



# Mid-Year Analysis of Homicides and Nonfatal Shootings

Milwaukee Homicide Review Commission

July 29, 2011

# Introduction

This report summarizes homicide and nonfatal shooting data for the first six months of 2011. It provides incidence (e.g., the number of new homicides), as well as demographic data on victims and suspects. The data comes from the Milwaukee Homicide Review Commission (MHRC).

# About MHRC

MHRC is a multi-level and multi-disciplinary collaborative that seeks to not only improve community safety but also increase the quality of life of all residents. MHRC provides technical assistance in violence prevention by assisting law enforcement and social service agencies in program/policy development and evaluation. MHRC maintains a comprehensive database of homicide, nonfatal shootings, and near fatal domestic violence incidents.

# Methodology Notes

- Data is accurate as of July 6, 2011. Any new suspects identified after this date were not included in the report.
- Data periods covered: January 1 – June 30 for 2010 and 2011. **When we refer to “2010” or “2011”, we are referring to only those cases that occurred during the first six months of each year.**
- Suspect demographic data (e.g., race, gender) is unduplicated. If a suspect was involved in more than one incident, that suspect is only counted once.
- Both primary and secondary factors (*top two reasons why the incident occurred*) are reported for all circumstance-related data.
- Percents may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

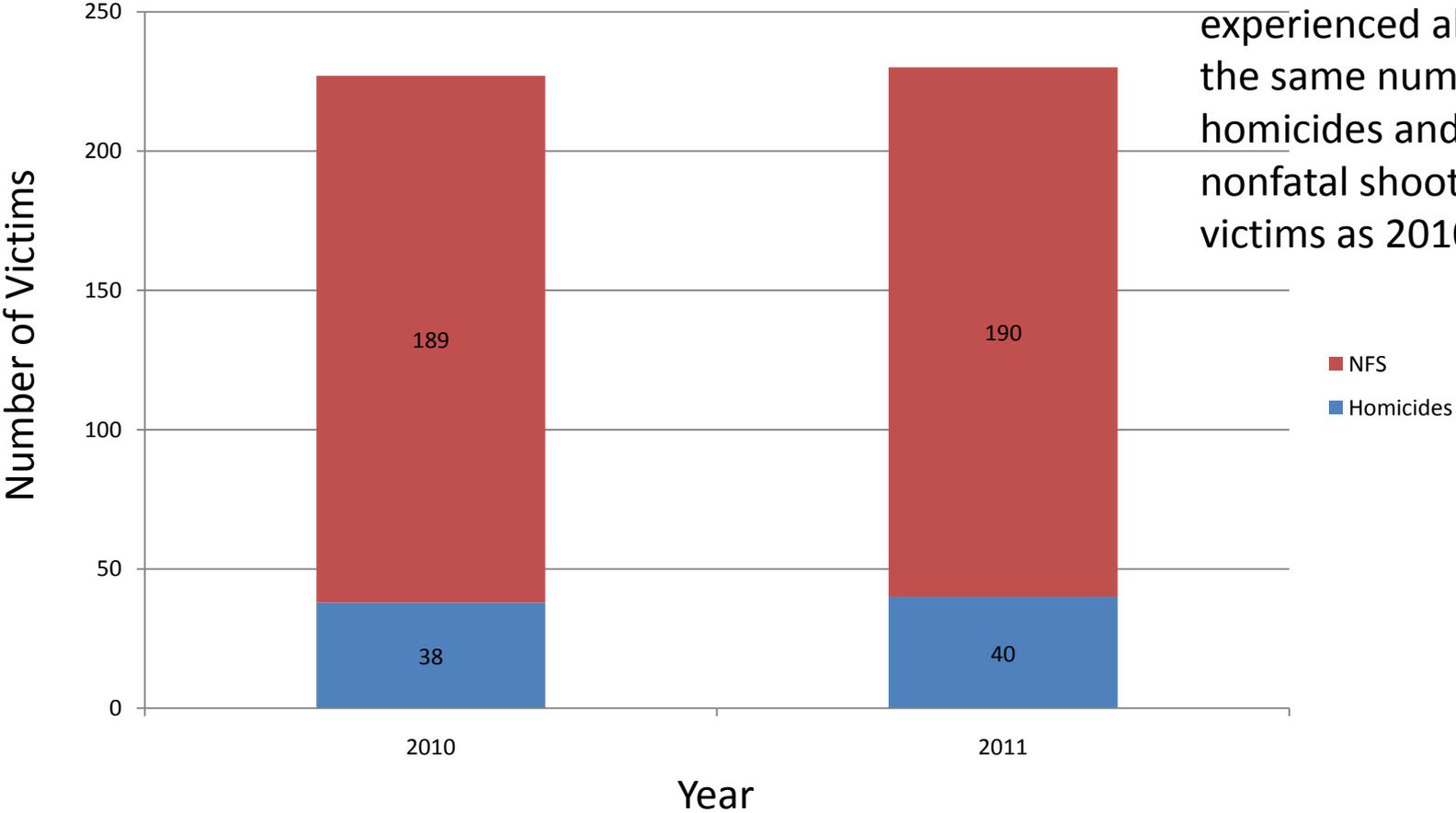
# New in this Report

- **Number of homicides by Milwaukee police districts.** This is in addition to zip code level data.
- **Number of nonfatal shooting suspects that were eligible to carry concealed weapons.** This is in addition to the number of victims or suspects that have a criminal history or were under supervision at the time of the incident.
- **Number of cleared homicide and nonfatal shooting cases to date.** This number changes daily as new suspects are identified and charged. This number does not reflect trial outcomes.

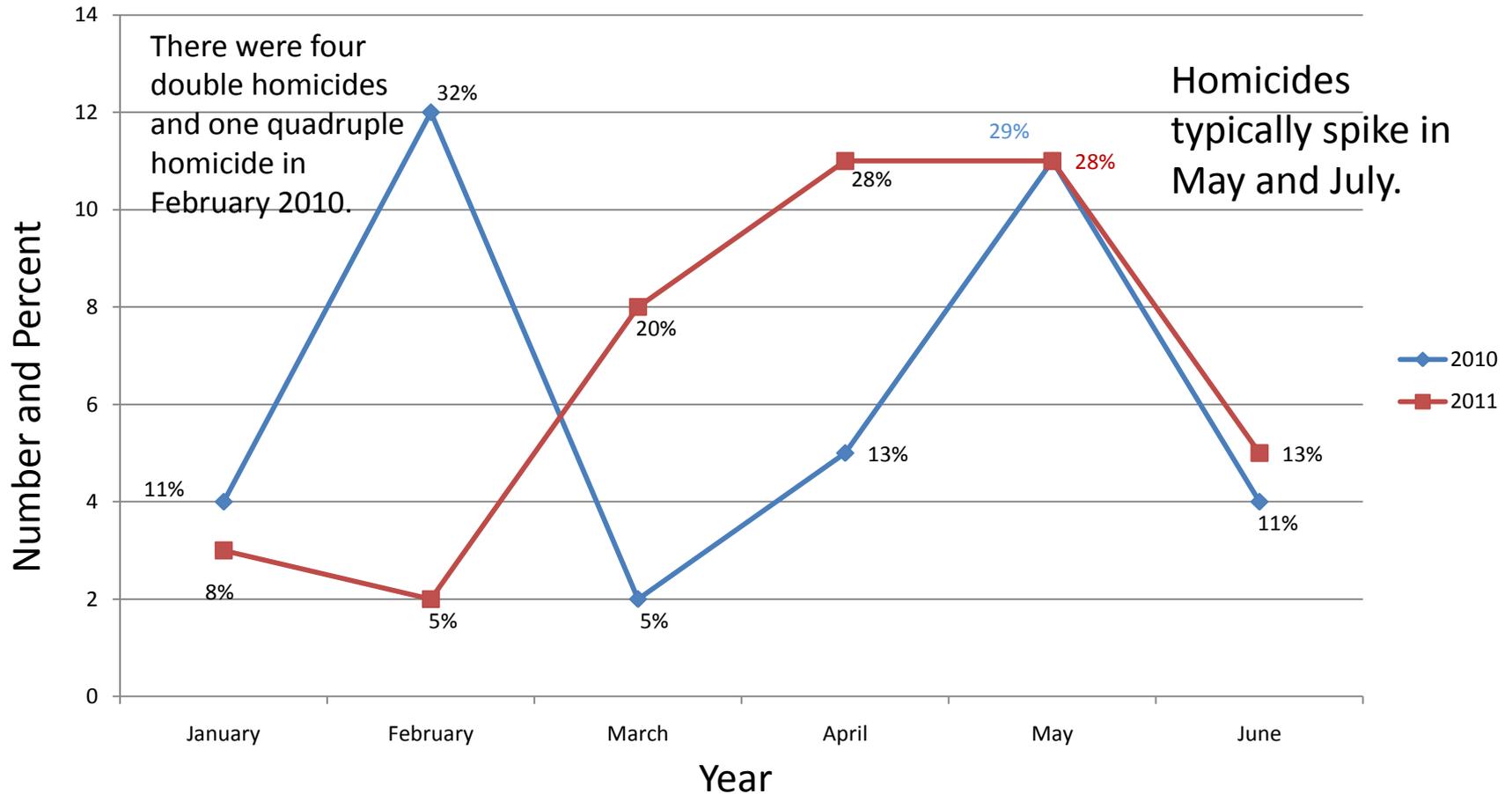
# Homicides

# Number of Homicides and Nonfatal Shooting (NFS) Victims

As of June 30, Milwaukee has experienced about the same number of homicides and nonfatal shooting victims as 2010.

