CITY OF MILWAUKEE 2007 PUBLIC SAFETY REPORT

INTRODUCTION

This is the final Public Safety Report to be issued by the Milwaukee Fire and Police Commission. Beginning with the 2008 reporting year, the Police and Fire Departments will issue their own reports concerning their respective areas of responsibility. The Fire and Police Commission will issue a more comprehensive department annual report that will highlight public safety issues of concern, with more information concerning our own department functions. We believe this will allow a more comprehensive and useful system for reporting public safety information.

The Milwaukee Fire and Police Commission began publishing a yearly report on crime in the City of Milwaukee in 1983. We have since added data on other public safety responses. This report highlights some of the prevention, community aid, and other functions performed by our Fire and Police Departments. This report is available on-line, at
http://www.city.milwaukee.gov/display/router.asp?docid=312

The main focus of this report is the eight categories of crime that are referred to in the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) annual *Uniform Crime Report* (UCR) as Index, or Part I Crimes. These crimes were chosen because of their seriousness, frequency of occurrence, likelihood of being reported to the police, and because they can be uniformly defined. The categories are four violent crimes against persons: homicide, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault; and four property crimes: burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft and arson. Each criminal event is recorded only once, according to a hierarchy of seriousness. That is, in a robbery where the victim is killed, only the homicide is recorded. However, all arsons are recorded. Each discussion of a specific index crime begins with the UCR definition.

The Uniform Crime Reporting program (UCR) was established in 1930, with the intent of creating consistent crime categories (for example, homicide or vehicle theft) that could be used throughout the country. Over the decades, the complexity of crime increased, and law enforcement agencies found that they were not collecting all of the data needed for appropriate responses to criminal activity.

The National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS, or WIBRS in Wisconsin) was created to gather more detail about individual crime incidents, so that patterns of crime can be better analyzed. Many crime incidents include more than one component. For example, a home invasion may include the break-in, an assault on the homeowner, and a theft of property. In the UCR system, only the assault would be counted, as it would be considered most serious. In the WIBRS system, each offense is counted.

Due to computer conversions, plus the April 2004 change from 17 to 15 Aldermanic Districts, we are unable at this time to provide data by Aldermanic Districts and Census tracts. More detailed data are available at the COMPASS (Community Mapping and Analysis for Safety Strategies) section of the City of Milwaukee web site, at **http://www.city.milwaukee.gov/display/router.asp?docid=13174**
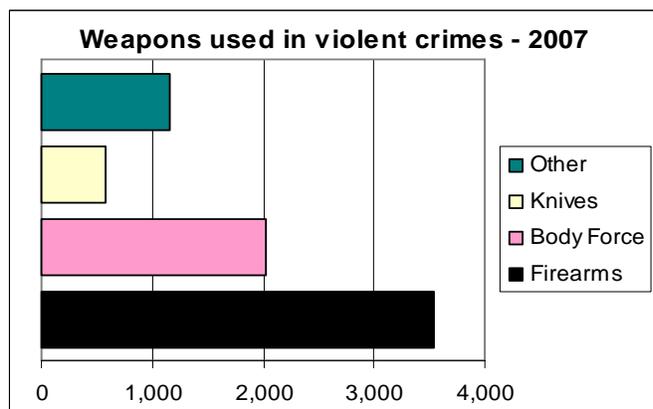
Milwaukee crime data are provided by the Milwaukee Police Department (MPD). Crimes are counted in the month they become known to the MPD, which may not be the month, or even the year, they were committed.

Appendix A shows crimes reported to the MPD. For information about other cities, see the FBI's 2007 *Annual Uniform Crime Report*, at http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm

Appendix B shows fires and emergency medical responses with rate per 1,000 population for each Milwaukee aldermanic district, as provided by the Milwaukee Fire Department.

MILWAUKEE CRIME TRENDS 2007

The Milwaukee Police Department counted 46,595 UCR crimes (Table I). All Index categories except homicide include attempts in the number of reports; attempted homicides are counted as aggravated assaults. Theft other than motor vehicles accounts for just under two-thirds of all property crimes. Robbery accounts for almost half of all violent crimes.

Weapons used in violent crimes - 2007

Firearms were used in more than three-quarters of homicides and almost half of all violent Index crimes. Bodily force was used in half of forcible rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults; knives and other weapons accounted for the other quarter of violent Index crimes in 2007. Law enforcement agencies report clearance when at least one person is arrested, charged, and turned over to the court for prosecution. Several crimes may be cleared by the arrest of one person, while the arrest of several persons may clear only one offense. Clearances and arrests are reported for each crime.

6,466 Index crimes were cleared by arrest or exceptional means, including twenty-nine percent of violent Index crimes and thirteen percent of property Index crimes. Clearances most often result from an arrest. A clearance by "exceptional means" is recorded when something beyond the control of the law enforcement agency (such as death of the alleged offender) precludes filing formal charges. 6,466 arrests had Index crimes as primary charges. Because clearances are counted when they occur, clearances and arrests for some crimes committed in previous years are included, and future years will include some clearances and arrests for crimes committed in 2007.

The largest categories of non-Index crime reports are simple assault (or battery) and damage to property (vandalism). Other non-Index crimes include weapons offenses, narcotics and drug offenses, prostitution, disorderly conduct, driving while intoxicated and other liquor law violations, and juvenile

curfew violations. Reports and arrests in many of these categories result from police working with neighborhood groups to eliminate drug and vice activity. Data for selected non-Index offenses can be found on .

The MPD also responds to non-criminal matters such as traffic accidents and noise complaints, and provides traffic control and other services at special events, including summer festivals. The MPD Harbor Patrol conducts search and rescue missions to aid boaters in difficulty on Lake Michigan, and patrols during fireworks displays and festivals, to ensure safe boating.

TABLE I   ADJUSTED INDEX CRIMES*   (Excluding reports determined to be unfounded)

NOTE: Due to differences in reporting methods, these counts may

not be comparable with data from previous years.

VIOLENT INDEX CRIMES

YEAR	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAV. ASSAULT	TOTAL VIOLENT
1997	122	307	3,553	2,636	6,618
1998	111	286	2,970	2,528	5,895
1999	124	272	3,134	2,531	6,061
2000	121	300	3,021	2,265	5,707
2001	127	295	2,913	2,128	5,463
2002	108	326	3,197	2,148	5,779
2003	107	231	2,868	2,067	5,273
2004	87	176	2,656	1,823	4,742
2005	122	175	2,983	2,862	6,142
2006	103	236	3,673	4,104	8,116
2007	105	236	3,529	4,176	8,046

Aggravated assault was 52% of violent Index crimes in 2007, and robbery was 44%.

PROPERTY INDEX CRIMES

| YEAR	BURGLARY	THEFT	MV THEFT	ARSON	TOTAL PROPERTY
1997	6,818	25,954	8,295	457	41,524
1998	7,055	25,846	7,348	585	40,834
1999	6,462	26,124	7,414	498	40,498
2000	6,363	23,949	8,069	524	38,905
2001	6,680	25,712	7,893	453	40,738
2002	6,922	26,424	7,187	381	40,914
2003	6,041	25,524	6,229	341	38,135
2004	4,705	22,444	5,850	263	33,262
2005	4,713	22,269	6,600	257	33,839
2006	5,787	24,926	8,381	322	39,416
2007	6,203	24,254	7,745	347	38,549

Theft accounted for more than 60% of all property Index crimes in 2007.

   Note: Due to the ongoing computer conversion in the Milwaukee Police Department, plus the April 2004 change from 17 to 15 Aldermanic Districts, we are able to provide 2007 data on reported crimes for the entire City, but not for individual Census Tracts or Aldermanic Districts. More detailed data are available at the COMPASS (Community Mapping and Analysis for Safety Strategies) section of the City of Milwaukee web site, at **http://www.city.milwaukee.gov/display/router.asp?docid=13174**

*Counts in the annual FBI publication *Crime in the United States* may differ slightly from this report.

