

CITY OF MILWAUKEE 2006 PUBLIC SAFETY REPORT

INTRODUCTION

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. We cannot, however, report all the prevention, community assistance, informational, and other functions performed by our Fire and Police Departments. This report is available on-line, at <http://milwaukee.gov/fpc>.

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>

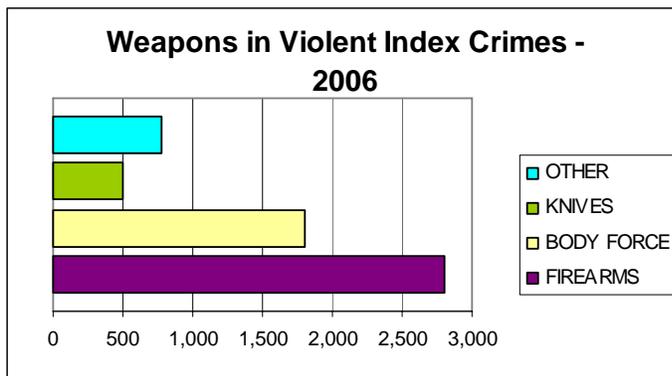
Milwaukee crime data are provided by the Milwaukee Police Department. Crimes are counted in the month they become known to the MPD, which may not be the month, or even the year, they were committed. Counts for other cities are from the FBI's 2006 *Annual Uniform Crime Report*, released online in September, 2007. For details, go to <http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm>.

Data for fire and emergency medical services are provided by the Milwaukee Fire Department. Appendix B shows fires and rate per 1,000 population for each Milwaukee Aldermanic District.

MILWAUKEE CRIME TRENDS 2006

In 2006, the Milwaukee Police Department counted 47,532 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 two-thirds of all property crimes. Robbery accounts for almost half of all violent crimes.

Firearms were used in three-quarters of homicides and almost half of all violent Index crimes. Body force was the weapon used in one-quarter of forcible rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults; knives and other weapons accounted for the other quarter of violent Index crimes in 2006.



Law enforcement agencies report a 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 presented in the discussion of each crime.

7,143 Index crimes were cleared by arrest or exceptional means in 2006, including twenty-six 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. 5,970 arrests had Index crimes as primary charges. Because clearances are counted when they occur, 2006 includes clearances and arrests for some crimes committed in previous years, and future years will include some clearances and arrests for crimes committed in 2006.

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 pages 15 through 18.

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*

(After excluding reports determined to be unfounded)

NOTE: Due to differences in reporting methods, these counts may not be comparable with data from previous years.

<u>VIOLENT INDEX CRIMES</u>					
YEAR	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAV. ASSAULT	TOTAL VIOLENT
1996	127	293	3,363	2,210	5,993
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

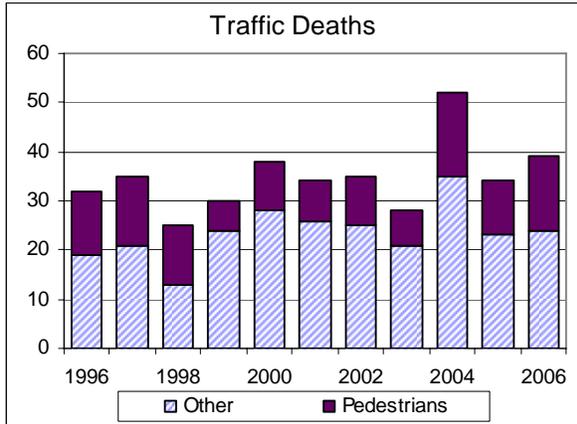
<u>PROPERTY INDEX CRIMES</u>					TOTAL PROPERTY
YEAR	BURGLARY	THEFT	MV THEFT	ARSON	
1995	8,366	26,231	11,345	555	46,497
1996	7,622	25,948	10,079	597	44,246
1997	6,818	25,954	8,295	457	41,524
1998	7,055	25,846	7,348	585	40,834
1999	6,462	26,124	7,414	498	40,498
2000	6,363	23,949	8,069	524	38,905
2001	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

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

Note: Due to the on-going computer conversion in the Milwaukee Police Department, plus the April 2004 change from 17 to 15 Aldermanic Districts, we are able to provide 2006 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>

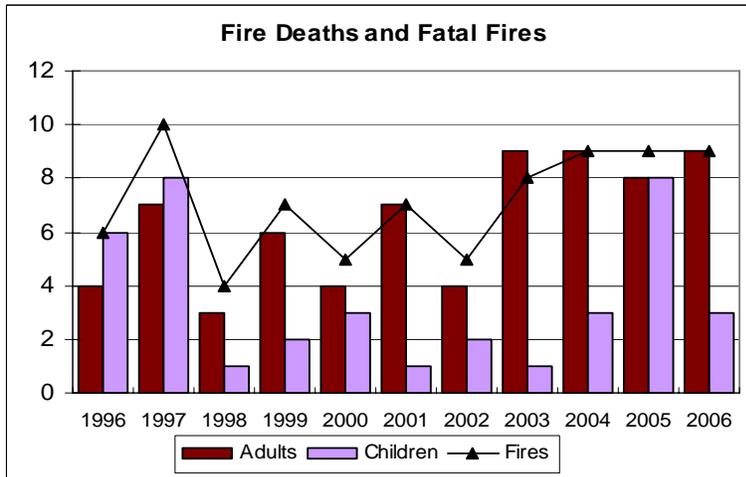
Deaths Related to Public Safety

Deaths related to public safety in 2006 included 39 traffic deaths, 12 fire deaths, 103 homicides, 13 justifiable homicides, and one negligent homicide.



The 39 traffic deaths in 2006 were five more than the 34 in 2005. They occurred in 36 crashes, and included 15 pedestrians, 14 automobile and four motorcycle drivers, five automobile passengers, and one bicyclist. 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 4,200 people were injured in more than 12,000 non-fatal crashes. The MPD's Safety Division notes that failure to yield the right of way caused one-quarter of traffic accidents, and disregard of traffic signals caused 13%.