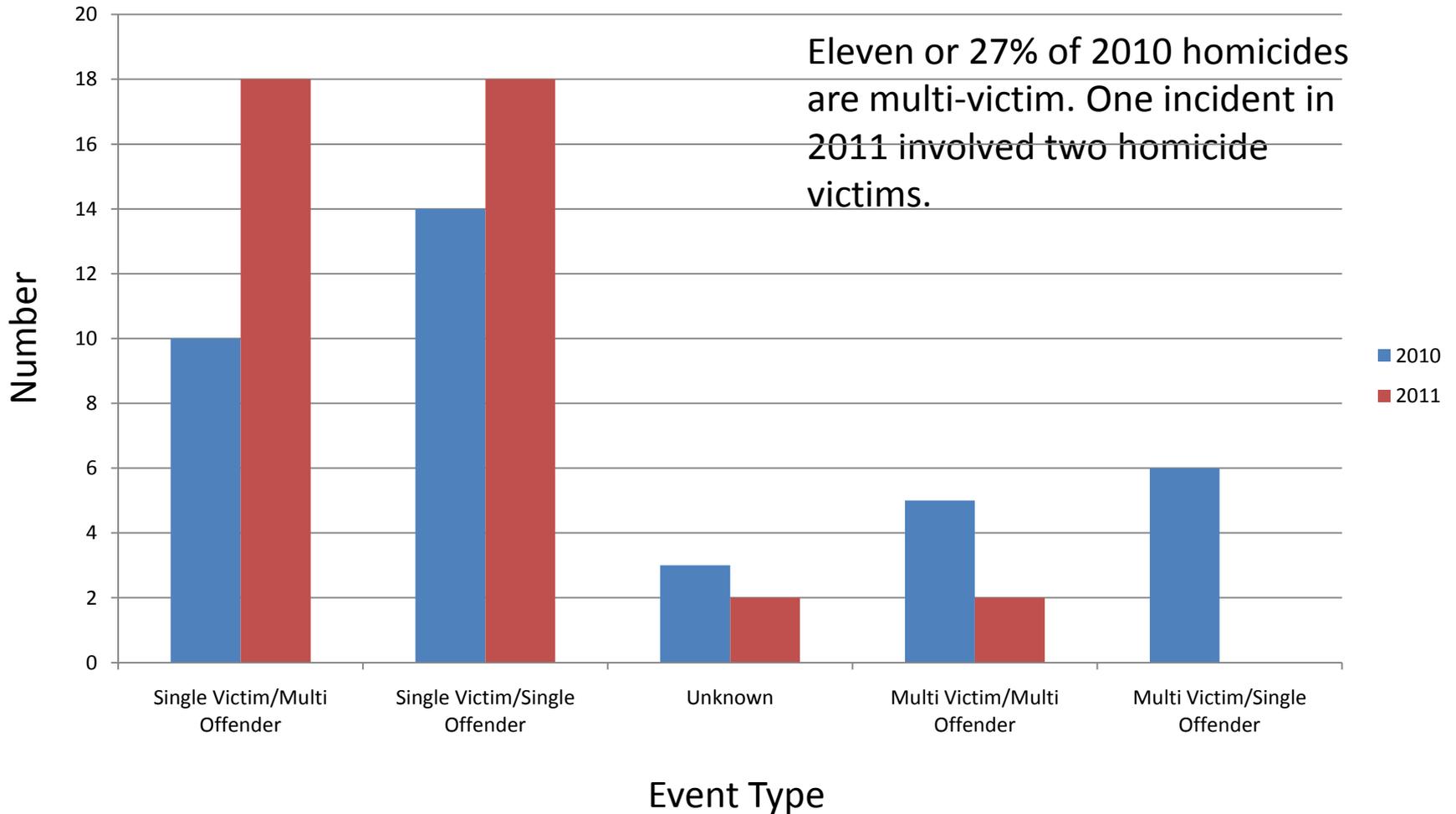


# Homicides by Month

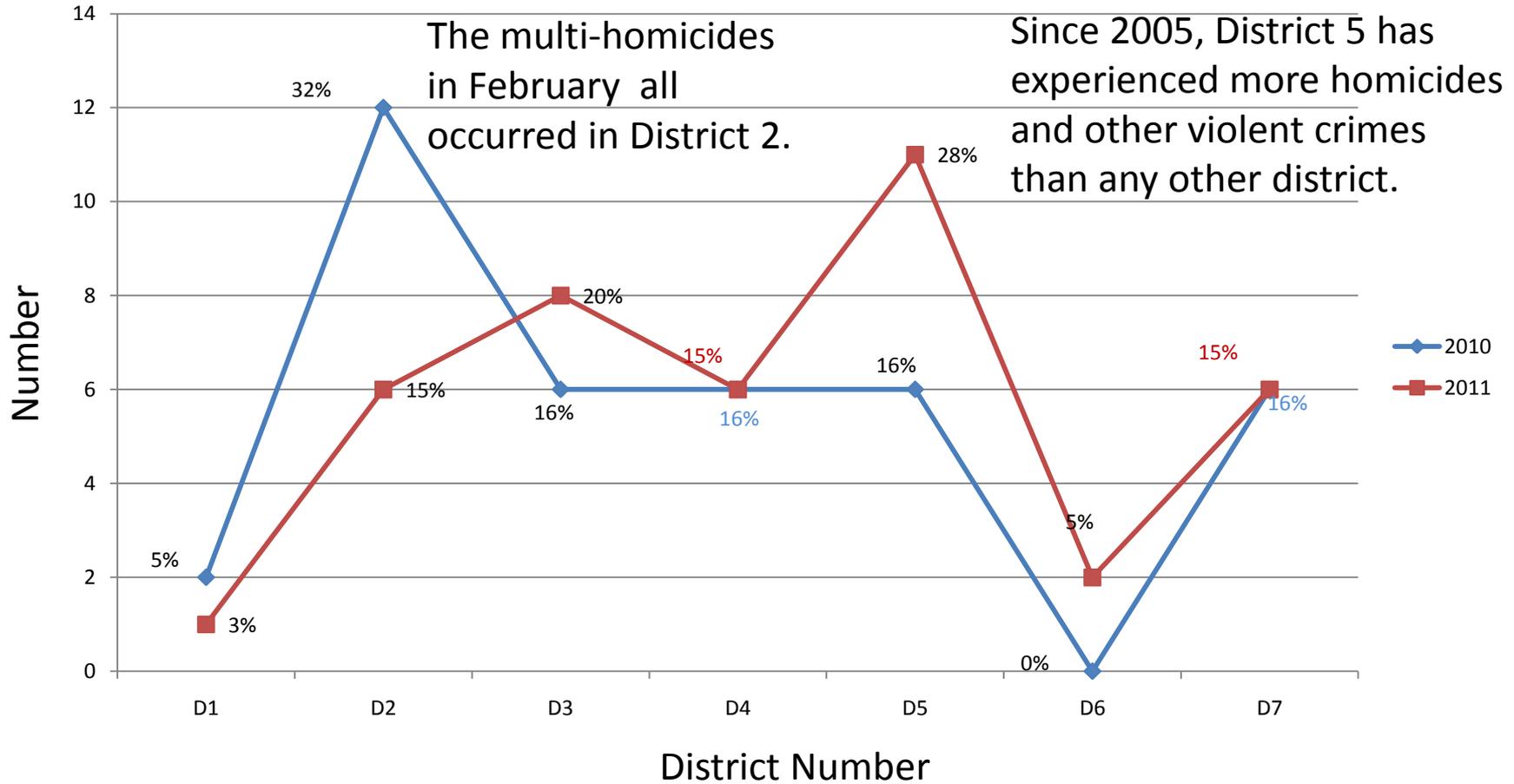


Note: Homicides are plotted by the number of victims. The percent is the monthly percent of victims. For example, 8% of homicides took place in January 2011. There were three homicides that month.

