CITY OF MILWAUKEE 2003 PUBLIC SAFETY REPORT

INTRODUCTION

The Milwaukee Fire and Police Commission began publishing an annual summary and analysis of major crimes reported in the City of Milwaukee in 1983. Since then, the report has expanded to include data on other cities of comparable size, and Public Safety responses other than responses to crime. It cannot, however, report all the prevention, community assistance, informational, and other functions performed by our Fire and Police Departments. The report is available on-line, at the Commission Web site (http://milwaukee.gov/fpc).

The main focus of this report remains the eight categories of crime which are referred to in the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) annual *Uniform Crime Report* (UCR) as Index, or Part I Crimes. These crimes were chosen 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. They are the four violent crimes against persons of homicide, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault; and the four property crimes of burglary, theft, motor vehicle 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 a robbery where the victim is killed, only the homicide is recorded. However, all arsons are recorded. Each discussion of a specific index crime begins with the UCR definition.

Each discussion includes data by Aldermanic District and comparisons to other cities of similar size. Appendices provide summaries for each Aldermanic District, each of the city's 218 census tracts, and comparison cities. Aldermanic District and census tract tables show reported crimes, including those subsequently determined by the Milwaukee Police Department to be unfounded or baseless. City-wide totals in each category, and the comparison with other cities, exclude baseless reports, as does the UCR.

District and tract reports count incidents as initially recorded. In addition to corrections for reports determined to be unfounded, UCR review may determine, for example, that an incident first recorded as a sexual assault should be more appropriately counted as aggravated or simple assault. Therefore, UCR category totals will differ from totals shown by Aldermanic District or census tract, which are available only in uncorrected form.

The data source for Milwaukee crime data is monthly crime summaries generated by the Milwaukee Police Department. Crimes are counted in the month they become known to the MPD, which may not be the month or even the year they were committed. Data on comparison cities are from the UCR 2003 *Preliminary Annual Release*, dated May 24, 2004. Final UCR reports, to be published later in the year, may show small differences in some counts.

The data source for fire and emergency medical services is monthly Operational Reports generated by the Milwaukee Fire Department. Additional data were provided by the Fire Education Unit. Appendix B shows fires and rate per 1,000 population for each Milwaukee Aldermanic District.

We use Aldermanic Districts as the geographic base for this report because they are administratively meaningful units with similar population size. This report uses seventeen Aldermanic Districts, as re-districted in April 1992, based on the 1990 Census. Prior to re-districting, there were sixteen Aldermanic Districts. Aldermanic District figures given in this report can not be compared to data prior to 1992. Re-districting based on the 2000 Census will go into effect in April, 2004, with fifteen Aldermanic Districts.

Appendix D is a summary of crime reports by individual census tract, making it possible for readers to compile statistics for areas of specific interest. However, where a crime occurs may not be where either the victim or perpetrator lives.

In comparisons across time or between geographic areas, a rate rather than a volume is used. A rate is simply a means of equalizing data. It is customary, when comparing large geographic units such as cities or states, to use a 100,000 population base for crime rates. In the comparison of aldermanic districts, which have an average population of about 35,000, crime rates have been based on a per 10,000 population base. The discussion of fires uses rates per 1,000 population, as this is how national figures are expressed. The 2000 Census counted Milwaukee's population at 596,974, and showed that some Aldermanic Districts had increased in population while others decreased. All rates in this publication are based on 2000 Census counts. Comparison cities are those within 10% of Milwaukee's population in the 2000 Census.

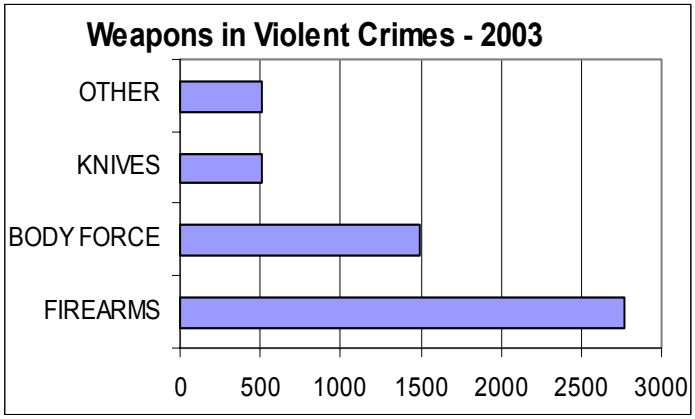
A note for readers familiar with statistical techniques: Each aldermanic district was compared with the remainder of the city for each crime using the chi-square statistic, and considered not significantly different if $p > 0.01$. p values are shown on Aldermanic District summaries in Appendix C. The same method was used to compare crime data for other cities with Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE CRIME TRENDS 2003

In 2003, 43,491 Index crimes and 30,961 other crimes were reported to the Milwaukee Police Department. The number of crimes reported is important because every report must be investigated by the Police Department. Excluding Index crime reports which were determined after investigation to be unfounded, and making other corrections as noted in the Introduction, results in a final tally of 43,417 Index crimes, 7% fewer than the previous year. (Table I)

All Index categories except homicide include attempts in the number of reports; attempted homicides are counted as aggravated assaults. There were decreases in all categories. Theft other than motor vehicles accounts for more than half the Index total.

Property crimes (burglary, theft, auto theft, and arson) were 88% of the Index. Violent crimes against persons (homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) were 12%, with robbery accounting for more than half of violent Index crimes.



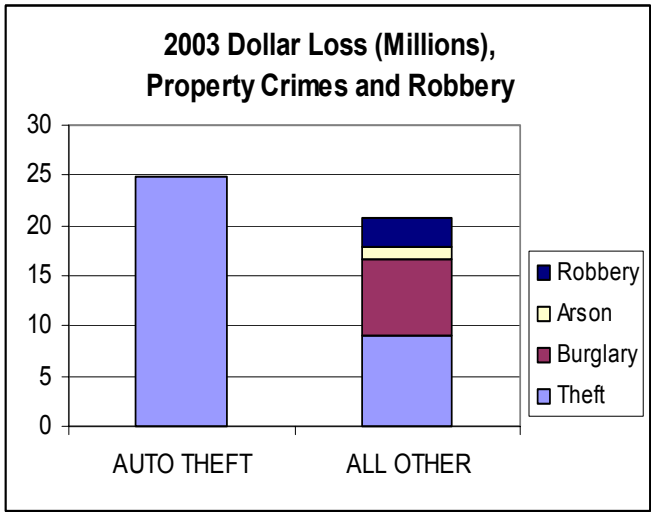
Firearms were used in three-quarters of homicides, and in more than half of all violent Index crimes. Body force was the most common weapon in forcible rapes, and was used in one-quarter of robberies and almost 30% of aggravated assaults. Knives and other weapons were reported in 20% of violent Index crimes in 2003.

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.

4,131 Index crimes were cleared by arrest or exceptional means in 2003, a clearance rate of 9.5%. Thirty-four percent of violent Index crimes and six percent of property Index crimes were cleared. A clearance by "exceptional means" is recorded when an element beyond the control of the law enforcement agency (such as death of the alleged offender) precludes filing formal charges. 13,087 arrests had Index crimes as primary charges. (Table XIII) Clearances are counted when they occur. Therefore, 2003 includes clearances and arrests for some crimes committed in previous years, and future years will include some clearances and arrests for crimes committed in 2003.

The largest categories of non-index crime reports are Simple Assault (battery) and Criminal Damage (Vandalism). Other non-Index crimes include weapons offenses, narcotics and drug offenses, prostitution, disorderly conduct, driving while intoxicated and other liquor law violations, and juvenile curfew violations. Reports and arrests in many of these categories result from police working with neighborhood groups to eliminate drug and vice activity. Data are provided in the sections of this report titled "Non-Index Crimes" and "Crime Clearances".

