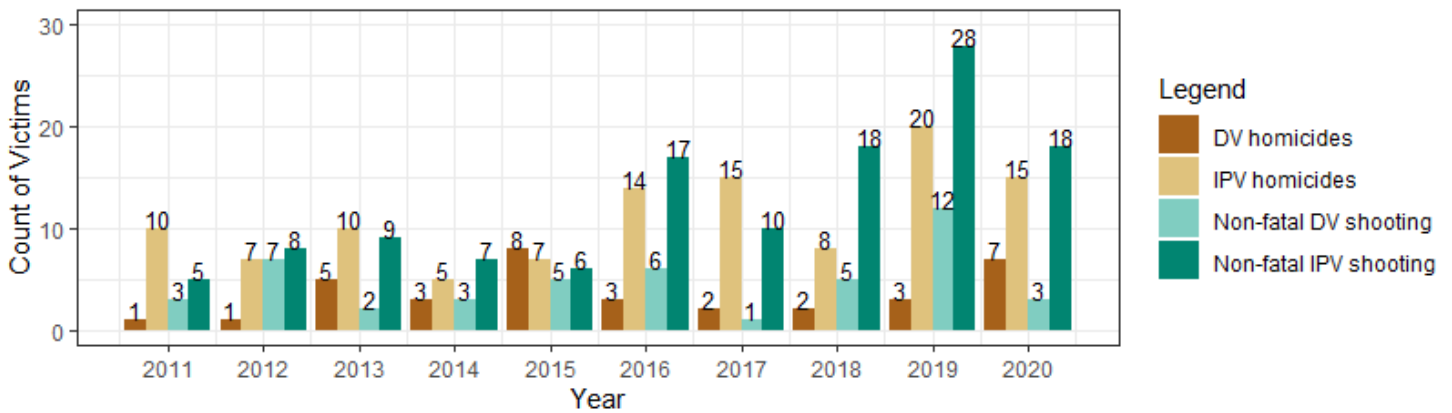


Domestic violence (DV) and intimate partner violence (IPV) have accounted for an average of over 12% of all homicides from year to year and roughly 3% of non-fatal shootings. The percentage of combined DV and IPV homicides and shootings has increased significantly starting in 2019. This report examines some of the contributing factors of DV and IPV homicides and shootings in the city of Milwaukee.

In understanding the contributing factors of violence occurring in the city of Milwaukee, it is important that we use consistent language and definitions. As we move towards identifying prevention efforts and reducing risk factors, using common language allows everyone to tackle this issue together. [Intimate partner violence](#) (IPV) describes physical, sexual, or psychological harm by a current or former partner or spouse. This type of violence does not require sexual intimacy.

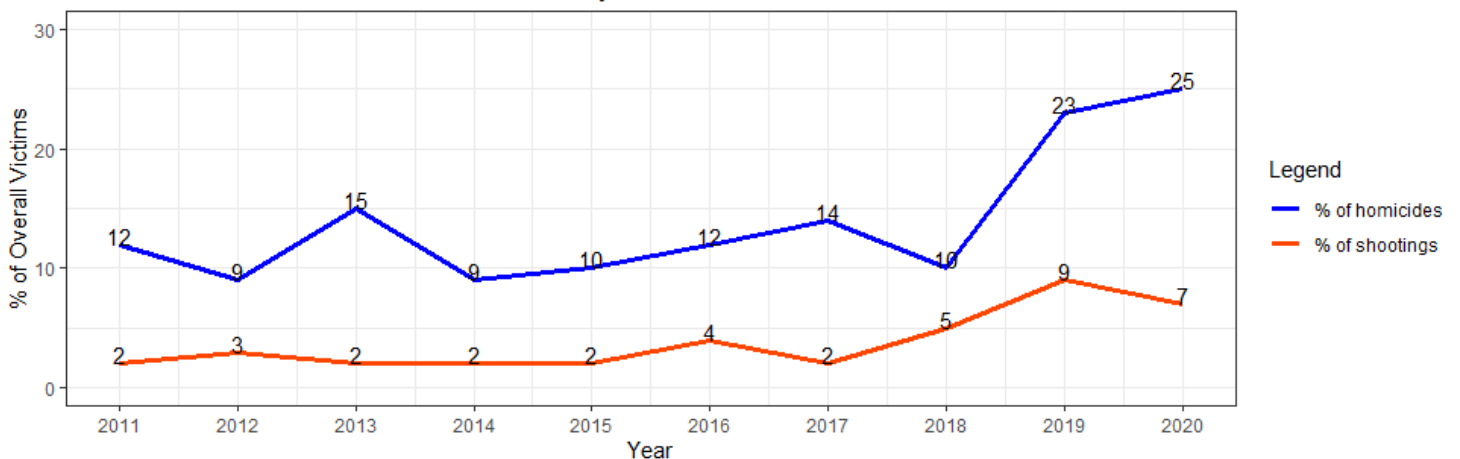
Domestic violence (DV) is defined as any of the following engaged in by an adult person against his or her spouse or former spouse, against an adult with whom the person resides or formerly resided or against an adult with whom the person has a child in common: intentional infliction of physical pain, physical injury or illness, intentional impairment of physical condition, sexual assault, or a physical act that may cause the other person reasonably to fear imminent engagement ([State of Wisconsin statutory definition 968.075](#)).