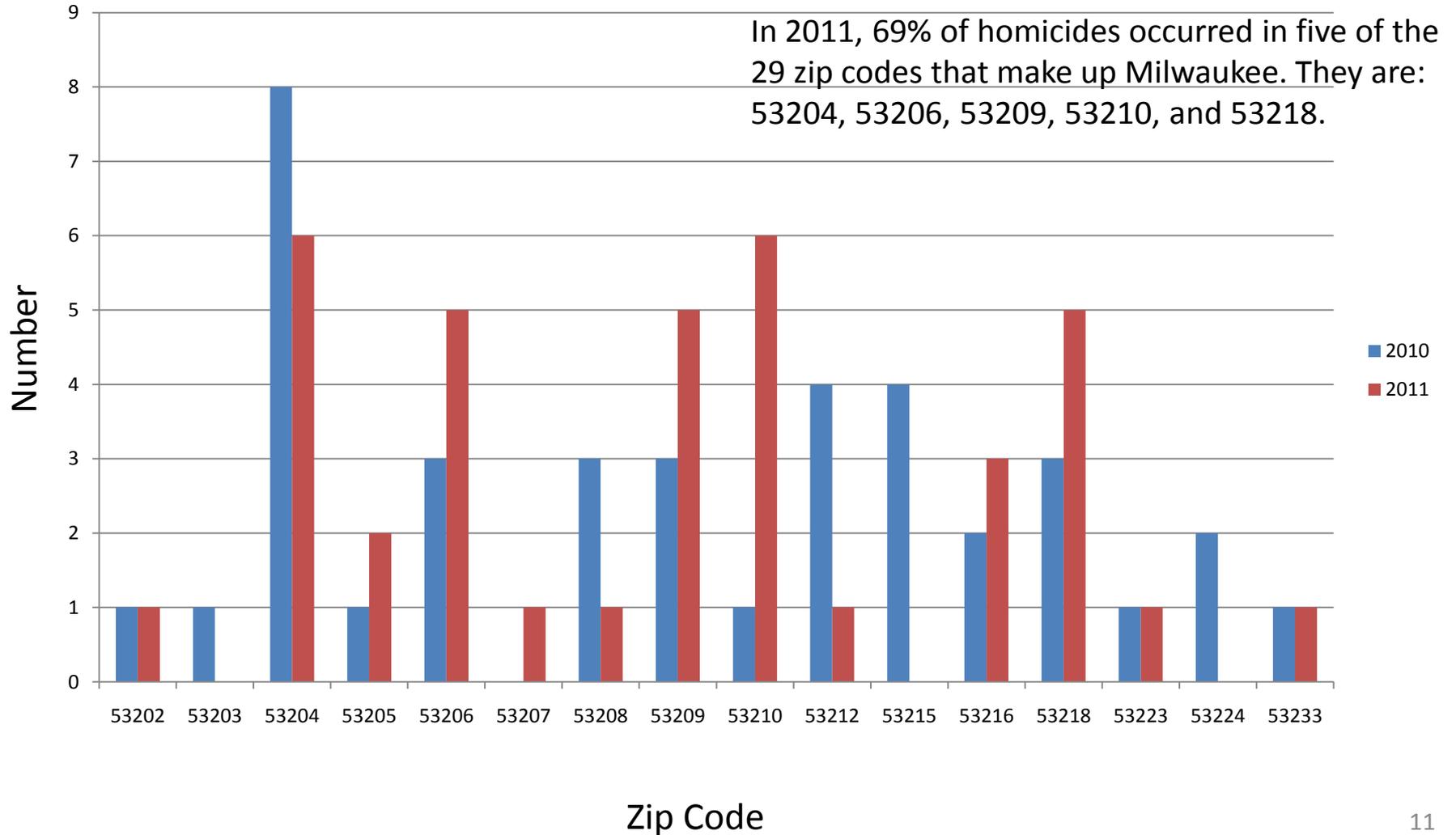
# Homicides by Event Type



# Homicides by Police District



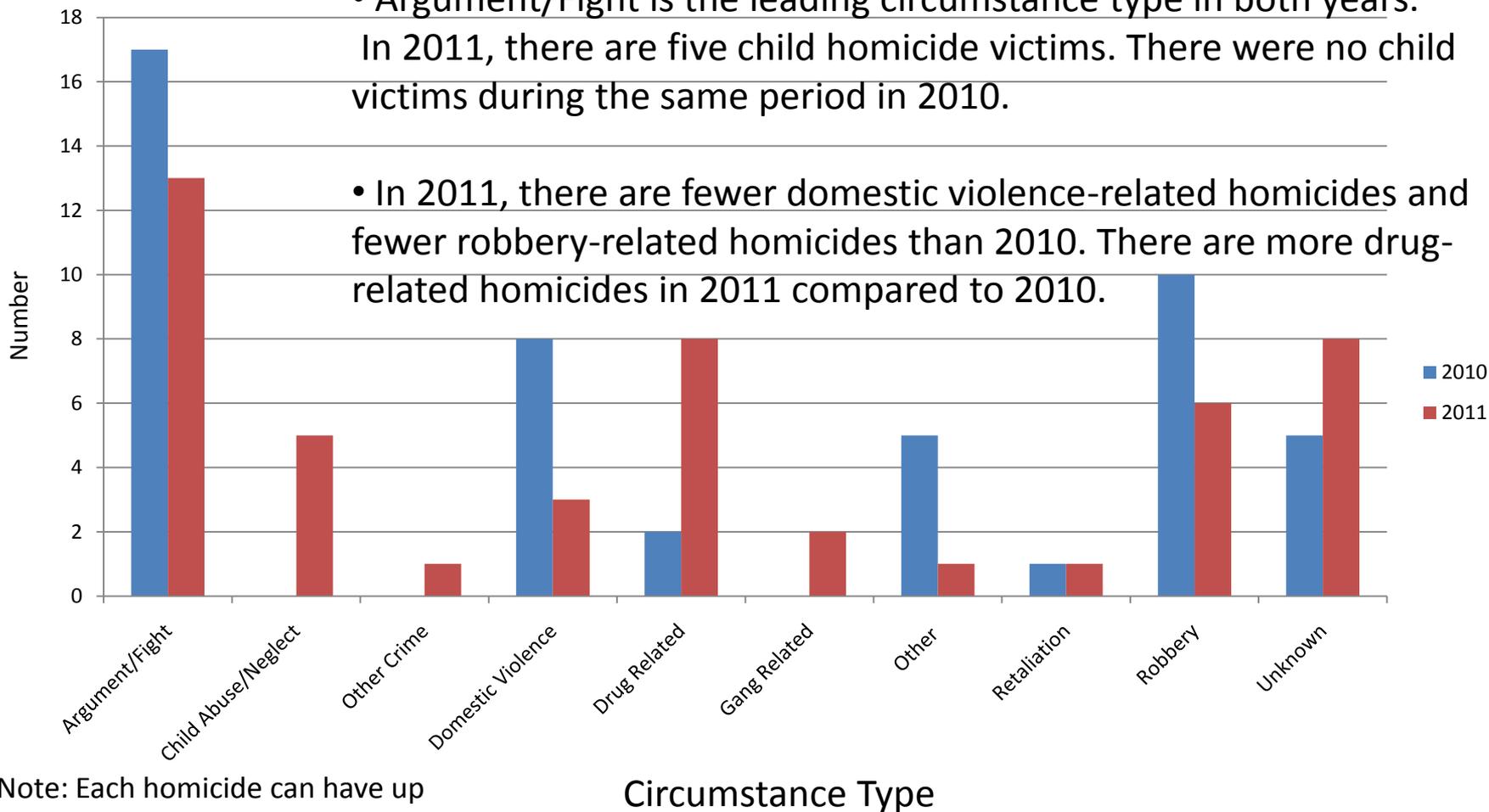
# Homicides by Zip Codes



# Homicides by Circumstance

- Argument/Fight is the leading circumstance type in both years.  
In 2011, there are five child homicide victims. There were no child victims during the same period in 2010.

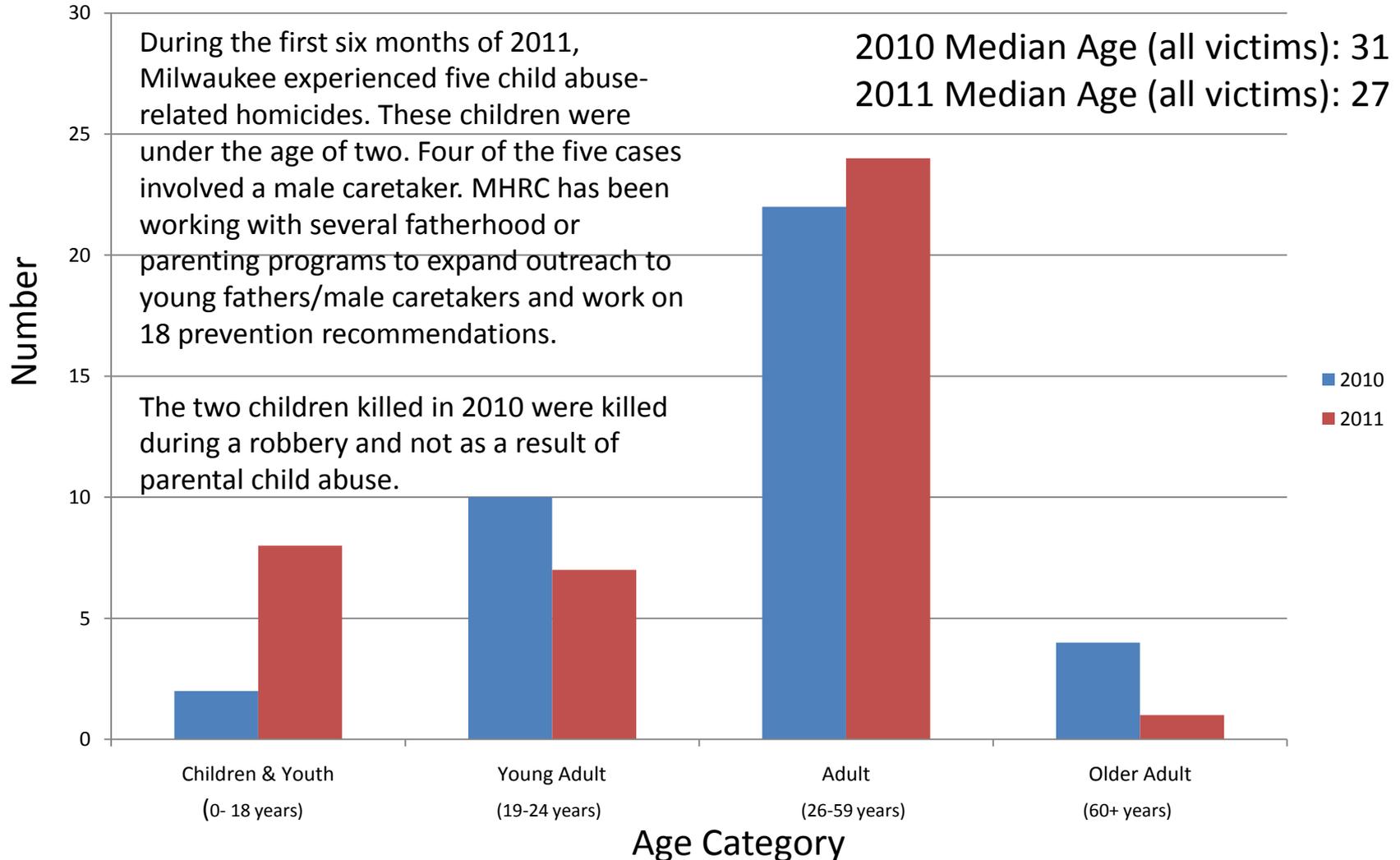
- In 2011, there are fewer domestic violence-related homicides and fewer robbery-related homicides than 2010. There are more drug-related homicides in 2011 compared to 2010.



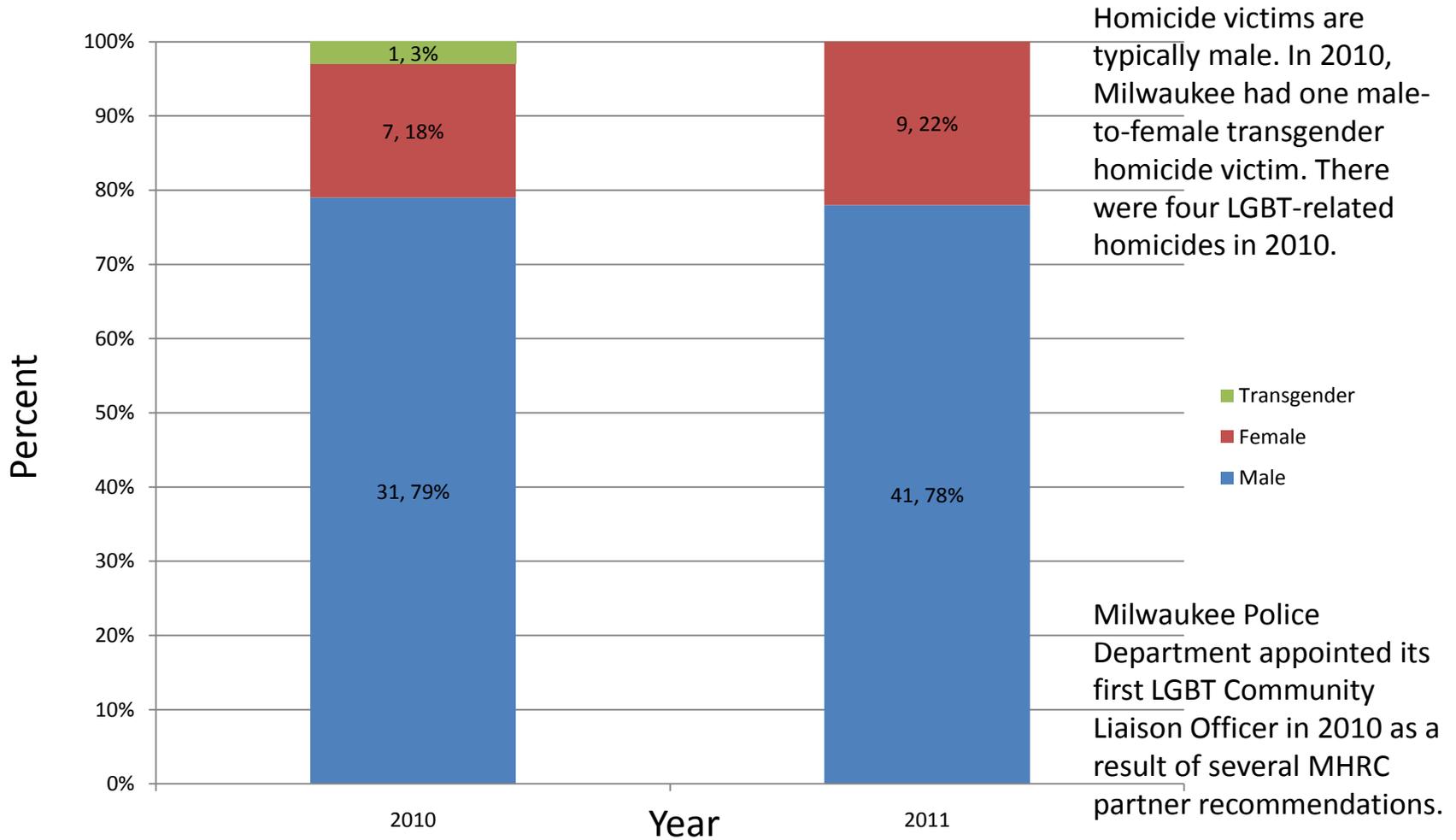
Note: Each homicide can have up to two circumstance types called primary and secondary factors.

