.7
53209	Middle	Black	946	41.4	46	1.9	202	10.7
53214	Middle	White	57	3.6	1	0.1	0	0.0
53219	Middle	White	107	6.9	1	0.1	2	0.2
53220	Middle	White	90	7.3	1	0.1	2	0.2
53221	Middle	White	204	12.0	3	0.2	3	0.2
53224	Middle	Mixed	297	29.9	5	0.5	30	3.7
53225	Middle	White	449	34.2	17	1.3	47	4.3
53227	Middle	White	24	2.1	0	0	0	0.0
53235	Middle	White	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
53202	Upper	White	94	8.6	3	0.3	8	0.9
53203	Upper	White	16	61.3	0	0.0	2	9.3
53211	Upper	White	44	2.7	1	0.1	1	0.1
53213	Upper	White	25	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
53217	Upper	White	3	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
53222	Upper	White	160	14.2	2	0.2	4	0.4
53223	Upper	White	245	18.5	5	0.4	15	1.4
53226	Upper	White	3	0.3	1	0.1	1	0.1
53228	Upper	White	27	3.5	-	0.0	1	0.2

*53201 zip not shown. There was one nonfatal shooting in 53201.

Domestic Violence - Analysis

Types of DV Homicides, 2005-2009



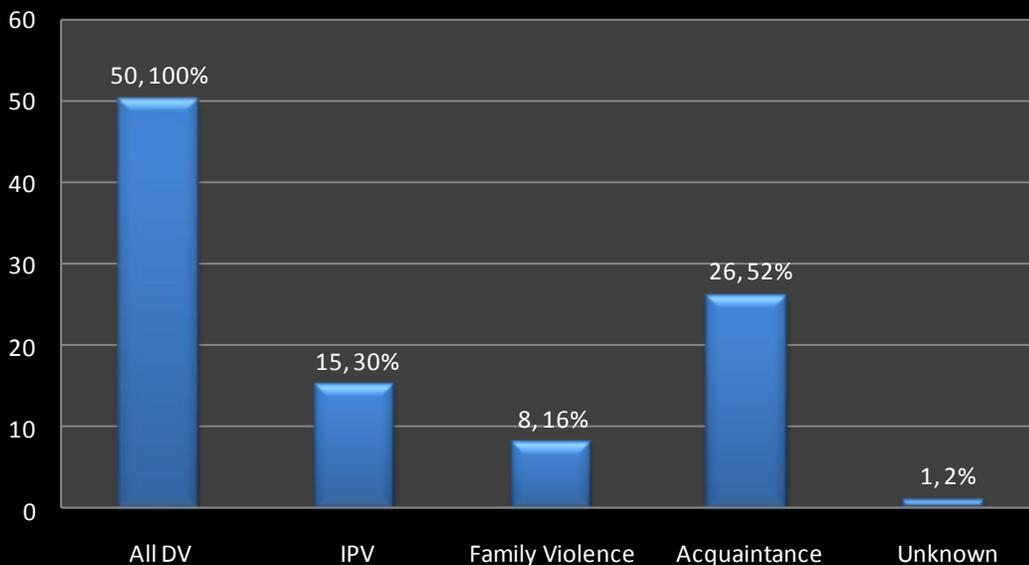
There were slightly more male DV homicide victims than female victims (58% or 41 compared to 42% or 30).

The majority of DV homicide victims were Black (75% or 53) compared to Latino (11% or 8), White (10% or 7), Asian, (4% or 3), and Other (.0% or 2).

DV victims were largely adults (71% or 51). Very few older adults aged 60 years or older were victims (8% or 6).

Child victims were 28% (20) of all DV homicide victims.