Domestic and Intimate Partner Violence in Milwaukee by Year



Data source: Milwaukee Police Department, Milwaukee Homicide Review Commission
 *2020 incidents through 7/16/2020

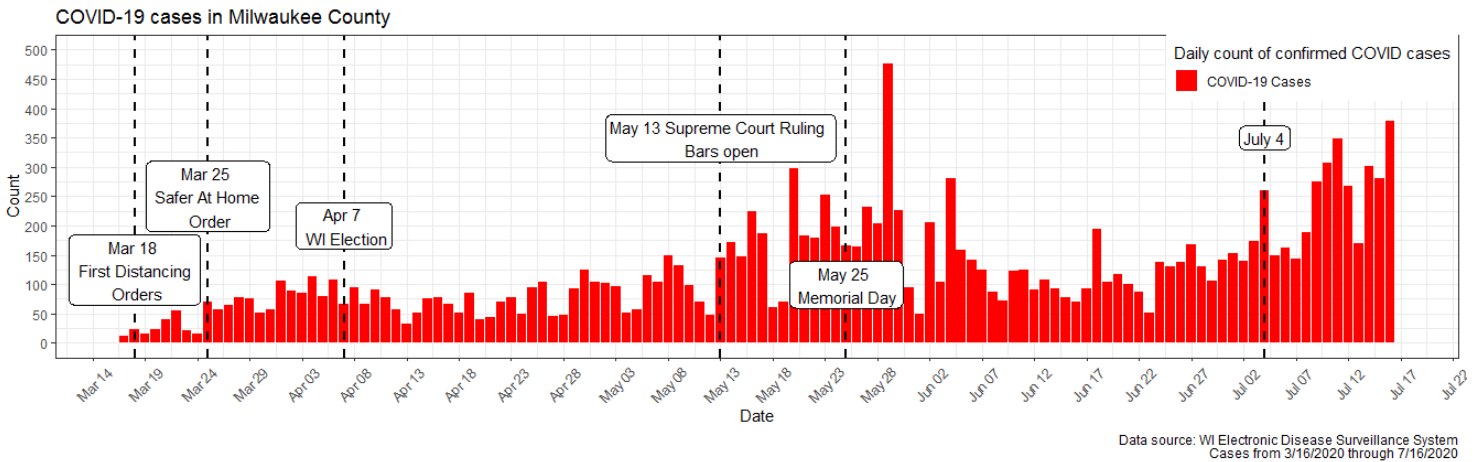
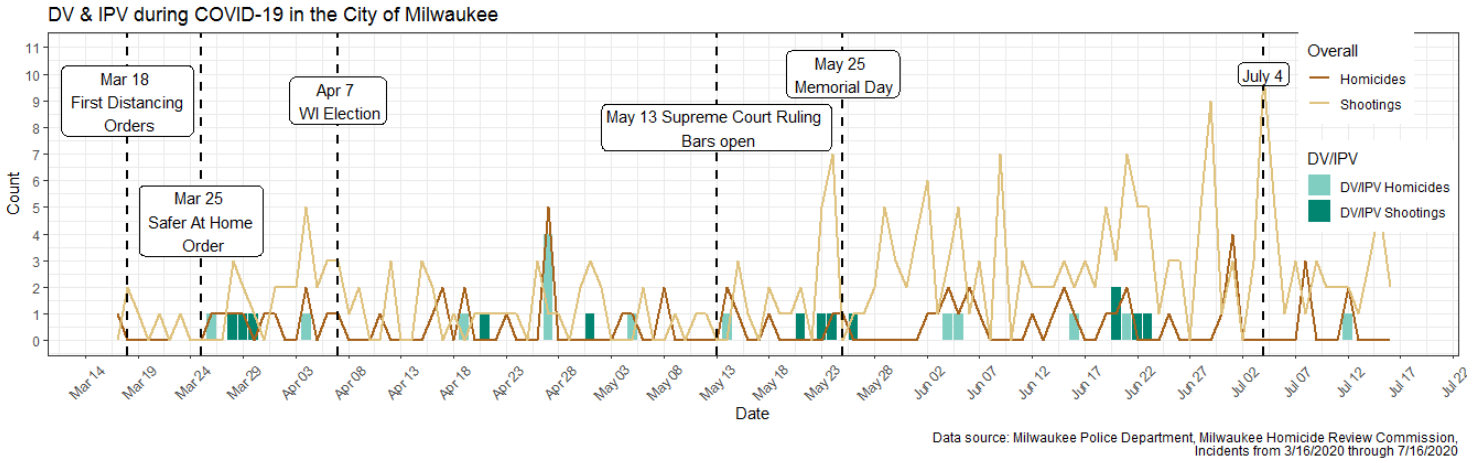
Percent DV & IPV victims of overall victims by Year



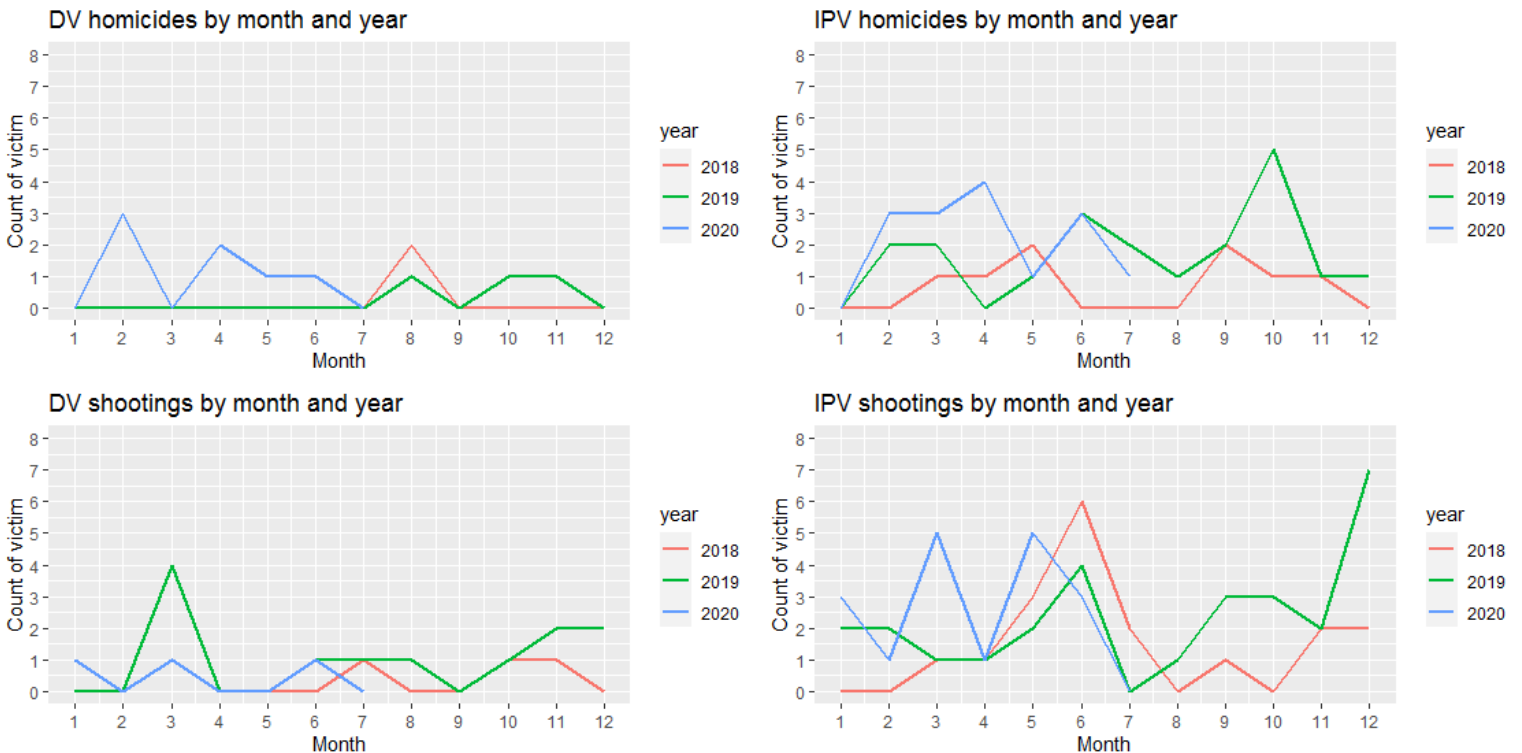
Data source: Milwaukee Police Department, Milwaukee Homicide Review Commission
 *2020 incidents through 7/16/2020

