MILWAUKEE HOMICIDE REVIEW COMMISSION

Milwaukee Homicide Review Commission

Annual Report 2015
Homicides and Non-Fatal Shootings

Think Health Act Now!
CITY OF MILWAUKEE HEALTH DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF VIOLENCE PREVENTION

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.

MILWAUKEE HOMICIDE REVIEW COMMISSION

In 2015, the Milwaukee Homicide Review Commission (MHRC) activities were funded, in part, by the Greater Milwaukee Foundation, US Department of Justice Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN), Community-Oriented Policing (COPS) and US Department of Justice, National Institutes of Justice.

Milwaukee Mayor Tom Barrett, Health Commissioner Bevan Baker, Milwaukee County District Attorney John Chisholm, Milwaukee Police Chief Edward Flynn, and Department of Corrections, Division Community Corrections, Regional Chief Niel Thoreson 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 Milwaukee Project Safe Neighborhoods grant.

There are also many individuals, agencies and organizations throughout Wisconsin and across the nation that we must thank for their ongoing 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. and Violence Prevention Research Coordinator Michael Totoraitis.

Table of Contents

Milwaukee Homicide Review Commission

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

Program History

Established in January of 2005, the MHRC is a central component of the city of Milwaukee's violence prevention efforts. The MHRC draws on public health and criminal justice approaches and was designed to gain a better understanding of homicide through strategic problem analysis, innovative and effective response and prevention strategies, and focus on prevention and intervention resources. Under the auspices of the Milwaukee Mayor Tom Barrett, former Milwaukee Police Chief Nannette Hegerty, and former Milwaukee County District Attorney E. Michael McCann, the Commission began reviewing homicide cases to tackle violent crime.

Program Partners

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.

GUIDE TO THIS REPORT

Counting Homicides and Non-Fatal Shootings

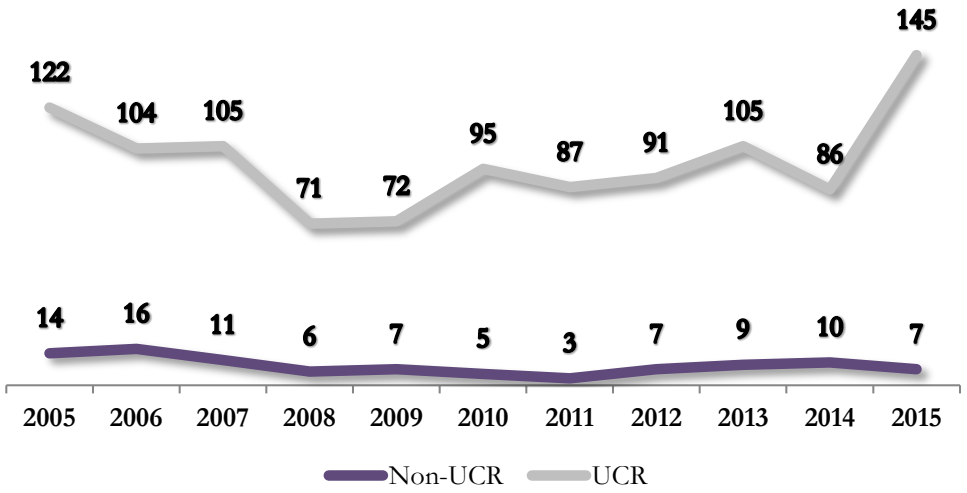
Homicides can be counted in several ways depending on the definition and intended use of the data. They can be counted by: date of incident (injury), date of death or date determined a homicide, victim, incident (may have multiple victim incident), FBI Uniform Crime Report (UCR) definition, or death certificate definition. None of these counts provide inaccurate information; they are just different ways to count homicides. The graph at the bottom of the page sorts by UCR and non-UCR reportable homicides. Non-UCR incidents include self-defense and officer involved incidents.

The majority of the homicide data included in this report is based on the UCR definition of homicide, the date of incident, and by victim.

The ***non-fatal shootings*** have been tabulated based on victim and incident date, unless otherwise notated.

In several instances we have provided additional counts, and they are clearly indicated (e.g. count of incidents).

Homicides by UCR and Year



RESEARCH QUESTIONS

In late 2015, the MHRC's Executive Committee drafted research questions to better inform the ongoing work of the criminal justice and community service providers. As we move forward with answering these questions in 2016, we are starting to answer some of them in this report. These questions are highlighted in this report using a blue box or blue lettering.

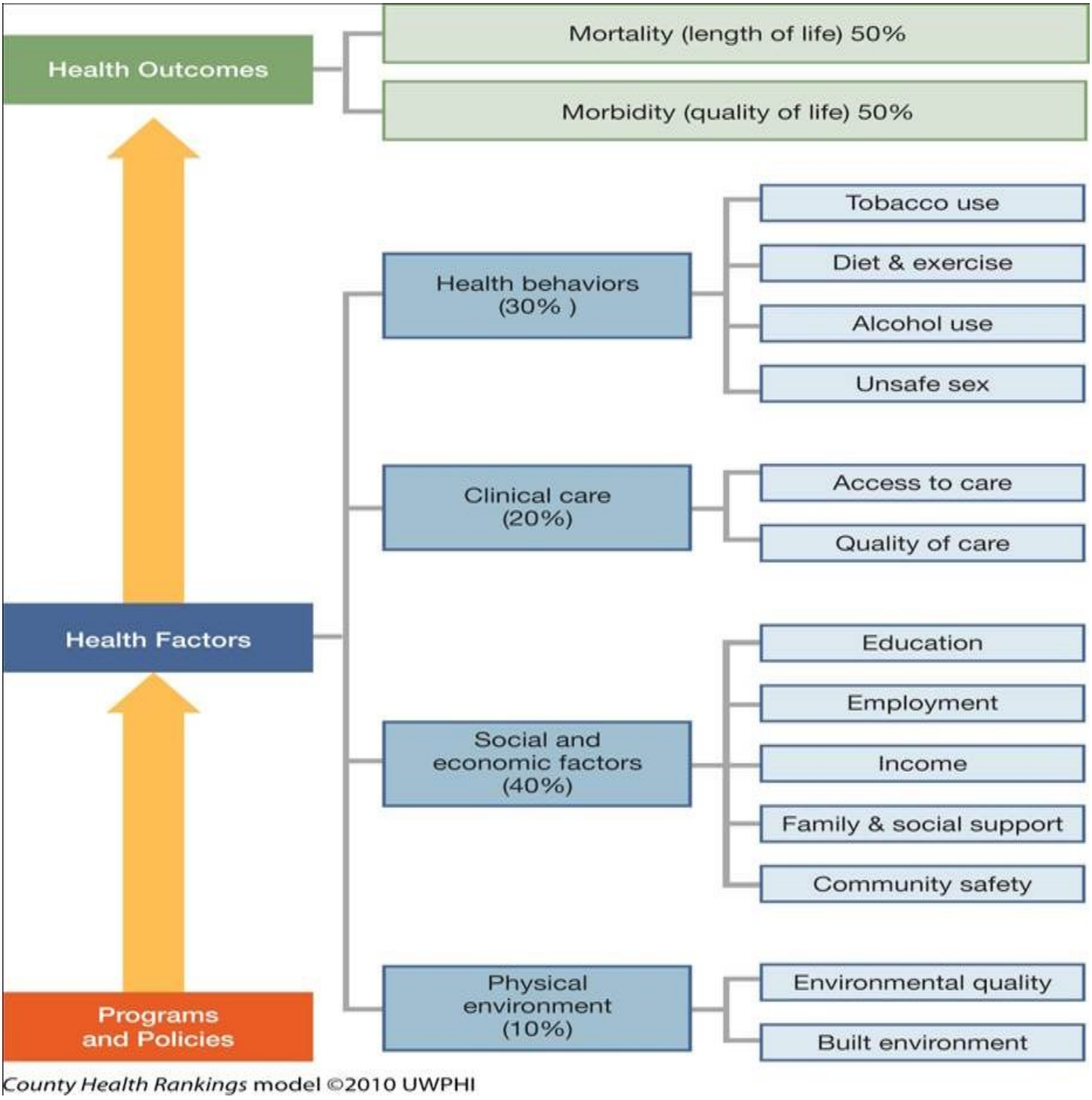
Using the Data

By collecting data on homicides and non-fatal shootings we hope to achieve our mission of working together to reduce violence through innovative interagency collaboration. This data report represents multiple data sets shown with different data visualizations.

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	• 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.
Law Enforcement	• Utilize spatial, month, day of week and time analysis to deploy field staff. • Implement specialized efforts to reduce risk factors such as domestic violence. • Monitor homicide and non-fatal shooting trends.
Grant Makers	• Target specific neighborhoods and geographical areas. • Ensure grantee programs are responsive to changing trends. • Evaluate a grantee's violence and crime prevention initiative.
Media	• 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	• Demonstrate problem severity and need when writing a grant proposal using Milwaukee-specific data. • Critique existing risk categories for target populations. • 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.

Social Determinants of Health



Social Determinants of Health

Conditions in the places where people live, learn, work, and play affect a wide range of health risks and outcomes.[1] These conditions are known as social determinants of health (SDOH).

We know that poverty limits access to healthy foods and safe neighborhoods and that more education is a predictor of better health.[2,3,4] We also know that differences in health outcomes are striking in communities with poor SDOH, including unstable housing, lower income, unsafe neighborhoods, or substandard education.[5,6] By applying what we know about SDOH, we can not only improve individual and population health but also advance health equity.[7,8] Healthy People 2020 highlights the importance of addressing SDOH by including "create social and physical environments that promote good health for all" as one of the four overarching goals for the decade (See FAQs for reference materials).

This report analyzes specific SDOH in order to provide insight into factors influencing the homicides and non-fatal shootings in the city. Violence intersects with all types of external factors and affects the health outcomes of those lives it touches. More analysis can be found on pages 38-39 and 59-64.

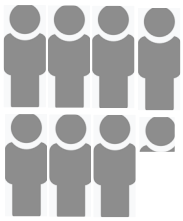
More information and source data can be retrieved at: http://www.cdc.gov/socialdeterminants/

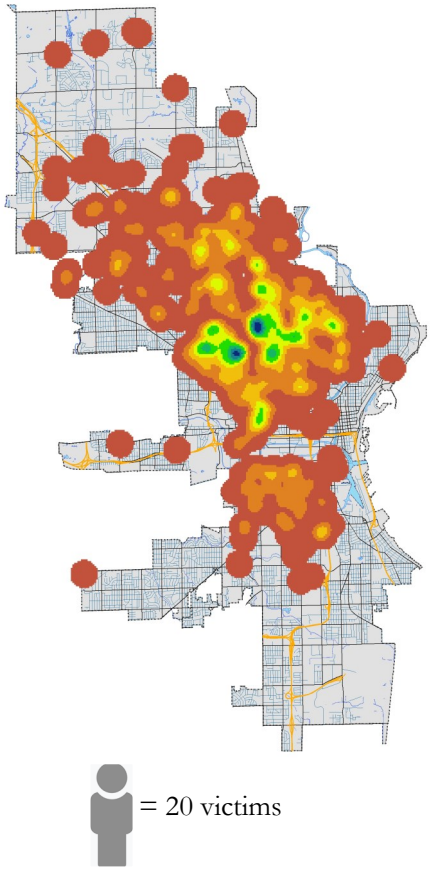
Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Retrieved from http://www.cdc.gov/socialdeterminants/ on 2/11/2016.

Executive Summary

145

lives lost

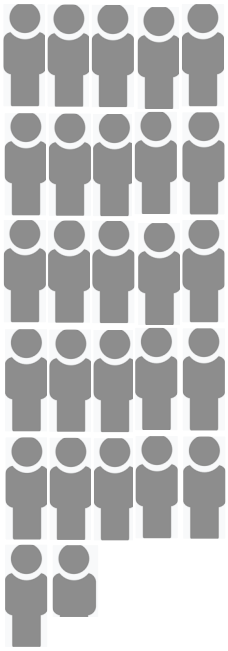




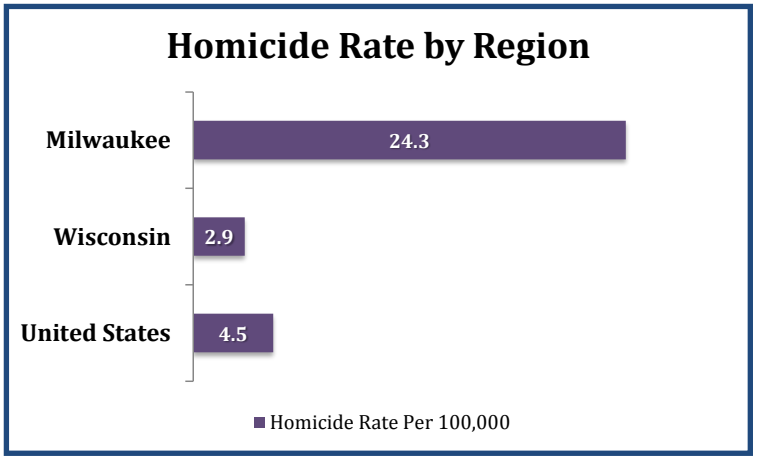
= 20 victims

633

shot non-fatally

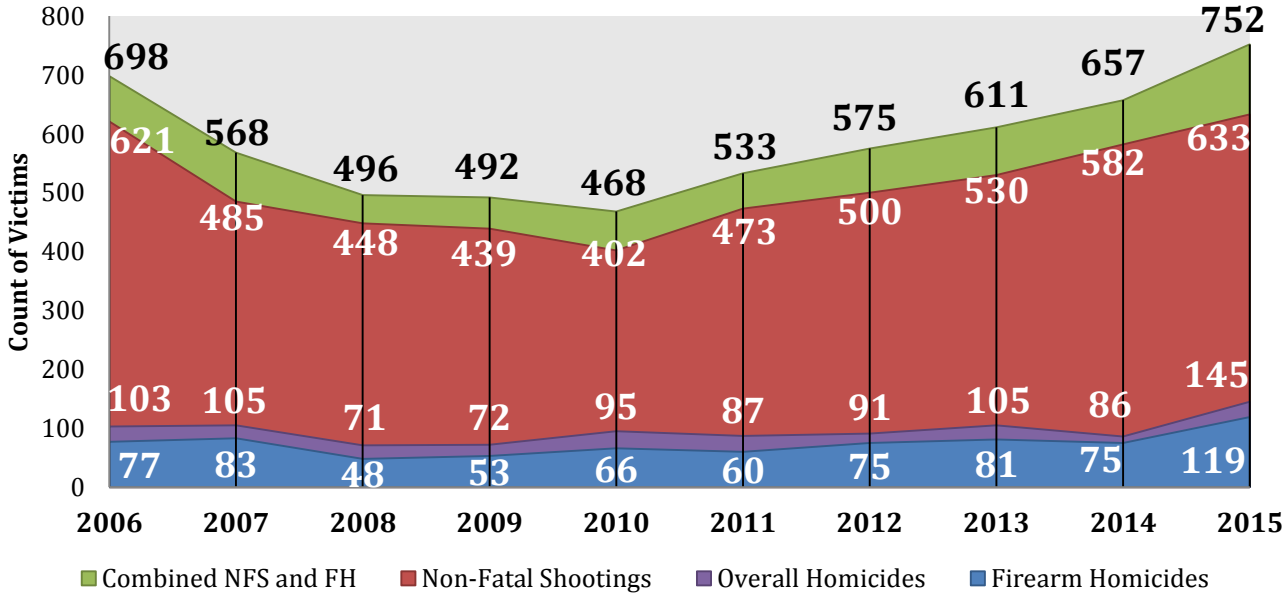


- 2015 saw a ***69% increase in homicide victims*** and a ***9% increase in non-fatal shooting victims***
- ***Drug Related*** homicides increased by 92% and shootings by 13%
- ***Homicide rate*** rose to 24.3 per 100,000 inhabitants and the ***shooting victimization rate*** hit 106.1 per 100,000
- 2015 ***case fatality rate*** for firearm-related assaults was ***15.8%*** (lower than the national case fatality rate for firearm-related assaults recently calculated for 2010-2012 of 19%)
- ***2,679 years lost to homicide in Milwaukee in 2015,*** based on average life expectancy
- ***Black males alone ages 15-24, are victimized at a shooting rate of 1,109 and homicide rate of 187 per 100,000 inhabitants in the city.***
- Milwaukee had a higher rate of homicide than the state and nation.



Combined Firearm Homicides and Shootings

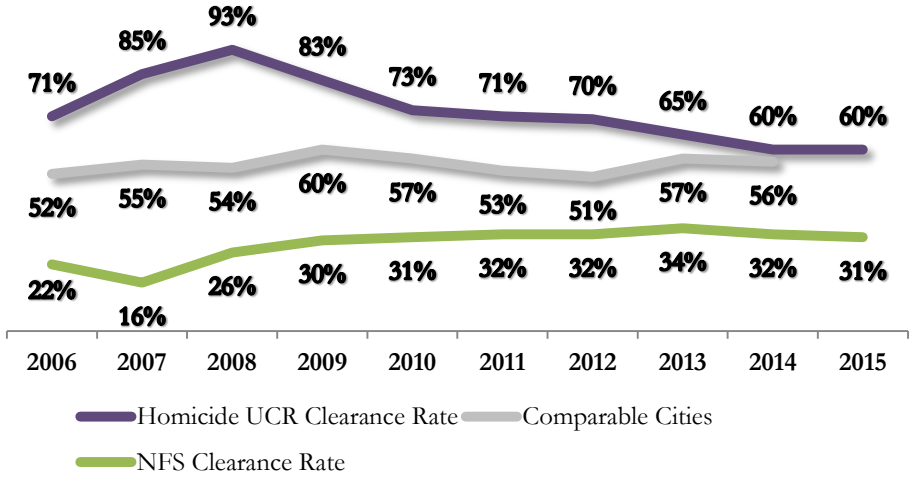
Combined Firearm Homicide and Non-Fatal Shooting Victims by Year



Combined firearm homicides and non-fatal shootings provides a more accurate measure of firearm violence in an area. In 2015, the combined firearm homicide and non-fatal shooting victims reached the highest they have been since 2006. Comparing 2015 to 2010, there was a 80% increase in firearm-related homicide victims, a 57% increase in NFS victims and a 61% increase in combined victims.

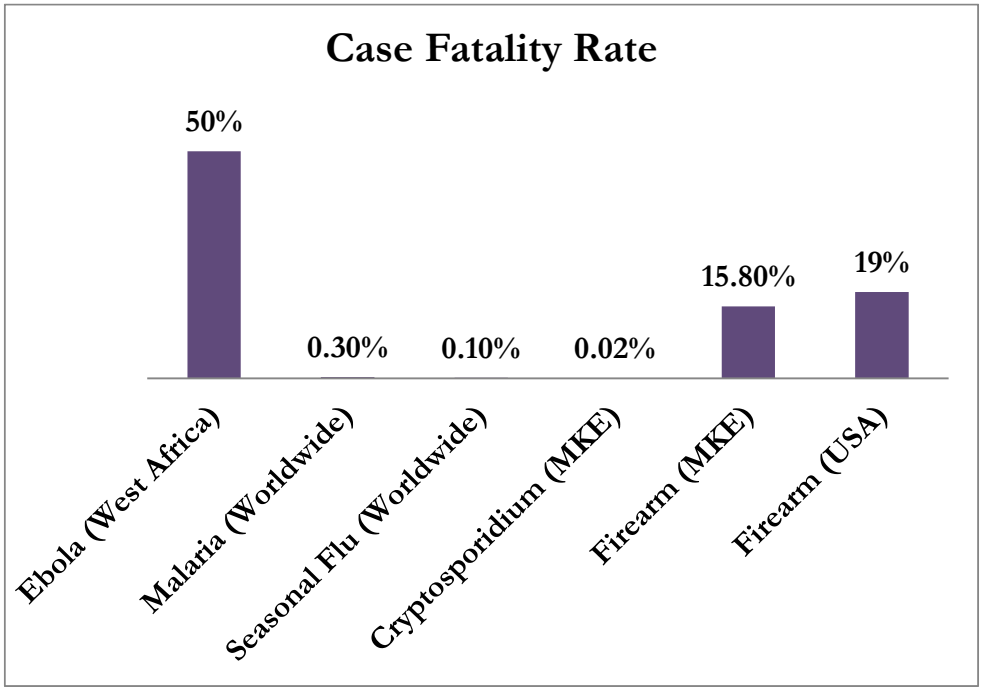
Milwaukee Police Department's homicide UCR clearance rate is higher than the national average, however in 2015, the clearance rate was 60% which is the same compared to the year prior. On average, 30% of shootings are cleared annually by arrest.