Types of DV Nonfatal Shootings, 2006-2009



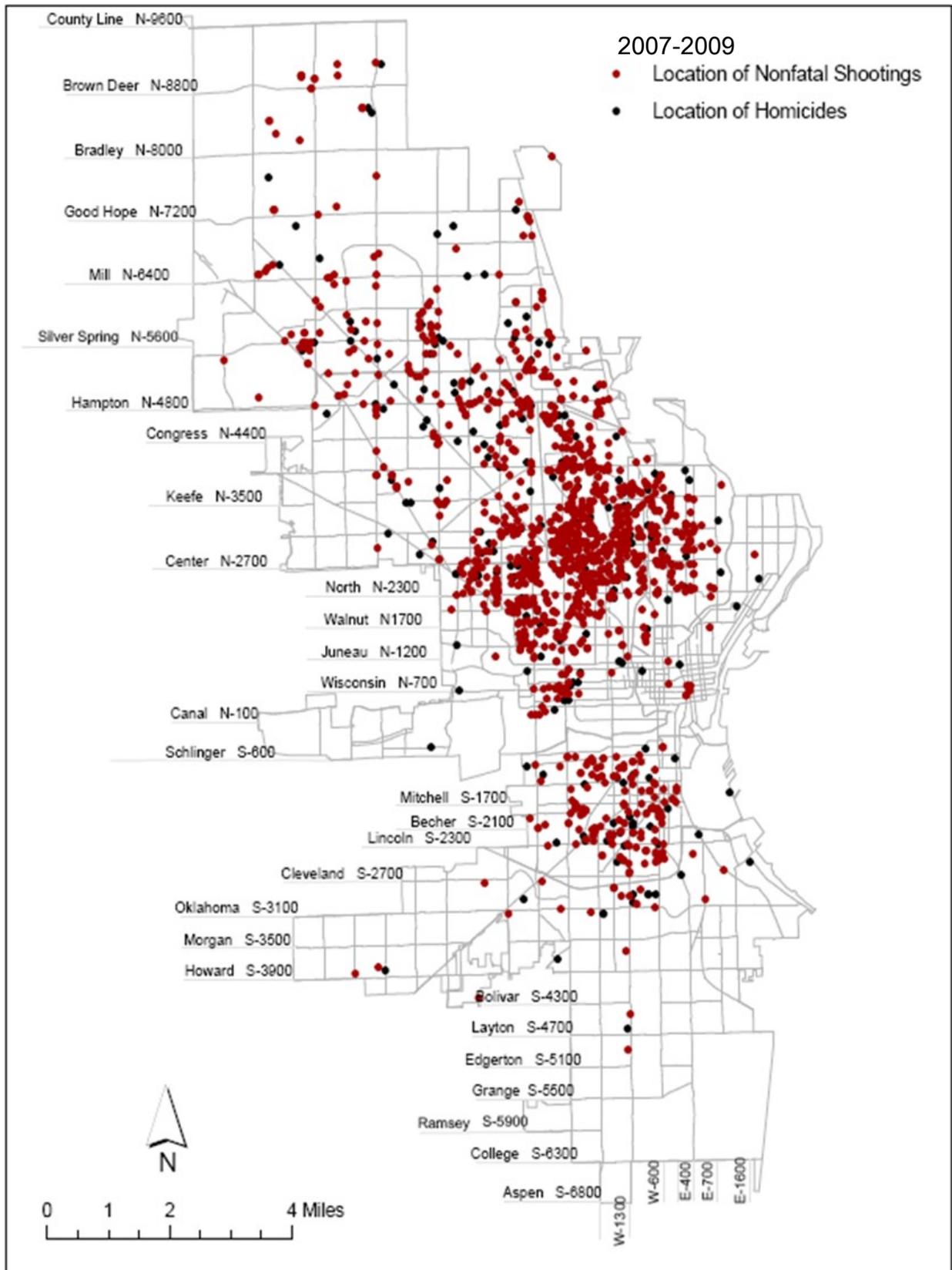
Year	# of DV Shootings
2006	11
2007	11
2008	11
2009	17

About a quarter of DV nonfatal shooting victims (26% or 13) were female; 74% (37) were male (IPV = intimate partner violence). Similar trends were found among DV nonfatal shooting victims. A great majority (82% or 1,677) were Black, followed by Latino (12% or 150) and White (6% or 3).

Just 4% (2) of DV nonfatal shooting victims were children. There were no older adult victims.

