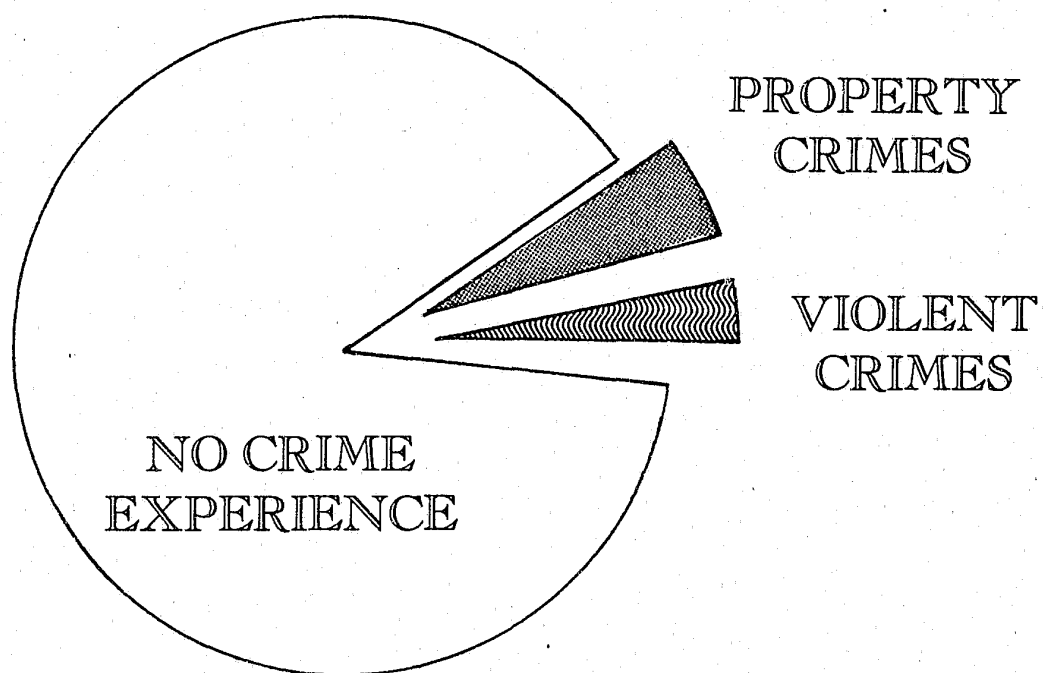


CRIME IN THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE

1989



1-20-92 MFI
131699

ONE OUT OF TEN PEOPLE IN MILWAUKEE
EXPERIENCED NO MAJOR CRIME



Milwaukee Fire and Police Commission
Research Services

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

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CRIME IN THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE - 1989

FORWARD

This marks the seventh edition of the Board's annual publication, *Crime in the City of Milwaukee*. The Board's purpose in publishing this document is to inform the community of the volume, rate, and distribution of major crime in our City. To that end, this publication documents reported criminal activity and arrest information in the City of Milwaukee in 1989. Tables and graphs highlight the information.

This document is presented for the benefit of all concerned and involved with order in our community, including public officials, criminal justice administrators, and the general public. The report provides three levels of data: by census tract, by aldermanic district, and by city total. It can be used for neighborhood planning as well as for city-wide policy decisions. This edition also adds data on crime reports in other cities of comparable size to Milwaukee.

BOARD OF FIRE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS - 1989

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report focuses on the eight crimes included in the FBI's annual Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Index: homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. With the exception of arson, the Index follows a reporting hierarchy: if an incident involves more than one crime, only the most serious is counted.

From 1988 to 1989, Milwaukee had an increase of 6.7% in Index crimes reported to or known to the Milwaukee Police Department (MPD). After investigation and elimination of reports determined to be unfounded, 53,098 crimes were included in UCR statistics.

Analysis of crime reports by Aldermanic District showed significant differences. Index crime reports were converted to rates per 10,000 people in each District. Rates ranged from 258.6 to 1990.4 crime reports per 10,000 people. The City average was 876 Index crime reports per 10,000 people.

Milwaukee's rate of Index crimes compared favorably to other cities of similar size. Milwaukee had a comparatively low rate of all violent Index crimes. Theft and motor vehicle theft were the only Index crimes for which Milwaukee had relatively high rates.

Although much attention was given in the media to Milwaukee's record number of homicides, the four Index crimes of violence against persons (homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) amounted to less than 9% of the Index total. The property crime of theft accounted for more than half of all Index reports.

The MPD cleared 45% of violent Index crimes and 12% of property Index crimes. Almost one-fifth of Index crimes cleared by arrest involved only juvenile offenders. Based on arrests, juveniles are estimated to be involved in about 30% of all Index crimes.

VIOLENT CRIMES

Weapons were used in more than two-thirds of Index crimes of violence, with firearms used in almost half.

Almost two-thirds of homicides involved a firearm. Half the victims of homicide were black males between the ages of 18 and 34.

The weapon used in two-thirds of reported rapes and attempted rapes was body force. In more than half of all rapes, the assailant and victim knew each other.

Firearms were used in about half of reported robberies, with body force the next most common weapon. 'Highway robbery' of individuals in public places was the most common type, and resulted in a loss of \$370,700. Total loss from all types of robbery was almost \$850,000.

Aggravated assault was the only Index crime to show a decline in 1989, partly due to a review of definitions. Some incidents previously counted as aggravated assault are now counted as simple assault (battery), which is not an Index offense. More than two-thirds of aggravated assaults involved a firearm.

PROPERTY CRIMES

The estimated dollar value of losses from property crimes and the violent crime of robbery was almost \$52 million. The largest component was motor vehicle theft, with a total loss of over \$28 million. Arson had the greatest average loss per incident, \$8800.

Three-quarters of all burglaries were residential, with an average dollar loss of \$890. Total loss from residential and commercial burglaries was \$8.5 million.

Thefts from motor vehicles and thefts of motor vehicle parts accounted for 50% of theft reports and 45% of dollar losses. Total loss to theft was \$10.3 million.

Motor vehicle theft had the greatest increase of reported Index crimes, 37%. The largest number were reported in October, November, and December. There was a high level of juvenile involvement in this crime.

Arson occurred most frequently at night, on weekends, and in the summer and fall. Single family residences were the most common target, with losses of \$1.74 million. Total loss to arson was over \$4 million.

CRIME IN THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE - 1989

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	1
CITY-WIDE TRENDS	5
ALDERMANIC DISTRICT SUMMARY	9
ANALYSIS OF INDEX CRIMES	11
HOMICIDE	11
FORCIBLE RAPE	15
ROBBERY	19
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	23
BURGLARY	26
THEFT	29
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	32
ARSON	35
CRIMES CLEARED BY ARREST	39
Selected Non-Index Offense Arrests	44
APPENDIX A	47
SUMMARY OF 1989 INDEX CRIMES FOR COMPARISON CITIES	
APPENDIX B	49
INDEX CRIME REPORTS BY ALDERMANIC DISTRICT	
APPENDIX C	65
CRIME REPORTS BY POLICE DISTRICT	
APPENDIX D	69
SUMMARY OF ARRESTS	
APPENDIX E	71
CRIME REPORTS BY CENSUS TRACT	

CRIME IN THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE - 1989

INTRODUCTION

This report examines the volume, rate, and distribution of major crimes reported in the City of Milwaukee in 1989. The data source is monthly crime summary reports generated by the Milwaukee Police Department. These monthly reports are preliminary, and reflect only crimes known to the police. They may include reports which, upon investigation, prove to be unfounded. Crimes are counted in the month they are reported to the MPD, which may not be the month or even the year they were committed. Crimes not known to the Milwaukee Police Department are, of course, not included.

The main focus of this report is on 8 categories of crime. The eight crimes included in this analysis are the eight crimes referred to in the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) annual Uniform Crime Report (UCR) as Index, or Part I crime. The Crime Index is the most widely used measure of the extent, fluctuation and distribution of crime within the United States. These particular crimes were chosen by the FBI because of their seriousness, frequency of occurrence, likelihood of being reported to the police, and because they are crimes that can be uniformly defined.

Each crime is discussed separately, including data for that crime by Aldermanic District and comparisons to other cities of similar size. Appendices provide crime summaries for each Aldermanic District, each Police District, and each of the city's 218 census tracts. Maps of Aldermanic Districts, Police Districts, and census tracts are included in the appendices. Appendix A summarizes the comparison of Milwaukee's Index crimes with other cities of similar size: Memphis, Tennessee; Columbus, Ohio; Washington, DC; Boston, Massachusetts; and Cleveland, Ohio. An estimated aggregate rate, based on available data, is also shown for nine other cities with populations between 500,000 and 999,999: Phoenix, Arizona; San Francisco and San Jose, California;

New Orleans, Louisiana; Baltimore, Maryland; Las Vegas, Nevada; El Paso and San Antonio, Texas; and Seattle, Washington. Data on comparison cities is from the UCR 1989 Preliminary Annual Release, dated April 8, 1990.

The Index crimes discussed in the body of this report are the four personal crimes of homicide, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault; and the four property crimes of burglary, theft, auto theft and arson. With the exception of arson, each criminal event is recorded only once, according to a hierarchy of seriousness. That is, in an event such as 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 first section of this report is an overview of the Index Total and city-wide crime trends. The second section examines the occurrence of each of the eight Index crimes, including city-wide and aldermanic level trends, and clearance information. The last section summarizes clearance and arrest statistics, including arrests for selected non-Index crimes. Arrest data cannot and should not be compared to crime data. Just as crime statistics reflect the most serious crime occurring in a multiple crime event, arrest statistics reflect only the most serious crime for which an individual is arrested.

While arrest data are offender based, annual arrest statistics do not measure the number of individuals arrested since one person may be arrested several times during the course of the year for the same or different offenses. Similarly, the arrest of one individual may result in the clearance of many crimes, while the arrest of several individuals may lead to the clearance of a single criminal event. Nevertheless, arrest data provide a gauge to law enforcement response to crime, and are the most reliable means of ascertaining offender characteristics such as age, race, and sex.

Previous editions of this report used "neighborhood" statistics. The concept of "neighborhood" is highly individualistic, and definitions vary between and among individuals and groups. The 24 neighborhood designations used in the past by the Department of City Development (DCD) are thought to be somewhat dated. A DCD project to redefine neighborhood boundaries envisions many more than the former 24 "neighborhoods". We have therefore used Aldermanic Districts as the geographic base for this report. These are administratively meaningful units with the advantage of similar population size. Appendix E is a summary of crime by individual census tract, making it possible for readers to compile statistics based upon individual geographic need. However, where a crime occurs may not be where either the victim or perpetrator lives.

In comparing crime trends across time or between geographic areas, a crime rate rather than a crime volume is used. A crime rate is simply a means of "leveling" or equalizing the crime data. It is customary, when comparing large geographic units such as cities or states, to use a 100,000 population base. In the comparison of aldermanic districts, which have an average population of about 38,000, crime rates have been based on a per 10,000 population base. The Fire and Police Commission has used 1985 special census figures to compute local rates cited in this report. That special census counted Milwaukee's population at 611,292, and included subtotals by Aldermanic District. The population reported to the FBI Uniform Crime Report for 1989 was 604,227, based on United States Census estimates, and that figure is used for comparisons to other cities.

A note for readers familiar with statistical techniques: Each aldermanic district was compared with the city total for each crime using the chi-square statistic, and considered not significantly different if $p > 0.01$. Chi-square and p are shown on Aldermanic District summaries in Appendix B.

TABLE I CRIME IN MILWAUKEE 1980 - 1989

Number of Crimes Reported and Percent Change from Previous Year

<u>VIOLENT CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS</u>								
<u>YEAR</u>	<u>HOMICIDE</u>		<u>RAPE</u>		<u>ROBBERY</u>		<u>ASSAULT</u>	
	<u>NO.</u>	<u>CHANGE</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>CHANGE</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>CHANGE</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>CHANGE</u>
1980	74	17.5%	213	-24.7%	1796	12.8%	1227	11.4%
1981	76	2.7%	296	39.0%	1894	5.5%	1272	3.7%
1982	70	-7.9%	200	-32.4%	2218	17.1%	1272	0.0%
1983	54	-22.9%	243	21.5%	2297	3.6%	1251	-1.7%
1984	48	-11.1%	310	27.6%	2118	-7.8%	1274	1.8%
1985	73	52.1%	426	37.4%	2271	7.2%	1519	19.2%
1986	85	16.4%	520	22.1%	2427	6.9%	3450	127.1%
1987	95	11.8%	487	-6.3%	2178	-10.3%	3524	2.1%
1988	86	-9.5%	492	1.0%	2302	5.7%	2480	-29.6%
1989	116	34.9%	618	25.6%	2602	13.0%	1233	-50.3%

<u>CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY</u>								
<u>YEAR</u>	<u>BURGLARY</u>		<u>THEFT</u>		<u>AUTO THEFT</u>		<u>ARSON</u>	
	<u>NO.</u>	<u>CHANGE</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>CHANGE</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>CHANGE</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>CHANGE</u>
1980	9638	12.8%	24726	9.6%	3772	-10.7%	362	N/A
1981	10295	6.8%	27630	11.7%	3596	-4.7%	262	-27.6%
1982	10237	-0.6%	28893	4.6%	3325	-7.5%	262	0.0%
1983	8885	-13.2%	30325	5.0%	4656	40.0%	273	4.2%
1984	8212	-7.6%	30725	1.3%	5641	21.2%	200	-26.7%
1985	7781	-5.2%	27159	-11.6%	4615	-18.2%	234	17.0%
1986	8449	8.6%	28183	3.8%	6387	38.4%	301	28.6%
1987	9982	18.1%	28755	2.0%	5801	-9.2%	272	-9.6%
1988	8809	-11.8%	28978	0.8%	6703	15.5%	346	27.2%
1989	9196	4.4%	30115	3.9%	9210	37.4%	462	33.5%

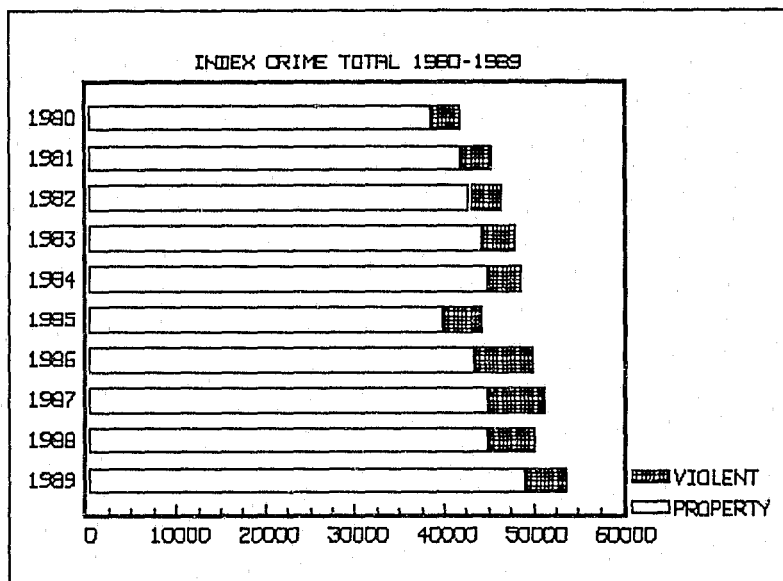
CITY-WIDE TRENDS 1989

Figure 1 The Index includes eight crimes: homicide, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

The Index total for 1989 was 53,552 crime reports, an increase of 6.7% from 1988. Figure 1 displays Index totals for the last ten years.

Aggravated assault was the only Index crime to decrease in reported volume, down more than 50% from 1988, to the lowest level since 1980. Reports of burglary and larceny theft increased less than 5% each. Reports of robbery increased by 13%. Other increases ranged from 25.6% for reports of rape to

37.4% for reports of auto theft. Table I shows ten-year data for all reported Index crimes.

Property crimes (burglary, theft, auto theft and arson) accounted for 91.5% of all Index reports in 1989, and are dominated by theft reports. Thefts accounted for over 56% of all reported Index crime in 1989. Violent crimes against persons were only 8.5% of Index reports. The most frequently reported violent crime was robbery, accounting for 4.9% of the Index total.

After excluding reports which were determined after investigation to be unfounded, there were 53,098 Uniform Crime Reports. For UCR purposes, law enforcement agencies clear or solve an offense 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. 7,720 Index crimes were cleared by arrest or exceptional means in 1989, a clearance rate of 14.5%. "Exceptional means" are circumstances such that an element beyond the control of the law enforcement agency (such as death of the alleged offender) precludes the rendering

of formal charges. A total of 15,505 arrests were made for Index crimes. There is some rollover in these figures - that is, 1989 includes clearances and arrests for some crimes committed in previous years, and future years will include some clearances and arrests for crimes committed in 1989.

Monthly crime reports ranged from 3482 in February to 5575 in October. The largest number of violent crimes were reported in January (476), and the fewest in February (300). The fewest property crimes were also reported in February (3182); the greatest number were reported in October (5130). Figure 2 shows the number of property crimes and total Index crimes reported each month peaking in October.

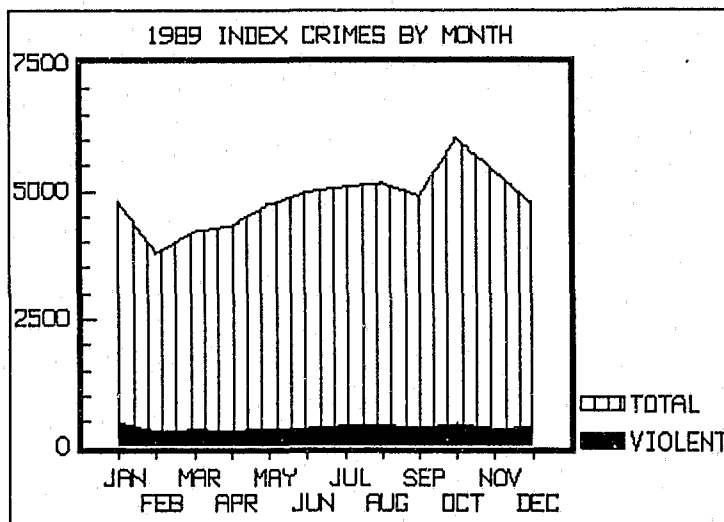


Figure 2

The estimated dollar loss from property crimes and the violent crime of robbery increased by almost 37% over 1988 losses. Most of the dollar increase was due to the very large increase in the number of motor vehicle thefts. While motor vehicle theft

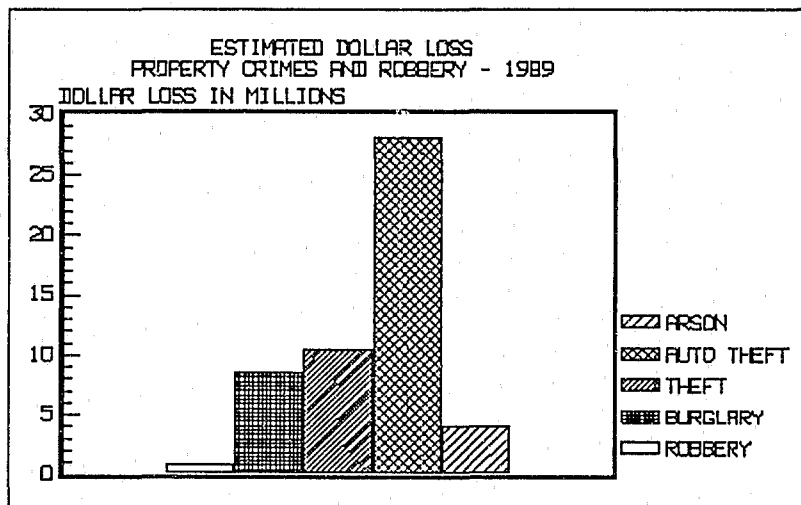


Figure 3 Total value of losses was \$51.9 million.

accounts for the largest share of total dollar loss (Figure 3), arson had the greatest dollar loss per incident. Average dollar loss per arson was \$8,804; motor vehicle loss averaged \$3,055. Larceny theft had the lowest average loss per incident at \$345, similar to robbery, a crime of violence, at an average of \$351. The average burglary loss was \$925.

In Figure 4, which shows value by type of item stolen, the Motor Vehicle category includes theft of motor vehicle parts and accessories as well as actual vehicle theft. Arson is not included in this graph of stolen property.

Weapons were used in almost 70% of all reported Index crimes of violence in 1989. (Fig. 5) A firearm was used in 49% of all incidents, a knife or other cutting instrument in 14%, and such other weapons as clubs, rope, arson in 6% of all reports. Body force was used in 31% of all violent crime reports, particularly in forcible rape, where bodily force was the "weapon" in 70% of all reported incidents.

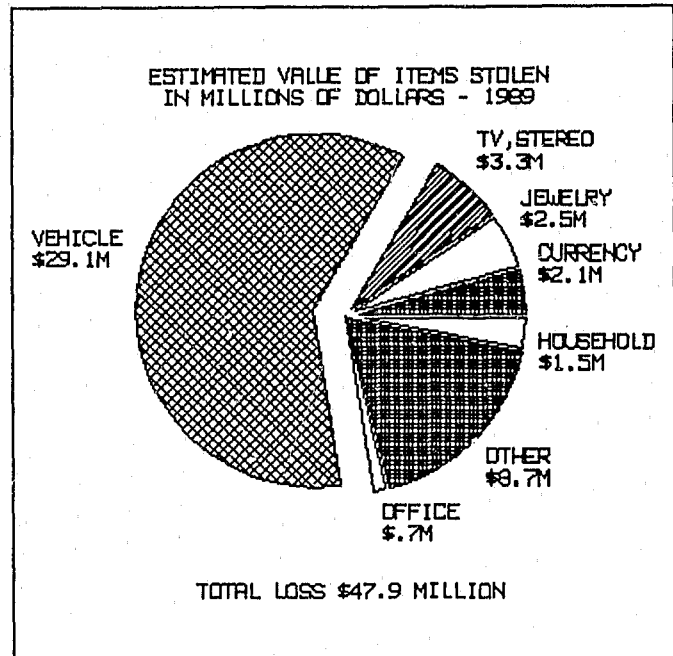


Figure 4

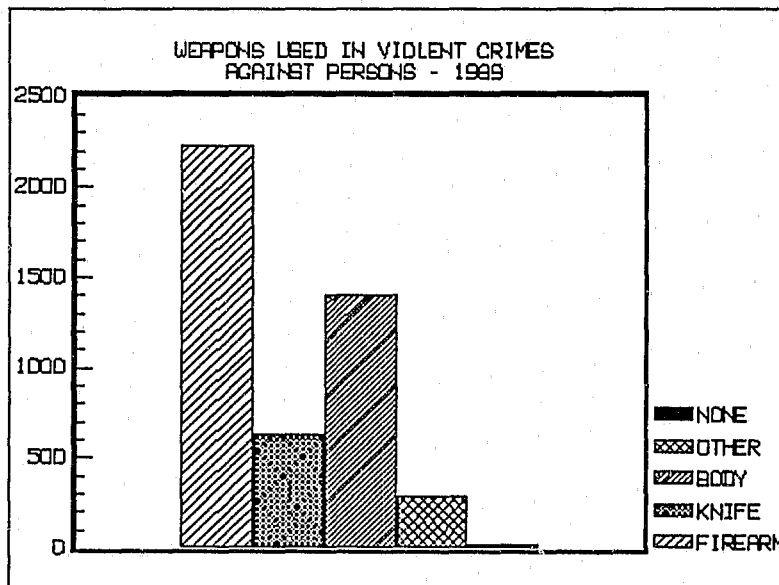


Figure 5

TABLE II INDEX CRIME REPORTS BY ALDERMANIC DISTRICT

Total Reported Number and Rate per 10,000 Population#

Aldermanic District and Population (1985)	<u>1988</u>		<u>1989</u>		<u>% Change</u>
	<u>No.</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Rate</u>	
1 35910	3924	1092.7	3602	1003.1	-8.2%
2 38364	3269	852.1	3400	886.2^	4.0%
3 39293	3498	890.2	3797	966.3	8.5%
4 39791	7781	1955.5	7920	1990.4	1.8%
5 37745	1240	328.5	1495	396.1	20.6%
6 36409	4491	1233.5	4709	1293.4	4.9%
7 39127	3483	890.2	3805	972.5	9.2%
8 37963	2087	549.8	2570	677.0	23.1%
9 38511	2680	695.9	2941	763.7	9.7%
10 35720	4720	1321.4	4612	1291.2	-2.3%
11 37436	971	259.4	968	258.6	-0.3%
12 38985	3652	936.8	4195	1076.0	14.9%
13 41867	1264	301.9	1524	364.0	20.6%
14 33417	1626	486.6	1861	556.9	14.4%
15 42286	2215	523.8	2667	630.7	20.4%
16 38433	3256	847.2	3405	886.0^	4.6%
UNSPECIFIED	39		81		
CITY TOTAL	50196	835.9	53552	876.0	6.7%

^Not significantly different from city-wide rate.