The 12 fire deaths, in nine fires, include three children aged four to six, and nine adults aged 24 to 75. Two of the children died in an arson fire, and one in a fire due to a child playing with a lighter. Three men died in an explosion at Falk Corporation.

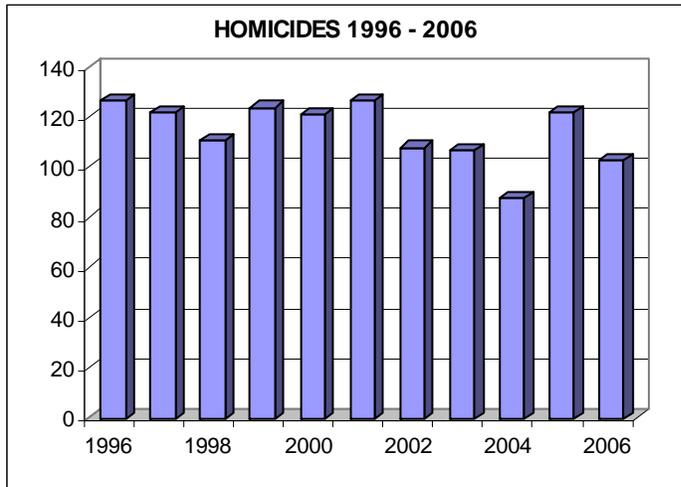
Except for the Falk victims, all of the deaths were in homes without working smoke detectors. Fires also

result in non-fatal injuries, and may leave residents homeless. Milwaukee's fire death rate in 2006 was 2 deaths per 100,000 people.

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. In 2006, firefighters conducted Survive Alive programs for 12,500 schoolchildren, as well as Sesame Street programs for 1,900 pre-schoolers. A variety of adult programs were also presented.

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.



Milwaukee had 103 homicides in 2006, plus thirteen classified as justifiable and three as negligent, not included in national statistics. Justifiable homicides included eight men killed by citizens in self-defense, and five 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 77% (79) of non-justifiable homicides (table next page). Knives or other cutting instruments, body force, and other weapons were used in the remainder.

More than three-quarters of **firearm** victims (61 of 79) were teens and young adults aged 15 to 34. The youngest firearm victim was twelve-year-old Candace Moss. Four children aged four or younger died as a result of child abuse; a five-year-old and an eight-year-old died in an arson fire.

The homicide rate differs considerably by sex, by race, and by 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 69 homicides per 100,000 (70 victims); it was 26 for Hispanic men and boys (10 victims), and 11 for white men and boys. The rate for all women and girls in Milwaukee (16 victims) was 5 homicides per 100,000 population.

VICTIMS OF CRIMINAL HOMICIDE BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX

(data from MPD Homicide Review Committee)

<u>AGE:</u>	<u>0-14</u>	<u>15-17</u>	<u>18-34</u>	<u>35+</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Black Male	4	5	(1H) 48	13	70
Black Female	2	0	5	7	14
White/Other Male	0	0	(9H,1A)10	7	17
White/Other Female	(H)1	0	0	1	2
(11 Hisp, 1 Asian)	<u>7</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>103</u>
<u>Killed by firearms:</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>79</u>

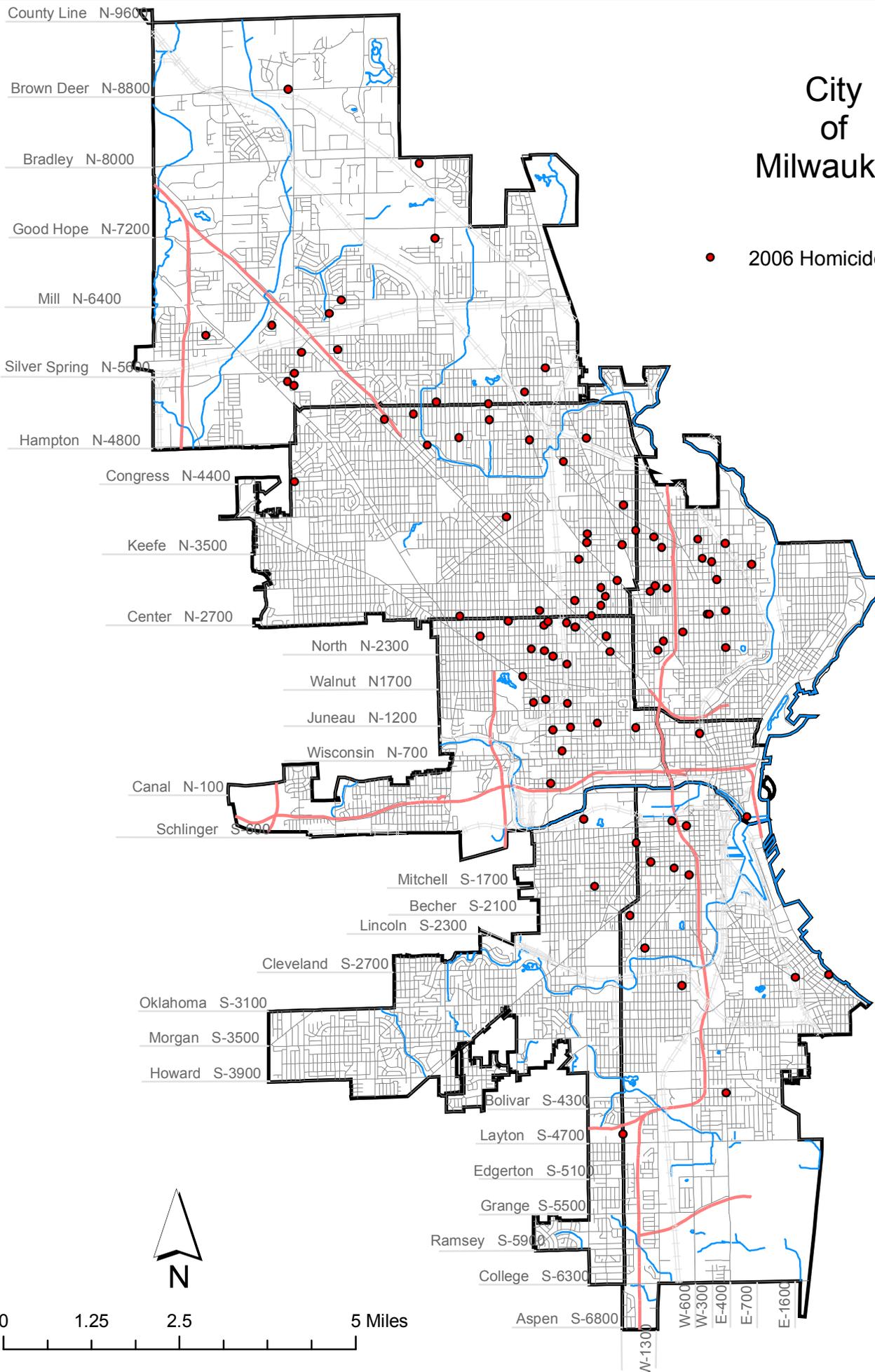
Homicides were largely concentrated in the central city and near south side. (Map, courtesy of Milwaukee Police Department, next page.) In the 2000 Census, central city Aldermanic Districts included one-third of the City's juvenile population, and three-fifths of Milwaukee's African-American population.