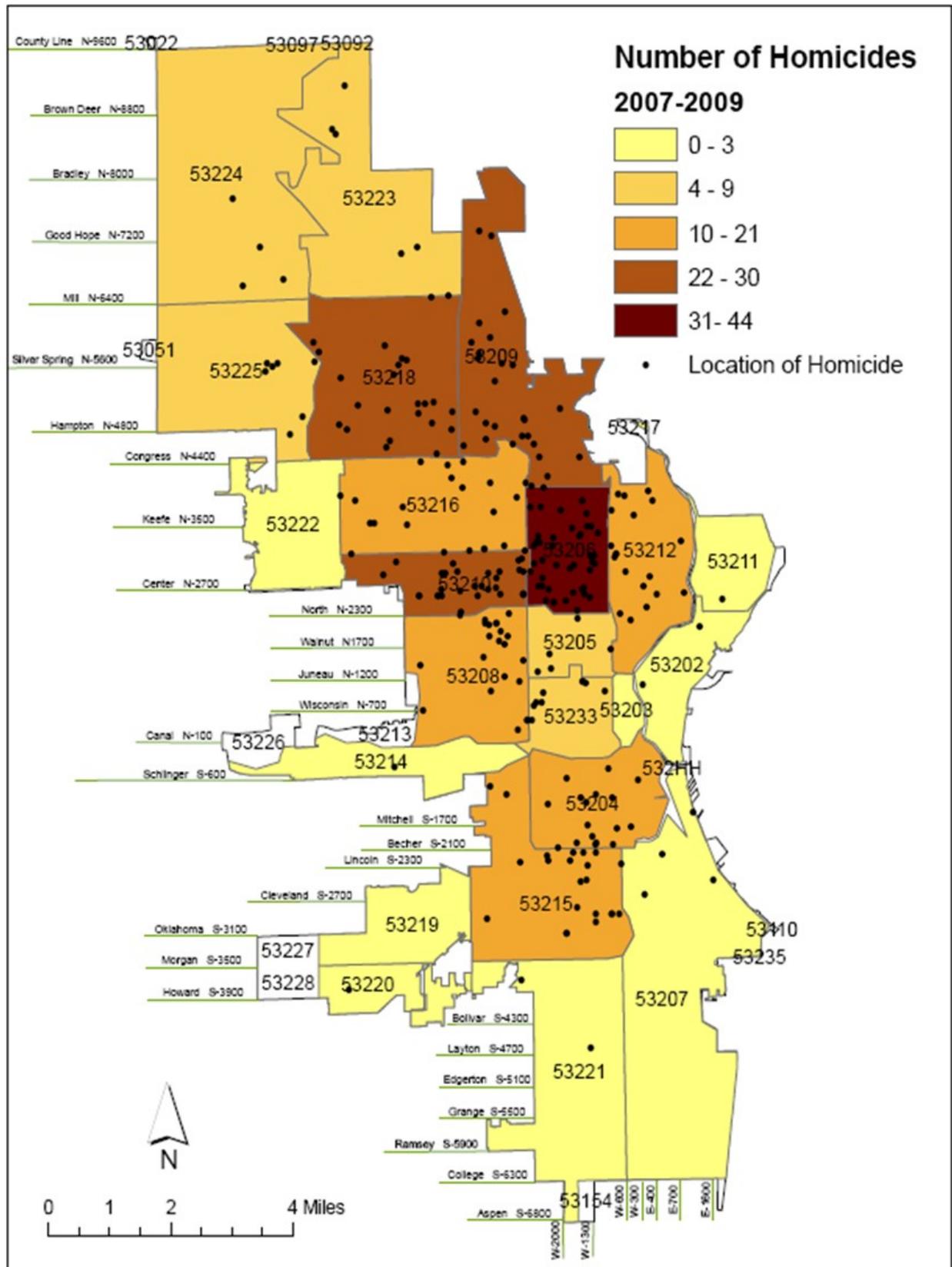
There were 11 DV nonfatal shootings each year between 2006-2008. In 2009 there were 17 DV-related shootings.