Deaths Related to Public Safety

Deaths related to public safety in 2007 included 35 traffic deaths, 14 fire deaths, 105 homicides, 9 justifiable homicides (five by police and four self-defense), and one negligent homicide.
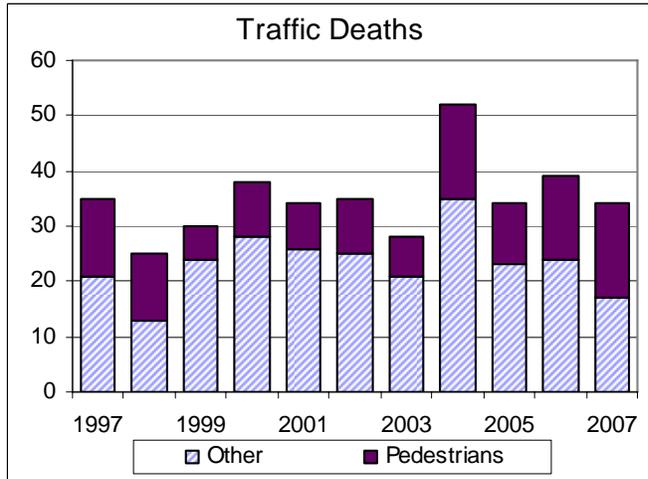
Traffic Deaths

The 35 traffic deaths were four fewer than in 2006. They occurred in 34 crashes, and included 18 pedestrians. Twelve fatal crashes involved intoxicated drivers; six of the pedestrians were intoxicated when struck. One motorcycle driver and two automobile passengers were killed. Many crashes involve an alcohol-impaired driver. Pedestrians are at risk crossing busy roads, in parking lots, and from turning traffic at intersections. Turning traffic is also a danger to bicyclists.

More than 4,100 people were injured in more than 12,800 non-fatal crashes. The MPD's Safety Division notes that failure to yield the right-of-way and disregard of traffic signals cause more than 40% of all crashes.

The 14 fire deaths, in thirteen fires, include an 18-year-old, 6 adults aged 27 to 46, and seven adults aged 50 to 90. No children died in fires in 2007. Four deaths in three fires were due to arson. One death occurred in a home with a working smoke detector. Non-fatal fires may leave residents injured or homeless.

Fire Deaths and Fatal Fires
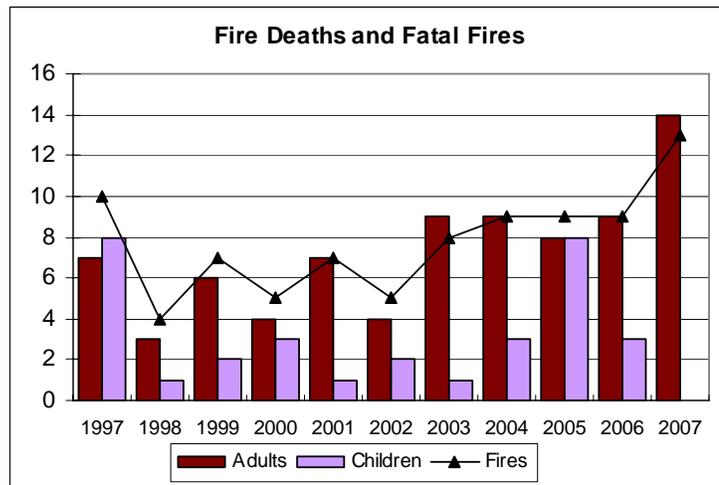
The Survive Alive House teaches children how to escape from a fire, and has been a major factor in reducing the number of child deaths. Firefighters conducted "Survive Alive" programs for 12,500 schoolchildren, and "Sesame Street" programs for 1,900 pre-schoolers. Adult programs were also presented. Milwaukee had 2.3 fire deaths per 100,000 people.

Homicide

Most deaths in the public safety domain result from the Index crime of homicide. The UCR defines homicide as the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another. The classification of an offense as a homicide is based on police investigation. Deaths caused by negligence or accident are not included. Attempts or assaults to kill are classified as aggravated assaults.

HOMICIDES 1997 - 2007
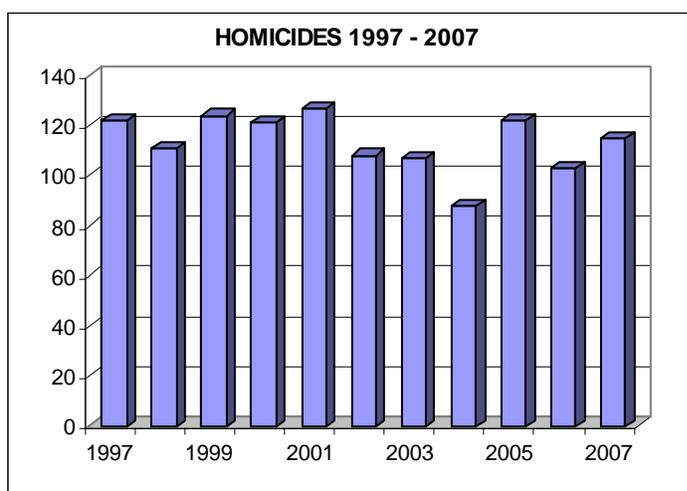
Milwaukee had 105 criminal homicides, plus 4 classified as justifiable and one as negligent, not included in national statistics. Justifiable homicides included 4 men killed by citizens in self-defense, and 5 men killed by MPD officers. Homicide accounts for much less than 1% of the Index total.

Homicides most often arise from arguments or fights, and alcohol is often a factor. Robberies and arguments are common causes of homicides. Many victims know their assailants, in some cases as family members.

A firearm, most often a handgun, was used in 80% (84) of non-justifiable homicides (see table, next page). Knives or other cutting instruments, bodily force, and other weapons were used in the remainder.

More than four-fifths of **firearm** victims (68 of 84) were teens and young adults aged 15 to 34. The homicide rate differs considerably by sex, race, and age. The rate for all men and boys in Milwaukee was 30 homicides per 100,000 population. For African-American men and boys, the rate was 70 homicides per 100,000 (71 victims); for Hispanic men and boys (10 victims) it was 16; and it was 10 for white men and boys. Three Asian men were also homicide victims. The rate for **all** women and girls in Milwaukee (16 victims) was 6 homicides per 100,000 population.

The table on the next page shows a breakdown by age, race, and sex.

2007 VICTIMS OF CRIMINAL HOMICIDE BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX

(data from MPD Homicide Review Committee)

AGE:	0-14	15-17	18-34	35+	TOTAL
Black Male	1	5	48	17	71
Black Female	1	0	10	2	13
White/Other* Male	0	0	8	7	15
White/Other* Female	1	0	3	2	6
	3	5	69	28	105
*Hispanic: 6 M, 1 F					
*Asian: 2 M, 1 F					
Killed by firearms:	1	5	63	15	84

In addition to the 105 criminal homicides in the table, there was one negligent homicide; four people were killed in self-defense; and five were killed by police. The oldest criminal homicide victim was 91-year-old Velma Walsh. The youngest, six-month-old Will Johnson, died from child abuse. Two other young children were murdered: Alicia Burgess, age 2, and Jasmine Owens, age 5, the youngest firearm victim. Five young men ages 15 to 17 were also firearm victims.

Homicides were largely concentrated in the central city and near south side. (see map, courtesy of Milwaukee Police Department, next page.) In the 2000 Census, central city Aldermanic Districts included one-third of the City's juvenile population, and three-fifths of Milwaukee's African-American population.

The MPD cleared 84 homicides, a clearance rate of 80%. Clearances are counted when they occur, even if they are from previous years. The MPD arrested 174 adults and 41 juveniles on primary charges of homicide. Many arrestees are released without being charged.

