MILWAUKEE HOMICIDE REVIEW COMMISSION

Milwaukee Homicide Review Commission

2014 Annual Report

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.

In 2014, the Milwaukee Homicide Review Commission (MHRC) activities 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, Milwaukee County District Attorney John Chisholm, Milwaukee Police Chief Edward Flynn, and Regional Chief--Region 3, Department of Corrections, Division Community Corrections 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 Collaborative Offender Reentry Program (MCORP).

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

The Milwaukee Homicide Review Commission staff includes: Founding Director Mallory O'Brien Ph.D., Violence Prevention Research Coordinator Michael Totoraitis, Police Officer Heather Coss, and Office Assistant Pamela Koleas.

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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 police change. Many of the recommendations made to date have been implemented.

Program History

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

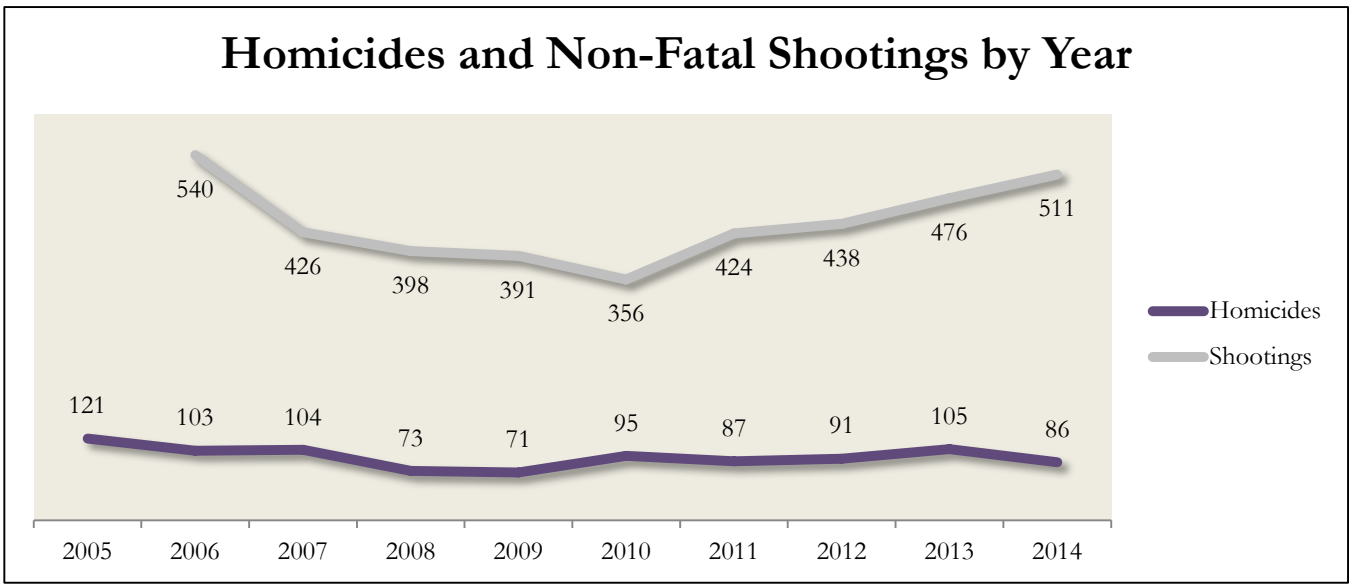
At each homicide review meeting, partners participate in an intensive discussion and examination of individual homicide and intentional crime incidents and identify methods of prevention. Through this process, trends, gaps, and deficits within systems and programs designed to prevent and reduce violence are identified and recommendations are made to strengthen them.

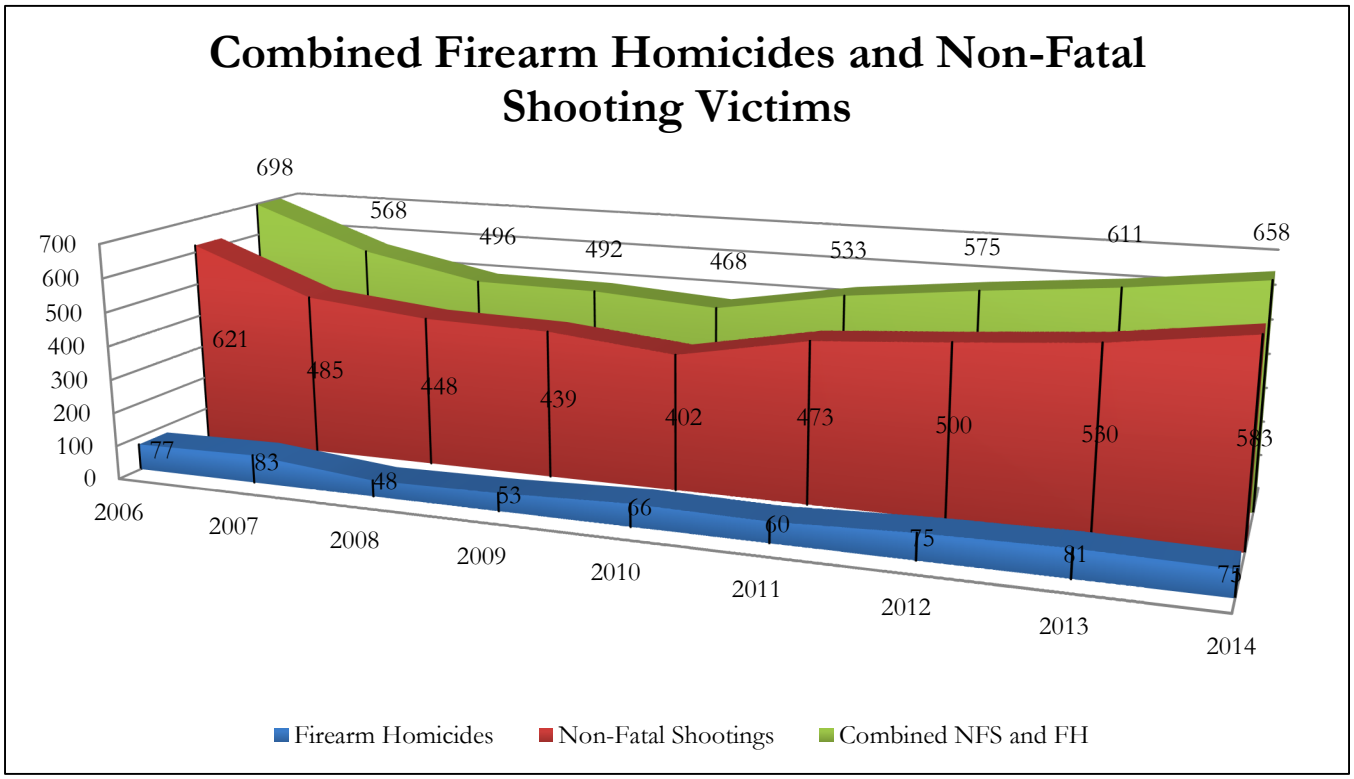
Executive Summary

In 2014 the city of Milwaukee saw an 18% decrease in homicides from 105 to 86. In the same time period, an increase of 7% in non-fatal shooting incidents from 476 to 511 and a 10% increase in shooting victims from 530 to 583 occurred.

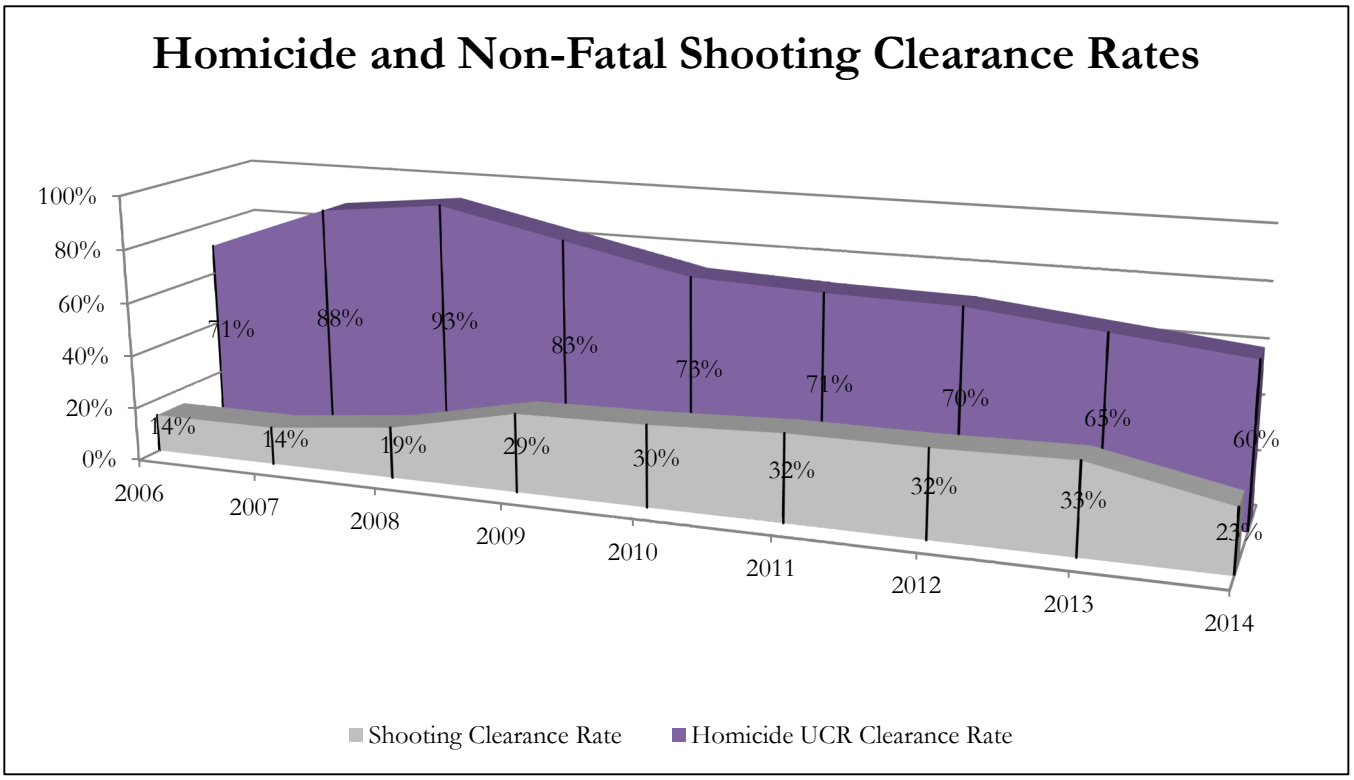
- Homicides disproportionally affect young Black males living in low-income neighborhoods. Non-fatal shooting victims also disproportionately affect young, Black males.
- Over 87% of the homicides involved a firearm.
- By the age 18, 79% (59) of the homicide victims and 91% (62) of the homicide suspects had been arrested at least once.
- A 116% increase from 51 to 110 shootings involving single victim/multiple offenders are partially attributable to a 450% increase in drug related robberies from 2 to 11 and 275% increase in robbery-related shootings from 8 in to 30.
- 57% (38) of the homicide victims were killed by someone that they knew.
- Tavern related homicides hit a low of only 2 homicides in 2014.
- Zip code 53206 saw an 82% increase from 11 to 20 homicides. Additionally 23% (20) homicides and 21% (105) shootings occurred in the zip code 53206 in 2014.
- Gang related shootings decreased by 68% in 2014, while drug-related shootings increased by 250%, from 6 to 21, and drug related robberies by 14%, from 22 to 25.
- In 2014, there was a 53% increase in drug involved homicides. The top two primary factors for these homicides were: 6 (23%) drug related robberies and 6 (23%) unknown.

Our intent with this report is to shed light on trends and data surrounding the homicide and non-fatal shootings in Milwaukee. As outlined in the "Using the Data" section, there are many applications and uses for the data points.





In 2014 combined firearm homicides and non-fatal shootings have accounted for 658 victims which is up 8% from 2013, 14% from 2012, 23% from 2011 and 41% from 2010.



Using the Data

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

By collecting the 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.

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.

Counting Homicides

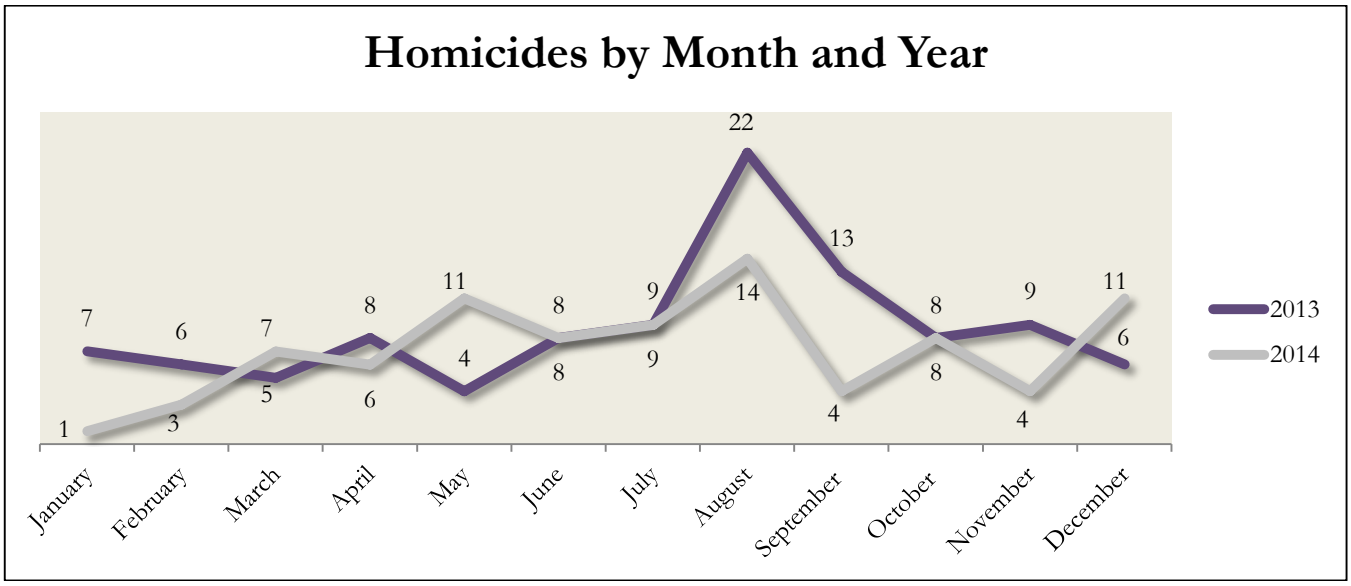
Homicides can be counted in several ways depending on the definition and intended use of the data. They can be counted by: date of incident (injury), date of death or date determined a homicide, victim, incident (may have multiple victim incident), FBI Uniform Crime Report (UCR) definition, or death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

Recommendations in Action

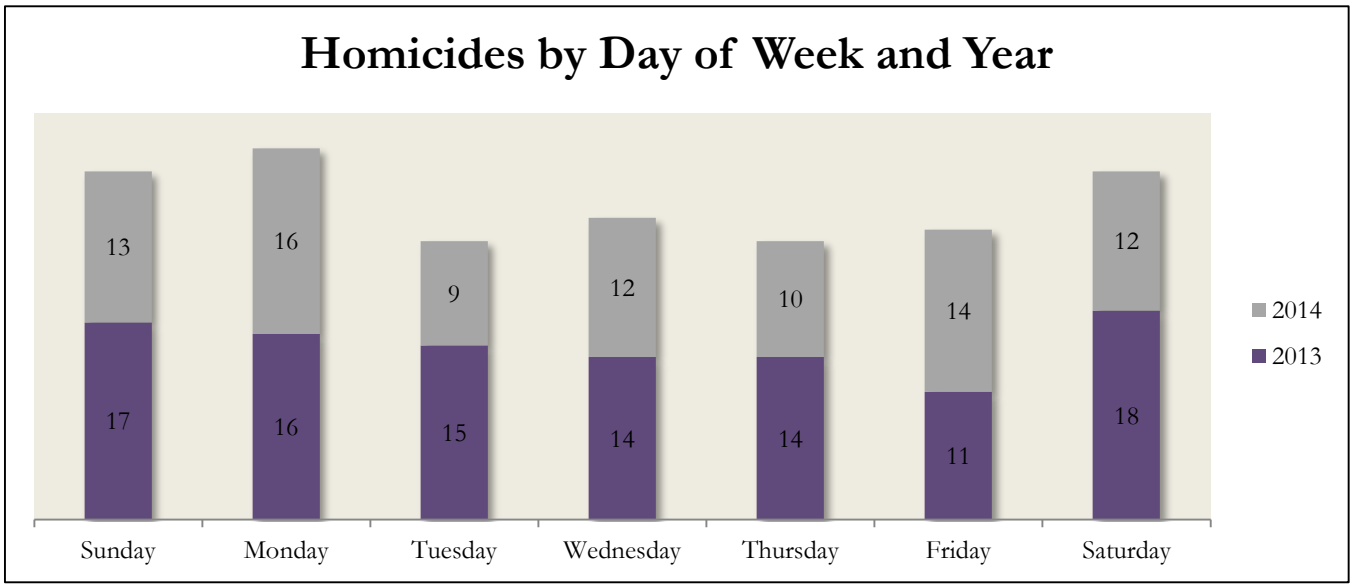
Our vision is a community where residents, community organizations and law enforcement professionals work together to decrease violence. The recommendations below, represent part of that vision the MHRC and its partners have compiled over the last year. While this is not an exhaustive list, it represents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

Recommendation	Meeting Rec. Identified	Lead Agency	Status
Improve city ordinance 105-91 and 80-11 to assist the city with regulating nuisance properties.	Criminal Justice Reviews	City Attorney's Office	Completed
Develop a youth review process to capture the perspective and youth specific prevention recs.	Community Service Provider	MHRC	In Progress
Develop a comprehensive strategy to reduce non-fatal shootings in Milwaukee.	Working Group	MHRC Partners	In Progress

2014 Homicides in Milwaukee

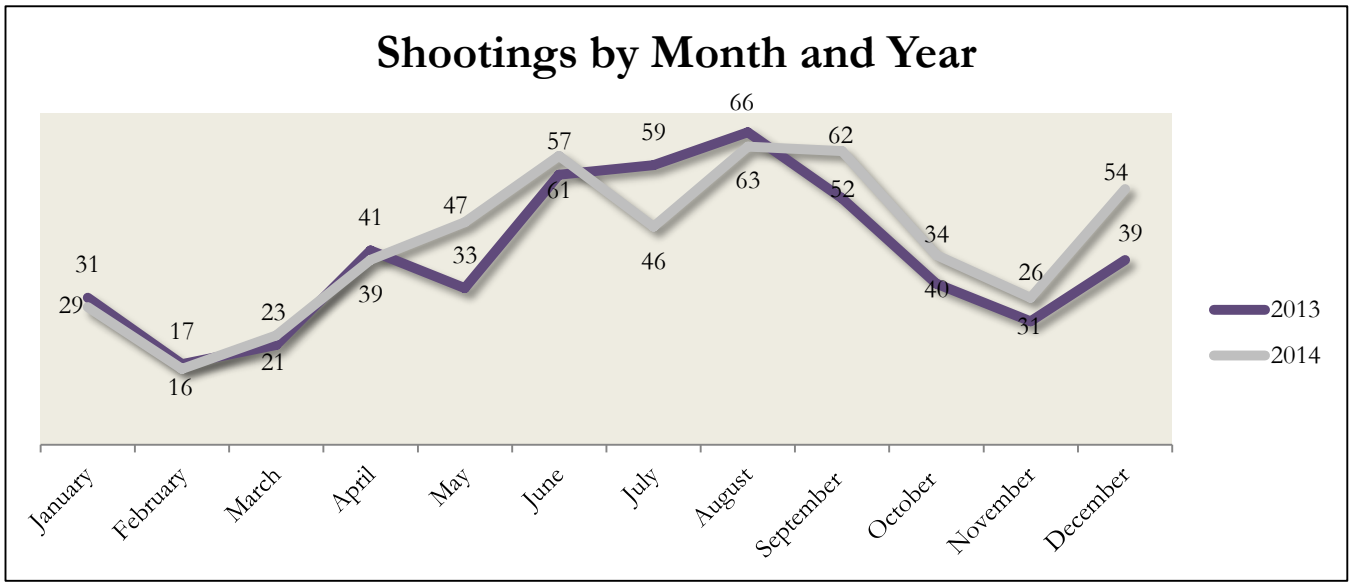


In 2014 the city of Milwaukee saw a 18% decrease from 105 homicides in 2013 to 86 homicides across the city. The homicides remained consistent through the first half of the year, following a similar trend to 2013. In August 2014, there were a total of 14 homicides that nearly doubled the overall average of 7.25 homicides a month. December started an upward trend in homicides that was partially attributable to two multiple victim incidents at the end of the year.