#Rate is computed by dividing population by 10,000, then dividing the number of crimes by that result.

For example, (District 1) $35910 / 10,000 = 3.591$ $3602 \text{ crimes} / 3.591 = 1003.1 \text{ per } 10,000 \text{ population.}$

Aldermanic District Summary

Table II shows 1988 and 1989 total reported Index crimes and rates per 10,000 population, for each of Milwaukee's sixteen aldermanic districts. A small number of crimes could not be assigned to a specific aldermanic district.

Crime rates are based on population as determined in the 1985 Special Census. Rates do not take into account factors such as industrial presence or transient traffic due to festivals, conventions, and daily business. Where a crime occurs may not be the home area of either the victim or the perpetrator.

The rates of reported Index crime in Aldermanic Districts 2 and 16 are not significantly different from the 1989 City average of 876.0 crimes per 10,000 population. Seven aldermanic districts have significantly higher rates, ranging from 966.3 to 1990.4 crimes per 10,000 population. Seven aldermanic districts had rates significantly lower than the average, ranging from 258.6 to 763.7 crimes per 10,000 population.

Three aldermanic districts had decreases in total Index crime rate. Seven had increases, ranging from 1.8% to 9.7%, comparable to the City-wide increase of 6.7%. Six aldermanic districts had increases of more than 14%. The major components of these increases are the property crimes of auto theft, theft, and burglary. The discussion of each crime includes a table by Aldermanic District, and Appendix B provides a summary of reported Index crimes for each Aldermanic District.

.....

Note: rates for both 1988 and 1989 are calculated from 1985 special census population figures. If population has changed significantly since 1985, rates could be inaccurate.

ANALYSIS OF INDEX CRIMESHomicide

The UCR definition is the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another. The classification of an offense as a homicide is based on police investigation as opposed to any decision of a court, coroner, jury, or other judicial body. Deaths caused by negligence or accident are not included. Attempts or assaults to kill are classified as aggravated assaults.

Milwaukee was one of several U.S. cities with a record number of homicides in 1989. (Figure 6) Despite this, homicide is the least frequent Index crime, accounting for less than 1% of the city-wide index total. Of the 116 homicides reported this year, four were classified as justifiable and are therefore not included in national statistics. Three victims of justifiable homicides were killed by Police Officers after firing on the officers. According to the Milwaukee Police Department, drugs or gangs were a primary factor in about 15% of homi-

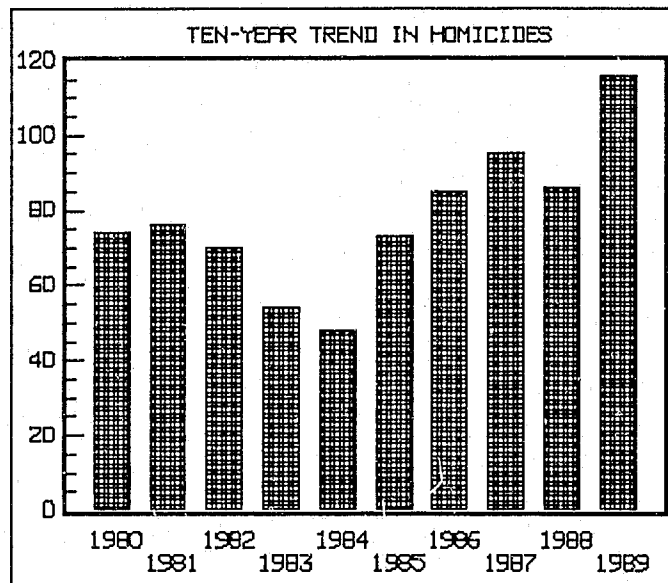


Figure 6

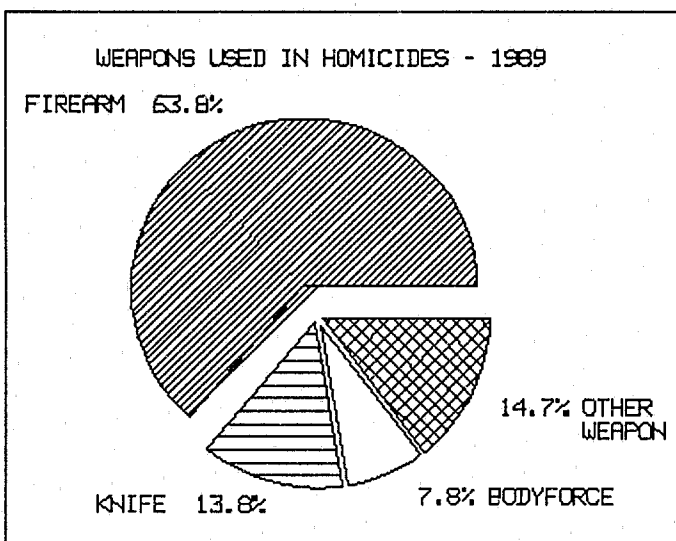


Figure 7 Other weapons include blunt instruments, instruments of strangulation, and arson.

cides, though many others involved drug use. Almost two-thirds (74) of the reported homicides involved the use of a firearm, and 15 involved knives. (Figure 7)

Victims of homicide (Table III) included 8 children under the age of 10, and 11 others under age 18. The majority of victims (74) were between the ages of 18 and 34; there were 24 victims over age 34. About 85% (99) were male, and about 80% (92) were black.

By January 3, 1990, 109 persons had been arrested in connection with these homicides. Persons arrested are demographically very similar to the victims, including 13 arrestees under the age of 18, 22 over age 34, and 74 between the ages of 18 and 34. Almost 90% of arrestees (95 of 109) were male, and almost 80% (87) were black.

TABLE III VICTIMS OF HOMICIDE BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX

	<u>Age 0-17</u>	<u>Age 18-34</u>	<u>Age 35-59</u>	<u>Age 60+</u>
Black Male	12	57	10	1
Black Female	2	9	-	1
Non-black Male	4	7	8	-
Non-black Female	1	1	2	1

In the majority of 1989 homicides, Milwaukee Police Department reports show that the offender was known to the victim. (Figure 8) About one in five had a familial or romantic relationship, and about two in five were friends or acquaintances. Less than 10% of homicides were committed by a person who was a stranger to the victim; in an additional 21%, the offender was still unknown to the police as of January 3, 1990.

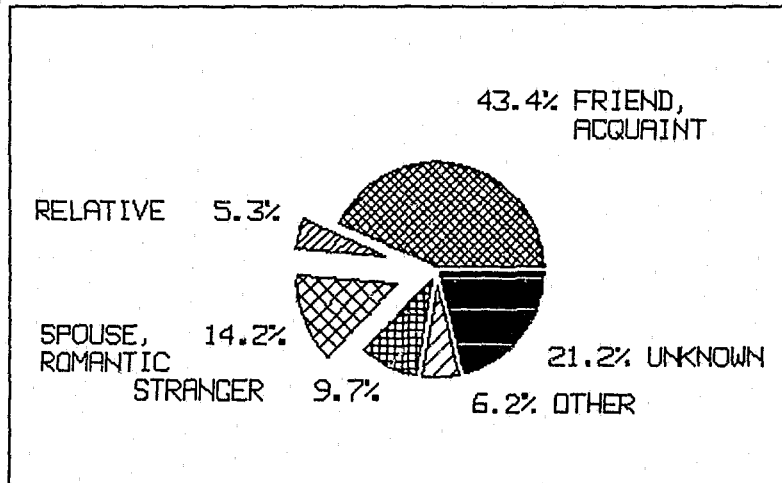


Figure 8 - Relationship of Homicide Assailants to Victims

The city-wide homicide rate is 1.9 per 10,000 persons (population from 1985 Special Census). Rates differ considerably by age, race, and sex. (Table IV) For females of all ages and races, a rate of .52 means that approximately one in 19,000 were victims of homicide. For black males between the ages of 18 and 34, a rate of more than 29 per 10,000 means that approximately one of every 350 were victims of homicide in 1989.

TABLE IV HOMICIDE RATES 1989

<u>Victims</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Rate per 10,000 people</u>
116	City-wide	1.9
19	Under age 18	1.2
74	Age 18-34	3.7
20	Age 35-59	1.4
3	Age 60 and over	0.3*
99	Males	3.4
17	Females	0.5
92	Blacks	5.9
24	Non-blacks	0.5
80	Black males	11.4
19	Non-black males	0.9
12	Black females	1.4
5	Non-black females	0.2
57	Black males ages 18-34	29.2
9	Black females 18-34	3.2
7	Non-black males 18-34	0.9
10	Black males ages 35-59	6.9
8	Non-black males 35-59	1.5
12	Black males ages 0-17	3.8

*Not statistically meaningful due to small number in group; other small groups are not shown.

In comparing Milwaukee to other cities, justifiable homicides are excluded, and a rate per 100,000 population is used. The 112 remaining homicides give a rate of 18.54 per 100,000 persons (using population as reported to UCR). Rates in comparison cities are shown in Table V.

TABLE V HOMICIDE AND RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION^

	<u>1988 No.</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>1989 No.</u>	<u>Rate</u>
Milwaukee	81	13.25	112	18.54
Memphis TN	174	26.01	141	21.69
Columbus OH	69	11.73	90	14.44
Washington DC	369	59.52	434	70.00
Boston MA	93	16.04	99	16.39
Cleveland OH	137	25.16	144	26.27
Nine other cities		15.84		17.18

^Rates based on population reported to UCR each year; see Appendix A.

Milwaukee had a significantly lower rate of homicide than Washington and Cleveland. Differences between Milwaukee and the other three detailed cities are not statistically significant (chi-square test, $p > .01$), and Milwaukee's rate is not significantly different from the estimated aggregate rate of nine other cities with populations of 500,000 to one million.

Rates by Aldermanic District range from 0 in two districts to 7.3 in District 10 (Table VI). Rates in four aldermanic districts are significantly higher than the city average, and three are significantly lower. The remaining nine aldermanic districts are not significantly different from the City average.

TABLE VI HOMICIDE IN MILWAUKEE ALDERMANIC DISTRICTS

Total Reported Number and Rate per 10,000 Population

Aldermanic District and Population (1985)	1988		1989	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1 35910	17	4.7	17	4.7
2 38364	9	2.3	5	1.3^
3 39293	2	0.5	4	1.0^
4 39791	10	2.5	16	4.0
5 37745	1	0.3	0	-
6 36409	11	3.0	19	5.2
7 39127	4	1.0	2	0.5^
8 37963	4	1.1	1	0.3^
9 38511	0	-	3	0.8^
10 35720	12	3.4	26	7.3
11 37436	0	-	2	0.5^
12 38985	8	2.1	8	2.1^
13 41867	0	-	0	-
14 33417	0	-	2	0.6^
15 42286	2	0.5	1	0.2
16 38433	5	1.3	10	2.6^
UNSPECIFIED	1		0	
CITY	86	1.4	116	1.9

^Not significantly different from city-wide rate.

Forcible Rape

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, where force is an element. Attempts to commit rape by force or threat of force are included, but not sexual assaults where a weapon or threat of bodily injury is not involved. A rape which results in the victim's death is classified and counted as a homicide.

The Milwaukee Police Department investigated 618 reports of forcible rape or attempted rape in 1989, an increase of more than 25% from the previous year. (Figure 9). Reported victims included 23 under the age of 12, and 11 aged 60 or older. Forcible rape accounted for 13.5% of all violent crime reports and just over 1% of the 1989 Index total.

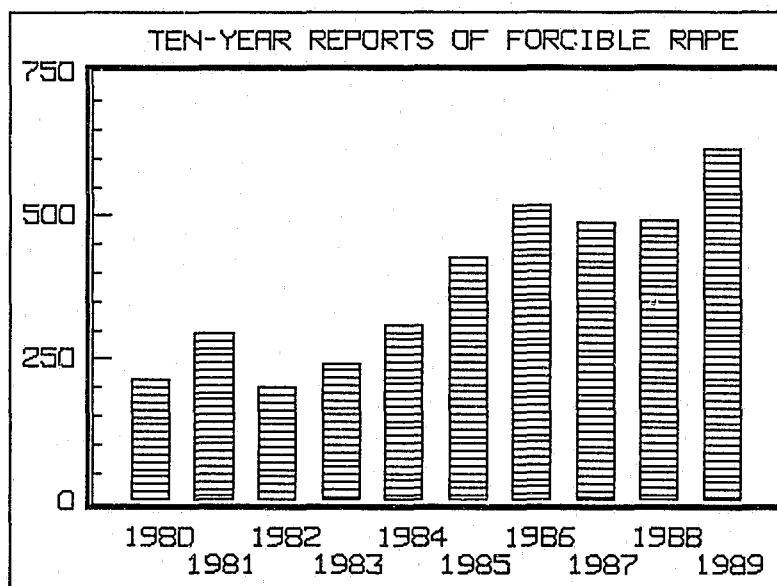


Figure 9

Monthly reports ranged from 39 in September to 68 in October. However, forcible rape is a crime where delays between occurrence and reporting are common. For example, of the 60 reports in January 1989, ten had delays of one week or more, including one each from June and July 1988, two from September 1988, one each from October and November 1988, and two from December 1988. In addition to incidents meeting the UCR definition of forcible rape, the Milwaukee Police Department investigated 1156 other reports of sexual assault, generally third and fourth degree under Wisconsin Statutes. Fifty-seven of these reports were reclassified as aggravated assaults for UCR purposes.

Body force was the "weapon" in 70% of reported forcible rapes or attempted rapes. Knives were reported in 15%, and firearms in just under 9%. In 3%, the "weapon" was a threat of injury. The incidence of body force has increased, while the number of incidents using firearms and knives has remained relatively constant for three years. (Figure 10).

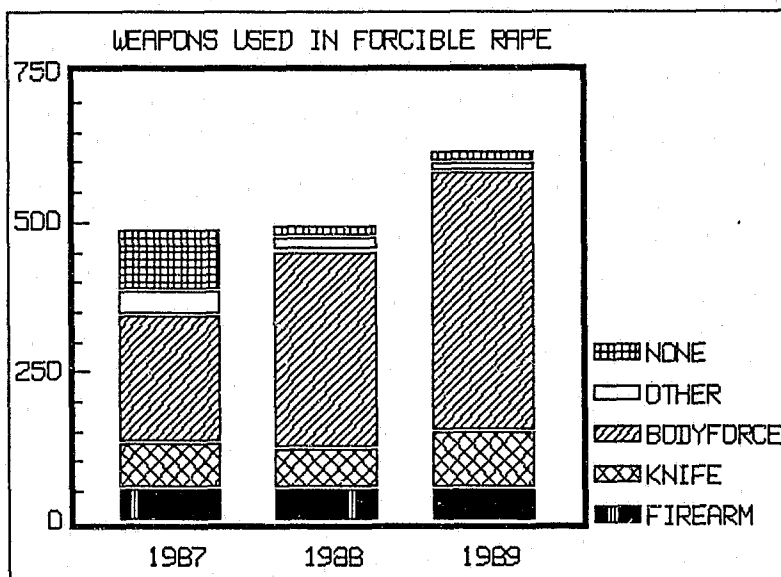


Figure 10

In almost 60% of all forcible rapes and attempted rapes reported this past year, the offender was known to the victim. In 16% of all reports, the victim and offender had a family or romantic connection. (Figure 11) Al-

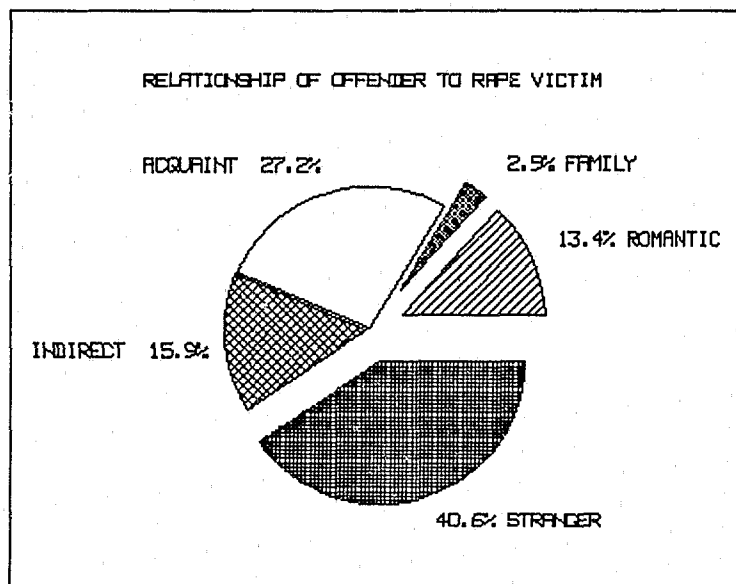


Figure 11 Indirect relationship covers non-social contacts such as work and school.

most 50% occurred in either the victim's or the assailant's home.

The rate calculation for rape uses the entire (female and male) population as a base. The rate of reported rape (including attempted rape) was 10.1 per 10,000 population overall (1985 Special Census). For all females, the rate was 19.1 per 10,000. For girls under the age of 12, there were 23 reports, a rate of 4.1 per 10,000 females in this age group. For women aged 60 or older, there were 11 reports, a rate of 1.7 per 10,000 females in this age group. For girls and

women aged 12 to 59, there were 584 reports, a rate of 28.4 per 10,000 females in this age group, or approximately one in 350.

In comparisons with other cities, reports which have been determined after investigation to be unfounded are excluded, and a rate per 100,000 population (as

reported to UCR) is used. Milwaukee had 461 rapes for national reporting purposes, giving a rate of 76.30 per 100,000 population. Rates in comparison cities are shown in Table VII.

TABLE VII FORCIBLE RAPE AND RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION[^]

	<u>1988 No.</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>1989 No.</u>	<u>Rate</u>
Milwaukee	400	65.45	461	76.30
Memphis TN	863	129.01	781	120.15
Columbus OH	594	100.95	543	87.17
Washington DC	165	26.61	186	30.00
Boston MA	558	96.22	483	79.97
Cleveland OH	844	155.00	837	152.69
Nine other cities		61.92		58.26

[^]Rates based on population reported to UCR each year; see Appendix A.

The very low rate in Washington may reflect low reporting. Rape is generally believed to be the most under-reported of serious crimes. Milwaukee had a lower rate of known rapes than the other named cities, but the difference is not significant for Boston and Columbus (chi-square test, $p > .01$). Milwaukee's rate is significantly higher than the estimated aggregate rate for nine other cities with populations between 500,000 and one million. Rape decreased in several cities, but increased in Milwaukee.

The Milwaukee Police Department cleared 298 rapes in 1989, a 64.6% clearance rate. Arrests included 286 adults and 54 juveniles, including 33 boys under the age of 16.

Rates by Aldermanic Districts ranged from a low of 0.5 per 10,000 population in District 5, with two reported rapes, to a high of 33.6 in Aldermanic District 10, with 120 reported rapes, approximately 19% of the City total. (Table VIII) Six aldermanic districts had rates of 6.4 to 9.6 per 10,000 population, not significantly different from the City rate of 10.1. Four had significantly higher rates of 21.7 to 33.6 reported rapes per 10,000 population. Six aldermanic districts had significantly lower than average rates, ranging from 0.5 to 5.5.

TABLE VIII FORCIBLE RAPES REPORTED BY ALDERMANIC DISTRICT

Total Reported Number and Rate per 10,000 Population

Aldermanic District and Population (1985)	<u>1988</u>		<u>1989</u>		<u>% Change</u>
	<u>No.</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Rate</u>	
1 35910	57	15.9	78	21.7	36.8%
2 38364	19	5.0	27	7.0^	42.1%
3 39293	16	4.1	26	6.6^	62.5%
4 39791	71	17.8	102	25.6	43.7%
5 37745	3	0.8	2	0.5	-33.3%
6 36409	72	19.8	87	23.9	20.8%
7 39127	19	4.9	25	6.4^	31.6%
8 37963	19	5.0	21	5.5	10.5%
9 38511	15	3.9	26	6.8^	73.3%
10 35720	105	29.4	120	33.6	14.3%
11 37436	3	0.8	3	0.8	-
12 38985	36	9.2	35	9.0^	-2.8%
13 41867	1	0.2	8	1.9	700.0%
14 33417	15	4.5	8	2.4	-46.7%
15 42286	7	1.7	12	2.8	71.4%
16 38433	34	8.8	37	9.6^	8.8%
UNSPECIFIED	0		1		n/a
TOTAL CITY	492	8.0	618	10.1	25.6%

^Not significantly different from city-wide rate.

Robbery

Robbery and theft both refer to unlawful taking or stealing. Robbery is a crime of violence: the taking or attempting to take anything of value from a person by force or threat of force. A mugging is an example of robbery. The definition includes both armed robbery and strong arm robberies, where no weapon other than personal force is employed. Assaults to rob and attempts to rob are included.

Robbery is Milwaukee's most frequently reported violent crime, accounting for 57% of Index crimes against persons, and almost 5% of the Index total. In 1989, 2602 robberies or attempted robberies were reported, a 13% increase over 1988. There has been a generally increasing trend from 1980 to 1989 (Figure 12).