Clearances by Type and Year



Case Fatality Rate

The case fatality rate is the proportion of individuals injured or infected with a disease that die as a result of that injury or disease. To find the case fatality rate for firearm injury in Milwaukee last year, we summed fatal and non-fatal shooting cases in 2015 and divided the fatal cases by the sum. For the purposes of this analysis, we only included firearm-related assaults in our calculation.[1] The case fatality rate for firearm-related assaults in Milwaukee in 2015 was 15.8%. This is lower than the national case fatality rate for firearm-related assaults recently calculated by Fowler et al.[2] Fowler et al found that from 2010-2012, the average annual case fatality rate for firearm-related assaults nationally was 19%.[2]



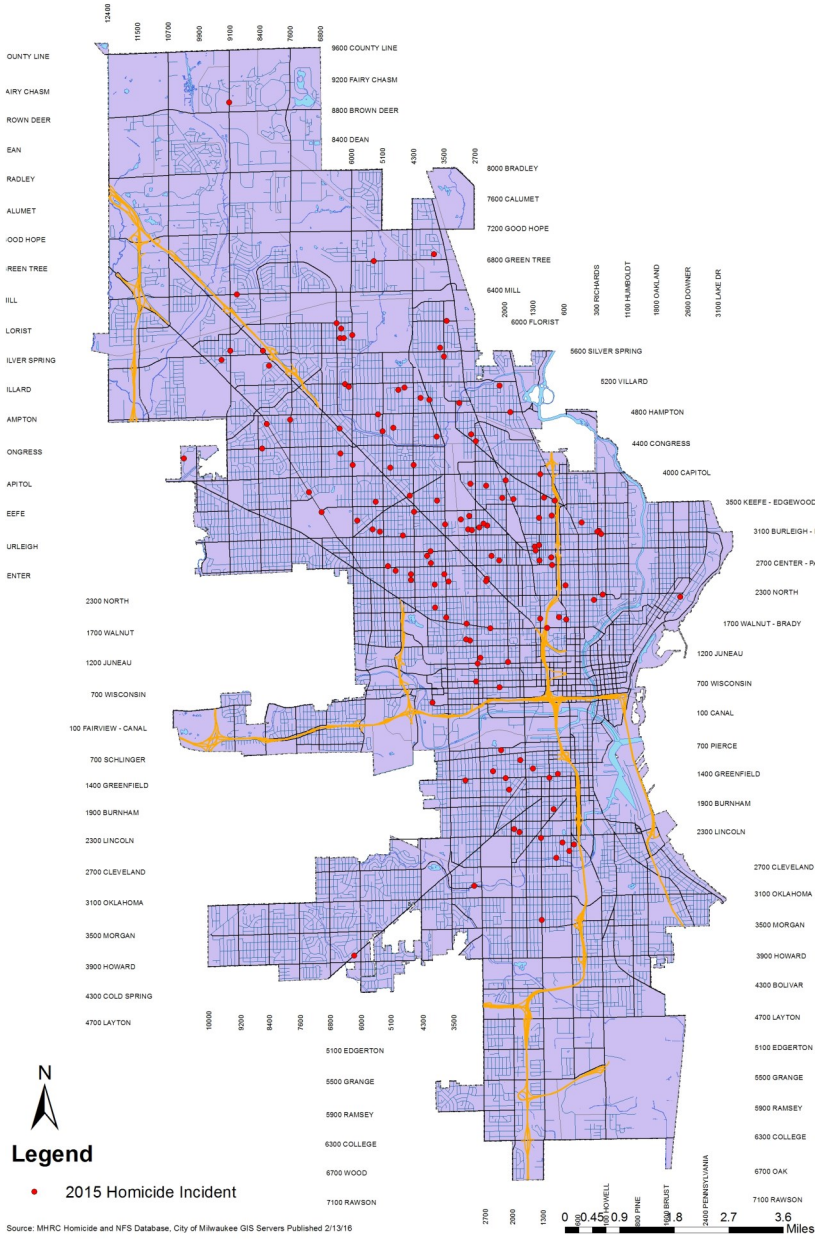
To provide some context, we compare the case fatality rate for firearm-related assaults to average annual case fatality rates for other diseases (see graph). Interestingly, the case fatality rate for the Cryptosporidium outbreak in Milwaukee County in 1993 was only about .02%. It should be noted: individuals with severely compromised immune systems were most adversely affected and the actual estimate of infected individuals is conservative. The Center for Disease Control estimates that Milwaukee government agencies alone spent more than $2 million dollars in response to the outbreak.[3]

[1] The National Electronic Injury Surveillance System (NEISS) classifies injury intent using standard definitions for the following categories: assault, self-harm, unintentional, and legal intervention. Not included: 3 negligent handling fatal shootings, 15 negligent handling nonfatal shootings, and 5 possibly self-inflicted nonfatal shootings

[2]Fowler KA, Dahlberg LL, Haileyesus T, & Annest JL (2015). Firearm Injuries in the United States. *Preventive Medicine, 79*, pp. 5-14.

[3]Corso PS, Kramer MH, Blair KA, Addiss DG, Davis JP, Haddix AC.(2003) Cost of illness in the 1993 Waterborne Cryptosporidium Outbreak , Milwaukee, Wisconsin. *Emerging Infectious Diseases, 9*(4). DOI: 10.3201/eid0904.020417

2015 Homicides in Milwaukee

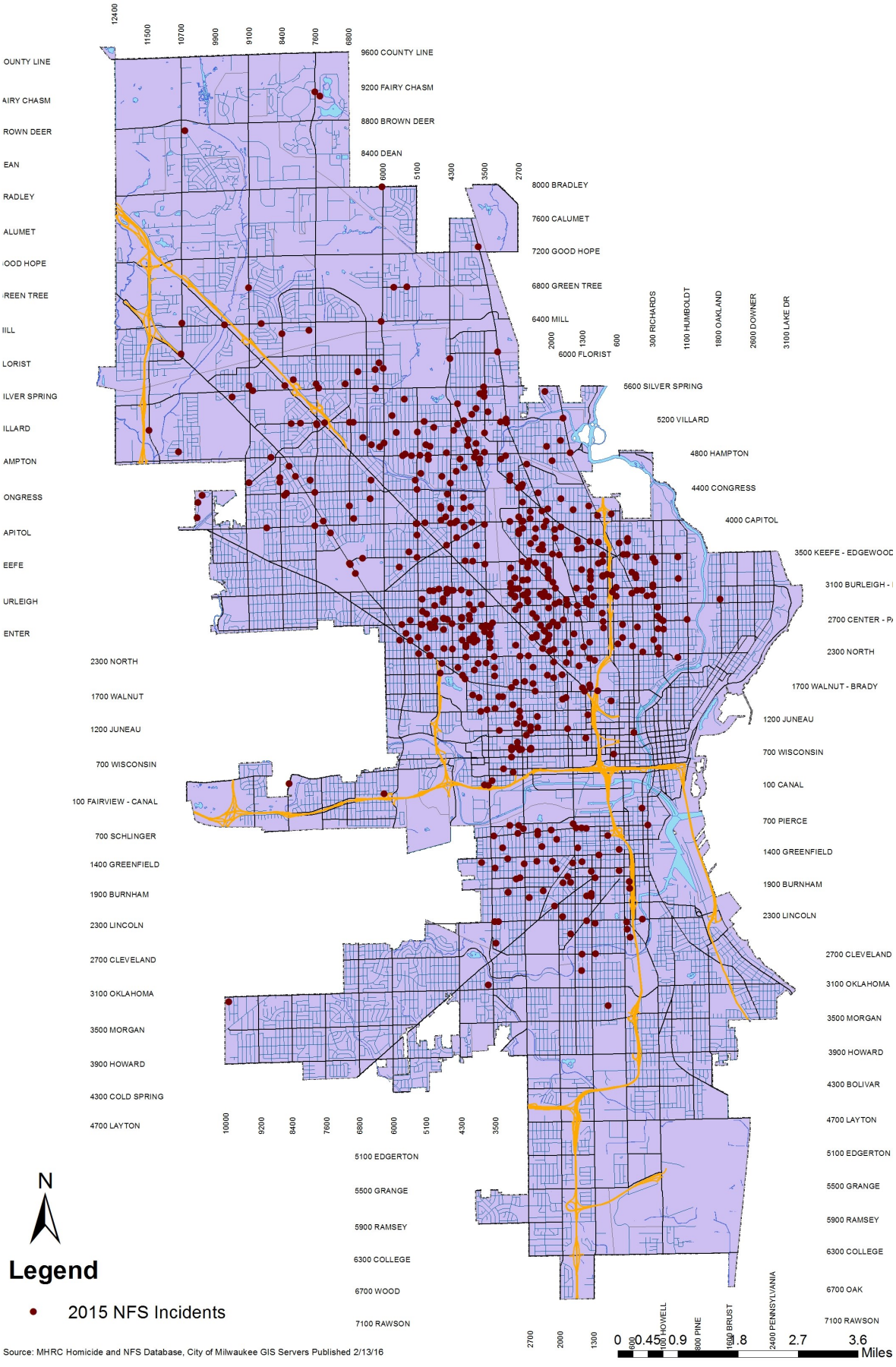


Data from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) 2014 data puts the nationwide homicide rate at 4.5 homicides per 100,000 inhabitants for a second year in a row.

Preliminary data from 2015 UCR reporting agencies data shows that cities in population group I (subset population group 500,000 to 999,999) experienced a 12.4% increase in homicides.

Milwaukee experienced a 69% increase in homicides accounting for a homicide rate of 24.3 and shooting rate of 106.1 per 100,000 inhabitants.

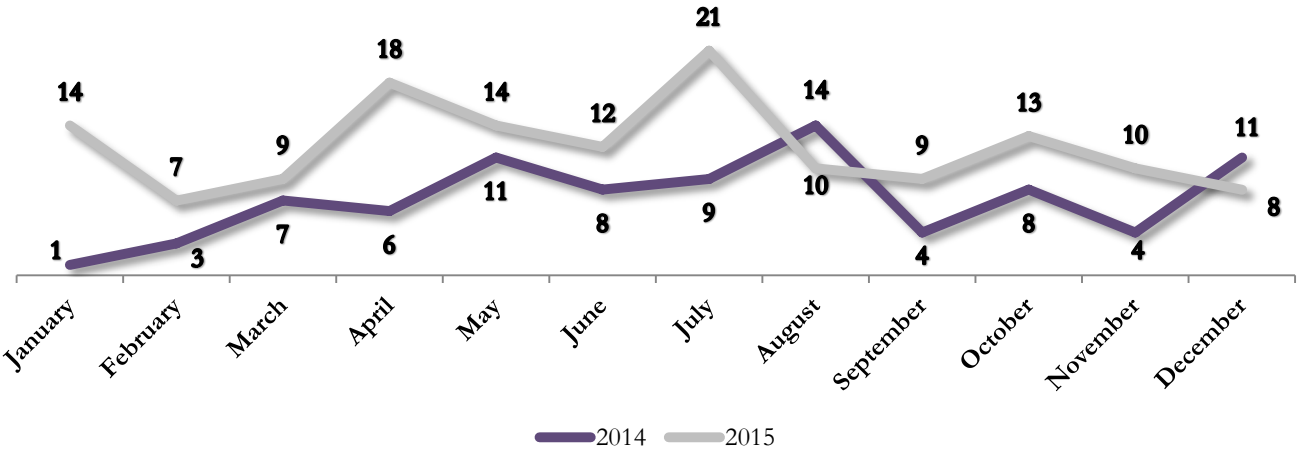
2015 Non-Fatal Shootings in Milwaukee



Source: MHRC Homicide and NFS Database, City of Milwaukee GIS Servers Published 2/13/16

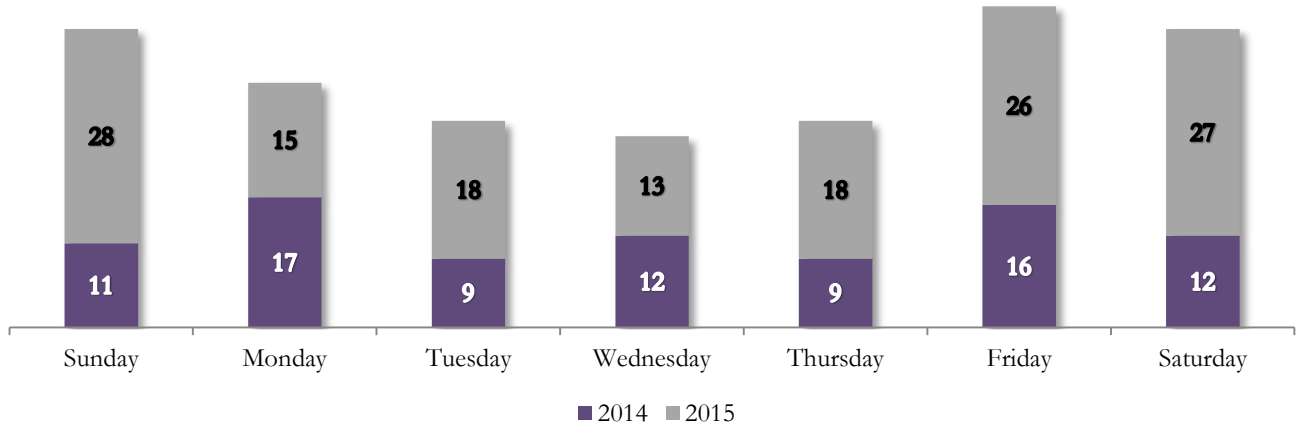
2015 Homicides in Milwaukee

Homicides by Month and Year



In 2015, the city of Milwaukee experienced a 69% overall increase in homicides from 86 in 2014 to 145 in 2015. December 2014 started an upward trend in homicides that was partially attributable to two multiple-victim incidents at the end of the year. The only two months to experience decreases were August 2015, with a 29% decrease, and December 2015, with a 27% decrease.

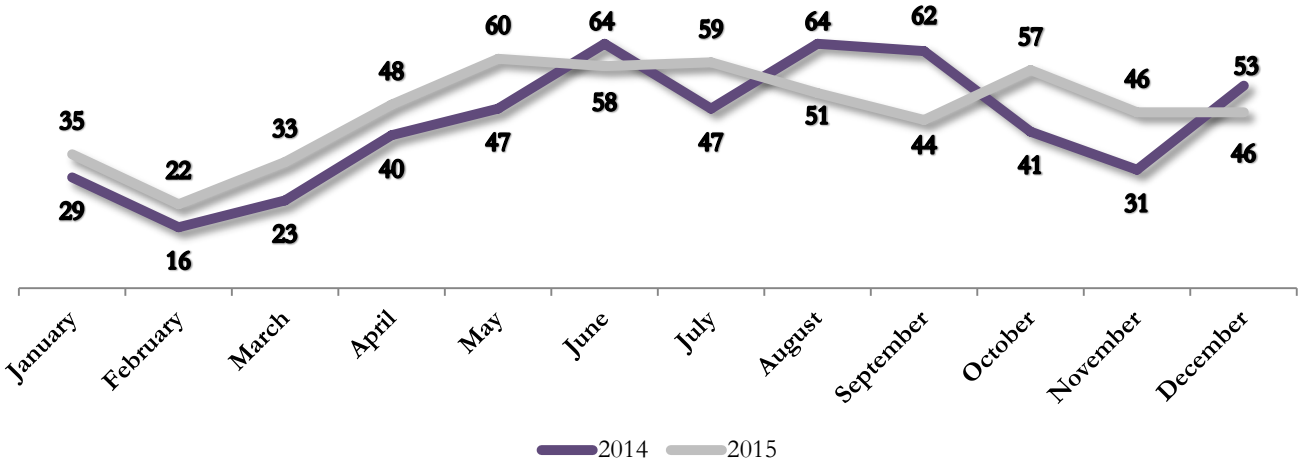
Homicides by Weekday and Year



In 2015, Friday, Saturday and Sunday accounted for 56% of all the homicides. Mondays saw a marginal decrease of 12% compared to the previous year.

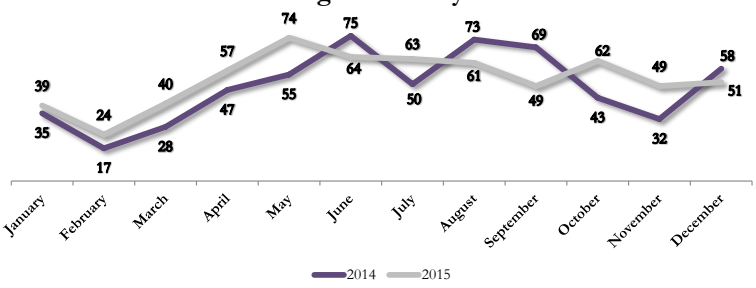
2015 Non-Fatal Shootings in Milwaukee

Non-Fatal Shooting Incidents by Month and Year

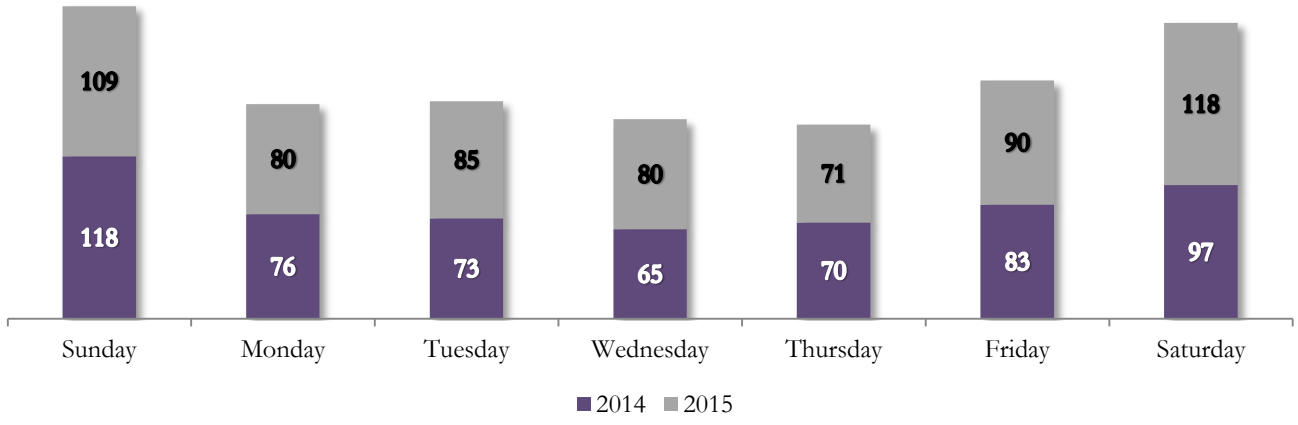


Non-fatal shooting incidents and victims continued to increase for the fifth year in a row with an increase of 8% and 9% respectively in 2015. Following a similar trend to the homicides, an upward spike in shootings began in December 2014 continuing through May 2015. After shootings leveled off in May, there was an average of 57 victims every month for the remainder of the year.

Non-Fatal Shooting Victims by Month and Year



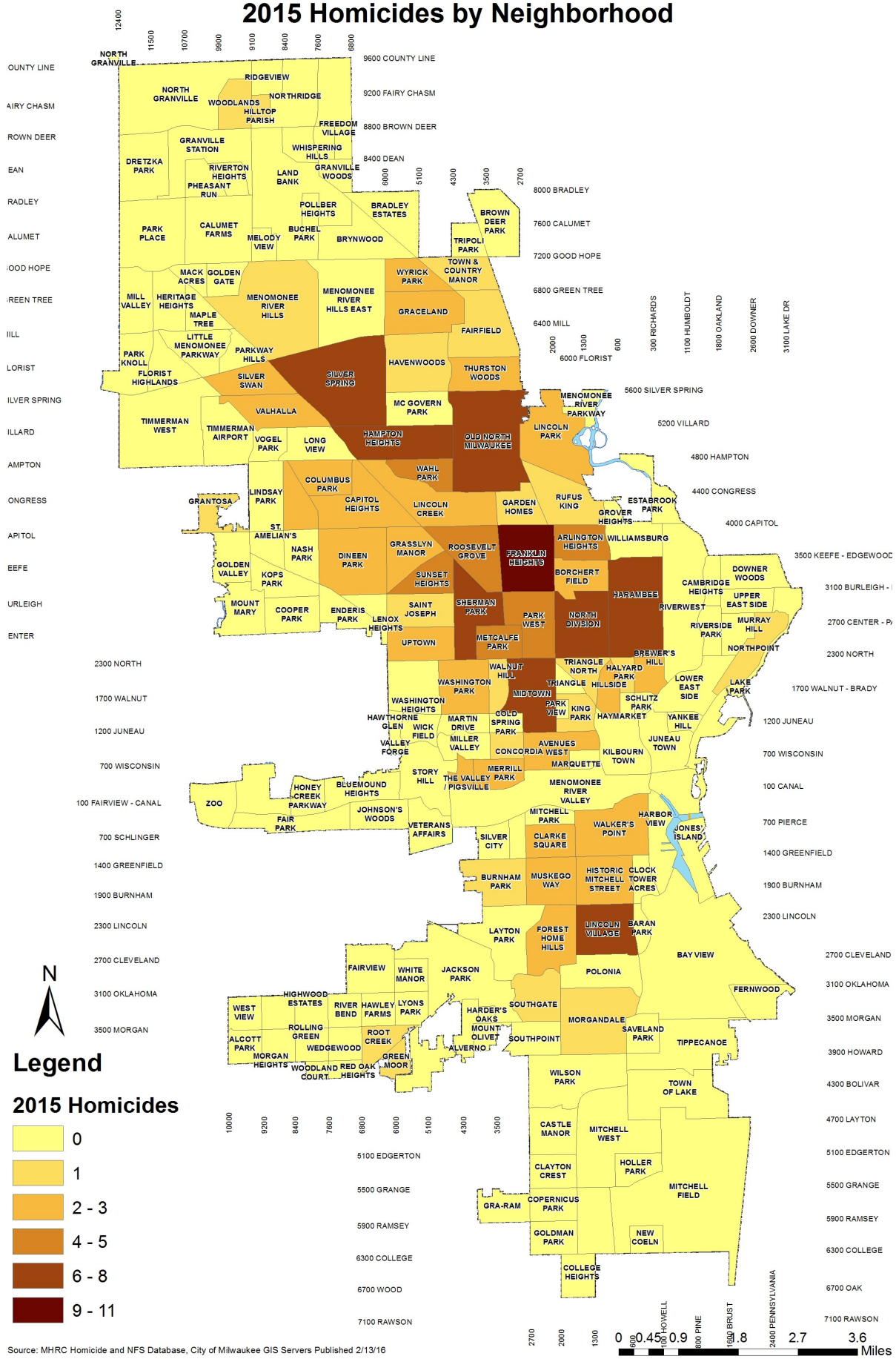
Non-Fatal Shootings by Weekday and Year



In 2015, 50% of all shooting victims were shot on a Friday, Saturday or Sunday. Sunday was the only weekday to see a decrease in frequency by -8%.