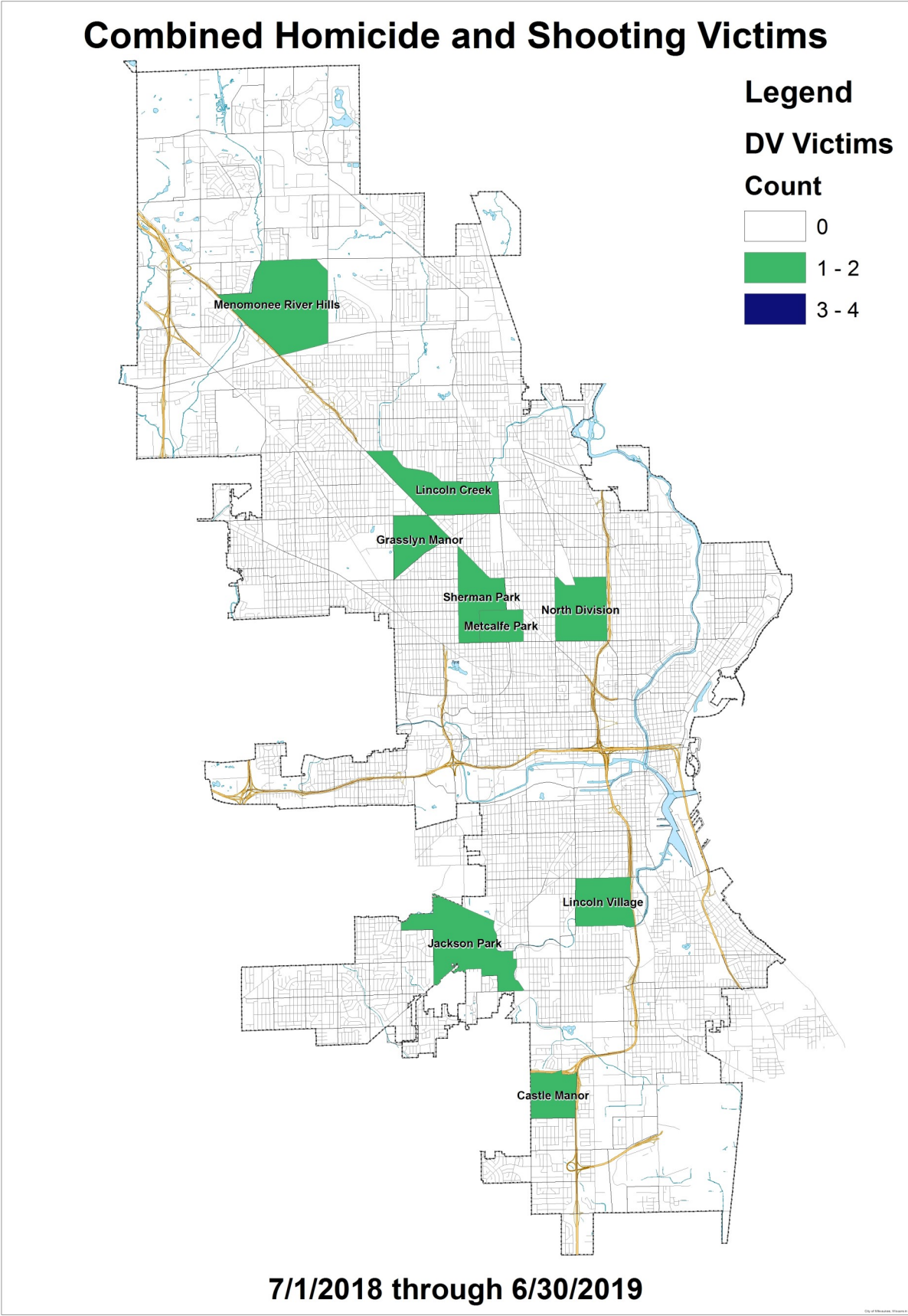
Date and Time

The plot below explores the dates of some of the events in relation to violence in the city during the pandemic.