While public attention often focuses on homicide because loss of life is so serious, all violent crimes have this potential consequence. Drive-by shootings are an example of violence that is classified as homicide or aggravated assault according to the outcome, rather than the behavior. Some aggravated assaults are attempted murders, and some homicides began as attempts to hurt or frighten the victim. The MPD counted 1,012 aggravated assaults, in addition to reports of simple assault (a physical attack that is not an Index crime). The Index crime of forcible rape is also a physical assault, and robbery may involve physical violence as well.
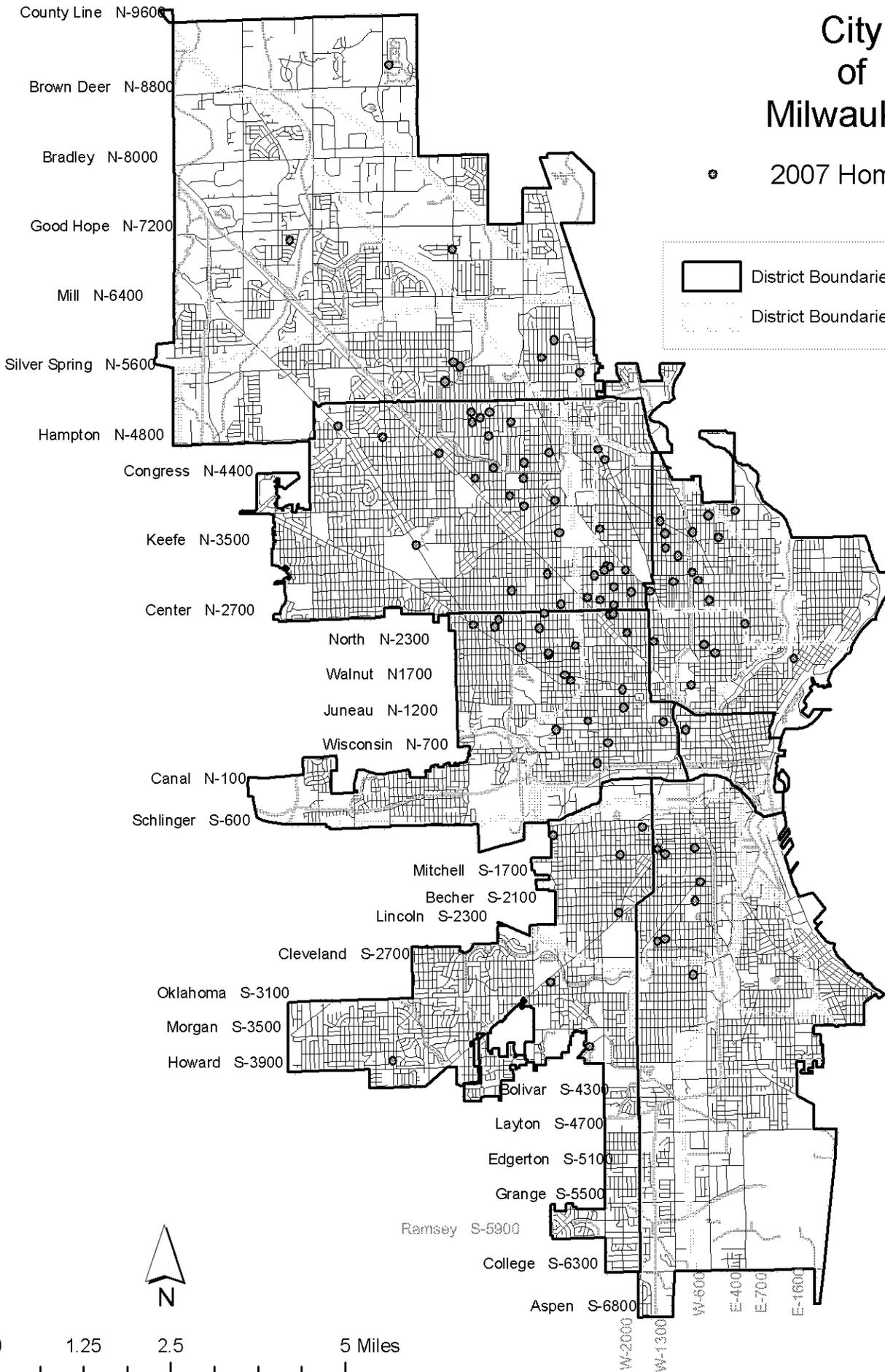
City
of
Milwaukee

2007 Homicides (105)

District Boundaries Prior to Nov 3, 2007

District Boundaries After Nov 2, 2007

County Line N-9600
Brown Deer N-8800
Bradley N-8000
Good Hope N-7200
Mill N-6400
Silver Spring N-5600
Hampton N-4800
Congress N-4400
Keefe N-3500
Center N-2700
North N-2300
Walnut N1700
Juneau N-1200
Wisconsin N-700
Canal N-100
Schlinger S-600
Mitchell S-1700
Becher S-2100
Lincoln S-2300
Cleveland S-2700
Oklahoma S-3100
Morgan S-3500
Howard S-3900
Bolivar S-4300
Layton S-4700
Edgerton S-5100
Grange S-5500
Ramsey S-5900
College S-6300
Aspen S-6800

W-2000
W-1300
W-600
E-400
E-700
E-1600

N

0   1.25   2.5   5 Miles

Milwaukee Police Department - Crime Analysis Section
29 January 2008

OTHER INDEX CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS

Forcible Rape and Sexual Assault

The Uniform Crime Report (UCR) definition of forcible rape is carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. This definition does not correspond to the Wisconsin State Statutes' definition of sexual assault, but is similar to first and second degree sexual assault under Wisconsin Statutes. Attempts to commit rape by force or threat of force are included, but not sexual assaults where no weapon or threat of bodily injury is involved. A rape that results in the victim's death is classified and counted as a homicide.

The Milwaukee Police Department counted 236 forcible rapes or attempted rapes. Criminal justice authorities believe that many rapes are not reported. Delays between occurrence and reporting are common.

FORCIBLE RAPE 1997 - 2007
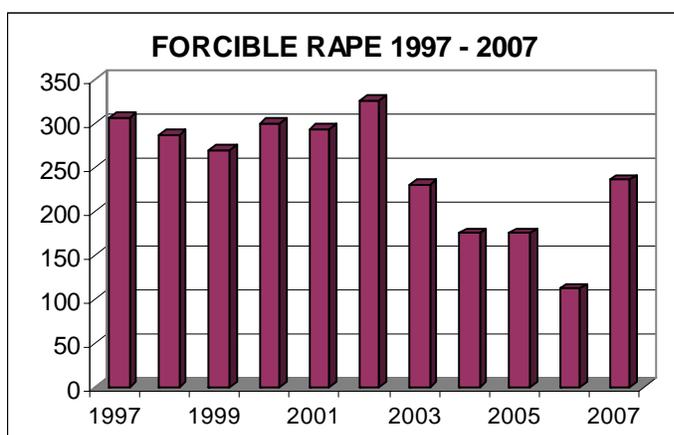
Forcible rape accounted for less than 1% of Index crimes. Bodily force was the most common weapon. Firearms were reported in 29 cases, and knives were reported in fifteen.

In sexual assaults that do not meet the UCR definition of forcible rape, victims may be female or male. Depending on the specific details, these reports may be counted as Aggravated Assault (an Index crime), or as non-Index crimes, such as third or fourth degree sexual assaults under Wisconsin Statutes. When victims are younger than 17, any such assault is considered first or second degree sexual assault under Wisconsin law.

Three-quarters of all sexual assault victims were younger than 20; one-third were younger than 13. The Milwaukee Police Department cleared 141 rapes and attempted rapes, a clearance rate of 60%. The MPD has a computer database of sexual assault suspects and high-risk sexual assault parolees, which correlates cases based on suspect description, methods, and other factors.

Arrests of 174 juveniles and 340 adults had primary charges that meet the UCR definition of rape. There were 123 arrests for other sex offenses (39 of them juveniles), including sexual assaults that do not meet the UCR definition of rape.

Robbery

Robbery and theft both refer to unlawful taking or stealing. Robbery is a crime of violence: taking or attempting to take anything of value by force or threat of force. Mugging is an example. The definition includes both armed robbery and strong arm robbery, where no weapon other than bodily force is employed. Attempts to rob are included. When a robbery results in death, it is counted as a homicide.

In the hierarchy of the UCR, taking a vehicle from its owner by force or threat of force is a robbery, rather than motor vehicle theft.

Robbery accounts for just under half of violent Index Crimes. After excluding reports which were determined to be unfounded, 3,529 robberies were counted.