The MPD reported 501 non-fatal assaults on officers in the performance of their duties during 2003, more than double the number in 2002. Department reports indicate that in these assaults, most assailants used only their own bodies (hands, feet, etc.). More than three-quarters of these assaults involved officers handling prisoners or making arrests.



Estimated dollar loss from property crimes and the violent crime of robbery was $45.6 million, almost 15% lower than 2002, and more than 20% lower than 2001. Motor vehicle theft accounted for more than half of total dollar loss.

Losses to motor vehicle theft averaged $4,000, and losses to arson averaged $3,500. Larceny theft had an average loss of $360. Robbery, a crime of violence, averaged $1,000.

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

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

VIOLENT INDEX CRIMES				AGGRAV.	TOTAL	
YEAR	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	ASSAULT	VIOLENT	CHANGE
1993	156	424	4,022	1,411	6,013	-4.9%
1994	139	429	4,017	1,977	6,562	9.1%
1995	138	370	3,650	2,579	6,737	2.7%
1996	127	293	3,363	2,210	5,993	-11.0%
1997	122	307	3,553	2,636	6,618	10.4%
1998	111	286	2,970	2,528	5,895	-10.9%
1999	124	272	3,134	2,531	6,061	2.8%
2000	121	300	3,021	2,265	5,707	-5.8%
2001	127	295	2,913	2,128	5,463	-4.3%
2002	108	326	3,197	2,148	5,779	+5.8%
2003	106	241	2,868	2,067	5,282	-8.6%
CHANGE (2002 to 2003)	-1.8%	-26.1%	-10.3%	-3.8%	-8.6%	

PROPERTY INDEX CRIMES					TOTAL	
YEAR	BURGLARY	THEFT	MV THEFT	ARSON	PROPERTY	CHANGE
1993	8,250	25,553	10,615	512	44,930	-9.9%
1994	8,461	25,532	10,686	631	45,310	0.8%
1995	8,366	26,231	11,345	555	46,497	2.6%
1996	7,622	25,948	10,079	597	44,246	-4.8%
1997	6,818	25,954	8,295	457	41,524	-6.2%
1998	7,055	25,846	7,348	585	40,834	-1.7%
1999	6,462	26,124	7,414	498	40,498	-0.8%
2000	6,363	23,949	8,069	524	38,905	-3.9%
2001	6,680	25,712	7,893	453	40,738	+4.7%
2002	6,922	26,424	7,187	381	40,914	+0.4%
2003	6,041	25,524	6,229	341	38,135	-6.8%
CHANGE	-12.7%	-3.4%	-13.3%	-10.5%	-6.8%	

*Final numbers in annual FBI publication *Crime in the United States* may differ slightly from MPD releases and this report.

Total Index decreased 7.0%, from 46,693 in 2002 to 43,417 in 2003.

Aldermanic District Summary of Index Crime Reports

Table II shows 2001 through 2003 reported Index crimes and rates per 10,000 population, for each of Milwaukee's seventeen aldermanic districts, as established in April 1992 based on the 1990 Census. Previously there were sixteen Aldermanic Districts. Aldermanic District figures given in this report can not be compared to data before 1992, or to our 1992 *Public Safety* publication. Data available at the time of that publication reflected old boundaries for approximately three and one-half months. In April, 2004, fifteen Aldermanic Districts will be established, based on the 2000 Census.

The numbers in Table II *include* crime reports later determined to be unfounded or corrected to other categories. Corrected totals are used for the City as a whole in the discussion of each crime, but are not available by Aldermanic District. In some years, a small number of crimes could not be assigned to a specific aldermanic district.

Aldermanic District crime rates have been calculated for population as determined in the 2000 Census, and therefore differ from those shown in the 1999 *Report*[1]. 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.

Differences between Aldermanic Districts may reflect a variety of social factors. The variation between Districts is generally greater for crimes of violence than for property crimes. For aggravated assault and robbery, districts with the greatest numbers this year had rates more than 12 times higher than districts with the lowest numbers. For burglary and theft, the highest rates were three to four times the lowest. In addition, changes in City totals were not equally distributed throughout Aldermanic Districts. For example, while Burglary decreased more than 12% City-wide, one Aldermanic District had a 9% increase, and another had an increase of 19%.

Eight Aldermanic Districts reported total Index crimes at rates higher than the 2003 City average of 728 reports per 10,000 population, and seven reported at rates lower than the City average. Districts 2 and 9 were not significantly different from the average, which is equivalent to one report for every 14 people in the City.

The discussion of each crime category includes a table of Aldermanic Districts, and Appendix C provides a summary of Index crime reports for each Aldermanic District. An Aldermanic District map is included in Appendix B, Fires and Fire Deaths.

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[1] The 1990 Census found a total population of 628,088 for the City of Milwaukee. The 2000 Census found a total population of 596,974.

TABLE II INDEX CRIME REPORTS BY ALDERMANIC DISTRICT

Total Reported Number and Rate per 10,000 Population#
Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

Aldermanic District and Population (2000)	2001 No.	2002 No.	2003 No.	2003 Rate
1 34,645	3,061	3,247	2,996	864.8
2 38,510	2,928	2,882	2,797	726.3^
3 34,311	2,559	3,232	2,777	809.4
4 34,478	5,055	4,440	4,405	1,277.6
5 36,755	2,141	2,102	1,776	483.2
6 29,884	3,891	3,638	3,441	1,151.4
7 32,248	3,302	3,477	3,202	992.9
8 41,206	2,675	2,706	2,510	609.1
9 36,943	2,734	2,862	2,755	745.7^
10 32,040	2,904	3,328	3,205	1,000.3
11 35,356	1,171	977	1,033	292.2
12 38,298	3,328	3,472	3,127	816.5
13 35,320	1,386	1,279	1,131	320.2
14 34,075	1,802	1,820	1,647	483.3
15 37,957	2,060	1,986	1,773	467.1
16 35,080	1,983	1,837	1,793	511.1
17 29,868	3,354	3,453	3,111	1,041.6
UNSPECIFIED LOCATION		20	12	
TOTAL 596,974	46,334	46,758	43,491	728.5

^Not significantly different from City-wide rate.

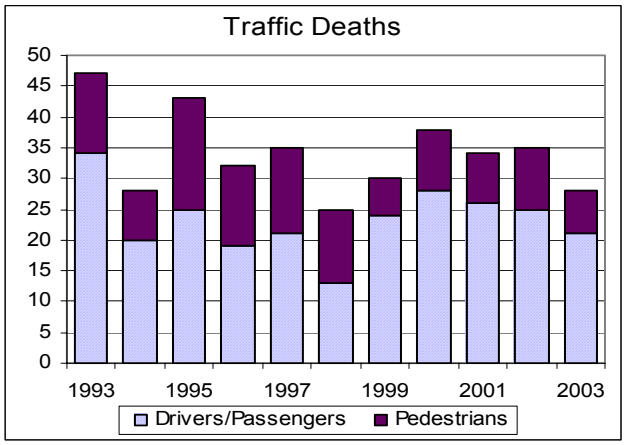
#Rate is computed by dividing population by 10,000, then dividing the number of crimes by that result.
For example (District 1) 34,645/10,000 = 3.4645 (number of ten thousands).
Then, 2,996 Index crimes/3.4645 = 864.8 Index crimes per 10,000 people.

This report uses seventeen Aldermanic Districts, as re-districted in April 1992 based on the 1990 Census. District boundaries differ from those used prior to 1992. In April 2004, the City created 15 Aldermanic Districts based on the 2000 Census. Those boundaries will be used for the 2004 Public Safety Report.