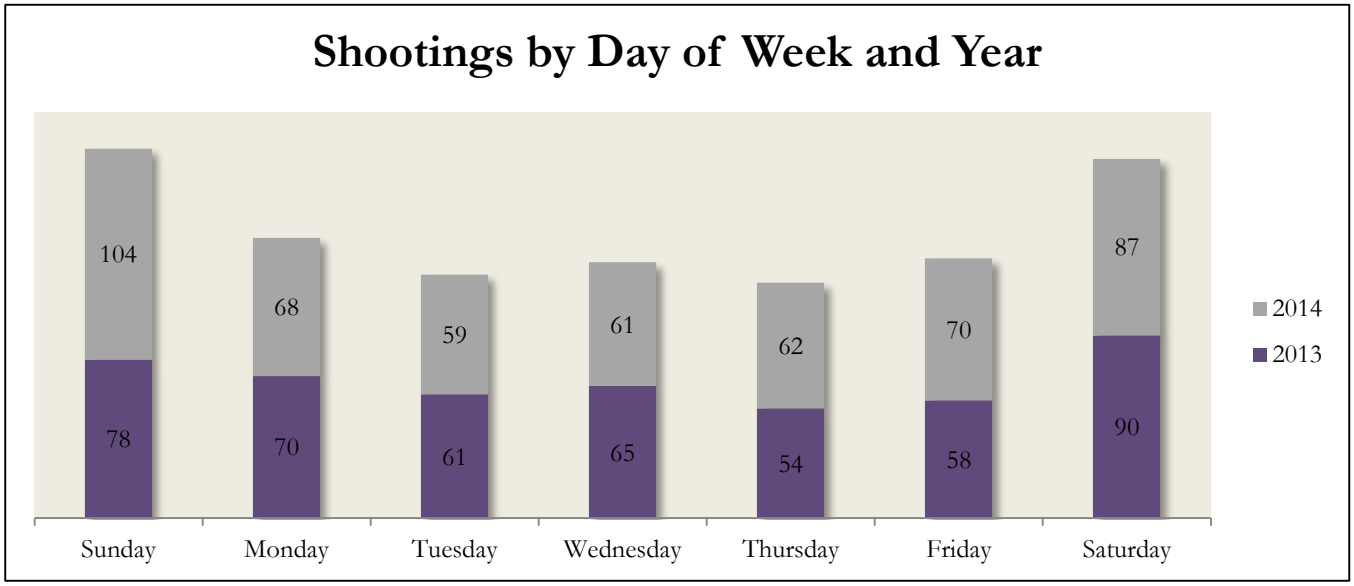


Breaking out the homicides by day of the week, we see that Mondays were the most common day for incidents, followed by Friday and Sunday. Overall, Fridays were the only day of the week to see an increase in incidents with 3 more incidents or 27% increase.

2014 Non-Fatal Shootings in Milwaukee

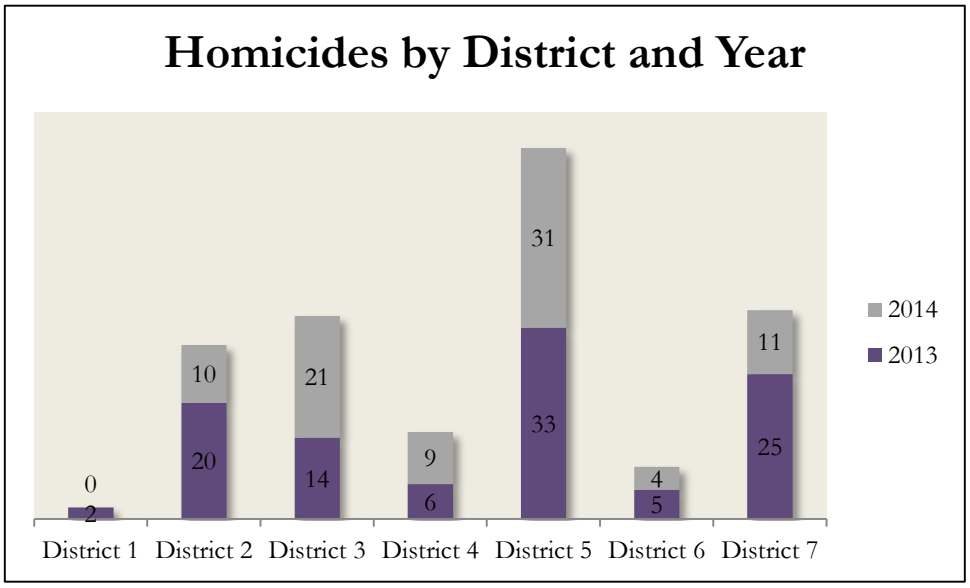


Non-fatal shootings increased 8% in 2014. An upward trend in shootings started in September where an average of 24% more shooting happened each month through the end of December.



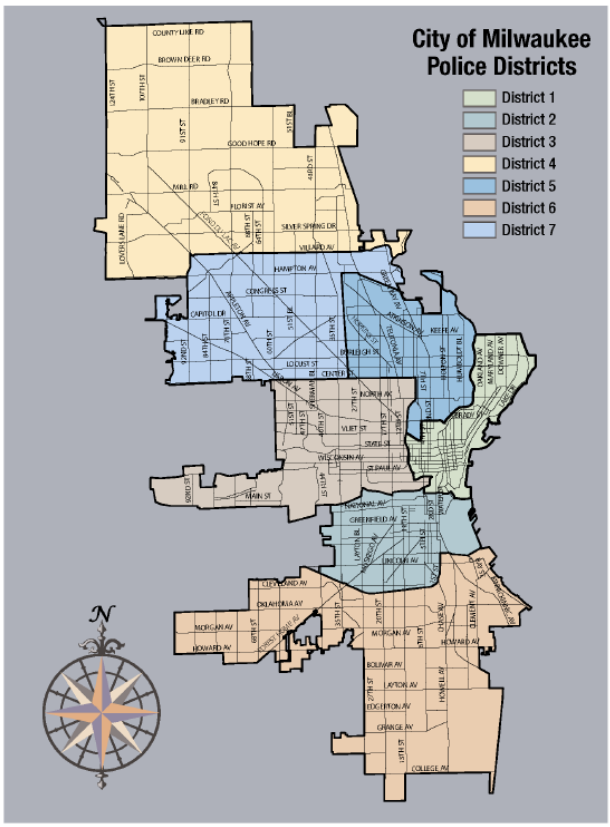
In 2014, shootings on Sunday increased by 33%, from 78 to 104, Fridays increased 21% from 58 to 70 and Thursdays increased by 15% from 54 to 62 shootings.

2014 Homicides in Milwaukee



With the 18% decrease in homicides across the city, incidents went down in most police Districts. District 2 and 7 cut their homicides in half dropping from 20 to 10 and 25 to 11 homicides respectively. District 1, historically has a low number of homicides, and in 2014 they had zero homicides.

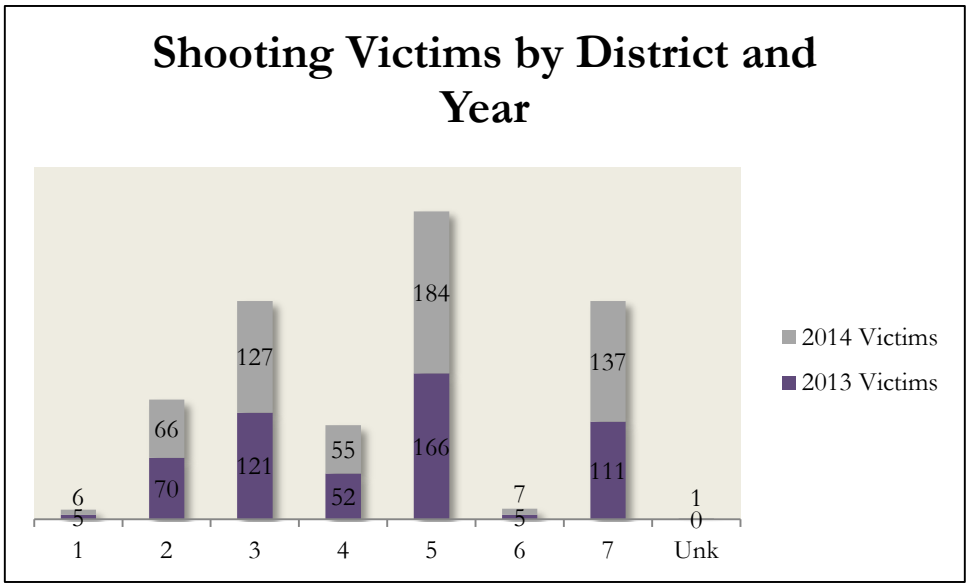
District	Square Miles	Population Estimate	2014 Homicide Rate
District 1	5.1	45,000	0.0
District 2	7.2	87,000	11.5
District 3	11.8	100,000	21.0
District 4	28.8	70,000	12.9
District 5	7.7	60,000	51.7
District 6	22.7	114,000	3.5
District 7	13.3	110,000	10.0
Overall	**96.6**	**586,000**	**14.4**



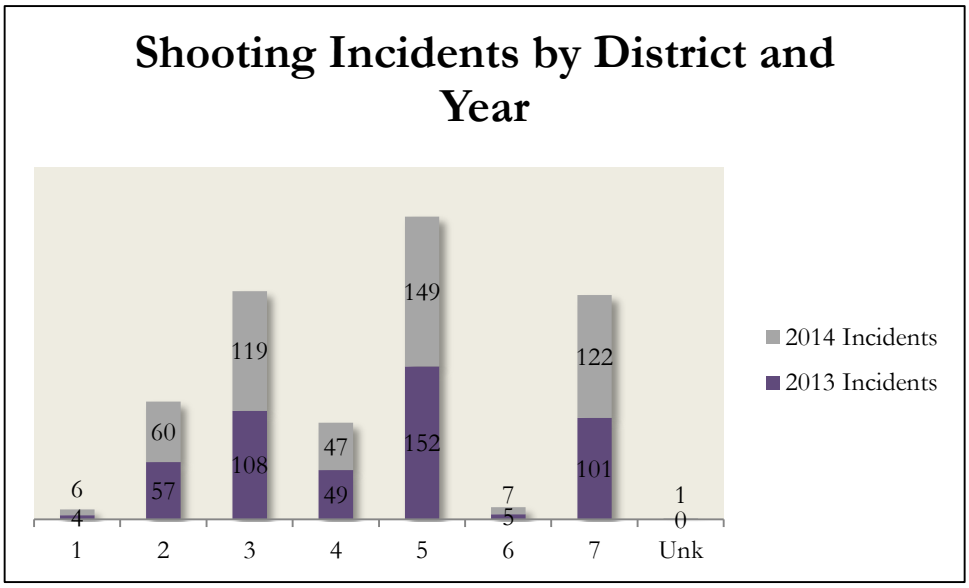
Data from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) 2013 data puts the nationwide homicide rate at 4.5 homicides per 100,000 inhabitants. Comparing that City of Milwaukee to other similar cities (UCR Group I subset population group 500,000 to 999,999) with 14.4, we are slightly above the rate of 10.7 homicides per 100,000 inhabitants.

2014 Non-Fatal Shootings in Milwaukee

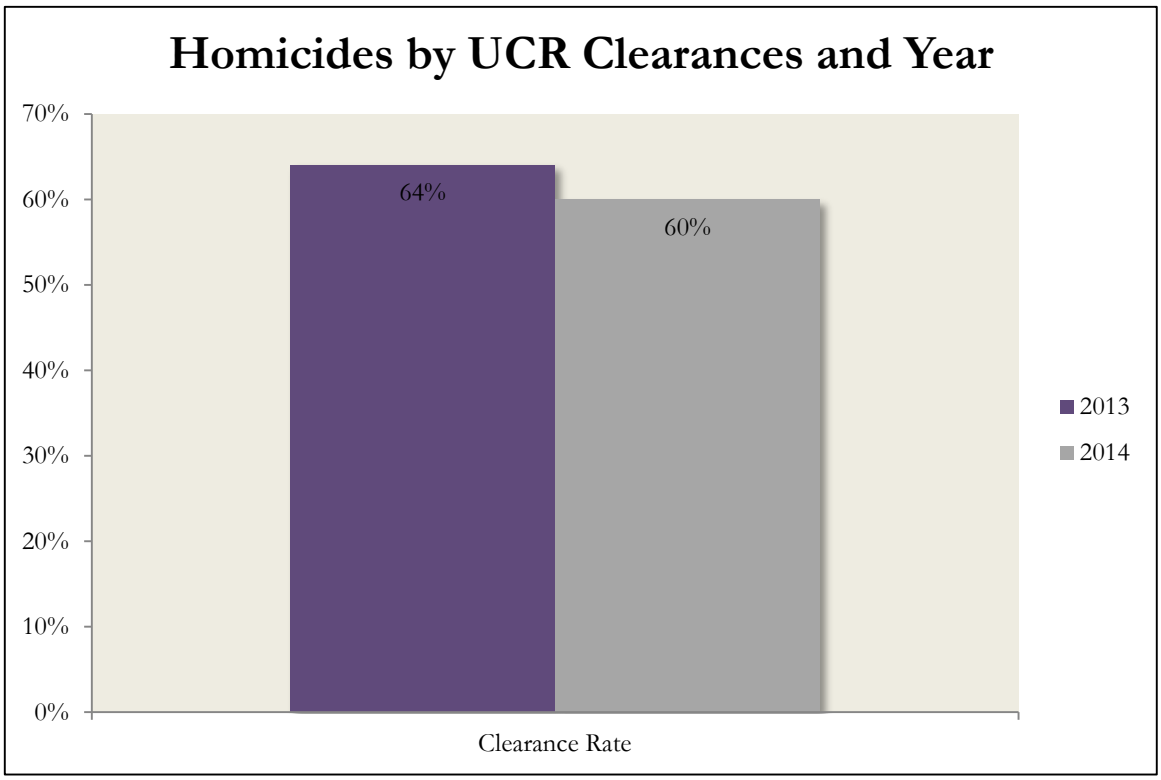
The largest change in shootings occurred in District 7 with a 21% increase from 101 shootings to 122. One shooting occurred in an unknown area of the city. The location of the shooting was unknown to the victim due to be intoxicated at the time of the shooting.



Non-fatal shooting incidents are also shown with counts of incidents as well as victims. Homicides are always counted by the number of victims versus shootings are typically counted by the number of incidents. Every District experienced a increase in multiple victims incidents with the exception of District 2, where they had a 6% decrease in victims.



2014 Homicide UCR Clearances

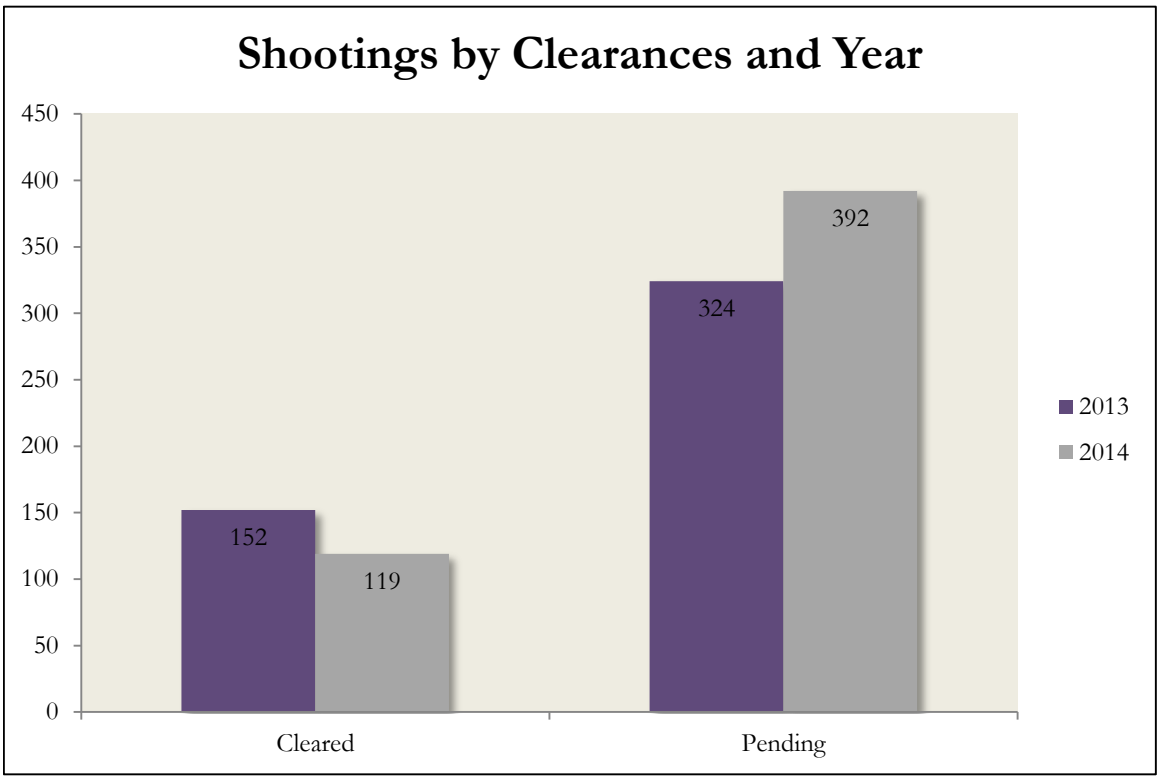


The Milwaukee Police Department follows the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program for clearances on homicide cases. Cases can be cleared by one of two ways: either by arrest or by exceptional means. An example of exceptional means would be in the known suspect in the homicide died, that case would be cleared.

The clearance rate for 2013 was 64% compared to 2014 clearance rate of 60%. Rates are calculated by taking the number of homicides that are cleared (not the number of arrests for a homicide) and dividing by the overall count of homicides.

According to the FBI's 2013 UCR clearance data, the national clearance rate for homicide is 64.1%.