Violent Crimes by Year

WEAPONS USED IN ROBBERIES
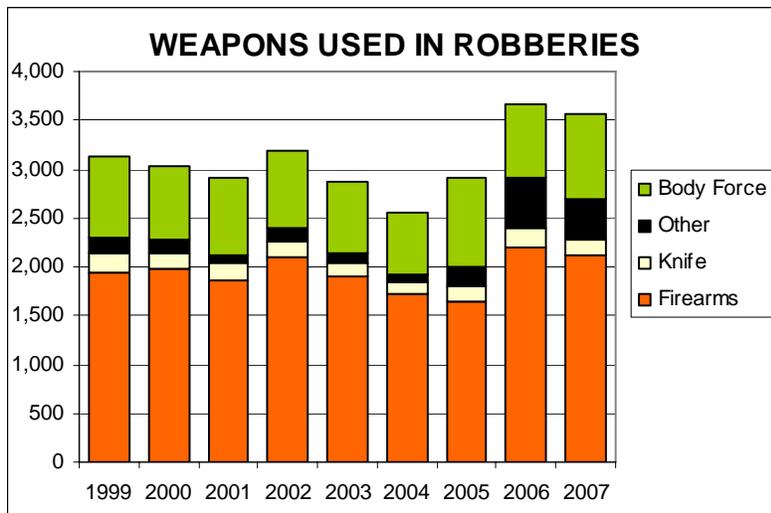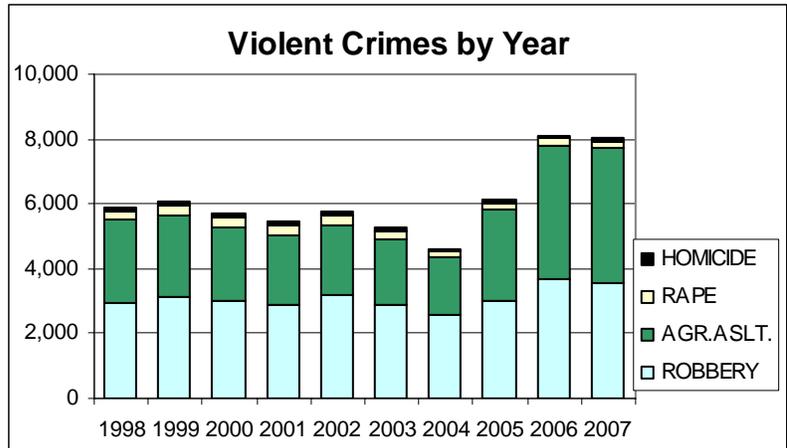
The Milwaukee Police Department cleared 748 robberies, a clearance rate of 21%. Victims can seldom identify their assailants, and there may be little physical evidence. The MPD arrested 1,102 adults and 550 juveniles on primary charges of robbery.

Aggravated Assault

Aggravated assault is an unlawful attack by one person upon another with intent to inflict great bodily injury. Attempts are included. Attacks with personal weapons (bodily force) that do not result in serious or substantial personal injury are classified as simple assault (see Non-Index Crimes). Attempted murders are classified as aggravated assault. Assaults to commit robbery are classified as robbery in the Uniform Crime Reporting program. "Battery" is another word for "assault".
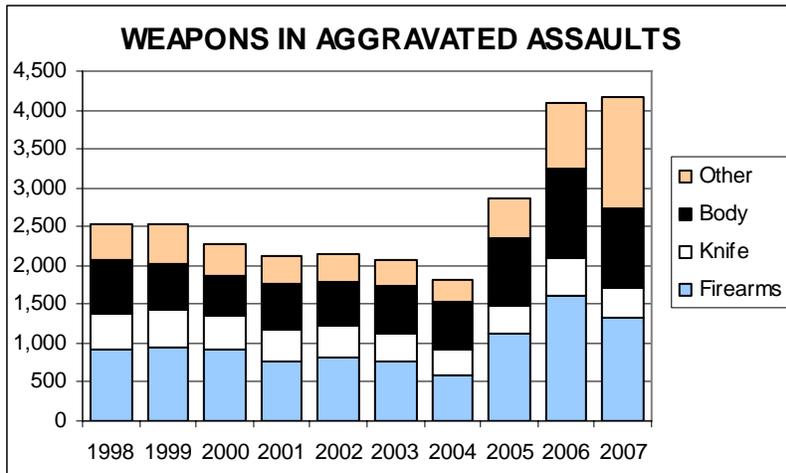
The Milwaukee Police Department and the Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance jointly review whether reports are counted as aggravated assault, or as sexual assault or simple assault, which are not Index crimes. In 1994, a change in state statutes made any assault causing "substantial bodily harm" a felony, rather than a misdemeanor simple assault. Substantial bodily harm includes any laceration requiring stitches, any bone fracture or burn, loss or fracture of a tooth, or temporary loss of consciousness.

4,176 aggravated assaults were counted in 2007. About one-third involved a firearm, and one-quarter involved body force, with the remainder being knives or other weapons.

The National Center for Injury Prevention and Control has estimated that in the United States about 100,000 people a year are treated in hospital emergency rooms for non-fatal firearm injuries resulting from robberies and assaults.

The Milwaukee Police Department cleared 1,343 aggravated assaults, a clearance rate of 32%. 152 juveniles and 860 adults were arrested with aggravated assault as the primary charge.

The State Department of Corrections, Division of Probation and Parole has a High Risk Unit in Milwaukee to supervise offenders who have reached mandatory release dates and who have a history of habitual serious assaults. In addition, the Wisconsin Department of Community Corrections Absconder Unit locates and arrests subjects wanted for violation of probation or parole.

Index Crimes Against Property

Burglary

Burglary is the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. The use of force to gain entrance is not required to classify an offense as burglary. A loss does not have to result from the illegal entry for it to be counted. Attempted burglaries are included.

The MPD counted 6,203 burglaries in 2007. In areas with high rates, the MPD responds to burglary with intensive patrol and by targeting career criminals and juvenile involvement.

BURGLARY 1997 - 2007
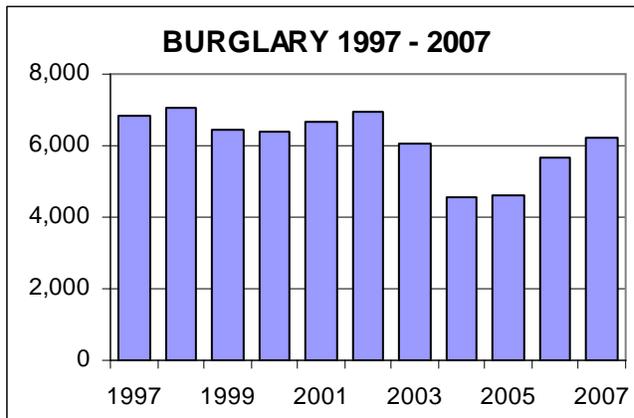
More than half of all burglaries were residential. Based on the 2000 Census count of 232,188 households in Milwaukee, there was one residential burglary for every 75 households.

About 1/3 of burglaries occurred during the day, about 1/3 at night, and about 1/3 at unknown times (such as during an extended absence).

It is believed that juveniles who are truant from school are responsible for many daytime burglaries. Periods of extended absence, such as vacations, are particularly vulnerable times for both residential and business burglaries.

The Milwaukee Police Department cleared 508 burglaries, a clearance rate of 8%. Twenty percent of those arrested with primary charges of burglary were juveniles (427); there were 610 adult arrests.

The MPD, Milwaukee County Sheriff's Department, Milwaukee Public Schools (MPS), and Boys and Girls Clubs, have a Truancy Abatement/Burglary Suppression (TABS) program. They locate truants, convey them to MPS centers, and notify their parents. Reducing truancy reduces the number of daytime burglaries committed by juveniles, and reduces the number of juveniles who become victims of crime. In the summer months, the MPD operates the Curfew And Burglary Suppression program (CABS), enforcing curfew to reduce nighttime burglaries and to prevent crimes against children.

Theft

Larceny or theft is the unlawful taking away of property from the possession of another without the use of force, violence or fraud. It includes crimes such as shoplifting, pocket picking, purse snatching, thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories, bicycle thefts, and so forth. Motor vehicle theft is a separate category, but thefts *from* automobiles, temporary residences and recreational dwellings (such as camping tents, trailers, houseboats and recreational vehicles) are included. Embezzlement, con games, forgery, and worthless checks are not included.