Circumstance Type  
(precipitating cause or factor leading to the homicide)

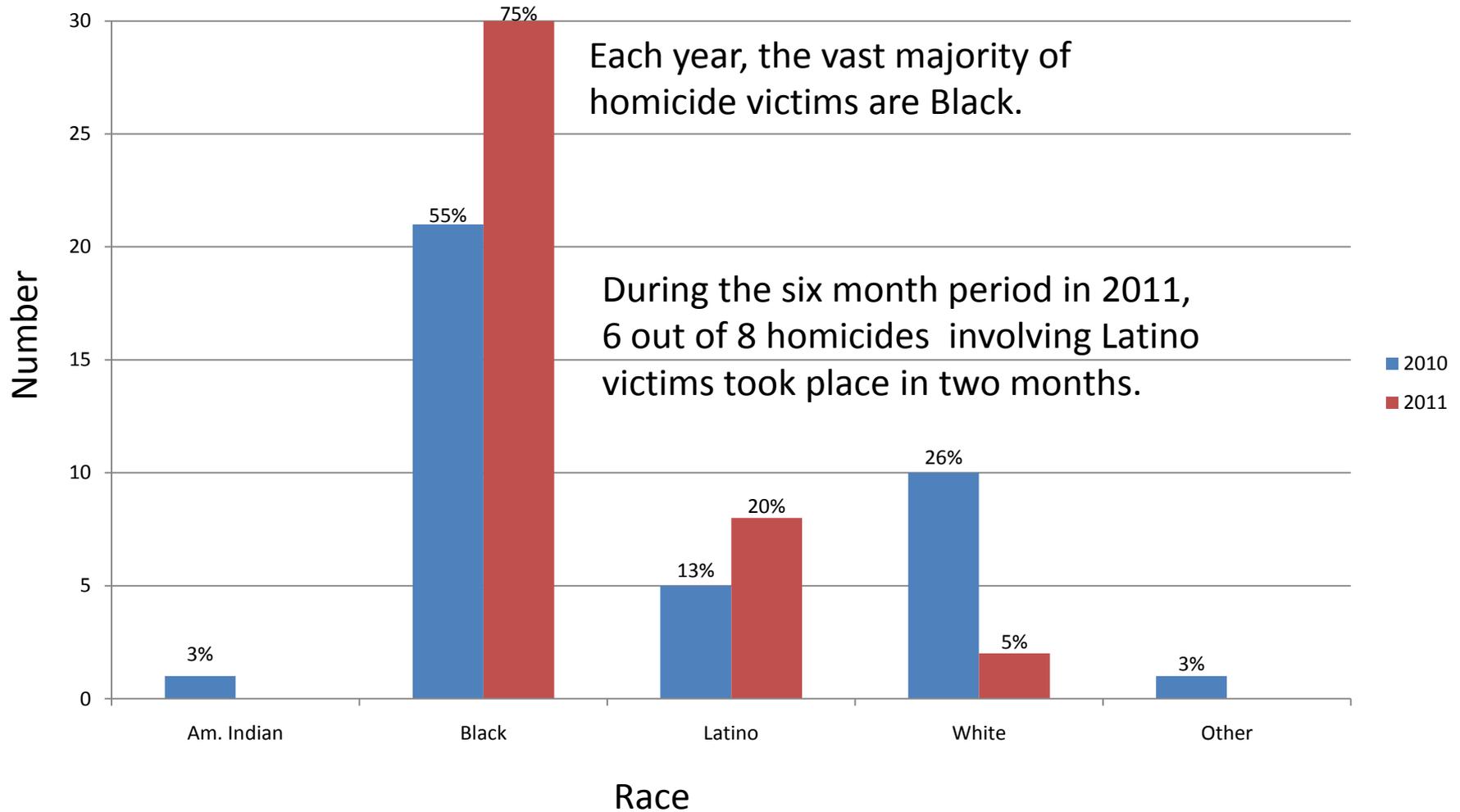
# Homicide Victim by Age Category



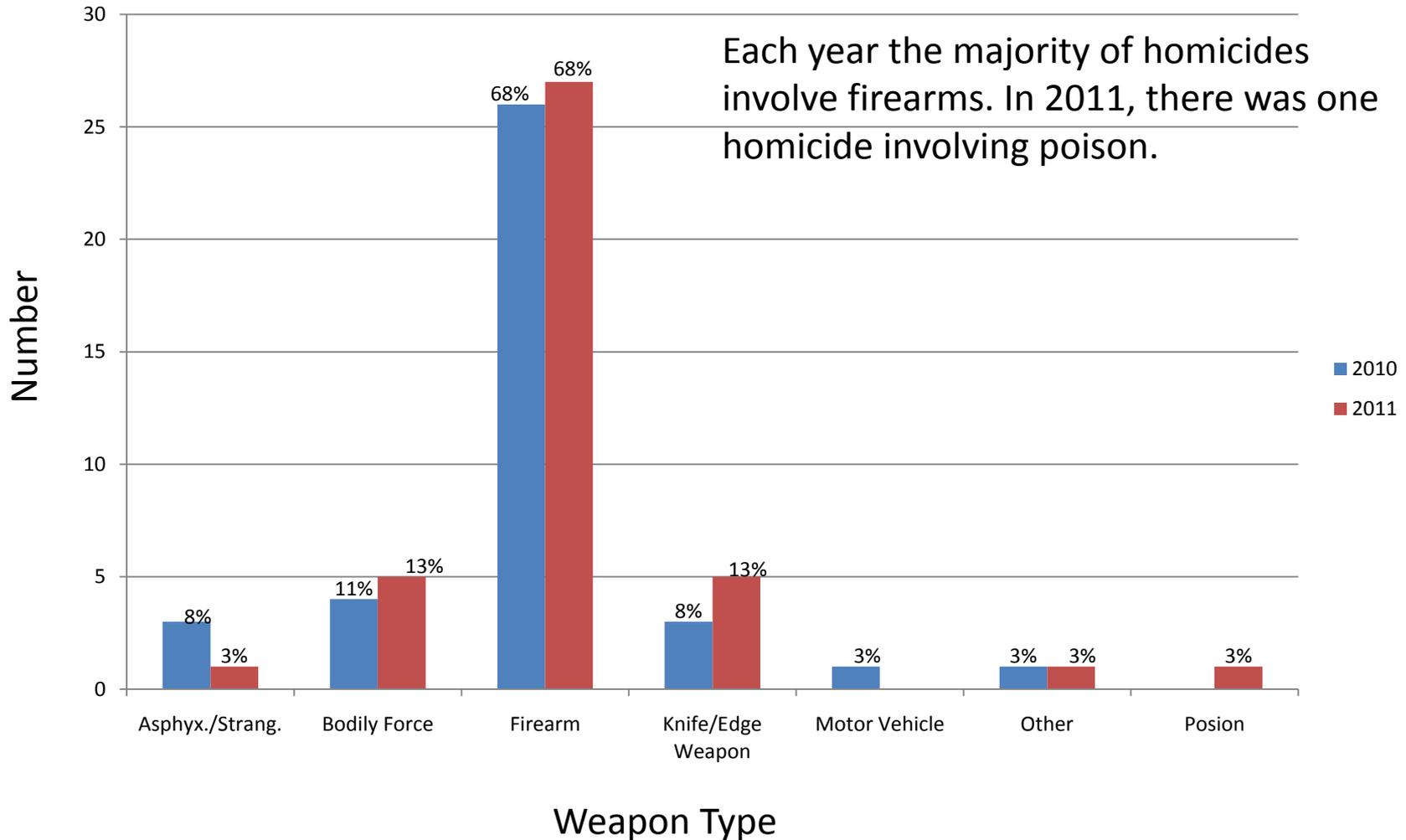
# Homicide Victim by Gender



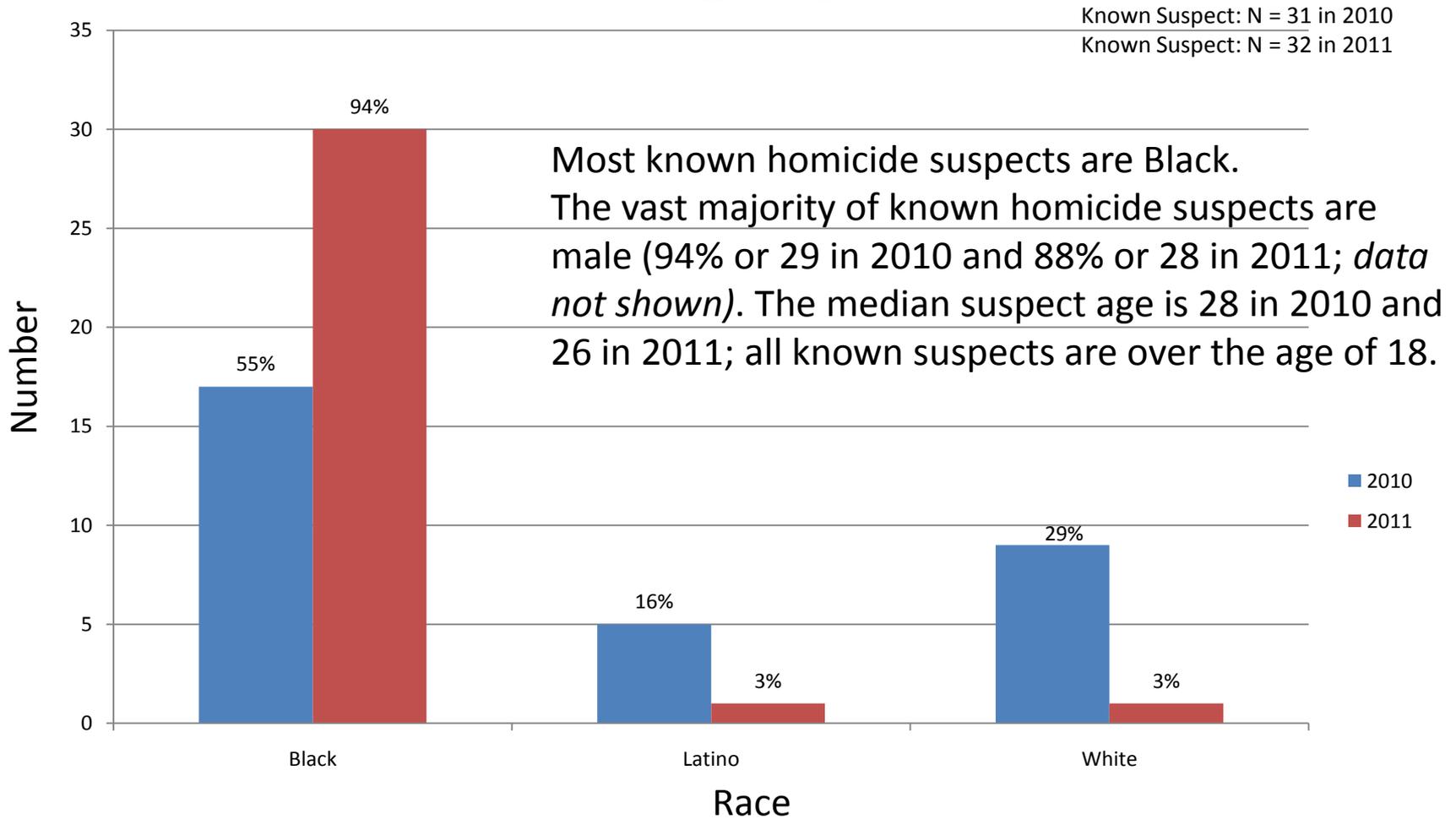
# Homicide Victim by Race



# Homicides by Weapon Type



# Known Homicide Suspect Demographics



# Criminal History for Homicide Victims and Suspects

2010:

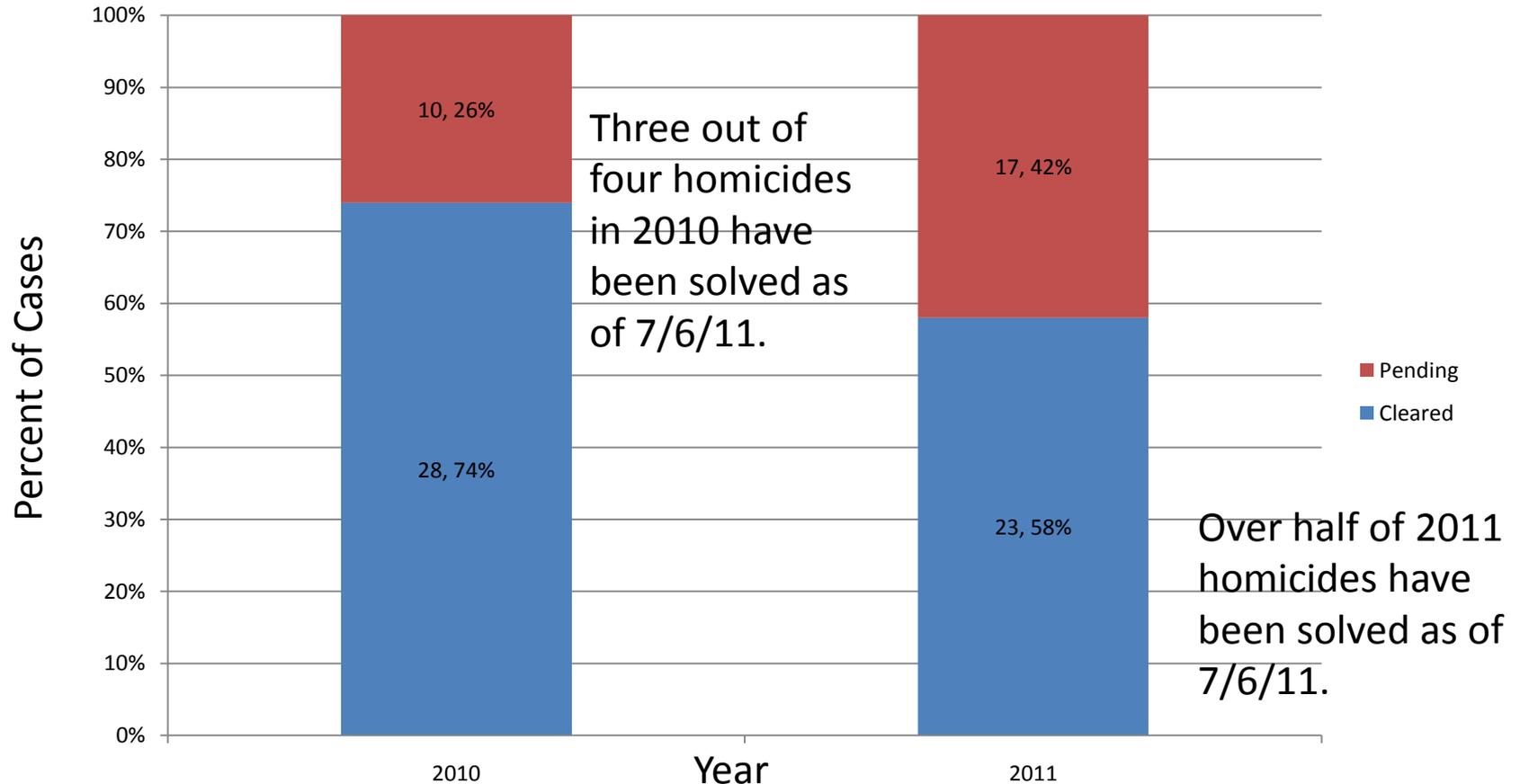
- 10 (out of 38) victims did not have a criminal history (of these three were children); 7 (out of 31) known suspects did not have a criminal history
- 7 victims and 9 suspects were on supervision at the time of the incident

2011:

- 12 (out of 40) victims did not have a criminal history; one (out of 32) known suspect did not have a criminal history
- 5 victims and 8 suspects were on supervision at the time of the incident

Note: Criminal history refers to property-, drug-, weapon-, violence against person-related arrests, court/police interference, non-violent crimes such as loitering and some motor vehicle-related arrests (e.g., driving under the influence).

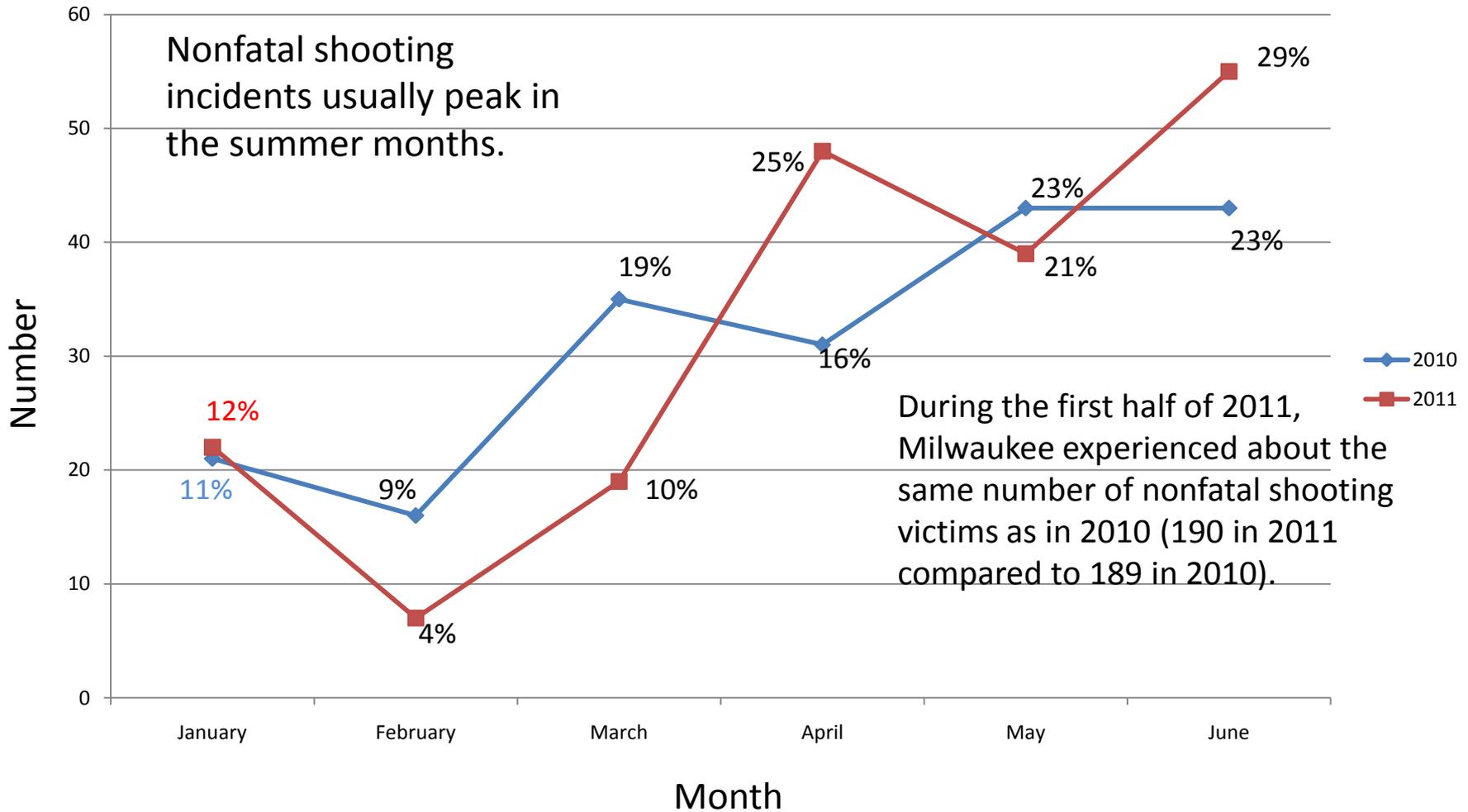
# Homicide Clearance Rate



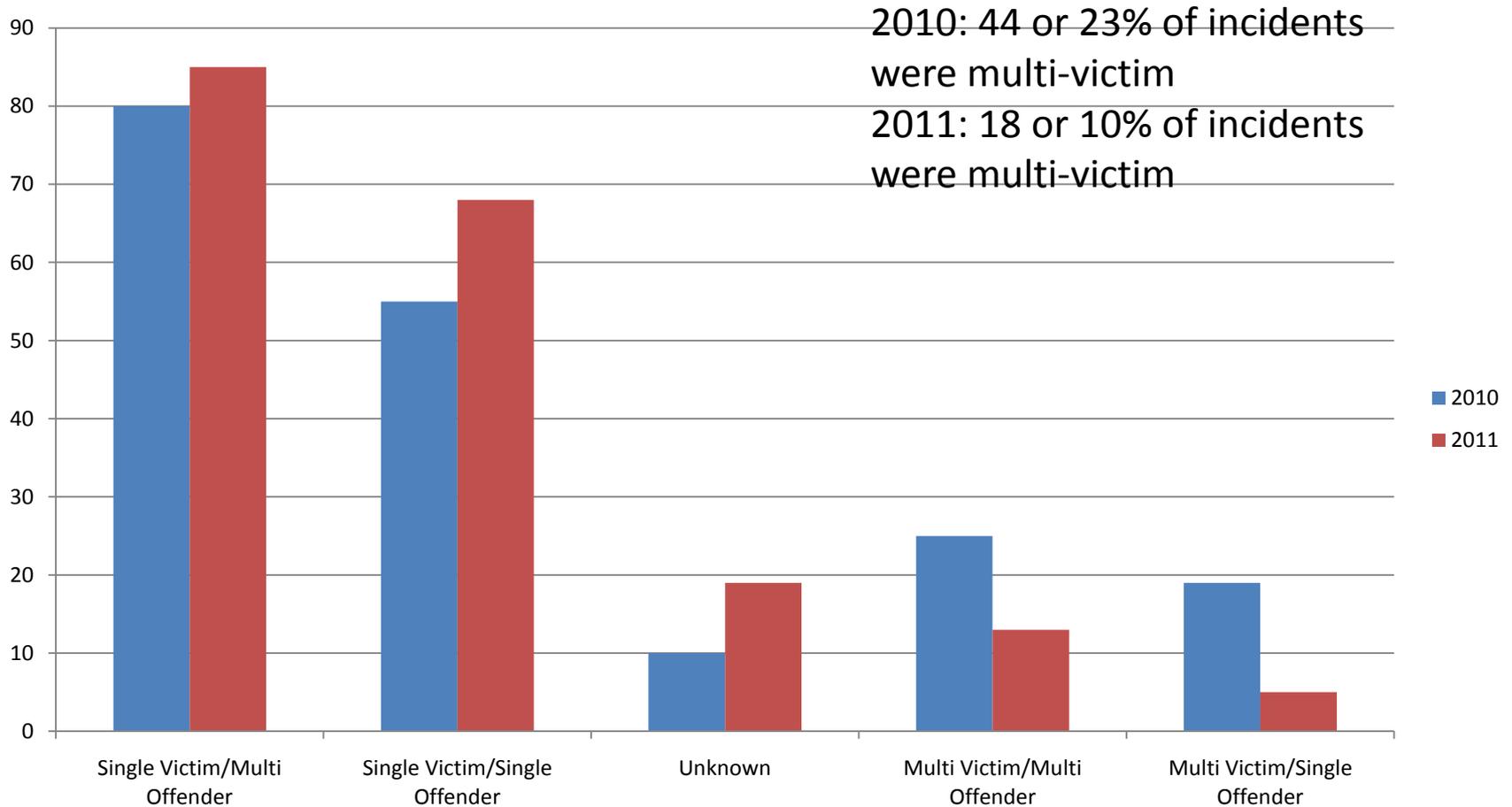
*Note: 2010 data reflects the clearance rate as of July 6, 2011. Any new suspects identified for 2010 cases were included. **Pending cases** means the investigation is ongoing. **Cleared cases** means a suspect has been charged and/or arrested in relation to the incident.*