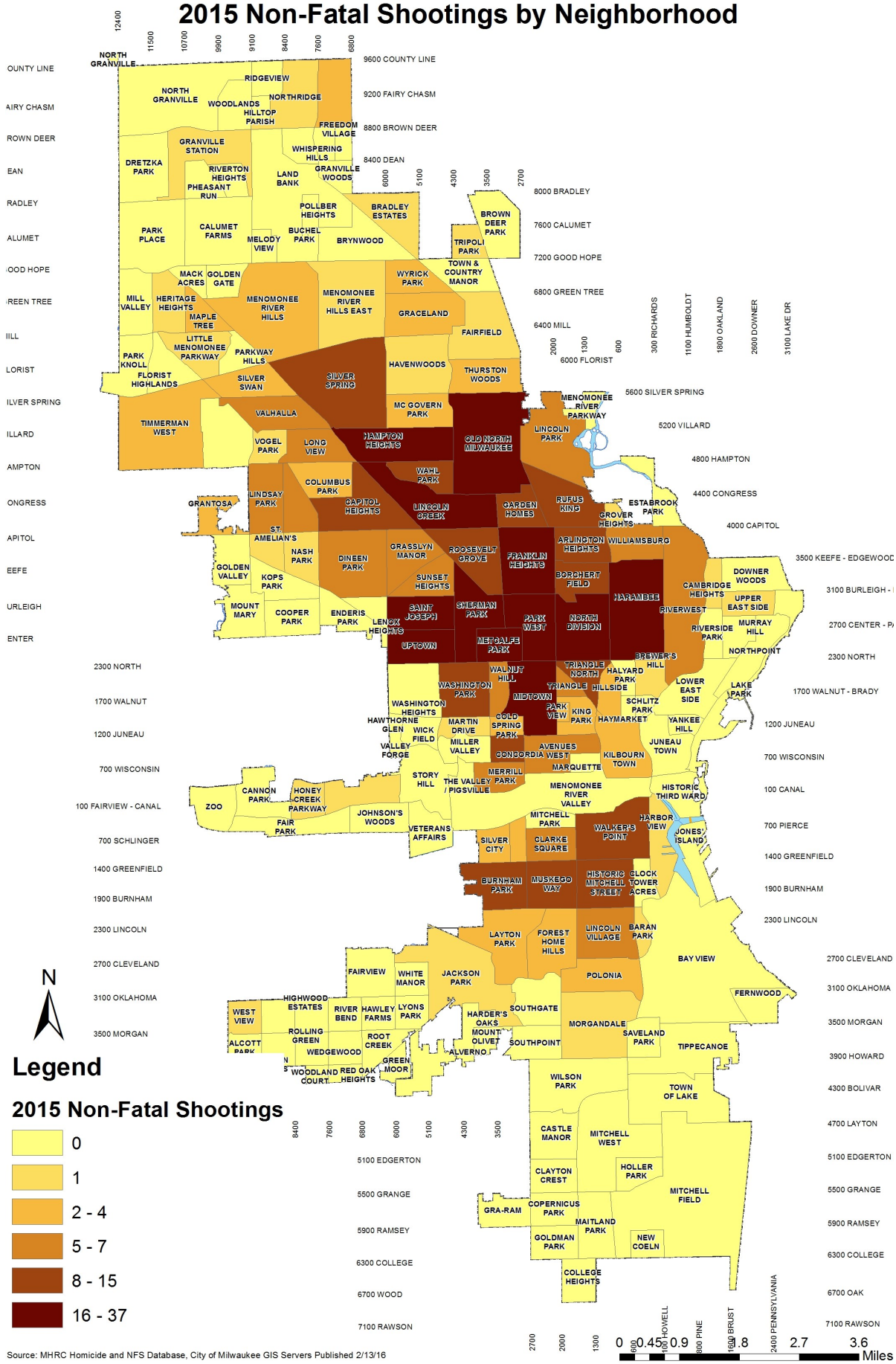
2015 Homicides in Milwaukee

2015 Homicides by Neighborhood



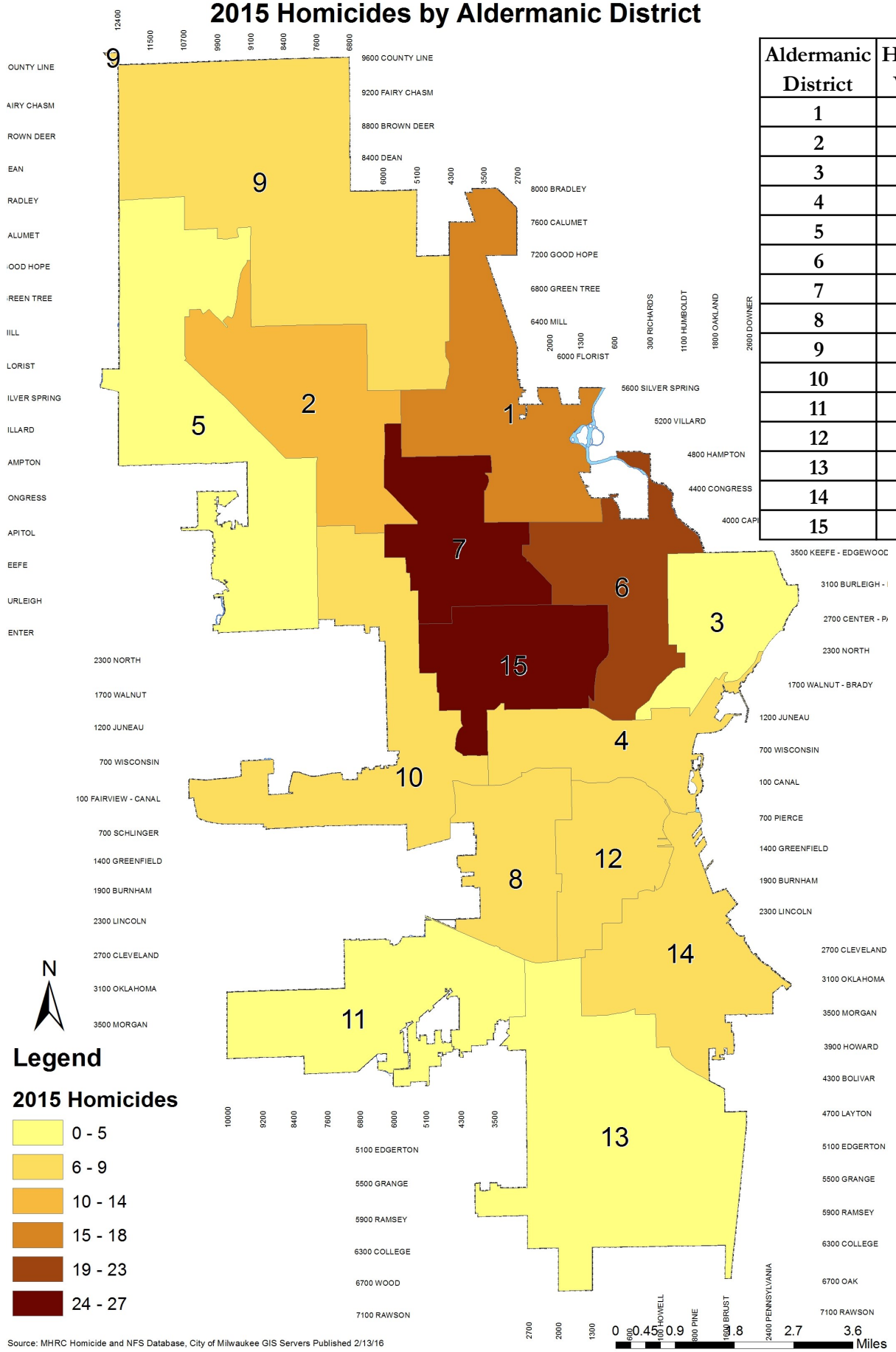
Source: MHRC Homicide and NFS Database, City of Milwaukee GIS Servers Published 2/13/16

2015 Non-Fatal Shootings in Milwaukee



2015 Homicides in Milwaukee

2015 Homicides by Aldermanic District

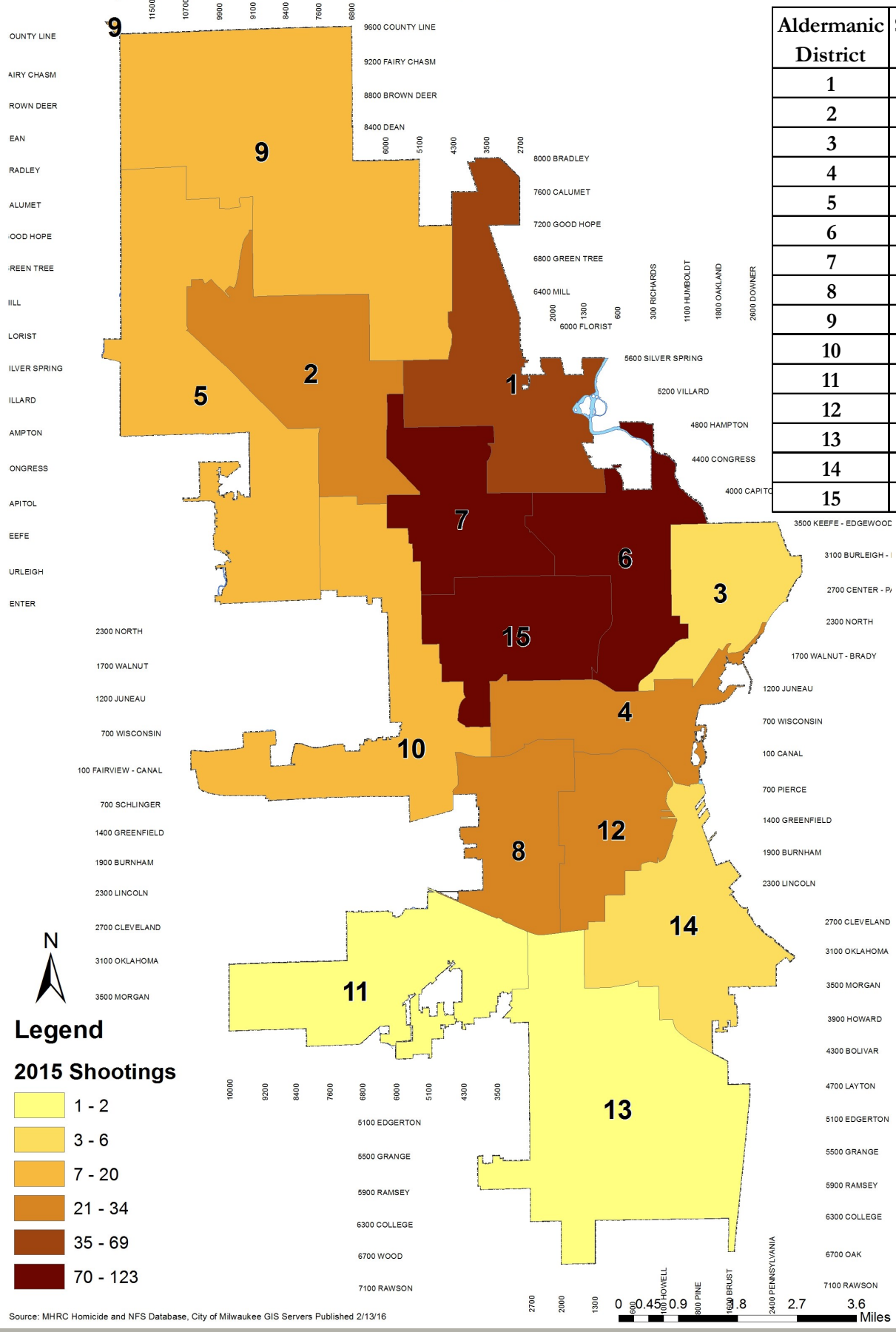


Aldermanic District	Homicide Victims
1	20
2	12
3	1
4	5
5	4
6	20
7	25
8	6
9	8
10	6
11	2
12	8
13	0
14	5
15	23

Source: MHRC Homicide and NFS Database, City of Milwaukee GIS Servers Published 2/13/16

2015 Non-Fatal Shootings in Milwaukee

2015 Non-Fatal Shootings by Aldermanic District

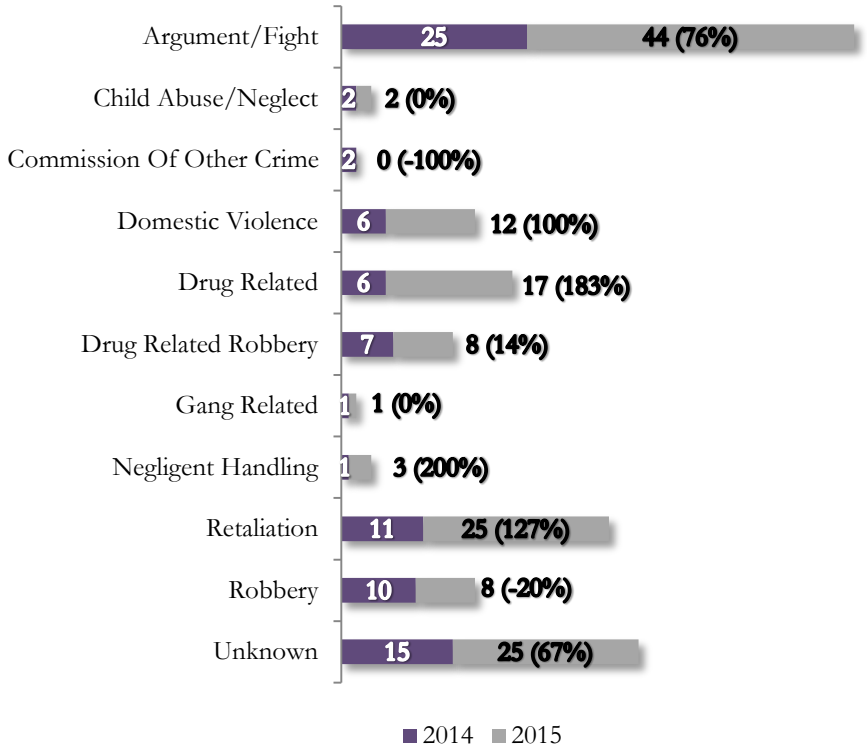


Aldermanic District	Shooting Victims
1	77
2	33
3	5
4	27
5	25
6	109
7	119
8	36
9	13
10	21
11	2
12	31
13	1
14	5
15	127

Source: MHRC Homicide and NFS Database, City of Milwaukee GIS Servers Published 2/13/16

2015 Homicide Factors

Homicide Primary Factor by Year



Drug Related homicides saw the largest increase in 2015, from 6 to 17 (183% increase). *Retaliation*-related homicides also rose sharply from 11 to 25, a 127% increase.

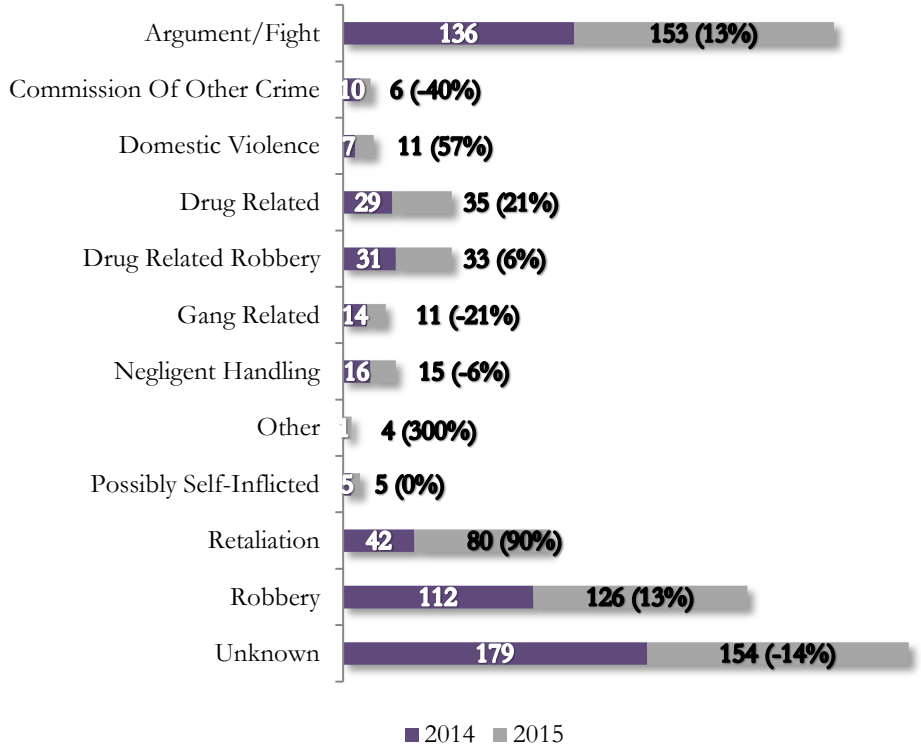
In 2015, *Argument/Fight* made up 30% of total homicides and increased 76% from 2014. Of those homicides, 24% involved respect/disrespect and 15% involved current dating partners or an ex-partner.

Primary factors are the contributing circumstances that lead up to the homicide occurring. The chart below highlights the top three precipitating factors leading to a homicide by gender, age group and race/ethnicity. A case can have an unknown primary factor for a variety of reasons. For example, if there are no witnesses or solid leads, the precipitating circumstances will remain unknown.

Victim Gender	Top 1	Top 2	Top 3
Female (n=17)	Argument/Fight (5)	Retaliation (4)	Domestic Violence (3)
Male (n= 128)	Argument/Fight (41)	Unknown (23)	Retaliation (18)
Age Group			
<=17 (n=10)	Domestic Violence (3)	Child Abuse/Neglect (2)	Argument/Fight (2)
18-29 (n=75)	Argument/Fight (24)	Unknown (13)	Drug Related (12)
30-39 (n=33)	Argument/Fight (15)	Retaliation (6)	Unknown (4)
40-49 (n=10)	Unknown (4)	Retaliation (4)	Argument/Fight (2)
>=50 (n=14)	Unknown (5)	Domestic Violence (3)	Argument/Fight (3)
Race/Ethnicity			
Asian (n=2)	Robbery (1)	Drug Related (1)	
Black (n=122)	Argument/Fight (41)	Unknown (22)	Retaliation (22)
Native American (n=0)			
Other (n=0)			
White Hispanic (n=12)	Argument/Fight (4)	Unknown (3)	Domestic Violence (3)
White Non-Hispanic (n=9)	Domestic Violence (3)	Unknown (1)	Robbery (1)

2015 Non-Fatal Shooting Factors

Shooting Primary Factor by Year



Argument/fight-related shootings made up 24% of overall victims. Similar to homicides, 24% of argument/fight related shootings involved respect/disrespect and 15% involved current dating partners or an ex-partner.

Retaliation-related shootings increased by 90%. Of the 81 cases, 5 (6%) had a fatal victim, 10 (12%) were gang-involved and 11 (14%) were drug-involved.

Retaliation-related shootings experienced the greatest increase in 2015; from 42 to 80 victims (90% increase).

Similar to trends in homicides, non-fatal shootings are most often a results of argument/fights. Below are the top three primary factors for shootings by gender, age group and race/ethnicity.

Victim Gender	Top 1	Top 2	Top 3
Female (n=79)	Argument/Fight (28)	Unknown (16)	Retaliation (13)
Male (n=554)	Unknown (139)	Robbery (122)	Argument/Fight (122)
Age Group			
<=17 (n=54)	Argument/Fight (13)	Unknown (12)	Retaliation (10)
18-29 (n=364)	Unknown (93)	Argument/Fight (85)	Robbery (62)
30-39 (n=130)	Robbery (35)	Unknown (32)	Argument/Fight (30)
40-49 (n=52)	Robbery (14)	Argument/Fight (13)	Unknown (10)
>=50 (n=34)	Robbery (10)	Argument/Fight (9)	Unknown (8)
Race/Ethnicity			
Asian (n=6)	Retaliation (3)	Robbery (2)	Drug Related (1)
Black (n=554)	Unknown (145)	Argument/Fight (131)	Robbery (109)
Native American (n=1)	Argument/Fight (1)		
Other (n=0)			
White Hispanic (n=38)	Argument/Fight (12)	Robbery (8)	Retaliation (6)
White Non-Hispanic (n=34)	Robbery (8)	Drug Related Robbery (7)	Argument/Fight (6)

Predicted Probabilities

Anecdotally we know that young, Black males are more likely to be victims of Argument/Fight-related fatal and non-fatal shootings. To test this theory, we first examined if *young*, Black males were more likely to be victims of Argument/Fight and Retaliation-related shootings than *older* Black males. Our analysis examined fatal (firearm homicide) and non-fatal shooting victim data from 2005—2015. Retaliation-related shootings were included because they were not found to be statistically distinct from Argument/Fight-related shootings. In the first column of the table below, we can see that, indeed, *young* (0-24 years) Black males were more likely to be victims of Argument/Fight and Retaliation-related shootings than *older* (25+ years) Black males. As the age of Black male shooting victims decreases, the predicted probability that they were a victim of an Argument/Fight or Retaliation-related shooting increases. We can compare this to the predicted probabilities that Black males were victims of robbery-related shootings displayed in the second column of the table. The results show us that *young* (0-24 years) Black males were less likely to be victims of a robbery-related shooting than *older* Black males.