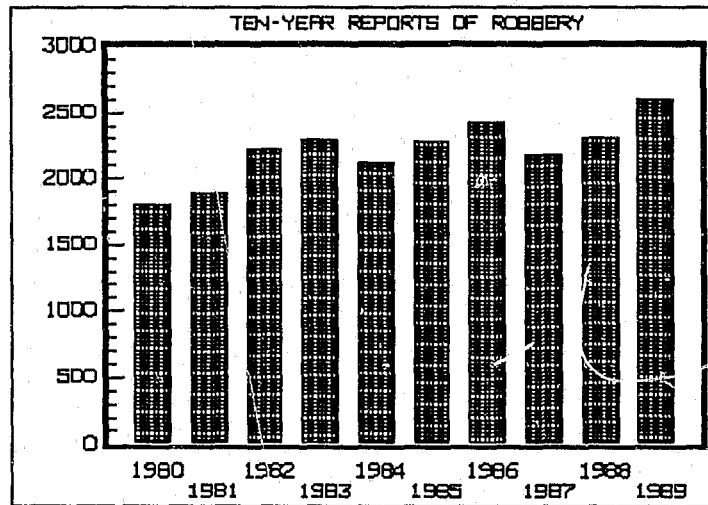


Figure 12

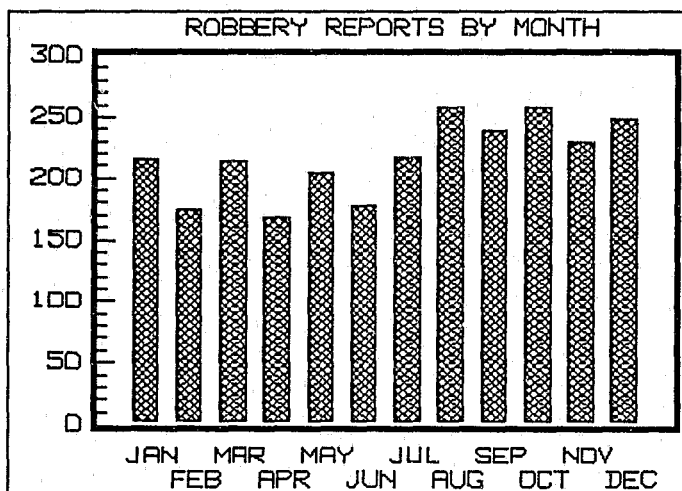


Figure 13

Robbery was more frequently reported in the last six months of the year, averaging 242 reports, than in the first six months, which averaged 192 reports per month. (Figure 13)

Although robbery on streets or highways accounted for more than half the reports (Figure 14) and the greatest total dollar loss, the average dollar loss from highway robbery was lower than most other types. (Figure 15)

The highest average loss was for bank robbery, which had the lowest frequency of occurrence and a relatively low total loss.

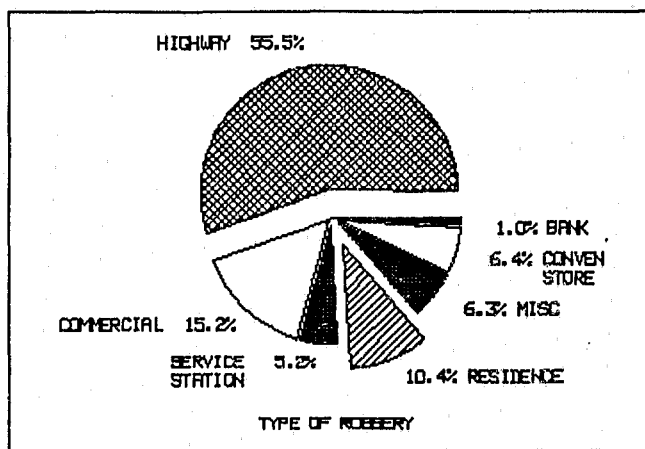


Figure 14

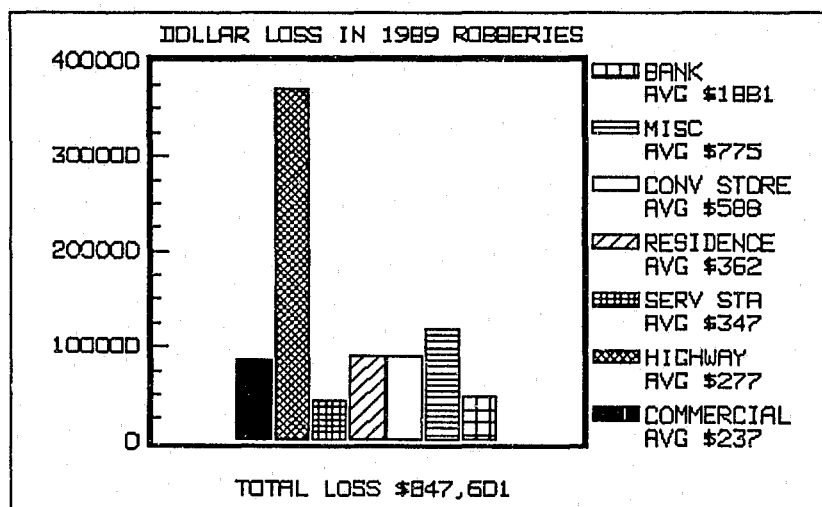


Figure 15 Total loss ranged from under \$50,000 for service station and bank robbery, to \$370,718 for highway robbery.

Firearms were used in almost half of all reported robberies or attempted robberies. Body force, or strongarm robbery, was the next most frequently reported. Knives and all other weapons account for 18% of reported robberies and attempts. Reports of firearm use in robbery and attempted robbery have increased in the last two years. (Figure 16)

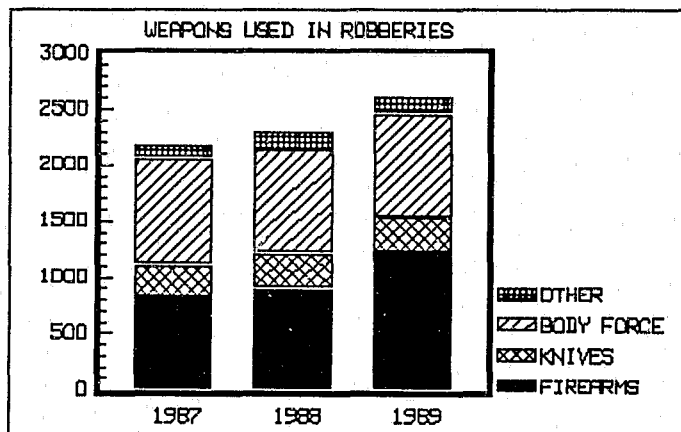


Figure 16

The UCR comparison with other cities excludes robbery reports which after investigation are determined to be unfounded. For UCR comparison, Milwaukee had 2415 robberies in 1989, at a rate of 399.68 per 100,000 population (as reported to UCR). Table IX shows data for comparison cities.

TABLE IX ROBBERY AND RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION[^]

	<u>1988 No.</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>1989 No.</u>	<u>Rate</u>
Milwaukee	2111	345.42	2415	399.68
Memphis TN	4462	667.03	3781	581.69
Columbus OH	3028	514.59	3127	501.97
Washington DC	5869	946.61	6541	1055.00
Boston MA	5233	902.36	5866	971.19
Cleveland OH	3795	696.95	4045	737.91
Nine other cities		468.27		490.42

[^]Rates based on population reported to UCR each year; see Appendix A.

Milwaukee had the lowest rate of robbery among the comparison cities.

The Milwaukee Police Department cleared 758 robberies, a clearance rate of 31.4%. 594 adults and 221 juveniles, including 53 adult females and 15 juvenile females, were taken into custody. Half of the juveniles (113) were under the age of 16.

The City-wide rate of reported robbery and attempted robbery was 42.6 per 10,000 population (1985 special census). Aldermanic District rates (Table X) ranged from 4.5 in District 13, with 19 reports, to 114.1 per 10,000 population in District 4, with 454 reports, 17% of the City total. Seven aldermanic districts had rates higher than the City average, ranging from 51.8 to 114.1, and eight had rates lower than the City average, ranging from 4.5 to 29.5 per 10,000 population. District 3 was not significantly different from the City average.

TABLE X ROBBERIES REPORTED BY ALDERMANIC DISTRICT

Total Reported Number and Rate per 10,000 Population

Aldermanic District and Population (1985)	<u>1988</u>		<u>1989</u>		<u>% Change</u>
	<u>No.</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Rate</u>	
1 35910	202	56.3	249	69.3	23.3%
2 38364	175	45.6	210	54.7	20.0%
3 39293	149	37.9	140	35.6^	-6.0%
4 39791	408	102.5	454	114.1	11.3%
5 37745	43	11.4	67	17.8	55.8%
6 36409	264	72.5	329	90.4	24.6%
7 39127	191	48.8	207	52.9	8.4%
8 37963	67	17.6	68	17.9	1.5%
9 38511	93	24.1	108	28.0	16.1%
10 35720	347	97.1	320	89.6	-7.8%
11 37436	20	5.3	20	5.3	-
12 38985	82	21.0	115	29.5	40.2%
13 41867	27	6.4	19	4.5	-29.6%
14 33417	26	7.8	39	11.7	50.0%
15 42286	54	12.8	57	13.5	5.6%
16 38433	154	40.1	199	51.8	29.2%
UNSPECIFIED	0		1		
CITY TOTAL	2302	37.7	2602	42.6	13.0%

^Not significantly different from city-wide average.

Aggravated Assault

Aggravated assault is an unlawful attack by one person upon another with intent to inflict great bodily injury, usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or other means likely to produce death or serious bodily harm. Attempts are included, since it is not necessary that an injury result when a gun, knife, or other non-personal weapon is used which could and probably would result in serious injury if the crime were completed. Attacks with personal weapons (body force) which do not result in actual serious personal injury are classified as simple assault and not included in this category. Attempted murders are included in the category of aggravated assault.

The number of aggravated assaults dropped in both 1988 and 1989. (Figure 17) This change is due in part to an on-going review of which reports are counted as aggravated assault, sexual assault, and simple assault (battery). The latter two are not Index crimes. The 1233 assaults reported in 1989 were 27% of violent crime reports and just over 2% of the Index total. The large decrease in assault reports from January to February is partly due to review of definitions.

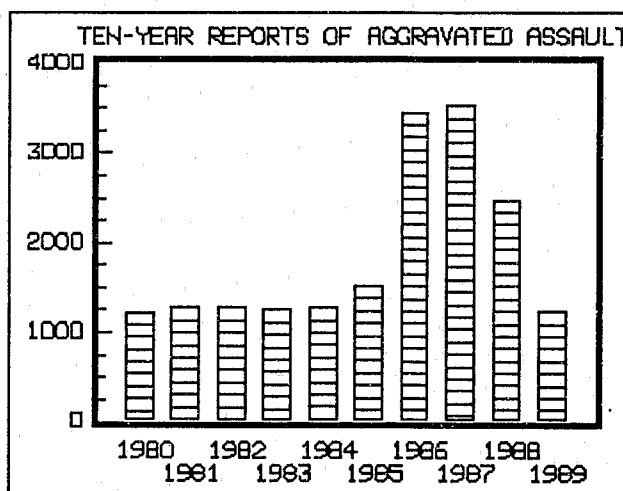


Figure 17

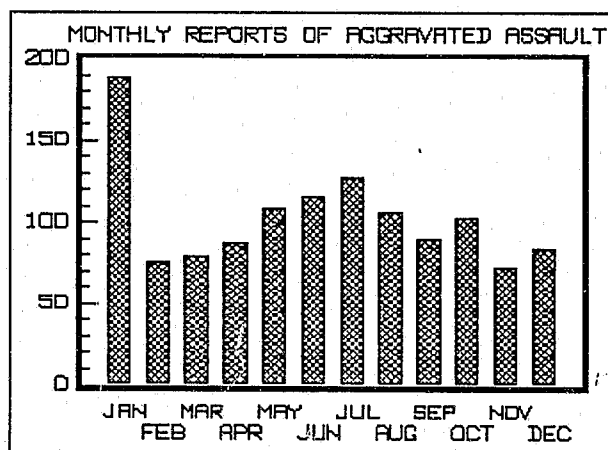


Figure 18

Other months had from 72 to 127 reports, with numbers increasing from February to July and generally decreasing from July to December. (Figure 18)

More than two-thirds of aggravated assault reports in 1989 involved the use of a firearm. Although the number of reported assaults with a weapon has decreased substantially since 1986, the percentage in which a firearm is reported to have been used has increased (Figure 19).

For comparison to other cities, the Uniform Crime Report excludes cases which on investigation are determined to be unfounded. For this purpose, Milwaukee had 1273 aggravated assaults, including 57 originally classified as sexual assaults, a rate of 210.68 per 100,000 population (as reported to UCR). Data for other cities are shown in Table XI.

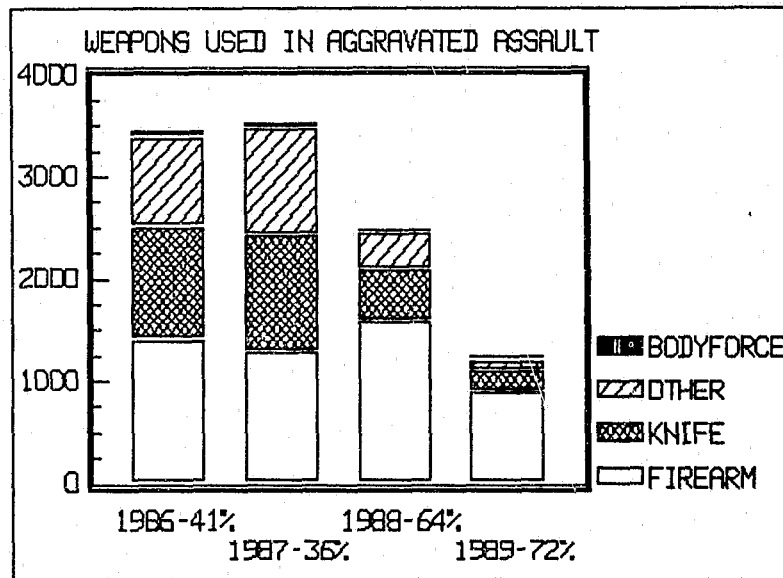


Figure 19 Percent involving firearms increased the last two years, although total aggravated assaults decreased.

TABLE XI AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS AND RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION[^]

	<u>1988 No.</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>1989 No.</u>	<u>Rate</u>
Milwaukee	2445	400.07	1273	210.68
Memphis TN	3415	510.51	3327	511.85
Columbus OH	2111	358.75	2226	357.33
Washington DC	5690	917.74	5775	931.45
Boston MA	6291	1084.80	6471	1071.36
Cleveland OH	2557	469.59	2939	536.15
Nine other cities		538.35		561.96

[^]Rates based on population reported to UCR each year; see Appendix A.

Milwaukee had the lowest rate of aggravated assault among the comparison cities. The large decrease in number of assaults may be due to a change in definition, but the previous year's rate was also lower than all cities except Columbus.

The Milwaukee Police Department cleared 741 aggravated assaults, a clearance rate of 58.2%. Arrests of 781 adults and 214 juveniles included 116 adult females and 25 juvenile females. There were 119 juveniles under the age of 16 taken into custody.

The City-wide rate of reported assaults is 20.2 per 10,000 population. All Aldermanic Districts had a decrease in number and rate of aggravated assaults reported. (Table XII) Decreases ranged from 40% to 83%, compared with a City decrease of 50%.

Six aldermanic districts are in a low range with rates of 1.0 to 5.4 per 10,000 population (1985 special census). Two of these - Aldermanic District 13 District 5 - each had four reports. Six aldermanic districts are in a middle range, with rates of 11.2 to 31.2 per 10,000 population. Districts 2, 7, 12, and 16 in the middle range have rates which are not significantly different from the City average. Aldermanic Districts 1, 6, and 10 are in a high range, with rates of 51.2 to 75.6. These three aldermanic districts together had 681 reports, or 55% of all reports of aggravated assault.

TABLE XII AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS REPORTED BY ALDERMANIC DISTRICT

Total Reported Number and Rate per 10,000 Population

<u>Aldermanic District and Population (1985)</u>	<u>1988</u>		<u>1989</u>		<u>% Change</u>
	<u>No.</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Rate</u>	
1 35910	337	93.8	184	51.2	-45.4%
2 38364	120	31.3	61	15.9^	-49.2%
3 39293	48	12.2	19	4.8	-60.4%
4 39791	289	72.6	124	31.2	-57.1%
5 37745	24	6.4	4	1.1	-83.3%
6 36409	381	104.6	227	62.3	-40.4%
7 39127	130	33.2	60	15.3^	-53.8%
8 37963	82	21.6	49	12.9	-40.2%
9 38511	81	21.0	43	11.2	-46.9%
10 35720	579	162.1	270	75.6	-53.4%
11 37436	14	3.7	6	1.6	-57.1%
12 38985	149	38.2	75	19.2^	-49.7%
13 41867	17	4.1	4	1.0	-76.5%
14 33417	35	10.5	18	5.4	-48.6%
15 42286	52	12.3	21	5.0	-59.6%
16 38433	141	36.7	68	17.7^	-51.8%
UNSPECIFIED	1		0		
CITY TOTAL	2480	40.6	1233	20.2	-50.3%

^Not significantly different from city-wide rate.

Burglary

Burglary is the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. The use of force to gain or attempt 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.

Burglary reports accounted for 17.3% of the Index total in 1989. Milwaukee citizens reported 9,196 burglaries, an increase of 4.4% from 1988, but fewer than in 1987. (Figure 20)

Burglary was reported more frequently in the second half of the year, with an average of 809 reports per month, compared to 723 per month in the first half. Four months - January, July, August, and October - each had more than

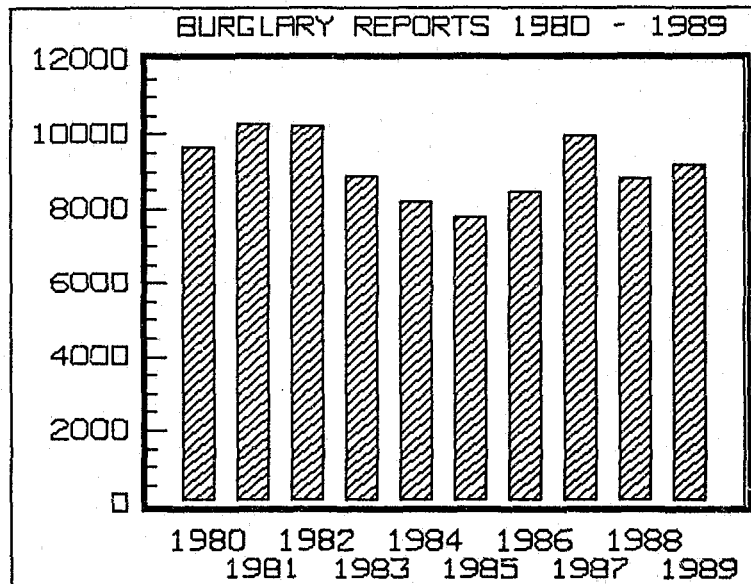


Figure 20

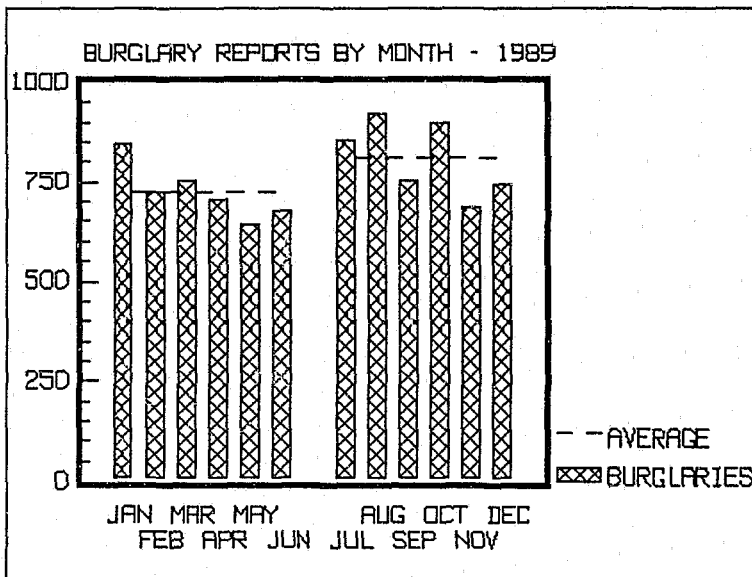


Figure 21

800 reports. (Figure 21) In general, reports decreased from January through the late winter and spring, then increased over the summer.

The average dollar loss per burglary in 1988 was \$925. Residential burglaries, 77% of all reports, had an average loss of \$891. Non-residential burglaries had an average loss of \$1040. Residential burglaries are more likely to occur during the day, when residents are away from home, while commercial burglaries are more

likely to occur at night, when premises are closed. (Figure 22) More than half of all reports could not establish a time of occurrence, suggesting that the greatest vulnerability may be during long absences, such as vacations and extended closings.

For UCR purposes, excluding reports which after investigation were determined to be unfounded, Milwaukee had 9175 burglaries in 1989, a rate of 1518.47 per 100,000 population (as reported to UCR).

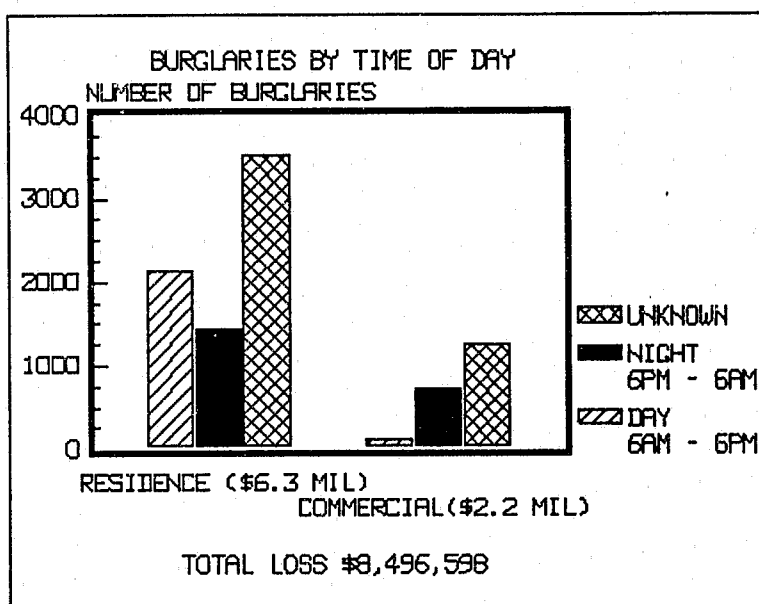


Figure 22

TABLE XIII BURGLARIES AND RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION^

	<u>1988 No.</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>1989 No.</u>	<u>Rate</u>
Milwaukee	8787	1437.80	9175	1518.47
Memphis TN	16293	2435.66	15072	2318.77
Columbus OH	15483	2631.25	14982	2405.03
Washington DC	12295	1983.06	11778	1899.68
Boston MA	9163	1580.04	9882	1636.09
Cleveland OH	12052	2213.35	10585	1930.97
Nine other cities		2095.90		2104.39

^Rates based on population reported to UCR each year; see Appendix A.