THEFT 1997 - 2007
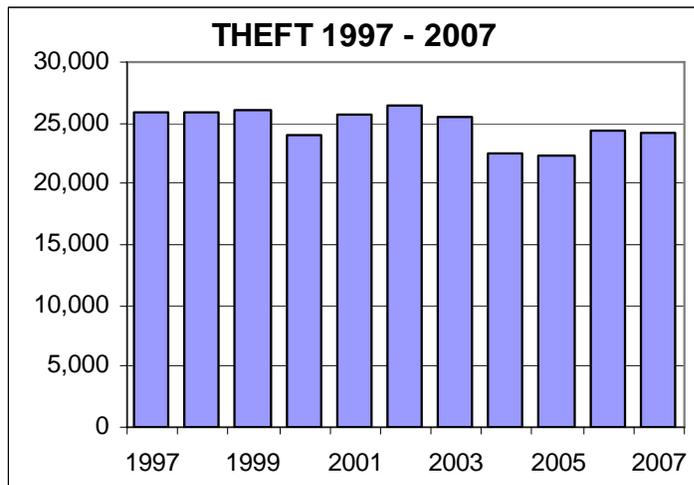
The MPD counted 24,254 thefts in 2007. Theft is the most frequent Index crime, accounting for almost 2/3 of the Property Index total.

Thefts of property from motor vehicles, and thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories, are common. Thefts from vehicles can be reduced by not leaving objects of value visible, and by locking vehicles.

The Milwaukee Police Department cleared 4,055 thefts, a clearance rate of 17%. Of 1,430 persons arrested on primary charges of theft, 229 were juveniles.

Motor Vehicle Theft

VEHICLE THEFT 1997 - 2007
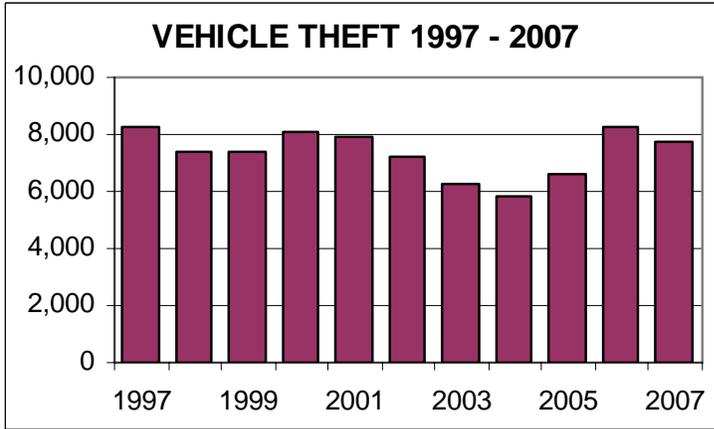
Defined as the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle, this offense category includes the stealing of automobiles, trucks, buses, motorcycles, motor scooters, snowmobiles, etc. "Joy rides" are included. When a vehicle is taken from its owner by force or at weapon point, it is counted as a robbery, a crime of violence.

The MPD counted 7,745 motor vehicles stolen. Most stolen vehicles were recovered. The average dollar loss from motor vehicle theft was $4,570, with a total of $34 million. The value of motor vehicles stolen was more than the value of all other property reported taken in Index crimes.

Although most stolen vehicles were recovered, the Milwaukee Police Department cleared just 6% of vehicle thefts, 428 clearances. Clearances are difficult because there are generally no witnesses and no identifying evidence when the vehicle is found. While some popular automobile models are stolen for parts, others are stolen by juveniles for "showing off" to their peers.

Value of Property Stolen - 2007

Other $10.2 mil

Currency, Clothing & Jewelry $9 mil

Electronic and Office $7m

Vehicles $35.4 mil

Motorcycle thefts often occur during garage burglaries.

Of 504 persons arrested on primary charges of motor vehicle theft, more than half (264) were juveniles. When a person is found in possession of a stolen vehicle, it is often difficult to prove responsibility for the theft, so the more common charge is receiving stolen property.

Arson

Arson is defined by the Uniform Crime Reporting Program as any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling, public building, motor vehicle, or other property. Only fires determined through investigation to have been willfully or maliciously set are classified as arson. Fires of suspicious or unknown origins are excluded.
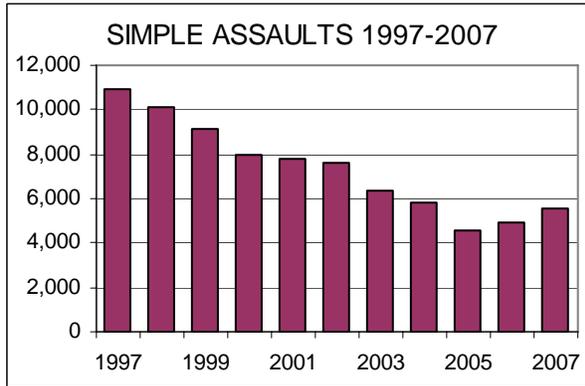
ARSON 1997 - 2007
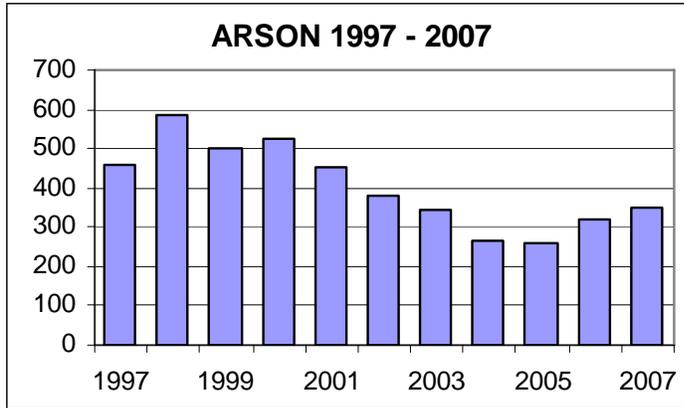
Arson is the only Index crime excluded from the UCR hierarchy: all arsons are counted. That is, if a death occurs as a result of the arson, both the homicide and the arson are recorded. Arson is the least frequent of the Index property crimes, with 347 in 2007. The number of arsons rose in the 1990's, as new techniques and equipment increased the identification of arson as the cause of suspicious fires. Milwaukee's investigative techniques leave few fires of "unexplained origin".

The Milwaukee Police Department cleared 59 arsons, a clearance rate of 17%. Thirty of the 97 arrestees on primary charges of arson were juveniles. The Milwaukee Fire Department has a Juvenile Firesetters counseling program for children who have set fires or shown other fire-related behavior.

NON-INDEX CRIMES:
## Simple Assault and Quality of Life Offenses

The terms "assault" and "battery" have the same meaning. *Aggravated* assault includes an intent to inflict serious bodily injury. In simple assault a personal weapon, such as a fist, is used to cause bodily harm. Some non-rape sexual assaults are included in this category. Attacks with personal weapons that result in serious or substantial bodily injury are aggravated assaults. The MPD recorded 5,318 arrests for simple assault, including 547 juveniles. Most simple assaults are cleared, because victims are often able to identify their assailants.

SIMPLE ASSAULTS 1997-2007

Damage to Property is intentional damage to physical property without the owner's consent. There are few arrests, because the damage is most often discovered after the occurrence, with little evidence for police. Arrests included 209 juveniles and 482 adults. The small numbers for 2006 and 2007 are because some arrests formerly reported in specific categories are now reported in "miscellaneous".

Damage to Property 1997-2007
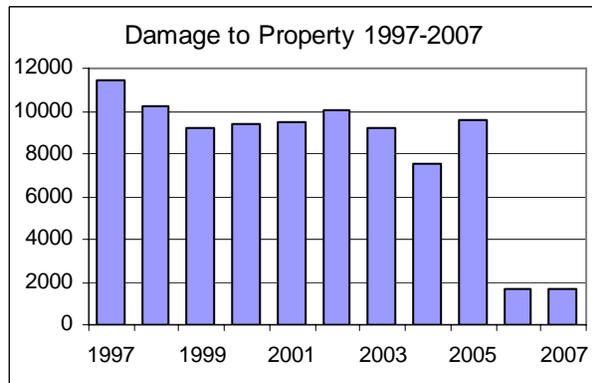
The MPD, in coordination with other agencies and community groups, has a variety of neighborhood-based programs addressing noise, graffiti, nuisance properties, tavern violations, and other quality of life offenses. More than 108,600 citations were issued for those complaints, and for loud music, public drinking, loitering, and other activities which disturb the quality of life. Attention to public order is believed to reduce serious crime.