	Predicted Probabilities **Black Males**	
Age	**Argument/Fight/ Retaliation**	**Robbery**
0-19 yrs	**.548**	**.227**
20-24 yrs	**.505**	**.253**
25-29 yrs	**.455*** **	**.316*** **
30-34 yrs	**.464*** **	**.290** **
35+ yrs	**.350*** **	**.445*** **

P<.05* P<.01** P<001***

Predicted Probabilities

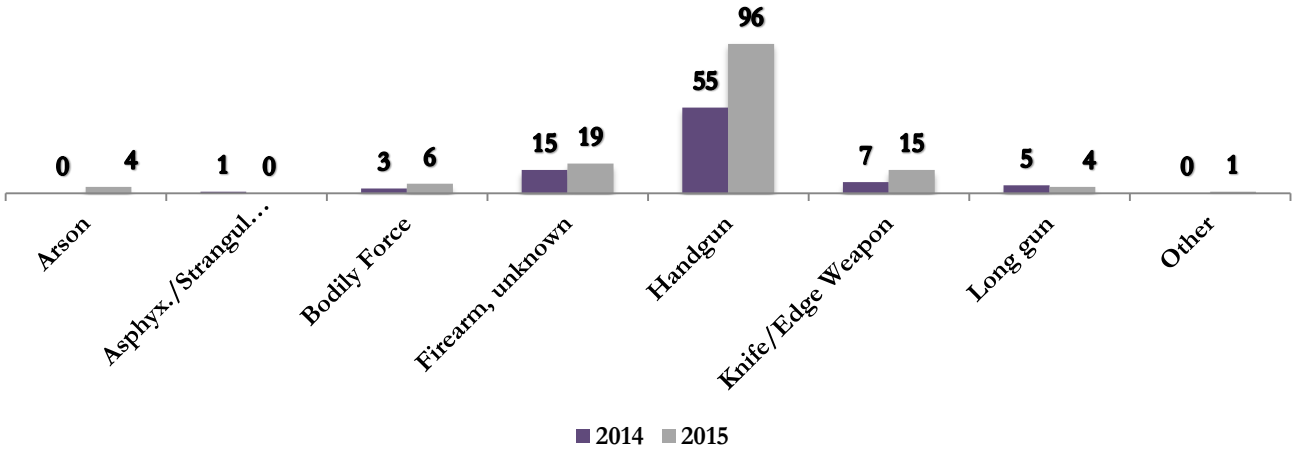
To further test this theory, we also conducted analysis to determine if young, *Black* males are more likely to be victims of Argument/Fight and Retaliation –related shootings than young, *White or Other race* males ("Other race" includes Asian, Native American and Indian races combined). Once again, our analysis examined fatal (firearm homicide) and non-fatal shooting victim data from 2005—2015. In the first column of the table below, we can see that, indeed, young (0-19 and 20-24 years) *Black* males were more likely to be victims of Argument/Fight or Retaliation-related shootings than young *White/Other race* males. We can compare this to the predicted probabilities that young *Black* and *White/Other* males were victims of a Robbery-related shootings displayed in the second column of the table. The results shows us that young *Black* males had about the same likelihood of being victims of a Robbery-related shooting as young *White/Other race* males.

	Predicted Probabilities **Young Males**	
Age: 0-19 yrs	**Argument/Fight/ Retaliation**	**Robbery**
White/Other	**.314**	**.227**
Black	**.548*** **	**.227**
Age: 20-24 yrs		
White/Other	**.304**	**.277**
Black	**.505*** **	**.253**

P<.05* P<.01** P<001***

2015 Homicides Cause and Location

Homicides by Cause and Year



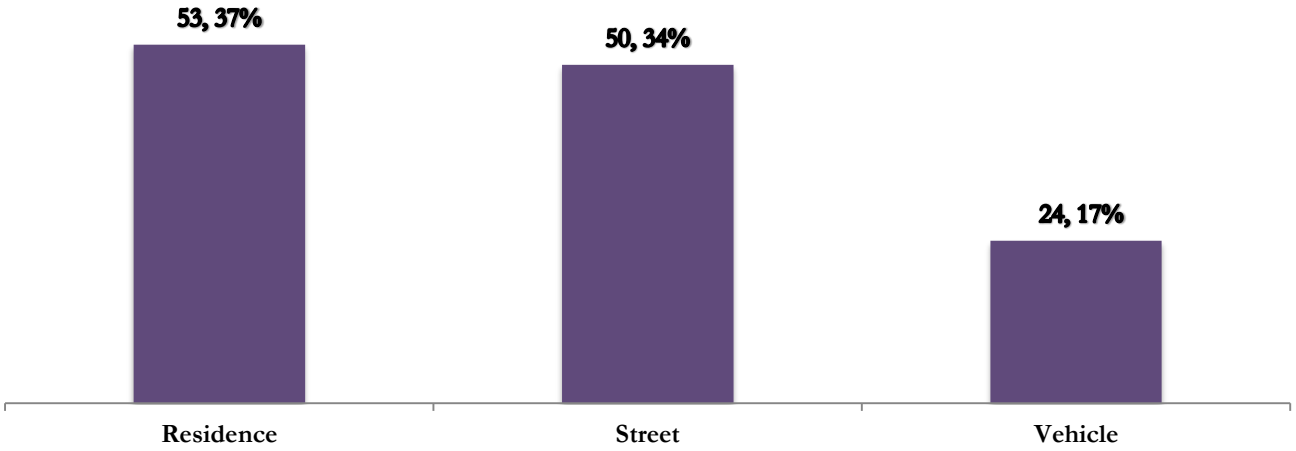
Homicides caused by a firearm accounted for 119 victims or 82% of all homicides. The largest change in weapon type for 2015 homicides was in knife/edge weapon which increased by 114%. Primary factors for those homicides were: domestic violence (7), argument/fight (6), drug-related robbery (1) and retaliation (1). A total of 5 (33%) of the knife/edged weapon homicides were intimate partner violence (IPV) related.

In identifying *firearm prohibitions* we utilized the Wisconsin statute 941.29.

- *66 (69.4%) of the suspects* were legally prohibited from possessing a firearm at the time of the homicide
- *64 (54.2%) of victims* were legally prohibited from possessing a firearm at the time of the incident

We believe this number to be an under estimate based on the fact that at the time of this report we did not have access to warrant status, mental health status or adjudicated delinquency of the victims and suspects to add another level of analysis.

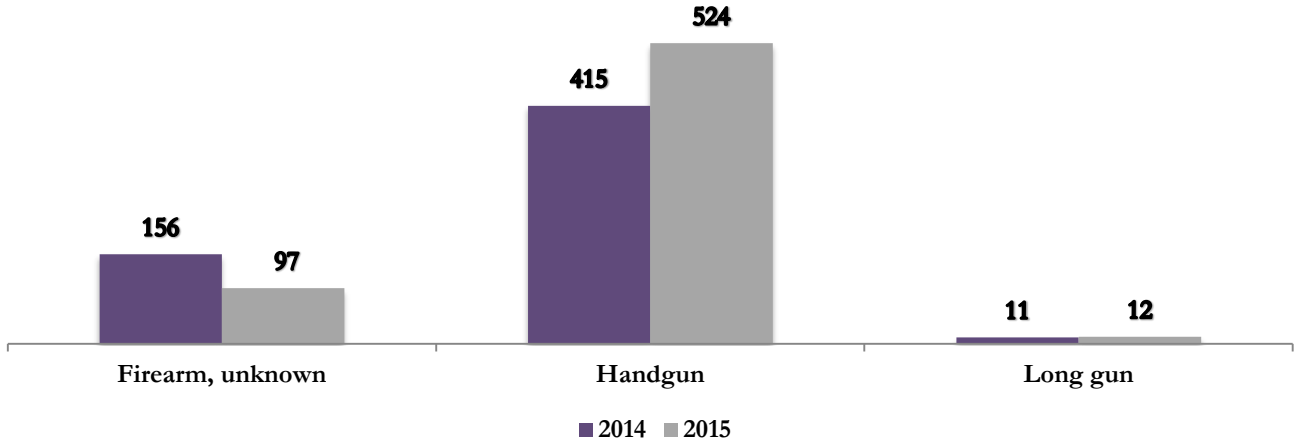
2015 Top 3 Homicide Injury Locations



A new data field was added in 2015 that captures the location of the victim at the time of the injury. The graph above looks at the top three injury locations from 2015. Almost 40% of the homicides took place on a residential property. Of the homicides where the victim was located in a vehicle, 33% of those cases had drug involvement. Additional data tables for injury location can be found on page 62.

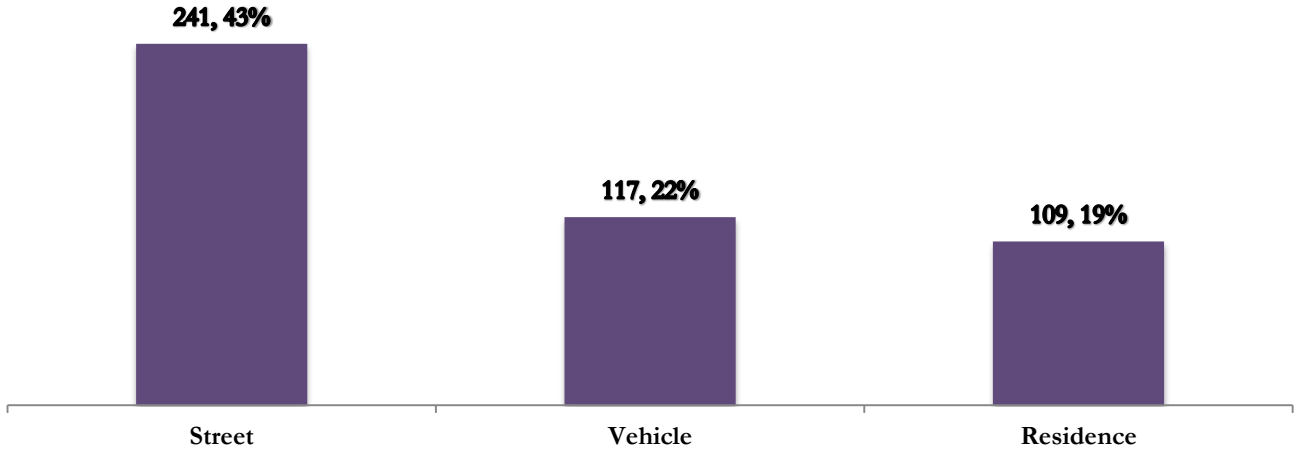
2015 Non-Fatal Shootings Cause and Location

Shooting Victims by Cause and Year



Over 80% (524) of shootings were caused by a handgun compared to only 2% (12) with a long gun. Some of the precipitating circumstances for the shootings involving long guns were robbery (3) and retaliation (2).

2015 Top 3 Shooting Injury Locations



A new data field was added in 2015 that captures the location of the victim at the time of the injury. The graph above looks at the top three injury locations from 2015. A total of 43% of the shootings occurred while the victim was on the street. In the cases where the victim was in a vehicle, 34% of those were drug involved. Additional data tables for injury location can be found on page 62.

2015 Homicide Event and Circumstance

Event Type	2014	% to Total	2015	% to Total
Multi Vict/Multi Offender	10	12%	22	15%
Multi Vict/Single Offender	11	13%	18	12%
Single Vict/Multi Offender	20	23%	34	23%
Single Vict/Single Offender	31	36%	51	35%
Unknown	14	16%	20	14%
Total	**86**		**145**	

We continued to see an increase in multiple offender-related homicides, 2015.

We look closer at this on page 50-51.

Gang Involved	2014	% of Total Homicides	2015	% of Total Homicides	% Change
Yes	12	14%	24	17%	100%
No	74	86%	121	83%	64%

Defined as: Victim or Suspect were a part of a gang, group or crew at the time of the incident. Identified through MPD reports and STG information from DOC

Gang-Involved*

In 2015, we saw a 100% increase in gang-involved homicide cases, from 12 to 24.

The overall percentage of gang-involved homicides increased by 3%.

Drug Involved	2014	% of Total Homicides	2015	% of Total Homicides	% Change
Yes	26	30%	33	23%	27%
No	60	70%	112	77%	87%

Defined as: Incident had indicators of drug involvement such as: large amount of cash present, known drug house, presence of narcotics, etc.

Drug-Involved*

Drug-involved cases increased by 27% in 2015, from 26 to 33 cases.

The percentage of overall cases decreased to 23% of all homicides.

Alcohol Involved	2014	% of Total Homicides	2015	% of Total Homicides	% Change
Yes	13	15%	22	15%	69%
No	73	85%	123	85%	68%

Defined as: Victim or Suspect was under the influence of alcohol at the time of the incident

Alcohol-Involved

While the percentage of overall homicides did not change in 2015, the was a 69% increase in homicides involving alcohol.

*Please Note: Gang and Drug Involved circumstances are not mutually exclusive with primary factors "Gang Related" and "Drug Related"

2015 Non-Fatal Event and Circumstance

Event Type	2014	% to Total	2015	% to Total
Multi Vict/Multi Offender	34	6%	89	14%
Multi Vict/Single Offender	79	14%	48	8%
Single Vict/Multi Offender	111	19%	197	31%
Single Vict/Single Offender	272	47%	223	35%
Unknown	86	15%	76	12%
Total	**582**		**633**	

In 2015, there was an 162% increase in multiple-victim/multiple-offender shootings as well as single victim/multiple-offender incidents

We look closer at this on page 50-51.

Gang Involved	2014	% of Total Shootings	2015	% of Total Shootings	% Change
Yes	43	8%	47	8%	9%
No	474	92%	513	92%	8%

Defined as: Victim or Suspect were a part of a gang, group or crew at the time of the incident. Identified through MPD reports and STG information from DOC

Gang-Involved*

In 2015, there was a 9% increase in gang-involved non-fatal shootings. The percent of total gang-involved shootings remained constant at 8% of total victims.

Drug Involved	2014	% of Total Shootings	2015	% of Total Shootings	% Change
Yes	101	20%	152	27%	50%
No	416	80%	408	73%	-2%

Defined as: Incident had indicators of drug involvement such as: large amount of cash present, known drug house, presence of narcotics, etc.

Drug-Involved*

Drug-involved cases also increased by 50% in 2015, from 101 to 152 cases.

The percentage increased to 27% of all shooting victims.

Alcohol Involved	2014	% of Total Shootings	2015	% of Total Shootings	% Change
Yes	39	8%	60	11%	54%
No	478	92%	500	89%	5%

Defined as: Victim or Suspect was under the influence of alcohol at the time of the incident

Alcohol-Involved

Similar to the increase in homicides, alcohol-involved shootings rose by 54%, from 39 to 60.

*Please Note: Gang and Drug Involved circumstances are not mutually exclusive with primary factors "Gang Related" and "Drug Related"

Homicides by Socioeconomic Status (SES)

SES	Zip Code	Population	2014 Homicides	2015 Homicides	% Change
Lower	53204	42,129	5	9	80%
Lower	53205	10,050	2	4	100%
Lower	53206	28,210	20	22	10%
Lower	53208	31,133	8	8	0%
Lower	53210	28,126	8	11	38%
Lower	53212	30,416	9	8	-11%
Lower	53215	60,953	5	10	100%
Lower	53216	32,264	4	21	425%
Lower	53218	40,625	4	22	450%
Lower	53233	16,453	3	4	33%
Middle	53207	35,149	1	1	0%
Middle	53209	46,917	8	15	88%
Middle	53220	26,303	2	1	-50%
Middle	53221	37,701	1	0	-100%
Middle	53224	21,284	1	2	100%
Middle	53225	25,706	5	3	-40%
Higher	53202	23,386	0	1	NC
Higher	53222	25,165	0	1	NC
Higher	53223	29,230	0	2	NC

In 2015, a total of 82% (119) of the homicides occurred in lower SES zip codes, with 15% (22) in middle SES zip codes and 3% (4) in high SES zip codes.

The zip codes 53216 and 53218 experienced significant increases in homicides in 2015.

NC = non-calculable

Non-Fatal Shootings by Socioeconomic Status

SES	Zip Code	Population	2014 Shootings	2015 Shootings	% Change
Lower	53204	42,129	41	39	-5%
Lower	53205	10,050	25	31	24%
Lower	53206	28,210	124	114	-8%
Lower	53208	31,133	49	43	-12%
Lower	53210	28,126	80	85	6%
Lower	53212	30,416	35	48	37%
Lower	53215	60,953	24	31	29%
Lower	53216	32,264	43	63	47%
Lower	53218	40,625	48	57	19%
Lower	53233	16,453	10	11	10%
Middle	53207	35,149	3	4	33%
Middle	53209	46,917	68	65	-4%
Middle	53219	33,880	2	0	-100%
Middle	53221	37,701	3	0	-100%
Middle	53224	21,284	10	5	-50%
Middle	53225	25,706	7	17	143%
Middle	53227	23,357	0	1	NC
Higher	53202	23,386	1	0	-100%
Higher	53203	938	0	1	NC
Higher	53211	35,406	2	2	0%
Higher	53213	26,020	1	3	200%
Higher	53222	25,165	4	6	50%
Higher	53223	29,230	1	5	400%

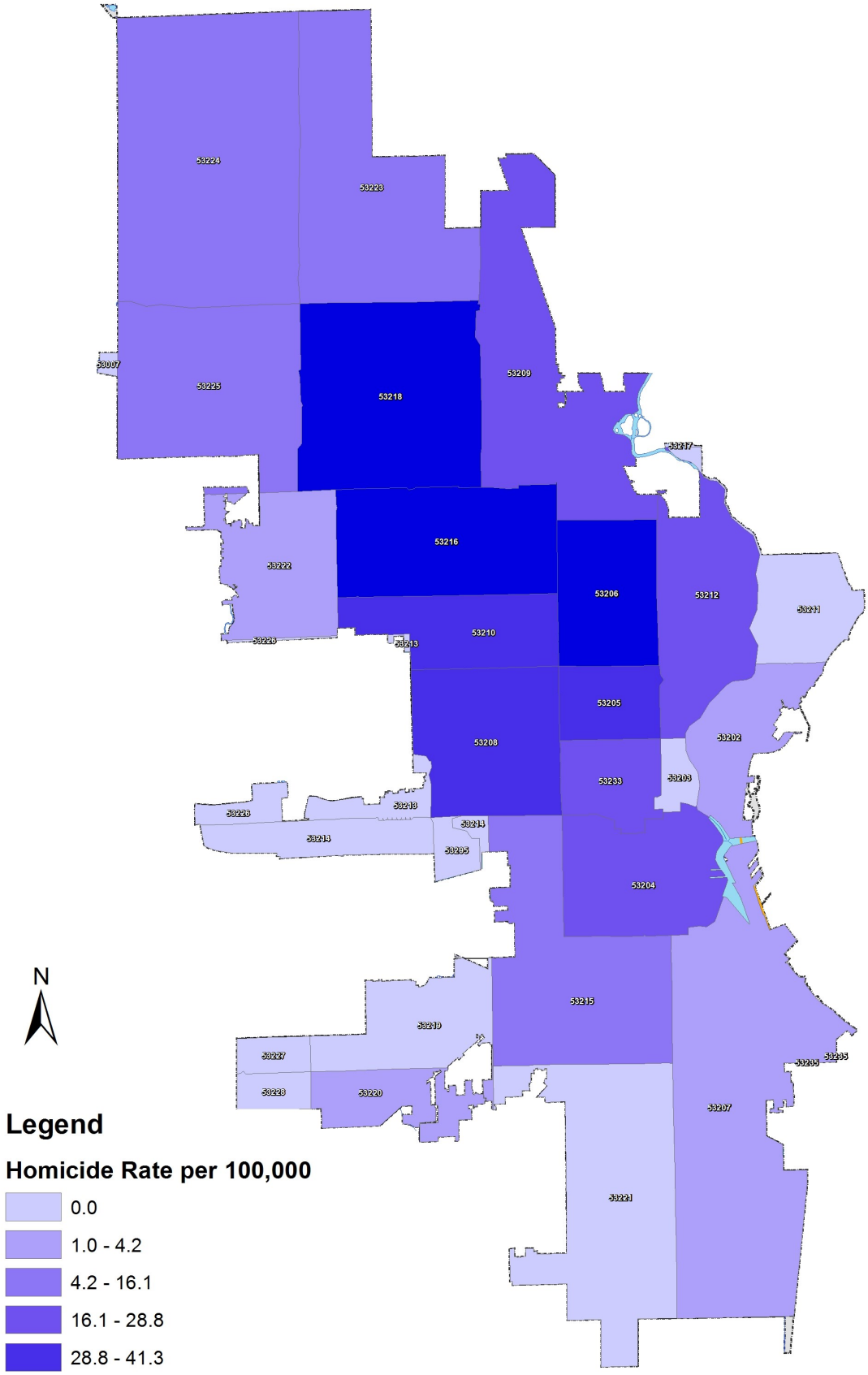
A total of 83% (522) of the 2015 shootings occurred in lower SES zip codes compared to 82% (479) in 2014. A total of 15% (92) shootings happened in middle SES and 3% (17) shootings in higher SES zip codes.