The MPD cleared 68 homicides, a clearance rate of 66%. Clearances are counted when they occur, even when they clear cases from previous years. The MPD arrested 95 adults and 19 juveniles on primary charges of homicide in 2006. 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 Milwaukee Police Department counted 4,104 aggravated assaults in 2006, 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

● 2006 Homicides (103)



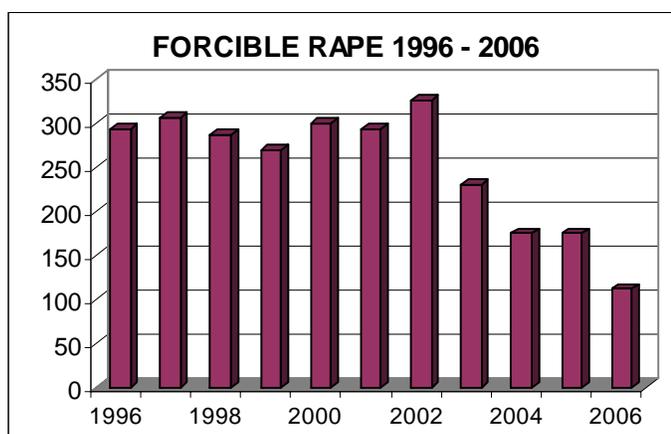
Other Index Crimes Against Persons

Forcible Rape and Sexual Assault

The Uniform Crime Report 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 in 2006. Criminal justice authorities believe that many rapes are not reported. Delays between occurrence and reporting are common.

Forcible rape accounted for less than 1% of adjusted Index crimes in 2006. Body force was the most common weapon.



Firearms were reported in 18 cases, and knives were reported in twelve.

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.

One in three rape or other sexual assault victims were younger than 13; more than 500 were younger than 20. About two-thirds of rape or other sexual assault victims knew or had prior contact with their assailants.

The Milwaukee Police Department cleared 126 rapes and attempted rapes in 2006, a clearance rate of 53%. The MPD has a computer database of sexual assault suspects and high-risk sexual assault parolees, which correlates cases based on suspect description, modus operandi, and other factors.

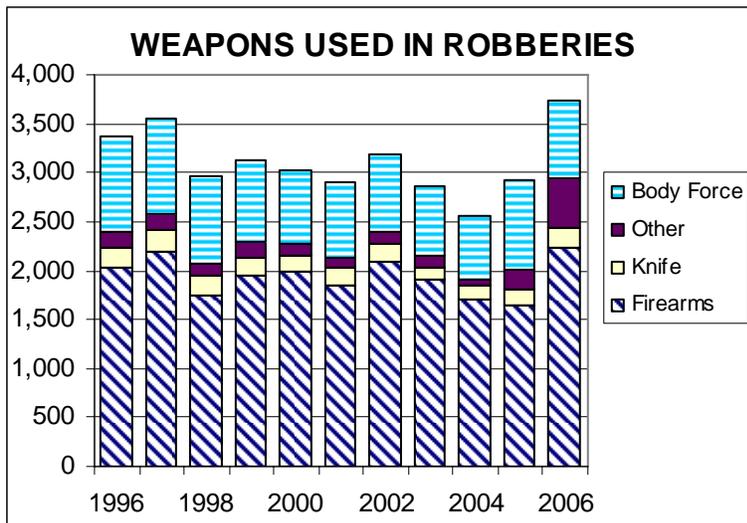
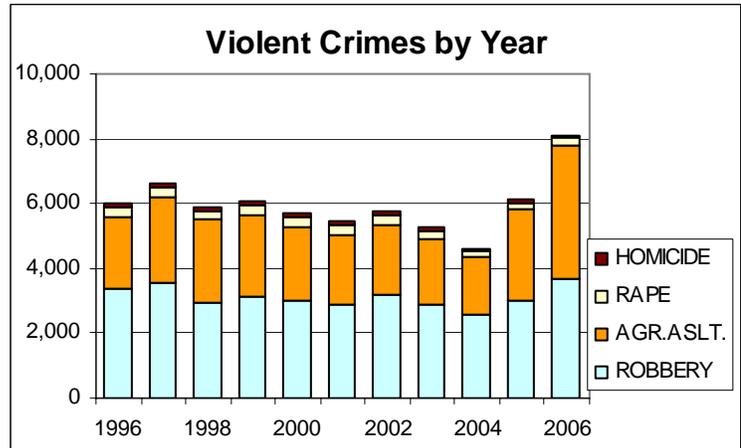
Arrests of 148 adults and 33 juveniles had primary charges that meet the UCR definition of rape. There were 316 arrests for other sex offenses (124 of them juveniles), including sexual assaults that do not meet the UCR definition of rape.