Disorderly Conduct Arrests
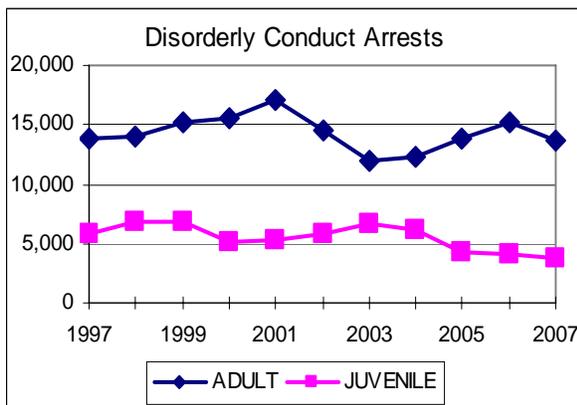
ADULT — JUVENILE

Disorderly conduct is also called "breach of the peace". There were 436 juvenile arrests and 1,870 adult arrests for disorderly conduct in 2007.

Vice activity includes drugs and prostitution. The MPD arrested 626 adults and eighteen juveniles for prostitution in 2007.

See the table on page 18 for drug arrests.

CRIME CLEARANCES AND ARRESTS

For UCR purposes, law enforcement agencies clear or solve an offense when at least one person is arrested, charged with the offense, and turned over to the court for prosecution. Several crimes may be cleared by the arrest of one person, while the arrest of several persons may clear only one offense.

A crime is cleared by "exceptional means" when something beyond the control of the law enforcement agency precludes formal charges. This may be the death of the offender, the victim's refusal to cooperate after the identification of the offender, or the denial of extradition because the offender is being prosecuted for a different crime in another jurisdiction. To count a clearance in these cases, the law enforcement agency must have identified the offender, have enough evidence to support arrest, and know the offender's location.

Clearances and arrests are counted in the year they occur, which may not be the same year the crime occurred. Therefore, there is always some rollover from year to year.

INDEX CRIMES CLEARED - 2007

Category	Offenses	Cleared	Percent
Homicide	105	84	80%
Forcible Rape	236	141	60%
Robbery	3,529	748	21%
Aggr.Assault	4,176	1,343	32%
Total Violent	8,046	2,316	29%
Burglary	6,203	508	8%
Larceny Theft	24,254	4,055	17%
Vehicle Theft	7,745	428	6%
Arson	347	59	17%
Total Property	38,549	5,055	13%
Grand Total	46,595	7,366	16%

Violent personal crimes were cleared more frequently than property crimes. Burglary, theft, and vehicle theft had the lowest clearance rates.

Juvenile involvement in crime is estimated from the number of crimes in which juveniles are identified as offenders. A clearance by arrest is recorded when an offender under the age of 18 is cited to appear in juvenile court or before other juvenile authorities.

Adult and Juvenile Arrests

Arrest statistics are a count of individuals arrested. A person may be arrested several times, and each is counted. The arrest of one person may result in the clearance of many crimes, while the arrest of several people may clear only a single crime. Arrest statistics count only the most serious crime with which a person is charged at any time.
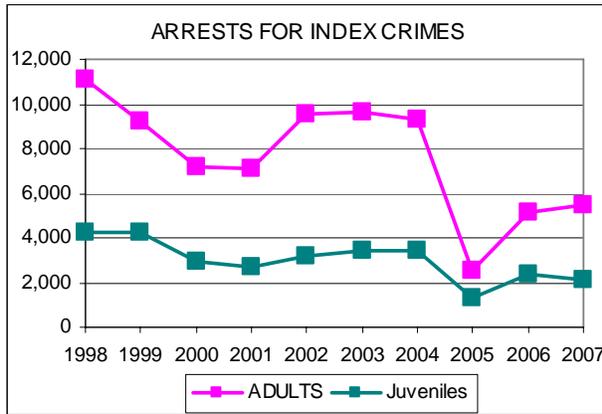
The Wisconsin Incident-Based Reporting System (WIBRS) counts only one clearance for each incident, even when multiple offenses are involved. Arrests are also counted only once for each incident, even when there are multiple offenses. WIBRS arrest numbers are not comparable to arrest data prior to 2005.

There were 1,868 **juvenile** arrests for Index crimes. About one in seven juvenile arrests were for Index crimes, and juveniles were more than 1/3 of persons arrested for Index offenses in 2007.

The number of juveniles arrested for *all* crimes, including Index crimes, was 11,497 in 2007. Juveniles were about 1/7 of all arrests in 2007. Arrest rates (per 1,000 population) are generally highest for 15 to 17 year-old boys.

There were 4,598 adult arrests for Index crimes, included in 69,783 adult arrests for *all* crimes. About one in seven adult arrests were for Index crimes.

## Selected Non-Index Offense Arrests

Drug Arrests

Drug offenses are defined as the unlawful sale, manufacture, possession, or use of narcotics and other drugs. A drug arrest is counted only when this is the primary or sole reason for arrest. Many other arrests may include drug charges as a secondary element.

There were 4,780 adult arrests and 525 juvenile arrests for possession or sale of illegal drugs. 252 people (including three juveniles) were arrested for having drug paraphernalia.

Weapons Offenses
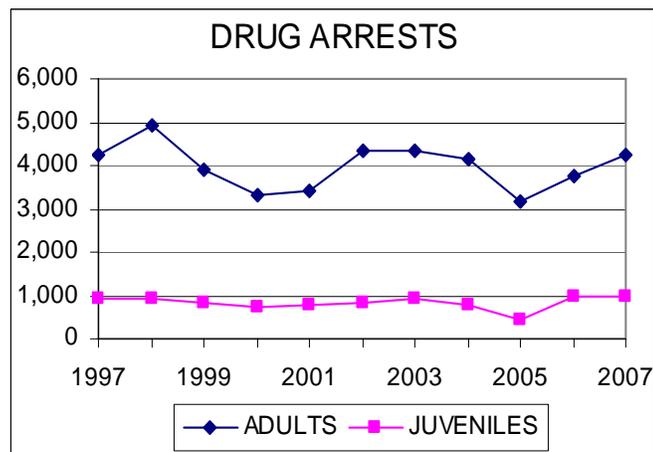
Weapons Arrests 2007
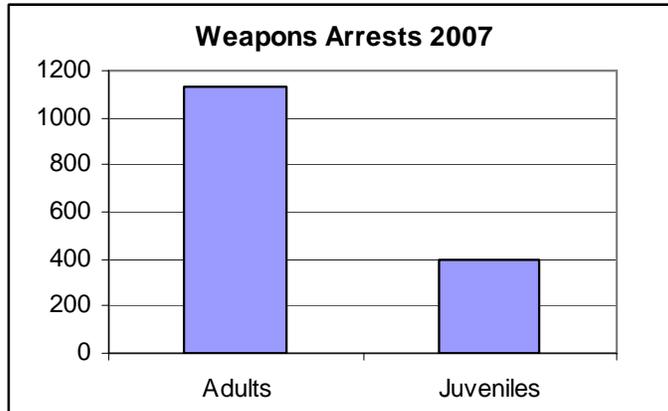
This includes arrests for use, possession, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers. Arrests for Index crimes such as robbery, aggravated assault, and homicide in which a weapon was used are counted as that specific crime, not as weapons offenses.

There were 1,444 arrests primarily for weapons offenses, including 374 juveniles. Milwaukee Police Department personnel confiscated 2,090 firearms, including 126 firearms confiscated from a single owner.

Driving while intoxicated and liquor law offenses

Each year, thousands of people are killed in traffic crashes that involve at least one driver who had been drinking alcohol. Liquor law offenses are violations of municipal and state laws.

There were 1,554 adult and 15 juvenile DWI arrests, and 12 other liquor law arrests, including one juvenile. Persons arrested for other offenses who are legally intoxicated are not included.

Curfew, runaways, and missing persons

Juveniles may be taken into custody by the police for violation of local curfew ordinances. A juvenile arrested after curfew for a crime such as burglary is counted as an arrest for that crime. Curfew enforcement reduces juvenile involvement in crime, both as offenders and as victims. Parents may be cited for allowing juveniles to be out after curfew.