# **Nonfatal Shootings (NFS)**

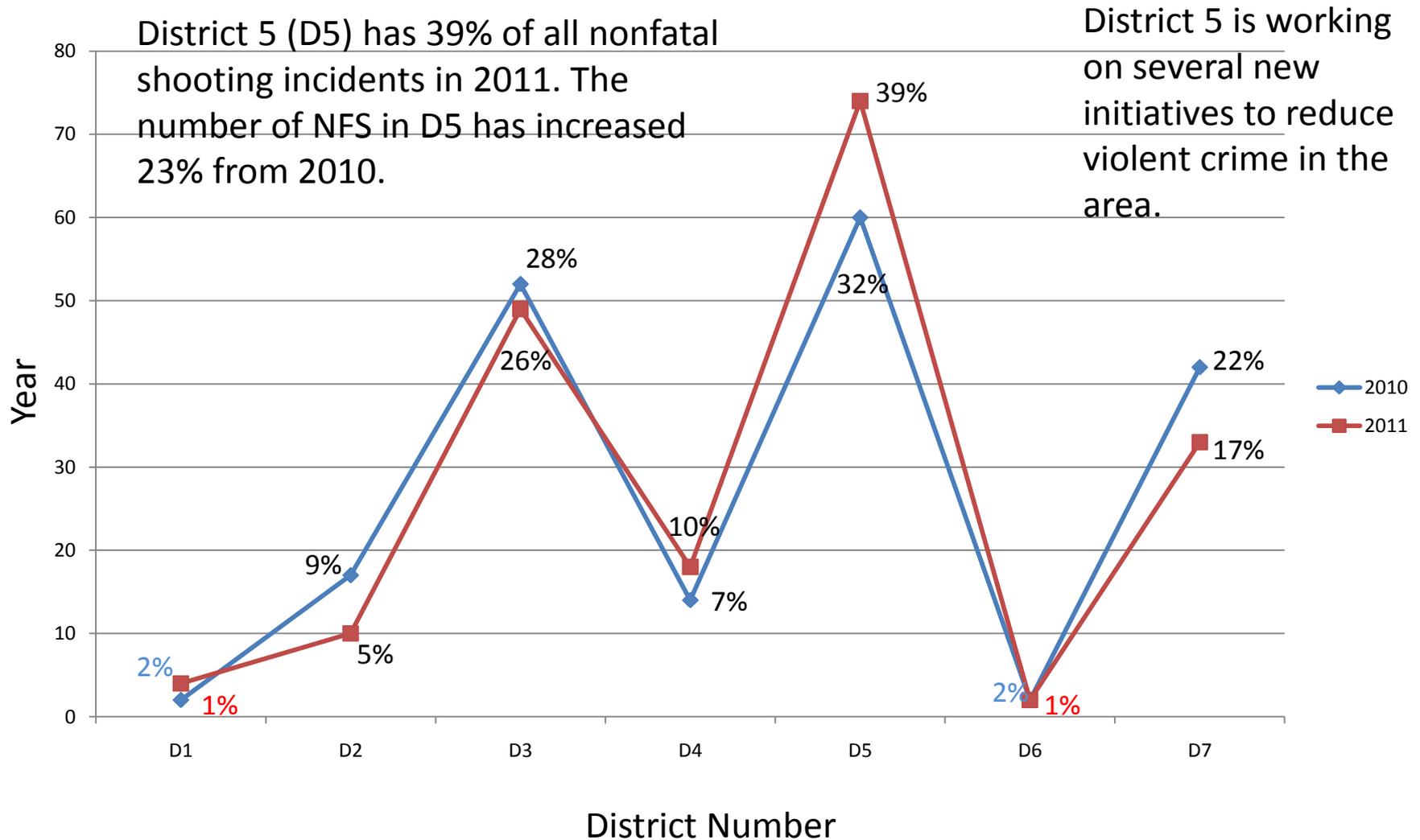
# NFS Victims by Month



# NFS by Event Type



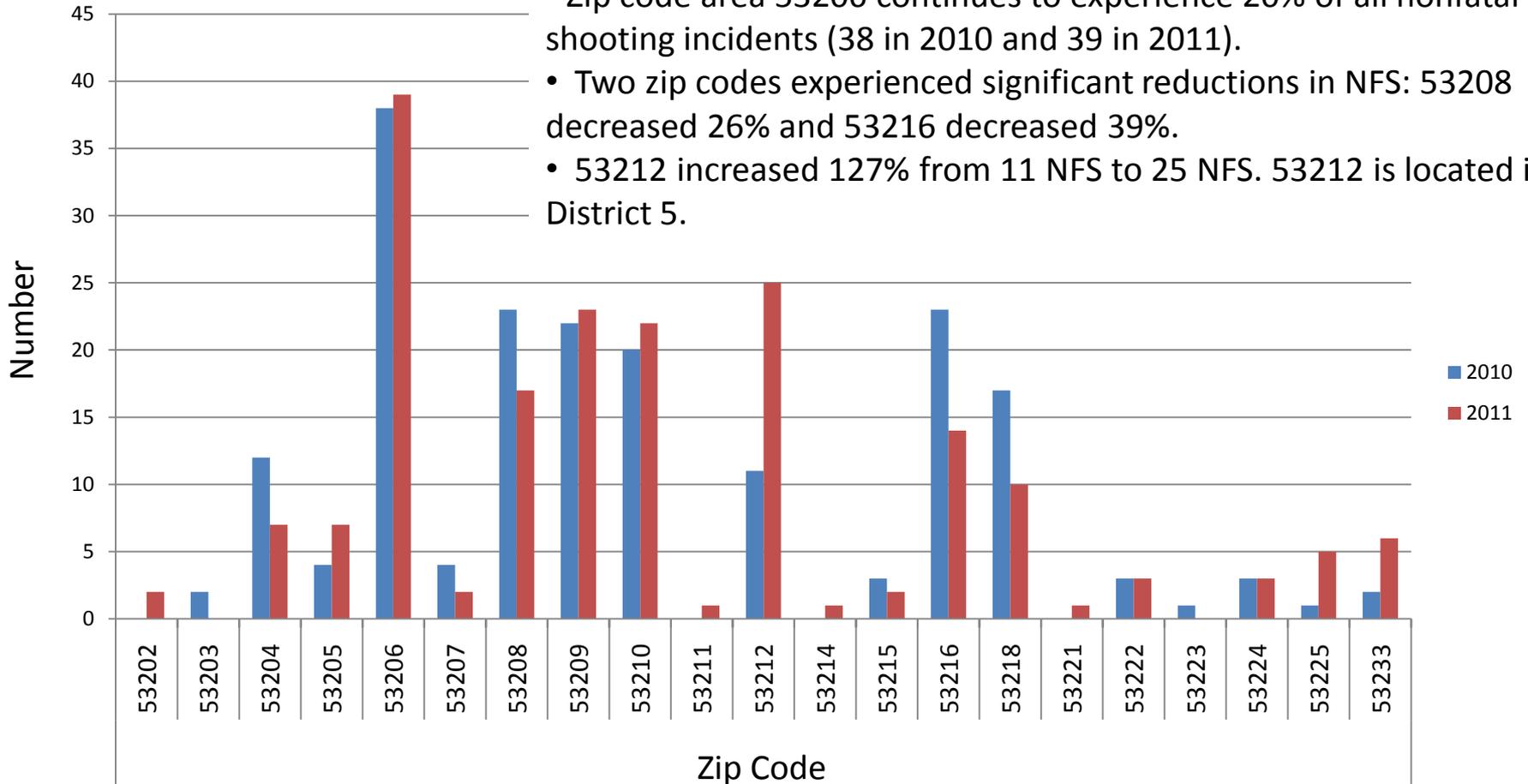
# NFS by Police District



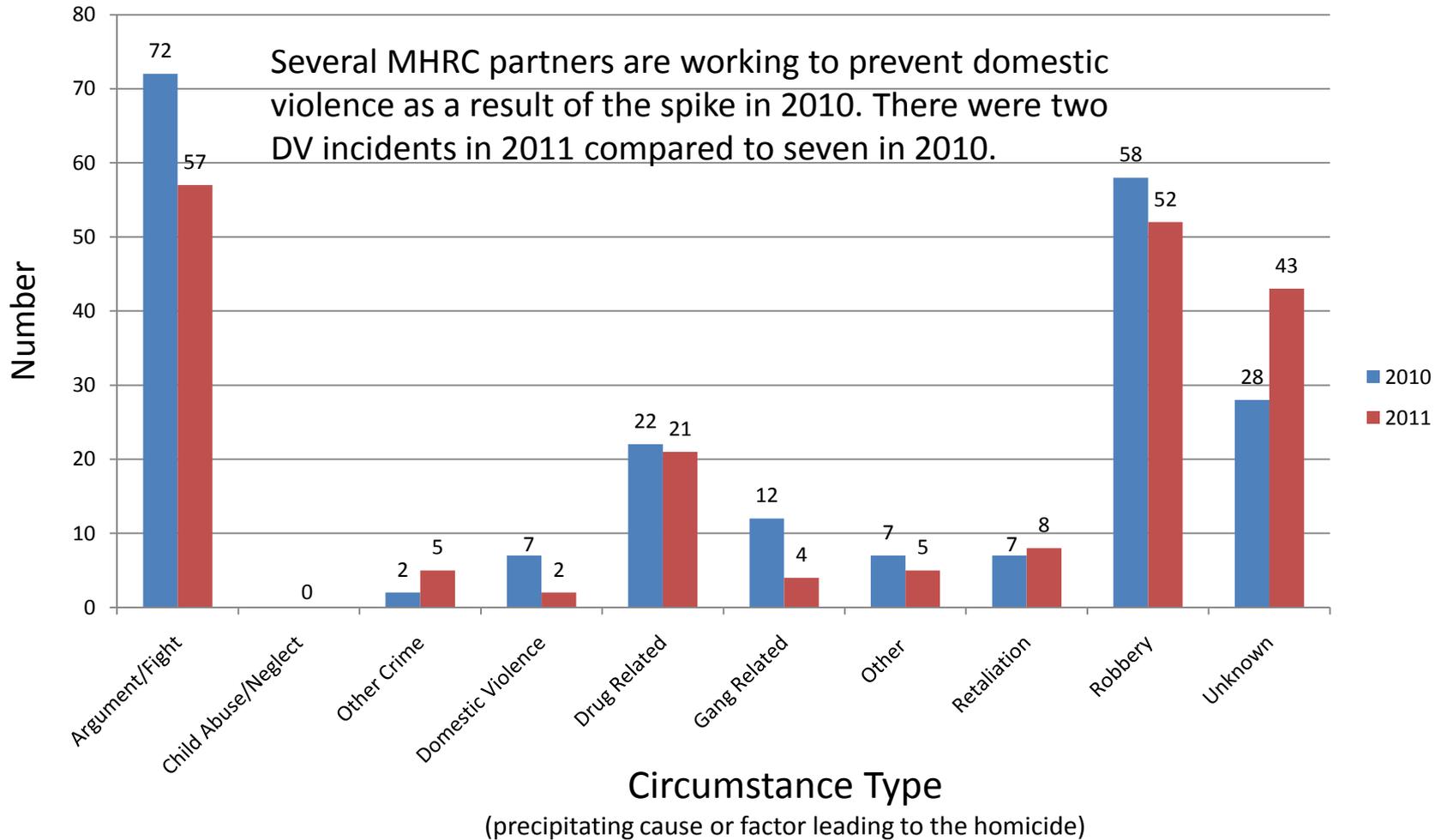
# NFS by Zip Code

Three important trends:

- Zip code area 53206 continues to experience 20% of all nonfatal shooting incidents (38 in 2010 and 39 in 2011).
- Two zip codes experienced significant reductions in NFS: 53208 decreased 26% and 53216 decreased 39%.
- 53212 increased 127% from 11 NFS to 25 NFS. 53212 is located in District 5.