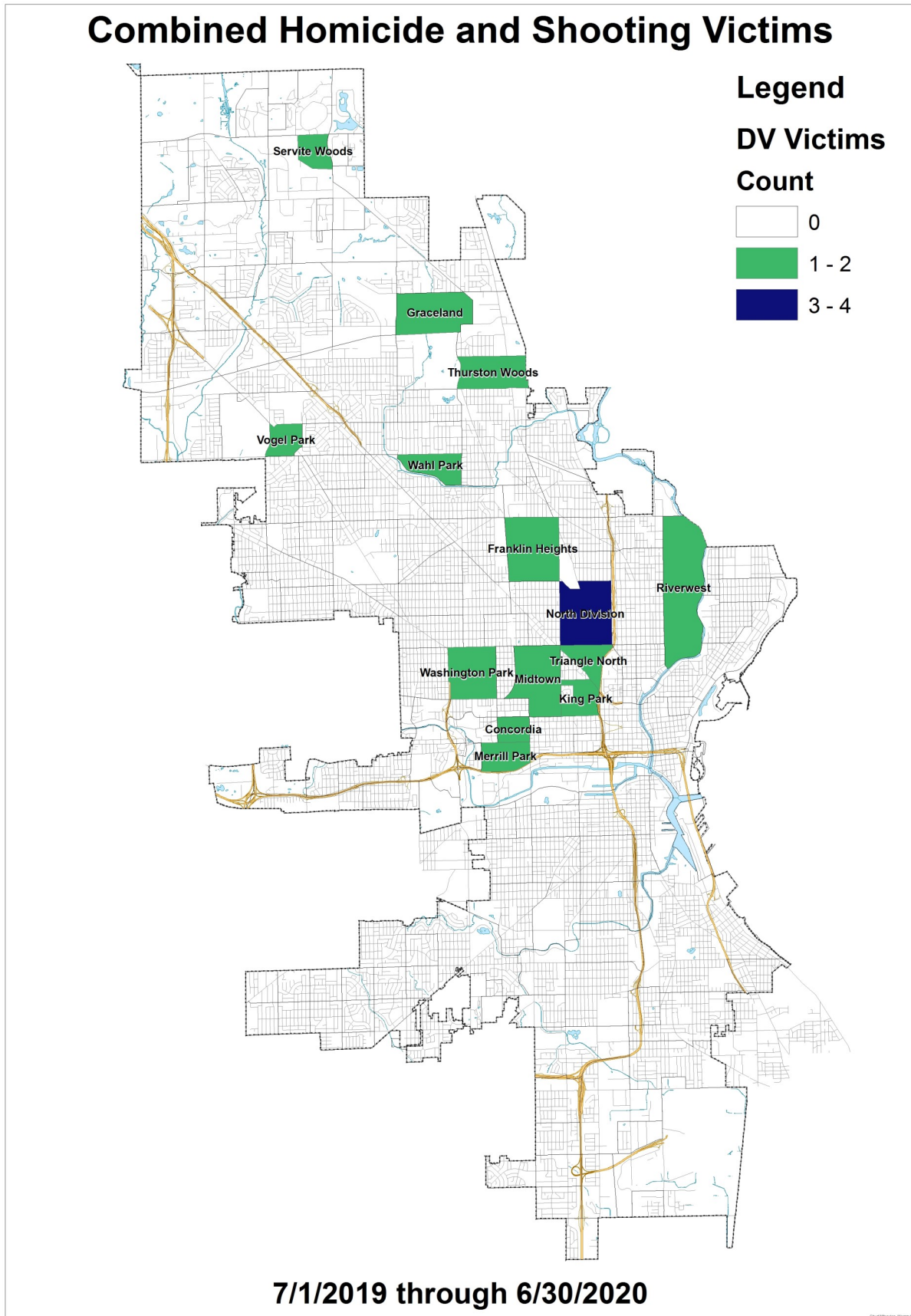
The graph below examines the number of DV and IPV incidents by month and by year. The increases in DV and IPV shootings and homicides actually began in 2019 compared to prior years. As with most years, there tends to be a bump in shootings during the warmer months.





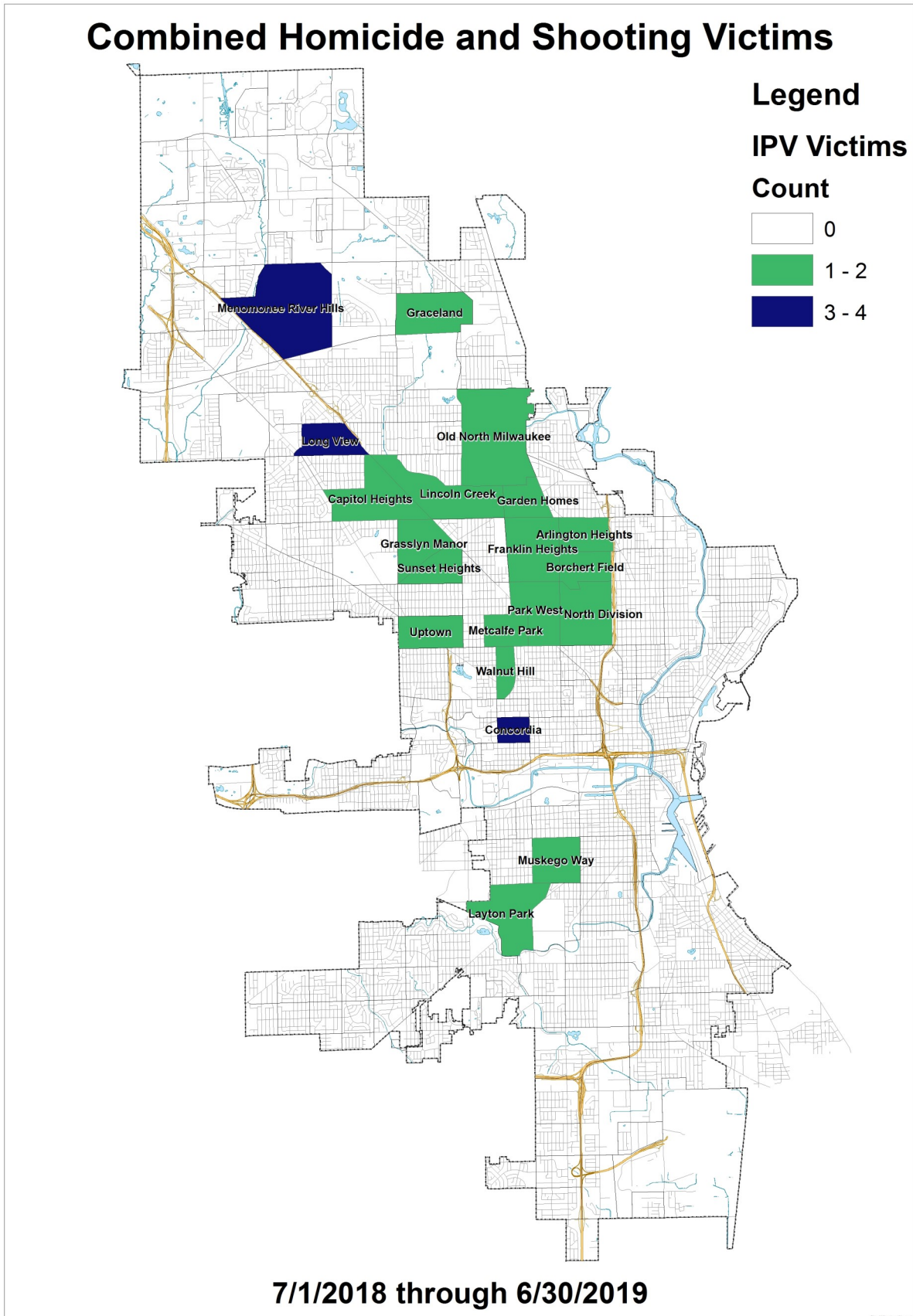
Sources: Milwaukee Police Department, Milwaukee Homicide Review Commission