CITY OF MILWAUKEE Homicides and Nonfatal Shootings

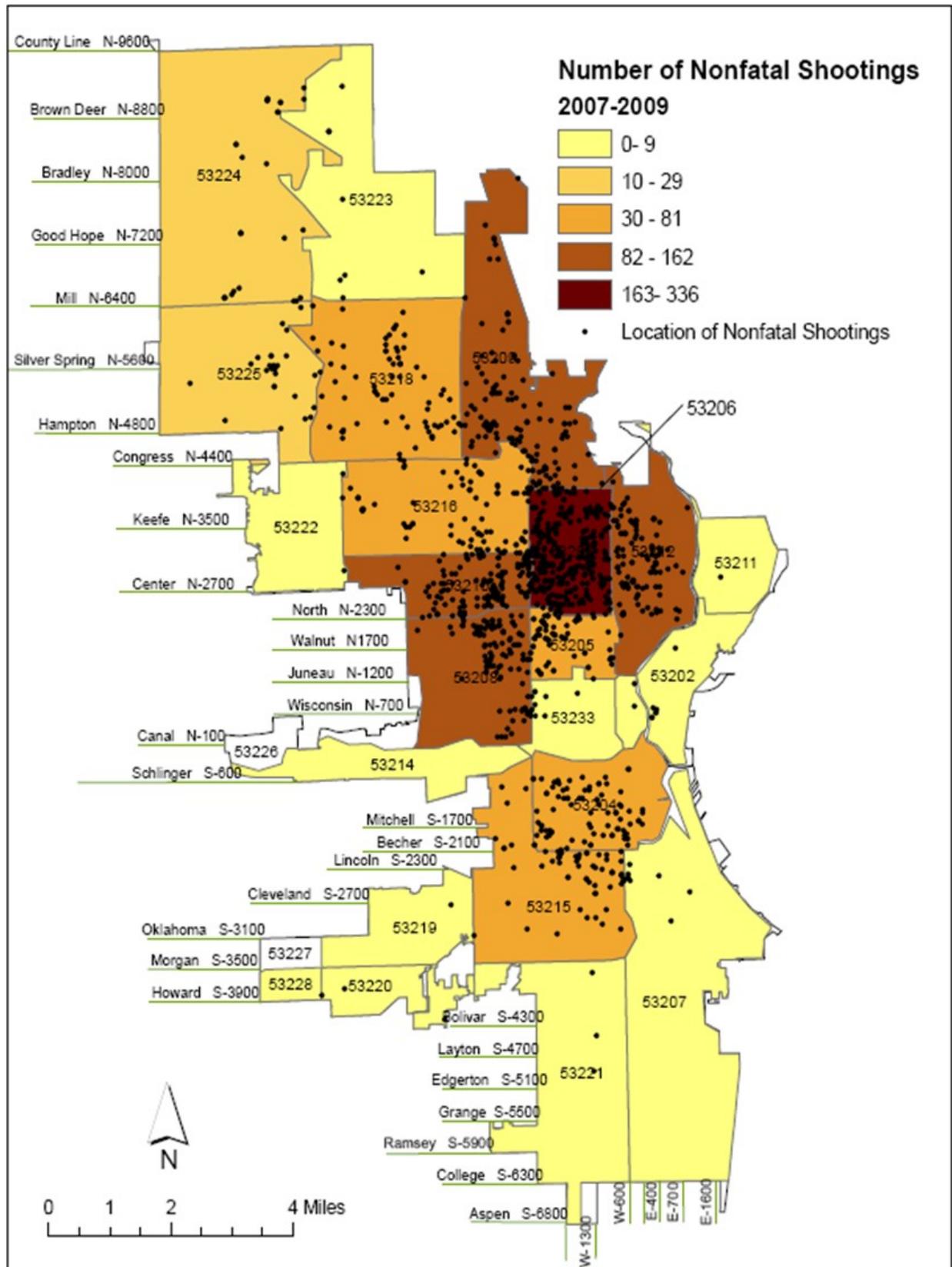


Source: Milwaukee Homicide Review Commission

CITY OF MILWAUKEE Number of Homicides by Zip Code