Milwaukee had the lowest rate of burglary among the comparison cities. Several cities had decreases in the number of burglaries, while Milwaukee had an increase.

The Milwaukee Police Department cleared 1528 burglaries in 1989, a clearance rate of 16.7%. The MPD arrested 794 adults, including 32 females, and 591 juveniles, including 36 females, for burglary. Two-thirds (397) of the juveniles were under the age of 16.

Six Aldermanic Districts had decreases in burglary from 1988 to 1989. One of these, District 11, had the lowest rate of burglaries in both years. Aldermanic District 1, which had the highest rate in 1988, decreased 13% in 1989. One aldermanic district

had no change, and nine had increases. The largest percentage increase was in Aldermanic District 15, which, however, retained a relatively low rate of incidence. (Table XIV)

Six aldermanic districts had rates in a low range, 25.1 to 99.0 per 10,000 population (1985 special census). Rates for five districts were in a middle range, 133.5 to 182.4 per 10,000, similar to the city-wide rate of 150.4. Five aldermanic districts were in a high range, with rates of 215.6 to 262.3 per 10,000 population.

Because burglary involves access to structures, and more than three-quarters of all reported burglaries are residential, a rate by household was also calculated. The 1985 Special Census showed 239,062 occupied housing units. There were 7082 residential burglaries, a rate of 296.2 per 10,000 households, approximately one in 34 households. A breakdown by Aldermanic District was not available.

TABLE XIV BURGLARIES REPORTED BY ALDERMANIC DISTRICT

Total Reported Number and Rate per 10,000 Population

Aldermanic District and Population (1985)	1988		1989		% Change
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	
1 35910	960	267.3	833	232.0	-13.2%
2 38364	698	181.9	681	177.5	-2.4%
3 39293	555	141.2	676	172.0	21.8%
4 39791	936	235.2	1025	257.6	9.5%
5 37745	245	64.9	245	64.9	-
6 36409	809	222.2	785	215.6	-3.0%
7 39127	945	241.5	925	236.4	-2.1%
8 37963	396	104.3	376	99.0	-5.0%
9 38511	400	103.9	514	133.5	28.5%
10 35720	901	252.2	937	262.3	4.0%
11 37436	104	27.8	94	25.1	-9.6%
12 38985	615	157.8	669	171.6	8.8%
13 41867	130	31.1	176	42.0	35.4%
14 33417	241	72.1	244	73.0	1.2%
15 42286	198	46.8	309	73.1	56.1%
16 38433	674	175.4	701	182.4	4.0%
UNSPECIFIED	2		6		
CITY TOTAL	8809	144.1	9196	150.4	4.4%

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.

Theft is Milwaukee's most frequently reported Index crime. The 30,115 thefts reported in 1989 accounted for 57% of Index crime reports. Since a decrease in 1985, there has been a small increase in thefts each year (Figure 23). That increase was 3.9% in 1989.

Theft was reported most frequently from June through November. (Figure 24)

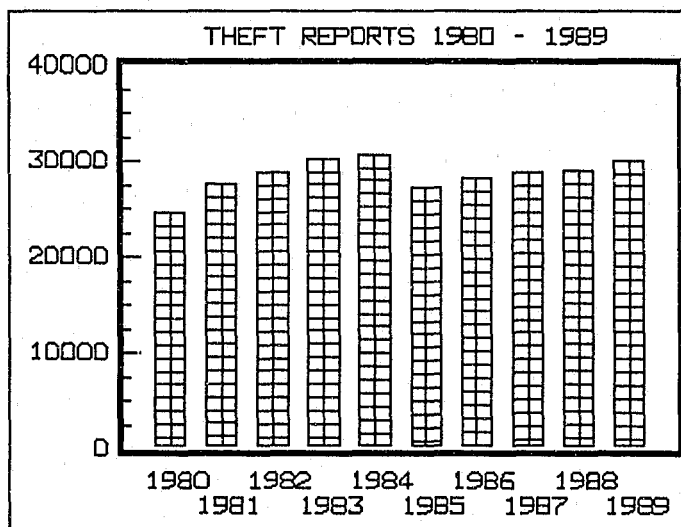


Figure 23

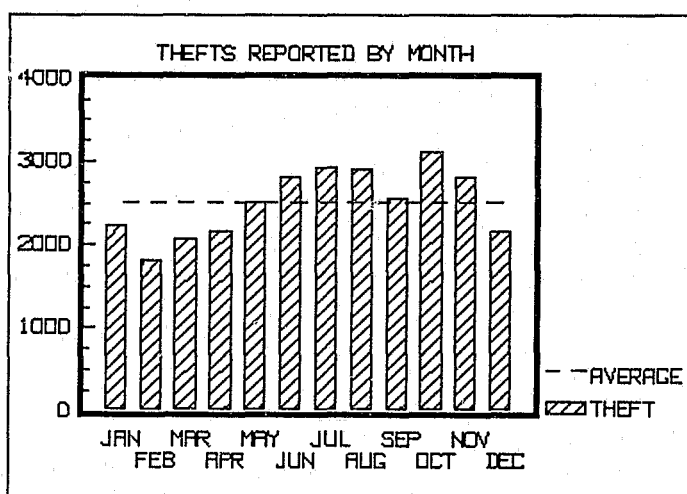


Figure 24

Thefts from motor vehicles and thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories accounted for 50% of all reports and 45% of reported dollar losses (Figure 25). Thefts of vehicles are reported separately. The greatest dollar loss was for thefts from buildings (other than shoplifting and theft from coin-operated machines). Personal thefts, which included 131 losses to pick-pockets and 1174 losses to purse-snatchers, accounted for about 4% of all reports.

The average value loss for all types of theft was \$345, although a third of all reports had losses valued less than \$50.

Excluding reports which were determined after investigation to be unfounded, Milwaukee had 30,063 thefts for UCR comparison to other cities. (Table XV) Rates are based on population as reported to UCR.

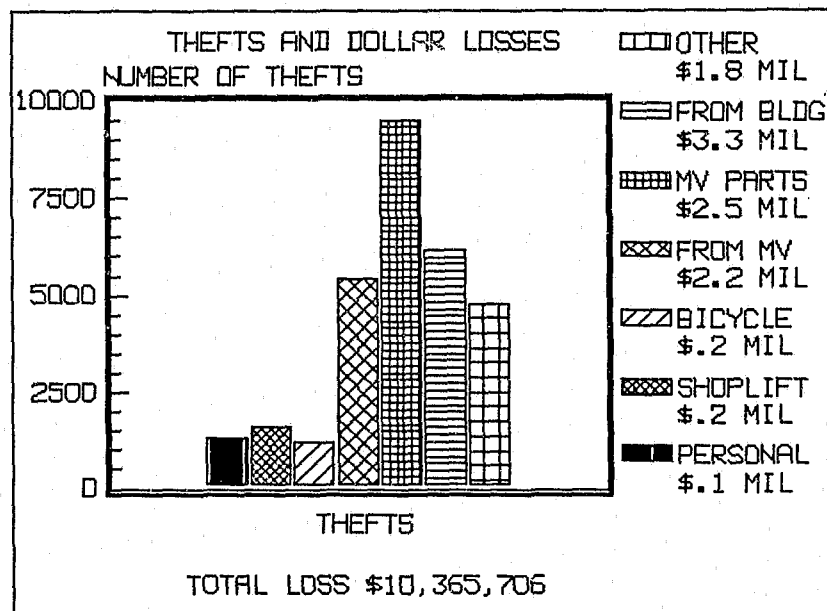


Figure 25 Motor vehicle parts account for the largest number of thefts and for approximately one-quarter of total dollar value loss.

TABLE XV LARCENY THEFTS AND RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION^A

	1988 No.	Rate	1989 No.	Rate
Milwaukee	28924	4732.79	30063	4975.45
Memphis TN	22124	3307.35	22177	3411.85
Columbus OH	29742	5054.48	31541	5063.21
Washington DC	28582	4610.00	29113	4695.65
Boston MA	28542	4921.70	30795	5098.51
Cleveland OH	15471	2841.24	15586	2843.27
Nine other cities		5305.79		5551.75

^ARates based on population reported to UCR each year; see Appendix A.

Milwaukee had a significantly lower rate of theft than Boston and a significantly lower rate than the estimated aggregate for nine other cities with populations of 500,000 to one million. The difference between Milwaukee and Columbus was not significant ($p=.03$).

The Milwaukee Police Department cleared 2672 thefts in 1989, a clearance rate of 8.9%. The Department made 9760 arrests, 2220 juveniles and 7540 adults, including

659 juvenile females and 2110 adult females. More than half of the juveniles (1270) were under the age of 16.

Theft decreased by about 2% in five of Milwaukee's Aldermanic Districts, and by more than 12% in Aldermanic District 1. (Table XVI) Five aldermanic districts had rates in a low range, from 196.6 to 379.2 per 10,000 population (1985 special census). Seven aldermanic districts had rates in a middle range, from 426.8 to 559.9. District 16, with a rate of 475.6, was not significantly different from the City-wide average of 492.6. Four aldermanic districts had rates in a high range, from 604.7 to 1286.0 per 10,000 population. District 4, with 5117 reported thefts, had 17% of all reported thefts and a rate almost twice that of the next highest Aldermanic District.

TABLE XVI THEFTS REPORTED BY ALDERMANIC DISTRICT

Total Reported Number and Rate per 10,000 Population

Aldermanic District and Population (1985)	1988		1989		% Change
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	
1 35910	1555	433.0	1361	379.0	-12.5%
2 38364	1771	461.6	1742	454.1	-1.6%
3 39293	2315	589.1	2376	604.7	2.6%
4 39791	5257	1321.2	5117	1286.0	-2.7%
5 37745	767	203.2	877	232.3	14.3%
6 36409	2244	616.3	2284	627.3	1.8%
7 39127	1598	408.4	1670	426.8	4.5%
8 37963	1269	334.3	1629	429.1	28.4%
9 38511	1638	425.3	1667	432.9	1.8%
10 35720	2048	573.3	2000	559.9	-2.3%
11 37436	753	201.1	736	196.6	-2.3%
12 38985	2287	586.6	2627	673.8	14.9%
13 41867	918	219.3	1094	261.3	19.2%
14 33417	1116	334.0	1267	379.1	13.5%
15 42286	1534	362.8	1811	428.3	18.1%
16 38433	1881	489.4	1828	475.6^	-2.8%
UNSPECIFIED	27		29		
CITY TOTAL	28,978	474.0	30,115	492.6	3.9%

^Not significantly different from City average.

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, motorscooters, snowmobiles, etc. The definition excludes the taking of a motor vehicle for temporary use by those persons having lawful access. "Joy rides" are included.

There were 9,210 motor vehicles reported stolen in 1989, an increase of 37.4% from 1988. (Figure 26) This was the greatest percentage increase among the eight Index crimes. Motor vehicle theft were 17.2% of the 1989 Index total. Over the past ten years, reports of motor vehicle theft have generally increased; however, this year had the largest increase.

Almost half (44%) of all motor vehicle thefts were reported in the last four months of

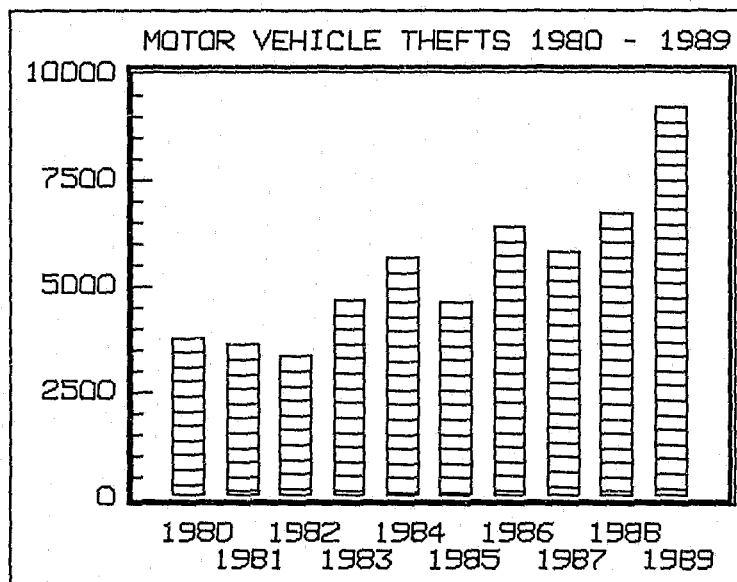


Figure 26

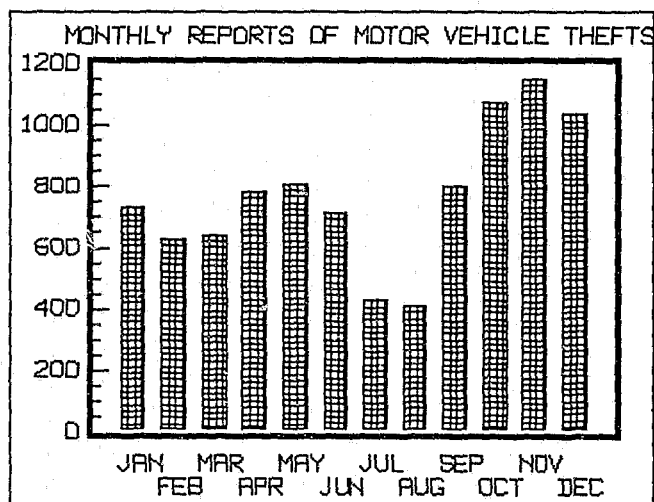


Figure 27

the year (Figure 27), which averaged 1015 reports per month, with 1151 in November. January through June averaged 719 reports per month, while July and August had just over 400 reports each.

Dollar loss from motor vehicle theft was \$28,136,810 in 1989, an average of \$3055 per vehicle. At year end, the Milwaukee Police Department had recovered 5735 locally stolen vehicles, and 187 had been recovered elsewhere. The MPD also recovered and recorded complaints for 489 vehicles stolen in

other jurisdictions. Recoveries for other jurisdictions accounted for 5% of Milwaukee's stolen auto reports.

The comparison to other cities excludes reports which after investigation are determined to be unfounded. For UCR purposes, Milwaukee had 9137 motor vehicle thefts in 1989. Rates in Table XVII are based on population as reported to UCR.

TABLE XVII MOTOR VEHICLE THEFTS AND RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION[^]

	<u>1988 No.</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>1989 No.</u>	<u>Rate</u>
Milwaukee	6676	1092.38	9137	1512.18
Memphis TN	13828	2067.17	12550	1930.77
Columbus OH	5742	975.82	6982	1120.81
Washington DC	8633	1392.42	8291	1337.26
Boston MA	16698	2879.36	16408	2716.56
Cleveland OH	9975	1831.91	9610	1753.10
Nine other cities		1071.68		1251.42

[^]Rates based on population reported to UCR each year; see Appendix A.

Milwaukee had a lower rate of motor vehicle thefts than Cleveland, Memphis, or Boston, but a higher rate than Columbus or Washington. Milwaukee's rate was significantly higher than the estimated aggregate rate for nine other cities with populations of 500,000 to one million. Several cities had decreases in the number of vehicle thefts, while Milwaukee had a large increase.

The Milwaukee Police Department had a clearance rate of 17% for motor vehicle theft, with 1551 cleared in 1989. Almost two-thirds (1136) of the 1832 persons arrested were juveniles, including 91 females and 619 youths under the age of 16. The 696 adult arrests included 47 females. The MPD auto squad notes a high level of recidivism among juveniles; some have multiple additional arrests by the time a first offense gets to court.

Milwaukee's rate of reported motor vehicle thefts was 150.7 per 10,000 population (1985 special census). Six aldermanic districts had rates in a low range, 28.3 to 105.4 per 10,000 population. (Table XVIII) Four were in a middle range, with rates from 136.3 to 162.6, not significantly different from the City-wide rate. Six aldermanic districts had rates in a higher range, 173.3 to 259.9 per 10,000 population. The highest, District 4, with 1034 reports, represents 11% of the City total.

TABLE XVIII VEHICLE THEFTS REPORTED BY ALDERMANIC DISTRICT

Total Reported Number and Rate per 10,000 Population

Aldermanic District and Population (1985)	<u>1988</u>		<u>1989</u>		<u>% Change</u>
	<u>No.</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Rate</u>	
1 35910	749	208.6	813	226.4	8.5%
2 38364	458	119.4	665	173.3	45.2%
3 39293	405	103.1	545	138.7^	34.6%
4 39791	777	195.3	1034	259.9	33.1%
5 37745	154	40.8	295	78.2	91.6%
6 36409	663	182.1	919	252.4	38.6%
7 39127	573	146.4	891	227.7	55.5%
8 37963	234	61.6	400	105.4	70.9%
9 38511	442	114.8	575	149.3^	30.1%
10 35720	663	185.6	832	232.9	25.5%
11 37436	76	20.3	106	28.3	39.5%
12 38985	443	113.6	634	162.6^	43.1%
13 41867	167	39.9	217	51.8	29.9%
14 33417	184	55.1	271	81.1	47.3%
15 42286	358	84.7	445	105.2	24.3%
16 38433	349	90.8	524	136.3^	50.1%
UNSPECIFIED	8		44		
CITY TOTAL	6703	109.6	9210	150.7	37.4%

^Not significantly different from city-wide rate.

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 arsons. Fires of suspicious or unknown origins are excluded.

Arson is the only Index crime excluded from the 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 frequently reported of Milwaukee's Index property crimes, but 1989 had the highest reported number since 1980, the first year arson was included as an index crime. (Figure 28) The 463 arsons reported are a 33.5% increase from 1988.

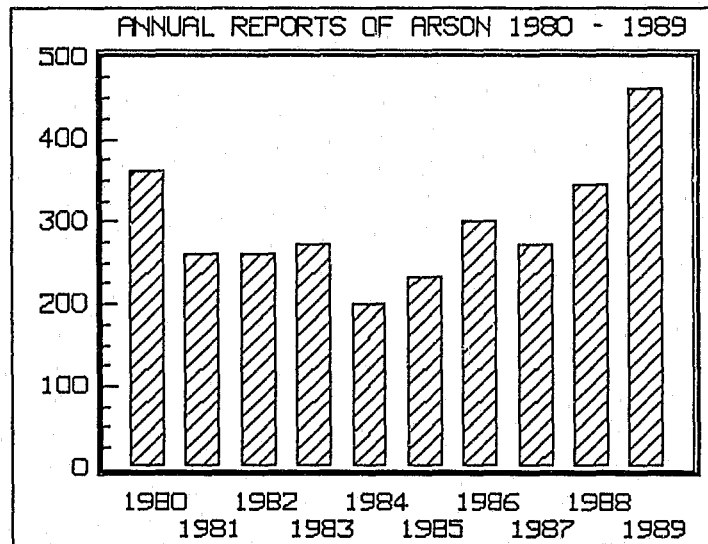


Figure 28

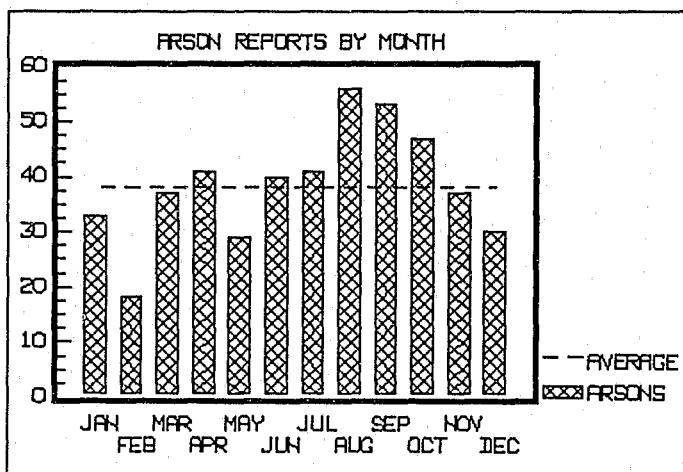


Figure 29

Arson reports were more frequent in the second half of 1989, averaging 45 per month, than in the first six months, which averaged 32 per month. August had 56 reports, more than three times as many as the 18 in February. (Figure 29)

More than a third (35.7%) of arsons were reported to occur on Saturday or Sunday. Almost three-quarters (72.5%) were reported to occur between 7 pm and 7 am, as shown in Figure 30.

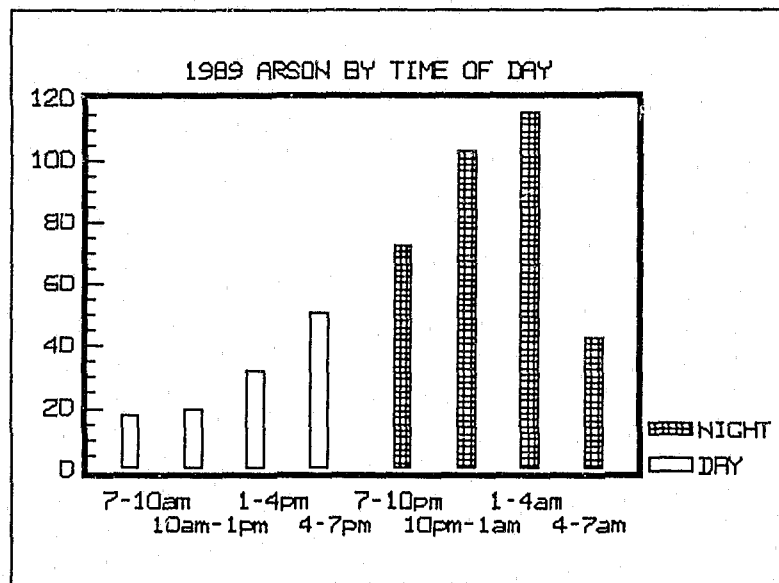


Figure 30

More than half of reported arsons involved residential dwellings, most of them

single-family, and almost one-quarter involved vehicles.

The estimated property value loss from arson in 1989 was over \$4 million, 7.8% of the dollar value loss for all Index crimes. The average loss per incident was \$8804. Arson loss for single family residences was over \$1.7 million. (Figure 31)

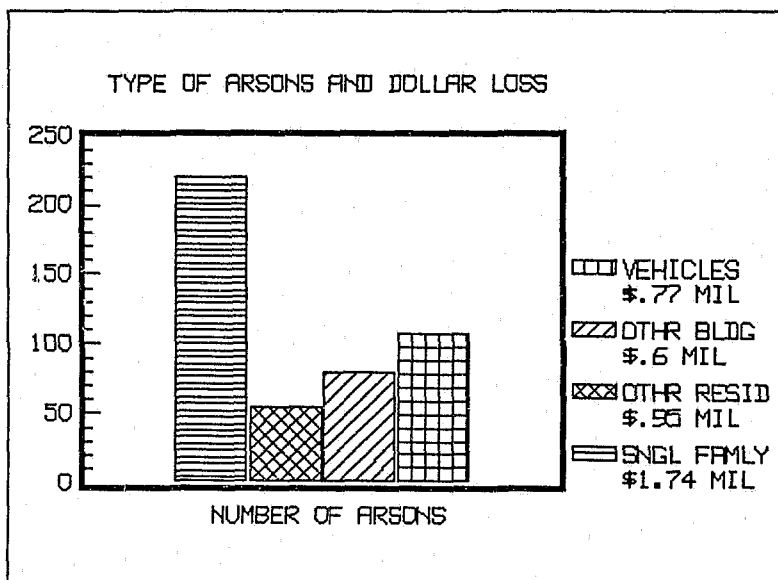


Figure 31 Total loss from arson was \$4,067,591, with single family residences the largest component.