Please note: 2 shootings in 2015 and 1 in 2014 occurred at an unknown location of the city and are not calculated in this table.

NC = non-calculable

Homicides by Zip Code

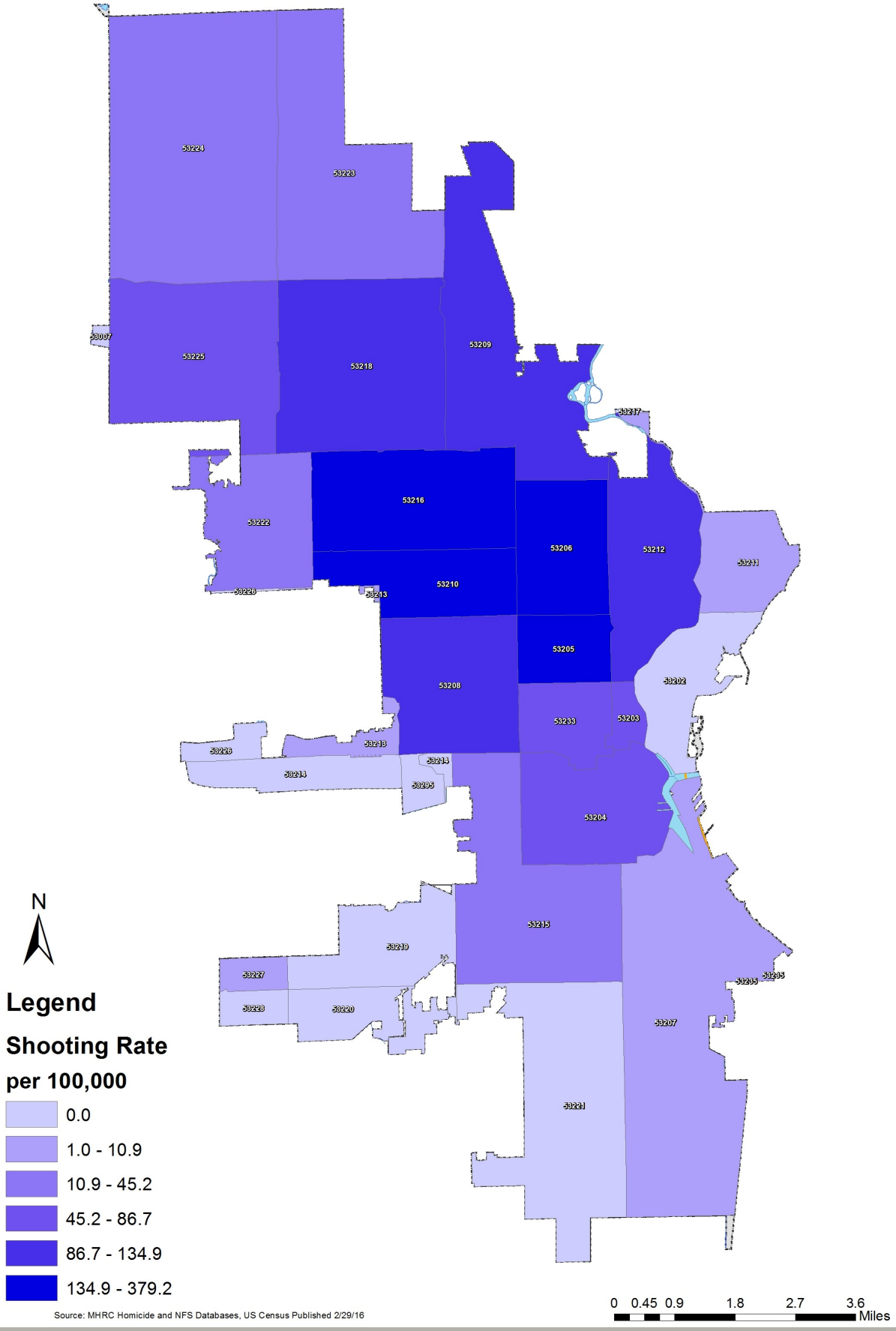
2015 Homicide Rate by Zip Code



Source: MHRC Homicide and NFS Databases, US Census Published 2/29/16

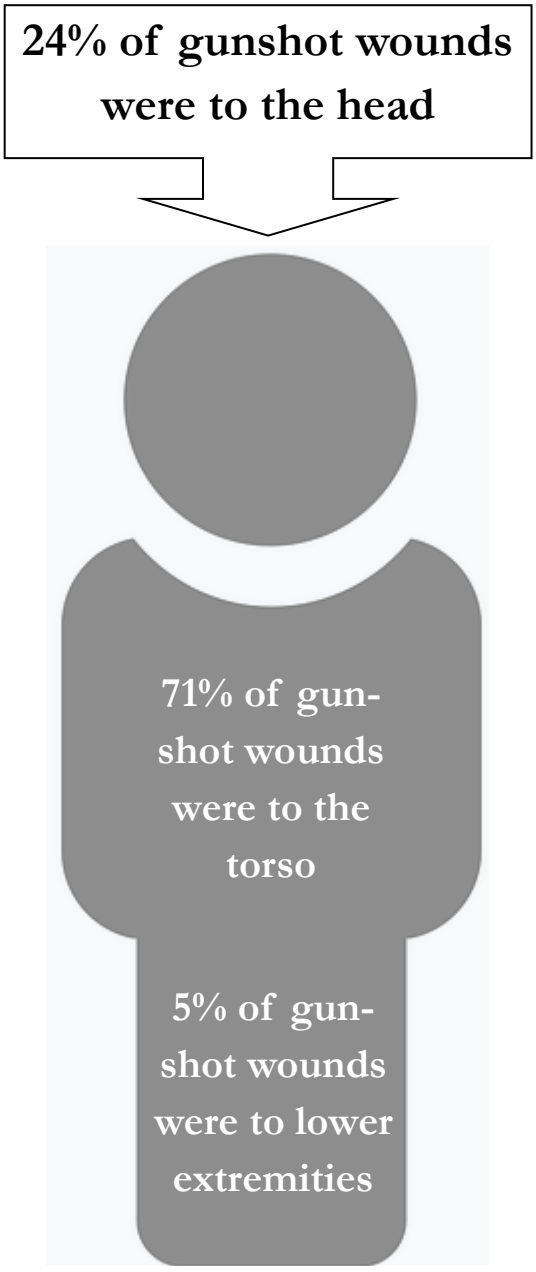
Non-Fatal Shootings by Zip Code

2015 Non-Fatal Shooting Rate by Zip Code



Source: MHRC Homicide and NFS Databases, US Census Published 2/29/16

2015 Homicide Victim Wound Location



Strike	2014	% of Total	2015	% of Total	% Change
Head	38	22%	75	24%	97%
Torso	121	69%	220	71%	82%
Lower	17	10%	17	5%	0%
Total Wounds	**176**		**312**		77%

In 2015, firearm-related homicides accounted for 82% of overall homicides. This is a decrease from 2014 where firearm-related homicides made up 87% of the cases.

In reviewing the initial strike location data for gunshot wounds (GSWs), 97% increase in GSWs to the head.

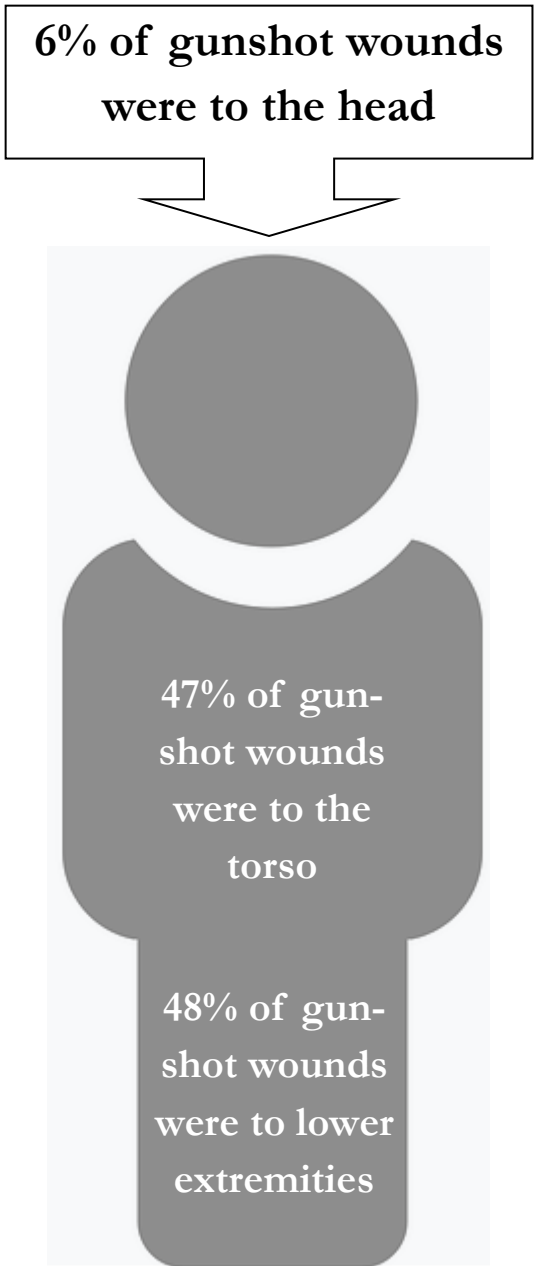
Identified victim trends:

* 150% increase in victims with 3 to 7 GSWs
* Victims with single GSWs to the head rose by 58% from 24 to 38 victims.

GSWs	2014	% of Total	2015	% of Total	% Change
1	43	24%	46	15%	7%
2 to 4	25	14%	56	18%	124%
5 or more	7	4%	17	5%	143%
Total Victims	**75**		**119**		59%

Please note: Strike location analysis is preliminary and subject to change as further analysis of data moves forward. Wound data is for known penetrating gun shot wounds from all firearm homicides. Head includes head, face and neck; torso includes upper extremities, thorax, abdomen; lower includes lower extremities.

2015 Non-Fatal Shooting Victim Wound Location



Strike Location	2014	% of Total	2015	% of Total	% Change
Head	76	9%	50	6%	-34%
Torso	386	46%	419	47%	9%
Lower	385	45%	432	48%	12%
Total Wounds	**847**		**901**		6%

In reviewing the initial strike location data for non-fatal shooting gunshot wounds (GSWs) the following trends were identified:

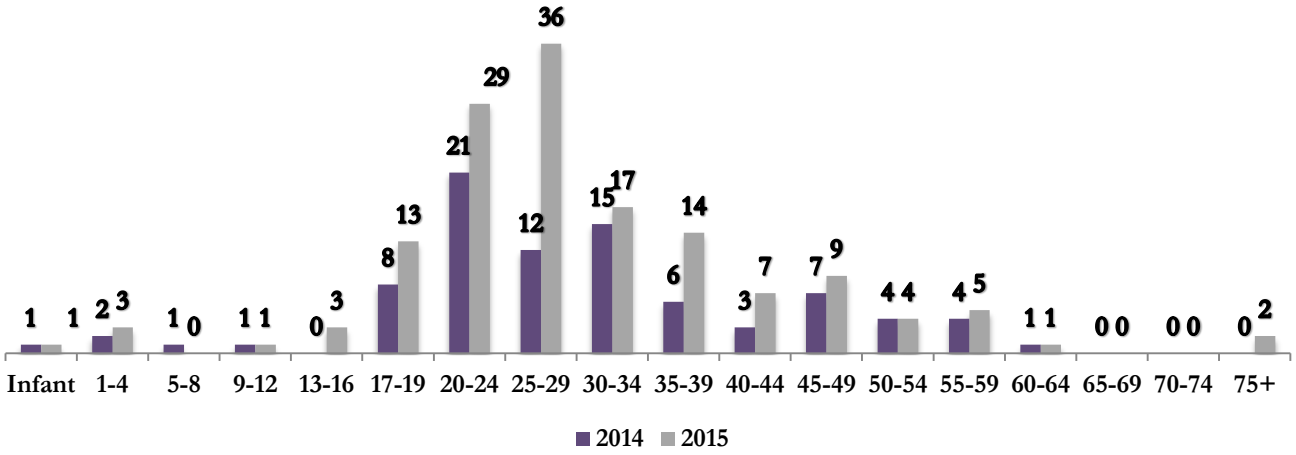
* Percentage of total GSWs to head, torso and lower extremities remained similar
* 53% increase in 3 to 7 GSW victims
* Majority (91%) of victims had 2 or less GSWs

GSWs	2014	% of Total	2015	% of Total	% Change
1	442	76%	497	79%	12%
2 to 4	128	22%	122	19%	-5%
5 or more	12	2%	14	2%	17%
Total Victims	**582**		**633**		9%

Please note: Strike location analysis is preliminary and subject to change as further analysis of data moves forward. Wound data is for known penetrating gun shot wounds from all non-fatal shootings. Head includes head, face and neck; torso includes upper extremities, thorax, abdomen; lower includes lower extremities.

2015 Homicide Victims

Homicide Victims by Age and Year

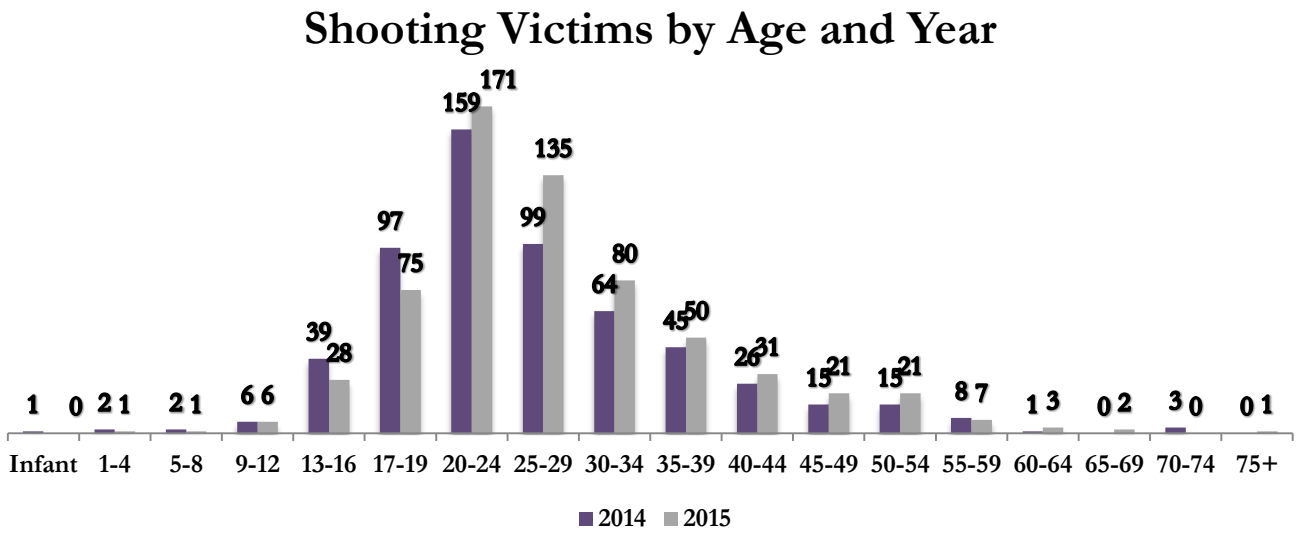


The largest victim age group increase in 2015 was 25-29 year-olds, which saw a 200% increase (from 12 to 36). Overall the median age for a homicide victim in Milwaukee decreased from 29 years old to 27 years old.

Consistent with other years, 18-29-year-olds made up the majority of victims (52%).

2015 Homicides: Victim Age							
Age Group	2014 Victims	2015 Victims	% of Victims	% Change	Age Range + Median Age (by Age Group)		
					Min	Max	Median
<= 17 years	8	10	7%	25%	5 months	17	11.5
18-29 years	38	75	52%	97%	18	29	24
30-39 years	21	33	23%	57%	30	39	34
40-49 years	10	13	9%	30%	40	49	45
>=50 years	9	14	10%	56%	50	90	56
Total	**86**	**145**			**5 months**	**90**	**27**

2015 Non-Fatal Shooting Victims



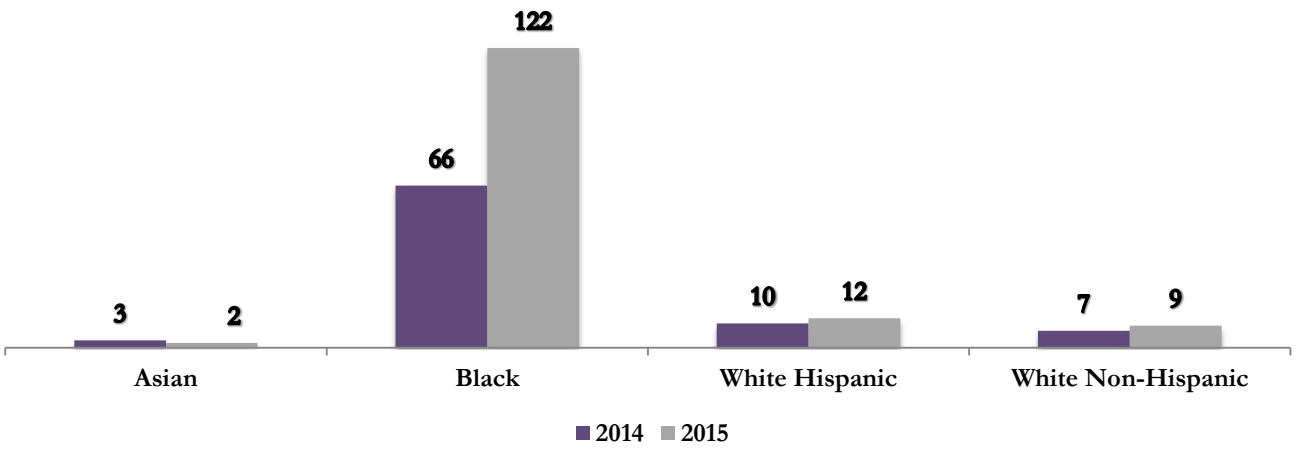
Overall, non-fatal shooting victims did not see as large of increases as homicide victims. Compared to 2014, there was a 9% increase in overall victims from 582 to 633.

The median age of victims rose from 24 in 2014 to 25 in 2015. Following similar trends as the homicides, the late teens to late 20 year-olds made up more than half of the victims.

2015 Shootings: Victim Age							
Age Group	2014 Victims	2015 Victims	% of Victims	% Change	Age Range + Median Age (by Age Group)		
					Min	Max	Median
<= 17 years	76	54	9%	-29%	4	17	16
18-29 years	329	363	57%	10%	18	29	23
30-39 years	109	130	21%	19%	30	39	34
40-49 years	41	52	8%	27%	40	49	44
>=50 years	27	34	5%	26%	50	81	53
Total	**582**	**633**			**4**	**81**	**25**

2015 Homicide Victims

Homicide Victim by Race/Ethnicity and Year



In 2015, 84% of homicide victims were Black (122), White Hispanic victims made up 8% (12) followed by White non-Hispanic 6% (9) and Asian 1% (2).

Homicide Rate by Race/Ethnicity

Nationally, the homicide rate per 100,000 inhabitants is 4.5. The city of Milwaukee's overall homicide rate for 2015 is 24.3. When comparing that rate to the specific racial groups that make up the city, the Black population has the highest homicide rate of 53 homicides per 100,000. This is an increase from 2014 where rate was 28 per 100,000.

Black males alone ages 15-24, are victimized at a rate of 187 per 100,000 inhabitants in the city. Since 2010, the percentage of Black non-Hispanic 15-19 year olds in the city has decreased from 10.9% (11,878) to 9.0% (9,493) of the overall population. Despite this decrease, this cohort continues to be disproportionately affected by firearm violence. Additional data tables on page 62.