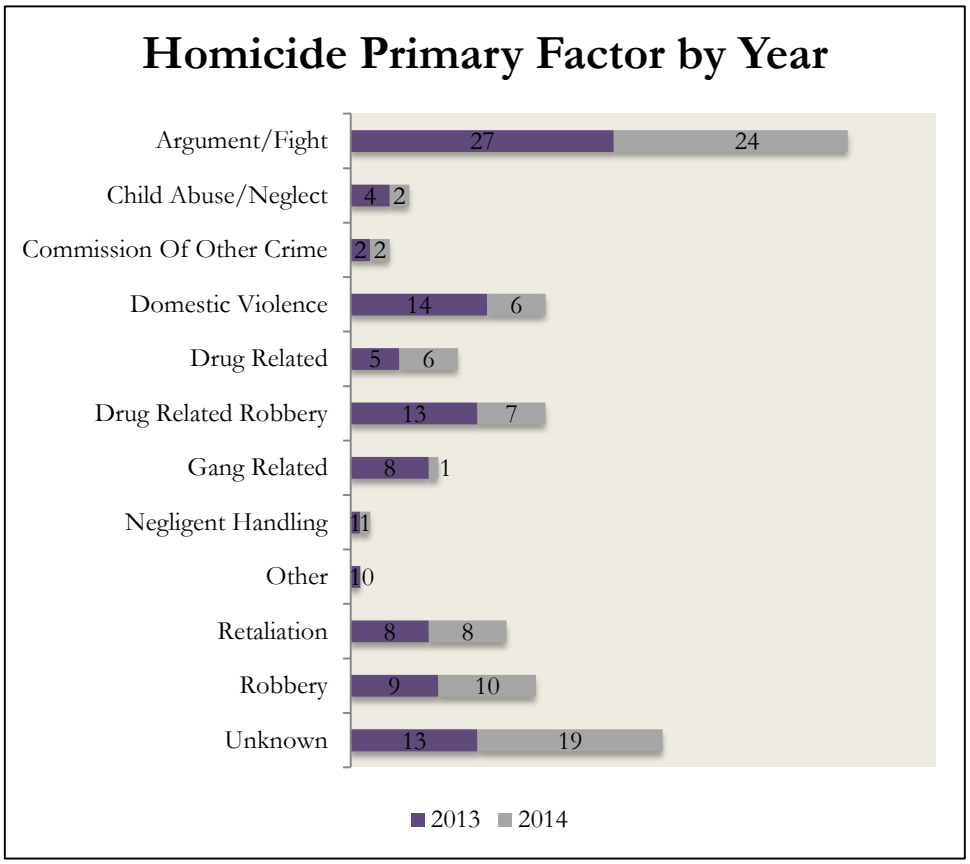
2014 Non-Fatal Shooting Clearances



The overall clearance rate for non-fatal shootings was 23% in 2014 compared to 32% in 2013. Similar to homicide clearances, a case is cleared either by arrest or by exceptional means.

Clearances for non-fatal shootings are subject to change, like homicide rates, as cases are solved and suspects are identified, arrested and charged.

2014 Homicide Factors



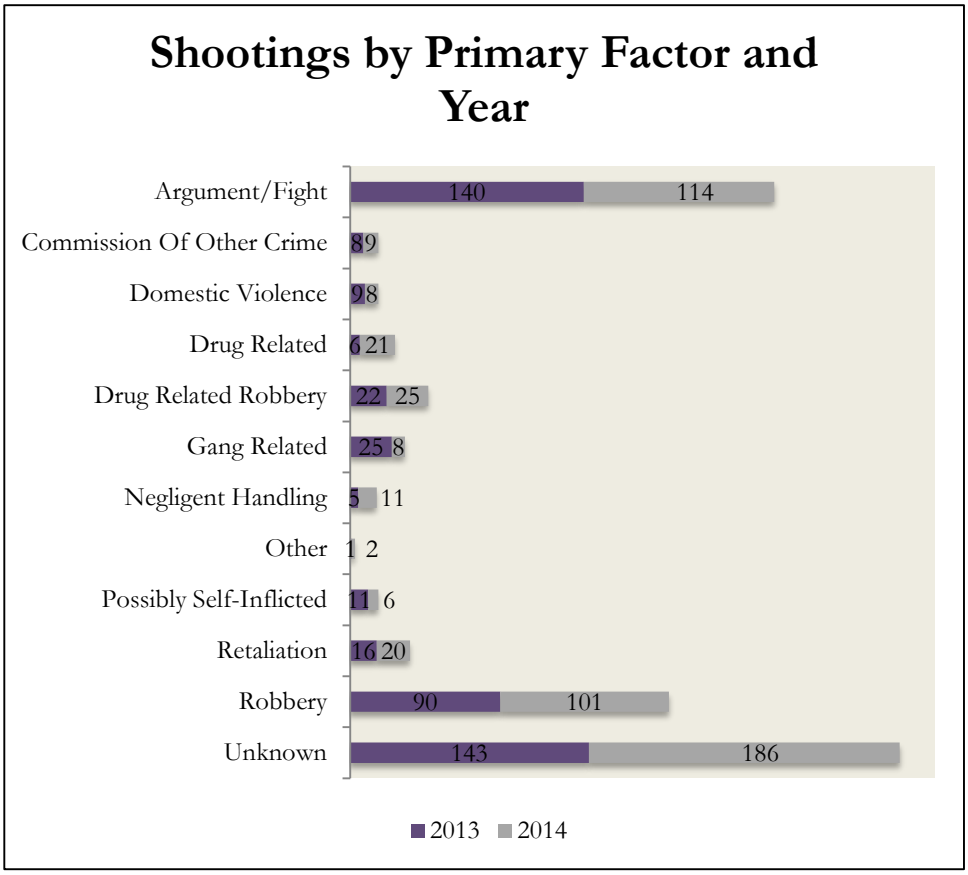
Argument/Fight has been in the top 2 leading causes of homicide in Milwaukee since 2005 when the MHRC began data surveillance on homicides.

In 2013, Argument/Fight made up 26% of total homicides, while in 2014 they increased to account for 28% of all homicides. Of those 2014 Argument/Fight homicides, 23% (8) involved alcohol.

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 there are no witnesses or solid leads the precipitating circumstances will remain unknown.

Gender	Top 1	Top 2	Top 3
Female (n=12)	Argument/Fight (5)	Domestic Violence (3)	Unknown (2)
Male (n= 74)	Argument/Fight (19)	Unknown (18)	Robbery (9)
Age Group			
<=17 (n=8)	Child Abuse/Neglect (2)	Unknown (2)	Argument/Fight (1)
18-29 (n=38)	Argument/Fight (16)	Unknown (8)	Drug Related Robbery (4)
30-39 (n=21)	Unknown (5)	Retaliation (4)	Argument/Fight (3)
40-49 (n=10)	Argument/Fight (4)	Unknown (2)	Domestic Violence (1)
>=50 (n=9)	(Domestic Violence (4)	Unknown (3)	Robbery (2)
Race/Ethnicity			
Asian (n=3)	Argument/Fight (2)	Drug Related (1)	
Black (n=66)	Argument/Fight (18)	Unknown (17)	Robbery (9)
Native American (n=0)			
Other (n=0)			
White Hispanic (n=10)	Drug Related Robbery (3)	Domestic Violence (2)	Unknown (2)
White Non-Hispanic (n=7)	Argument/Fight (3)	Drug Related Robbery (2)	Child Abuse/Neglect (1)

2014 Non-Fatal Shooting Factors



In 2006 the MHRC began data surveillance on shootings. Since that year the top three leading causes of shootings have included: argument/fight, robbery and unknown factors.

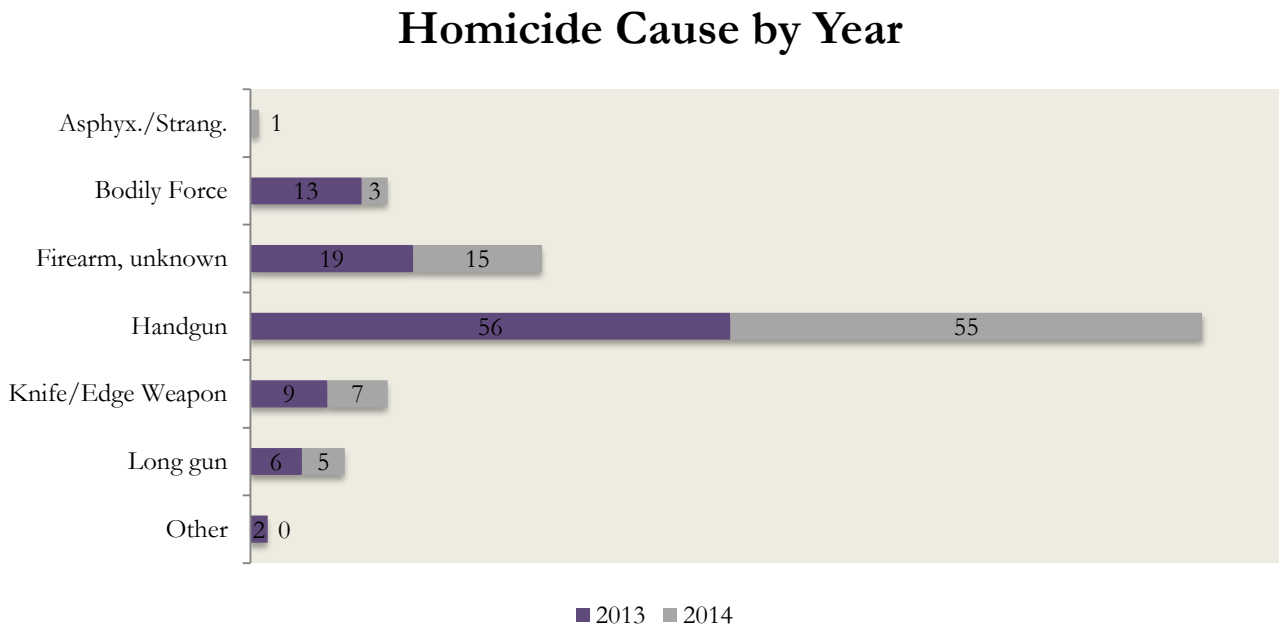
Gang related shootings decreased by 68% in 2014, while robberies increased by 12% and drug related robberies by 14%.

A total of 38% (221) victims were uncooperative with the investigation.

Similar to the trends in homicides, non-fatal shootings are results of argument/fights. Below are the top three primary factors for shootings by gender, age group and race/ethnicity. A large number of the unknowns can be attributed to 40% (81) shooting victims being uncooperative with the investigations (See more on page 44).

Gender	Top 1	Top 2	Top 3
Female (n=81)	Argument/Fight (30)	Unknown (27)	Robbery (11)
Male (n=502)	Unknown (176)	Argument/Fight (121)	Robbery (94)
Age Group			
<=17 (n=76)	Unknown (27)	Argument/Fight (20)	Robbery (10)
18-29 (n=330)	Unknown (120)	Argument/Fight (88)	Robbery (54)
30-39 (n=109)	Unknown (32)	Argument/Fight (31)	Robbery (23)
40-49 (n=41)	Unknown (15)	Argument/Fight (9)	Robbery (8)
>=50 (n=27)	Robbery (10)	Unknown (9)	Argument/Fight (3)
Race/Ethnicity			
Asian (n=1)	Robbery (1)		
Black (n=507)	Unknown (182)	Argument/Fight (133)	Robbery (84)
Native American (n=1)	Robbery (1)		
Other (n=1)	Robbery (1)		
White Hispanic (n=34)	Argument/Fight (13)	Unknown (11)	Robbery (6)
White Non-Hispanic (n=39)	Robbery (12)	Unknown (10)	Drug Related Robbery (6)

2014 Homicides Cause



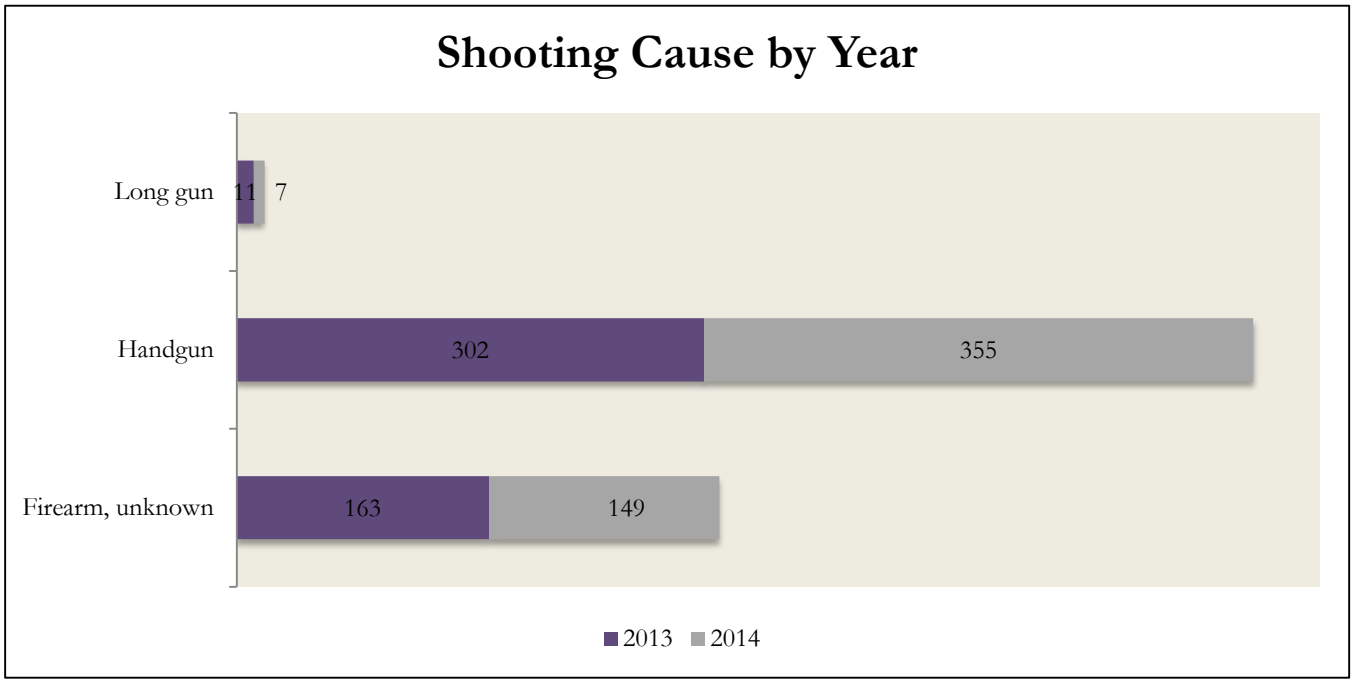
In 2014 the leading cause of death was by a handgun, making up 64% (55) of the cases. All firearms attributed 87% (75) of the homicide victims which is up 10% from 2013 were firearms attributed for only 77% (81) of the deaths.

While there was a 77% decrease in bodily force incidents, the 3 homicides that did occur. The first case involved a road rage incident where the victim was a 36 year old male, and the other 2 incidents involved a 2 month old child and a 1 year old child.

The 1 homicide caused by asphyxiation/strangulation involved a 51 year old suspect was a family member of 52 year old victim.

Knife/edge weapon homicides decreased by 22%. A total of 3 (43%) of the knife/edge homicides were intimate partner violence. The youngest victim was 18 years old and the oldest was 60.

2014 Non-Fatal Shootings Cause



Over 69% (355) of shootings were caused by a handgun compared to only 1% (7) with a long gun. Precipitating circumstances for the shooting involving long guns were unknown (3), argument/fight (2), drug related robbery (1) and retaliation (1). Of the 7 incidents involving long guns, 4 of them occurred in zip code 53206.

2014 Homicide Event and Circumstance

Single/Multiple Victim Incidents	2013	2014	Percent Change
Multi Vict/Multi Offender	11	9	-18%
Multi Vict/Single Offender	4	11	175%
Single Vict/Multi Offender	25	21	-16%
Single Vict/Single Offender	48	31	-35%
Unknown	17	14	-18%
Total	**105**	**86**	**-18%**

In 2014, there were increases in multiple victim/single offender incidents. Of those 11 incidents 3 (27%) were the result of argument/fights, 3 (27%) were drug related, 3 (27%) were unknown and 2 (18%) were domestic violence related.

The single victim/multiple offenders decreased by 16% and were largely related to argument/fights 6 (29%). Robberies accounted for 5 (24%), retaliation was 4 (19%), drug related was 4 (19%), child abuse/neglect was 1 (5%) and 1 (5%) was unknown.

Gang Involved

Gang Involved	2013	Percent of Total Homicides	2014	Percent of Total Homicides
Yes	22	21%	12	14%
No	83	79%	75	86%

Defined as: Victim or Suspect were a part of a gang, group or crew at the time of the incident

Gang involved homicides decreased by 45% in 2014. Of the 12 homicides that had gang involved individuals 5 (42%) had a primary factor of retaliation.

Drug Involved

Drug Involved	2013	Percent of Total Homicides	2014	Percent of Total Homicides
Yes	17	16%	26	30%
No	88	84%	61	70%

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

In 2014, there was a 53% increase in **drug involved homicides**. The top two primary factors for those homicides were: 7 (27%) unknown and 6 (23%) drug related robberies.

Alcohol Involved

Alcohol Involved	2014	Percent of Total Homicides
Yes	13	15%
No	73	85%

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

The MHRC began data collection of alcohol involved cases in 2014. The **alcohol involved homicides** had 10 (77%) primary factors of argument/fight. The remaining homicides were: 1 domestic violence, 1 robbery and 1 unknown.

2014 Non-Fatal Event and Circumstance

Single/Multiple Victim Incidents	2013	2014	Percent Change
Multi Vict/Multi Offender	16	16	0%
Multi Vict/Single Offender	44	34	-23%
Single Vict/Multi Offender	51	110	116%
Single Vict/Single Offender	287	264	-8%
Unknown	78	87	12%
Total	**476**	**511**	**7%**

The large increase in single victim/multiple offenders are partially attributable to a 450% increase in drug related robberies from 2 to 11 and 275% increase in robbery-related shootings from 8 in to 30. Unknown shootings more than doubled from 10 to 22 in that year timeframe. During that same period argument/fight shootings decreased by 20% from 10 to 8 shootings.

Gang Involved

Gang Involved	2013	Percent of Total Shootings	2014	Percent of Total Shootings
Yes	60	13%	34	7%
No	416	87%	477	93%

Defined as: Victim or Suspect were a part of a gang, group or crew at the time of the incident

There was a 43% decrease from 2013 in **gang involved shootings**. The primary factors included: unknown (12), argument/fight (7) and drug related robbery (6). Zip codes 53210 and 53206 both accounted for 7 each of the shootings.

Drug Involved

Drug Involved	2013	Percent of Total Shootings	2014	Percent of Total Shootings
Yes	137	29%	80	16%
No	339	71%	431	84%

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

Drug involved shootings decreased by 42%. The top three precipitating factors include: drug related robbery (21), unknown (17) and robbery (15). Similar to gang involved shootings, zip codes 53210 (14) and 53206 (15) account for a large number of the shootings.

Alcohol Involved

Alcohol Involved	2014	Percent of Total Shootings
Yes	34	7%
No	477	93%

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

Alcohol involved shootings followed a different trend than gang and drug involved shootings. Zip codes 53215 (6) and 53212, 53210 and 53206 all accounted for 4 shooting each. The top three factors related to the shootings were: argument/fight (12), unknown (11) and robbery (4).