The comparison to other cities excludes reports which after investigation are determined to be unfounded. For UCR purposes, Milwaukee had 462 arsons in 1989. Rates in Table XIX are based on population as reported to UCR.

TABLE XIX ARSONS AND RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION[^]

	<u>1988 No.</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>1989 No.</u>	<u>Rate</u>
Milwaukee	343	56.12	462	76.40
Memphis TN	664	99.26	635	97.69
Columbus OH	763	129.67	693	111.25
Washington DC	321	51.77	220	35.48
Cleveland OH	924	169.69	809	147.58
Eight other cities		67.83		72.78

[^]Rates based on population reported to UCR each year; see Appendix A.
Data not available for Boston or New Orleans.

Milwaukee had a lower rate of arson than Columbus, Cleveland, or Memphis, and a higher rate than Washington. Milwaukee's rate was not significantly different from the estimated aggregate rate of eight other cities with populations of 500,000 to one million. Several cities had a decrease in the number of arsons, while Milwaukee had an increase.

The Milwaukee Police Department had a clearance rate of 17.5% for arson in 1989, clearing 81 cases. There were 103 arrests, including 39 juveniles and 64 adults. 23 of the juveniles were under the age of 16, and 3 were female. Adult arrests included 14 females.

Among Milwaukee's Aldermanic Districts (Table XX), four had rates of 6.4 to 9.9, which were not significantly different from the City-wide rate of 7.6 per 10,000 population (1985 special census). Four had rates which were significantly higher than the average, from 12.1 to 30.0 per 10,000 population. Aldermanic District 10 reported 107 arsons, 23% of the total. Eight Aldermanic Districts had rates from 0.3 to 3.6 per 10,000 population, which were significantly lower than average.

TABLE XX ARSON REPORTS BY ALDERMANIC DISTRICT

Total Reported Number and Rate per 10,000 Population

Aldermanic District and Population (1985)	<u>1988</u>		<u>1989</u>		<u>% Change</u>
	<u>No.</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Rate</u>	
1 35910	47	13.1	67	18.7	42.6%
2 38364	19	5.0	9	2.3	-52.6%
3 39293	8	2.0	11	2.8	37.5%
4 39791	33	8.3	48	12.1	45.4%
5 37745	3	0.8	5	1.3	66.7%
6 36409	47	12.9	59	16.2	25.5%
7 39127	23	5.9	25	6.4^	8.7%
8 37963	16	4.2	26	6.8^	62.5%
9 38511	11	2.9	5	1.3	-54.6%
10 35720	65	18.2	107	30.0	64.6%
11 37436	1	0.3	1	0.3	-
12 38985	32	8.2	32	8.2^	-
13 41867	4	1.0	6	1.4	50.0%
14 33417	9	2.7	12	3.6	33.3%
15 42286	10	2.4	11	2.6	10.0%
16 38433	18	4.7	38	9.9^	111.1%
UNSPECIFIED					
CITY TOTAL	346	5.7	462	7.6	33.5%

^Not significantly different from city-wide rate.

CRIMES CLEARED BY ARREST

For UCR purposes, law enforcement agencies clear or solve an offense when at least one person is arrested, charged with the commission of the offenses, 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 said to have been cleared by "exceptional means" when circumstances are such that an element beyond the control of the law enforcement agency precludes the rendering of formal charges. Examples of such circumstances include 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 committed another crime and is being prosecuted in a different 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.

In 1989, the Milwaukee Police Department cleared 15% of all Part I (Index) crimes. Table XXI shows numbers and Figure 32 shows percent cleared for each crime.

TABLE XXI CRIMES CLEARED BY ARREST - 1989

<u>Offense Category</u>	<u>Crimes Reported</u>	<u>Actual Offenses</u>	<u>Offenses Cleared by Arrest</u>	<u>Offenses with Only Juvenile Offenders</u>
Homicide	116	112	90	11
Forcible Rape	618	461	298	13
Robbery	2602	2415	758	98
Assault	1233	1273*	741	93
Burglary	9196	9175	1528	278
Larceny Theft	30,115	30,063	2672	457
Vehicle Theft	9210	9137	1551	435
Arson	463	462	81	25

*57 incidents originally reported as sexual assault were reclassified as aggravated assault.

Violent crimes were cleared more frequently than property crimes: 45% of violent crimes were cleared compared to 12% of property crimes. Homicide, the least frequent but most serious crime in the Index hierarchy, had the highest clearance rate at 81%; the lowest rate, just under 9%, was for theft, the most frequent Index crime. (Figure 32)

Juvenile involvement in crime is always a concern. One way in which that involvement can be estimated is by the number of crimes in which juveniles have been identified as offenders. A clearance by arrest is recorded when an offender under the age of 18 years is cited to appear in juvenile court or before other juvenile authorities.

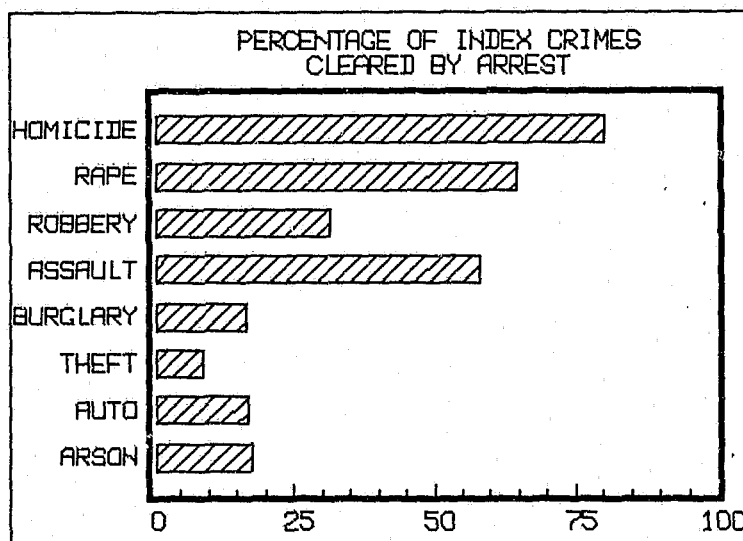


Figure 32 Violent crimes had higher clearance rates than property crimes.

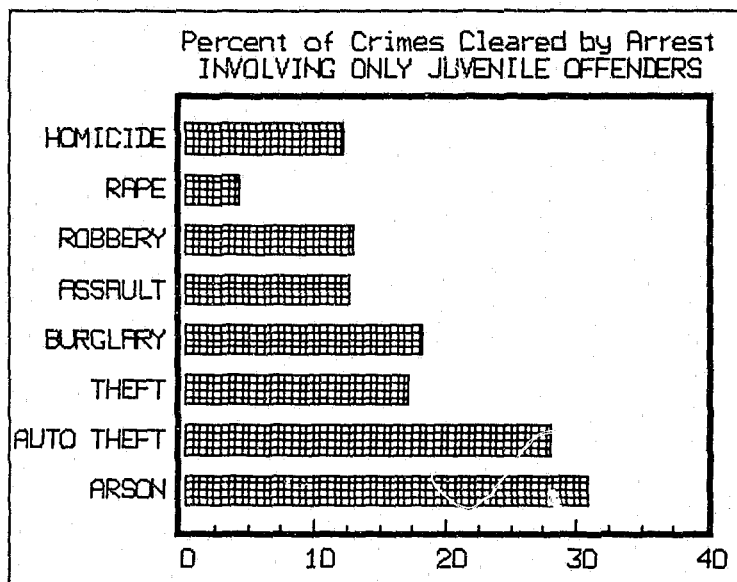


Figure 33 Property crimes were more likely than violent crimes to involve only juvenile offenders.

The 1985 Special Census estimated Milwaukee's juvenile population at 26.6%. Almost one-fifth (18.3%) of all Index offenses cleared by arrest in 1989 involved only offenders under the age of 18. Actual juvenile involvement may be higher, due to clearances which include both adults and juveniles.

More than 12% of Homicide, Robbery, and Assault clearances involved only juveniles; others may have involved juveniles as well as adults. 17% of Theft and 18% of Burglary clearances involved only juveniles, as did

28% of Auto Theft clearances and 31% of Arson clearances. (Figure 33)

1989 Arrests

Annual arrest statistics are not a count of individuals arrested. The Uniform Crime Reporting Program counts an arrest on each occasion that a person is taken into custody, notified, or cited. However, the hierarchy system used in reporting crime is also used in reporting arrests, so that if an individual is arrested for several offenses, only the most serious is counted.

Table XXII summarizes 1989 arrests. Appendix D provides additional data.

Table XXII JUVENILE AND ADULT ARRESTS, 1989

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>JUVENILES</u>	<u>ADULTS</u>
MURDER*	36	221
MANSLAUGHTER	2	14
FORCIBLE RAPE	54	286
ROBBERY	221	594
ASSAULT	214	781
BURGLARY	591	794
THEFT	2220	7540
AUTO THEFT	1136	696
ARSON	39	64
BATTERY	1297	10309
FORGERY	10	151
EMBEZZLEMENT-FRAUD	38	823
STOLEN PROPERTY	42	104
WEAPONS OFFENSES	452	2098
PROSTITUTION	25	1522
SEX OFFENSES	170	274
NARCOTICS-DRUGS	262	1894
LIQUOR OFFENSES	416	2643
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	3309	12624
GAMBLING	15	127
DRIVING INTOXICATED	23	3314
CURFEW VIOLATIONS-RUNAWAYS	2105	--
VANDALISM	543	2302
MISCELLANEOUS	1221	13197
TOTAL	14713	62371

*Includes arrests for homicide by negligent use of a motor vehicle, not in the UCR homicide count.

Juveniles were 19.1% of all persons arrested in 1989, and 29.1% of persons arrested for Index offenses. Index offenses were 30.7% of all juvenile arrests, and 17.6% of all adult arrests. Three offenses accounted for over 50% of all juvenile arrests: disorderly conduct (22.5%), the Index offense of theft (15.1%), and curfew violation (14.3%). The next highest was battery, at 8.8% of all juvenile arrests.

Four offenses accounted for over 50% of all adult arrests: disorderly conduct (20.2%), battery (16.5%), the Index offense of theft (12.1%), and driving while intoxicated (5.3%). Other liquor law offenses were the next highest, at 4.2% of adult arrests.

Over the last ten years, the number of adults arrested for Index crimes has risen, while the number of juveniles arrested for Index offenses has been more constant. (Figure 34) Juvenile arrests for Index crimes peaked at 5495 in 1984, decreased to 4248 by 1988, and increased 6.2% to 4513 in 1989. Adult arrests for Index crimes rose from 1980 to 1982, dropped for the next three years, then rose to 10,992 in 1989, up 4.8% from 1988.

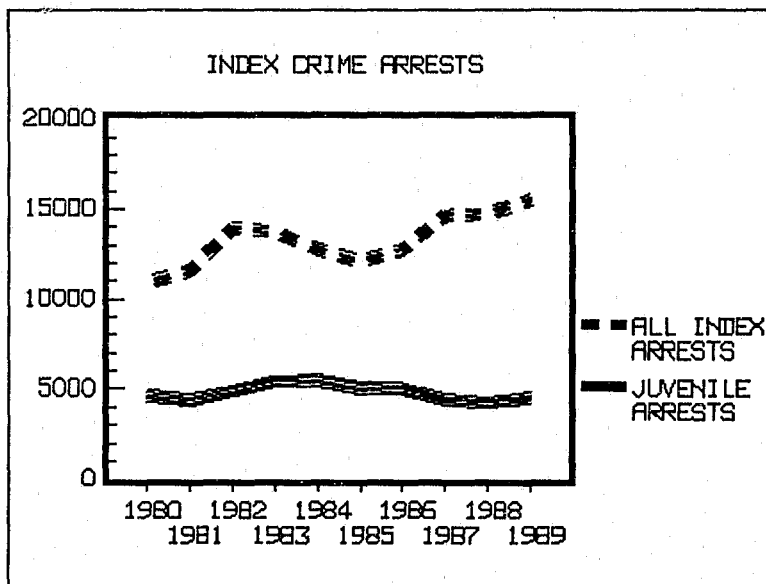


Figure 34

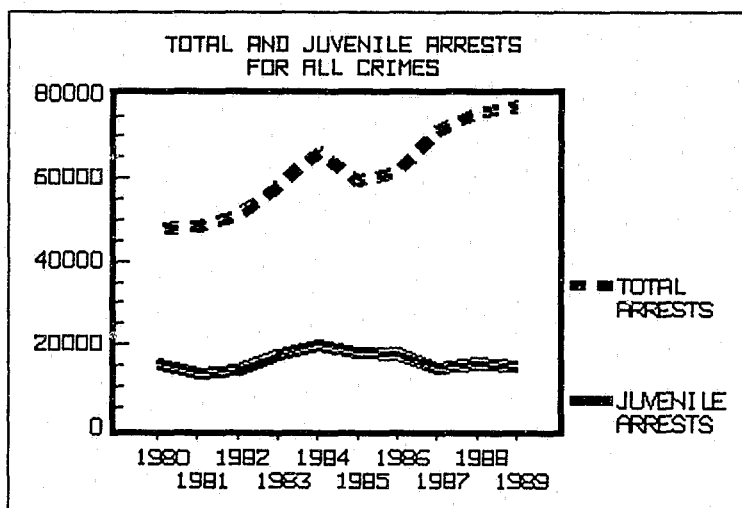


Figure 35

The number of juveniles arrested for all crimes has been relatively constant for the last ten years. Arrests peaked at 19,957 in 1984, and dropped 5% from 1988, with 15,487 arrests, to 1989, with 14,713. (Figure 35)

Juvenile arrests were about 30% of all arrests from 1980 to 1986, but only about 20% of all arrests for the past three years.

Adult arrests increased from 1980 to 1984, decreased in 1985, and have increased for the last four years to 62,375 in 1989.

Females accounted for 22.6% of juvenile arrests and 19.3% of adults arrests in 1989. Whites accounted for 35.9% of juvenile arrests and for 38.1% of adult arrests this year.

Almost one-quarter of all persons arrested in 1989 were aged 15 to 19. Using 1985 Special Census population, the rate of arrests for 15 to 19-year-olds was approximately two arrests for every five persons in that age group. For 20 to 24-year-olds, the rate was equivalent to one arrest for every four persons in the age group. The rate of arrests continued to decrease as age increased, to about one in 40 for persons over the age of 45. (Figure 36)

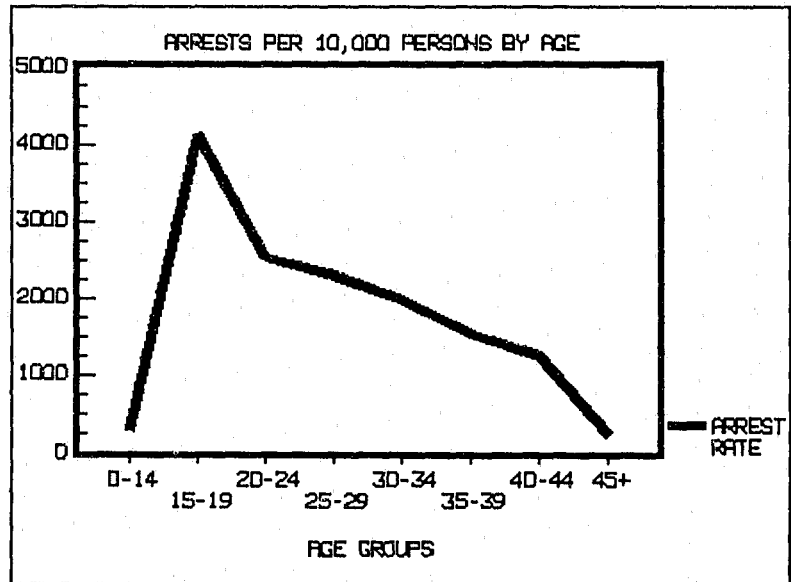


Figure 36

Selected Non-Index Offense Arrests

Curfew Violations and Runaways

Curfew violations are a violation of local ordinances. Runaway refers only to children who have been taken into protective custody as runaways, not to children reported as runaways.

In 1989, there were 2,105 juvenile arrests for curfew violations (a decrease of 15.5% from 1988), and 272 instances of juveniles taken into custody as runaways (a decrease of 4.2%). These two categories accounted for 16% of all juveniles taken into custody by the Milwaukee Police Department. Eighty percent of those arrested for curfew violations were male. Almost half of those taken into protective custody as runaways were female. About two-thirds of runaways taken into custody were aged 13 to 15.

Drug Offenses

Drug offenses are defined as the unlawful sale, manufacture, possession, or use of narcotics and other drugs: opium or cocaine and their derivatives; marijuana or hashish; synthetic narcotics that can cause drug addiction; and other dangerous non-narcotic drugs.

An arrest is counted as a drug offense only when this is the primary or sole reason for arrest. Many other arrests may have a drug offense component. National statistics indicate that a very high percentage of those arrested for Index crimes use illegal drugs. Drug offense arrests accounted for less than 3% of all 1989 arrests; 1.8% of juvenile arrests and 3.0% of adult arrests. The 2,156 arrests for drug off-

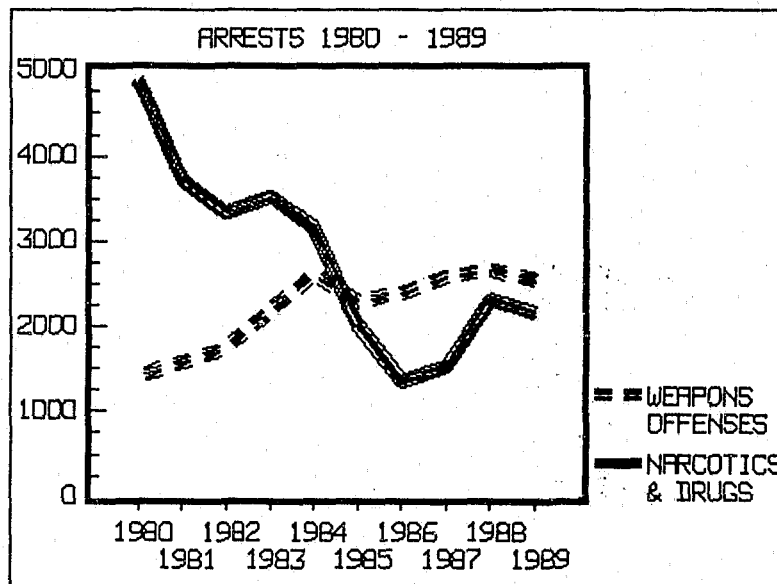


Figure 37

enses are a 6.7% decrease from 1988. Arrests for drug offenses declined from 1980 to 1986. Arrests rose in the last three years but remained lower than in the early 1980's. (Figure 37) 65% of adult drug arrests and 40% of juvenile drug arrests involved

cocaine. Males accounted for 86.6% of drug violation arrests. Juveniles were 12% of those arrested for drug offenses.

Just over 40% of all drug arrests were for the sale or manufacture of a drug, primarily opiates and cocaine. Most arrests for possession of illegal drugs involved marijuana.

Weapons Offenses

This category includes all arrests for violations of regulations, ordinances and statutes controlling the use, possession, furnishing and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers, and attempts.

In 1989, there were 2,550 arrests for weapons offenses, 4.1% fewer than in 1988. Weapons offenses were 3.3% of all arrests; 3.1% of juvenile arrests and 3.4% of adult arrests. Males accounted for 88.7% of weapons arrests, and juveniles were 17.7%.

Weapons arrests increased from 1980 to 1984, decreased in 1985, and increased again until 1988. Arrests in 1989 were almost twice the number in 1980. (Figure 37)

Driving While Intoxicated

There were 3,337 arrests in this category, an 11.6% decrease from 1988. Less than 1% of those arrested were juveniles. The number of arrests for driving while intoxicated increased from 1980 to 1986, and has decreased each year since, but remains more than 5% of all adult arrests. (Figure 38) Males accounted for 86% of DWI arrests.

Liquor Law Offenses

This category includes persons taken into custody for violation of municipal and state liquor law violations, excluding "driving under the influence".

Milwaukee Police made 3,059 arrests for liquor law violations in 1989, a 23% decrease from 1988. Arrests for these offenses have generally increased over the past ten years. (Figure 38)

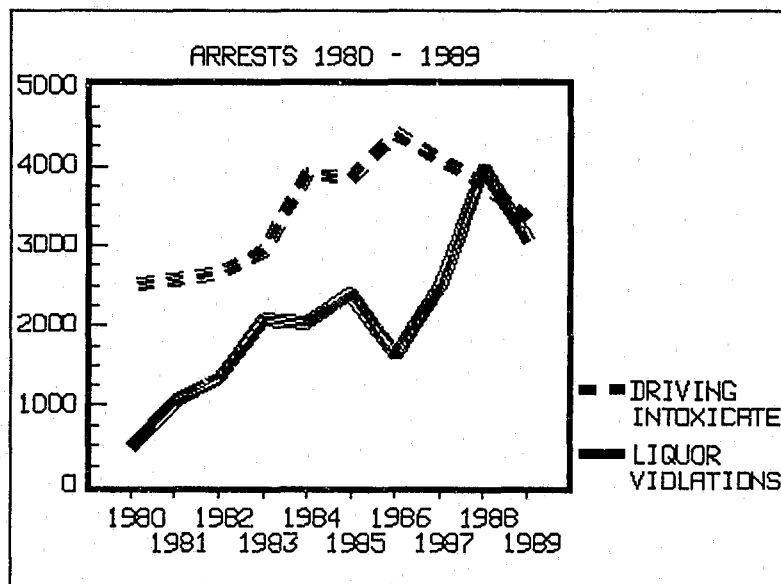


Figure 38

Juveniles were 13.6% of all arrests in this category, and males of all ages accounted for 67.9% of liquor law arrests.

Disorderly Conduct

All charges related to committing a breach of the peace are included in this category.

There were 15,933 arrests for disorderly conduct in 1989, an almost 10% increase from 1988. Arrests have generally risen over the past ten years. (Figure 39) More than 20% of adult arrests and 22.5% of juvenile arrests are in this category, with juveniles accounting for 21% of those arrested. 73.1% of juveniles and 81.6% of adults were male.

Battery.

Physical attacks in this category are those where a personal weapon, such as a fist, is used by one person against another with the intent to cause bodily harm. Attacks with personal weapons that result in actual serious bodily injury are classified as aggravated assaults, an Index offense.