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 personal 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 Uniform Crime Reports, taking a vehicle from its owner by force or threat of force is considered robbery, rather than motor vehicle theft.

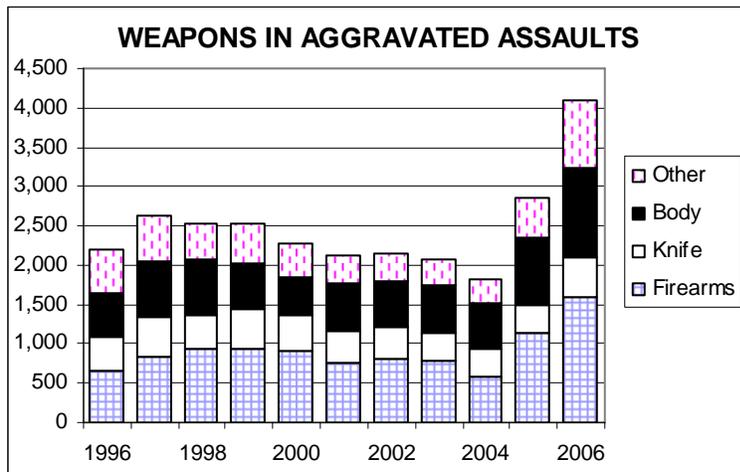
Robbery accounts for just under half of violent Index Crimes. In 2006, after excluding reports which on investigation were determined to be unfounded, 3,673 robberies were counted in Milwaukee.



The Milwaukee Police Department cleared 577 robberies in 2006, a clearance rate of 16%. Victims can seldom identify their assailants, and there may be little physical evidence. The MPD arrested 506 adults and 335 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 (body 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 hierarchy. The term “battery” is synonymous with “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.

After excluding reports determined to be unfounded, and making other adjustments, 4,104 aggravated assaults were counted in 2006. More than one-third involved a firearm, and more than 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 1,361 aggravated assaults, a clearance rate of 33%. 172 juveniles and 924 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

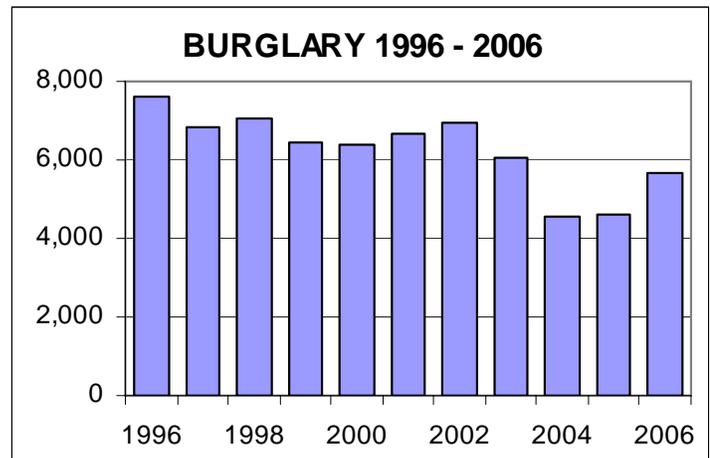
Burglary

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.

After eliminating reports determined to be unfounded, the MPD counted 5,787 burglaries in 2006. In areas with high rates, the MPD responds to burglary with intensive patrol and by targeting career criminals and juvenile involvement.

About half of all burglaries are residential, equivalent to about one for every 84 households (based on the 2000 Census count of 232,188 households in Milwaukee).

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 486 burglaries in 2006, a clearance rate of 8%. About two-fifths of those arrested with primary charges of burglary were juveniles (243); there were 371 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.

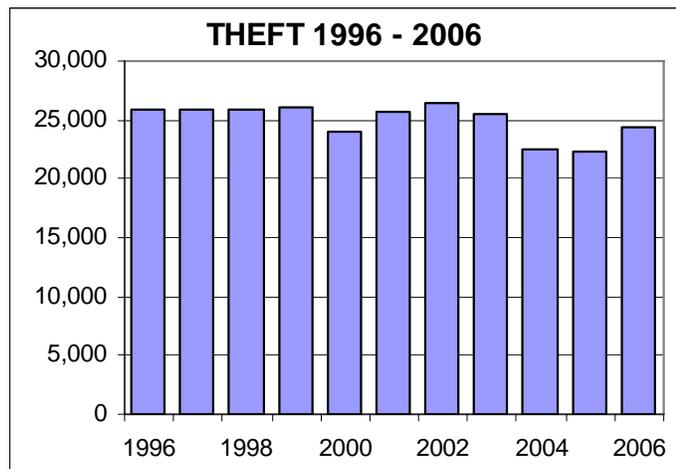
Theft

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 here. Embezzlement, con games, forgery, and worthless checks are not included.

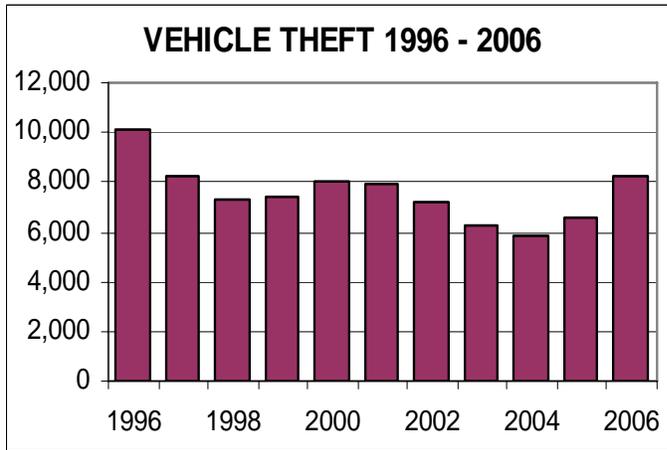
After excluding reports which were determined on investigation to be unfounded, the MPD counted 24,926 thefts in 2006. Theft is the most frequent Index crime, accounting for more than half of the adjusted Index total.