2014 Homicides by Socioeconomic Status (SES)

SES	Zip Code	Population (2013 Estimate)	2013 Homicides	2014 Homicides	% Change
Lower	53204	42,129	15	5	-67%
Lower	53205	10,050	0	2	NC
Lower	53206	28,210	11	20	82%
Lower	53208	31,133	10	8	-20%
Lower	53210	28,126	10	8	-20%
Lower	53212	30,416	15	9	-40%
Lower	53215	60,953	8	5	-38%
Lower	53216	32,264	9	4	-56%
Lower	53218	40,625	8	4	-50%
Lower	53233	16,453	0	3	NC
Middle	53209	46,917	13	8	-38%
Middle	53207	35,149	1	1	0%
Middle	53219	33,880	0	0	0%
Middle	53220	26,303	1	2	100%
Middle	53221	37,701	0	1	NC
Middle	53224	21,284	0	1	NC
Middle	53225	25,706	2	5	150%
Middle	53227	23,357	0	0	0%
Higher	53202	23,386	0	0	0%
Higher	53211	35,406	1	0	-100%
Higher	53213	26,020	0	0	0%
Higher	53222	25,165	0	0	0%
Higher	53223	29,230	1	0	-100%

In 2014, a total of 79% (68) of the homicides occurred in lower SES zip codes, with 21% (18) in middle SES zip codes and 0% (0) in high SES zip codes.

The zip code 53206 experienced an 82% increase in homicides from 11 to 20 homicides.

NC = non-calculable

2014 Non-Fatal Shootings by Socioeconomic Status

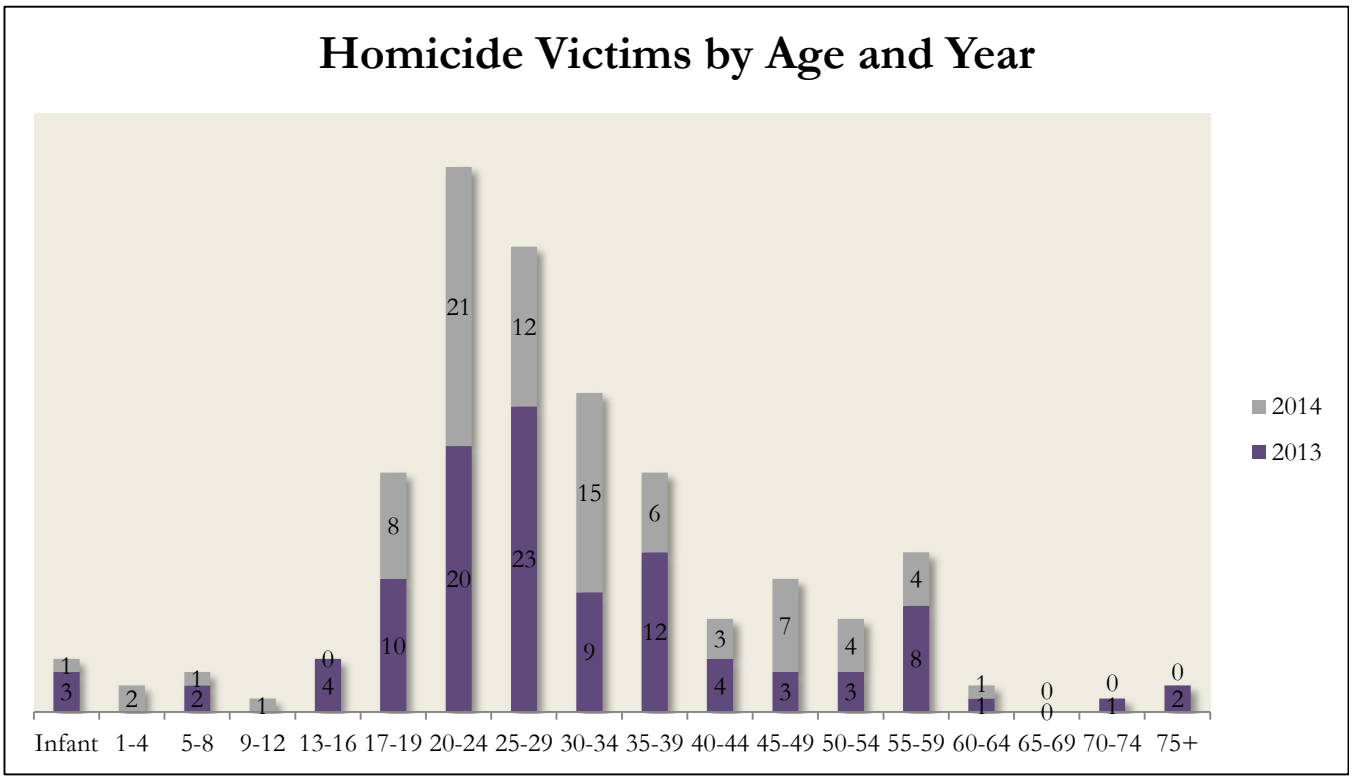
SES	Zip Code	Population (2013 Estimate)	2013 Shootings	2014 Shootings	% Change
Lower	53204	42,129	22	38	73%
Lower	53205	10,050	12	24	100%
Lower	53206	28,210	86	105	22%
Lower	53208	31,133	47	45	-4%
Lower	53210	28,126	74	65	-12%
Lower	53212	30,416	37	32	-14%
Lower	53215	60,953	30	21	-30%
Lower	53216	32,264	39	40	3%
Lower	53218	40,625	29	43	48%
Lower	53233	16,453	5	9	80%
Middle	53209	46,917	56	55	-2%
Middle	53207	35,149	4	3	-25%
Middle	53219	33,880	3	2	-33%
Middle	53220	26,303	0	0	NC
Middle	53221	37,701	0	3	NC
Middle	53224	21,284	5	10	100%
Middle	53225	25,706	9	6	-33%
Middle	53227	23,357	1	0	-100%
Higher	53202	23,386	4	1	-75%
Higher	53211	35,406	1	2	100%
Higher	53213	26,020	2	1	-50%
Higher	53222	25,165	3	4	33%
Higher	53223	29,230	7	1	-86%

A total of 80% (381) of the 2013 shootings occurred in lower SES zip codes compared to 83% (422) in 2014. Only 15% (79) shootings happened in middle SES and 2% (9) shootings in higher SES zip codes.

Please note: 1 shooting occurred at an unknown location of the city and is not calculated in this table.

NC = non-calculable

2014 Homicide Victims

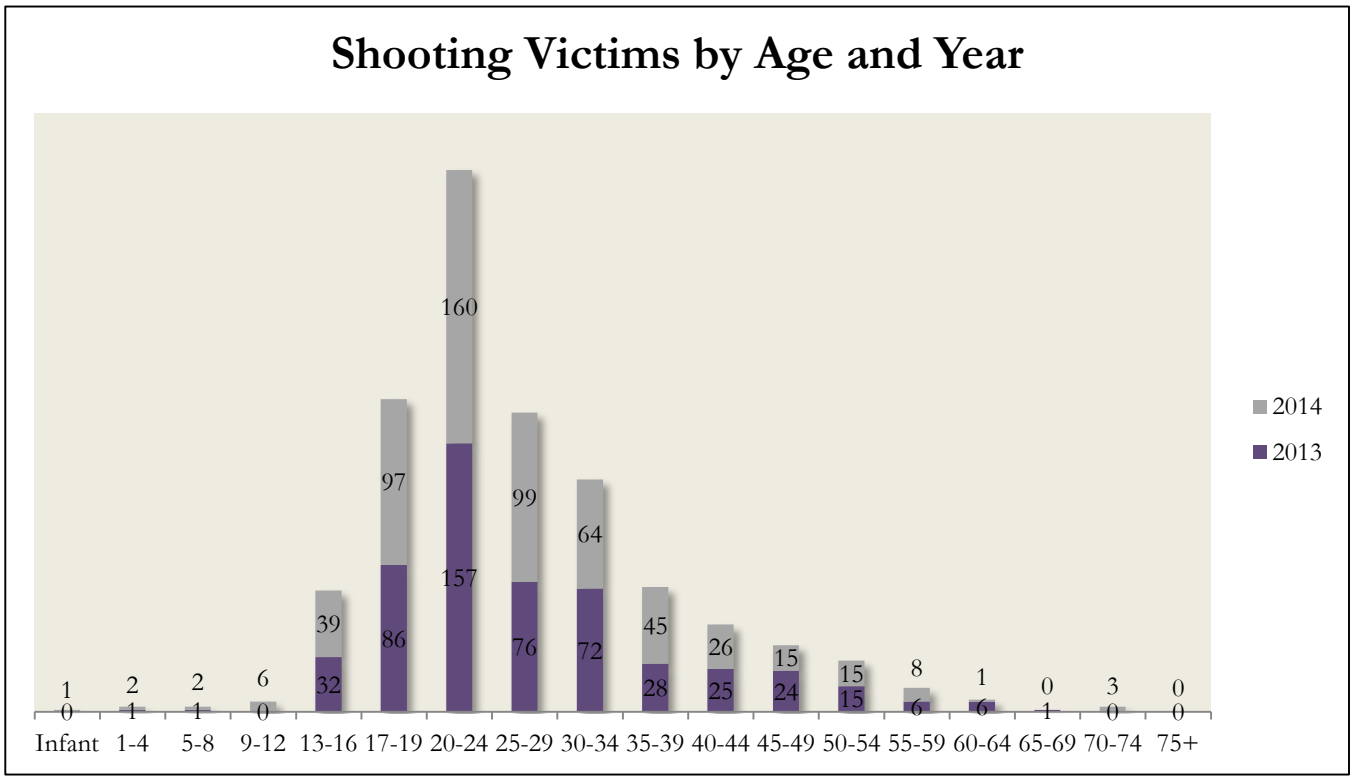


In 2013 and 2014, the was a 67% increase in victims in the age group 30-34. Overall, the victim age groupings remained fairly consistent from year to year. The ages 13-29 accounted for 47% or 41 victims of the homicides in 2014 compared to 54% or 57 victims in 2013.

In visualizing the age groupings another way, the largest percentage (44%) of victims in 2014 were made up of 18-29 year olds. The overall median age was 29 years old.

2014 Homicides: Victim Age					
Age Group	**# of Homicide Victims**	**% of Homicide Victims**	**Age Range + Median Age (by Age Group)**		
			Min	**Max**	**Median**
<= 17 years old	8	9%	2 months	17	10
18-29 years old	38	44%	18	29	23
30-39 years old	21	24%	30	39	33
40-49 years old	10	12%	40	49	46
>=50 years old	9	10%	50	60	56
Total	**86**	**100%**	**2 months**	**60**	**29**

2014 Non-Fatal Shooting Victims

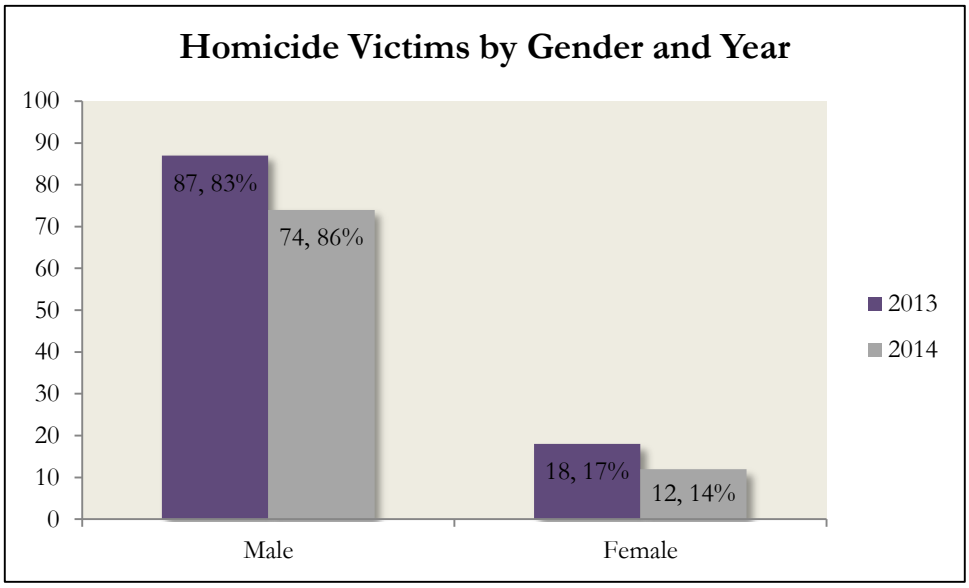


The 10% increase in shooting victims was largely in the age group of 35-39 which increased 61% from 28 victims to 45 in 2014. The age grouping of 17-29 accounted for 61% (356) of the victims.

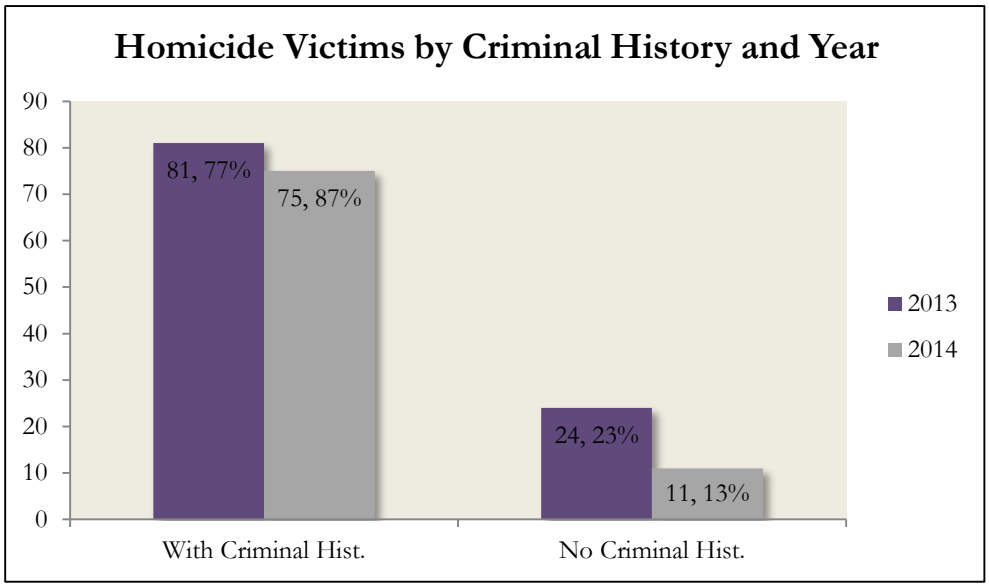
Referencing the chart below, the largest age grouping (18-29) changes slightly accounting for 57% (330) of the victims. Overall median age (24) is younger by 5 years compared to the median homicide victim age (29).

2014 Shootings: Victim Age					
Age Group	**# of Shooting Victims**	**% of Shooting Victims**	**Age Range + Median Age (by Age Group)**		
			Min	**Max**	**Median**
<= 17 years old	76	13%	5 months	17	16
18-29 years old	330	57%	18	29	22
30-39 years old	109	19%	30	39	33
40-49 years old	41	7%	40	49	43
>=50 years old	27	5%	50	73	54
Total	**583**	**100%**	**5 months**	**73**	**24**

2014 Homicide Victims

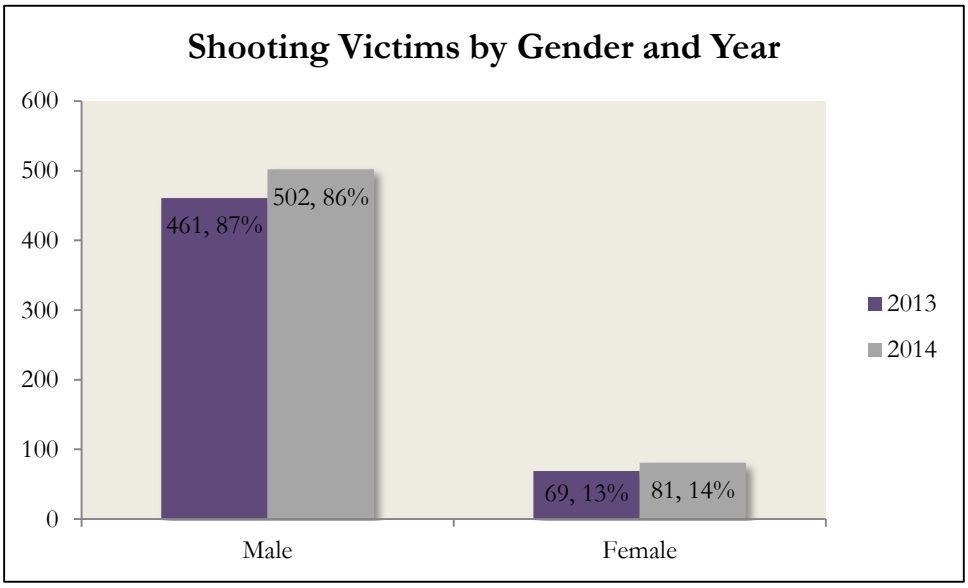


In looking back over the years to 2005, the trend has been over 80% of the victims are males with arrest histories.

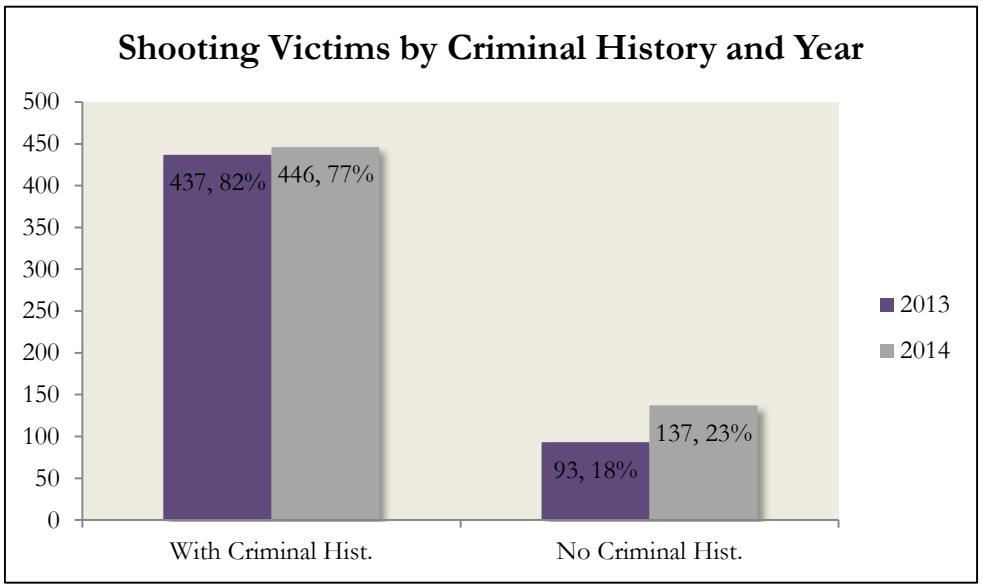


Over 80% of the victims from both 2013 and 2014 had arrest histories with the Milwaukee Police Department. For a more in depth analysis of criminal histories jump to page 38.