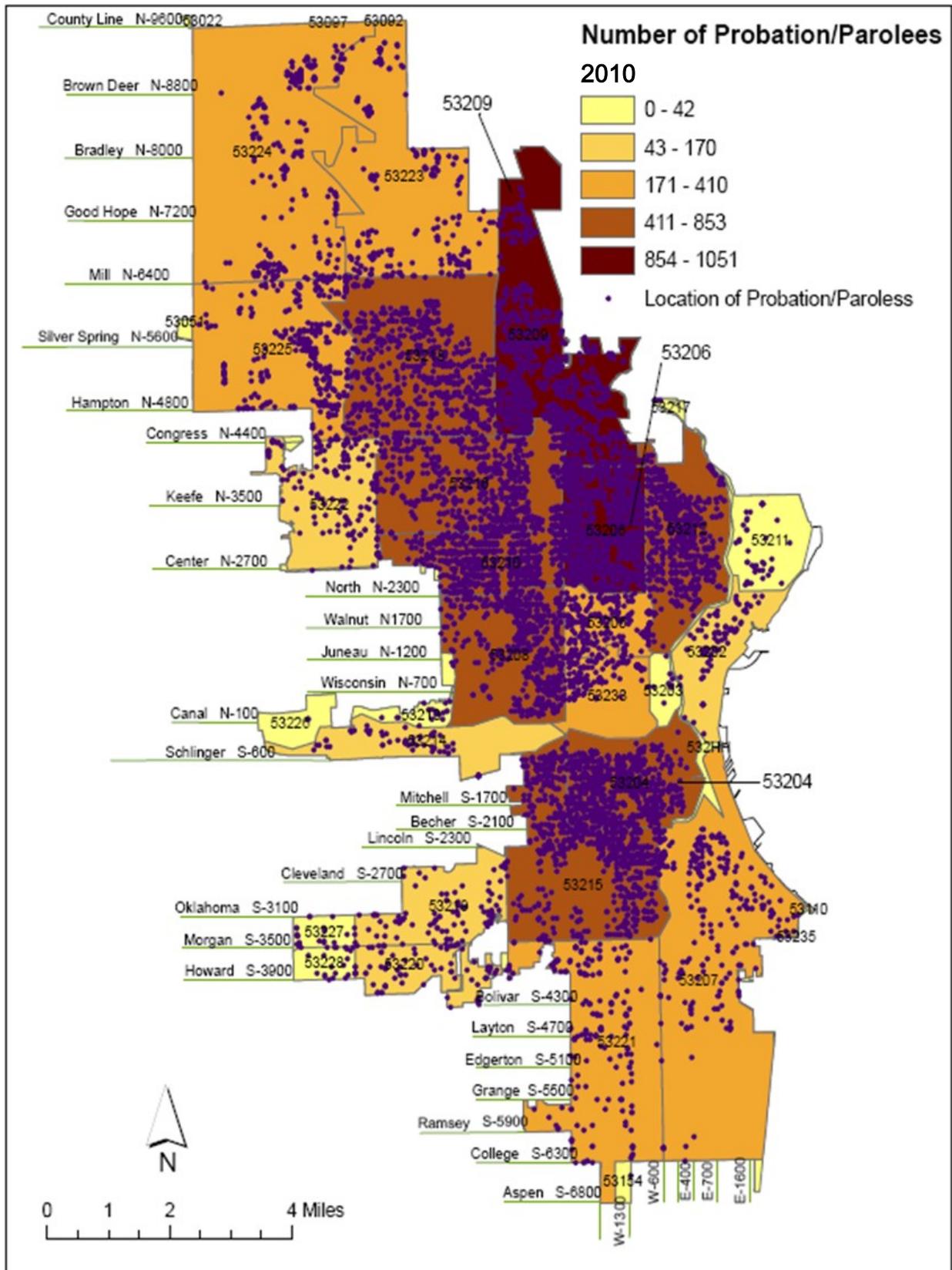


Source: Milwaukee Homicide Review Commission

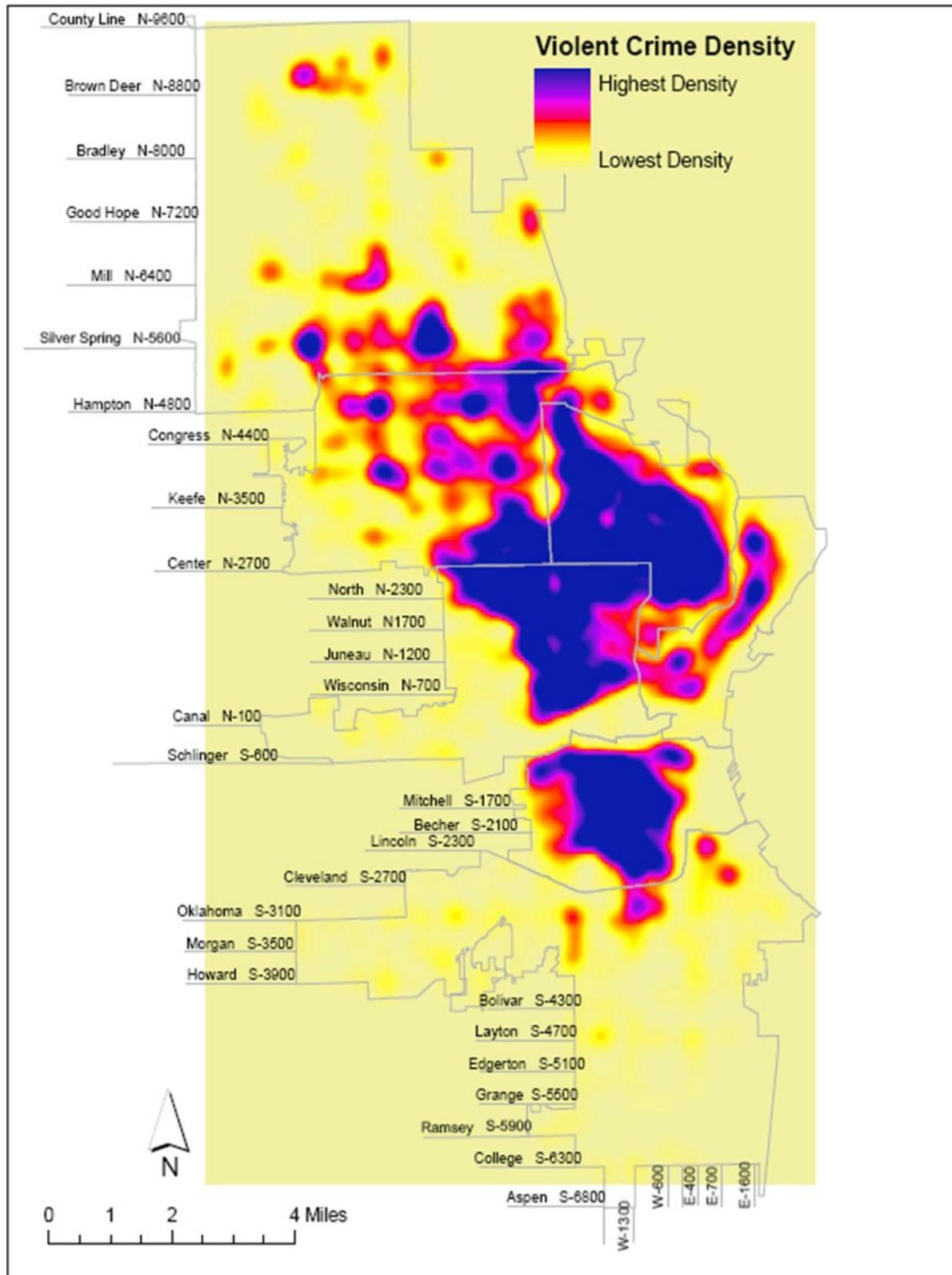


Source: Milwaukee Homicide Review Commission

CITY OF MILWAUKEE Probation/Parolees by Zip Code