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

The Milwaukee Police Department cleared 3,693 thefts in 2006, a clearance rate of 15%. Of 3,717 persons arrested on primary charges of theft, 1,024 were juveniles.



Motor Vehicle Theft

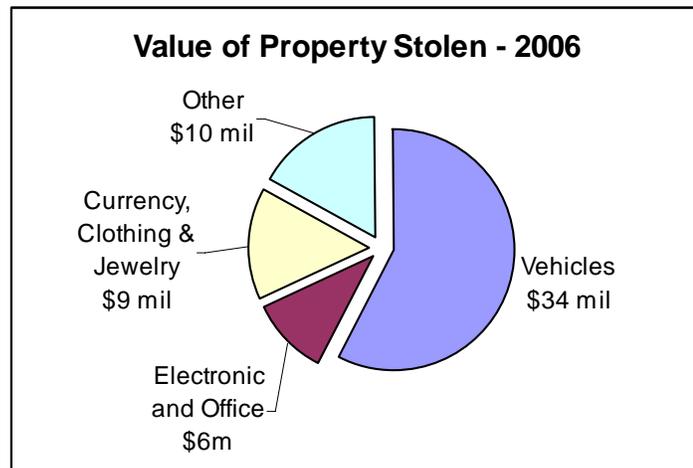


Defined as the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle, this offense category includes the stealing of automobiles, trucks, buses, motorcycles, motor scooters, snowmobiles, etc. “Joy rides” are included. When a vehicle is taken from its owner by force or at weapon point, it is counted as a robbery,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

The MPD counted 8,381 motor vehicles stolen in 2006. The average dollar loss from

motor vehicle theft in 2006 was \$4,070, 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 9% of vehicle thefts, 792 clearances, in 2006. 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. Motorcycle thefts often occur during garage burglaries.

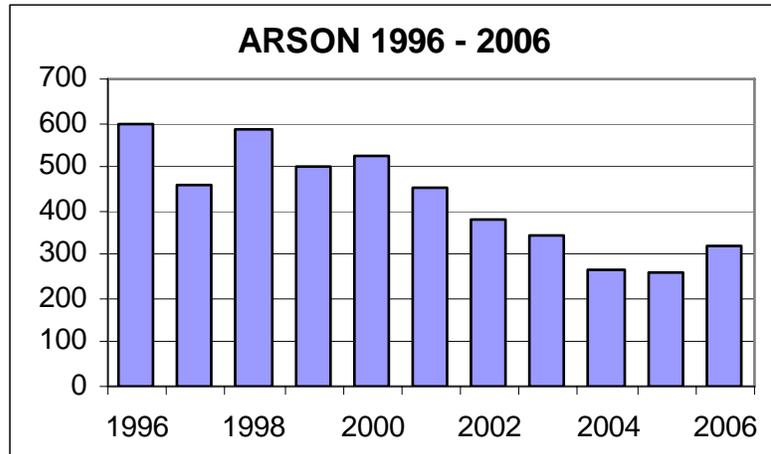


Of 951 persons arrested on primary charges of motor vehicle theft, more than half (542) were juveniles. When a person is found in possession of a stolen vehicle, it is often difficult to prove responsibility for the theft, so the more common charge is receiving stolen property.

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 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 322 in 2006. 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 40 arsons in 2006, a clearance rate of 12%. Fifteen of the 37 arrests 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

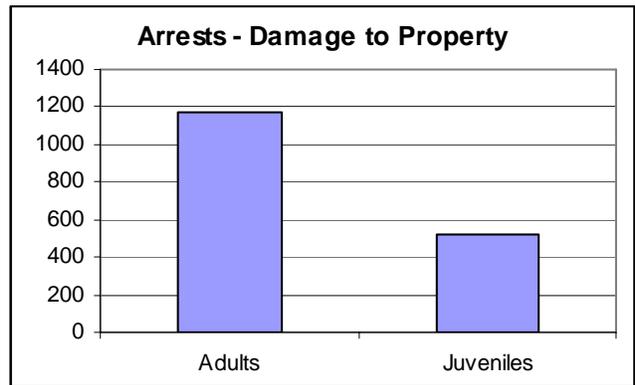
The terms “assault” and “battery” are equivalent. *Aggravated* assault includes an intent to inflict serious bodily injury. Simple assault is a physical attack in which a personal weapon, such as a fist, is used to cause bodily harm. Attacks with personal weapons that result in serious or substantial bodily injury are classified as aggravated assaults. Some non-rape sexual assaults are included in this category.

The MPD recorded 4,938 arrests for simple assault in 2006, including 1,112 juveniles. Most simple assaults are cleared, because victims are often able to identify their assailants.

Damage to Property and Other Quality of Life Offenses

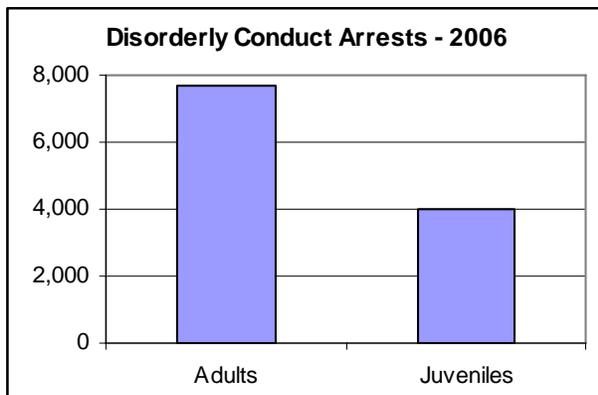
Damage to Property (or vandalism) is intentional damage to the physical property of another person without that person's consent. It is one of the most commonly reported crimes.