2014 Non-Fatal Shooting Victims

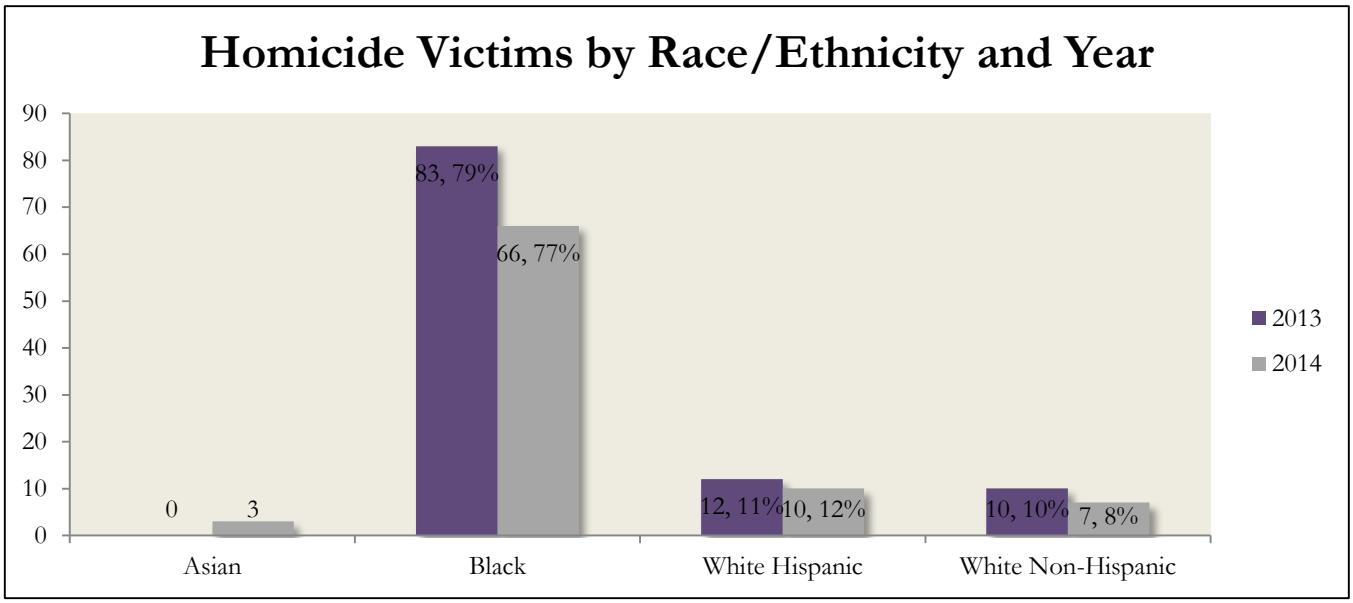


A total of 86% (502) of the shooting victims were male, compared to 2013 male victims that made up 87% (461) of the total victims. Female victims made up 14% (81) of the shooting victims similar to the homicide victims 14% (12) were female.



Shooting victims with an arrest history only made up 77% (446) of the victims compared to shooting suspects where 98% (153) had arrest histories with MPD.

2014 Homicide Victims



Black victims made up 77% (66) of the 2014 homicides. White Hispanic victims made up 11% (10) followed by White non-Hispanic 8% (7) and Asian 3% (3) of the victims.

Homicide Rate by Race/Ethnicity

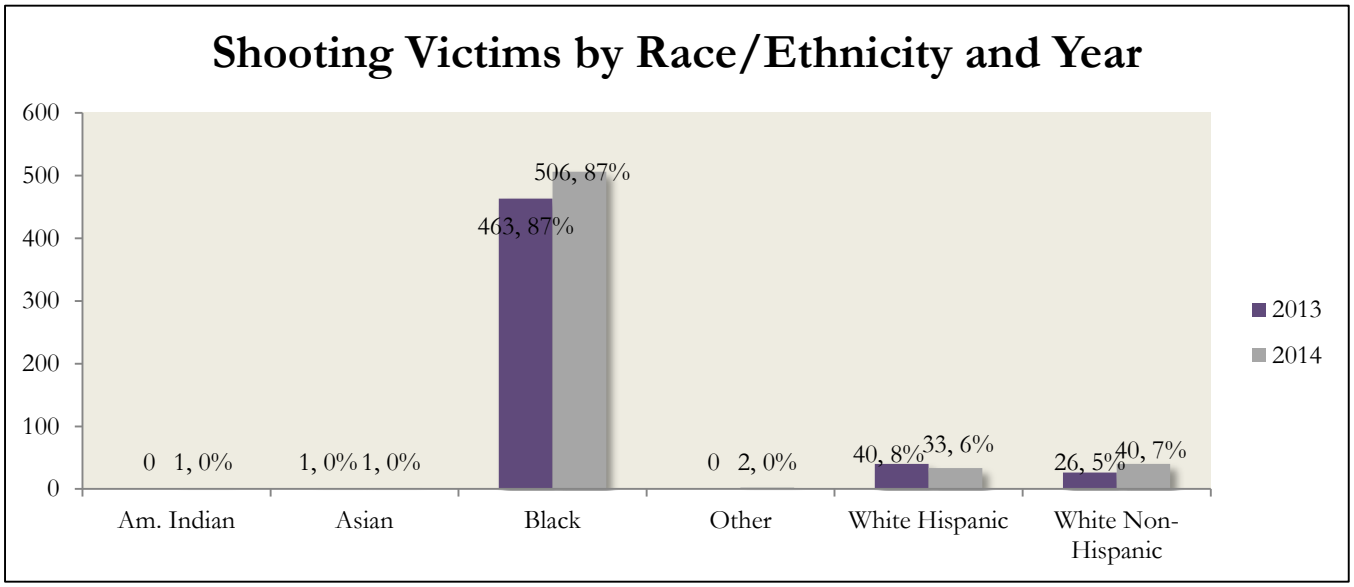
Nationally, the homicide rate per 100,000 inhabitants is 4.5. The city of Milwaukee's overall homicide rate for 2014 is 14.6. When comparing that rate to the specific racial groups that make up the city the Black population has the highest homicide rate of 28.4 homicides per 100,000, followed by Asians with 13.8, White Hispanic 9.7 and White Non-Hispanic 3.2. Black males alone ages 18-29, are victimized at a rate of 128.8 per 100,000 inhabitants in the city.

Race/Ethnicity	Population	Homicide Victims	Homicide Rate per 100,000
American Indian	2,555	0	0.0
Asian	21,718	3	13.8
Black	232,168	66	28.4
Other	15,988	0	0.0
White Hispanic	103,431	10	9.7
White Non-Hispanic	220,599	7	3.2
Total Population	**596,459**	**86**	**14.4**

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.

2014 Non-Fatal Shooting Victims



Black victims continue to be disproportionately represented in shooting victims. American Indian made up 0% (1), Asian 0% (1), Black victims made up 87% (506), Other 0% (3), White Hispanic 6% (33) and White Non-Hispanic 7% (40).

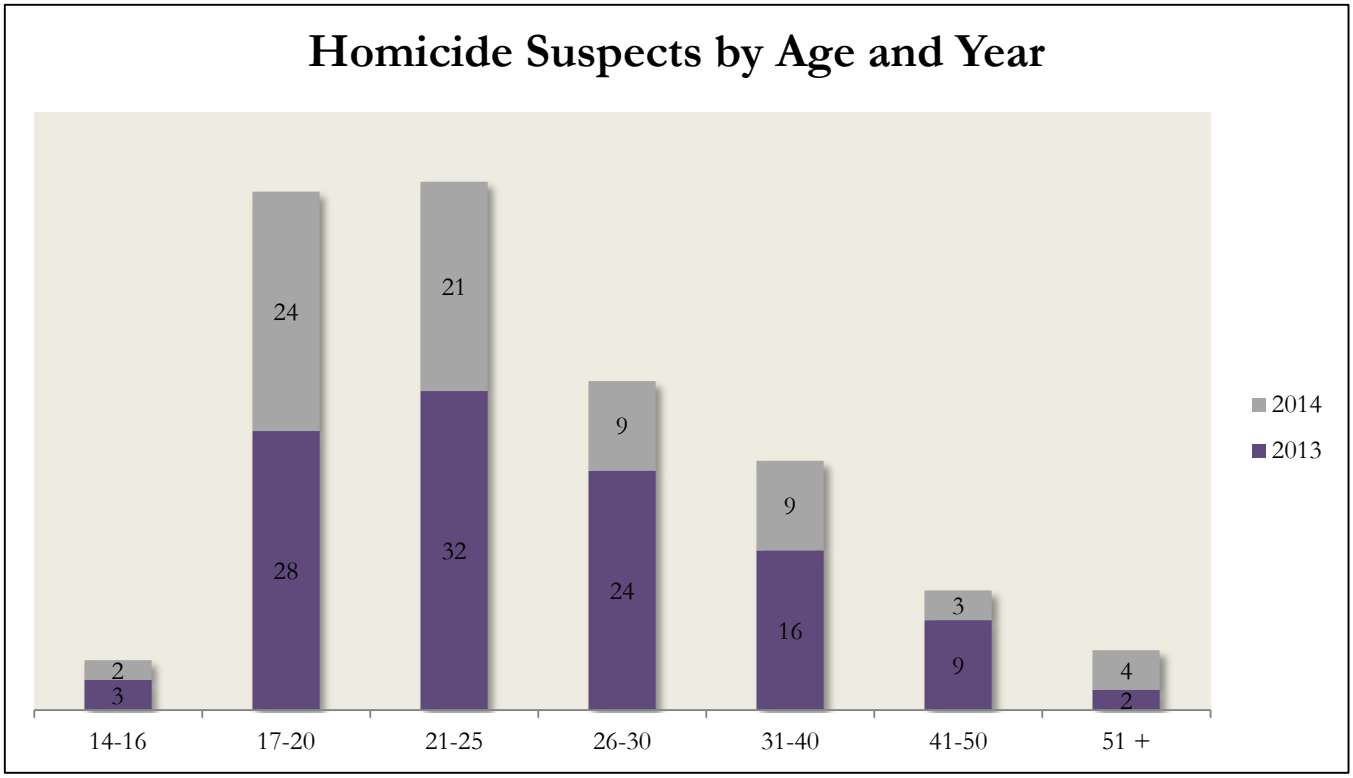
Shooting Rate by Race/Ethnicity

The Black population experienced the highest victimization rate (217.9) in comparison to the other racial and ethnic groups in the city. Overall the rates were much higher with the exception of Asian victims (4.6) than the homicide rate.

Black males alone ages 18-29, are victimized at a rate of 1,273.0 per 100,000 inhabitants in the city.

Race/Ethnicity	Population	Shooting Victims	Shooting Rate per 100,000
American Indian	2,555	1	39.1
Asian	21,718	1	4.6
Black	232,168	506	217.9
Other	15,988	2	12.5
White Hispanic	103,431	33	31.9
White Non-Hispanic	220,599	40	18.1
Total Population	**596,459**	**583**	**97.7**

2014 Homicides Suspects

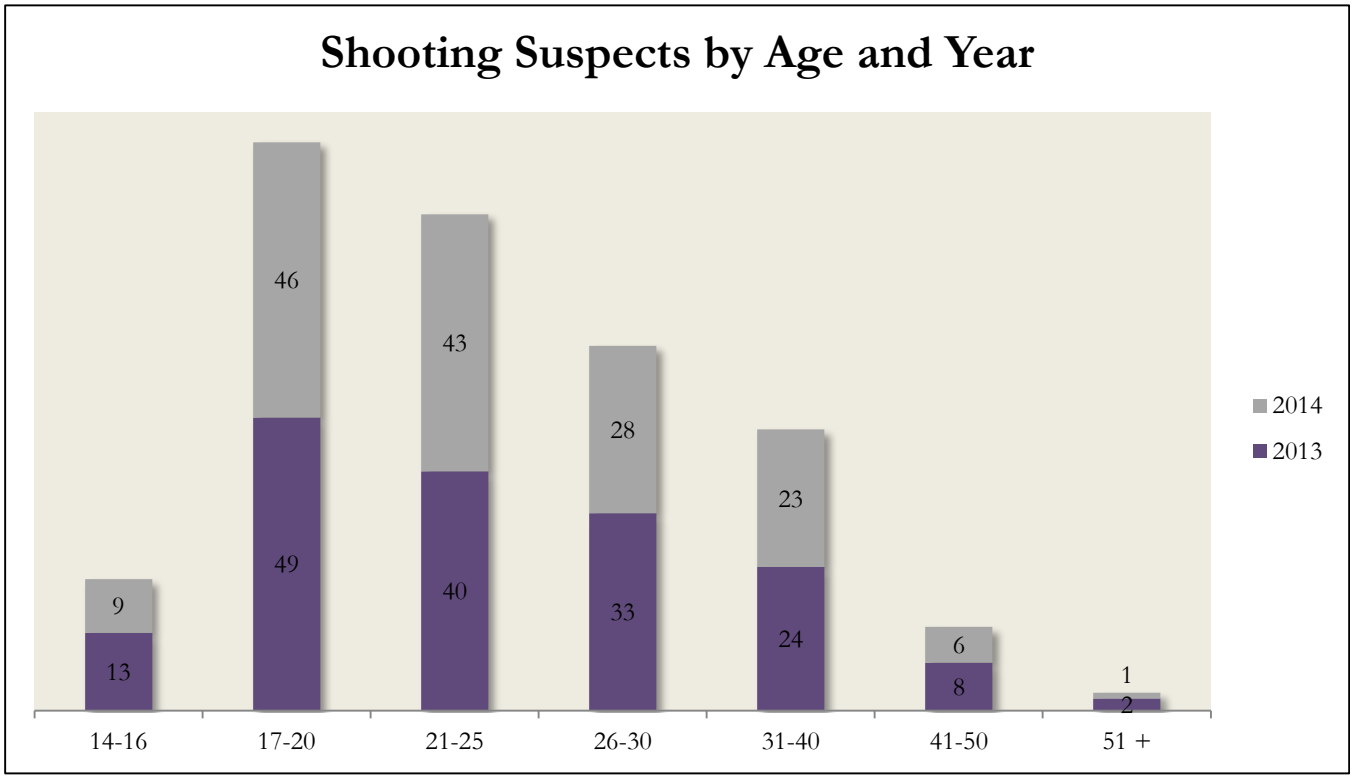


The age group of 18-29 accounts for 71% (51) of the homicide suspects in cleared cases. MHRC only uses suspect data for Cleared Cases, meaning there has been a known suspect charged and arrested for the case. Overall the median age for homicide suspects is quite young at 22 years old.

2014 Homicides: Suspect Age					
Age Group	# of Homicide Suspects	% of Homicide Suspects	Age Range + Median Age (by Age Group)		
			Min	Max	Median
<= 17 years old	3	4%	15	17	16
18-29 years old	51	71%	18	29	21
30-39 years old	10	14%	30	38	34.5
40-49 years old	3	4%	40	48	42
>=50 years old	5	7%	50	60	52
Total	**72**	**100%**	**15**	**60**	**22**

Note: Suspect information only for Cleared cases.

2014 Non-Fatal Shooting Suspects

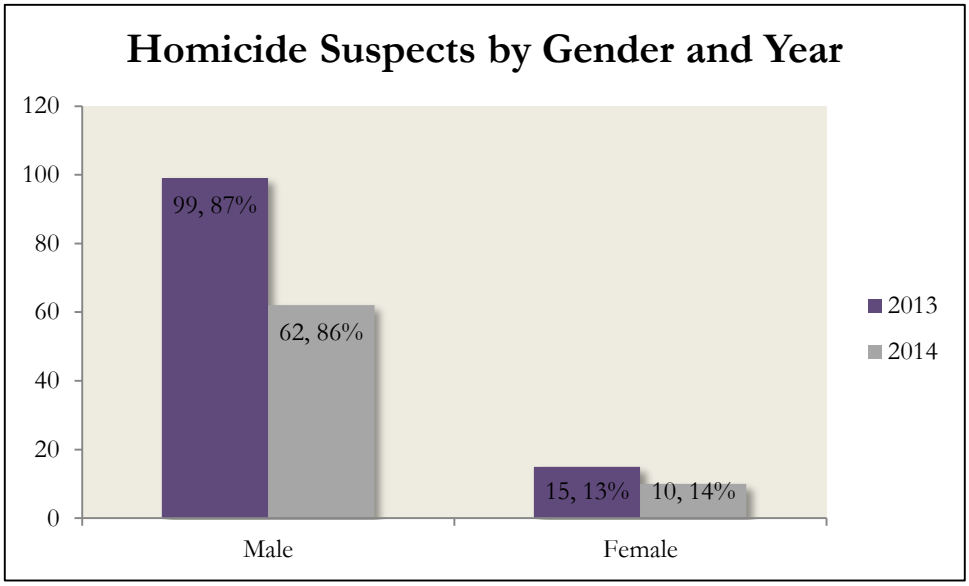


Following a similar trend to homicide suspects, 67% (105) of shooting suspects fall in the age group 18-29 years old. Juveniles only make up 10% (16) of the shooting suspects. The overall distribution of age groupings of shooting suspects follows closely with the homicide suspects with the exception of juveniles where they only account for 4% (3) of the homicide suspects.

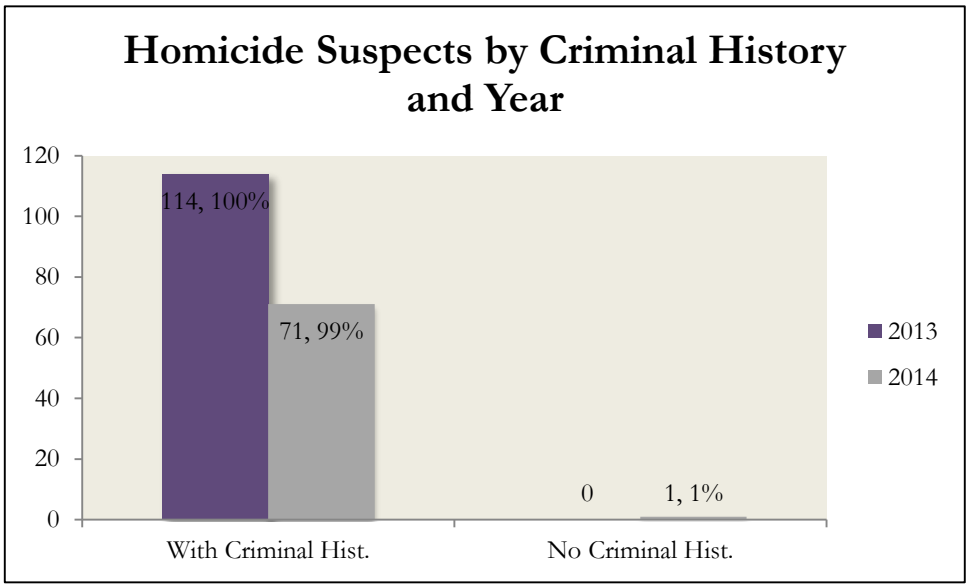
2014 Shootings: Suspect Age					
Age Group	**# of Shooting Suspects**	**% of Shooting Suspects**	**Age Range + Median Age (by Age Group)**		
			Min	**Max**	**Median**
<= 17 years old	16	10%	13	17	16
18-29 years old	105	67%	18	29	22
30-39 years old	26	17%	30	39	33
40-49 years old	6	4%	40	48	42
>=50 years old	3	2%	50	56	50
Total	**156**	**100%**	**13**	**56**	**23**

Note: Suspect information only for Cleared cases.