Neighborhood distribution of DV between 2019 and 2020



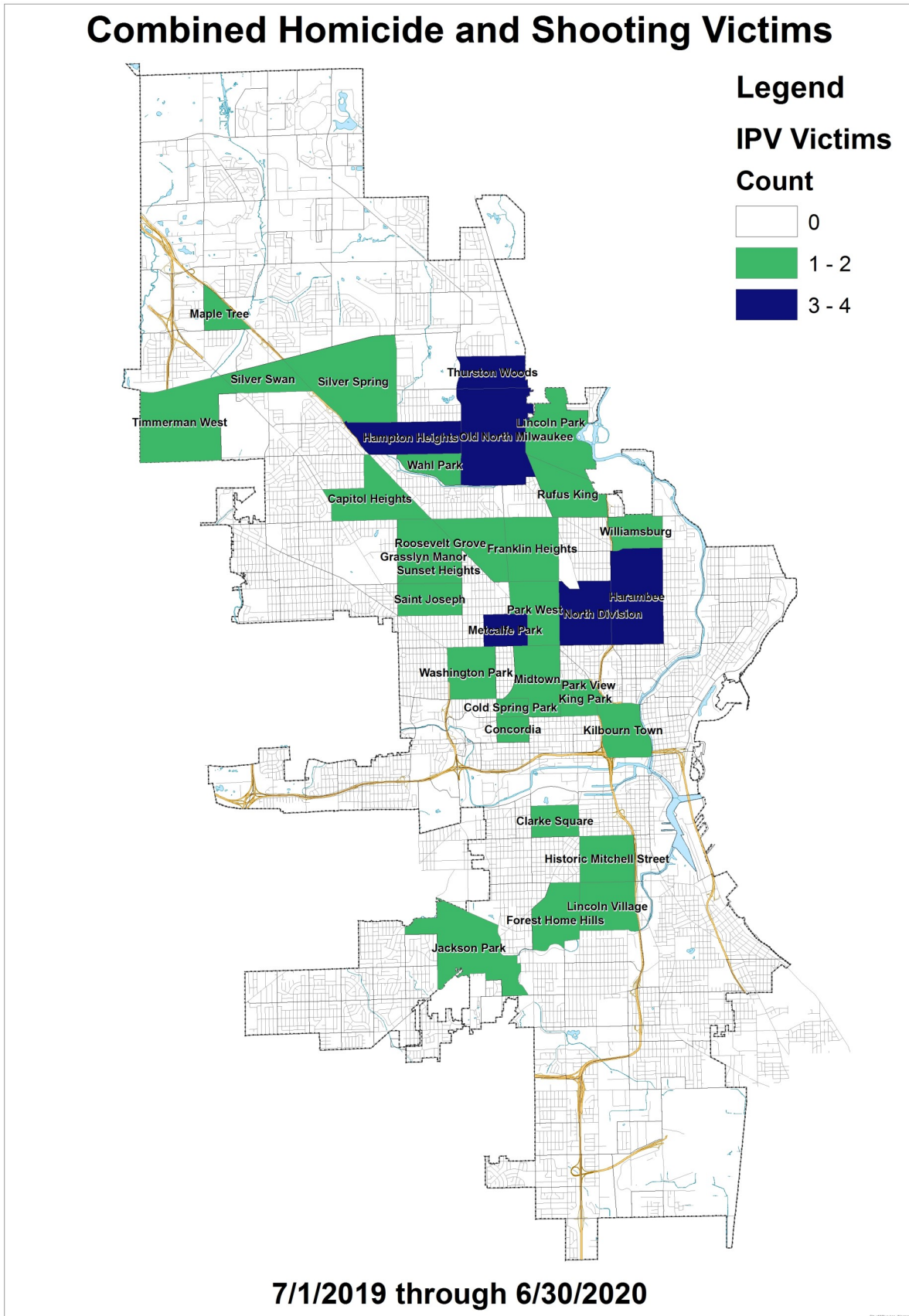
Sources: Milwaukee Police Department, Milwaukee Homicide Review Commission

Neighborhood distribution of IPV between 2018 and 2019



Sources: Milwaukee Police Department, Milwaukee Homicide Review Commission

Neighborhood distribution of IPV between 2019 and 2020



Sources: Milwaukee Police Department, Milwaukee Homicide Review Commission

Spatial statistical analyses

Violence intersects with all types of social factors that are associated with an individual's life course. Identifying social determinants of [health](#) focuses our analysis on areas that examine how these determinants influence domestic and intimate partner violence in the city of Milwaukee. This analysis seeks to examine how select social determinants are associated with combined DV and IPV homicides and shootings. Factors like poverty, education, and unemployment (social determinants) are contribute to an individual's life course trajectory. Those factors today influence their health tomorrow.