Few arrests are made, because the damage is most often discovered by the property owner some time after occurrence, with little evidence for police investigation. Arrests in 2006 included 524 juveniles and 1,177 adults.



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. Thousands of citations are issued for loud music, public drinking, and loitering.

Attention to public order is believed to reduce serious crime.



Disorderly conduct (“breach of the peace”) accounted for 21% of all arrests - one in five adult arrests and one in four juvenile arrests. There were 4,029 juvenile arrests and 7,683 adult arrests for disorderly conduct in 2006.

Vice activity includes drugs and prostitution. The MPD arrested 3,751 adults and 990 juveniles for drug offenses, and 493 adults and twenty juveniles for prostitution in 2006.

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 - 2006

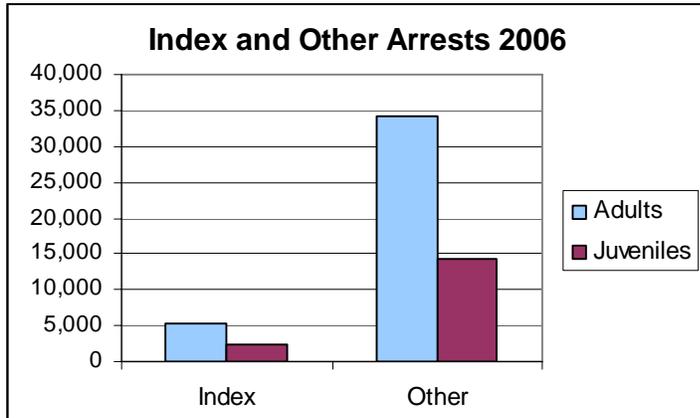
<u>Category</u>	<u>Offenses</u>	<u>Cleared</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Homicide	103	68	66%
Forcible Rape	236	126	53%
Robbery	3,673	577	16%
Aggr.Assault	4,104	1,361	33%
<u>Total Violent</u>	<u>8,116</u>	<u>2,132</u>	<u>26%</u>
Burglary	5,787	486	8%
Larceny Theft	24,926	3,693	15%
Vehicle Theft	8,381	792	9%
Arson	322	40	12%
<u>Total Property</u>	<u>39,416</u>	<u>5,011</u>	<u>13%</u>
<u>Grand Total</u>	<u>47,532</u>	<u>7,143</u>	<u>15%</u>

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

Annual arrest statistics are a count of individuals arrested. In any year, one person may be arrested several times, and each is counted. The arrest of one individual may result in the clearance of many crimes, while the arrest of several individuals 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 past arrest data.

There were 2,383 juvenile arrests for Index crimes in 2006. About one in seven juvenile arrests were for Index offenses,

and juveniles were one-third of persons arrested for Index offenses this year.

The number of juveniles arrested for *all* crimes, including Index crimes, was 16,665. Juveniles accounted for almost one-third of total arrests this year. Arrest rates (arrests per 1,000 population) are generally highest for 15 to 17 year-old boys.

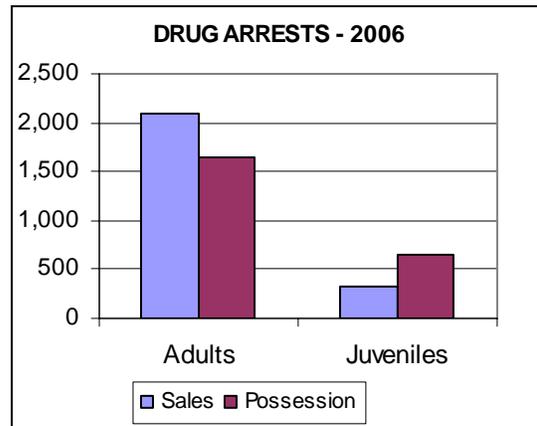
There were 5,168 adult arrests for Index crimes, included in 39,299 adult arrests for *all* crimes. About one in eight adult arrests were for Index crimes.

Selected Non-Index Offense Arrests

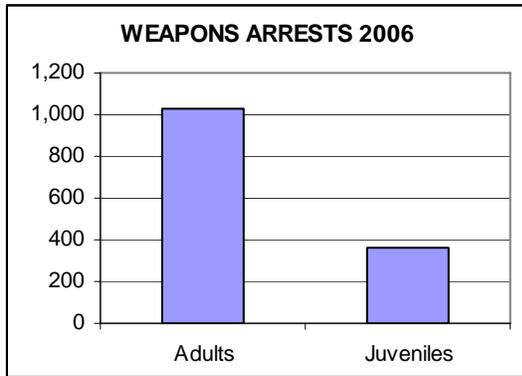
DRUG OFFENSES

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 1,651 adult arrests and 660 juvenile arrests for possession of drugs, and 2,100 adult and 330 juvenile arrests for selling drugs. One in four people arrested for possession and one in seven arrested for selling drugs were juveniles.



WEAPONS OFFENSES

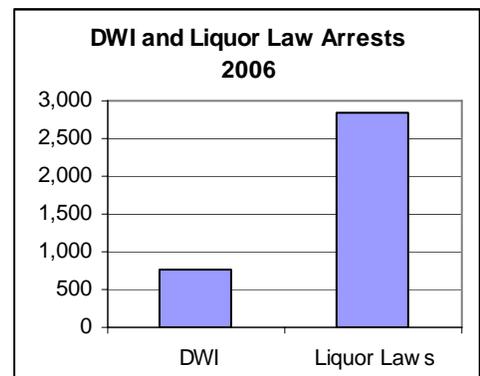


This category includes arrests for use, possession, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers. Arrests for crimes such as robbery, aggravated assault, and homicide in which a weapon was used are counted as that crime, not as weapons offenses. In 2006, there were 1,389 arrests primarily for weapons offenses, including 365 juvenile arrests. Milwaukee Police Department personnel confiscated 2,510 firearms in 2006.

DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED AND LIQUOR LAW OFFENSES

In 2006, about 17,000 people were killed in traffic crashes that involved at least one driver who had been drinking alcohol. Milwaukee had 757 DWI arrests in 2006, three of them juveniles.

Liquor law offenses are other violations of municipal and state liquor laws. There were 2,853 arrests in 2006, including 190 juveniles. This does not include persons arrested for other offenses who are legally intoxicated.



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. In 2006, 2,872 juveniles were cited for curfew violations. In some cases, parents also received citations.

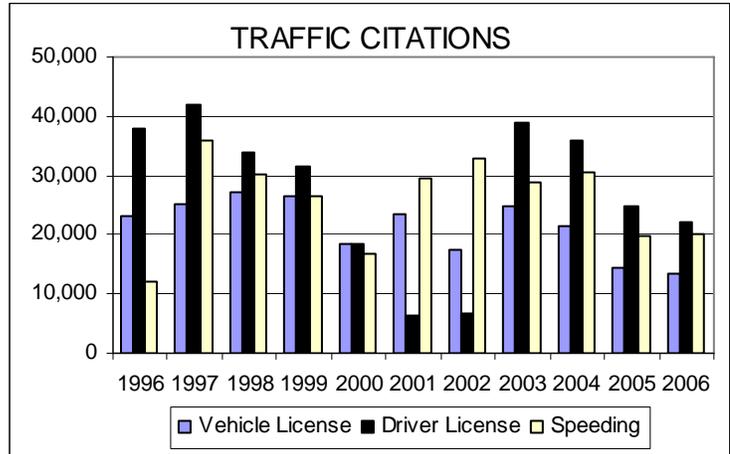
Most people reported to the MPD as missing were found or returned on their own. Many missing juveniles are runaways, with 1,024 reported in 2006. Missing persons considered “critical” include young children, suicidal persons, and others believed to be unable to care for themselves or needing regular 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.

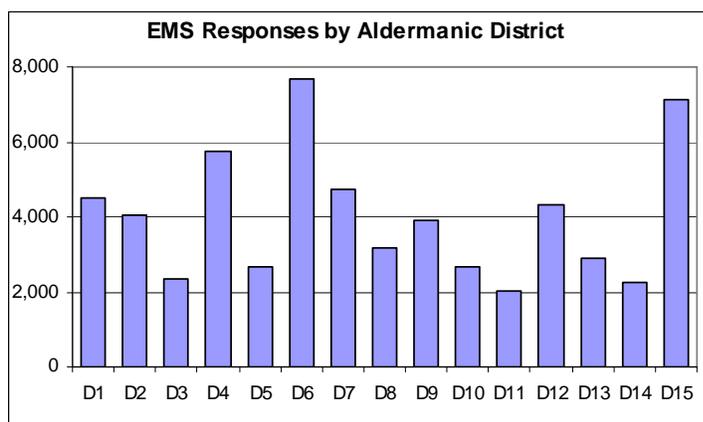
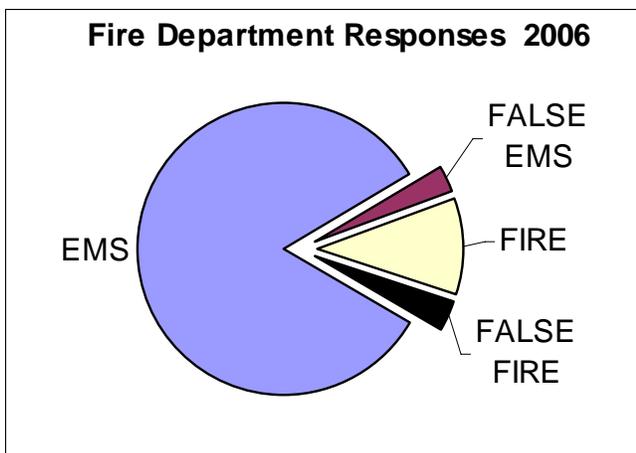
There were a total of 176,620 citations for traffic-related violations in 2006.

Driver license citations decreased from 1997 to 2001, rose to almost 40,000 in 2003, then decreased to about 22,000 in 2006. There were about 20,300 speeding tickets, and more than 13,500 vehicle license citations. Other common traffic citations are for seat belt violations, disregarding traffic lights, signs, or officers' signals, operating after suspension or revocation of driver's license, and failure to yield right of way.



FIRE ALARMS AND EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

In 2006, the Milwaukee Fire Department (MFD) dispatched 13,886 Fire Alarm responses, including 6,331 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 or malfunctioning appliances, extrications from vehicles involved in accidents, and a wide variety of other situations in addition to fires. There were 2,680 actual fires, including 493 residential buildings, 106 garages, and 75 other structures. 671 fires involved vehicles, and 1,140 were burning rubbish.



The MFD also responded to 61,912 Emergency Medical Service (EMS) calls, including 2,345 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 five minutes.

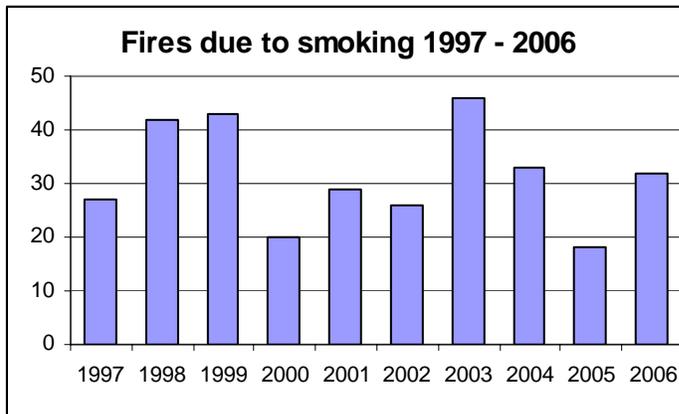
In addition to MFD responses, 28,104 EMS calls were transferred to private ambulance services, as specified by the City of Milwaukee EMS dispatching protocol.