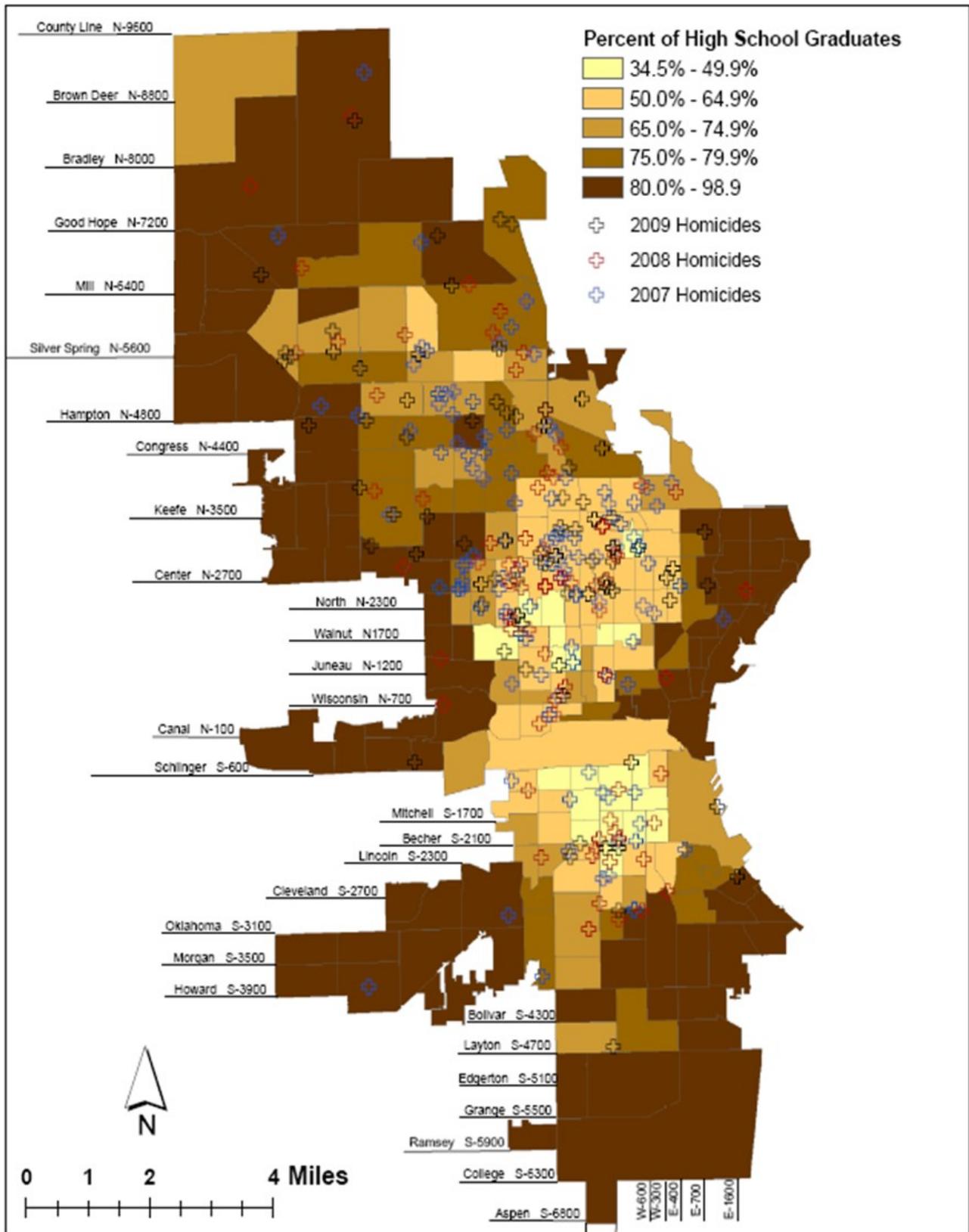
Source: Milwaukee Homicide Review Commission



Source: Milwaukee Police Department, Intellegent fusion Center, Milwaukee Homicide Review Commission