A spatial multivariable regression was conducted examining how the rate of combined DV and IPV incidents is associated with social determinants of health. For the purpose of this analysis, percent of individuals living below the poverty line, percent of individuals with a high school diploma or GED equivalent, and percent of individuals unemployed in each city of Milwaukee census block group were utilized. Census variables were taken from the 2018 US Census American Community Survey 5 year estimates. All the homicides and nonfatal shootings were combined from cases from 2011 through 7/16/2020 to improve the statistical power (or ability to detect a meaningful relationship) with the census variables.

A spatial multivariable regression examines how the location of census block groups of differing variables are associated with block groups nearby. A coefficient tells you how much that particular variable is associated with the outcome of interest. The unit for the independent census variables are percent's. For example, the coefficient indicates that for every 1 percent increase in the ratio of individuals living below the poverty line over the total population, there is an increase of 38 in the combined DV/IPV homicide and nonfatal shooting rate per 10,000 individuals, while controlling for the other variables. Conversely, as the percent of individuals with a high school diplomas increased, the rate of DV/IPV decreased by nearly 13.

Variable	Coefficient	Standard Error	P-value
Spatially lagged DV/IPV rate	0.28	0.05	0.00
Constant	2.72	1.17	0.02
Percent living below poverty line	38.33	6.47	0.00
Percent with HS diploma or GED	-12.88	3.32	0.00
Percent unemployed	34.99	20.64	0.09

The next page further examines these relationships between social determinants and DV/IPV violence occurring in Milwaukee. Each map examines the relationship between poverty, education, unemployment with the rate of DV/IPV violence in that particular block group. Rates of violence are used in epidemiology in order to compare the frequency of cases in across different populations. Rates adjust the number of incidents by the population of a particular geography.

How to understand these maps:

The map only shows statistically significant clusters. All of the shaded census block groups had significant correlations between the DV/IPV rate and the census variable. For example, “High-High” refers to a high density of DV/IPV violence and high density of poverty. “Low-High” refers to a low density of DV/IPV violence with a high density of poverty. The number next to the descriptor signifies the count of block groups in that group.

Table 1: DV/IPV rate by percent of individuals with high school diplomas or GED equivalent

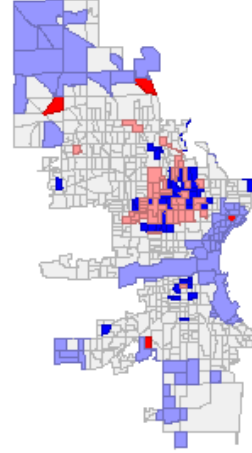
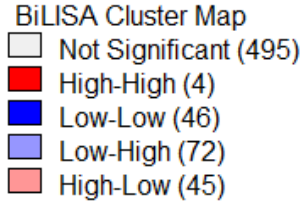


Table 2: DV/IPV rate by percent of individuals unemployed

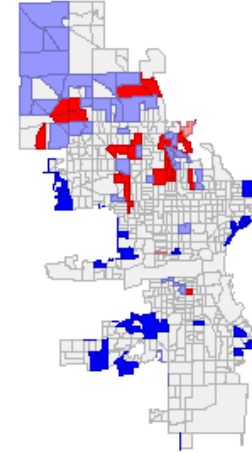
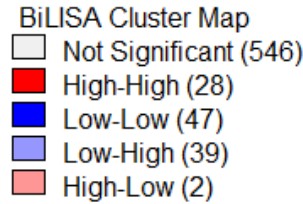
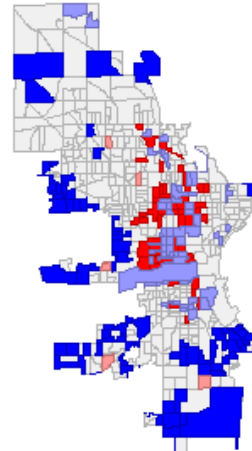
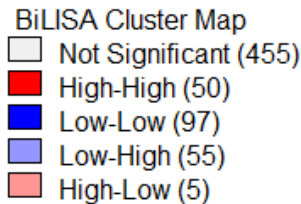
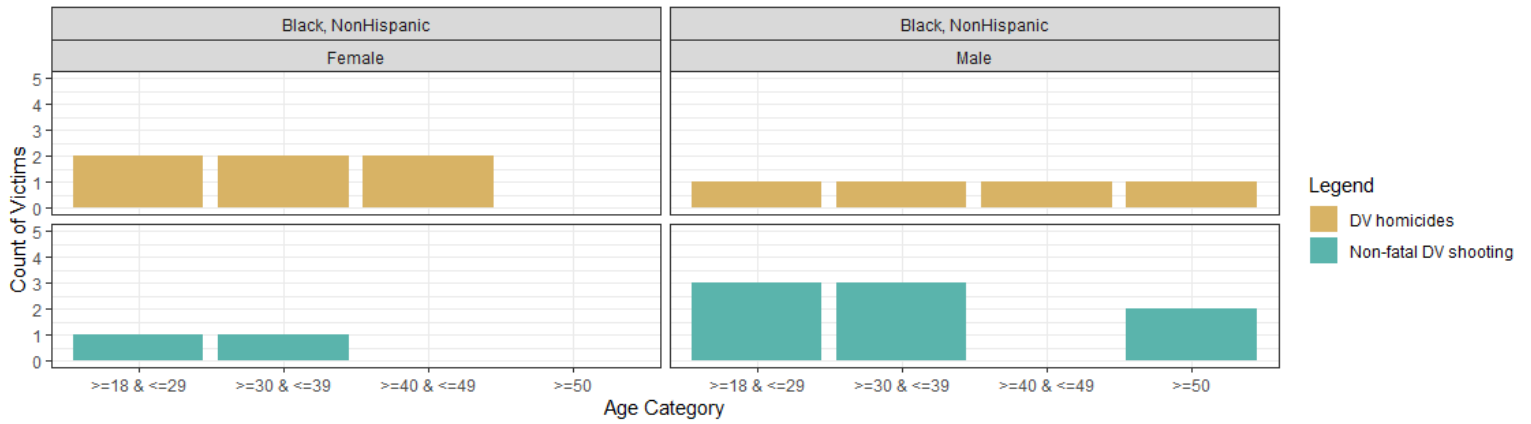