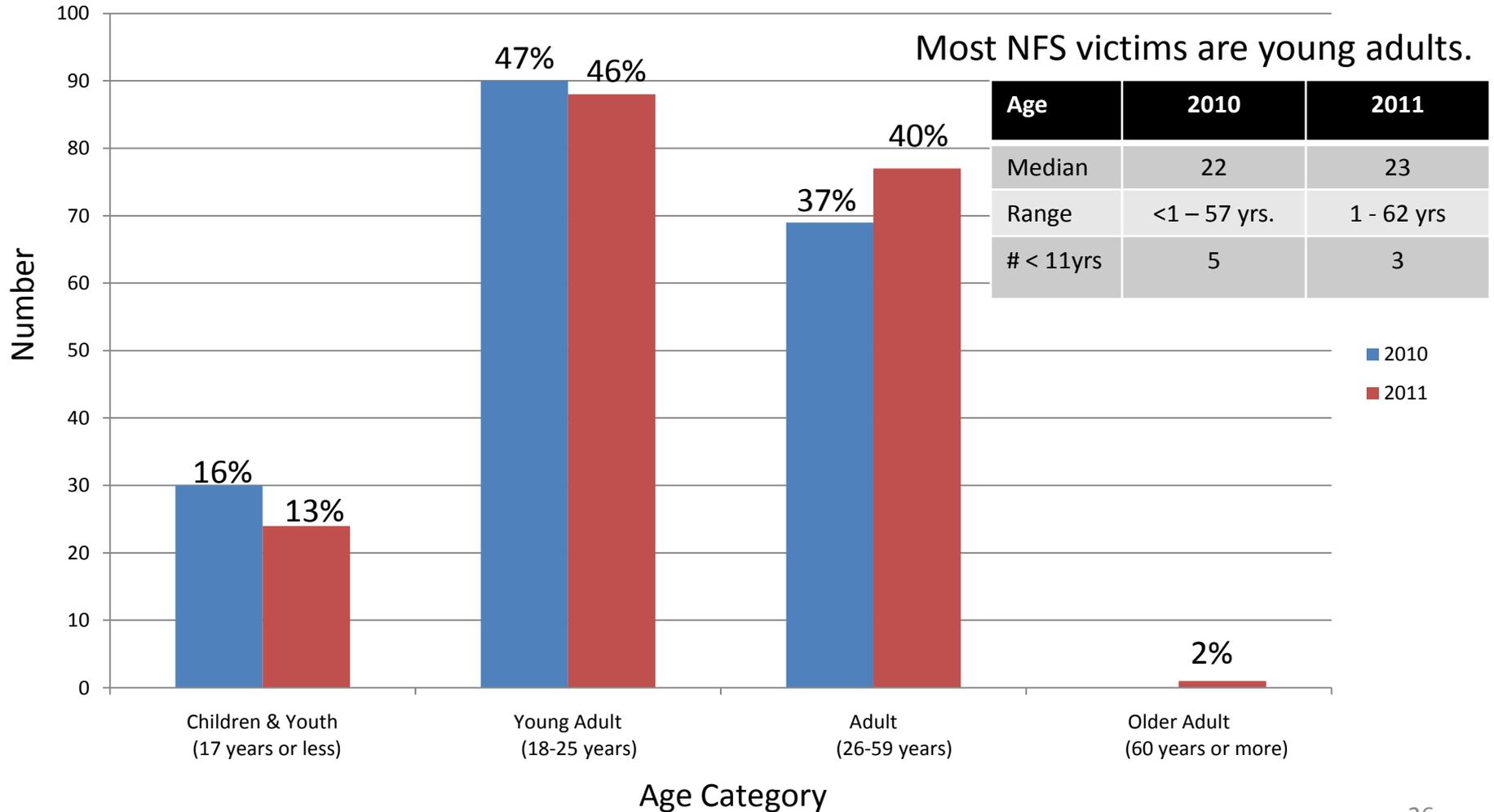


# NFS by Circumstance

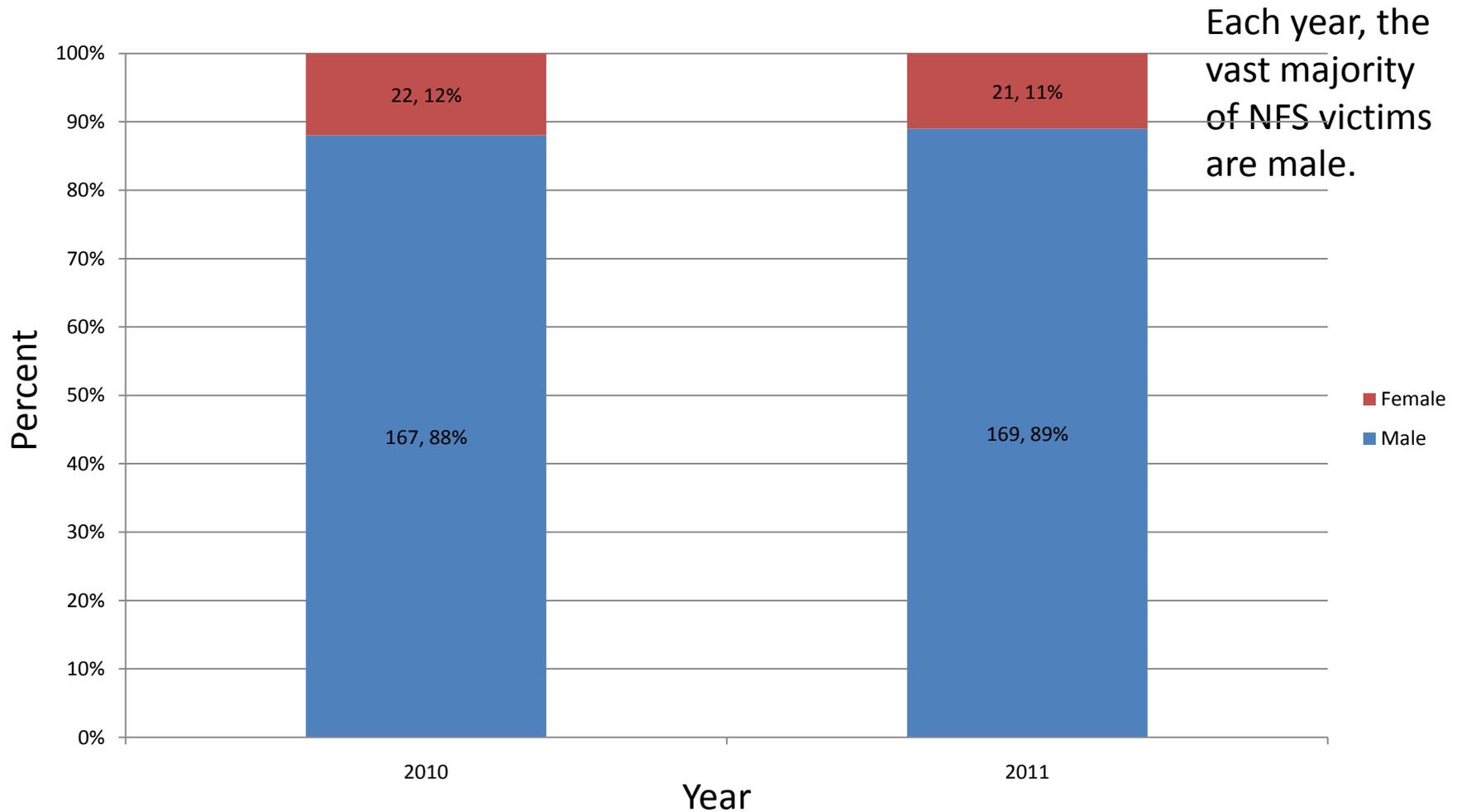


Note: Each nonfatal shooting can have up to two circumstance types called primary and secondary factors or reasons for the incident. The number of 2011 “Unknown” cases is higher than the number of 2010 “Unknown” cases; 40% of 2011 unknown cases occurred in June, shortly before this report was drafted.