CITY OF MILWAUKEE

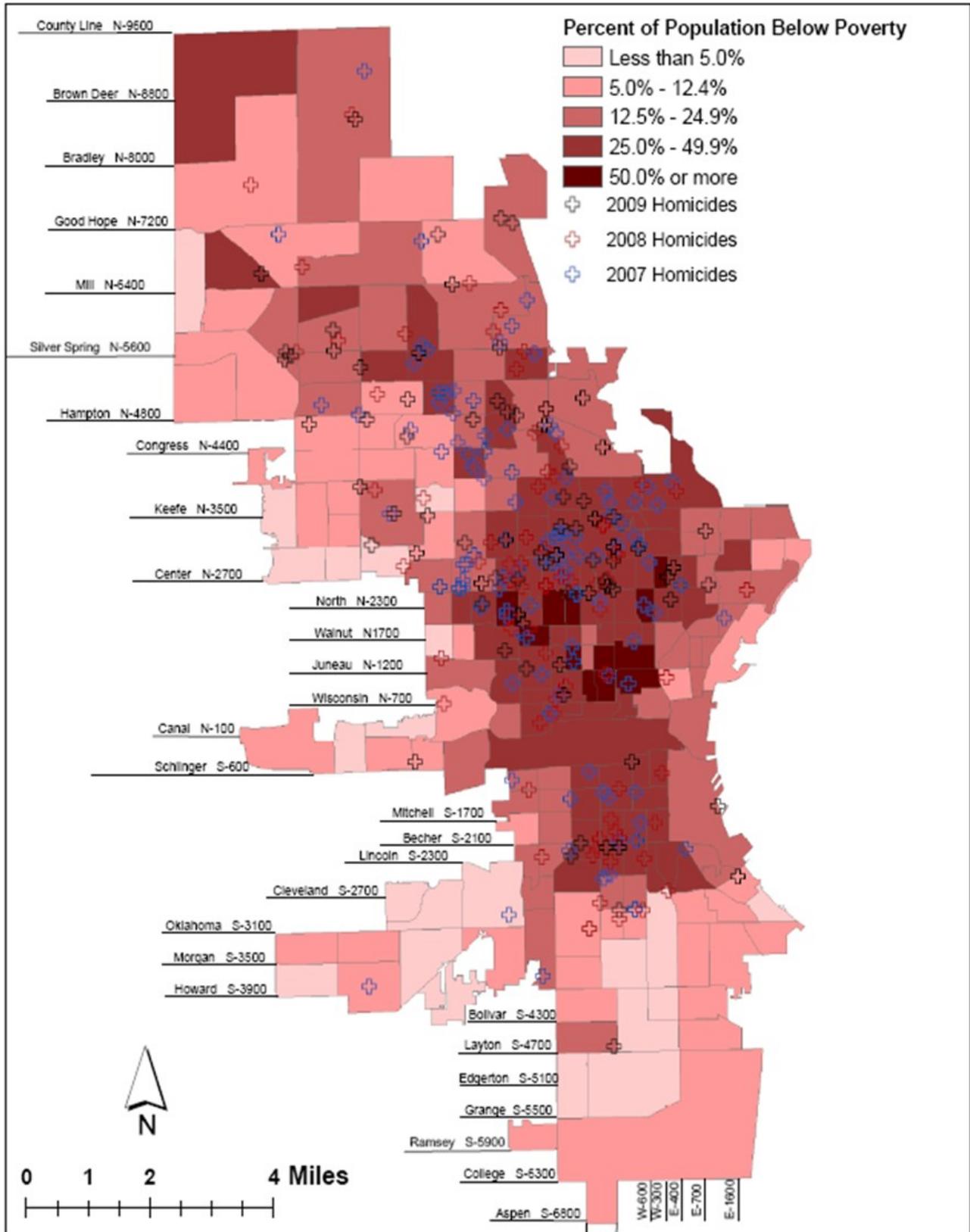
PERCENT OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES 25 OR OLDER



Produced by the Milwaukee Police Department, Intelligence Fusion Center, May 13, 2010.
 Source: U.S. Census 2000, Milwaukee Police Department, Milwaukee Homicide Review Commission.