The Milwaukee Police Department received 15,110 reports of battery in 1989, and made 11,606 arrests. Battery accounted for 15.1% of all arrests in 1989; 8.8% of juvenile arrests and 16.5% of adult arrests. There was a 30.7% increase in arrests from 1988. Battery arrests increased sharply in 1986, when the Department's mandatory domestic violence arrest policy was implemented. (Figure 39)

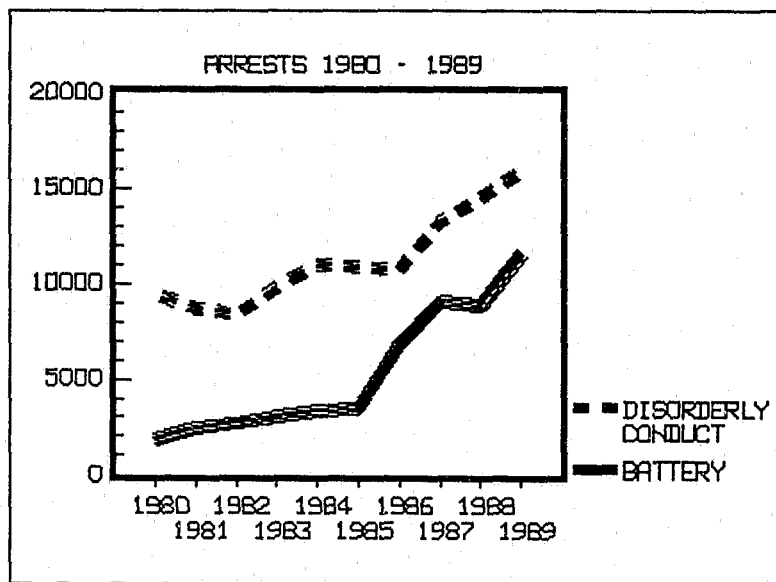


Figure 39

74.2% of juveniles and 84.7% of adults arrested for battery were male.

APPENDIX A

SUMMARY OF 1989 INDEX CRIMES FOR COMPARISON CITIES

VIOLENT CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS, WITH RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION

<u>CITY</u>	<u>HOMICIDE</u>	<u>RATE</u>	<u>RAPE</u>	<u>RATE</u>	<u>ROBBERY</u>	<u>RATE</u>	<u>ASSAULT</u>	<u>RATE</u>
MILWAUKEE	112	18.54	461	76.30	2415	399.68	1273	210.68
MEMPHIS	141	21.69 [~]	781	120.15	3781	581.69	3327	511.85
COLUMBUS	90	14.44 [~]	543	87.17 [~]	3127	501.97	2226	357.33
WASHINGTON	434	70.00	186	30.00	6541	1055.00	5775	931.45
BOSTON	99	16.39 [~]	483	79.97 [~]	5866	971.19	6471	1071.36
CLEVELAND	144	26.27	837	152.69	4045	737.91	2939	536.15
9 CITIES		17.18 [~]		58.26		490.42		561.96

[~]Not significantly different from Milwaukee's rate.

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY, WITH RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION

<u>CITY</u>	<u>BURGLARY</u>	<u>RATE</u>	<u>THEFT</u>	<u>RATE</u>	<u>VEHICLE</u>	<u>RATE</u>	<u>ARSON</u>	<u>RATE</u>
MILWAUKEE	9175	1518.47	30063	4975.45	9137	1512.18	462	76.40
MEMPHIS	15072	2318.77	22177	3411.85	12550	1930.77	635	97.69
COLUMBUS	14982	2405.03	31541	5063.21 [~]	6982	1120.81	693	111.25
WASHINGTON	11778	1899.68	29113	4695.65	8291	1337.26	220	35.48
BOSTON	9882	1636.09	30795	5098.51	16408	2716.56	-	-*
CLEVELAND	10585	1930.97	15586	2843.27	9610	1753.10	809	147.58
9 CITIES*		2104.39		5551.75		1251.42		72.78 ^{~*}

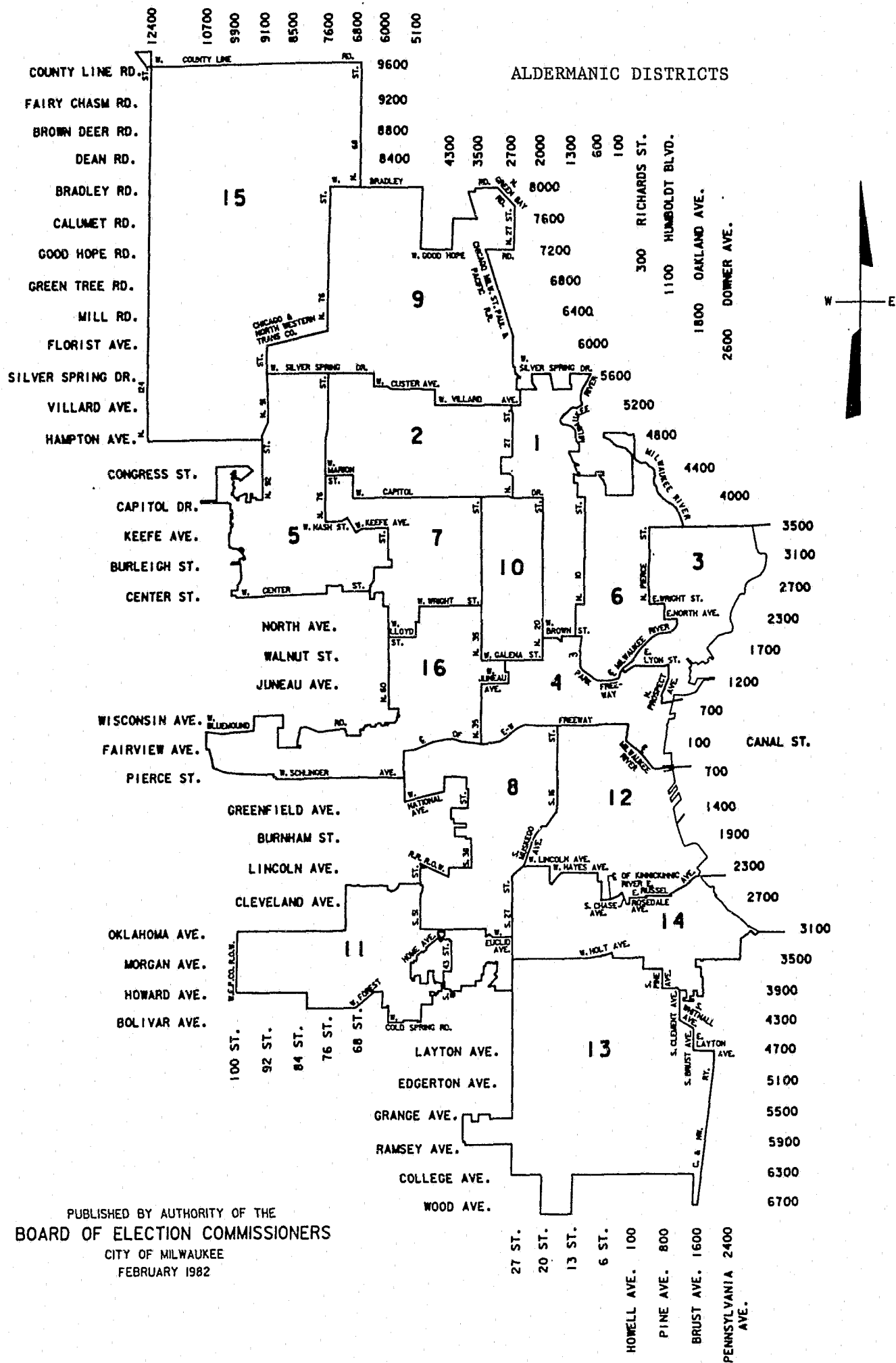
[~]Not significantly different from Milwaukee's rate.

*Arson data not available for Boston and New Orleans.

POPULATION AS REPORTED TO UCR AND USED IN CALCULATING RATES

<u>CITY</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>
MILWAUKEE	611,140	604,227
MEMPHIS TN	668,935	650,000
COLUMBUS OH	588,428	622,945
WASHINGTON DC	620,000	620,000
BOSTON MA	579,921	604,000
CLEVELAND OH	544,515	548,171

An estimated aggregate rate for nine other cities (Phoenix AZ, San Francisco and San Jose CA, New Orleans LA, Baltimore MD, Las Vegas NV, El Paso and San Antonio TX, and Seattle WA) is based on the UCR 1989 Preliminary Annual Release for number of crimes, but uses population as reported in 1988.



APPENDIX B - SUMMARY OF REPORTED INDEX CRIMES BY ALDERMANIC DISTRICT
WITH RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION

ALDERMANIC DISTRICT 1

POPULATION

35910

CRIME	1988		1989		p	CHANGE	% OF TOTAL	CITY 1989	
	NO.	RATE	NO.	RATE				TOTAL	RATE
HOMICIDE	17	4.7	17	4.7 #	<.01	-	14.7%	116	1.9
RAPE	57	15.9	78	21.7 #	0.00	36.8%	12.6%	618	10.1
ROBBERY	202	56.3	249	69.3 #	0.00	23.3%	9.6%	2602	42.6
ASSAULT	337	93.8	184	51.2 #	0.00	-45.4%	14.9%	1233	20.2
BURGLARY	960	267.3	833	232.0 #	0.00	-13.2%	9.1%	9196	150.4
THEFT	1555	433.0	1361	379.0 *	0.00	-12.5%	4.5%	30115	492.7
MV THEFT	749	208.6	813	226.4 #	0.00	8.5%	8.8%	9210	150.7
ARSON	47	13.1	67	18.7 #	0.00	42.6%	14.5%	462	7.6

COMMENT: Burglary and Theft, which increased for the City, decreased for this District; Motor Vehicle Theft increased much less than the City increase of 37%.
The rate of Theft is significantly lower than the City-wide rate.

significantly higher than city rate; * significantly lower than city rate;
ns not significantly different from city rate

p is the statistical probability that the difference between this district's rate and the city rate is due to chance variation.
If p is greater than .01, the difference is probably due to chance variation, and is not statistically significant. If p is less than .01, the difference is statistically significant.

Technically, p values were derived from a two by two chi-square table:

district count	district population
city count	city population

APPENDIX B - SUMMARY OF REPORTED INDEX CRIMES BY ALDERMANIC DISTRICT
WITH RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION

ALDERMANIC DISTRICT 2

POPULATION

38364

CRIME	1988		1989		p	CHANGE	% OF TOTAL	CITY 1989	
	NO.	RATE	NO.	RATE				TOTAL	RATE
HOMICIDE	9	2.3	5	1.3 ns	0.53	-44.4%	4.3%	116	1.9
RAPE	19	5.0	27	7.0 ns	0.08	42.1%	4.4%	618	10.1
ROBBERY	175	45.6	210	54.7 #	<.01	20.0%	8.1%	2602	42.6
ASSAULT	120	31.3	61	15.9 ns	0.08	-49.2%	4.9%	1233	20.2
BURGLARY	698	181.9	681	177.5 #	0.00	-2.4%	7.4%	9196	150.4
THEFT	1771	461.6	1742	454.1 *	<.01	-1.6%	5.8%	30115	492.7
MV THEFT	458	119.4	665	173.3 #	<.01	45.2%	7.2%	9210	150.7
ARSON	19	5.0	9	2.3 *	<.01	-52.6%	1.9%	462	7.6

COMMENT: Rates for Theft and Arson are below average.
Rates for Homicide, Burglary, Theft, and Arson decreased in this District,
while the City average increased.

significantly higher than city rate; * significantly lower than city rate;
ns not significantly different from city rate

p is the statistical probability that the difference between this district's rate and the city rate is due to chance variation.
If p is greater than .01, the difference is probably due to chance variation, and is not
statistically significant. If p is less than .01, the difference is statistically significant.

Technically, p values were derived from a two by two chi-square table:

district count	district population
city count	city population

APPENDIX B - SUMMARY OF REPORTED INDEX CRIMES BY ALDERMANIC DISTRICT
WITH RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION

ALDERMANIC DISTRICT 3

POPULATION

39293

CRIME	1988		1989		p	CHANGE	% OF TOTAL	CITY 1989		
	NO.	RATE	NO.	RATE				TOTAL	RATE	
HOMICIDE	2	0.5	4	1.0	ns	0.29	100.0%	3.4%	116	1.9
RAPE	16	4.1	26	6.6	ns	0.04	62.5%	4.2%	618	10.1
ROBBERY	149	37.9	140	35.6	ns	0.04	-6.0%	5.4%	2602	42.6
ASSAULT	48	12.2	19	4.8	*	0.00	-60.4%	1.5%	1233	20.2
BURGLARY	555	141.2	676	172.0	#	<.01	21.8%	7.4%	9196	150.4
THEFT	2315	589.2	2376	604.7	#	0.00	2.6%	7.9%	30115	492.7
MV THEFT	405	103.1	545	138.7	ns	0.06	34.6%	5.9%	9210	150.7
ARSON	8	2.0	11	2.8	*	<.01	37.5%	2.4%	462	7.6

COMMENT: This District is average or below average for all crimes of violence against persons, and for Motor Vehicle Theft and Arson.

significantly higher than city rate; * significantly lower than city rate;
ns not significantly different from city rate

p is the statistical probability that the difference between this district's rate and the city rate is due to chance variation. If p is greater than .01, the difference is probably due to chance variation, and is not statistically significant. If p is less than .01, the difference is statistically significant.

Technically, p values were derived from a two by two chi-square table:

district count	district population
city count	city population

APPENDIX B - SUMMARY OF REPORTED INDEX CRIMES BY ALDERMANIC DISTRICT
WITH RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION

ALDERMANIC DISTRICT 4

POPULATION

39791

CRIME	1988 NO.	RATE	1989 NO.	RATE	p	CHANGE	% OF TOTAL	CITY 1989 TOTAL	RATE
HOMICIDE	10	2.5	16	4.0 #	<.01	60.0%	13.8%	116	1.9
RAPE	71	17.8	102	25.6 #	0.00	43.7%	16.5%	618	10.1
ROBBERY	408	102.5	454	114.1 #	0.00	11.3%	17.4%	2602	42.6
ASSAULT	289	72.6	124	31.2 #	0.00	-57.1%	10.1%	1233	20.2
BURGLARY	936	235.2	1025	257.6 #	0.00	9.5%	11.1%	9196	150.4
THEFT	5257	1321.2	5117	1286.0 #	0.00	-2.7%	17.0%	30115	492.7
MV THEFT	777	195.3	1034	259.9 #	0.00	33.1%	11.2%	9210	150.7
ARSON	33	8.3	48	12.1 #	<.01	45.5%	10.4%	462	7.6

COMMENT: This District, which is above average for all Index crimes, includes the Downtown commercial area and the Festival area. Crimes may involve non-residents. The rate of Theft decreased, although it increased City-wide.

significantly higher than city rate; * significantly lower than city rate;
ns not significantly different from city rate

p is the statistical probability that the difference between this district's rate and the city rate is due to chance variation. If p is greater than .01, the difference is probably due to chance variation, and is not statistically significant. If p is less than .01, the difference is statistically significant.

Technically, p values were derived from a two by two chi-square table:

district count	district population
city count	city population

APPENDIX B - SUMMARY OF REPORTED INDEX CRIMES BY ALDERMANIC DISTRICT
WITH RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION

ALDERMANIC DISTRICT 5

POPULATION

37745

CRIME	1988 NO.	RATE	1989 NO.	RATE	p	CHANGE	% OF TOTAL	CITY 1989 TOTAL	1989 RATE
HOMICIDE	1	0.3	0	0.0	ns >.01	-100.0%	0.0%	116	1.9
RAPE	3	0.8	2	0.5	*	-33.3%	0.3%	618	10.1
ROBBERY	43	11.4	67	17.8	*	55.8%	2.6%	2602	42.6
ASSAULT	24	6.4	4	1.1	*	-83.3%	0.3%	1233	20.2
BURGLARY	245	64.9	245	64.9	*	-	2.7%	9196	150.4
THEFT	767	203.2	877	232.3	*	14.3%	2.9%	30115	492.7
MV THEFT	154	40.8	295	78.2	*	91.6%	3.2%	9210	150.7
ARSON	3	0.8	5	1.3	*	66.7%	1.1%	462	7.6

COMMENT: Rates of all Index crimes are average or below average.

significantly higher than city rate; * significantly lower than city rate;
ns not significantly different from city rate

p is the statistical probability that the difference between this district's rate and the city rate is due to chance variation. If p is greater than .01, the difference is probably due to chance variation, and is not statistically significant. If p is less than .01, the difference is statistically significant.

Technically, p values were derived from a two by two chi-square table:

district count	district population
city count	city population

APPENDIX B - SUMMARY OF REPORTED INDEX CRIMES BY ALDERMANIC DISTRICT
WITH RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION

ALDERMANIC DISTRICT 6

POPULATION

36409

CRIME	1988		1989		p	CHANGE	% OF TOTAL	CITY 1989 TOTAL	1989 RATE
	NO.	RATE	NO.	RATE					
HOMICIDE	11	3.0	19	5.2 #	0.00	72.7%	16.4%	116	1.9
RAPE	72	19.8	87	23.9 #	0.00	20.8%	14.1%	618	10.1
ROBBERY	264	72.5	329	90.4 #	0.00	24.6%	12.6%	2602	42.6
ASSAULT	381	104.6	227	62.3 #	0.00	-40.4%	18.4%	1233	20.2
BURGLARY	809	222.2	785	215.6 #	<.01	-3.0%	8.5%	9196	150.4
THEFT	2244	616.3	2284	627.3 #	0.00	1.8%	7.6%	30115	492.7
MV THEFT	663	182.1	919	252.4 #	0.00	38.6%	10.0%	9210	150.7
ARSON	47	12.9	59	16.2 #	<.01	25.5%	12.8%	462	7.6

COMMENT: The rate of Burglary, which increased City-wide, decreased in this District.

significantly higher than city rate; * significantly lower than city rate;
ns not significantly different from city rate

p is the statistical probability that the difference between this district's rate and the city rate is due to chance variation.
If p is greater than .01, the difference is probably due to chance variation, and is not statistically significant. If p is less than .01, the difference is statistically significant.

Technically, p values were derived from a two by two chi-square table:

district count	district population
city count	city population

APPENDIX B - SUMMARY OF REPORTED INDEX CRIMES BY ALDERMANIC DISTRICT
WITH RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION

ALDERMANIC DISTRICT 7

POPULATION

39127

CRIME	1988 NO.	1988 RATE	1989 NO.	1989 RATE	p	CHANGE	% OF TOTAL	CITY 1989 TOTAL	1989 RATE
HOMICIDE	4	1.0	2	0.5 ns	0.08	-50.0%	1.7%	116	1.9
RAPE	19	4.9	25	6.4 ns	0.03	31.6%	4.0%	618	10.1
ROBBERY	191	48.8	207	52.9 #	<.01	8.4%	8.0%	2602	42.6
ASSAULT	130	33.2	60	15.3 ns	0.04	-53.8%	4.9%	1233	20.2
BURGLARY	945	241.5	925	236.4 #	0.00	-2.1%	10.1%	9196	150.4
THEFT	1598	408.4	1670	426.8 *	0.00	4.5%	5.5%	30115	492.7
MV THEFT	573	146.4	891	227.7 #	0.00	55.5%	9.7%	9210	150.7
ARSON	23	5.9	25	6.4 ns	0.47	8.7%	5.4%	462	7.6

COMMENT: Rates are average or below for Homicide, Rape, Assault, Theft, and Arson.

significantly higher than city rate; * significantly lower than city rate;
ns not significantly different from city rate

p is the statistical probability that the difference between this district's rate and the city rate is due to chance variation. If p is greater than .01, the difference is probably due to chance variation, and is not statistically significant. If p is less than .01, the difference is statistically significant.

Technically, p values were derived from a two by two chi-square table:

district count	district population
city count	city population

APPENDIX B - SUMMARY OF REPORTED INDEX CRIMES BY ALDERMANIC DISTRICT
WITH RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION

ALDERMANIC DISTRICT 8

POPULATION

37963

CRIME	1988		1989		p	CHANGE	% OF TOTAL	CITY 1989	
	NO.	RATE	NO.	RATE				TOTAL	RATE
HOMICIDE	4	1.1	1	0.3 ns	0.04	-75.0%	0.9%	116	1.9
RAPE	19	5.0	21	5.5 *	<.01	10.5%	3.4%	618	10.1
ROBBERY	67	17.6	68	17.9 *	0.00	1.5%	2.6%	2602	42.6
ASSAULT	82	21.6	49	12.9 *	<.01	-40.2%	4.0%	1233	20.2
BURGLARY	396	104.3	376	99.0 *	0.00	-5.1%	4.1%	9196	150.4
THEFT	1269	334.3	1629	429.1 *	<.01	28.4%	5.4%	30115	492.7
MV THEFT	234	61.6	400	105.4 *	0.00	70.9%	4.3%	9210	150.7
ARSON	16	4.2	26	6.8 ns	0.69	62.5%	5.6%	462	7.6

COMMENT: The rates for all Index crimes are average or below City average.

significantly higher than city rate; * significantly lower than city rate;
ns not significantly different from city rate

p is the statistical probability that the difference between this district's rate and the city rate is due to chance variation.
If p is greater than .01, the difference is probably due to chance variation, and is not statistically significant. If p is less than .01, the difference is statistically significant.

Technically, p values were derived from a two by two chi-square table:

district count	district population
city count	city population

APPENDIX B - SUMMARY OF REPORTED INDEX CRIMES BY ALDERMANIC DISTRICT
WITH RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION

ALDERMANIC DISTRICT 9

POPULATION

38511

CRIME	1988		1989		p	CHANGE	% OF TOTAL	CITY 1989		
	NO.	RATE	NO.	RATE				TOTAL	RATE	
HOMICIDE	0	0.0	3	0.8	ns	0.17	+3	2.6%	116	1.9
RAPE	15	3.9	26	6.8	ns	0.05	73.3%	4.2%	618	10.1
ROBBERY	93	24.1	108	28.0	*	0.00	16.1%	4.2%	2602	42.6
ASSAULT	81	21.0	43	11.2	*	<.01	-46.9%	3.5%	1233	20.2
BURGLARY	400	103.9	514	133.5	*	<.01	28.5%	5.6%	9196	150.4
THEFT	1638	425.3	1667	432.9	*	0.00	1.8%	5.5%	30115	492.7
MV THEFT	442	114.8	575	149.3	ns	0.85	30.1%	6.2%	9210	150.7
ARSON	11	2.9	5	1.3	*	0.00	-54.5%	1.1%	462	7.6

COMMENT: Rates are average or below average for all Index crimes.

significantly higher than city rate; * significantly lower than city rate;
ns not significantly different from city rate

p is the statistical probability that the difference between this district's rate and the city rate is due to chance variation.
If p is greater than .01, the difference is probably due to chance variation, and is not statistically significant. If p is less than .01, the difference is statistically significant.