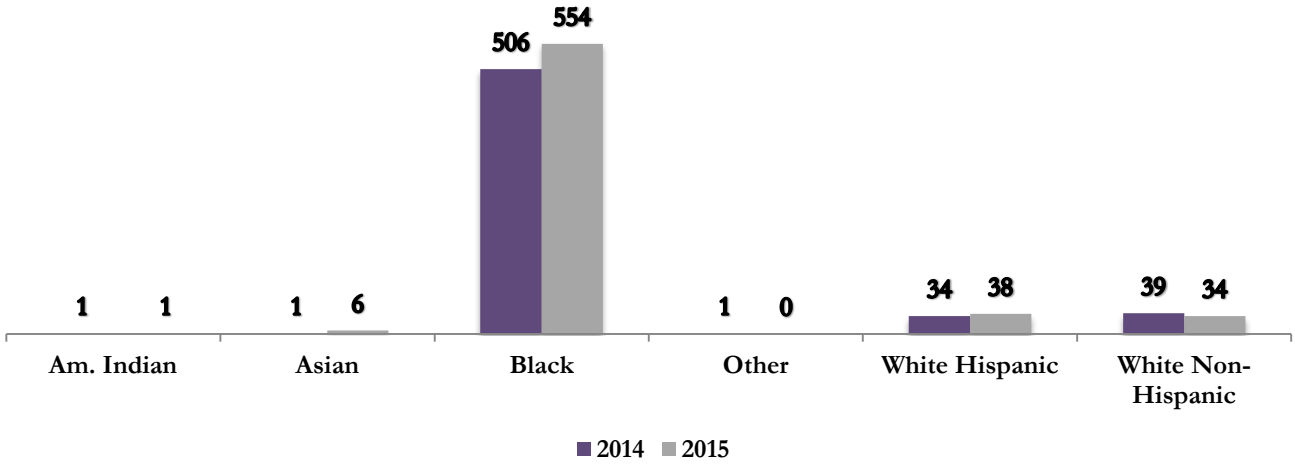
2015 Race/Ethnicity	Population	Homicide Victims	Homicide Rate
American Indian	2,555	0	0
Asian	21,718	2	9
Black	232,168	122	53
Other	15,988	0	0
White Hispanic	103,431	12	12
White Non-Hispanic	220,599	9	4
City of Milwaukee	**596,459**	**145**	**24.3**

Homicide rate- What is it?

The rate is the ratio of crime in an area to the population of that area. This is calculated by taking the number of homicides dividing by the population and multiplying that product by 100,000.

2015 Non-Fatal Shooting Victims

Shooting Victim by Race/Ethnicity and Year



In 2015, American Indian made up 0% (1), Asian 1% (6), Black victims made up 88% (555), White Hispanic 6% (38) and White Non-Hispanic 5% (34). Black victims continue to be disproportionately represented in shooting victims.

Shooting Rate by Race/Ethnicity

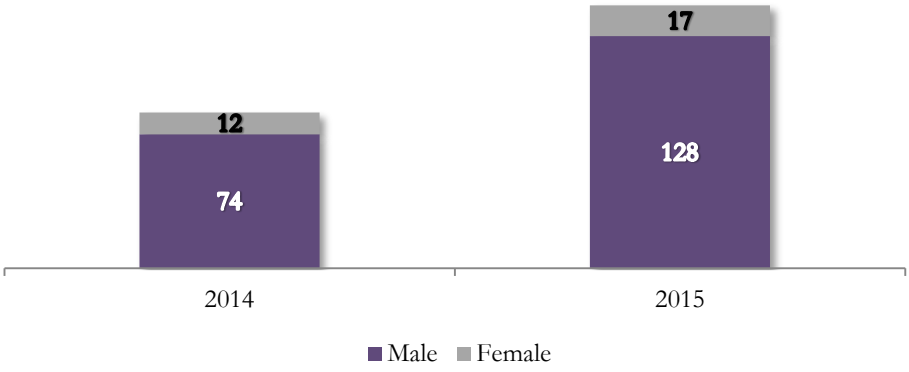
The Black population experienced the highest victimization rate (239) in comparison to other racial and ethnic groups in the city. Overall the rates were much higher than the homicide rate for all racial/ethnic groups.

Black males alone ages 15-24, are victimized at a rate of 1,109 per 100,000 inhabitants in the city. Additional data tables on page 62.

2015 Race/Ethnicity	Population	Shooting Victims	Shooting Rate
American Indian	2,555	1	39
Asian	21,718	6	28
Black	232,168	554	239
Other	15,988	0	0
White Hispanic	103,431	38	37
White Non-Hispanic	220,599	34	15
City of Milwaukee	**596,459**	**633**	**106.1**

2015 Homicide Victims

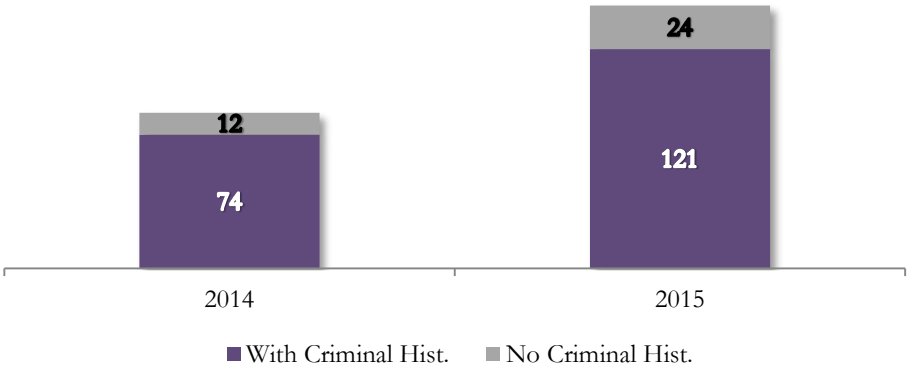
Homicide Victim by Gender and Year



A total of 88% of the homicide victims in 2015 were male.

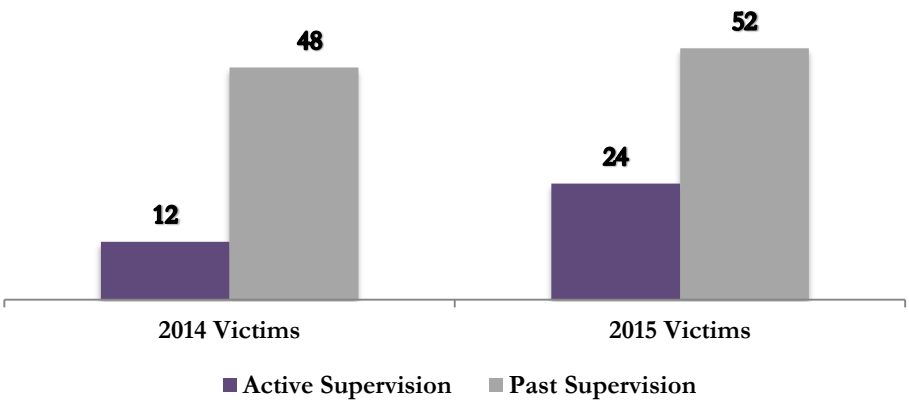
Female victims made up 12% of all homicide victims.

Homicide Victim by Criminal History and Year



Slightly fewer (83%) victims in 2015 had criminal histories compared to 2014 (86%).

Homicide Victims by DOC Supervision Status and Year

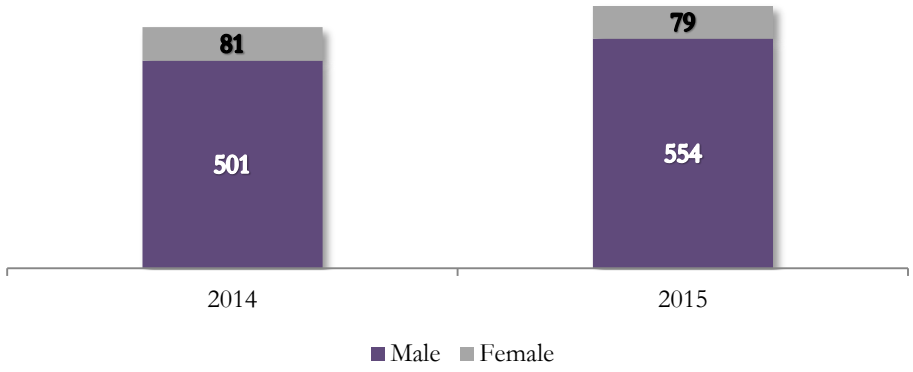


The number of victims who were on active supervision at the time of the homicide increased from 14% to 17% of total victims in 2015.

The median age was 29 years old for victims on active supervision and 33 years old for those with past supervision history.

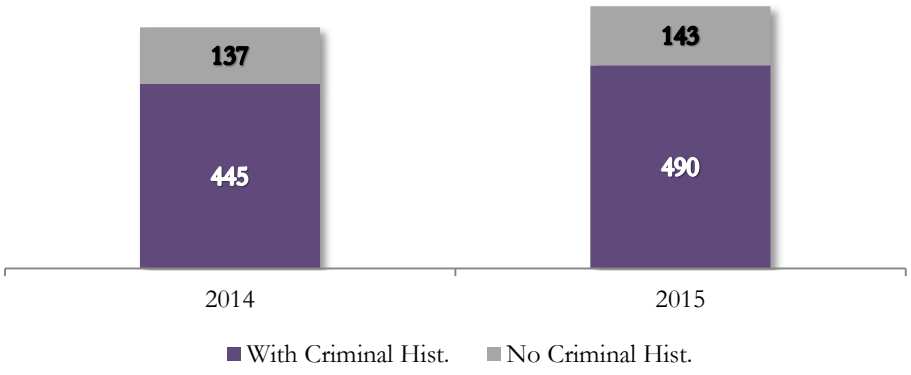
2015 Non-Fatal Shooting Victims

Shooting Victims by Gender and Year



Overall, gender trends in non-fatal shootings follow the same patterns as homicide. Males accounted for 88% (554) of the total victims. There was no change in this percentage from 2014.

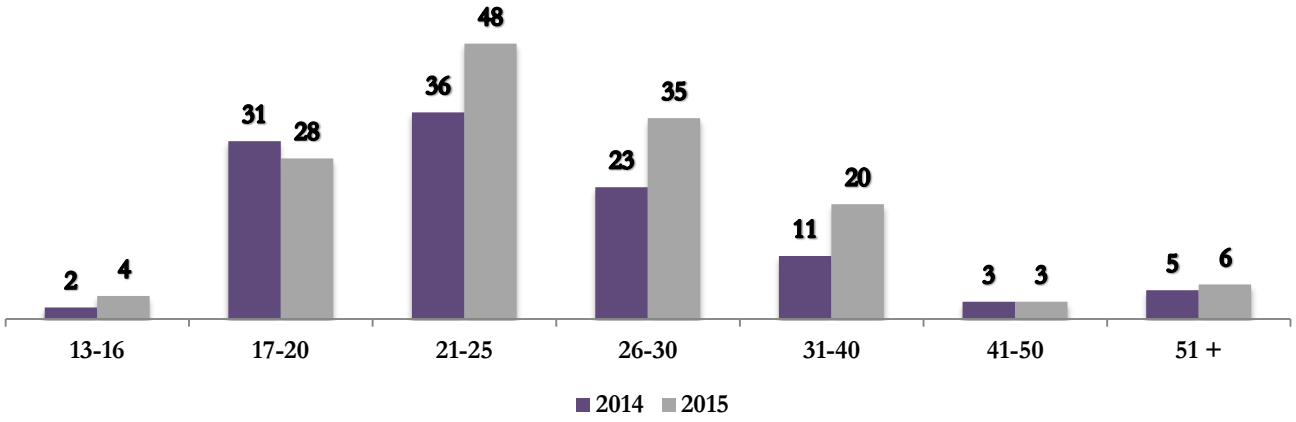
Shooting Victims with Criminal History by Year



Similar to 2014, 77% of non-fatal shooting victims had criminal histories.

2015 Homicides Suspects

Homicide Suspect by Age and Year



In 2015, the 21-25 year old age group experienced the largest increase of 33% from 36 to 48 suspects.

The 18-29 year old age group accounts for 70% (101) of the homicide suspects. This was a similar trend to the previous year.

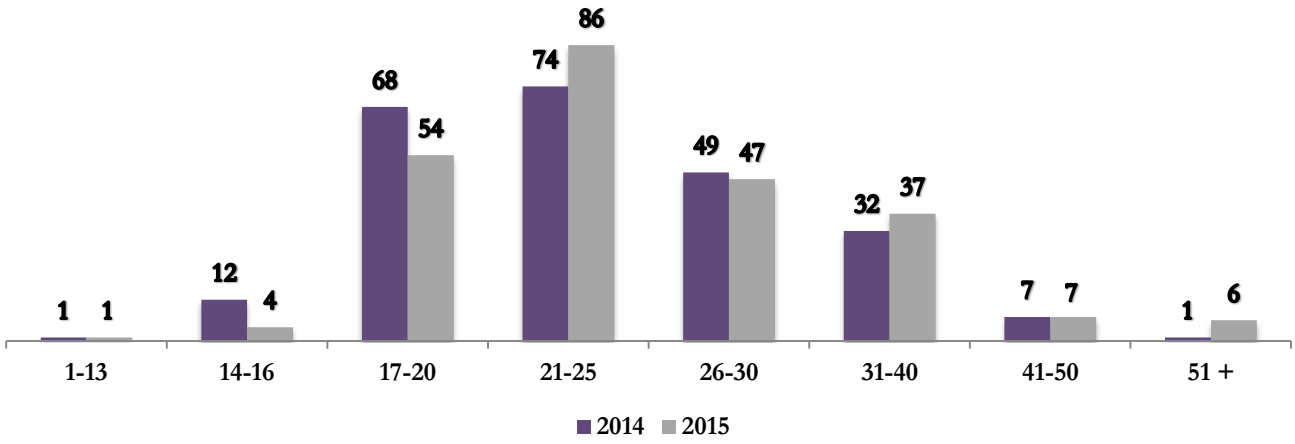
Overall the median age for homicide suspects rose two years from 22 years in 2014 to 24 years in 2015.

Current suspect data is based on known suspects.

2015 Homicides: Suspect Age							
Age Group	2014 Suspects	2015 Suspects	% of Suspects	% Change	Age Range + Median Age (by Age Group)		
					Min	Max	Median
<= 17 years	4	9	6%	125%	13	17	17
18-29 years	85	101	70%	19%	18	29	23
30-39 years	13	22	15%	69%	30	38	33
40-49 years	3	6	4%	100%	40	45	41
>=50 years	6	6	4%	0%	50	77	56
Total	**111**	**144**			**13**	**77**	**24**

2015 Non-Fatal Shooting Suspects

Shooting Suspect by Age and Year



Similar to the homicide suspects, the 21-25 year old age group rose in the non-fatal shootings both in percent of overall suspects (36%) and number of suspects in that age group (87 - an increase of 18%).

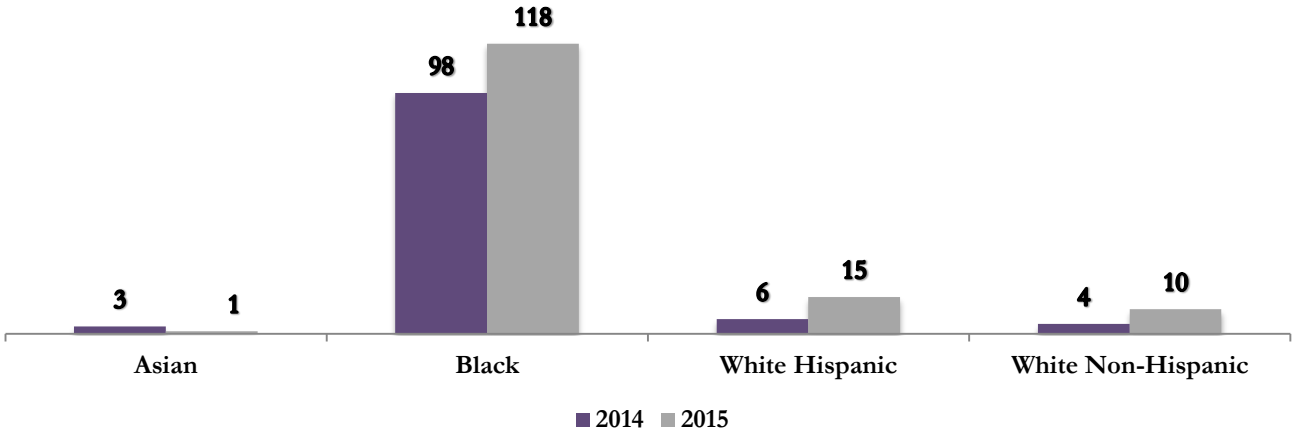
Additionally, 67% (163) of shooting suspects fall in the 18-29 year-old age group. Juveniles made up only 7% (16) of the shooting suspects.

Current suspect data is based on known suspects.

2015 Shootings: Suspect Age							
Age Group	2014 Suspects	2015 Suspects	% of Suspects	% Change	Age Range + Median Age		
					Min	Max	Median
<= 17 years	21	16	7%	-24%	4	17	16
18-29 years	176	163	67%	-7%	18	29	23
30-39 years	37	49	20%	32%	30	39	33
40-49 years	7	7	3%	0%	40	49	45
>=50 years	3	7	3%	133%	50	66	54
Total	**244**	**242**			**4**	**66**	**24**

2015 Homicide Suspects

Homicide Suspects by Race/Ethnicity and Year



In both 2014 and 2015, Black individuals made up over 80% of the suspects. This is consistent with prior years.

Relationship of Suspect to Victim	2014	% of Total	2015	% of Total	% Change
Acquaintance	62	56%	94	65%	52%
Child	1	1%	0	0%	-100%
Family Member	2	2%	10	7%	400%
Intimate	4	4%	3	2%	-25%
Parent	3	3%	3	2%	0%
Spouse	1	1%	0	0%	-100%
Stranger	34	31%	32	22%	-6%
Unknown	4	4%	2	1%	-50%
Total	**111**		**144**		**30%**

Suspect Relationship

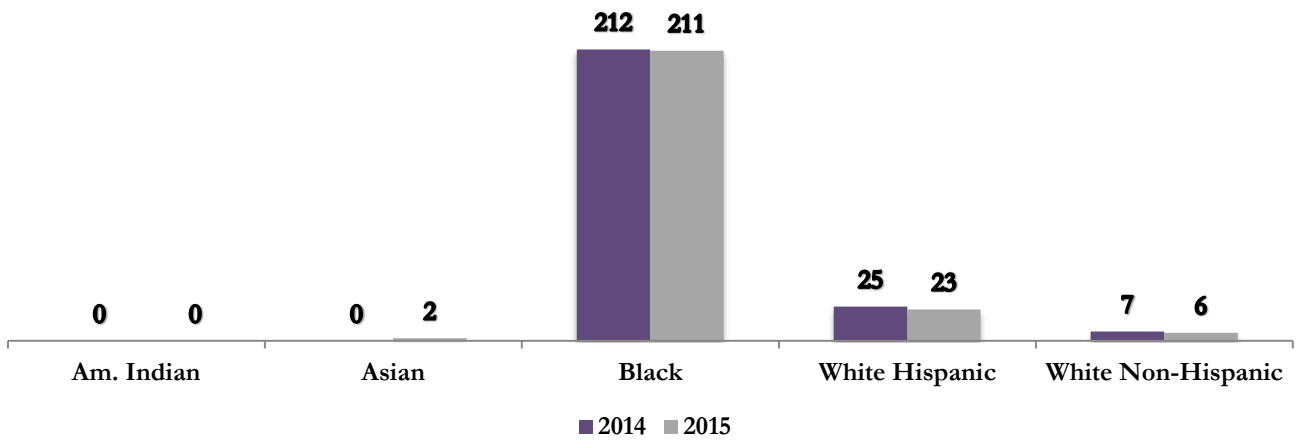
In 2015, 65% (94) of suspects knew the homicide victim. The 400% increase in family-member homicides is partially attributable to family disputes that resulted in two double homicides.

Intimate Partner Violence-Related Homicides

In 2015 there were 8 homicides (6% of overall homicides) that were intimate partner violence-(IPV) related. This is a 60% increase from the 5 IPV-related homicides in 2014.

2015 Non-Fatal Shooting Suspects

Shooting Suspects by Race/Ethnicity and Year



Similarly to homicides, 87% (211) of suspects in 2015 were Black. Suspect data is subject to change as new leads are developed.

Relationship of Suspect to Victim	2014	% of Total	2015	% of Total	% Change
Acquaintance	132	54%	134	55%	2%
Child	0	0%	0	0%	0%
Family Member	7	3%	13	5%	86%
Intimate	7	3%	8	3%	14%
Parent	0	0%	1	0%	NC
Spouse	0	0%	0	0%	0%
Stranger	76	31%	80	33%	5%
Unknown	22	9%	6	2%	-73%
Total	**244**		**242**		**-1%**

Suspect Relationship

A total of 55% (134) of suspects knew the victim in the non-fatal shooting incident.

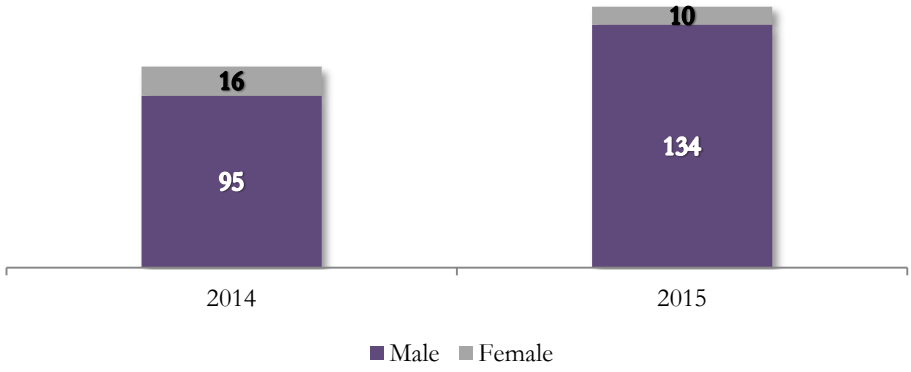
The largest increase was in family member-related incidents, from 7 to 13 (86% increase).