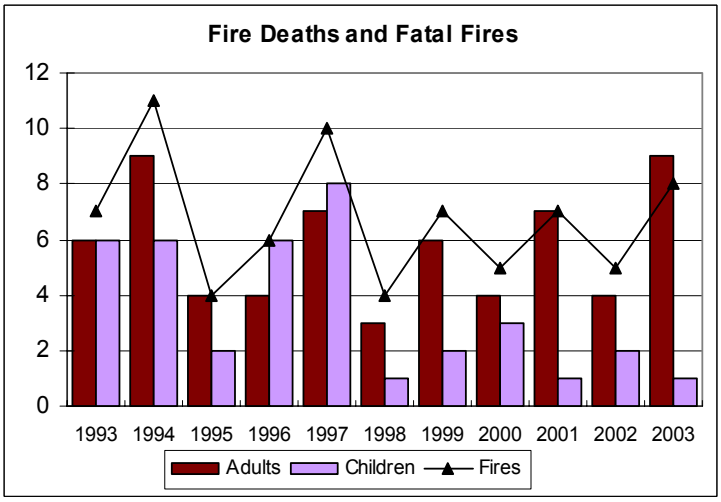
Deaths Related to Public Safety

Deaths related to public safety in 2003 included 28 traffic deaths, ten fire deaths, 106 homicides, and nine justifiable homicides.

The 28 traffic deaths in 2003 occurred in 22 crashes, and included seven pedestrians. Other fatalities were automobile and motorcycle drivers and passengers, and bicyclists. Many accidents involve an alcohol-impaired driver. Pedestrians are at highest risk crossing busy roads, in parking lots, and from turning traffic at intersections. Turning traffic is also a danger to bicyclists.



More than 6,400 people were injured in non-fatal traffic accidents, and there were more than 12,000 other crashes. The Police Department's Safety Division indicates that failure to yield the right of way is a leading cause of traffic accidents, and is a factor in many traffic fatalities.



The ten fire deaths occurred in eight fires. Deaths include one ten-year-old child, six adults aged 24 to 43, and three adults aged 72, 87, and 90. None of the homes in which fatal fires occurred had working smoke detectors.

Milwaukee's fire death rate in 2003 was 1.7 deaths per 100,000 population. Fires may also result in non-fatal injuries or leave residents homeless.

The Survive Alive House, which teaches children how to escape from a fire, has been a major factor in reducing the number of child deaths. In 2003, firefighters conducted 522 Survive Alive programs for more than 16,000 schoolchildren, as well as 50 Sesame Street programs for 2,785 pre-schoolers. A variety of adult programs were also presented.

Homicide

Most deaths in the public safety domain result from the Index crime of homicide. The UCR defines homicide as the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another. The classification of an offense as a homicide is based on police investigation 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 had 118 reported homicides in 2003. Two reports were determined not to be homicides, and nine were classified as justifiable, not included in national statistics. Justifiable homicides included six men killed by citizens in self-defense (five with firearms), and three shot by Milwaukee Police Department officers. Homicide is the least frequent Index crime, accounting for much less than 1% of the Index total.

Many homicides arose from arguments. Alcohol was often a factor. Homicides also often involve persons who are believed to be drug users or dealers, or gang members, or who are engaged in criminal behavior such as robbery at the time of the homicide. In many cases, more than one of these factors were present. Many victims knew their assailants, in some cases as family members.

A firearm, usually a handgun, was used in 88 homicides (below), including eight of those found justifiable. Knives or cutting instruments were the weapons in twelve homicides, including one found justifiable, and the remainder involved body force, blunt instruments, or other weapons. The youngest firearm victim was three years old; five children aged eight or younger died by child abuse or negligence. Twelve young men aged 15 to 17 were killed by firearms; one stabbing was determined to be a justifiable homicide.

Two-thirds of firearm victims were teens and young adults aged 15 to 34.

The homicide rate differs considerably by area of the City, by sex, by race, and by age. The rate for all male residents was 34.3 homicides per 100,000 population; for African-American men and boys, the rate was 74.9 homicides per 100,000 population. The rate for all female residents was 5.5 homicides per 100,000 population. (These calculations include justifiable homicides, but not the reports determined not to be homicides.) Four out of five male victims, and half of female victims, were killed by firearms.

VICTIMS OF HOMICIDE BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX

AGE:	0-14	15-17	18-34	35+	TOTAL
Black Male	4	11	48	13	76
Black Female	4	0	3	4	11
White/Other Male	0	2	12	8	22
White/Other Female	0	0	4	2	6
TOTAL	8	13	67	27	115
Killed by firearms	2	12	59	15	88

Homicides were largely concentrated in the central city and near south side (Map, courtesy of Milwaukee Police Department, follows this section). In the 2000 Census, central city Aldermanic Districts 1, 6, 7, 10, and 17 (see Appendix B for Aldermanic District map) included one-third of the City's juvenile population, and three-fifths of Milwaukee's African-American population.

Homicide rates by Aldermanic District ranged from 0 to 7 per 10,000 persons (Table III). Aldermanic Districts 7 and 17 reported homicides at significantly higher rates than the city average of 2.0 per 10,000 persons (including justifiable homicides). Districts 2, 3, and 13, with no reports, were significantly lower than average. The remaining districts had reporting rates which were not significantly different from the City average.

At year end, the MPD had cleared 86 homicides, giving a clearance rate of 81%. Clearances are counted when they occur, even though they may refer to cases from previous years. The MPD arrested 165 adults and 125 juveniles on primary charges of homicide in 2003. (Table XIII)

While public attention often focuses on homicide because loss of life is so serious, all violent crimes have this potential consequence. Drive-by shootings are an example of violence which is classified as homicide or aggravated assault according to the outcome, rather than the behavior. Some aggravated assaults are attempted murders, and some homicides began as attempts to hurt or frighten the victim. The Milwaukee Police Department counted more than 2,000 aggravated assaults this year, and more than 6,000 reports of simple assault (a physical attack which is not an Index crime). The Index crime of forcible rape is also a physical assault, and robbery as well may involve physical violence.

In comparing Milwaukee's homicide count to other cities, justifiable and negligent homicides are excluded, and a rate per 100,000 population is used (2000 Census). Rates in comparison cities are shown in Appendix A. Memphis had a homicide rate not significantly different from Milwaukee ($p>.01$). Other comparison cities had significantly lower rates.