Technically, p values were derived from a two by two chi-square table:

district count	district population
city count	city population

APPENDIX B - SUMMARY OF REPORTED INDEX CRIMES BY ALDERMANIC DISTRICT
WITH RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION

ALDERMANIC DISTRICT 10

POPULATION

35720

CRIME	1988		1989		p	CHANGE	% OF TOTAL	CITY 1989 TOTAL	1989 RATE
	NO.	RATE	NO.	RATE					
HOMICIDE	12	3.4	26	7.3 #	0.00	116.7%	22.4%	116	1.9
RAPE	105	29.4	120	33.6 #	0.00	14.3%	19.4%	618	10.1
ROBBERY	347	97.1	320	89.6 #	0.00	-7.8%	12.3%	2602	42.6
ASSAULT	579	162.1	270	75.6 #	0.00	-53.4%	21.9%	1233	20.2
BURGLARY	901	252.2	937	262.3 #	0.00	4.0%	10.2%	9196	150.4
THEFT	2048	573.3	2000	559.9 #	0.00	-2.3%	6.6%	30115	492.7
MV THEFT	663	185.6	832	232.9 #	0.00	25.5%	9.0%	9210	150.7
ARSON	65	18.2	107	30.0 #	0.00	64.6%	23.2%	462	7.6

COMMENT: Rates of Robbery and Theft, which increased City-wide, decreased in this District. Rates could be inaccurate if population has changed substantially since the 1985 special census, or if there was a significant inner-city undercount.

significantly higher than city rate; * significantly lower than city rate;
ns not significantly different from city rate

p is the statistical probability that the difference between this district's rate and the city rate is due to chance variation. If p is greater than .01, the difference is probably due to chance variation, and is not statistically significant. If p is less than .01, the difference is statistically significant.

Technically, p values were derived from a two by two chi-square table:

district count	district population
city count	city population

APPENDIX B - SUMMARY OF REPORTED INDEX CRIMES BY ALDERMANIC DISTRICT
WITH RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION

ALDERMANIC DISTRICT 11

POPULATION

37436

CRIME	1988		1989		p	CHANGE	% OF TOTAL	CITY TOTAL	1989 RATE	
	NO.	RATE	NO.	RATE						
HOMICIDE	0	0.0	2	0.5	ns	0.09	+2	1.7%	116	1.9
RAPE	3	0.8	3	0.8	*	0.00	-	0.5%	618	10.1
ROBBERY	20	5.3	20	5.3	*	0.00	-	0.8%	2502	42.6
ASSAULT	14	3.7	6	1.6	*	0.00	-57.1%	0.5%	1233	20.2
BURGLARY	104	27.8	94	25.1	*	0.00	-9.6%	1.0%	9196	150.4
THEFT	753	201.1	736	196.6	*	0.00	-2.3%	2.4%	30115	492.7
MV THEFT	76	20.3	106	28.3	*	0.00	39.5%	1.2%	9210	150.7
ARSON	1	0.3	1	0.3	*	0.00	-	0.2%	462	7.6

COMMENT: Rates are average or below average for all Index crimes.

significantly higher than city rate; * significantly lower than city rate;
ns not significantly different from city rate

p is the statistical probability that the difference between this district's rate and the city rate is due to chance variation. If p is greater than .01, the difference is probably due to chance variation, and is not statistically significant. If p is less than .01, the difference is statistically significant.

Technically, p values were derived from a two by two chi-square table:

district count	district population
city count	city population

APPENDIX B - SUMMARY OF REPORTED INDEX CRIMES BY ALDERMANIC DISTRICT
WITH RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION

ALDERMANIC DISTRICT 12

POPULATION

38985

CRIME	1988		1989		p	CHANGE	% OF TOTAL	CITY 1989 TOTAL	CITY 1989 RATE
	NO.	RATE	NO.	RATE					
HOMICIDE	8	2.1	8	2.1 ns	0.98	-	6.9%	116	1.9
RAPE	36	9.2	35	9.0 ns	0.55	-2.8%	5.7%	618	10.1
ROBBERY	82	21.0	115	29.5 *	<.01	40.2%	4.4%	2602	42.6
ASSAULT	149	38.2	75	19.2 ns	0.73	-49.7%	6.1%	1233	20.2
BURGLARY	615	157.8	669	171.6 #	<.01	8.8%	7.3%	9196	150.4
THEFT	2287	586.6	2627	673.8 #	0.00	14.9%	8.7%	30115	492.7
MV THEFT	443	113.6	634	162.6 ns	0.07	43.1%	6.9%	9210	150.7
ARSON	32	8.2	32	8.2 ns	0.72	-	6.9%	462	7.6

COMMENT: Rates of Homicide, Rape, and Arson, which increased City-wide, decreased or remained constant in this District.

significantly higher than city rate; * significantly lower than city rate;
ns not significantly different from city rate

p is the statistical probability that the difference between this district's rate and the city rate is due to chance variation.
If p is greater than .01, the difference is probably due to chance variation, and is not statistically significant. If p is less than .01, the difference is statistically significant.

Technically, p values were derived from a two by two chi-square table:

district count	district population
city count	city population

APPENDIX B - SUMMARY OF REPORTED INDEX CRIMES BY ALDERMANIC DISTRICT
WITH RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION

ALDERMANIC DISTRICT 13

POPULATION

41867

CRIME	1988		1989		p	CHANGE	% OF TOTAL	CITY 1989	
	NO.	RATE	NO.	RATE				TOTAL	RATE
HOMICIDE	0	0.0	0	0.0 *	<.01	-	0.0%	116	1.9
RAPE	1	0.2	8	1.9 *	0.00	700.0%	1.3%	618	10.1
ROBBERY	27	6.4	19	4.5 *	0.00	-29.6%	0.7%	2602	42.6
ASSAULT	17	4.1	4	1.0 *	0.00	-76.5%	0.3%	1233	20.2
BURGLARY	130	31.1	176	42.0 *	0.00	35.4%	1.9%	9196	150.4
THEFT	918	219.3	1094	261.3 *	0.00	19.2%	3.6%	30115	492.7
MV THEFT	167	39.9	217	51.8 *	0.00	29.9%	2.4%	9210	150.7
ARSON	4	1.0	6	1.4 *	0.00	50.0%	1.3%	462	7.6

COMMENT: Rates are below average for all Index crimes.

significantly higher than city rate; * significantly lower than city rate;
ns not significantly different from city rate

p is the statistical probability that the difference between this district's rate and the city rate is due to chance variation. If p is greater than .01, the difference is probably due to chance variation, and is not statistically significant. If p is less than .01, the difference is statistically significant.

Technically, p values were derived from a two by two chi-square table:

district count	district population
city count	city population

APPENDIX B - SUMMARY OF REPORTED INDEX CRIMES BY ALDERMANIC DISTRICT
WITH RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION

ALDERMANIC DISTRICT 14

POPULATION

33417

CRIME	1988		1989		p	CHANGE	% OF TOTAL	CITY 1989	
	NO.	RATE	NO.	RATE				TOTAL	RATE
HOMICIDE	0	0.0	2	0.6 ns	0.13	+2	1.7%	116	1.9
RAPE	15	4.5	8	2.4 *	0.00	-46.7%	1.3%	618	10.1
ROBBERY	26	7.8	39	11.7 *	0.00	50.0%	1.5%	2602	42.6
ASSAULT	35	10.5	18	5.4 *	0.00	-48.6%	1.5%	1233	20.2
BURGLARY	241	72.1	244	73.0 *	0.00	1.2%	2.7%	9196	150.4
THEFT	1116	334.0	1267	379.1 *	0.00	13.5%	4.2%	30115	492.7
MV THEFT	184	55.1	271	81.1 *	0.00	47.3%	2.9%	9210	150.7
ARSON	9	2.7	12	3.6 ns	>.01	33.3%	2.6%	462	7.6

COMMENT: Rates are average or below average for all Index crimes.

significantly higher than city rate; * significantly lower than city rate;
ns not significantly different from city rate

p is the statistical probability that the difference between this district's rate and the city rate is due to chance variation.
If p is greater than .01, the difference is probably due to chance variation, and is not statistically significant. If p is less than .01, the difference is statistically significant.

Technically, p values were derived from a two by two chi-square table:

district count	district population
city count	city population

APPENDIX B - SUMMARY OF REPORTED INDEX CRIMES BY ALDERMANIC DISTRICT
WITH RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION

ALDERMANIC DISTRICT 15

POPULATION

42286

CRIME	1988		1989		p	CHANGE	% OF TOTAL	CITY 1989	
	NO.	RATE	NO.	RATE				TOTAL	RATE
HOMICIDE	2	0.5	1	0.2 ns	0.02	-50.0%	0.9%	116	1.9
RAPE	7	1.7	12	2.8 *	0.00	71.4%	1.9%	618	10.1
ROBBERY	54	12.8	57	13.5 *	0.00	5.6%	2.2%	2602	42.6
ASSAULT	52	12.3	21	5.0 *	0.00	-59.6%	1.7%	1233	20.2
BURGLARY	198	46.8	309	73.1 *	0.00	56.1%	3.4%	9196	150.4
THEFT	1534	362.8	1811	428.3 *	0.00	18.1%	6.0%	30115	492.7
MV THEFT	358	84.7	445	105.2 *	0.00	24.3%	4.8%	9210	150.7
ARSON	10	2.4	11	2.6 *	0.00	10.0%	2.4%	462	7.6

COMMENT: Rates are average or below average for all Index crimes.

significantly higher than city rate; * significantly lower than city rate;
ns not significantly different from city rate

p is the statistical probability that the difference between this district's rate and the city rate is due to chance variation. If p is greater than .01, the difference is probably due to chance variation, and is not statistically significant. If p is less than .01, the difference is statistically significant.

Technically, p values were derived from a two by two chi-square table:

district count	district population
city count	city population

APPENDIX B - SUMMARY OF REPORTED INDEX CRIMES BY ALDERMANIC DISTRICT
WITH RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION

ALDERMANIC DISTRICT 16

POPULATION

38433

CRIME	1988		1989		p	CHANGE	% OF	CITY 1989		
	NO.	RATE	NO.	RATE			TOTAL	TOTAL		RATE
HOMICIDE	5	1.3	10	2.6	ns	0.44	100.0%	8.6%	116	1.9
RAPE	34	8.8	37	9.6	ns	0.84	8.8%	6.0%	618	10.1
ROBBERY	154	40.1	199	51.8	#	<.01	29.2%	7.6%	2602	42.6
ASSAULT	141	36.7	68	17.7	ns	0.32	-51.8%	5.5%	1233	20.2
BURGLARY	674	175.4	701	182.4	#	0.00	4.0%	7.6%	9196	150.4
THEFT	1881	489.4	1828	475.6	ns	0.16	-2.8%	6.1%	30115	492.7
MV THEFT	349	90.8	524	136.3	ns	0.03	50.1%	5.7%	9210	150.7
ARSON	18	4.7	38	9.9	ns	0.13	111.1%	8.2%	462	7.6

COMMENT: Rates for most Index crimes are similar to the City average.
The rate of Theft, which increased City-wide, decreased in this District.

significantly higher than city rate; * significantly lower than city rate;

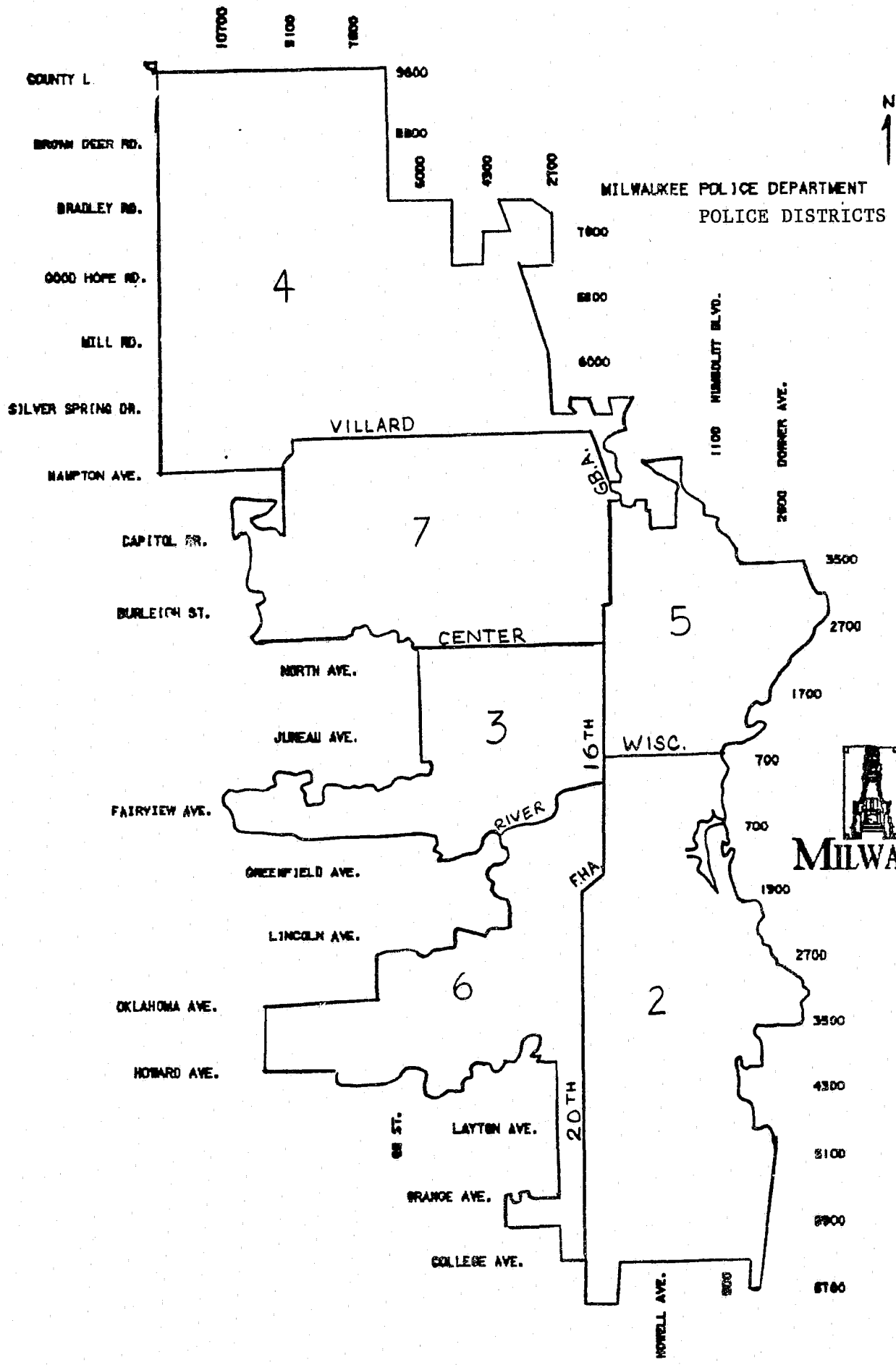
ns not significantly different from city rate

p is the statistical probability that the difference between this district's rate and the city rate is due to chance variation.

If p is greater than .01, the difference is probably due to chance variation, and is not statistically significant. If p is less than .01, the difference is statistically significant.

Technically, p values were derived from a two by two chi-square table:

district count	district population
city count	city population



APPENDIX C - CRIME REPORTS BY POLICE DISTRICT

POLICE DISTRICT 2

CRIME	1988	1989	CHANGE	% OF TOTAL	1989 TOTAL
INDEX CRIMES					
HOMICIDE	8	9	12.5%	7.8%	116
RAPE	48	50	4.2%	8.1%	618
ROBBERY	149	179	20.1%	6.9%	2602
ASSAULT	187	88	-52.9%	7.1%	1233
BURGLARY	962	1046	8.7%	11.4%	9196
THEFT	4911	5543	12.9%	18.4%	30115
VEHICLE THEFT	786	1020	29.8%	11.1%	9210
ARSON	45	46	2.2%	10.0%	462
NON-INDEX CRIMES					
BATTERY	1252	1756	40.3%	11.6%	15110
VANDALISM	2012	2452	21.9%	20.5%	11948
ALL OTHER	1994	1860	-6.7%	12.5%	14835

POLICE DISTRICT 3

CRIME	1988	1989	CHANGE	% OF TOTAL	1989 TOTAL
INDEX CRIMES					
HOMICIDE	32	37	15.6%	31.9%	116
RAPE	162	193	19.1%	31.2%	618
ROBBERY	728	765	5.1%	29.4%	2602
ASSAULT	781	369	-52.8%	29.9%	1233
BURGLARY	1983	2117	6.8%	23.0%	9196
THEFT	5600	5327	-4.9%	17.7%	30115
VEHICLE THEFT	1211	1733	43.1%	18.8%	9210
ARSON	98	155	58.2%	33.5%	462
NON-INDEX CRIMES					
BATTERY	3010	4186	39.1%	27.7%	15110
VANDALISM	1965	2129	8.3%	17.8%	11948
ALL OTHER	3374	4016	19.0%	27.1%	14835

APPENDIX C - CRIME REPORTS BY POLICE DISTRICT

POLICE DISTRICT 4

CRIME	1988	1989	CHANGE	% OF TOTAL	1989 TOTAL
INDEX CRIMES					
HOMICIDE	4	6	50.0%	5.2%	116
RAPE	28	45	60.7%	7.3%	618
ROBBERY	172	180	4.7%	6.9%	2602
ASSAULT	162	77	-52.5%	6.2%	1233
BURGLARY	696	915	31.5%	9.9%	9196
THEFT	3477	3754	8.0%	12.5%	30115
VEHICLE THEFT	880	1116	26.8%	12.1%	9210
ARSON	25	23	-8.0%	5.0%	462
NON-INDEX CRIMES					
BATTERY	944	1355	43.5%	9.0%	15110
VANDALISM	1388	1429	3.0%	12.0%	11948
ALL OTHER	1612	1514	-6.1%	10.2%	14835

POLICE DISTRICT 5

CRIME	1988	1989	CHANGE	% OF TOTAL	1989 TOTAL
INDEX CRIMES					
HOMICIDE	19	40	110.5%	34.5%	116
RAPE	135	174	28.9%	28.2%	618
ROBBERY	610	704	15.4%	27.1%	2602
ASSAULT	657	344	-47.6%	27.9%	1233
BURGLARY	2024	2078	2.7%	22.6%	9196
THEFT	7281	7294	0.2%	24.2%	30115
VEHICLE THEFT	1686	2232	32.4%	24.2%	9210
ARSON	85	113	32.9%	24.5%	462
NON-INDEX CRIMES					
BATTERY	2484	3345	34.7%	22.1%	15110
VANDALISM	2327	2379	2.2%	19.9%	11948
ALL OTHER	3397	3308	-2.6%	22.3%	14835

APPENDIX C - CRIME REPORTS BY POLICE DISTRICT

POLICE DISTRICT 6

CRIME	1988	1989	CHANGE	% OF TOTAL	1989 TOTAL
INDEX CRIMES					
HOMICIDE	4	4	0.0%	3.4%	116
RAPE	27	26	-3.7%	4.2%	618
ROBBERY	100	107	7.0%	4.1%	2602
ASSAULT	124	68	-45.2%	5.5%	1233
BURGLARY	584	576	-1.4%	6.3%	9196
THEFT	2511	2930	16.7%	9.7%	30115
VEHICLE THEFT	384	668	74.0%	7.3%	9210
ARSON	18	32	77.8%	6.9%	462
NON-INDEX CRIMES					
BATTERY	963	1176	22.1%	7.8%	15110
VANDALISM	1218	1318	8.2%	11.0%	11948
ALL OTHER	1282	1194	-6.9%	8.0%	14835

POLICE DISTRICT 7

CRIME	1988	1989	CHANGE	% OF TOTAL	1989 TOTAL
INDEX CRIMES					
HOMICIDE	18	20	11.1%	17.2%	116
RAPE	92	129	40.2%	20.9%	618
ROBBERY	543	667	22.8%	25.6%	2602
ASSAULT	568	287	-49.5%	23.3%	1233
BURGLARY	2553	2453	-3.9%	26.7%	9196
THEFT	5161	5224	1.2%	17.3%	30115
VEHICLE THEFT	1748	2393	36.9%	26.0%	9210
ARSON	75	93	24.0%	20.1%	462
NON-INDEX CRIMES					
BATTERY	2207	3287	48.9%	21.8%	15110
VANDALISM	2024	2226	10.0%	18.6%	11948
ALL OTHER	2755	2926	6.2%	19.7%	14835

APPENDIX D - ARRESTS 1989

ADULT ARRESTS, 1989

	<u>TOTAL ARRESTS</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>WHITE</u>	<u>NON-WHITE</u>
Murder	221	200	21	34	187
Manslaughter	14	11	3	4	10
Forcible Rape	286	286	0	75	211
Robbery	594	541	53	86	508
Aggravated Assault	781	665	116	156	625
Burglary	794	762	32	210	584
Larceny-Theft	7540	5430	2110	2407	5133
Motor Vehicle Theft	696	649	47	151	545
Arson	64	50	14	25	39
Battery	10309	8730	1579	3440	6869
Forgery & Counterfeiting	151	79	72	35	116
Fraud & Embezzlement	823	502	321	313	510
Stolen Property	104	98	6	31	73
Vandalism	2302	1909	393	842	1460
Weapons Offenses	2098	1888	210	490	1608
Prostitution & Vice	1522	283	1239	498	1024
Other Sex Offenses	274	268	6	122	152
Drug Abuse Violations	1894	1642	252	542	1352
Gambling Offenses	127	117	10	37	90
Family & Children	427	254	173	206	221
Driving Intoxicated	3314	2857	457	2118	1196
Liquor Law Offenses	2643	1800	843	1659	984
Disorderly Conduct	12624	10303	2321	5606	7018
Other Offenses	12769	11012	1757	4675	8094
 TOTAL ADULT ARRESTS	 62371	 50326	 12045	 23762	 38609
ADULT ARRESTS - 1988	60295	49043	11252	24043	36252