2014 Homicides Suspects

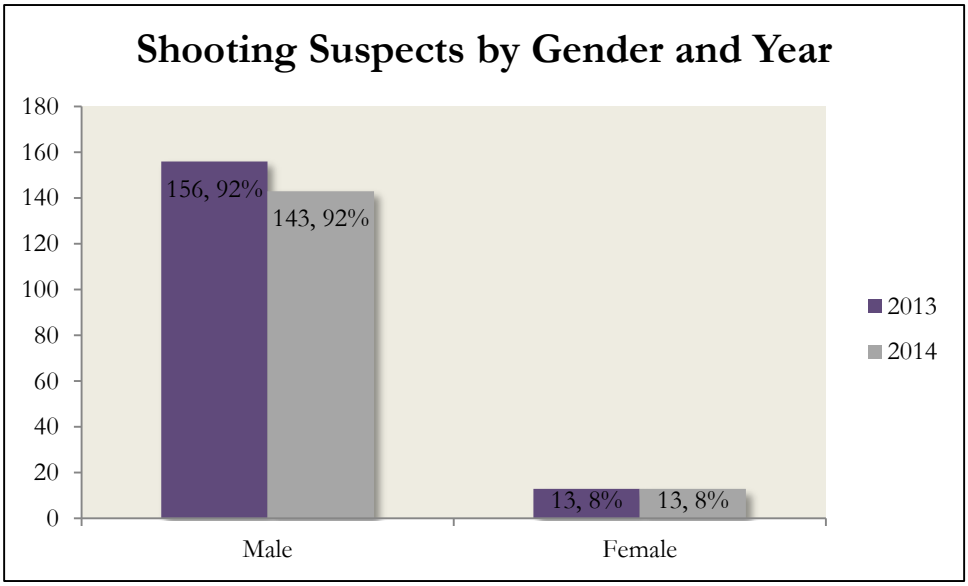


Following a similar trend to the homicide victims, 85% (62) suspects were male compared to 15% (10) female suspects.

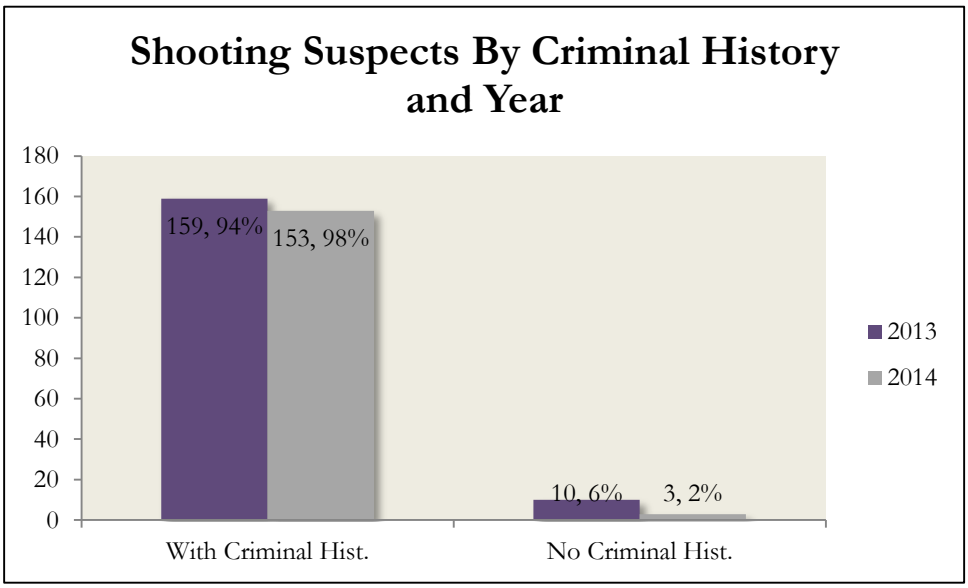


Compared to the homicide victims, typically a higher percentage of suspects have had prior arrests with the Milwaukee Police Department. In 2014, 99% (71) of the suspects had prior arrests, compared to 2013 when 100% (114) of the suspects had criminal histories.

2014 Non-Fatal Shooting Suspects

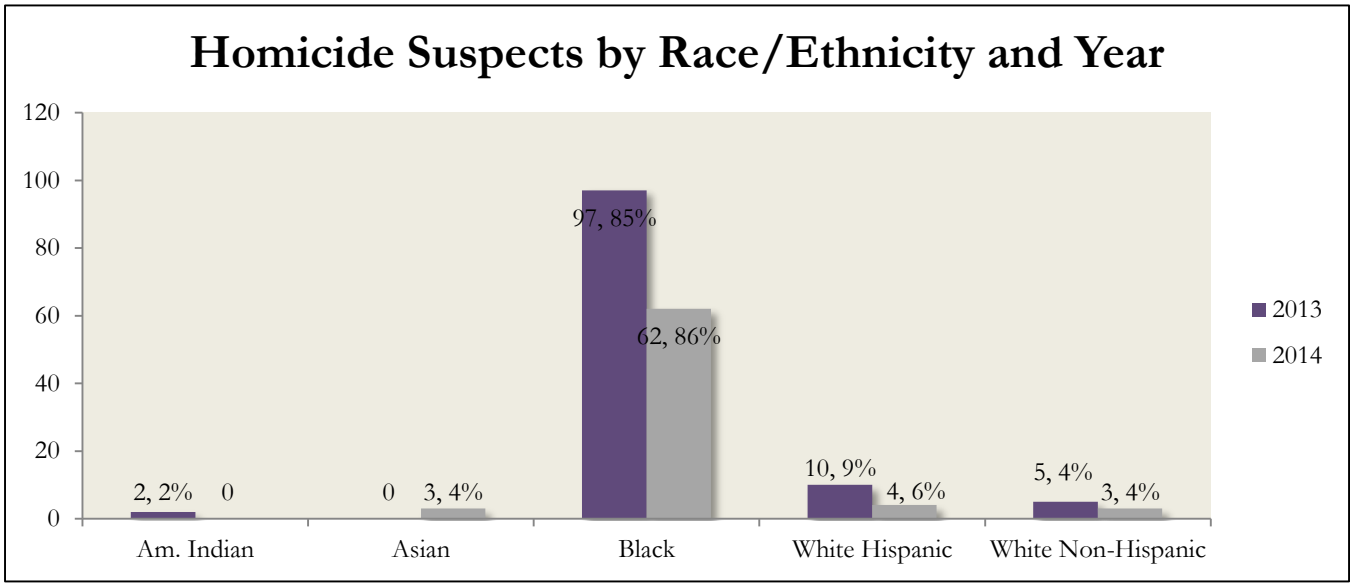


A total of 92% of the suspects were male in both 2013 and 2014.

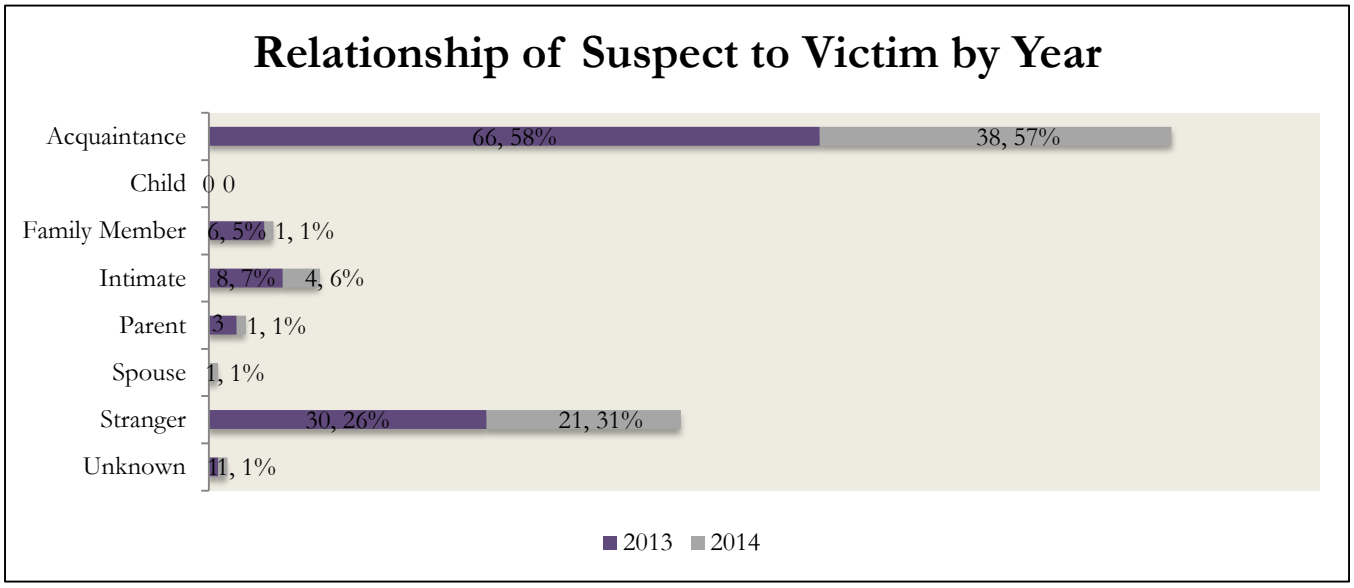


Of the 2014 shooting suspects a total of 98% (153) had arrest histories.

2014 Homicide Suspects

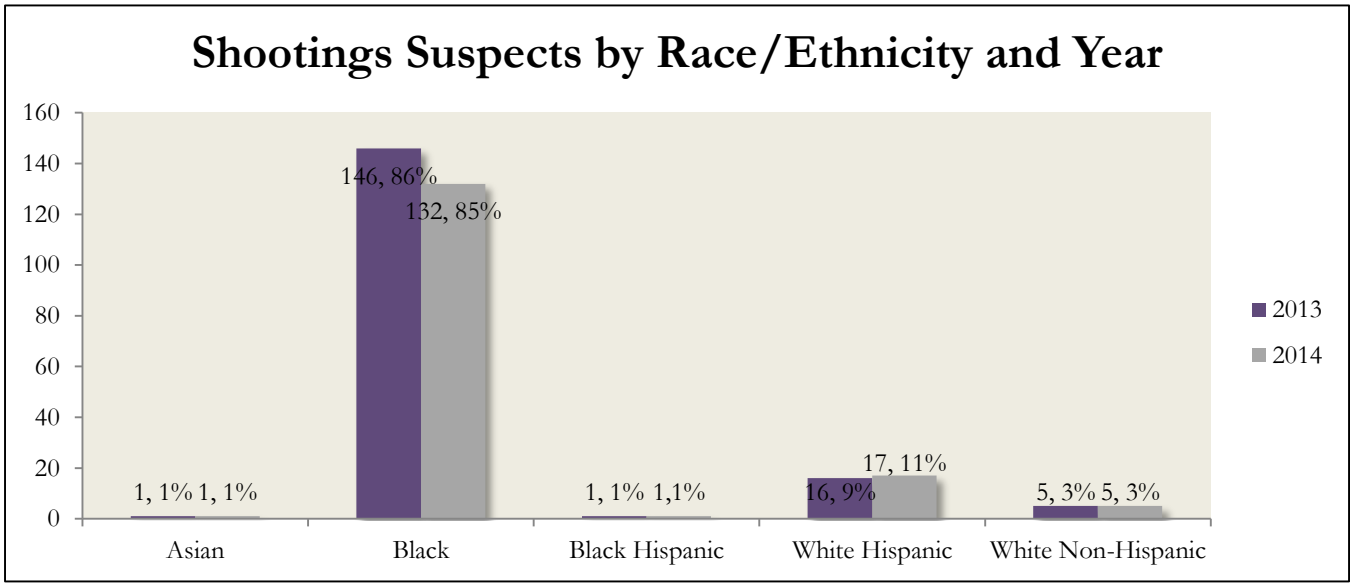


In both 2013 and 2014, Black suspects made up over 80% of the suspects.

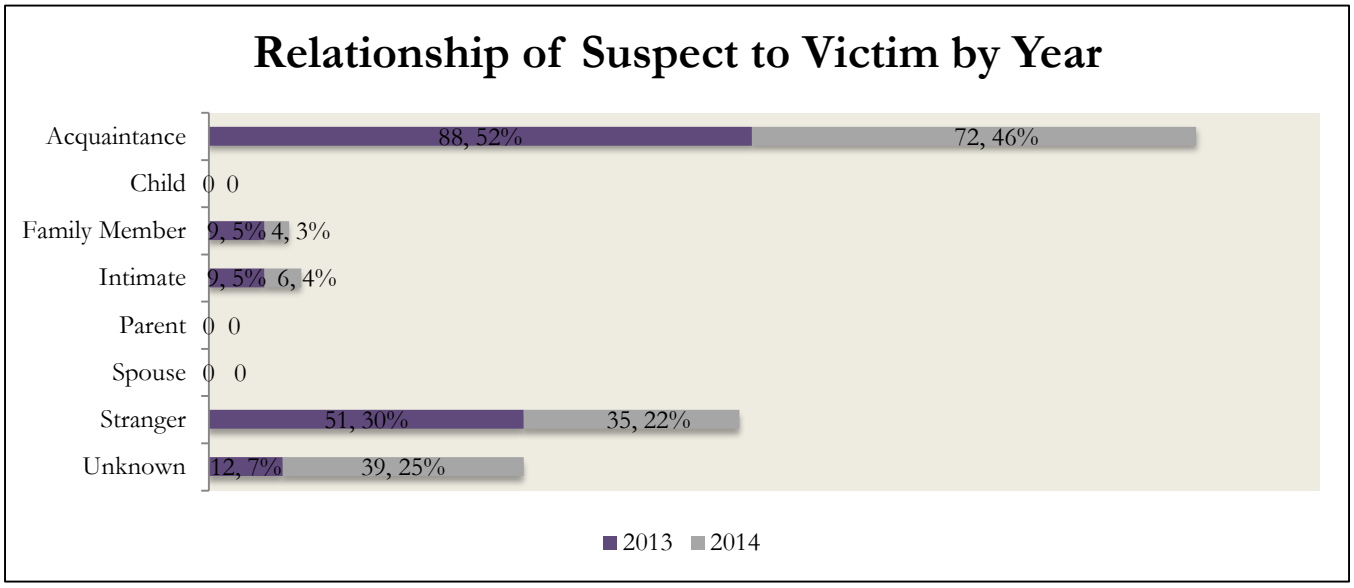


According to the data, 57% (38) victims were killed by someone that they knew. The majority of those homicides had a precipitating factor of an argument/fight (14). Homicides committed by strangers had primary factors of argument/fight (10) and robbery (8).

2014 Non-Fatal Shooting Suspects

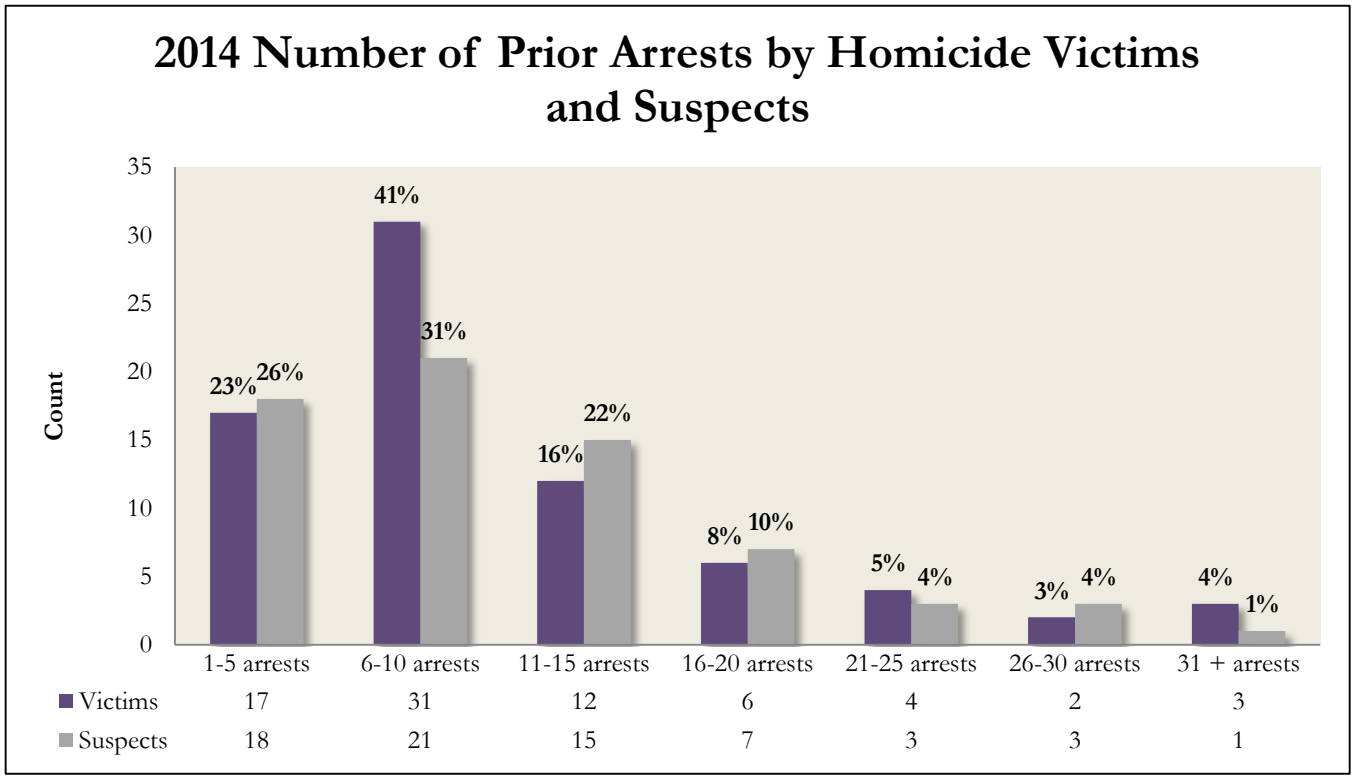


Similar to the homicide trend, 85% (132) suspects were Black in 2014.



A total of 46% (72) suspects knew the victim. Slightly fewer suspects, 22% (35) did not know the victims compared to homicide suspects were 24% (21) did not know the victim.

Homicide Criminal History Analysis



A total of 87% (75) of the 2014 homicide victims had criminal histories.

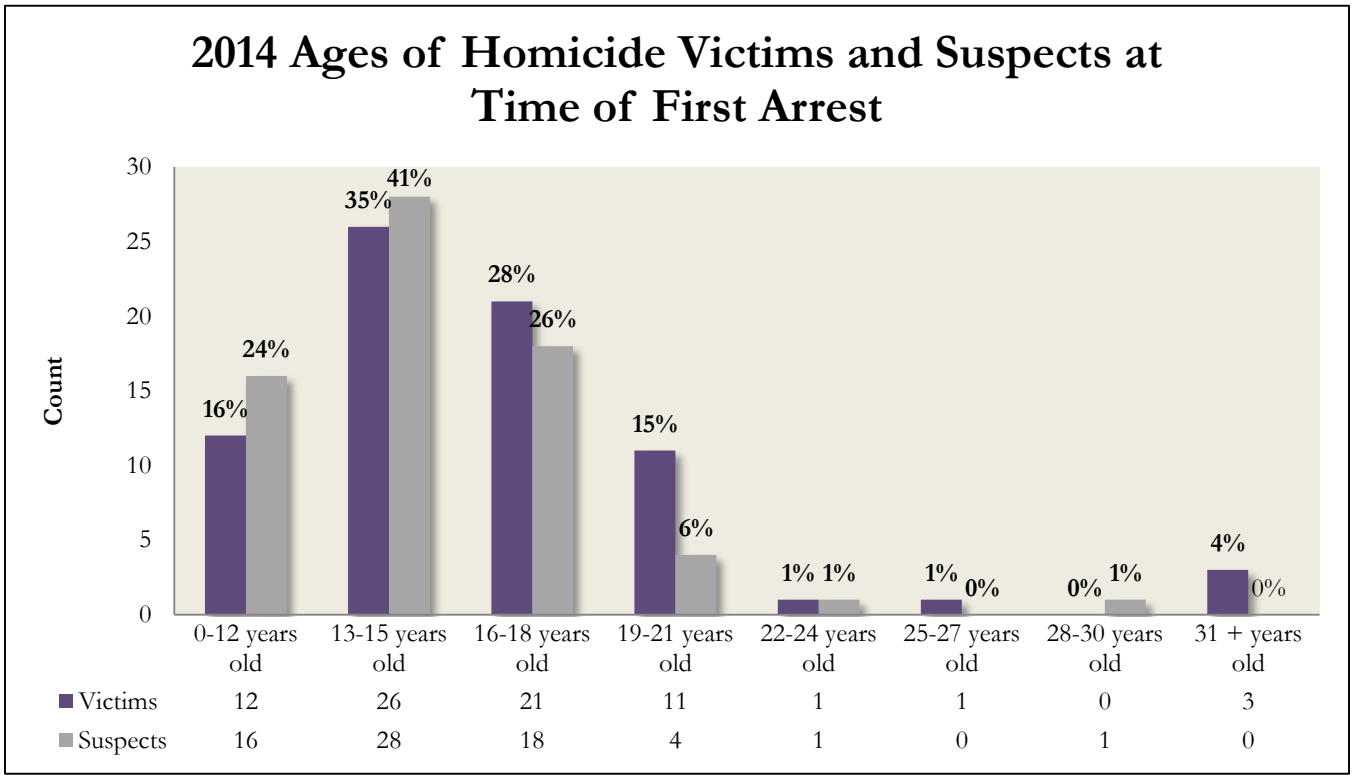
In 2013, 41% (33) homicide victims had 1-5 arrests compared to 2014 homicide victims where the highest percentage of those victims 41% or 31 had 6-10 prior arrests. Only 23% (17) of 2014 homicide victims had 1-5 prior arrests.