TABLE III HOMICIDE IN MILWAUKEE ALDERMANIC DISTRICTS

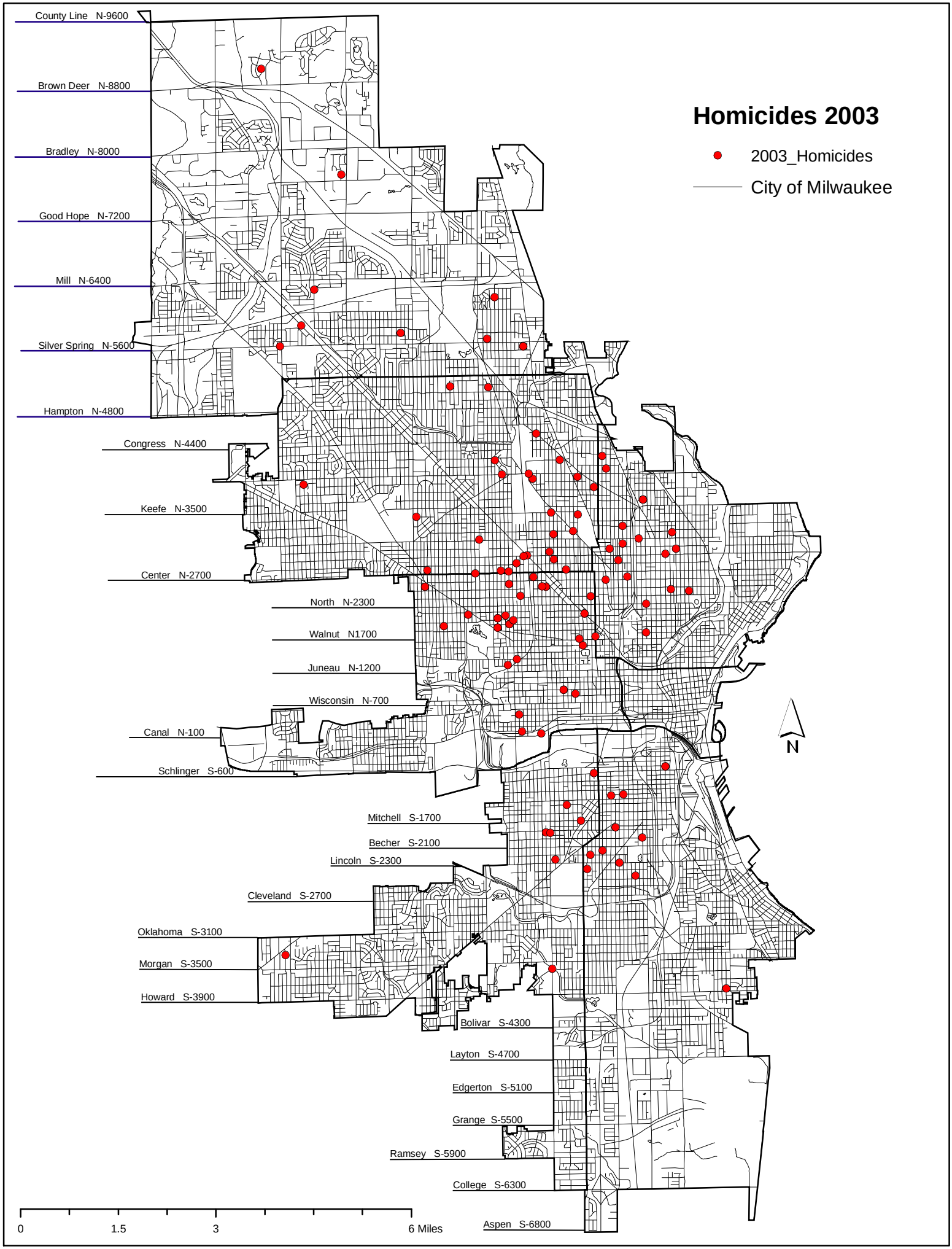
Total Reported Number and Rate per 10,000 Population

Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded, and justifiable homicides and deaths by negligence

Aldermanic District and Population (2000)	2001	2002	2003	Rate
1 34645	9	15	10	2.9^
2 38510	7	3	-	0.0
3 34311	2	2	-	0.0
4 34478	4	5	8	2.3^
5 36755	4	2	4	1.1^
6 29884	12	22	12	4.0^
7 32248	26	17	18	5.6
8 41206	13	8	10	2.4^
9 36943	2	3	6	1.6^
10 32040	14	17	12	3.8^
11 35356	-	-	2	0.6^
12 38298	10	9	9	2.4^
13 35320	1	-	-	0.0
14 34075	2	1	2	0.6^
15 37957	1	4	2	0.5^
16 35080	3	1	2	0.6^
17 29868	21	12	21	7.0
CITY	131	121	118	2.0

^Not significantly different from city-wide rate.

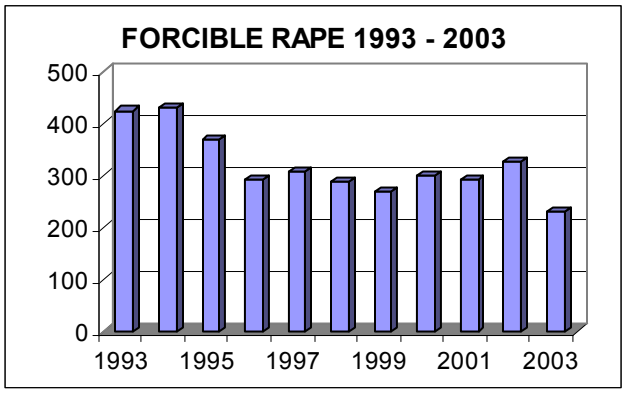
This report uses seventeen Aldermanic Districts, as re-districted in April 1992 based on the 1990 Census. District boundaries differ from those used prior to 1992. In April 2004, the City created 15 Aldermanic Districts based on the 2000 Census. Those boundaries will be used for the 2004 Public Safety Report.


Homicides 2003
2003_Homicides
City of Milwaukee
County Line N-9600
Brown Deer N-8800
Bradley N-8000
Good Hope N-7200
Mill N-6400
Silver Spring N-5600
Hampton N-4800
Congress N-4400
Keefe N-3500
Center N-2700
North N-2300
Walnut N1700
Juneau N-1200
Wisconsin N-700
Canal N-100
Schlinger S-600
Mitchell S-1700
Becher S-2100
Lincoln S-2300
Cleveland S-2700
Oklahoma S-3100
Morgan S-3500
Howard S-3900
Bolivar S-4300
Layton S-4700
Edgerton S-5100
Grange S-5500
Ramsey S-5900
College S-6300
Aspen S-6800
N
0
1.5
3
6 Miles

Other Index Crimes Against Persons

Forcible Rape and Sexual Assault

The Uniform Crime Report definition of forcible rape is carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. This definition does not correspond to the Wisconsin State Statutes' definition of sexual assault, but is similar to first and second degree sexual assault under Wisconsin Statutes, 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 counted 241 forcible rapes or attempted rapes, and almost 800 other sexual assault reports, in 2003. Criminal justice authorities believe that many rapes are not reported, and that changes in numbers may reflect media coverage of prominent cases, and other factors, rather than actual change in the number committed. Forcible rape is also a crime where delays between occurrence and reporting are common. More than 100 incidents were reported at least a month after they occurred.

Forcible rape accounted for less than 1% of adjusted Index crimes in 2003. More than half of victims were 20 or younger, including 63 girls aged 10 or younger.

Body force was the weapon in two-thirds of forcible rapes or attempted rapes. Firearms, knives, or other weapons were reported in fifteen cases, and five women reported being drugged. The incidence of firearm use is lower in forcible rape than in other crimes of violence.

Four out of five victims knew their assailants, and one in four of the known assailants were family members.

In sexual assaults which do not meet the UCR definition of forcible rape, victims may be female or male. These reports may be counted as the Index crime of Aggravated Assault, or as non-Index crimes, such as third or fourth degree sexual assaults under Wisconsin Statutes. However, when victims are younger than 17, such an assault is considered first or second degree under Wisconsin law.

About one in seven sexual assault victims was male; 75 were boys age 10 or younger. Of the female victims of non-rape sexual assaults, almost 150 were age 10 or younger. Four out of five female victims and nine out of ten male sexual assault victims knew their assailants.

Although the UCR definition of rape includes only female victims, the rate calculation uses the entire (female and male) population. For comparison with other cities, a rate per 100,000 population is used. The UCR count of 241 gives a rate of 40 rapes per 100,000 population, or 77 per 100,000 in the female population. Rates in comparison cities are shown in Appendix A. Milwaukee had a significantly lower rate of rape than Denver or Memphis. Austin, Boston, and El Paso were not significantly different from Milwaukee ($p>.01$); Seattle had a lower rate.

The Milwaukee Police Department cleared 208 rapes and attempted rapes in 2003, a clearance rate of 86%. The MPD has established a computer data base of sexual assault suspects, which correlates cases based on suspect description, modus operandi, and other factors. High risk sexual assault parolees are included in the data base.

Fourteen rape clearances involved only juveniles. Arrests of 114 adults and 42 juveniles had primary charges which meet the UCR definition of rape. There were 672 arrests for other sex offenses (312 of them juveniles), including sexual assaults which do not meet the UCR definition of rape.

Fourteen Aldermanic Districts reported rape at rates not significantly different from the City rate of 4.2 reports per 10,000 population. (Table IV) Aldermanic District data include reports later determined to be unfounded. District 7 reported rape at a significantly higher than average rate, and Districts 3 and 13 reported at significantly lower than average rates.