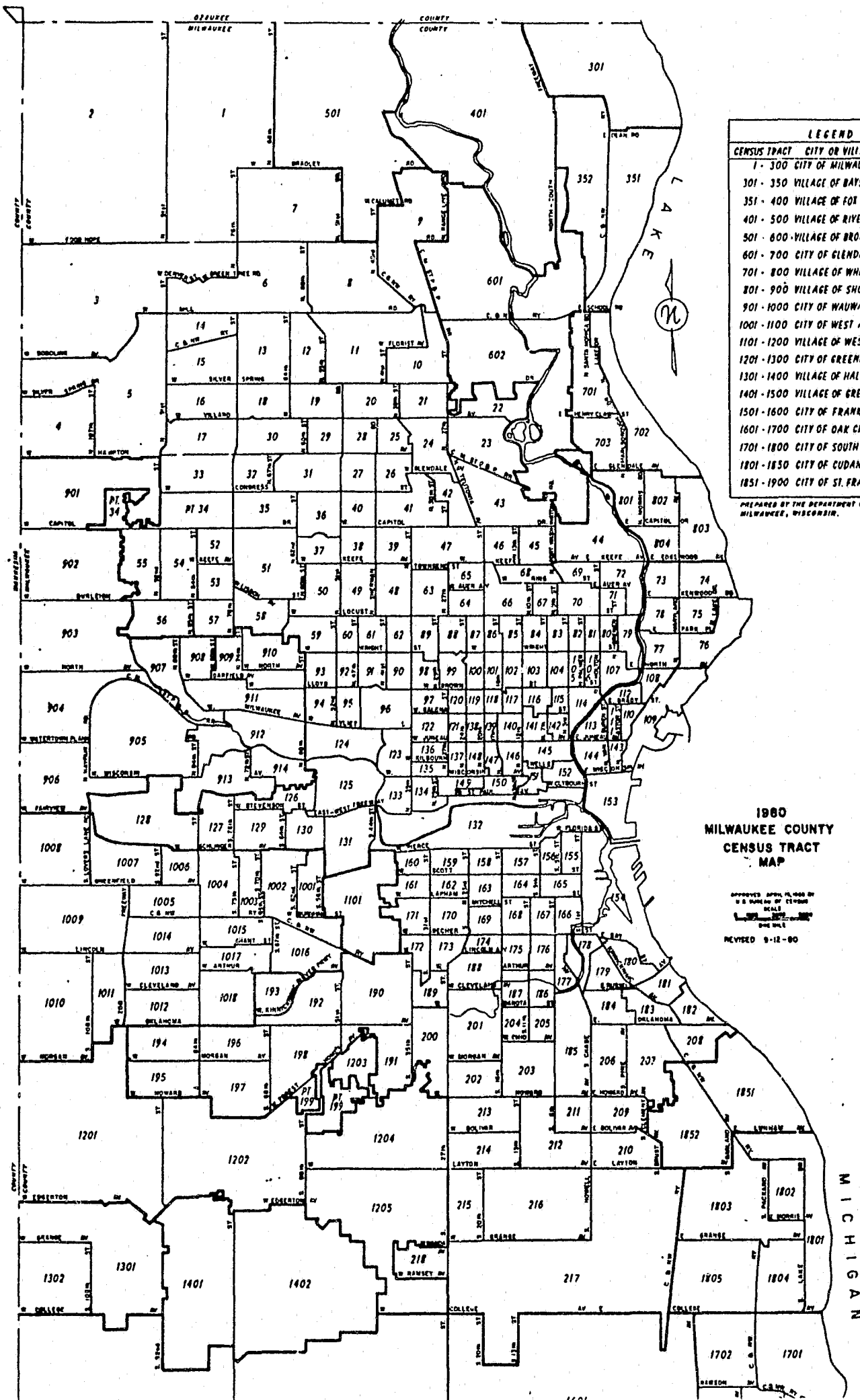
APPENDIX D - ARRESTS 1989

JUVENILE ARRESTS, 1989

	<u>TOTAL ARRESTS</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>WHITE</u>	<u>NON-WHITE</u>
Murder	36	32	4	7	29
Manslaughter	2	2	0	2	0
Forcible Rape	54	52	2	11	43
Robbery	221	206	15	34	187
Aggravated Assault	214	189	25	37	177
Burglary	591	555	36	250	341
Larceny-Theft	2220	1561	659	810	1410
Motor Vehicle Theft	1136	1045	91	279	857
Arson	39	36	3	9	30
Battery	1297	963	334	402	895
Forgery & Fraud	48	25	23	15	33
Stolen Property	42	41	1	24	18
Vandalism	543	451	92	264	279
Weapons Offenses	452	375	77	139	313
Prostitution & Vice	25	7	18	7	18
Other Sex Offenses	170	161	9	50	120
Drug Abuse Violations	262	226	36	81	181
Gambling Offenses	15	15	0	3	12
Family & Children	12	8	4	2	10
Driving Intoxicated	23	13	10	18	5
Liquor Law Offenses	416	277	139	303	113
Disorderly Conduct	3309	2420	889	1010	2299
Curfew Violations	2105	1641	464	902	1203
Run-Aways	272	138	134	151	121
Other Offenses	1209	948	261	473	736
 JUVENILE ARRESTS	 14713	 11387	 3326	 5283	 9430
JUV. ARRESTS 1988	15487	11875	3612	5867	9620

APPENDIX E
CRIME REPORTS BY CENSUS TRACT - 1

<u>TRACT</u>	<u>HOMI- CIDE</u>	<u>RAPE</u>	<u>ROBBERY</u>	<u>ASSAULT</u>	<u>BURG- LARY</u>	<u>THEFT</u>	<u>AUTO THEFT</u>	<u>ARSON</u>	<u>BAT- TERY</u>	<u>SEX OFF</u>	<u>VAND- ALISM</u>	<u>VICE</u>	<u>OTHER</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
000		1			2	7	38		4		5		3	60
001		2	17	3	64	694	173	2	73	10	153	4	245	1440
002	1	2	11	5	45	243	64	2	91	20	123	9	79	695
003		3	4	4	58	192	45	1	84	9	82	4	44	530
004		1	11	2	23	118	30		21	2	40	1	10	259
005		3	14	2	54	439	87	3	120	14	119	4	104	963
006		1	8	7	61	202	68	4	62	11	92	13	76	605
007			7	2	39	238	94		43	2	70	2	48	535
008		4	3	4	42	98	26	1	67	5	53		47	350
009		1	10	1	53	161	33		57	10	63	1	57	447
010		4	8	3	41	104	33		46	3	40	2	38	322
011		2	4	3	46	150	66		54	7	71	1	65	469
012	1	2	12	10	66	163	57	1	125	4	73	3	83	600
013		3	16	2	56	179	75		47	5	91	2	41	517
014		1			38	64	23	1	56	3	38		30	254
015		1	3		34	123	41		61	13	56	14	47	393
016			2	1	23	93	36	2	34	2	51	3	61	308
017		1	12		46	169	53	1	37	7	60	1	77	464
018	2	3	6	5	36	94	25	2	90	17	54	5	52	391
019		1	15	6	46	122	32		80	8	41	5	49	405
020	1	6	14	6	28	105	38		34	12	38	3	19	304
021	1	3	11	7	46	137	55	1	84	7	64	3	54	473
022		1	4	3	17	49	13	3	24	3	18		18	153
023	1	5	13	11	97	122	75	2	118	5	78	3	58	588
024		8	22	7	73	177	74	3	106	7	65	6	64	612
025		1	21	4	46	104	58	2	87	7	41	3	42	416
026		3	12	8	51	86	63		67	8	64	8	55	425
027			4	3	25	43	20		40	3	19	2	18	177
028			5	3	39	78	32		59	5	25	3	46	295
029	1		13	3	23	51	21		20	7	23	1	21	184



LEGEND	
CENSUS TRACT	CITY OR VILLAGE
1 - 300	CITY OF MILWAUKEE
301 - 350	VILLAGE OF BAYSIDE
351 - 400	VILLAGE OF FOX POINT
401 - 500	VILLAGE OF RIVER HILLS
501 - 600	VILLAGE OF BROWN DEER
601 - 700	CITY OF GLENDALE
701 - 800	VILLAGE OF WHITEFISH BAY
801 - 900	VILLAGE OF SHOREWOOD
901 - 1000	CITY OF WAUWATOSA
1001 - 1100	CITY OF WEST ALLIS
1101 - 1200	VILLAGE OF WEST MILWAUKEE
1201 - 1300	CITY OF GREENFIELD
1301 - 1400	VILLAGE OF HALES CORNERS
1401 - 1500	VILLAGE OF GREENDALE
1501 - 1600	CITY OF FRANKLIN
1601 - 1700	CITY OF OAK CREEK
1701 - 1800	CITY OF SOUTH MILWAUKEE
1801 - 1850	CITY OF CUDANY
1851 - 1900	CITY OF ST. FRANCIS

PREPARED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF CITY DEVELOPMENT, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

1980 MILWAUKEE COUNTY CENSUS TRACT MAP

APPROVED APRIL 15, 1980 BY
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
REVISED 9-12-80

APPENDIX E
CRIME REPORTS BY CENSUS TRACT - 2

TRACT	HOMI- CIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	ASSAULT	BURG- LARY	THEFT	AUTO THEFT	ARSON	BAT- TERY	SEX OFF	VAND- ALISM	VICE	OTHER	TOTAL
030			9	1	39	109	42		26	5	44	2	29	306
031		2	19	4	60	135	52		57	6	57	4	40	436
032		1	13	1	21	90	25		13	5	27		7	203
033		1	6	2	44	69	35	1	35	8	51	2	21	275
034			10	1	26	120	38		20	7	37	3	16	278
035	1	1	17		49	144	42		21	6	56	3	51	391
036		2	35	2	42	376	95		37	4	60	4	226	883
037			5	1	52	67	38		18	2	36	2	13	234
038			7	3	70	95	54	2	46	5	30	4	38	354
039			22	8	60	117	97		72	6	67		45	494
040		3	18	7	110	106	65	2	106	9	40	1	41	508
041	1	3	22	4	73	168	56	1	65	3	73	10	41	520
042	1	6	37	25	124	167	69	2	151	11	67	27	97	784
043		5	28	17	133	263	181	8	179	18	126	10	143	1111
044	1	5	37	9	105	406	109	4	107	8	108	7	135	1041
045		6	18	14	51	123	100	5	135	13	54	18	74	611
046	1	6	31	11	80	121	100	3	139	9	77	15	68	661
047	2	10	29	12	119	174	100	5	169	9	70	18	130	847
048	1	8	26	19	133	225	115	3	168	16	110	12	113	949
049		1	29	3	115	220	104	3	104	10	110	7	85	791
050		1	17	1	87	148	79	1	44	5	74	8	29	494
051		4	9	1	45	112	50	1	33	6	63	3	26	353
052			5		12	52	11		3	2	13	3	12	113
053			9		4	53	11		8	4	21		10	120
054			1		20	73	22		17	2	44	1	9	189
055			5		14	34	11		10	4	19	1	20	118
056			2		8	29	7		4	2	15		5	72
057			7		8	42	15	1	2	3	22		7	107
058			5		22	97	34		7		42	1	42	250
059		2	17		68	146	74		24	3	57	6	42	439

APPENDIX E
CRIME REPORTS BY CENSUS TRACT - 3

<u>TRACT</u>	<u>HOMI- CIDE</u>	<u>RAPE</u>	<u>ROBBERY</u>	<u>ASSAULT</u>	<u>BURG- LARY</u>	<u>THEFT</u>	<u>AUTO THEFT</u>	<u>ARSON</u>	<u>BAT- TERY</u>	<u>SEX OFF</u>	<u>VAND- ALISM</u>	<u>VICE</u>	<u>OTHER</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
060			13		46	108	65		50	5	48	5	23	363
061		2	10	8	76	133	69	9	70	5	63	3	48	496
062	1	5	31	15	92	153	88	5	161	11	87	15	95	759
063	1	8	31	28	96	238	64	11	233	2	91	19	107	929
064	5	11	20	25	85	159	64	13	247	14	73	62	126	904
065	1	10	12	12	71	132	90	9	181	11	42	24	94	689
066	2	13	29	30	107	168	86	12	259	11	89	56	129	991
067	1	8	18	14	43	106	51		148	8	47	17	68	529
068	1	9	13	29	94	106	70	9	159	8	58	41	99	696
069	1	4	13	23	89	101	54	10	164	8	48	10	68	593
070	1	12	43	24	77	192	78	4	270	18	91	21	113	944
071	1	1	17	6	40	117	43	1	56	3	41	2	30	358
072	1	2	9	3	58	153	77	2	31	4	71	3	43	457
073		1	10		35	96	21		3	4	37	5	12	224
074			3		15	55	5			1	14		7	100
075		1	3		44	125	19		6	2	40		15	255
076			5		62	209	44		25	6	62	1	30	444
077		2	23	2	116	298	70	2	33	4	104	3	40	697
078			14		79	287	40	1	12	6	81	7	46	573
079		3	13	2	34	107	34	2	33	4	41	5	30	308
080	1	1	14	17	44	117	46	1	100	3	46	10	46	446
081	1	3	8	9	26	70	40		114	5	26	7	45	354
082	1	3	30	14	37	82	29	5	103	17	34	30	87	472
083	5	6	25	21	62	153	45	5	144	8	42	24	81	621
084	1	6	20	16	32	98	43	4	112	6	33	15	55	441
085	4	6	24	10	51	104	49	11	105	5	40	12	53	474
086	3	9	28	34	48	91	56	12	200	12	32	42	79	646
087	1	11	15	17	44	92	58	2	167	10	60	45	84	606
088	3	19	46	42	73	200	94	13	294	11	86	38	103	1022
089	3	4	24	18	112	153	69	10	177	14	70	25	100	779

APPENDIX E
CRIME REPORTS BY CENSUS TRACT - 4

TRACT	HOMI- CIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	ASSAULT	BURG- LARY	AUTO THEFT	AUTO THEFT	ARSON	BAT- TERY	SEX OFF	VAND- ALISM	VICE	OTHER	TOTAL
090		7	27	15	125	224	70	13	249	14	107	29	131	1011
091	1	6	37	7	99	208	56	1	130	6	101	8	73	733
092	1	4	19	4	54	157	59	1	43	9	65	1	38	455
093		1	14		67	96	42		19	3	32	1	46	321
094			1	2	32	58	17	1	16	2	20	1	12	162
095		1	2	2	26	73	20		19	2	13	1	7	156
096	3	4	26	20	103	244	94	8	227	13	128	10	111	991
097	3	13	45	35	87	203	71	11	297	16	119	99	119	1118
098	1	15	21	26	94	181	54	7	242	11	92	67	98	909
099	1	8	29	16	80	171	68	11	219	15	67	82	112	879
100	3	5	29	13	31	140	53	1	140	2	49	53	107	626
101	2	5	19	14	44	86	51	3	107	7	34	27	66	465
102	1	10	21	7	46	111	42	4	132	9	33	9	41	466
103		4	13	14	12	60	31	3	63	4	25	12	23	264
104		6	27	12	44	161	36		85	12	39	14	37	473
105	1	4	19	7	40	74	36	3	73	6	30	12	29	334
106	2	3	7	13	22	55	25		88	8	35	23	51	332
107		4	10	6	30	111	29	5	92	8	64	10	39	408
108		3	14	1	46	236	34	2	39	5	56	11	47	494
109		1	20	4	76	422	67	1	21	10	98	11	34	765
110		8	12	1	53	198	53	1	43	3	60	4	33	469
111		4	7	1	22	127	52		17	8	40	3	13	294
112	2	4	3	2	17	94	37	1	49	2	54		27	292
113	1	1	4		16	172	72		14	1	35	2	19	337
114		4	4		19	64	23	1	15	4	20	6	9	169
115	1	4	5	2	12	23	25	1	30		10	4	4	121
116		3	5	3	18	55	39	2	51	4	31	3	32	246
117	3		10	6	27	33	22	1	58	2	18	2	20	202
118		1	10	5	18	33	17	4	64	3	19	9	38	221
119	1	1	7	12	18	99	25	7	83	5	24	9	67	358

APPENDIX E
CRIME REPORTS BY CENSUS TRACT - 5

<u>TRACT</u>	<u>HOMI- CIDE</u>	<u>RAPE</u>	<u>ROBBERY</u>	<u>ASSAULT</u>	<u>BURG- LARY</u>	<u>THEFT</u>	<u>AUTO THEFT</u>	<u>ARSON</u>	<u>BAT- TERY</u>	<u>SEX OFF</u>	<u>VAND- ALISM</u>	<u>VICE</u>	<u>OTHER</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
120	1	5	12	14	27	58	22	7	127	5	31	39	55	403
121		1	18	6	49	83	34	1	73	5	40	17	44	371
122	3	9	41	13	89	211	71	9	162	14	102	15	93	832
123		3	29	5	47	216	45	3	45	4	55	14	72	538
124		2	7	1	45	120	35		29	1	31	3	24	298
125			5		16	60	12		9		14		12	128
126	1	1	4		20	62	13		16	3	21	5	13	159
127					7	27	5		2	3	6	4	21	75
128			1		12	64	9	1	38	6	14	6	16	167
129		1		1	10	60	12	1	16	10	29	1	12	153
130		1	1		8	47	6	2	16	5	21	3	11	121
131					1	19			2		2		4	28
132	2	1	10	4	43	299	65	3	41	2	51	5	26	552
133	1	2	4		25	68	25		43	6	37	10	37	258
134	3	7	22	7	47	137	56	3	105	13	68	61	50	579
135	2	11	36	12	80	169	47	5	197	8	69	304	87	1027
136	1	14	24	14	69	225	77	4	160	11	80	33	66	778
137		8	63	15	103	249	67	9	215	8	91	260	83	1171
138		12	9	7	33	60	40	1	110	5	39	8	62	386
139		1	5	2	11	32	9	1	52	3	19	1	21	157
140	1	1	13	3	29	100	34	1	41	4	31	5	32	295
141	1		9	5	7	83	37	1	50	3	41	2	34	273
142	1	3	4	3	9	154	68		23	4	32	1	10	312
143			11		40	134	34		10	1	45	2	10	287
144		1	11	2	39	516	54		26	2	74	2	102	829
145	1	2	21	4	30	397	66	2	88	9	86	135	327	1168
146	2	7	32	5	77	243	59	2	78	8	87	13	62	675
147	1	4	29	6	54	218	42		71	6	63	7	38	539
148		8	38	9	69	225	51	5	105	13	68	41	94	726
149	2	9	36	11	86	284	71	6	134	10	75	37	78	839

APPENDIX E
CRIME REPORTS BY CENSUS TRACT - 6

<u>TRACT</u>	<u>HOMI- CIDE</u>	<u>RAPE</u>	<u>ROBBERY</u>	<u>ASSAULT</u>	<u>BURG- LARY</u>	<u>THEFT</u>	<u>AUTO THEFT</u>	<u>ARSON</u>	<u>BAT- TERY</u>	<u>SEX OFF</u>	<u>VAND- ALISM</u>	<u>VICE</u>	<u>OTHER</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
150		1	2		17	169	16	1	5	2	37		17	267
151			2	2	19	112	18		8	3	25	3	20	212
152		5	41	2	41	829	58		51	6	97	17	239	1386
153		1	6	2	42	551	39	1	22	1	95	60	83	903
154	1	1	3	2	11	96	26	1	22	2	46	7	11	229
155		1	6	1	35	249	39	1	42	4	107	4	24	513
156		2	7	1	21	140	34		45	3	57	4	27	341
157		2	16	11	28	137	44	1	122	11	84	22	71	549
158		5	8	9	57	171	47	8	134	11	92	18	61	621
159		4	15	2	34	205	40	1	79	5	47	3	69	504
160			10	5	41	103	30	1	80	8	60	3	35	376
161			2	2	28	85	32	3	27	4	48		41	272
162	1	4	4	4	28	102	37	1	60	4	54	3	23	325
163		2	10	11	77	160	61	5	146	10	122	3	103	710
164		4	15	11	90	177	51	6	164	23	185	14	94	834
165	2	5	9	7	37	126	41	6	88	6	102	4	54	487
166		4	5	3	33	98	18	1	94	7	62	8	54	387
167		2	6	6	51	230	46	4	111	13	166	11	71	717
168		3	12	1	50	303	52	3	129	17	147	10	69	795
169	1	1	5	7	49	136	48	3	100	9	94	5	54	512
170		2	6	5	26	162	39	3	110	9	100	7	51	520
171				2	10	83	18		31	10	33	5	30	222
172			1	3	8	63	14		15	3	21	2	24	154
173		2	6	1	20	137	26	1	62	5	62	1	40	363
174			6	5	34	103	28	1	105	12	69	4	57	424
175		5	12	8	60	191	54	1	118	11	123	5	68	656
176	1	1	1	6	36	158	41		65	6	81	4	36	436
177	1		1	3	16	69	23		39	6	25	2	24	209
178				1	1	29	5		7	3	12	6	19	83
179		1	2		60	117	22	1	74	4	82	1	42	406

APPENDIX E
CRIME REPORTS BY CENSUS TRACT - 7

TRACT	HOMI- CIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	ASSAULT	BURG- LARY	THEFT	AUTO THEFT	ARSON	BAT- TERY	SEX OFF	VAND- ALISM	VICE	OTHER	TOTAL
180		1	1	2	53	102	25	1	43	3	53	3	33	320
181		1	1	1	16	57	10		9	2	32	1	25	155
182	1		1		12	34	4		13	5	21	1	10	102
183		1	7	1	15	104	20	1	32	10	61	4	23	279
184		1	2		12	92	19	1	13	1	23	5	20	189
185			2		14	128	22	3	11	6	37	8	38	269
186		1	1	3	22	108	25	2	57	3	53	2	37	314
187	1		5		27	73	25	2	47	4	57		33	274
188		4	2	4	12	54	15		35	4	45	2	23	200
189				1	8	84	5		6	2	40		16	162
190			2		19	77	15	2	15	6	30	4	10	180
191					13	88	16		16	11	31	3	21	199
192		1	2		6	47	4		8	5	19		10	102
193			1		3	22	4		10	2	8		9	59
194			5		11	53	6		18	6	37	2	4	142
195	1	1			9	44	2		5		12	2	14	90
196			3	1	6	53	4		12	3	32		24	138
197		1	1	1	10	58	11		22	1	31		11	147
198				1	19	90	13		26	11	37	5	40	242
199	1				8	50	6		18	3	41	1	12	140
200			8	4	12	285	51	1	27	12	66	6	95	567
201		1	6	4	16	154	50	1	28	8	77	18	60	423
202			1		20	84	18		15	5	31	1	12	187
203			2		21	74	13		9	1	48	1	12	181
204			6		3	88	15	1	21	5	37	2	13	191
205			2	1	14	62	12		19	3	35	5	27	180
206			1	1	30	126	11		19	2	39	5	14	248
207				2	20	96	16	1	18	4	75		12	244
208		1	2		20	60	8	1	22	4	25	2	9	154
209		1	1		10	46	3		10	1	22		15	109

APPENDIX E
CRIME REPORTS BY CENSUS TRACT - 8

<u>TRACT</u>	<u>HOMI- CIDE</u>	<u>RAPE</u>	<u>ROBBERY</u>	<u>ASSAULT</u>	<u>BURG- LARY</u>	<u>THEFT</u>	<u>AUTO THEFT</u>	<u>ARSON</u>	<u>BAT- TERY</u>	<u>SEX OFF</u>	<u>VAND- ALISM</u>	<u>VICE</u>	<u>OTHER</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
210		1			8	31	9		15	5	23	1	7	100
211		1			1	23	4		3		6	1	6	45
212					17	45	20		9	2	36	1	4	134
213					3	93	23		16	1	20		8	164
214		1	2	2	12	121	33		26	2	48		17	264
215			6		12	48	3		22	5	22	1	14	133
216		2	3		30	229	49	1	33	12	87	6	42	494
217		1	4	2	28	221	32	4	37	5	72	2	29	437
218		1			3	44	10		12	1	21	1	6	99
999					1	19	6		1	2	6	5	4	44