Intimate Partner Violence-Related Non-Fatal Shootings

In 2015 there were 7 shootings (1% of overall shootings) that were intimate partner violence-(IPV) related. This is a 17% increase from the 6 IPV-related shootings in 2014. Note: There were 8 total suspects that had an intimate relationship to the victim, however, only 7 resulted in an IPV-related incident.

2015 Homicides Suspects

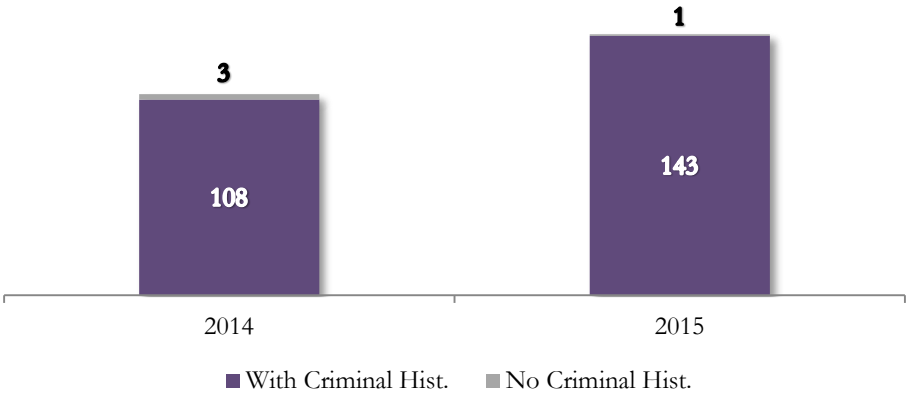
Homicide Suspect by Gender and Year



A total of 93% of the homicide suspects were male.

This is an increase of 41% from 2014 where males made up 86% of the known suspects.

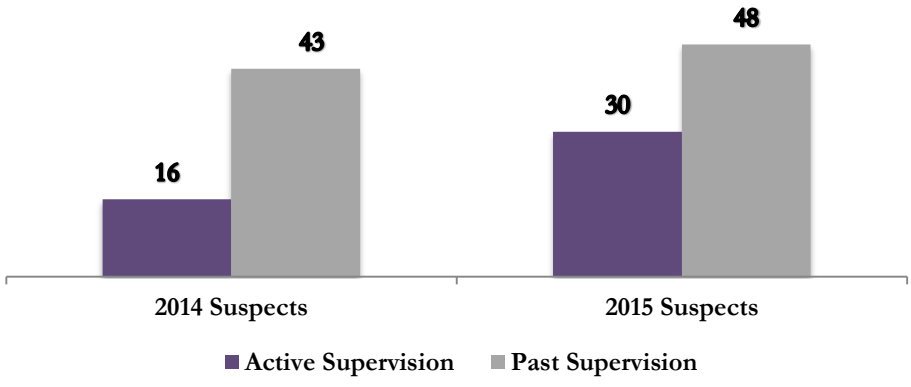
Homicide Suspects by Criminal History and Year



Almost 100% of the 2015 known suspects had a criminal history.

The overwhelming majority of suspects have criminal histories going back to 2005.

Homicide Suspects by DOC Supervision Status and Year

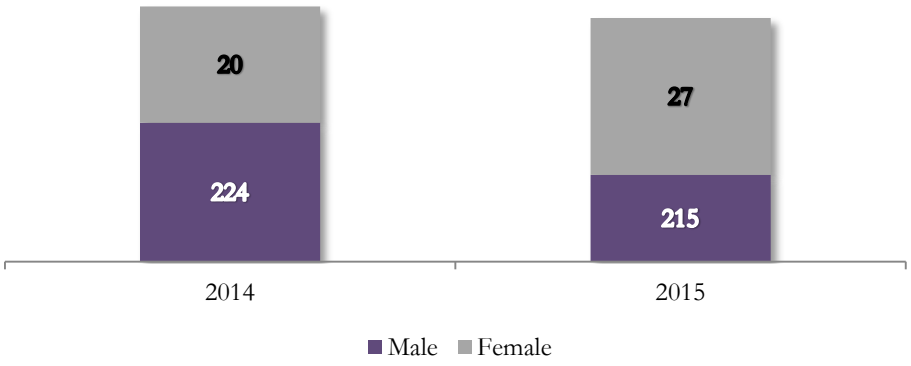


The number of suspects who were on active supervision at the time of the homicide increased 88% from 16 to 30. The percent of overall suspects who were on supervision actually decreased from 22% to 21% in 2015.

The median age was 28 years old for suspects on active supervision and for those with past supervision history.

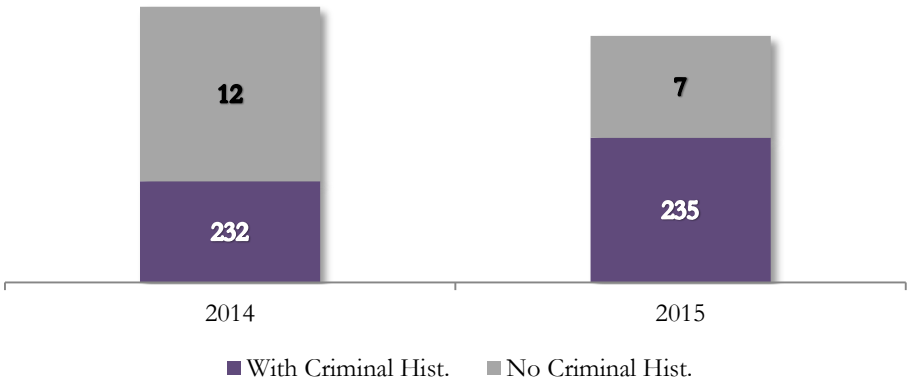
2015 Non-Fatal Shooting Suspects

Shooting Suspect by Gender and Year



Slightly less than 90% of the shooting suspects were male in 2015. Female suspects rose by 35% compared to 2014.

Shooting Suspect by Criminal History and Year



Similar to the homicide suspects, the vast majority of the shooting suspects have a criminal history. There was a 2% increase of shooting suspects with an criminal history in 2015.

2015 MULTIPLE-OFFENDER

Firearm Homicides in Milwaukee

In 2015, there were a total of 49 multiple-offender (MO) firearm homicides. This is an 89% increase compared to 2014 and a 227% increase compared to 2013. Forty-one percent of all firearm homicides involved multiple offenders, with 20 (17%) firearm homicides involving multiple victims/multiple offenders and 29 (25%) involving single victims/multiple offenders. The most common primary factors involved in MO firearm homicides were: Argument/Fight, Robbery and Drug-Related. In 2015, Argument/Fight-related MO firearm homicides increased by 250% compared to 2014.

2015 MO FH Victim Info:

Median Age: **26 years old**

84% African American

86% Male

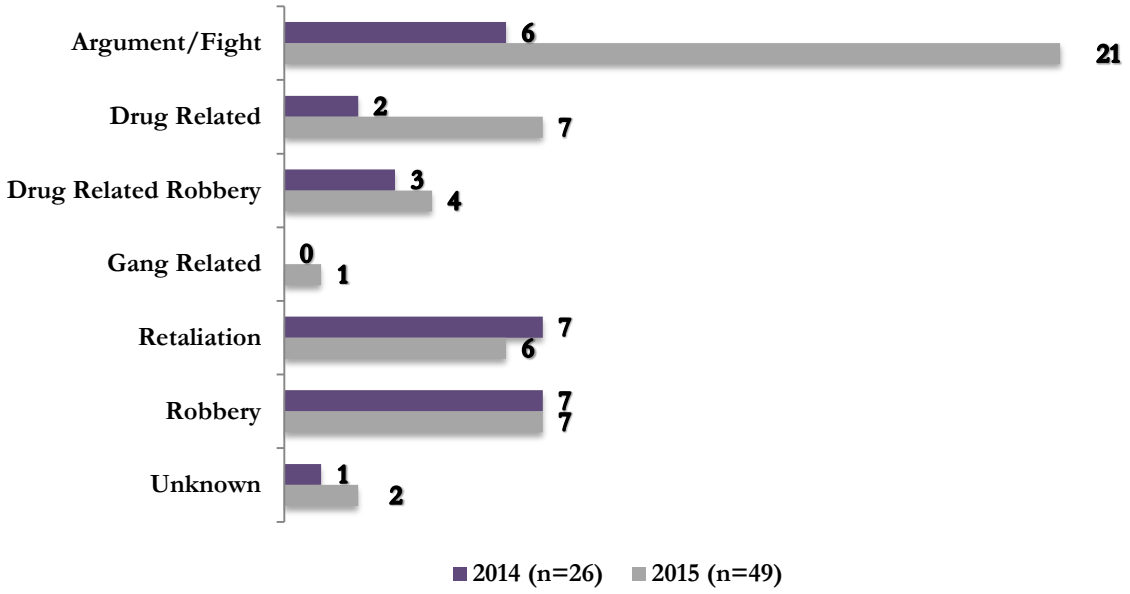
69% AA Males

86% Criminal History

22% Gang-Involved

31% Drug-Involved

2014/2015 MO Firearm Homicides by Primary Factor



2015 MULTIPLE-OFFENDER

Non-Fatal Shootings in Milwaukee

In 2015, there were a total of 287 multiple offender (MO) non-fatal shootings (NFS). This is a 97% increase compared to 2014 and a 422% increase compared to 2013. Almost half (45%) of all NFS involved multiple offenders, with 89 (14%) NFS involving multiple victims/multiple offenders and 198 (31%) involving single victims/ multiple offenders. The most common primary factors involved in MO NFS were Robbery, Argument/Fight, and Retaliation. In 2015, Argument/Fight-related MO NFS increased by 76%, Robbery-related MO NFS increased by 90% and Retaliation-related MO NFS increased by 614% compared to 2014.

2015 MO NFS Victim Info:

Median Age: **25 years old**

87% African American

87% Male

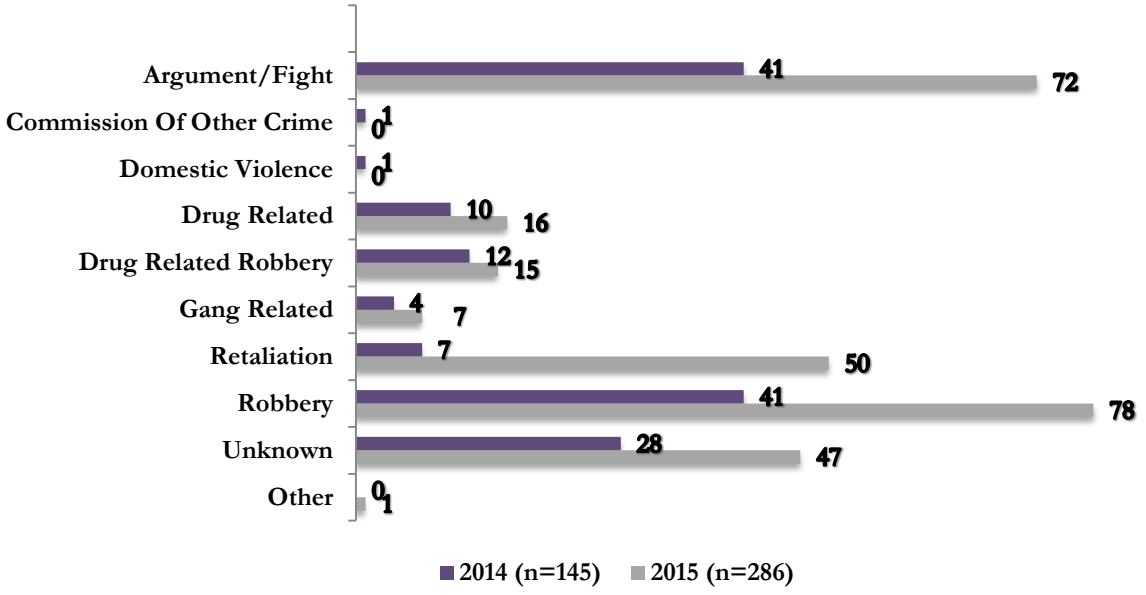
76% AA Males

73% Criminal History

8% Gang-Involved

23% Drug-Involved

2014/2015 MO Non-Fatal Shootings by Primary Factor



Spatial Regression Analysis

Identifying social determinants of health focuses our analysis on areas that connect with health factors that influence the homicides and non-fatal shootings in the city. Violence intersects with all types of external factors and affects the health outcomes of those lives it touches.

Using Bivariate Moran's I analysis, significant spatial patterning was detected between the rate of firearm-related incidents in Milwaukee and neighborhood characteristics. Most notably, the highest rates of firearm incidents were clustered in areas with high percentages of Black population, high percentages of population below the poverty level, and low percentages of high school graduates ages 25 years and older.

Multivariate (multiple data sets) spatial regression models were built to predict the rate of firearm-related incidents in Milwaukee. Neighborhood predictors, or data sets, included percent of population that is Black, percent of population that is Latino or Hispanic, percent of female-headed households, percent of population below the poverty level, percent of owner-occupied households, and percent of high school graduates aged 25 years or older. A spatial lag multivariate regression model was determined to be the best fit. The spatial lag model specification showed that only percent of population that is Black and percent of population below the poverty level are significant multivariate predictors of the rate of firearm-related incidents in Milwaukee. Other predictors such as percent of the population that is Latino or Hispanic, percent of high school graduates 25 years old or older, and percent of owner-occupied households were not significant predictors of the rate of firearm-related incidents in Milwaukee.

The following pages include maps exploring the spatial relationship between the spatial concentration of these data sets (e.g. race/ethnicity, education, poverty) and the statistical correlation between the level of combined firearm homicide and non-fatal shootings.

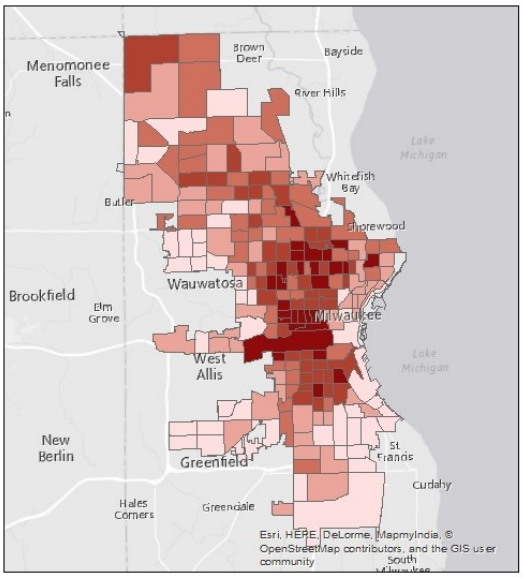
Table 1: Results of Multivariable Spatial Regression Analysis of Neighborhood Predictors of Firearm Incident Rate

Variable	Coefficient	Standard Error	t-Statistic	P-value
Spatially lagged rate	0.49	0.073	6.68	<0.001
Constant	0.0152	0.056	0.27	0.7853
Percent Black	0.0014	0.0006	2.48	0.0132
Percent Latino	-0.0001	0.0006	-0.24	0.8127
Percent Poverty	0.0017	0.0007	2.34	0.0195
Percent High School Grads	-0.0011	0.0006	-1.78	0.0750
Percent Owner Occupied	0.00075	0.0005	1.43	0.1521

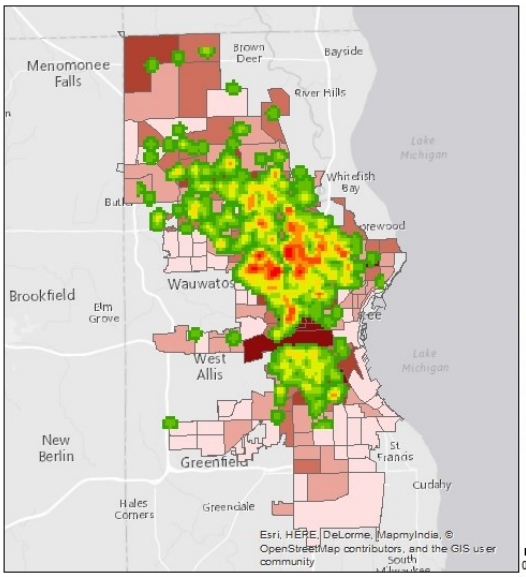
Poverty and Educational Attainment

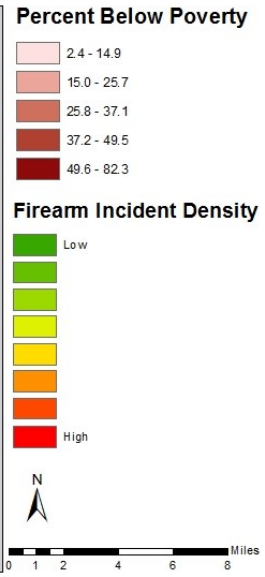
Percent of Population Below Poverty by Census Tract, City of Milwaukee, 2015

Percent of Population Below Poverty



Firearm Incident Density

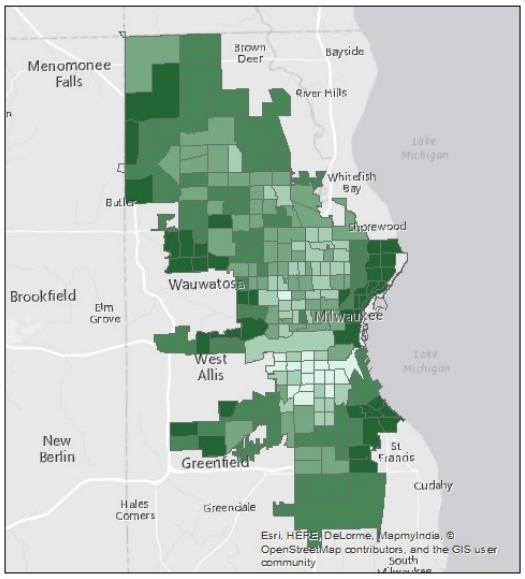




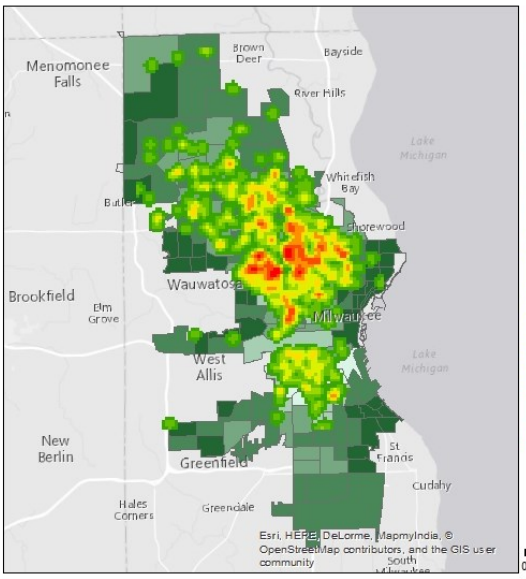
Source: U.S. Census 2014, Milwaukee Homicide Review Commission, produced on February 3, 2016.

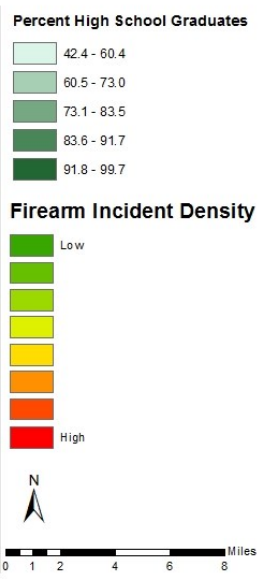
Percent of High School Graduates 25 or Older by Census Tract, City of Milwaukee, 2015

Percent of High School Graduates 25 or Older



Firearm Incident Density





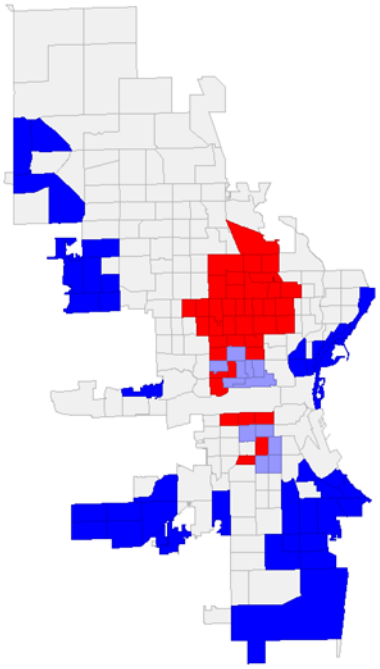
Source: U.S. Census 2014, Milwaukee Homicide Review Commission, produced on February 3, 2016.

Poverty and Educational Attainment

Bivariate LISA Cluster Map of Firearm Incident Rate by Percent of Population below the Poverty Level in Milwaukee, 2015

Bivariate Cluster Map Firearm Rate by Percent Poverty

- Not Significant (128)
- High-High (39)
- Low-Low (39)
- Low-High (12)
- High-Low (0)



How to understand these maps:

The map only shows statistically significant clusters. All of the represented census tracts had significant correlations between the firearm rate and census variable.