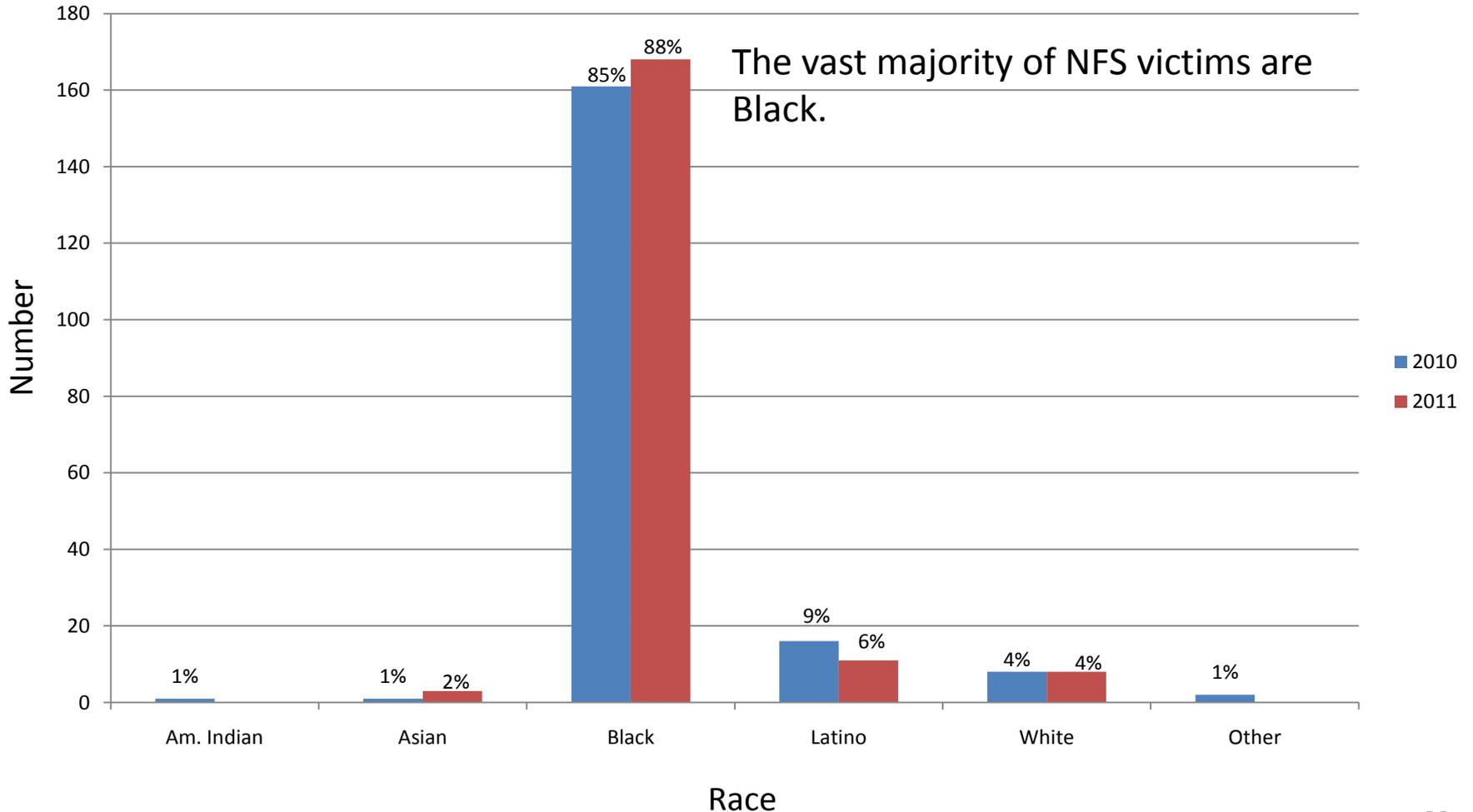
# NFS Victim by Age Category



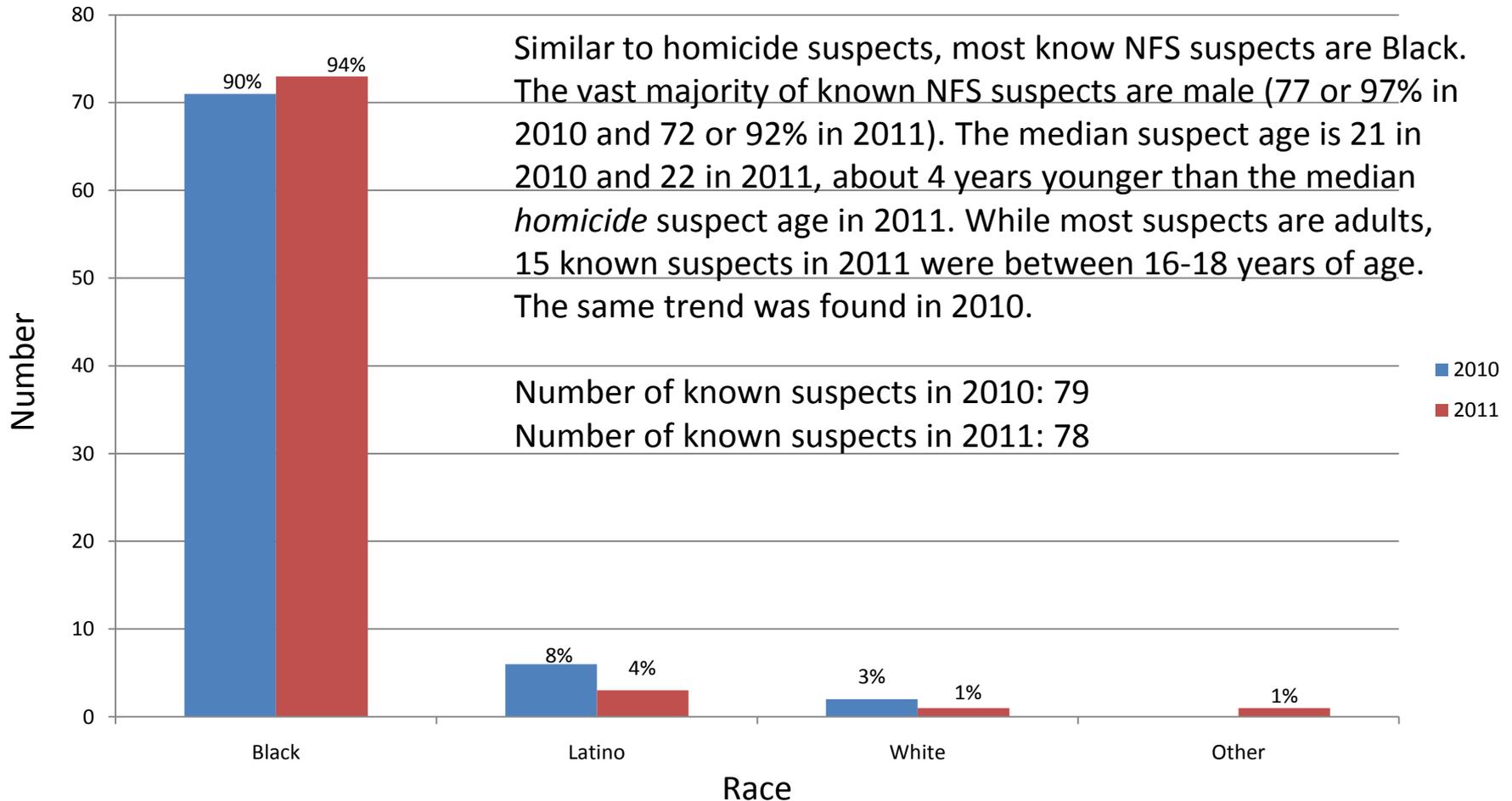
# NFS Victim by Gender



# NFS Victim by Race

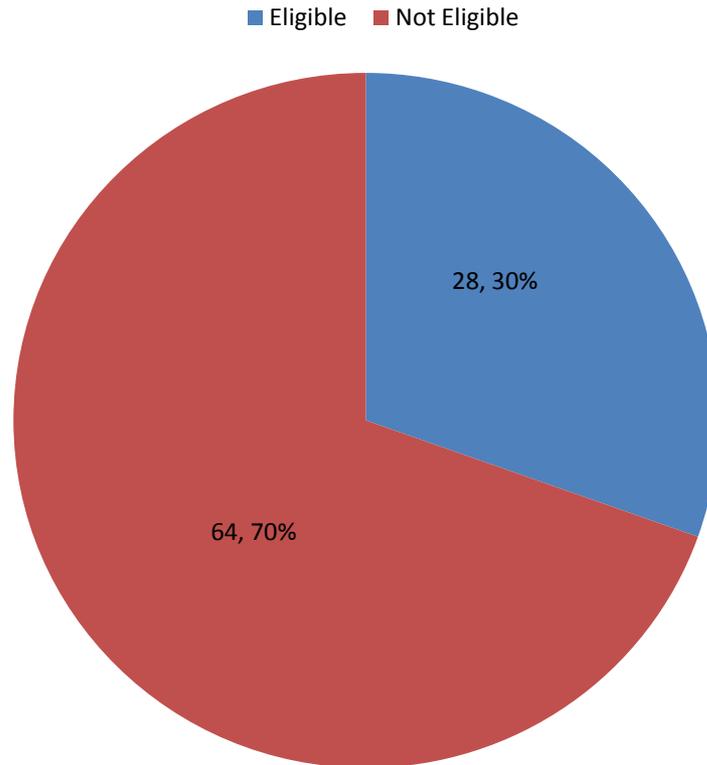


# Known NFS Suspect Demographics



# CCW Eligibility

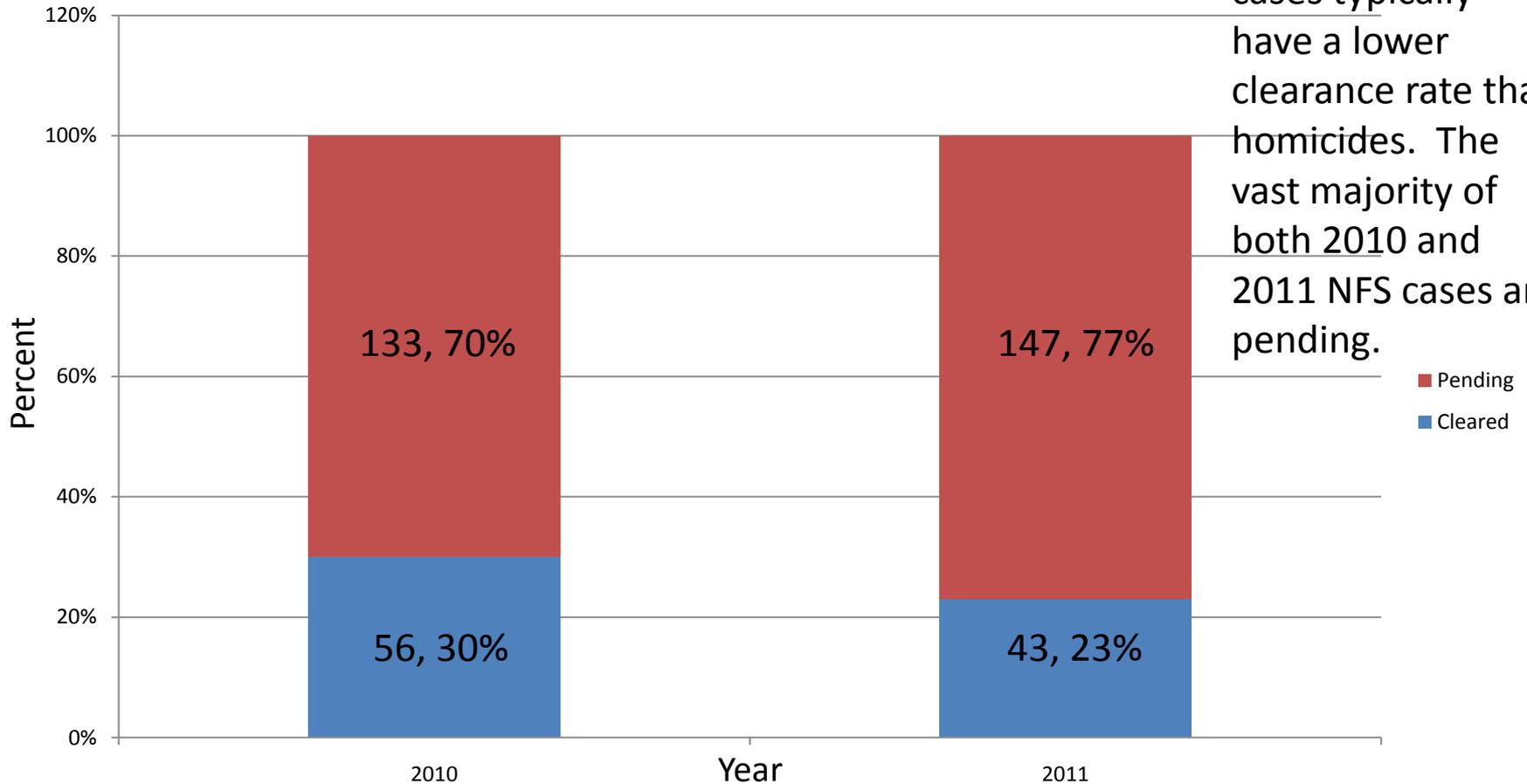
## Number of NFS Suspects Eligible for CCW



Of the known nonfatal shooting suspects charged or arrested for shooting incidents that occurred in 2011, **30% of suspect were eligible to carry a concealed weapon (CCW) under the new law at the time of the incident.** The top reasons suspects were not eligible to carry a concealed weapon include: felony convictions, under age (also includes adjudicated juveniles), misdemeanor convictions with firearm restrictions, and the individual was under a domestic violence restraining order that included firearm restrictions.

# NFS Clearance Rate

Nonfatal shooting cases typically have a lower clearance rate than homicides. The vast majority of both 2010 and 2011 NFS cases are pending.



*Note: 2010 data reflects the clearance rate as of July 6, 2011. Any new suspects identified for 2010 cases were included. **Pending cases** means the investigation is ongoing. **Cleared cases** means a suspect has been charged and/or arrested in relation to the incident.*

# Year-end Report

Each year MHRC produces a year-end data report on homicides and nonfatal shootings. Look for the next report in March of 2012.

All MHRC data reports are available online at [www.milwaukee.gov/hrc](http://www.milwaukee.gov/hrc)

# Citation and Contact Information

## **Suggested Citation:**

Mid-Year Analysis of Homicides and Nonfatal Shootings (2011). Milwaukee Homicide Review Commission: Milwaukee, WI.

**For more information about the data included in this report or to request data:**

Contact Nicole Robinson, MPH/MSW, Associate Researcher at [nrobin@milwaukee.gov](mailto:nrobin@milwaukee.gov) or 414-935-7625.