TABLE IV FORCIBLE RAPES REPORTED BY ALDERMANIC DISTRICT

Total Reported Number and Rate per 10,000 Population
Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

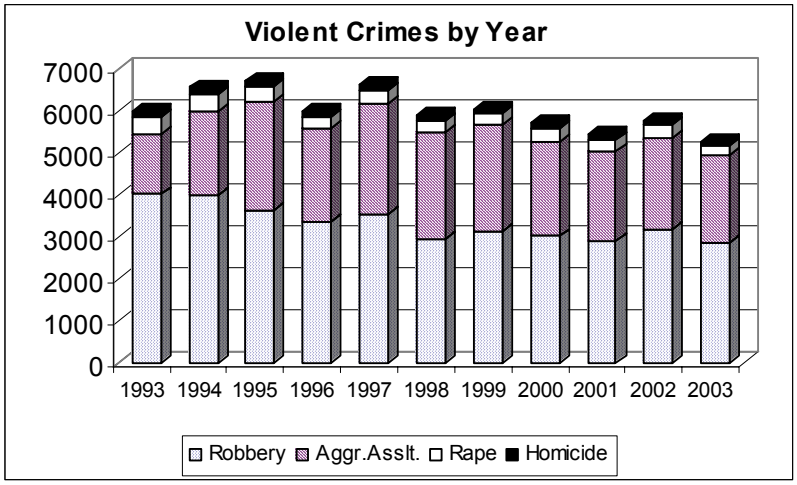
Aldermanic District and Population (2000)	2001	2002	2003	Rate
1 34645	30	28	17	4.9^
2 38510	16	15	19	4.9^
3 34311	4	10	4	1.2
4 34478	24	24	16	4.6^
5 36755	6	4	12	3.3^
6 29884	31	28	20	6.7^
7 32248	30	24	23	7.1
8 41206	15	27	9	2.2^
9 36943	15	22	23	6.2^
10 32040	32	38	21	6.6^
11 35356	2	4	6	1.7^
12 38298	27	25	19	5.0^
13 35320	5	5	3	0.8
14 34075	11	9	12	3.5^
15 37957	8	17	16	4.2^
16 35080	5	16	10	2.8^
17 29868	43	36	21	7.0^
Unspecified Location		1		
CITY	304	333	251	4.2

^Not significantly different from city-wide rate.

This report uses seventeen Aldermanic Districts, as re-districted in April 1992 based on the 1990 Census. District boundaries differ from those used prior to 1992. In April 2004, the City created 15 Aldermanic Districts based on the 2000 Census. Those boundaries will be used for the 2004 Public Safety Report.

Robbery

Robbery and theft both refer to unlawful taking or stealing, but 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 robbery, where no weapon other than personal force is employed. Assaults to rob and attempts to rob are included. When a robbery results in death, it is counted as a homicide.



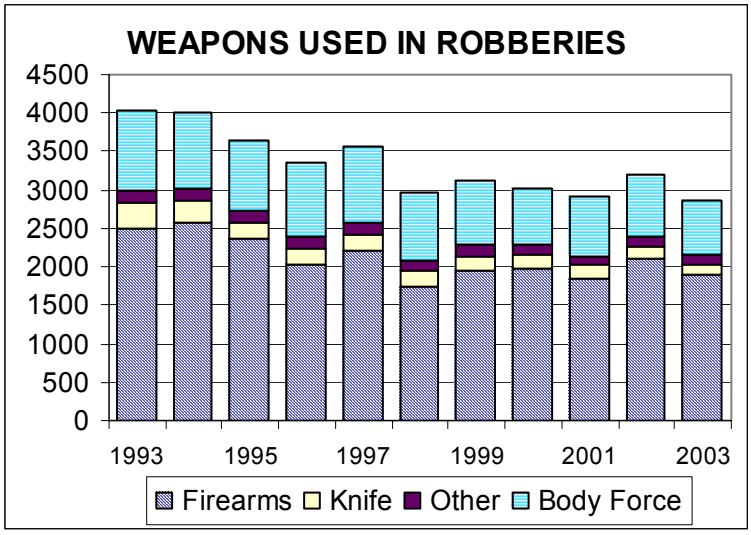
In the hierarchy of the Uniform Crime Reports, taking a vehicle from its owner by force or threat of force is considered the violent crime of robbery, rather than motor vehicle theft. Although the term "car jacking" is often used for all such events, the MPD uses this term only for cars taken by force specifically to be stripped down or sold, not cars taken to escape a crime scene or for joy-rides.

Robbery accounts for more than half of violent Index Crimes. In 2003, after excluding reports which on investigation were determined to be unfounded, 2,868 robberies were included in the Uniform Crime report, a 10% decrease from the previous year, and the fewest robbery reports since 1989.

There were almost 2,000 robberies on streets or highways, with $1.4 million lost. There were 263 residential robberies, 28 bank robberies, and almost 600 other robberies, including gas stations, convenience stores, and other businesses.

$2.8 million was reported lost to all types of robbery. Additional costs of crime are victim medical expenses due to injuries sustained in the incident, and time lost from work.

Strong-arm robbery - the use or threat of body force - accounted for a quarter of robberies and attempts in 2003. Firearms, including those used solely as threats, were reported in two-thirds, with knives and other weapons reported in the remainder.



The Milwaukee Police Department cleared 531 robberies in 2003, a clearance rate of 18.5%. Almost one-third (160) of the clearances involved only juveniles; clearances which involved adults may also have included juveniles. The MPD arrested 555 adults and 299 juveniles on primary charges of robbery.

The 2,868 UCR robberies counted in 2003 give a rate of 480 per 100,000 population. Data for comparison cities are shown in Appendix A. Milwaukee's robbery rate was significantly lower than Memphis, but significantly higher than Austin, Denver, El Paso, or Seattle. Boston's robbery rate was not significantly different from Milwaukee.

The City-wide reporting rate of robbery and attempted robbery was 48 per 10,000 population, including reports later determined to be unfounded. Seven aldermanic districts reported robbery at rates significantly higher than the City average, and eight reported at significantly lower rates. (Table V) Aldermanic Districts 4 and 9 reported robberies at rates not significantly different from the City average.

TABLE V ROBBERIES REPORTED BY ALDERMANIC DISTRICT

Total Reported Number and Rate per 10,000 Population
Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

Aldermanic District and Population (2000)	2001	2002	2003	Rate
1 34,645	225	251	224	64.7
2 38,510	187	250	225	58.4
3 34,311	131	187	117	34.1
4 34,478	257	257	176	51.0^
5 36,755	129	158	128	34.8
6 29,884	275	244	262	87.7
7 32,248	253	285	301	93.3
8 41,206	162	165	160	38.8
9 36,943	154	184	152	41.1^
10 32,040	210	246	261	81.5
11 35,356	29	24	25	7.1
12 38,298	289	302	267	69.7
13 35,320	34	36	56	15.9
14 34,075	67	78	76	22.3
15 37,957	100	108	80	21.1
16 35,080	95	104	92	26.2
17 29,868	317	307	266	89.1
Unspecified location		1		
CITY	2,914	3,187	2,868	48.0

^Not significantly different from city-wide average.