The trend from 2013 to 2014 for homicide victims was a 48% decrease (33 to 17) in victims with 1-5 arrests and an 82% increase (17 to 31) in victims with 6-10 arrests.

The distribution of 2014 homicide suspect criminal histories is not as pronounced as the victims. Majority of the homicide suspects 31% (21) had 6-10 prior arrests compared to 36% (35) with 6-10 in 2013. Only 26% (18) had 1-5 prior arrests compared to 40% (39) in 2013.

Similar to victims there was a 54% decrease (39 to 18) in suspects with 1-5 prior arrests. Homicide suspects also shared more arrests in the combined 11 - 20 prior arrests with an increase of 29% from 17 to 22 in 2014.

Homicide Criminal History Analysis



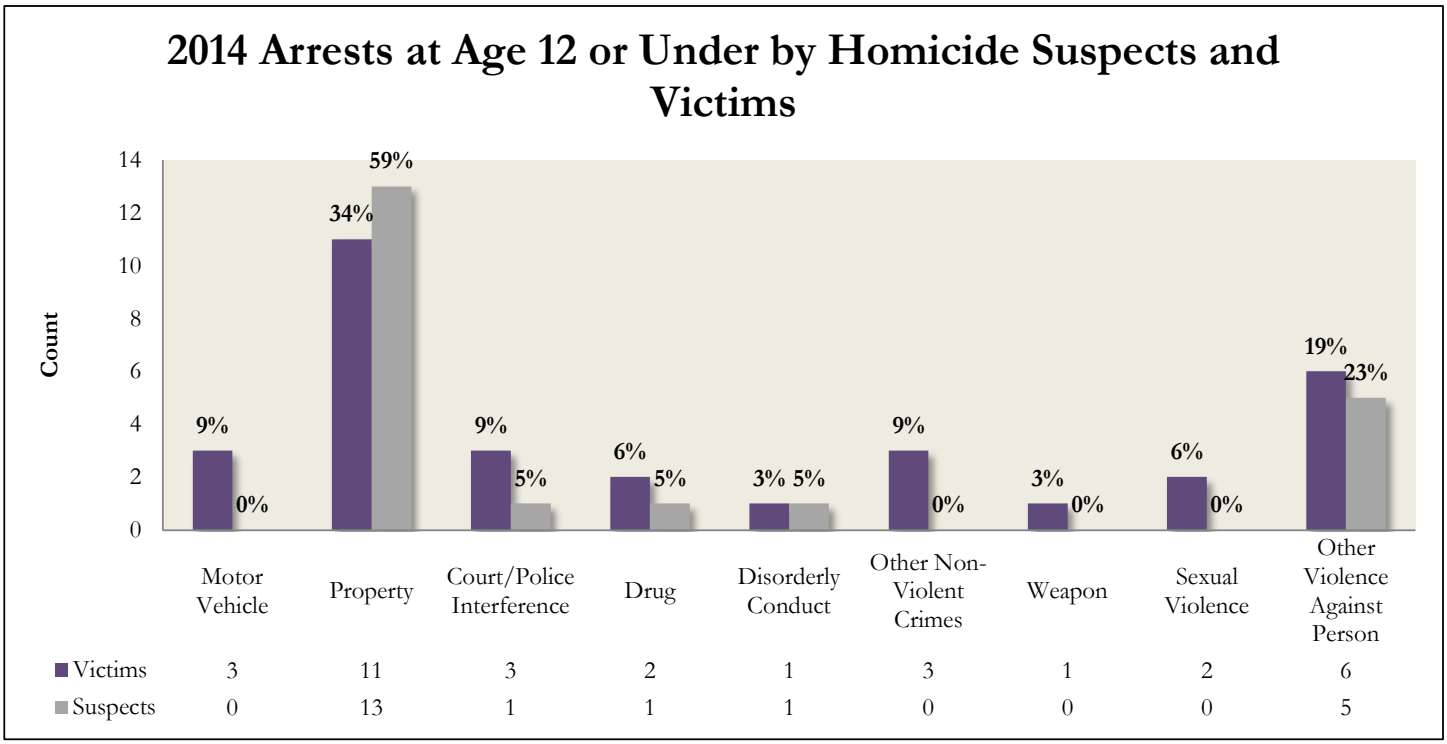
The top three age groups of homicide victims had their first arrest were 35% (26) between the ages of 13-15, followed closely by the age group of 16-18 with 28% (21) and 16% (12) 0-12 years old.

Median age for homicide victims' first arrest is 15.87 years old compared to 16.89 years old in 2013.

Top three age groups of homicide suspects were 41% (28) 13-15 years, 26% (18) 16-18 years and 24% (16) 0-12 years old.

Median age for homicide suspects' first arrest is younger than the victims at 15.1 years old compared to 15.88 years old in 2013.

Homicide Criminal History Analysis



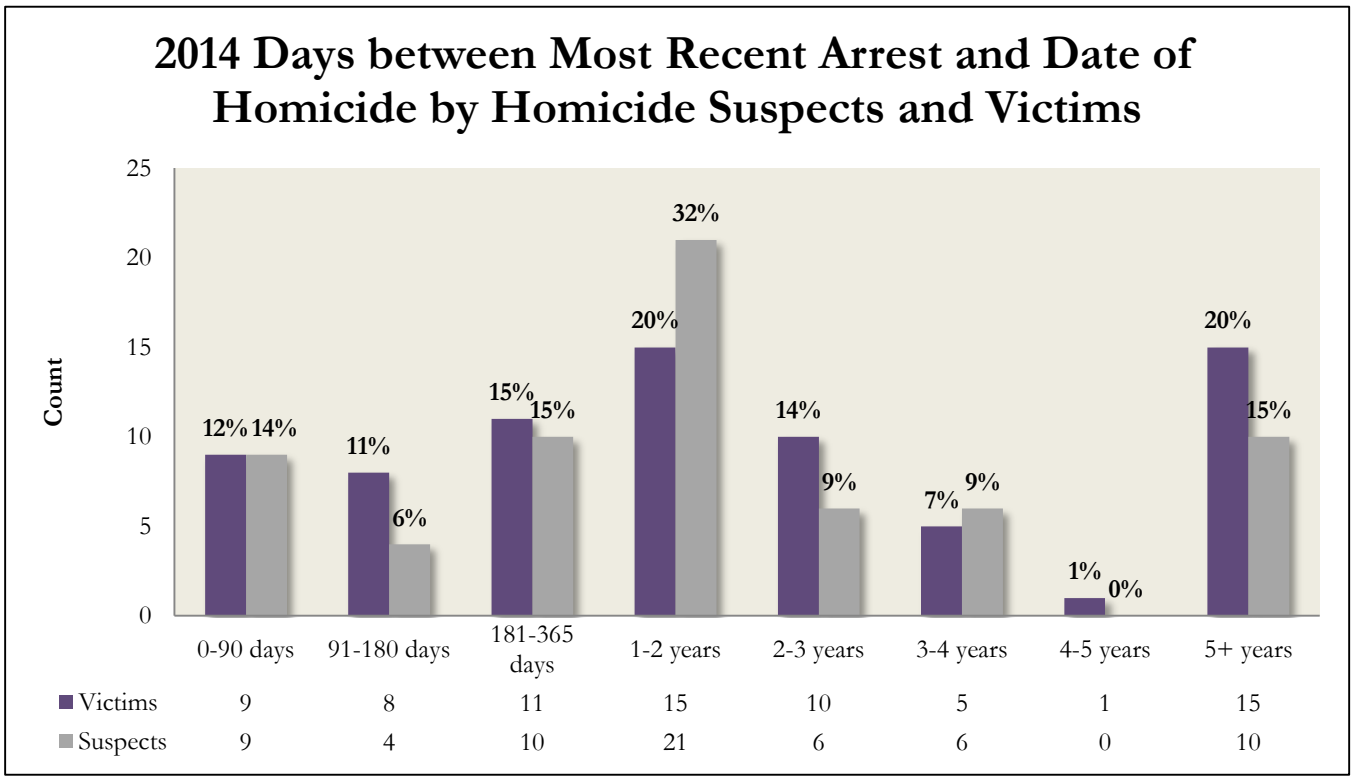
Property crimes make up the largest percentage of the arrests for age 12 and under victims and suspects in 2014. Property crimes includes offenses: trespassing, burglary, retail theft, operate motor vehicle without consent and entry into locked vehicle.

In 2013, the victims and suspects highest percentage was also property related crimes. At age 12 or younger, a total of 50% (10) of victims' arrests and 36% (12) of suspects' arrests were property-related.

The second highest percentage of arrests at age 12 or younger were for other violence against person offenses. Offenses in this category include: assault, child abuse, aggravated battery/intent harm, battery, armed robbery, reckless endangerment of safety and endangering safety by use of a deadly weapon.

In 2013, at age 12 or younger a total of 20% (4) victims' arrests and 21% (7) suspects' arrests were violence to another person. Comparing that to 2014, 19% (6) of victims' arrest and 23% (5) of suspects' arrests at age 12 years were violence-related.

Homicide Criminal History Analysis



The graph above represents the time between the last arrest and the day of the homicide for the victims and suspects in 2014.

The largest percentage of victims 20% (15) and 32% (21) of the suspects had 1-2 years between their last arrests and the homicide.

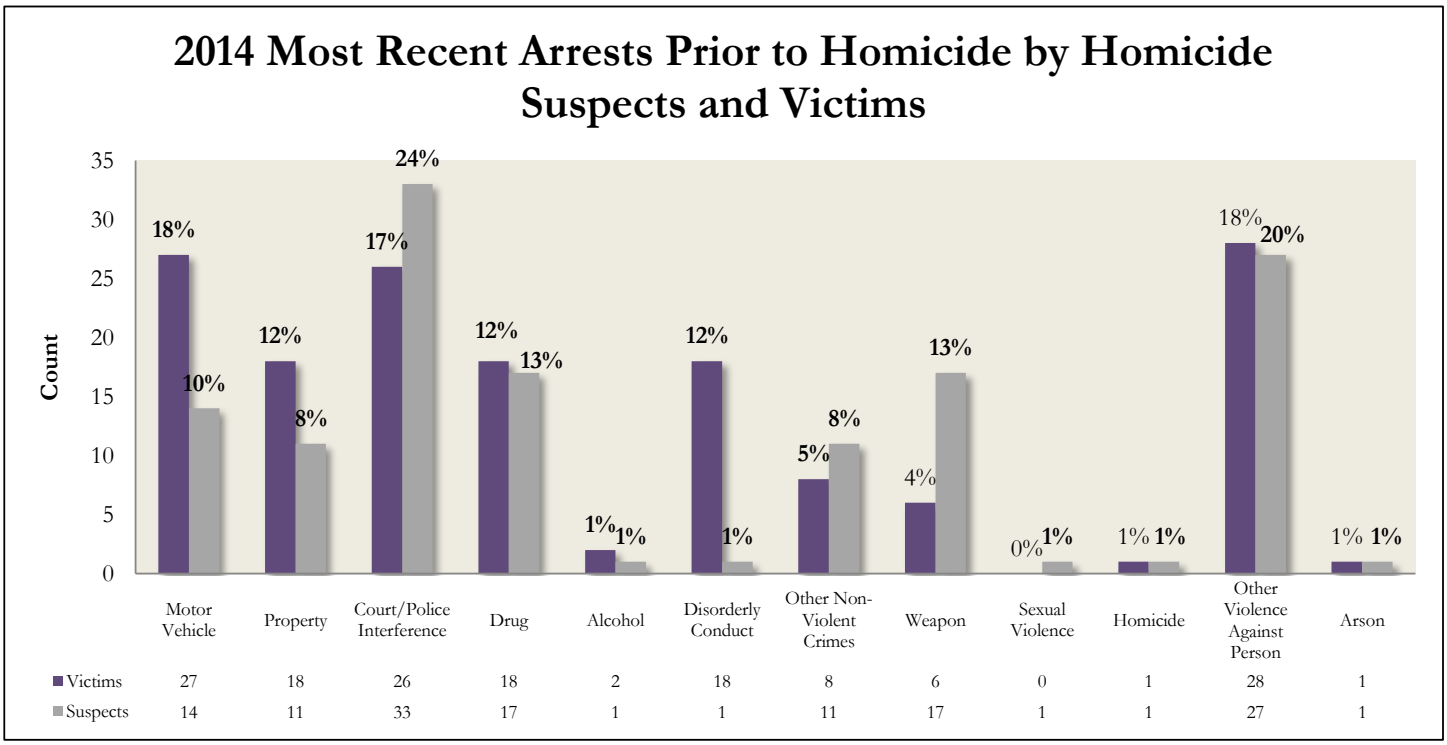
In 2013, 33% (26) victims saw a period of 5 or more years between arrest and incident compared to 20% (15) victims a year later.

The median for victims was 1.53 years from last arrest to homicide, with the shortest time lapse of 10 days to the longest of 16.19 years.

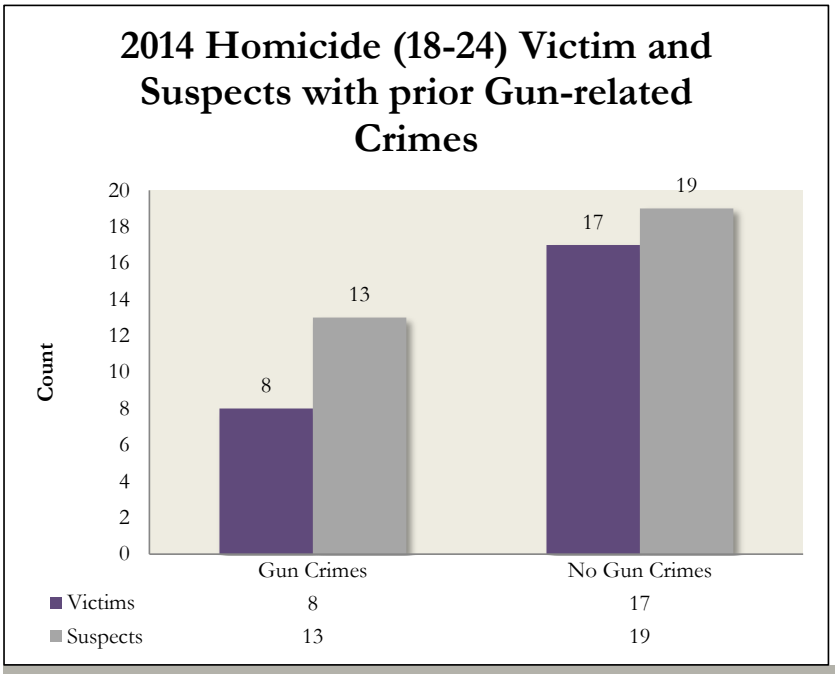
In 2013, 22% (22) suspects were involved in the homicide 0-90 days between arrest and the incident, compared to only 14% (9) in 2014.

The median for suspects was 1.20 years from last arrest to homicide, with the shortest time lapse of 10 days to the longest of 20.59 years.

Homicide Criminal History Analysis



In 2014 motor vehicle (27) and other violence against person (28) arrests each accounted for 18% of the most recent victims' arrest prior to the homicide. The next largest arrest type (17% or 26) were court/police interference-related arrests. Court/police offenses include: failure to appear, bail jumping, probation violation, resisting or obstruction and violating restraining order.

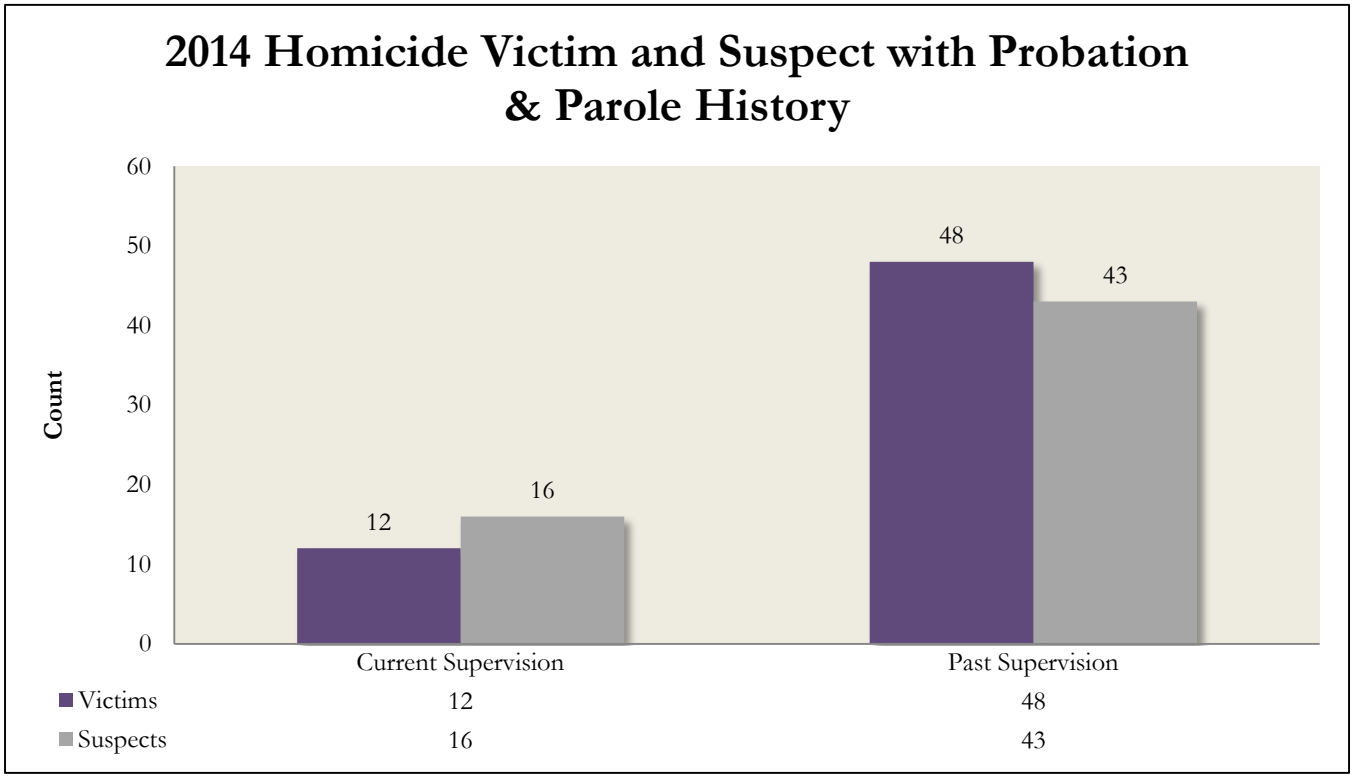


Suspects' most recent arrests were made up of 24% (33) court/police interference and 20% (27) other violence against person.