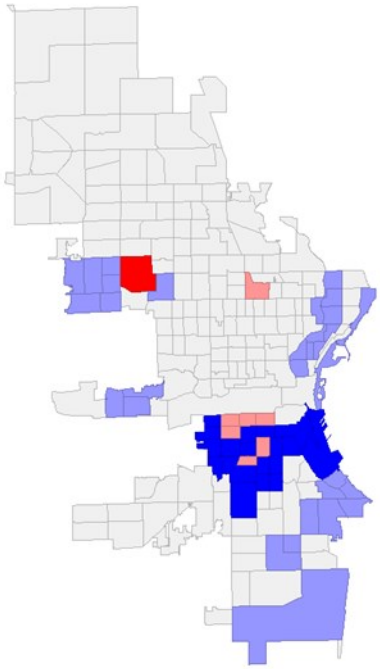
"High-High" refers to a high density of firearm violence and high density of poverty.

"Low-High" refers to a low density of firearm violence with a high density of poverty.

Bivariate LISA Cluster Map of Firearm Incident Rate by Percent of High School Graduates 25 Years or Older in Milwaukee, 2015

Bivariate Cluster Map Firearm Rate by Percent of High School Graduates

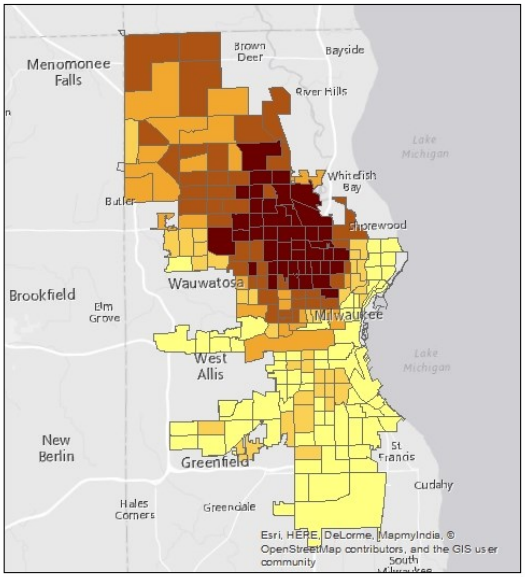
- Not Significant (161)
- High-High (1)
- Low-Low (19)
- Low-High (30)
- High-Low (7)



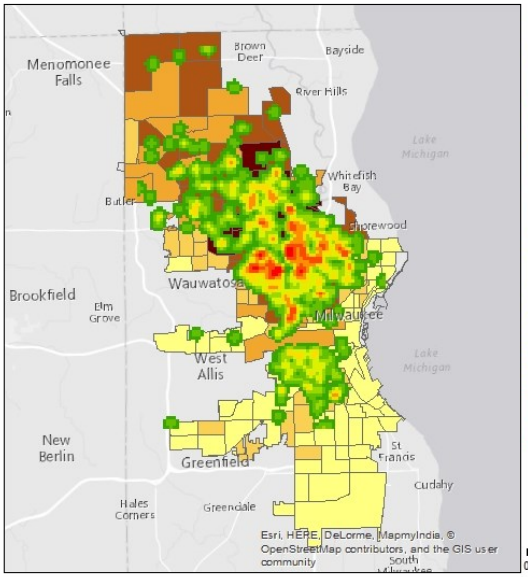
Race and Ethnicity

Percent of Black Population by Census Tract, City of Milwaukee, 2015

Percent of Black Population



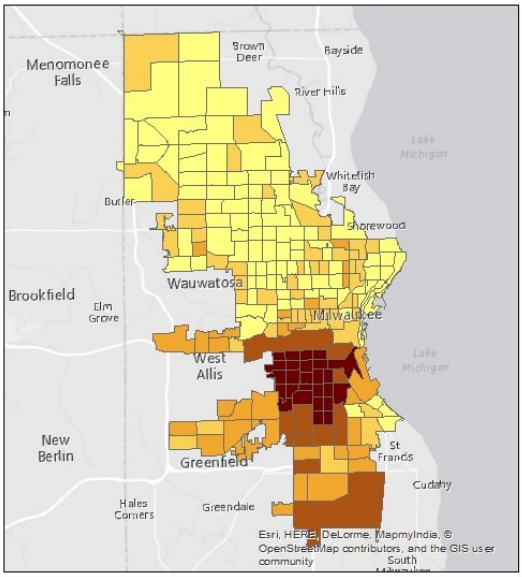
Firearm Incident Density



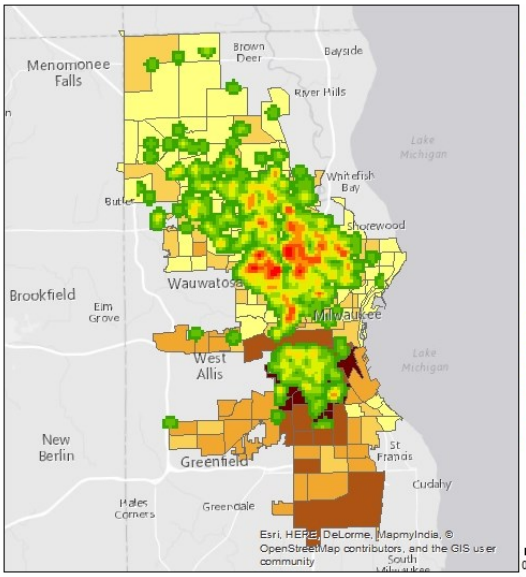
Source: U.S. Census 2014, Milwaukee Homicide Review Commission, produced on February 3, 2016.

Percent of Latino or Hispanic Population by Census Tract, City of Milwaukee, 2015

Percent of Latino or Hispanic Population



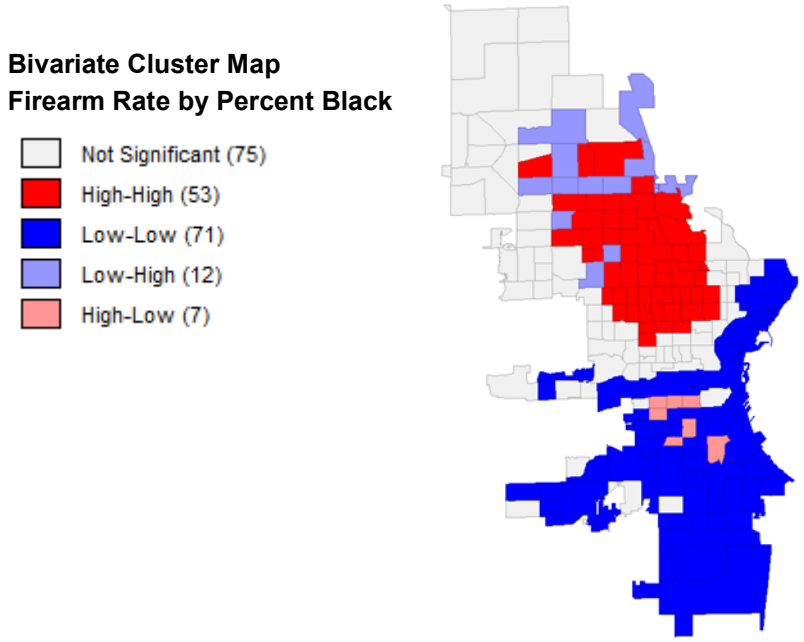
Firearm Incident Density



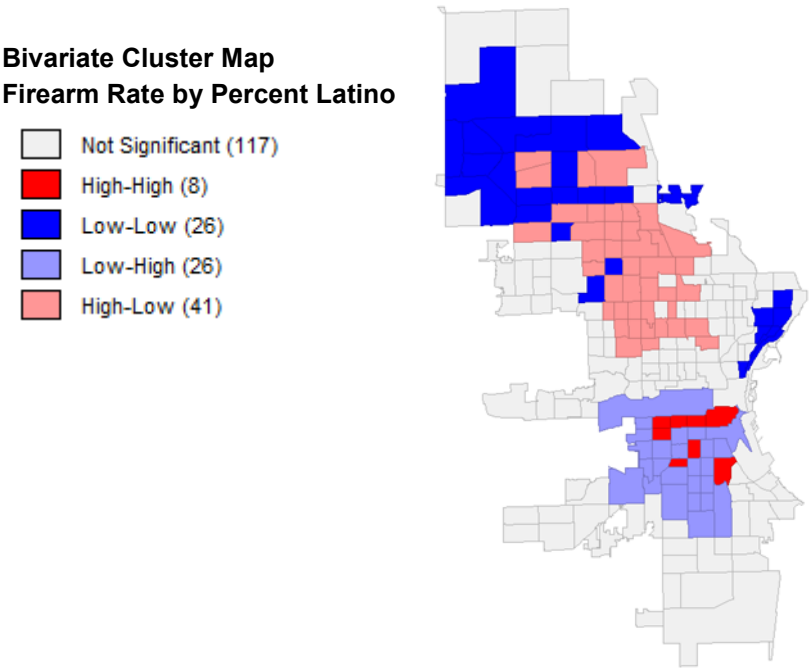
Source: U.S. Census 2014, Milwaukee Homicide Review Commission, produced on February 3, 2016.

Race and Ethnicity

Bivariate LISA Cluster Map of Firearm Incident Rate by Percent of Black Population in Milwaukee, 2015



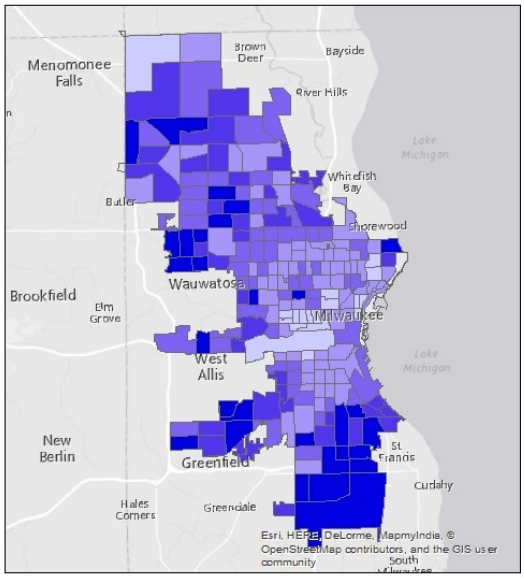
Bivariate LISA Cluster Map of Firearm Incident Rate by Percent of Latino Population in Milwaukee, 2015



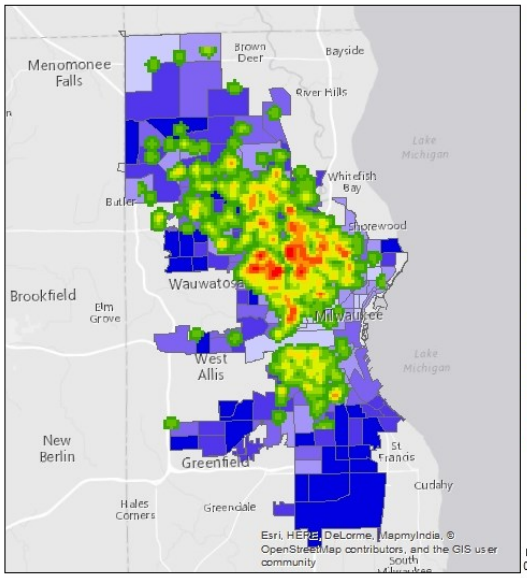
Owner Occupied

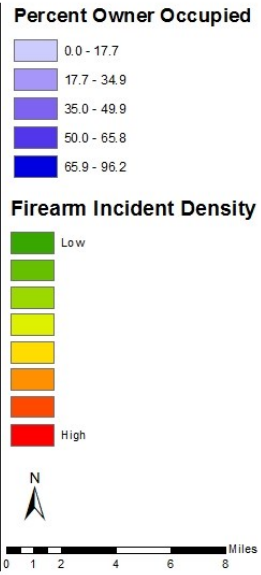
Percent of Owner Occupied Housing Units by Census Tract, City of Milwaukee, 2015

Percent of Owner Occupied Housing Units



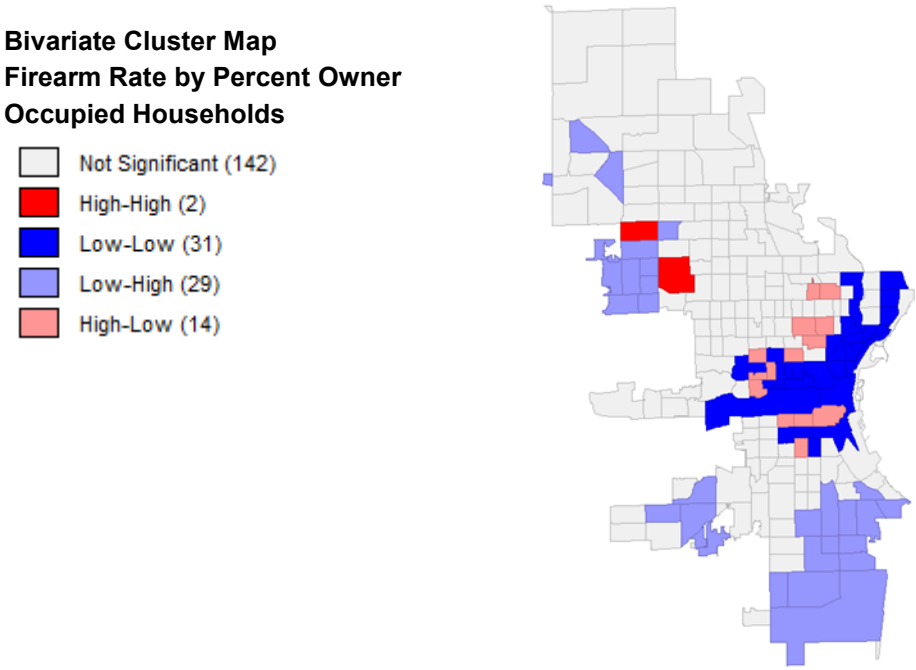
Firearm Incident Density



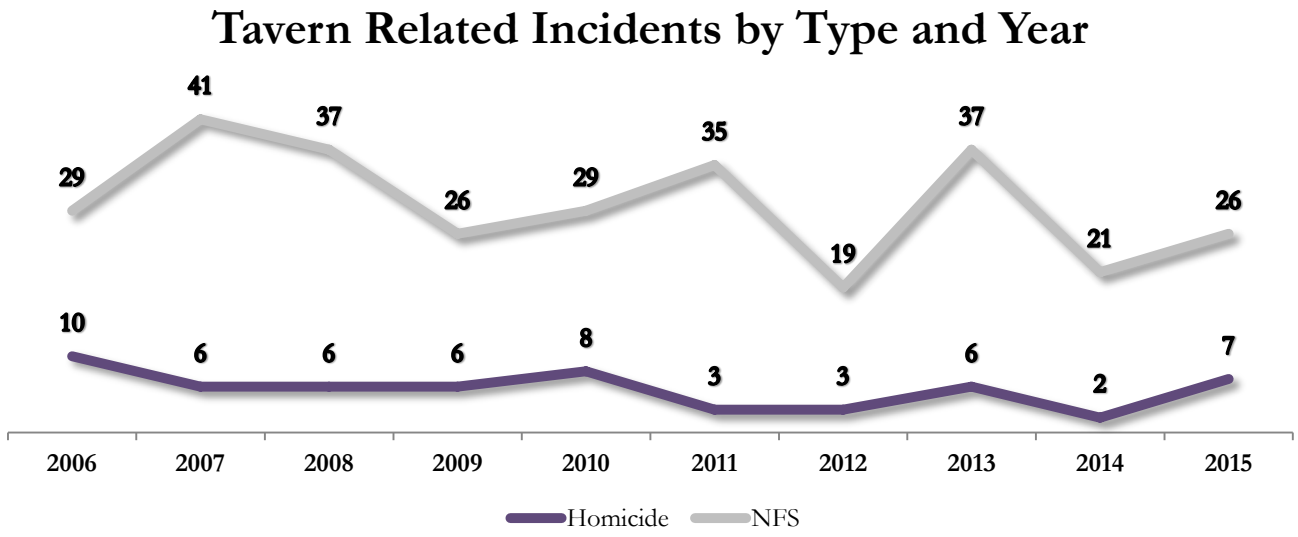


Source: U.S. Census 2014, Milwaukee Homicide Review Commission, produced on February 3, 2016.

Bivariate LISA Cluster Map of Firearm Incident Rate by Percent of Owner Occupied Households in Milwaukee, 2015



Tavern-Related Incidents



In 2015, there was an increase in tavern-related homicides and non-fatal shootings compared to the previous year. Homicides rose by 250%, from 2 in 2014 to 7, and shootings rose by 24%, from 21 to 26. A tavern is any commercial establishment with a class B liquor and malt, fermented malt and/or tavern license. *Incidents occurred either directly inside the tavern or directly outside the property.*

On average, tavern-related incidents in the city of Milwaukee account for 6% of the homicides and 7% of the non-fatal shootings.

Moving into 2016, the MHRC License Subcommittee will reconvene to revisit earlier recommendations focused on taverns and other licensed premises.

Moving Forward...

Our vision is a community where residents, community organizations and law enforcement professionals work together to decrease violence. The recommendations below represent part of that vision the MHRC and its partners have compiled over the last year. While this is not an exhaustive list, it represents a snapshot of the ongoing work focused on violence prevention here in Milwaukee.

Recommendation	Meeting Identified	Lead Agency	Status
1. Develop a youth review process to capture the perspective and youth-specific prevention recommendations.	Community Service Provider	MHRC	In Progress
UPDATE: Three pilot youth review sessions were held at Running Rebels, Urban Underground and Journey House. Formal curriculum and format is being finalized for monthly reviews in 2016.			
2. Develop a comprehensive strategy to reduce non-fatal shootings in Milwaukee.	Working Group	MHRC Partners	In Progress
UPDATE: As partners in the Project Safe Neighborhood grant coordinated by the United States Attorney's Office, in collaboration with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Corrections, Milwaukee County District Attorney's Office, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearm and Explosives, the Milwaukee Police Department and MHRC staff are working to develop suppression strategies focused on chronic violent offenders. In tandem with these efforts, the MHRC is working to expand prevention recommendations with community partners and residents to support the citywide approach to reducing non-fatal shootings.			
3. Assess and inventory programming around anger management, mediation, conflict resolution from age 8 to 24 to ensure continuity of services.	Community Service Provider	MHRC	In Progress
UPDATE: Over 20 programs were identified towards the end of 2015. Moving into 2016, MHRC staff will finish the inventory and convene a multi-disciplinary work group to vet the list and identify opportunities to connect programming across the continuum of ages and agencies.			
4. Develop a comprehensive, community informed violence prevention strategy for the city.	Community wide engagement process	Office of Violence Prevention	Planned Summer 2016

Additional Data Tables

Incident Injury Location:

Homicide Injury Location	Count	% of Total
Residence	53	37%
Street	50	34%
Vehicle	24	17%
Alley	7	5%
Tavern	3	2%
Other	2	1%
Hotel/Motel	2	1%
Gas Station	2	1%
Parking Lot	1	1%
Corner Store	1	1%

NFS Injury Location	Count	% of Total
Street	267	42%
Vehicle	139	22%
Residence	121	19%
Alley	36	6%
Other	19	3%
Parking Lot	15	2%
Tavern	12	2%
Gas Station	11	2%
Hotel/Motel	5	1%
Unknown	3	0%
Corner Store	3	0%
Park	1	0%
Restaurant	1	0%

Victimization Rates by 15-24 Age Group:

2015 Race/Ethnicity	Age Group 15-24	Homicide Victims	Homicide Rate	Shooting Victims	Shooting Rate
American Indian Male	183	0	0	0	0
Asian Male	2,472	0	0	4	162
Black Male	19,208	36	187	213	1109
Other Male	2,938	0	0	0	0
White Hispanic Male	9,279	1	11	15	162
White Non-Hispanic Male	23,297	1	4	2	9
City of Milwaukee	**156,869**	**38**	**24**	**234**	**149**

2014 Race/Ethnicity	Age Group 15-24	Homicide Victims	Homicide Rate	Shooting Victims	Shooting Rate
American Indian Male	183	0	0	0	0
Asian Male	2,472	2	81	1	40
Black Male	19,208	20	104	225	1171
Other Male	2,938	0	0	0	0
White Hispanic Male	9,279	0	0	16	172
White Non-Hispanic Male	23,297	3	13	11	47
City of Milwaukee	**156,869**	**25**	**16**	**253**	**161**

Age Group data from US Census

Methodology

The MHRC tracks Milwaukee homicides and shootings using a model similar to the National Violent Death Reporting System (NVDRS). MHRC abstracts, translates and codes data from MPD, DOC and DA databases following the same coding methods established in 2005. In addition to NVDRS data definitions, MHRC has developed unique fields (e.g. gang involved) to capture specific data points.

Medians are used in order to eliminate the influence of outliers in the data.

Actuarial Life table was retrieved from Social Security Administration. Data table retrieved here: https://www.ssa.gov/oact/STATS/table4c6.html

FBI UCR Table 25 Percent of Offenses Cleared by Arrest or Exceptional Means. Data table retrieved 3/14/2016. **Caution on Ranking*

Homicide and nonfatal shooting suspect information is accurate as of February 3, 2016. We previously reported an additional April 2015 NFS victim. That victim passed away in February 2016 and was taken off the NFS victim count and added to the homicide count. The data presented does not reflect newly identified suspects or cleared cases.

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

In previous reports the final count of 2014 homicides was 87. In March 2015 one homicide was ruled self-defense and was removed from the UCR count.

Thank you to our partners who assisted in compiling data and reviewing this report.

Special thanks to:
Lindsay Emer and Allison Ertl

For more information or questions, please contact:
Michael Totoraitis

Milwaukee Homicide Review Commission

414-286-6276