Table 3: DV/IPV rate by percent of individuals living below the poverty line

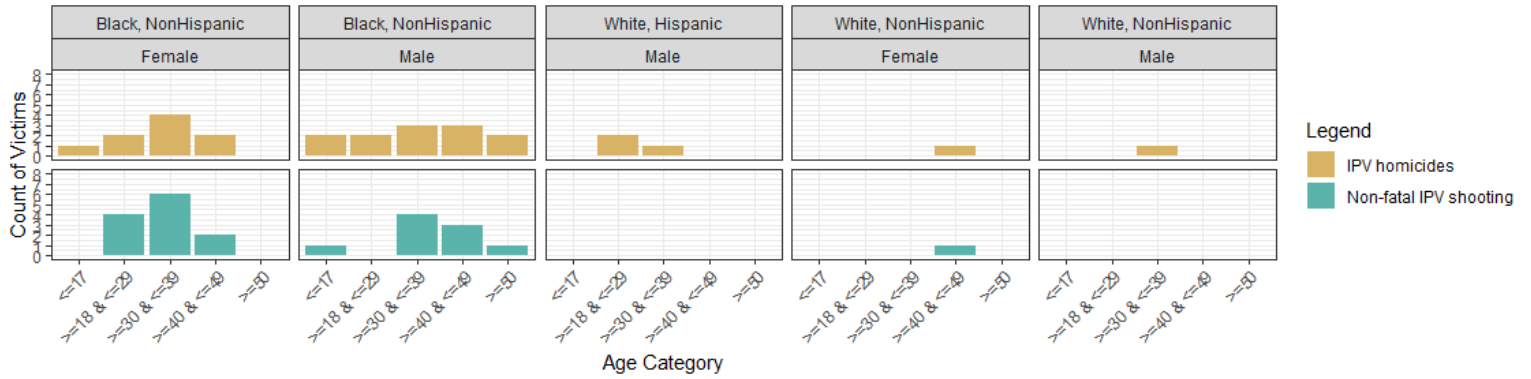


Trends by Gender and Race/Ethnicity of victims

Age of Domestic Violence Victims in Milwaukee



Age of Intimate Partner Violence Victims in Milwaukee



Data source: Milwaukee Police Department, Milwaukee Homicide Review Commission Incidents from 7/1/2019 through 6/30/2020

The tables below show DV and IPV homicides and shootings between the timeframes 7/1/2018 through 6/30/2019 (T1) with 7/1/2019 through 6/30/2020 (T2). NA indicates there were no cases present in T1. Only race/ethnicities present in the data were plotted.

DV Homicides

Race_Ethnicity	Gender	Count	Period	Change
Black, NonHispanic	Female	6	T2	NA
Black, NonHispanic	Male	2	T1	NA
Black, NonHispanic	Male	4	T2	↑ 100

DV Shootings

Race_Ethnicity	Gender	Count	Period	Change
Black, NonHispanic	Female	2	T1	NA
Black, NonHispanic	Female	2	T2	↓ 0
Black, NonHispanic	Male	5	T1	NA
Black, NonHispanic	Male	8	T2	↑ 60
White, NonHispanic	Male	1	T1	NA

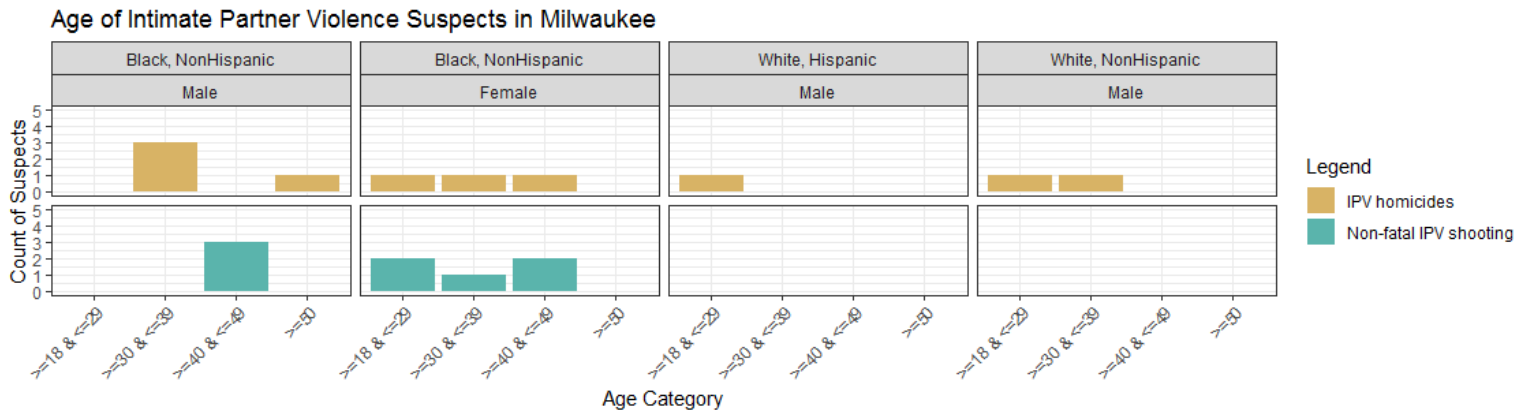
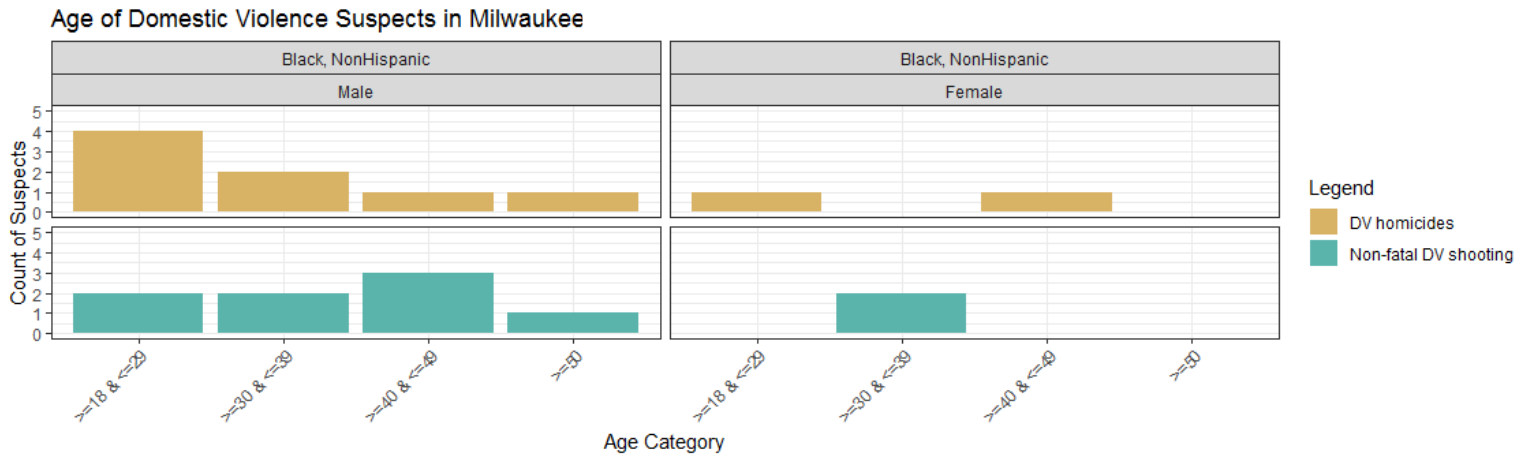
IPV Homicides