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.

In 2006, special teams responded to 25 hazardous material requests for service, 22 dive rescue requests for service, and 16 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 1996 through 2006 was ten, with a high of sixteen in 2005. (See graphic “Deaths Related to Public Safety”, page 5, for year-by-year data.)

In 2006, 32 non-fatal fires were due to careless smoking and one fatal fire was due to a child playing with a lighter. These 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. In 2006, firefighters installed 227 smoke detectors and replaced 254 smoke detector batteries.



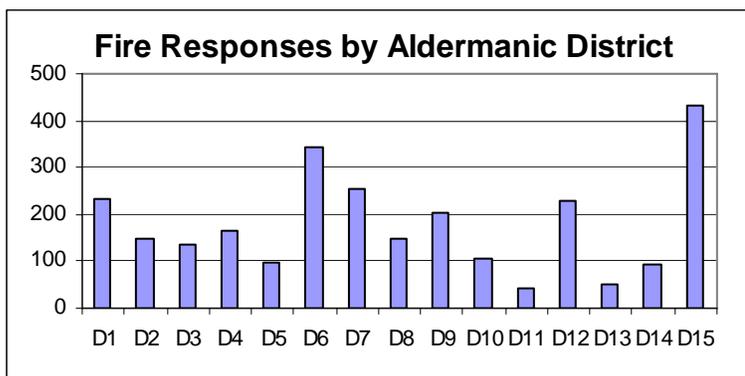
Other Fire Department education and prevention efforts include the Fire Safety House, where 12,456 elementary school children learned “Survive Alive” techniques this year. The Sesame Street program was presented to 1,900 younger children. The mobile Fire Safety trailer is used to teach escape methods 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.

Fires caused structural damage and loss of contents amounting to \$16.4 million in 2006. There were 417 fires in one- and two-family homes, with losses amounting to almost \$7 million. The average loss in these fires ranged from \$11,200 in Aldermanic District 4 to \$29,700 in Aldermanic District 5. Many residences did not have operating smoke detectors. Total losses to all types of fires amounted to \$16 billion.

Like crime, the incidence of fire and emergency medical services is not evenly distributed throughout the City. Fire responses ranged from 368 in Aldermanic District 11 to 1,560 in District 4. Medical responses ranged from 2,036 in District 11 to more than 7,600 in District Six (see Appendix B for details).

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 32 “greater alarms” in 2006, major incidents requiring additional equipment and personnel to respond.

EMS responses account for more than three-quarters 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 alarm usually results in dispatch of a single BLS unit, which may be an engine or ladder 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. Fourteen firefighters completed this training in 2006.

Although CPR and defibrillation can be administered as part of Basic Life Support, 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 response. Almost half of EMS responses needed Advanced Life Support, requiring a higher degree of training and medical technology to administer drugs and use specialized equipment. The Fire Department’s ten paramedic units respond to Advanced Life Support incidents requiring higher levels of intervention.

The MFD responded, on average, to 38 fire and other non-medical alarms each day this year, and to 164 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 five 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. This year, the Department made 519 suburban responses.

APPENDIX A 2006 CRIMES REPORTED

In 2006, 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 CRIMES REPORTED

<u>Homicide</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Aggravated Assault</u>
103	112	3,608	3,875
<u>Rate per 100,000 people in population</u>			
17.7	19.3	621.0	667.0

MILWAUKEE PROPERTY CRIMES REPORTED

<u>Burglary</u>	<u>Theft</u>	<u>Vehicle Theft</u>	<u>Arson</u>
5,651	24,343	8,239	320
<u>Rate per 100,000 people in population</u>			
972.6	4,189.8	1,418.1	55.1

FBI ESTIMATED 2006 POPULATION: 581,005

Violent Index: 7,698 Property Index: 38,553

<u>Rate per 100,000 people in population</u>	
1,325.0	6,635.6

APPENDIX B - FIRE AND MEDICAL RESPONSES

2006

showing fire deaths and fire rates per 1,000 population

Showing all non-medical responses as "fires".

Aldermanic District	Population	2006 Fires	Fire Rate	Fire Deaths	2004-2006 Deaths	2006 EMS/Other	TOTAL ALL TYPES
1	38,537	1,101	28.6	1	4	4,523	5,624
2	40,304	828	20.5		1	4,046	4,874
3	41,663	824	19.8	3	3	2,334	3,158
4	37,859	1,560	41.2	1	2	5,769	7,329
5	41,687	631	15.1			2,644	3,275
6	41,552	1,427	34.3	2	6	7,674	9,101
7	41,260	1,007	24.4		2	4,716	5,723
8	38,067	700	18.4		1	3,160	3,860
9	40,214	1,056	26.3		3	3,920	4,976
10	40,949	615	15.0		1	2,674	3,289
11	38,807	368	9.5			2,036	2,404
12	40,315	900	22.3			4,303	5,203
13	38,191	900	23.6	1	1	2,897	3,797
14	38,206	499	13.1			2,230	2,729
15	39,363	1,416	36.0	3	15	7,109	8,525
West Milwaukee		65		1	1	435	500
	596,974	13,897	23.3	12	40	60,470	74,367

There were twelve deaths in nine fires this year, including three children ages 4 to 6. Two six-year-old children died in an arson fire in Aldermanic District 15. A four-year-old playing with a lighter died in a fire in Aldermanic District 6. The three deaths in Aldermanic District 3 were in the Falk Corporation explosion.

*Includes non-fire hazardous emergencies.

Rate is computed by dividing population by 1,000, then dividing the number of events (fires) by that result. For example District 1: 38,537/1,000=38.537 (number of thousands)
 1,101 fires/38.537=28.6 , the rate of fires per thousand residents.

This report uses fifteen Aldermanic Districts, as re-districted in April 2004 based on the 2000 Census. 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.