Breaking out gun crimes alone for the age group of 18-24, arrests for CCW, FIPOF and Possession of short-barreled shotgun were used.

Only 32% (8) victims and 41% (13) of suspects age 18-24 years old had gun crimes in their criminal histo-

Homicide Criminal History Analysis



In 2013 a total of 53 victims and suspects were on supervision at the time of the homicide. Only 18 of the 53 were victims.

In 2014 the number of victims and suspects on supervision at the time of the homicide decreased by 47% or 25 individuals.

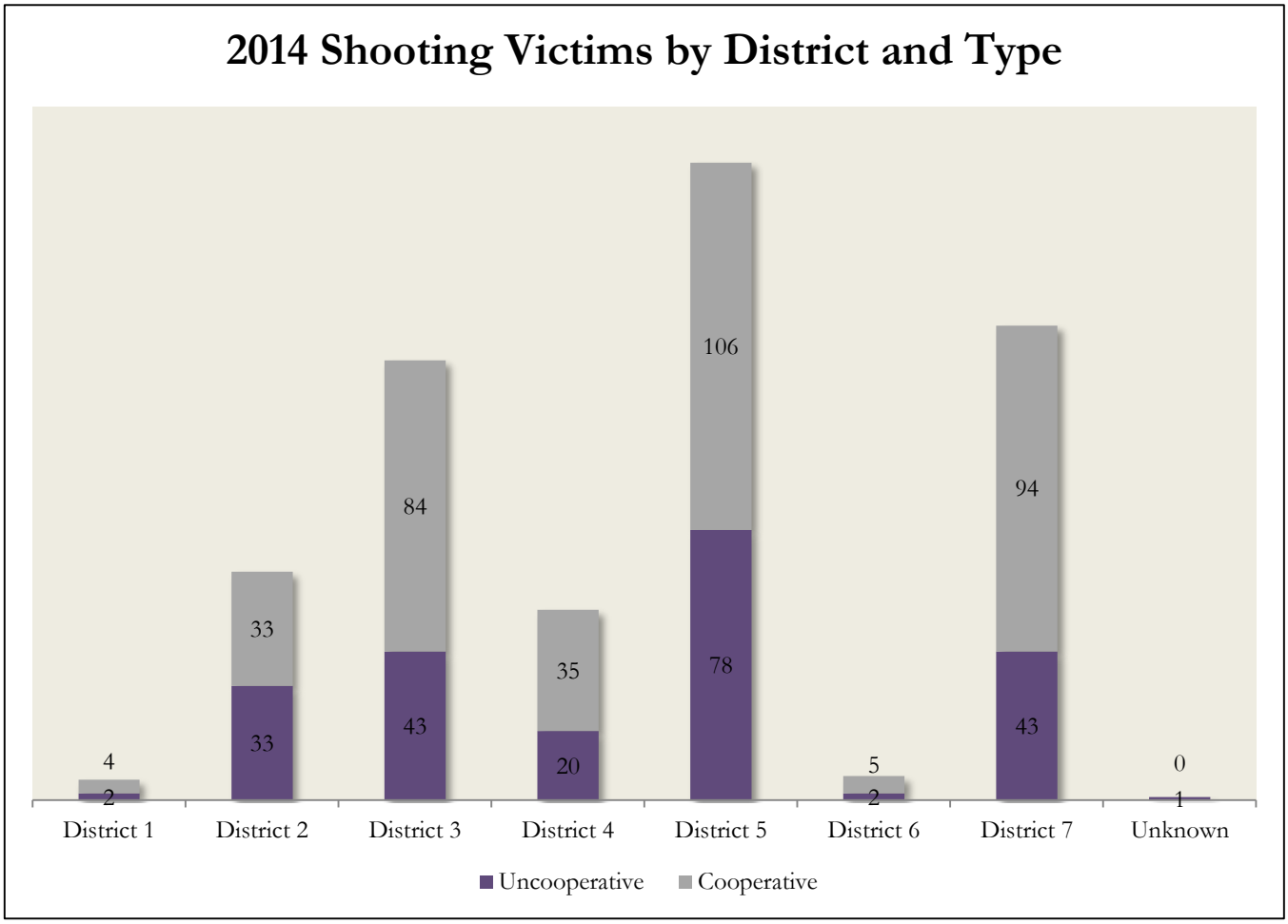
Victims and suspects with prior periods of supervision decreased by 37% or 53 individuals.

2014 Non-Fatal Shooting Uncooperative Victims

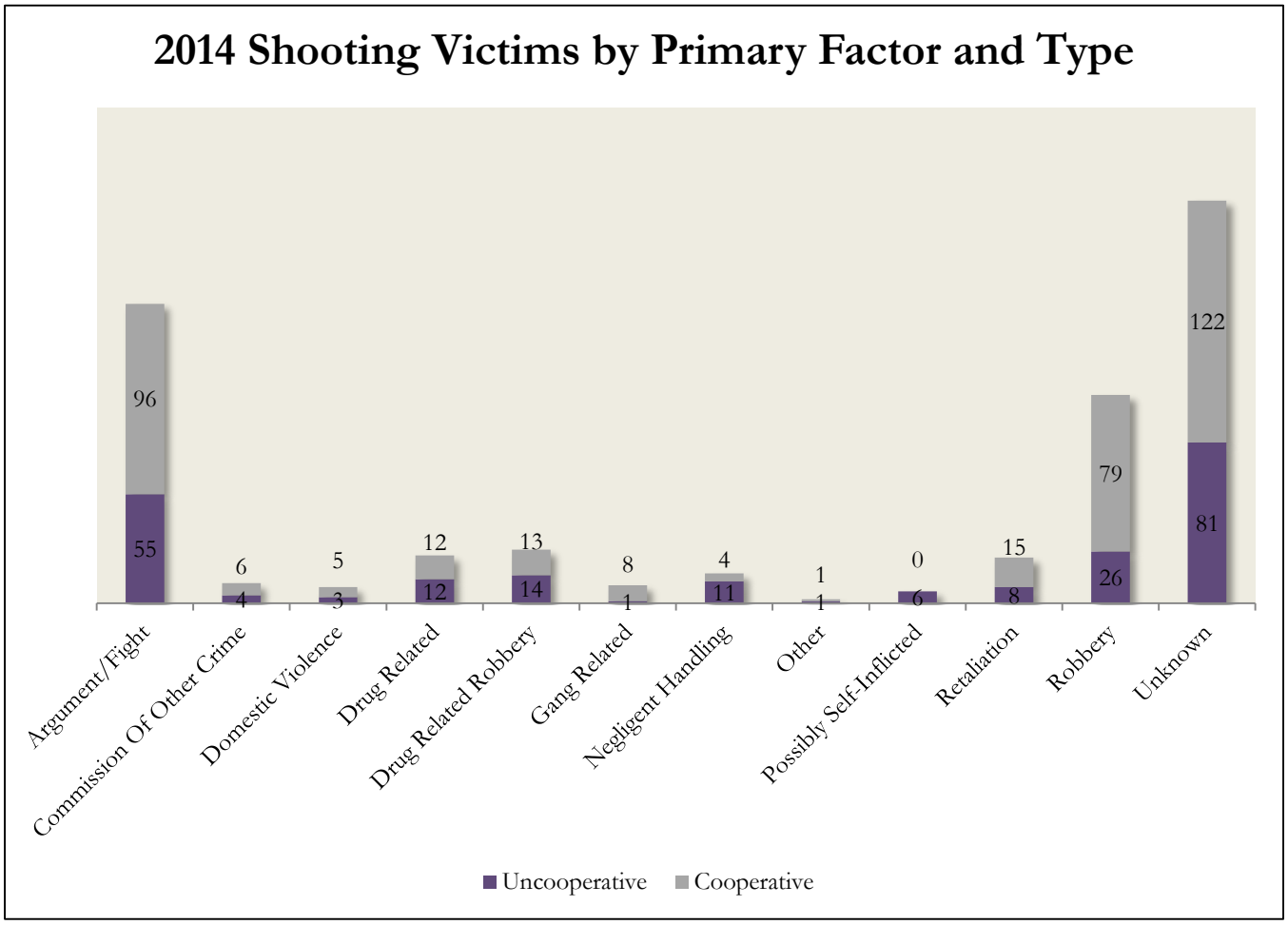
In 2014, MHRC began collecting data on uncooperative victims involved in non-fatal shootings. The definition of uncooperative victim includes if the victim omits facts, lies to the investigators and/or refuses to answer questions related to the incident.

Of the 583 victims, 222 (38%) of them were uncooperative.

Looking at the uncooperative victims by MPD commands:
- 33% (63) of all North Command (Districts 4 and 7) victims were uncooperative
- 39% (121) of all Central Command (Districts 3 and 5) victims were uncooperative
- 47% (37) of all South Command (Districts 1, 2 and 6) victims were uncooperative



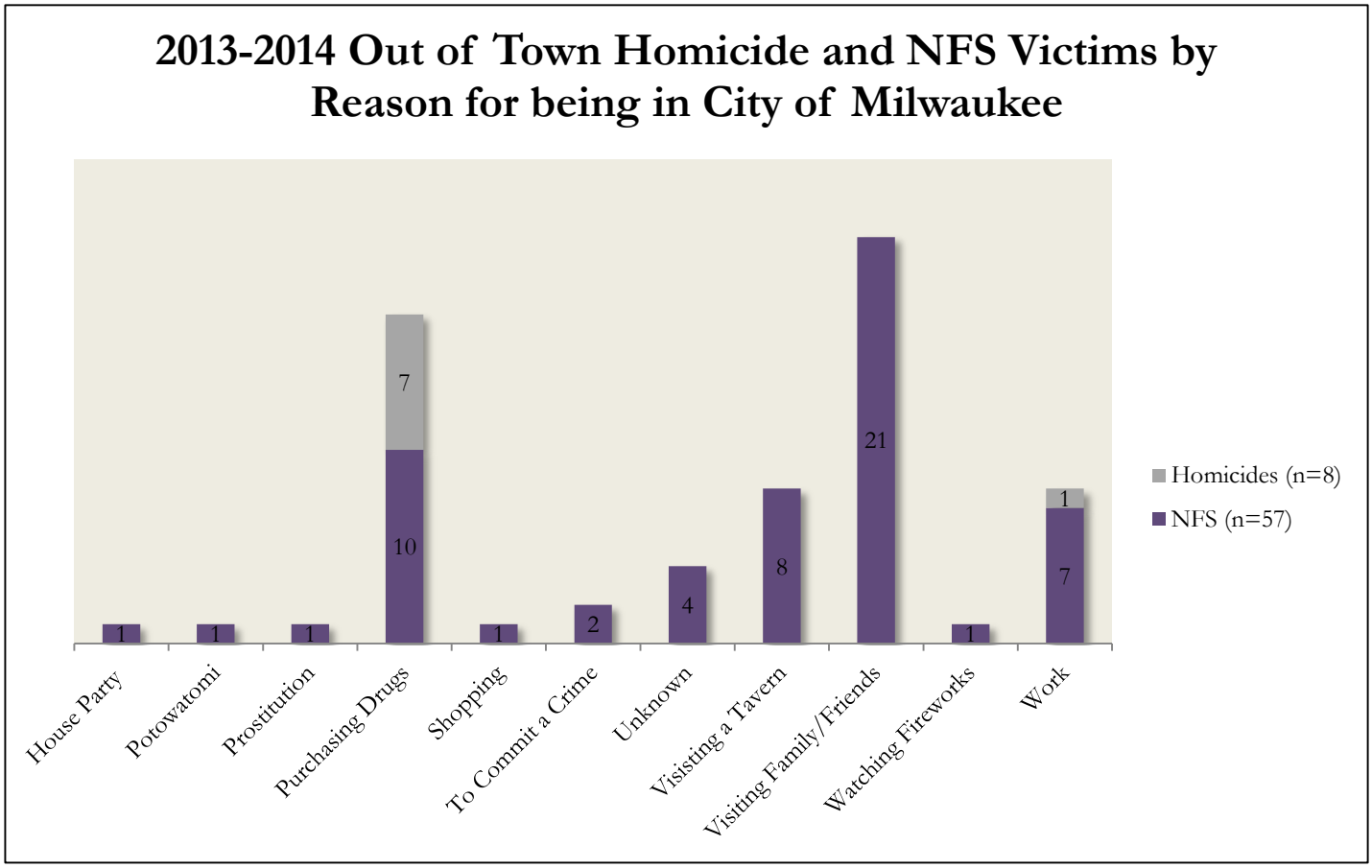
2014 Non-Fatal Shooting Uncooperative Victims



The table below breaks out the primary factor of the shootings and whether or not the victim was cooperative with the investigation. The most common shootings with uncooperative victims were 100% (6) of those involved in possibly self-inflicted incidents and 73% (11) of the negligent handling cases.

Primary Factor	Uncooperative	% of Total	Cooperative	% of Total	Total
Argument/Fight	55	36%	96	64%	151
Commission Of Other Crime	4	40%	6	60%	10
Domestic Violence	3	38%	5	63%	8
Drug Related	12	50%	12	50%	24
Drug Related Robbery	14	52%	13	48%	27
Gang Related	1	11%	8	89%	9
Negligent Handling	11	73%	4	27%	15
Other	1	50%	1	50%	2
Possibly Self-Inflicted	6	100%	0	0%	6
Retaliation	8	35%	15	65%	23
Robbery	26	25%	79	75%	105
Unknown	81	40%	122	60%	203

2013-2014 Out of Town Victims



In analyzing the data, a cohort of victims presents themselves. From 2013-2014 there have been 8 homicide and 57 non-fatal shooting victims that were involved in incidents here in the city, but lived outside of city limits.

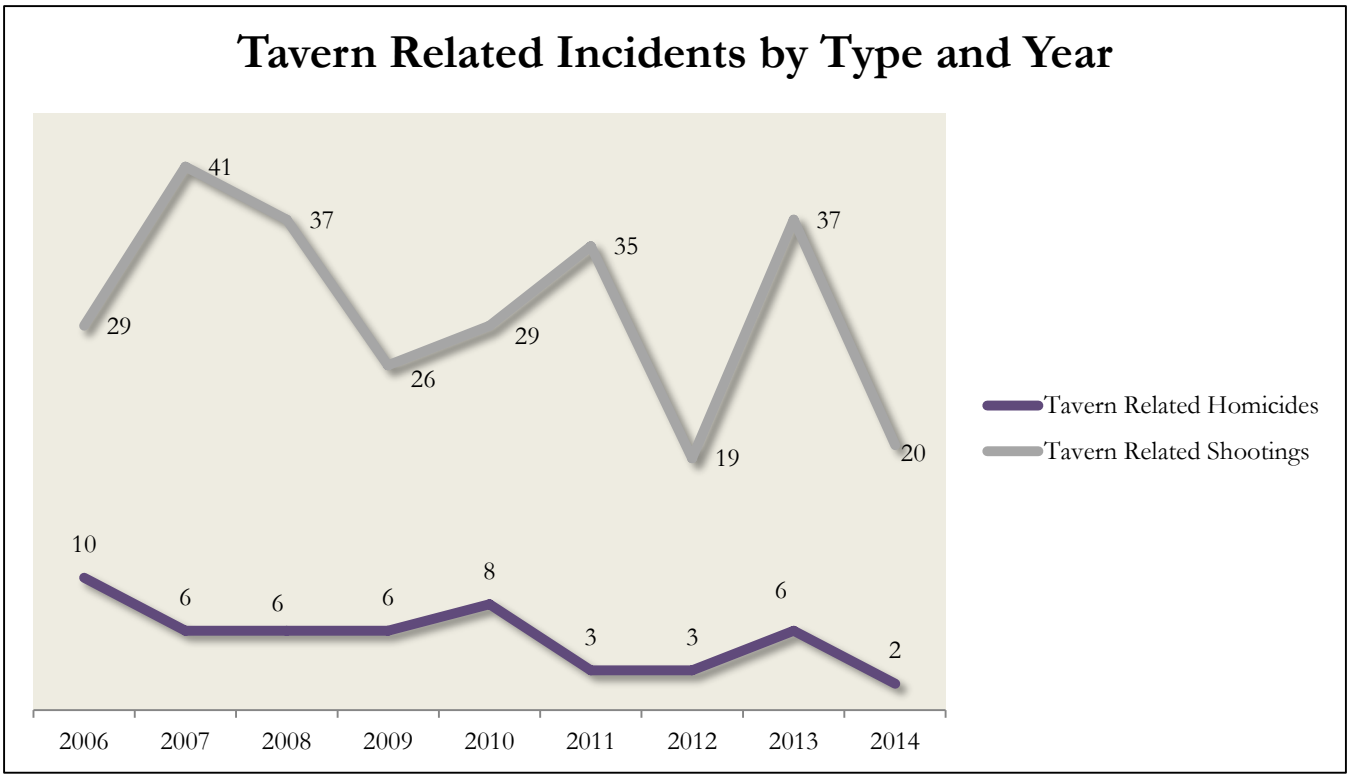
Of the homicide victims 7 (87.5%) had a drug nexus. The eighth victim was in the city to do work on a rental property. A total of 6 (75%) victims are from outside of Milwaukee county.

In looking at the 57 shootings victims, 17 (30%) had a drug nexus and 7 (41%) of them were uncooperative.

The 28 (49%) of the shooting victims are from out of the county. Of those 28, 10 (36%) had a drug nexus, the other 7 drug nexus victims lived within Milwaukee County but not in City limits.

The above chart represents the reason for the victims presence in the city.

Tavern Related Incidents



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

In the first six months of 2006 there were 10 tavern-related homicides. The MHRC brought together the License Premise subcommittee made up of representatives of the License Committee, City Attorney's Office, District Attorney's Office, and MPD to determine and implement prevention recommendations. The committee drafted a new ordinance and revised another ordinance. The new changes were passed.

Since that initial work, tavern-related homicides and shootings have been on the decline.

In 2013, after seeing a 95% spike in tavern-related shootings the MHRC reconvened the sub-committee for License Premises to reevaluate prior ordinances. Revisions were made to the 105-91 ordinance to give the City more tools in working with the nuisance taverns. In September of 2014, the ordinance was passed.

Methodology

The MHRC tracks Milwaukee homicides and shootings using a model similar to the US National Violent Death Reporting System (NVDRS).

All percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number.

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

Homicide and nonfatal shooting suspect information is accurate as of March 3, 2015. The data presented does not reflect newly identified suspects or cleared cases.

Suspects are only for cleared cases meaning there has been an arrest.

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.

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