Race_Ethnicity	Gender	Count	Period	Change
Black, Hispanic	Female	1	T1	NA
Black, NonHispanic	Female	6	T1	NA
Black, NonHispanic	Female	9	T2	↑ 50
Black, NonHispanic	Male	3	T1	NA
Black, NonHispanic	Male	12	T2	↑ 300
White, Hispanic	Female	1	T1	NA
White, Hispanic	Male	1	T1	NA
White, Hispanic	Male	3	T2	↑ 200
White, NonHispanic	Female	1	T2	NA
White, NonHispanic	Male	1	T2	NA

IPV Shootings

Race_Ethnicity	Gender	Count	Period	Change
Black, NonHispanic	Female	10	T1	NA
Black, NonHispanic	Female	12	T2	↑ 20
Black, NonHispanic	Male	8	T1	NA
Black, NonHispanic	Male	21	T2	↑ 162
White, NonHispanic	Female	1	T1	NA
White, NonHispanic	Female	1	T2	↓ 0

Trends by Gender and Race/Ethnicity for suspects



Data source: Milwaukee Police Department, Milwaukee Homicide Review Commission Incidents from 7/1/2019 through 6/30/2020

Only data for cases that were cleared by arrest were used in examining the suspects. The majority of the cleared domestic violence cases involve male suspects for both homicides and non-fatal shootings. Alternatively the cases with intimate partner violence, had more female suspects.

For DV homicides, comparing 7/1/2018 through 6/30/2019 with 7/1/2019 through 6/30/2020, there was a 300% increase in Black, Non-Hispanic males suspects from 2 in the first period to 8 in the second timeframe. There were also 2 Black, Non-Hispanic female suspects in the second timeframe compared to zero in the first.

For DV shootings, comparing 7/1/2018 through 6/30/2019 with 7/1/2019 through 6/30/2020, there was a 14% increase in Black, Non-Hispanic males suspects from 7 in the first period to 8 in the second timeframe. There were also 2 Black, Non-Hispanic female suspects in the second timeframe compared to 1 in the first.

IPV Homicides

Race_Ethnicity	Gender	Count	Period	Change
Black, NonHispanic	Male	5	T1	NA
Black, NonHispanic	Male	16	T2	↑ 220
Black, NonHispanic	Female	4	T1	NA
Black, NonHispanic	Female	3	T2	↓ -25
White, Hispanic	Male	2	T1	NA
White, Hispanic	Male	1	T2	↓ -50
White, Hispanic	Female	0	T1	NA
White, Hispanic	Female	0	T2	NA
White, NonHispanic	Male	0	T1	NA
White, NonHispanic	Male	2	T2	↑
White, NonHispanic	Female	1	T1	NA
White, NonHispanic	Female	0	T2	↓ -100

IPV Shootings

Race_Ethnicity	Gender	Count	Period	Change
Black, NonHispanic	Male	8	T1	NA
Black, NonHispanic	Male	19	T2	↑ 138
Black, NonHispanic	Female	9	T1	NA
Black, NonHispanic	Female	5	T2	↓ -44
White, Hispanic	Male	1	T1	NA
White, Hispanic	Female	0	T1	NA

The tables right compare IPV homicides and shootings for the same timeframes 7/1/2018 through 6/30/2019 (T1) with 7/1/2019 through 6/30/2020 (T2).

The findings presented in this report come from an analysis of Milwaukee domestic violence (DV) and intimate partner violence (IPV) related homicides and shootings. Data was drawn from the Milwaukee Homicide Review Commission homicide and non-fatal shooting data. A coding hierarchy was utilized to categorize the data to ensure the IPV and DV cases were only counted once. For example, if a case was coded as a Domestic Violence case with an IPV flag, the case was counted only once as an IPV. Whereas all domestic violence cases without an IPV flag were only counted once as a DV case.

[Intimate partner violence](#) (IPV) describes physical, sexual, or psychological harm by a current or former partner or spouse. This type of violence does not require sexual intimacy. It occurs on a continuum, ranging from one hit that may or may not impact the victim to chronic, severe battering.

Domestic violence (DV) is defined as any of the following engaged in by an adult person against his or her spouse or former spouse, against an adult with whom the person resides or formerly resided or against an adult with whom the person has a child in common: intentional infliction of physical pain, physical injury or illness, intentional impairment of physical condition, sexual assault, or a physical act that may cause the other person reasonably to fear imminent engagement ([State of Wisconsin statutory definition 968.075](#)).

Data sources: MHRC homicide and non-fatal shooting databases based on incidents recorded by the Milwaukee Police Department. The MHRC tracks Milwaukee homicides and shootings using a model similar to the U.S. National Violent Death Reporting System (NVDRS). Due to coding differences counts of victims and incidents may not match data reported by Milwaukee Police Department.

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