Most people reported to the MPD as missing were found or returned on their own. 4,800 missing persons were reported. Many missing juveniles are runaways. Missing persons considered "critical" include young children, suicidal persons, and others believed to be unable to care for themselves or needing regular medication.

Traffic Offense Citations

Parking enforcement is carried out by the City's Department of Public Works (DPW). While Police Officers still issue parking tickets when they observe a violation, most are issued by DPW parking checkers. Parking tickets are not included in this report.

There were a total of 95,327 citations for traffic-related violations.
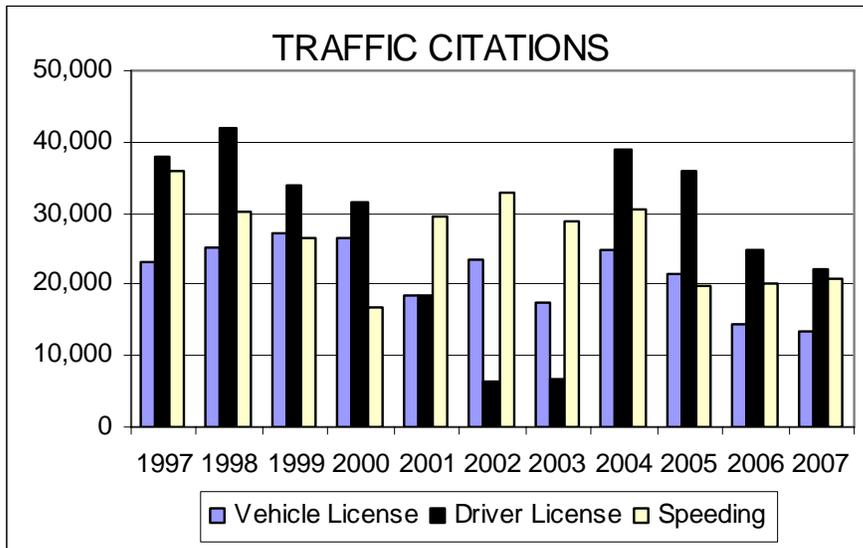
There were 24,823 driver's license citations in 2007, an increase of 2,769 over 2006. Speeding tickets increased slightly, from 20,294 in 2006 to 20,917 in 2007. There were 13,522 vehicle registration citations in 2006, and 18,638 in 2007. Other common traffic citations are for seat belt violations, disregarding traffic lights, signs or officers' signals, operating after suspension or revocation of a driver's license, and failure to yield right of way.

FIRE ALARMS AND EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

The Milwaukee Fire Department (MFD) dispatched 14,455 fire alarm responses, including 6,724 responses to false fire alarms. Fire alarms include any dangerous situation that is not classified as medical. These may be gas leaks, oil spills, water leaks, electrical problems, extrications from vehicles involved in accidents, and other situations in addition to fires. There were 2,438 actual fires, including 583 residential buildings, 102 garages, and 74 other structures. 636 fires involved vehicles, and 996 were burning rubbish.

Fire Responses 2007

FALSE EMS — FIRE 2007 — FALSE FIRE — EMS 2007
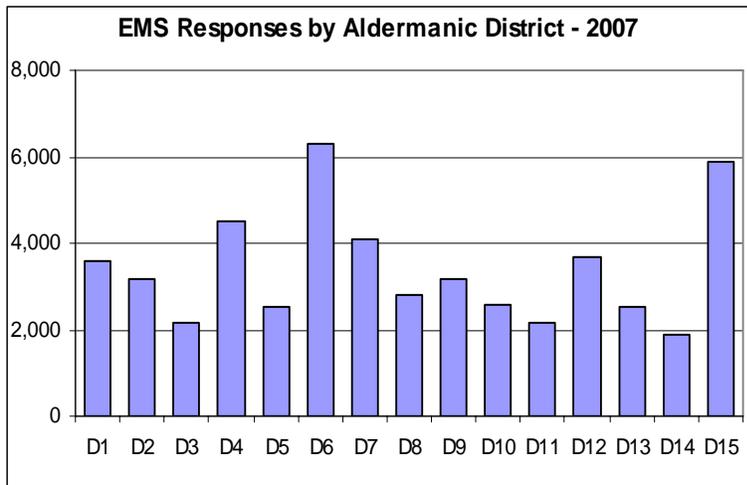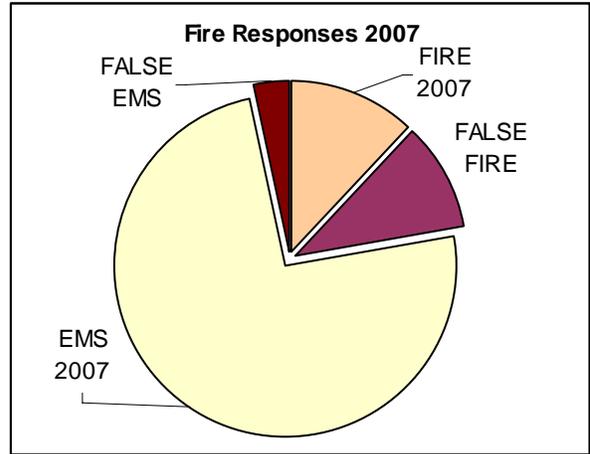
The MFD also responded to 51,045 Emergency Medical Service (EMS) calls, including 2,155 false EMS alarms. Some false fire and EMS alarms are due to honest mistakes or misunderstandings. In more than 90% of all incidents, an MFD unit reached the scene within 5 minutes.

In addition to MFD responses, 29,253 EMS calls were transferred to private ambulance services, as specified by the City of Milwaukee EMS dispatching protocol.

EMS Responses by Aldermanic District - 2007

The MFD has several specially-trained units which perform extra duties in addition to traditional fire-fighting and EMS functions. The Dive Rescue Team responds to water incidents. The Hazardous Materials Team responds to incidents involving the unintentional release of hazardous materials. The Heavy Urban Rescue Team (HURT) responds to building collapses, construction site incidents, confined space emergencies, and similar situations, including rescue of trapped firefighters. Special team responses, while infrequent, may require extensive Fire Department time on scene, as well as advance readiness in the form of specialized training and equipment.

Special teams responded to 29 hazardous material requests for service, 38 dive rescue requests for service, and 12 heavy urban rescue requests for service. A response that includes more than one special team is counted only once.

From 1987 through 1991, Milwaukee averaged 22 fire deaths per year, most in residences that did not have operating smoke detectors. The FOCUS program (Firefighters Out Creating Urban Safety) was created in 1991 to reduce fire deaths. Firefighters go door-to-door in targeted areas to install and check smoke detectors, replace batteries, provide fire safety tips, and answer questions. The average yearly number of fire deaths (city-wide) from 1997 through 2007 was ten, with a high of sixteen in 2005. (See "Deaths Related to Public Safety", page 5, for year-by-year data.)

Fire Dispatches by Aldermanic District - 2007
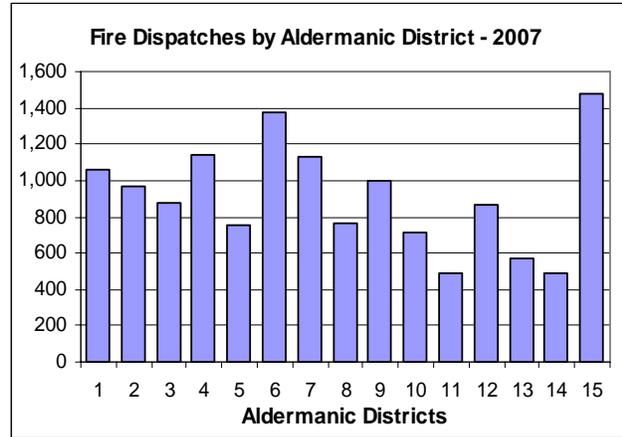
Thirty-one non-fatal and 4 fatal fires were due to careless smoking. One fatal fire occurred in a residence with a working smoke detector. Fatality numbers have decreased since the inception of FOCUS. After responding to a fire alarm, firefighters install smoke detectors if none are present, and replace batteries in existing detectors. Firefighters installed 1,180 smoke detectors and replaced 500 smoke detector batteries. Firefighters also inspected 3,346 homes, and provided 49 blood tests to patients. A USA Today study ranked MFD third in the nation among Emergency Medical Services (EMS) providers.