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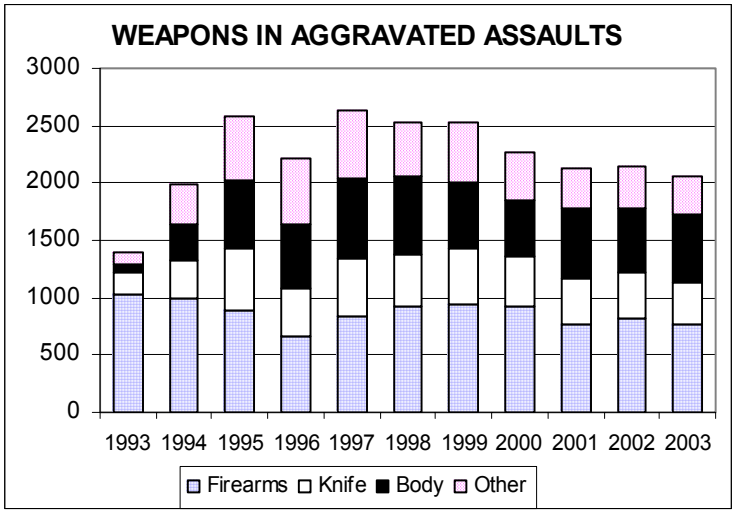
Aggravated Assault

Aggravated assault is an unlawful attack by one person upon another with intent to inflict great bodily injury. 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 serious or substantial personal injury are classified as simple assault and discussed under Non-Index Crimes. Attempted murders are classified as aggravated assault. Assaults to commit robbery are classified as robbery in the Uniform Crime Reporting hierarchy. The term "battery" is synonymous with "assault".

The Milwaukee Police Department and the Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance jointly review whether reports are counted as aggravated assault, or as sexual assault or simple assault, which are not Index crimes. Increases in 1994 and 1995 reflect a change in state statutes which made any assault causing "substantial bodily harm" a felony, rather than a misdemeanor simple assault (see the *Non-Index Crimes* section of this report). Substantial bodily harm includes any laceration requiring stitches, any bone fracture or burn, loss or fracture of a tooth, and temporary loss of consciousness.



After excluding reports determined to be unfounded, and making other adjustments, 2,067 aggravated assaults were counted in 2003, the fewest since 1994. More than a third involved a firearm, sometimes used solely as a threat. This *proportion* decreased when the change in state statutes added more non-firearm incidents, particularly those using only body force, to the aggravated assault category. The *number* of assaults involving firearms has been about the same for three years.

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

The Uniform Crime Report count of 2,067 aggravated assaults gives a rate of 345 per 100,000 population. Data for other cities are shown in Appendix A. Austin and Denver had significantly lower rates of aggravated assault than Milwaukee; Boston, El Paso, Memphis, and Seattle had significantly higher rates.

The Milwaukee Police Department cleared 957 aggravated assaults, a clearance rate of 46%. 127 clearances involved only juveniles. 363 juveniles and 2,747 adults were arrested with aggravated assault as the primary charge. (Table XIII)

In 2003, a grant from the U.S. Department of Justice Judicial Oversight Initiative allowed the MPD to establish a Family Violence Unit, in an effort to end the cycle of domestic violence. More than 450 cases were investigated, and the Domestic Violence Liaison coordinated assistance for more than 200 victims.

The MPD began the Parole Stop program in 1996, to monitor release of dangerous felons back into City neighborhoods. The State Department of Corrections, Division of Probation and Parole has a High Risk Unit in Milwaukee to supervise offenders who have reached mandatory release dates and who have a history of habitual serious assaults. In addition, the MPD Absconder Unit works with the Wisconsin Department of Community Corrections to locate and arrest subjects wanted for violation of Probation or Parole; in 2003, the Absconder Unit checked 2,549 locations and arrested 306 violators.

The City reporting rate of aggravated assaults was 34.5 reports per 10,000 population, including reports later determined to be unfounded. (Table VI) Aldermanic Districts 4 and 8 reported aggravated assaults at rates not significantly different from the City average. Nine districts reported at significantly lower rates, and six at higher than average rates.

TABLE VI AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS REPORTED BY ALDERMANIC DISTRICT

Total Reported Number and Rate per 10,000 Population
Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

Aldermanic District and Population (2000)	2001	2002	2003	Rate
1 34,645	146	143	152	43.9
2 38,510	73	60	90	23.4
3 34,311	60	44	44	12.8
4 34,478	153	153	141	40.9^
5 36,755	39	59	57	15.5
6 29,884	255	238	216	72.3
7 32,248	253	252	254	78.8
8 41,206	124	138	128	31.1^
9 36,943	118	86	90	24.4
10 32,040	236	247	231	72.1
11 35,356	30	16	19	5.4
12 38,298	153	224	243	63.4
13 35,320	25	19	20	5.7
14 34,075	32	46	44	12.9
15 37,957	56	72	50	13.2
16 35,080	69	50	62	17.7
17 29,868	307	295	216	72.3
CITY	2,129	2,142	2,057	34.5

^Not significantly different from city-wide rate.

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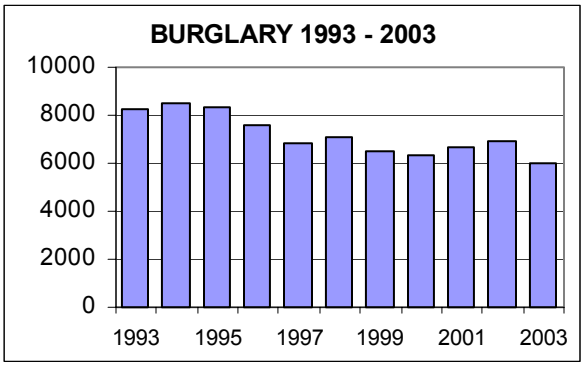
Index Crimes Against Property

Burglary

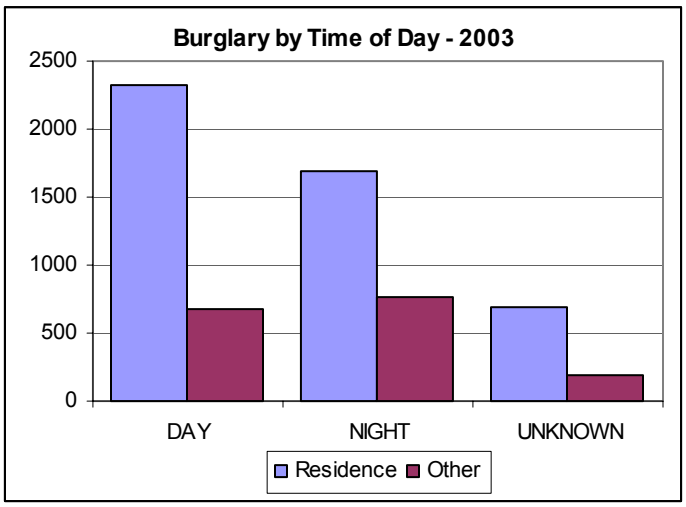
Burglary is the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. The use of force to gain or attempt to gain entrance is not required to classify an offense as burglary. Almost one-third of burglaries in 2003 did not involve forcible entry. A loss does not have to result from the illegal entry for it to be counted. Attempted burglaries are included.

After eliminating reports determined to be unfounded, the MPD counted 6,041 burglaries in 2003, the fewest in more than two decades. The MPD responds to burglary with intensive patrol in areas with high rates, and by targeting career criminals and juvenile involvement.



Three out of four burglaries were residential. The 4,707 residential burglaries were equivalent to about one for every 49 households (based on the 2000 Census count of 232,188 households in Milwaukee).

Losses to residential burglary amounted to more than $5.3 million, with an average loss per incident of $1,135. About half of residential burglaries occurred during the day, when residents are likely to be at work or school. It is believed that juveniles who are truant from school are responsible for many daytime burglaries.



There were 1,334 non-residential burglaries, with an average loss of $1,700. More than half occurred at night, when such premises are least likely to be occupied. Some reports, both residential and commercial, could not establish a time of occurrence, suggesting that periods of extended absence, such as vacations and extended closings, are particularly vulnerable times.

Excluding reports which after investigation were determined to be unfounded, the 6,041 burglaries in 2003 give a rate of 1,012 per 100,000 population. Data for comparison cities are shown in Appendix A. Milwaukee's burglary rate was significantly lower than Austin, Denver, Memphis and Seattle, but significantly higher than Boston and El Paso.