CITY OF MILWAUKEE

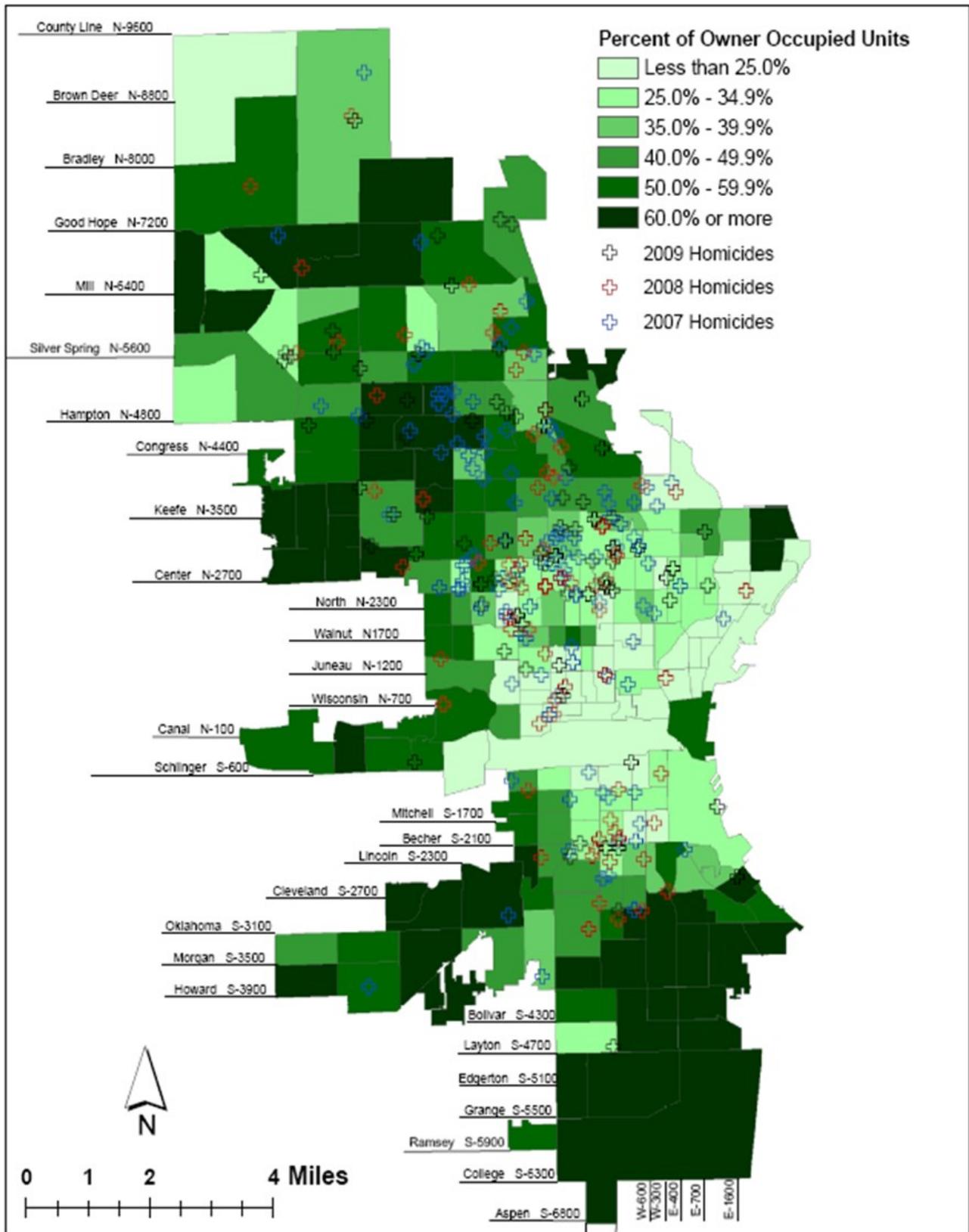
PERCENT OF POPULATION BELOW POVERTY



Produced by the Milwaukee Police Department, Intelligence Fusion Center, May 13, 2010.
 Source: U.S. Census 2000, Milwaukee Police Department, Milwaukee Homicide Review Commission.

CITY OF MILWAUKEE

PERCENT OF OWNER OCCUPIED UNITS



Produced by the Milwaukee Police Department, Intelligence Fusion Center, May 13, 2010.
 Source: U.S. Census 2000, Milwaukee Police Department, Milwaukee Homicide Review Commission.

Notes

1. All percents are rounded to the nearest tenth.
2. Unknown race and ethnic groups were not included in the calculations of percentages.
3. There were 1,993 nonfatal shooting victims from 2006 to 2009. Of these victims, 339 or 17% cases were cleared (solved) leaving 1,654 (83%) unsolved. As a result, we have data for 885 (37%) suspects. Most of this data however, comes from nonfatal shooting suspects from 2008 and 2009 cases. While, the findings and trends presented should not be considered generalizable to the entire suspect pool, we know, based on homicide suspect data, that demographic profile of nonfatal shooting suspects presented in this report is probably accurate.
4. All averages are in fact medians, which are not influenced by outliers in the dataset.
5. White racial/ethnic group includes White, Non-Hispanic individuals only. Latino racial/ethnic group includes White-Hispanic individuals, Black-Hispanic, and Native American-Hispanic individuals.
6. Homicide and nonfatal shooting suspect information is accurate as of June 1, 2009. The data presented does not reflect newly identified suspects or individuals that are no longer considered suspects.
7. The methodology for calculating homicide and nonfatal shooting SES rates based on 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. The violent crime density map on page 50 includes simple assaults, sexual assaults, robbery, in addition to homicides and nonfatal shootings.
9. Criminal history data is for 2007-2008 homicide victims and suspects only.
10. Probation and parole rates were calculated using the number of persons on probation and parole as of May 13, 2010 and population estimates for 2007 from the EASI database. Homicide rates used the total number of homicides for 2005-2009 and population estimates for 2007. Nonfatal shootings rates used the total number of nonfatal shootings for 2006-2009 and population estimates for 2007.
11. Majority racial/ethnic group is the racial/ethnic group that is 50% of the population or more.
12. Homicide cleared cases are cases where a suspect has been identified and is in custody. Pending cases are cases where no suspect has been identified or the suspect is not in custody.
13. Nonfatal shooting cleared cases are cases where the suspect has been identified but may not be in custody and may not have been charged. Nonfatal shooting pending cases are cases where no suspect has been identified. Clearance rate data is true as of June 13, 2010. Suspects identified, arrested, or charged after this date are not reflected in the clearance rates presented in this report.

Milwaukee Homicide Review Commission

749 West State Street

Milwaukee, WI 53233

414-935-7985

www.milwaukee.gov/hrc