Fires due to smoking 1998 - 2007
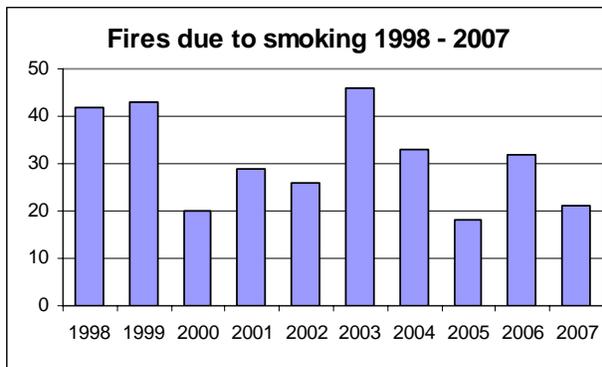
Other fire department education and prevention efforts include the Survive Alive House, where 8,370 elementary school children learned "Survive Alive" techniques this year. The Sesame Street program was presented to 3,055 younger children. The mobile Survive Alive trailer is used to teach escape methods to children and adults. The Department presents residential, school, and workplace fire safety, extinguisher, and evacuation programs, and works with City Building Inspection and the Red Cross to identify homes without smoke detectors. Paramedics and Emergency Medical Technicians staff information booths and assist with stroke screening at community events.

Working with the Milwaukee Health Department, MFD instituted the Safe Sleep Program for infants at risk for Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS), and provides cribs and education to families.

The Department has also purchased new equipment to reduce firefighter injuries due to lifting patients. The Hydraulic Cot allows firefighters to raise and lower patients by pressing a button. The Stair Chair allows personnel to transport a patient down stairs with less risk of injury.

Fires caused structural damage and loss of contents amounting to $18 million in 2007. There were 455 fires in one- and two-family homes, with losses amounting to almost $9 million. The average loss in these fires ranged from $15,200 in Aldermanic District 7 to $52,300 in Aldermanic District 13. Many of these residences did not have operating smoke detectors.

For a fire or other non-medical alarm, the minimum MFD response is a pumping engine and a ladder truck. More typically, the response would include four pumping engines, two ladder trucks, and two battalion chiefs.

If it is known that people are trapped, a paramedic vehicle would also be dispatched. There were 34 "greater alarms", major incidents requiring additional equipment and personnel to respond.

EMS responses account for more than 3/4 of Fire Department "runs". Like fire alarms, the number of emergency medical alarms is usually highest in the summer. The majority of EMS responses required Basic Life Support (BLS), which includes patient evaluation, monitoring of pulse, blood pressure, and breathing, bandaging wounds and splinting fractures, and the performance of Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) and cardiac defibrillation.

All fire department vehicles are equipped with defibrillators, a life-saving device used to control irregular heart activity. The MFD implemented a Public Access Defibrillator (PAD) program in 2005, distributing 40 automatic defibrillators to the City Hall Complex and Milwaukee Public Libraries.

A Basic Life Support (BLS) alarm usually results in dispatch of a single BLS unit, which may be an engine or truck, staffed by Firefighter-EMT's. Almost all members of the Milwaukee Fire Department are trained as Emergency Medical Technicians (EMT), and many have received additional training to qualify them as paramedics. Nine firefighters completed this training in 2007.

Although CPR and defibrillation can be administered as part of BLS, any call to 911 which indicates a life-threatening condition, including a person who is not breathing or has no pulse, receives an Advanced Life Support (ALS) response. Almost half of EMS responses needed ALS, requiring a higher degree of training and medical technology to administer drugs and use specialized equipment. The Fire Department's twelve paramedic units respond to ALS incidents requiring higher levels of intervention.

The MFD responded, on average, to 40 fire and other non-medical alarms, and to 144 medical alarms each day. Both numbers include false alarms. Thirty-six firehouses throughout the City allow rapid response to the scene of an incident. Fire Department personnel and equipment were on scene within 5 minutes in more than 90% of the incidents to which the MFD responded.

The MFD has a service contract with the Village of West Milwaukee to provide full fire and EMS service, and all service statistics cited in this report include West Milwaukee. In addition, the MFD has an EMS backup agreement with Milwaukee County suburbs. The MFD made 885 suburban responses.

The MFD has also given increased attention to firefighter safety. The Department has Incident Safety Officers who monitor safety aspects of the incident. Health and Safety Officers collect data on injuries, and have developed a physical fitness program and a sick leave abuse policy.

In 2008, a Return to Work program will be mandatory for members on extended injury leave. They will be assigned to public safety programs, in-service training, and other activities.

The Department responded to more than 600 reports of carbon monoxide (CO) this year. The Carbon Monoxide Meter Program allows all trucks and engine companies to be equipped with single-gas CO meters. Four companies helped fund the MFD CO Meter Program. The Res Manufacturing Company and Aldrich Chemical each donated $500.00. Harley Davidson and Milwaukee Brewery donated $2,500.00 each, and the Wisconsin Energy Foundation donated $42,000.00.

APPENDIX A   2007 INDEX CRIMES REPORTED

In 2007, 1.4 million violent crimes and almost ten million property crimes were reported to the FBI. Factors affecting crime rates include the physical size of the city, its climate, the density of its population, the age and education level of the residents, and the local economy.

MILWAUKEE VIOLENT INDEX CRIMES REPORTED

Homicide	Rape*	Robbery	Aggravated Assault
105	236	3,529	4,176

*Does not include non-rape sexual assaults

Rate per 100,000 people in population (602,782)

17.4	39.1	585.4	692.8

MILWAUKEE PROPERTY INDEX CRIMES REPORTED

Burglary	Theft	Vehicle Theft	Arson
6,203	24,254	7,745	347

Rate per 100,000 people in population

1029.1	4,023.7	1,284.9	57.6

ESTIMATED 2007 POPULATION: 602,782

Violent Index: 8,046   Property Index: 38,549

Rate per 100,000 people in population

1,334.8	6,395.2

APPENDIX B - FIRE AND MEDICAL RESPONSES 2007
showing fire deaths and fire rates per 1,000 population
and showing all non-medical responses as "fires".

Aldermanic District	Population#	2007 Fires*	Fire Rate	Fire Deaths	2005-2007 Deaths	2007 EMS/Other	TOTAL ALL TYPES
1	38,912	1,057	27.2	1	5	3,584	4,641
2	40,696	968	23.8	1	1	3,172	4,140
3	42,068	878	20.9		3	2,183	3,061
4	38,227	1,145	30.0	2	3	4,510	5,655
5	42,093	758	18.0	2	2	2,538	3,296
6	41,956	1,376	32.8	2	7	6,290	7,666
7	41,661	1,007	24.2	1	1	4,104	5,111
8	38,437	769	20.0		1	2,820	3,589
9	40,605	999	24.6	1	3	3,158	4,157
10	41,348	715	17.3	2	2	2,576	3,291
11	39,185	491	12.5			2,148	2,639
12	40,707	864	21.2			3,676	4,540
13	38,563	573	14.9	1	2	2,517	3,090
14	38,578	489	12.7	1	1	1,872	2,361
15	39,746	1,475	37.1		10	5,897	7,372
W Milw		74			1	371	445
	602,782	13,638	22.6	14	42	51,416	65,054

2007 population estimates provided by Department of City Development

There were fourteen deaths in thirteen fires in 2007. No children died in fires.
Four of the deaths were determined to be arson.
Four others were due to careless use of smoking materials.
Six were accidental or had undetermined causes at the time of publication.

*Includes non-fire hazardous emergencies.

Rate is computed by dividing population by 1,000, then dividing the number of events (fires
and other non-EMS responses) by that result.
For example, District 1: 38,912 divided by 1,000=38.912 (number of thousands),
        then 1,057 fires divided by 38.912=27.2, the rate of fires per thousand residents.

There are fifteen Aldermanic Districts, as re-districted in April 2004.
The number of Districts and District boundaries differ from those used prior to 2004.

See text, "Deaths Related to Public Safety", for fire deaths and fatal fires each year.