The Milwaukee Police Department cleared 572 burglaries in 2003, a clearance rate of 9.5%. One-quarter of the clearances involved only juveniles; others may have involved juveniles as well as adults. Almost half of those arrested with primary charges of burglary were juveniles (343); there were 423 adult arrests. (Table XIII).

The MPD, with Milwaukee County Sheriff's Department, Milwaukee Public Schools (MPS), and Boys and Girls Clubs, initiated the Truancy Abatement/Burglary Suppression (TABS) program in November 1993. This is an intensive effort to locate truants, convey them to MPS centers, and notify their parents of the truancy. Reducing truancy reduces the number of daytime burglaries committed by juveniles, and reduces the number of juveniles who become victims of crime. TABS officers also make arrests and locate missing children as a result of stopping and questioning juveniles during school hours. TABS officers made almost 7,000 investigative stops during the 2002-2003 school year, and found more than 3,700 truant juveniles. In the summer months, the MPD operates the Curfew And Burglary Suppression program (CABS), enforcing curfew to reduce nighttime burglaries and to prevent crimes against children.

Four Aldermanic Districts reported burglary at rates not significantly different from the City average of 101 reports per 10,000 population, including reports which after investigation were determined to be unfounded. Eight aldermanic districts (Table VII) reported burglary at rates significantly higher than average, and five reported at lower rates.

TABLE VII BURGLARIES REPORTED BY ALDERMANIC DISTRICT

Total Reported Number and Rate per 10,000 Population

Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

Aldermanic District and Population (2000)	2001	2002	2003	Rate
1 34,645	528	501	472	136.2
2 38,510	512	565	499	129.6
3 34,311	285	402	346	100.8^
4 34,478	404	348	352	102.1^
5 36,755	341	456	428	116.4
6 29,884	564	469	398	133.2
7 32,248	545	469	408	126.5
8 41,206	414	435	365	88.6
9 36,943	390	388	424	114.8
10 32,040	406	562	401	125.2
11 35,356	178	156	142	40.2
12 38,298	429	499	380	99.2^
13 35,320	223	253	164	46.4
14 34,075	365	381	270	79.2
15 37,957	242	249	296	78.0
16 35,080	336	328	322	91.8^
17 29,868	521	467	374	125.2
Unspecified location		1	2	
CITY	6,683	6,929	6043	101.2

^Not significantly different from city-wide rate.

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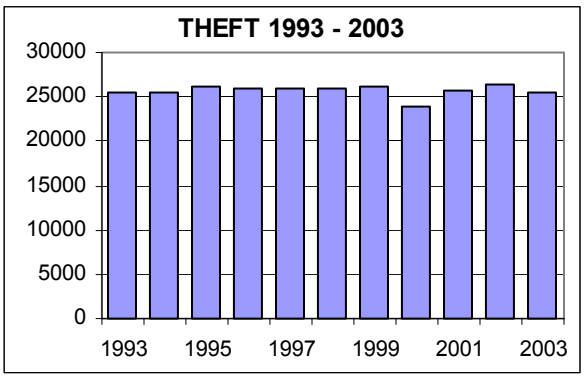
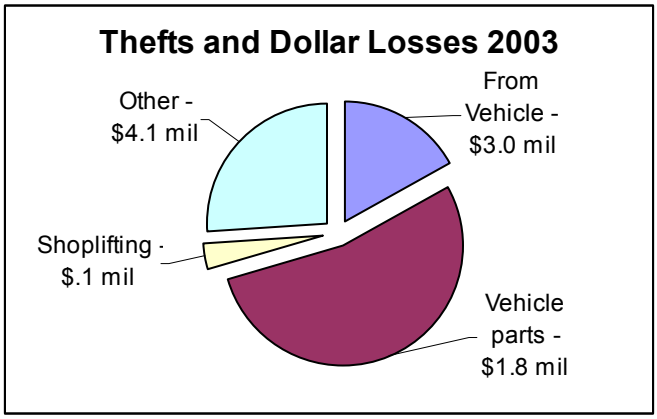
Theft

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



After excluding reports which were determined on investigation to be unfounded, the MPD counted 25,524 thefts in 2003. The number of thefts has been fairly constant over the decade. Theft is the most frequent Index crime, accounting for more than half of the adjusted Index total.

While thefts of vehicles are covered separately, thefts of property *from* motor vehicles, and thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories, are included here. Together, they accounted for about two-thirds of all thefts, and for $4.8 million in reported dollar losses. Thefts of motor vehicle parts had an average value of $135. The average loss in theft from a motor vehicle was $700. Such thefts are often avoidable by not leaving objects of value visible, and by locking vehicles.



For comparison with other cities, Milwaukee's 25,524 thefts give a rate of 4,276 per 100,000 population. (See Appendix A) Austin, Memphis, and Seattle had significantly higher rates of theft than Milwaukee. Boston, Denver, and El Paso had lower rates.

The Milwaukee Police Department cleared 1,273 thefts in 2003, a clearance rate of 5%. About one in eight clearances involved only juveniles. Theft was the second most common arrest charge for adults and the third most common for juveniles. Of 7,758 arrests on primary charges of theft, more than one-quarter (2,202) were juveniles. (Table XIII)

Aldermanic Districts 9 and 12 reported thefts at rates not significantly different from the City-wide average of 428 reports per 10,000 population, including reports later determined to be unfounded. (Table VIII) Eight aldermanic districts reported theft at rates lower than the City average, and seven reported at

higher than average rates. Aldermanic District 4, with the highest rate, includes the Downtown shopping area, where shoplifting and other retail thefts account for much of the high count.

TABLE VIII THEFTS REPORTED BY ALDERMANIC DISTRICT

Total Reported Number and Rate per 10,000 Population
Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

Aldermanic District and Population (2000)	2001	2002	2003	Rate
1 34,645	1,493	1,706	1,662	479.7
2 38,510	1,374	1,416	1,455	377.8
3 34,311	1,683	2,250	1,948	567.8
4 34,478	3,532	3,022	3,134	909.0
5 36,755	1,108	1,109	918	249.8
6 29,884	2,122	2,059	2,030	679.3
7 32,248	1,528	1,801	1,681	521.3
8 41,206	1,426	1,469	1,431	347.3
9 36,943	1,473	1,695	1,586	429.3^
10 32,040	1,512	1,639	1,754	547.4
11 35,356	825	684	747	211.3
12 38,298	1,782	1,766	1,690	441.3^
13 35,320	877	808	754	213.5
14 34,075	1,087	1,054	1,031	302.6
15 37,957	1,258	1,227	1,081	284.8
16 35,080	1,110	943	965	275.1
17 29,868	1,551	1,782	1,676	561.1
Unspecified location		8	5	
CITY	25,741	26,438	25,548	428.0

^Not significantly different from City average.

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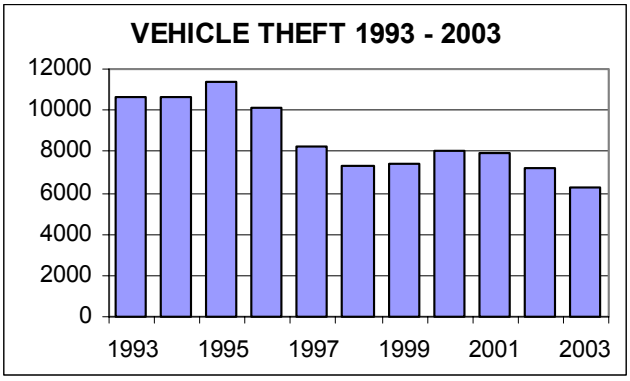
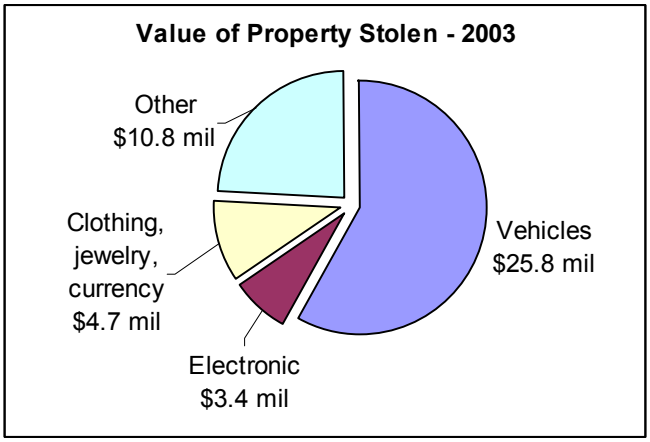
Motor Vehicle Theft

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

The MPD counted 6,229 motor vehicles stolen in 2003, continuing a general decrease since peaking at more than 14,000 in 1992. Reported dollar loss from motor vehicle theft was $25.9 million, with an average of $3,990 per vehicle in 2003. The total of more than $26 million for motor vehicles and parts stolen was more than the value of all other property taken in Index crimes.





Although most stolen vehicles were recovered, the Milwaukee Police Department cleared just 7.6% of motor vehicle thefts, 475 clearances. Clearances are difficult because there are generally no witnesses to the theft, and no identifying evidence when the vehicle is found. While some popular automobile models are stolen for parts, others are stolen by juveniles for "showing off" to their peers. Motorcycle thefts often occur during garage burglaries.

One-third of the clearances involved only juveniles. Of 102 persons arrested on primary charges of motor vehicle theft, almost half (48) were juveniles. When a person is found in possession of a stolen vehicle, it is difficult to prove responsibility for the theft, so the more common charge is receiving stolen property. (Table XIII)

For UCR purposes, Milwaukee's 6,229 motor vehicle thefts in 2003 give a rate of 1,043 per 100,000 population. Only Austin and El Paso had significantly lower rates of motor vehicle theft than

Milwaukee. (Appendix A) The other four comparison cities had significantly higher rates.

Nine Aldermanic Districts reported motor vehicle thefts, including reports subsequently determined to be unfounded, at rates significantly higher than the City-wide average of 105 per 10,000 population, and seven districts reported at lower than average rates. District 16 was not significantly different from the average.

TABLE IX VEHICLE THEFTS REPORTED BY ALDERMANIC DISTRICT

Total Reported Number and Rate per 10,000 Population
Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

Aldermanic District and Population (2000)	2001	2002	2003	Rate
1 34645	604	573	441	127.3
2 38510	734	555	489	127.0
3 34311	384	332	311	90.6
4 34478	664	620	566	164.2
5 36755	502	302	225	61.2
6 29884	591	547	467	156.3
7 32248	623	584	478	148.2
8 41206	470	437	375	91.0
9 36943	563	465	459	124.2
10 32040	447	535	478	149.2
11 35356	103	89	87	24.6
12 38298	574	584	478	124.8
13 35320	217	154	130	36.8
14 34075	227	238	199	58.4
15 37957	385	305	238	62.7
16 35080	347	385	332	94.6^
17 29868	545	512	507	169.8
Unspecified location		9	5	
CITY	7,980	7,226	6,265	105.0

^Not significantly different from city-wide rate.

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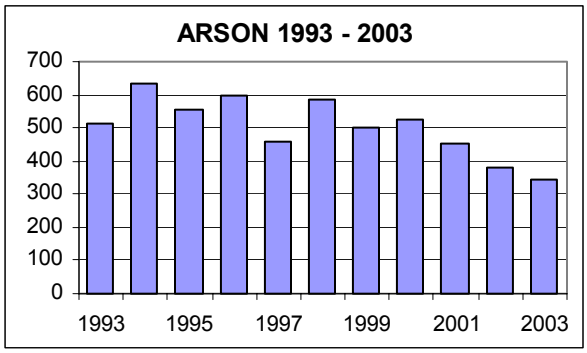
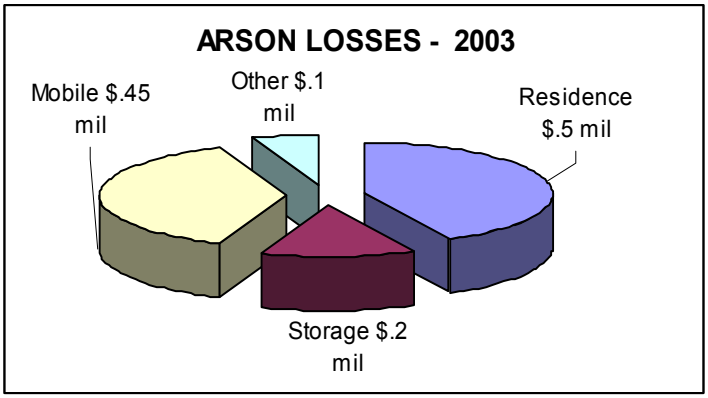
Arson

Arson is defined by the Uniform Crime Reporting Program as any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling, public building, motor vehicle, or other property. Only fires determined through investigation to have been willfully or maliciously set are classified as arson. Fires of suspicious or unknown origins are excluded.

Arson is the only Index crime excluded from the hierarchy: all arsons are counted. That is, if a death occurs as a result of the arson, both the homicide and the arson are recorded. Arson is the least frequent of the Index property crimes, with 341 in 2003. The number of arsons rose in the 1990's, as new techniques and equipment increased the identification of arson as the cause of suspicious fires.



Residential property accounted for the largest *dollar loss* due to arson, but was outnumbered by 172 arsons to mobile property, such as vehicles, trailers, and boats. Arson fires occurred in 82 occupied single-family homes and 15 occupied multi-family residences. One single-family home and ten storage structures were unoccupied or not in use at the time of the arson.



Arson loss for single family homes averaged $5,225 per fire; multiple-family dwellings averaged $4,050 per fire. Nationally, arson kills more than 600 people, destroys more than 100,000 buildings, and costs more than $2 billion each year.

Milwaukee's 341 arsons give a rate of 57 per 100,000 population for national comparison. Comparison data are not available for Boston. (Appendix A) Milwaukee's arson rate is significantly higher than the other five cities, in part due to investigative techniques which leave few fires of "unexplained origin".

The Milwaukee Police Department cleared 29 arsons in 2003, a clearance rate of 8.5%. Four clearances and 17 of the 48 arrests on primary charges of arson were juveniles. (Table XIII) Eleven of the Milwaukee juveniles arrested for arson this year were younger than 15. The Milwaukee Fire Department has a Juvenile Firesetters counseling program for children who have set fires or shown other fire-related behavior.

Six Milwaukee Aldermanic Districts reported arson at rates which were not significantly different from the City-wide rate of 5.7 reports per 10,000 population. Six Districts reported arson at significantly lower than average rates, and five reported at higher rates.

TABLE X ARSON REPORTS BY ALDERMANIC DISTRICT

Total Reported Number and Rate per 10,000 Population
Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

Aldermanic District and Population (2000)	2001	2002	2003	Rate
1 34645	26	30	18	5.2^
2 38510	25	18	20	5.2^
3 34311	10	5	7	2.0
4 34478	17	11	12	3.5^
5 36755	12	12	4	1.1
6 29884	41	31	36	12.0
7 32248	44	45	39	12.1
8 41206	51	27	32	7.8^
9 36943	19	19	15	4.1^
10 32040	47	44	47	14.7
11 35356	4	4	5	1.4
12 38298	64	63	41	10.7
13 35320	4	4	4	1.1
14 34075	11	13	13	3.8^
15 37957	10	4	10	2.6
16 35080	18	10	8	2.3
17 29868	49	42	30	10.0
CITY	452	382	341	5.7

^Not significantly different from city-wide rate.

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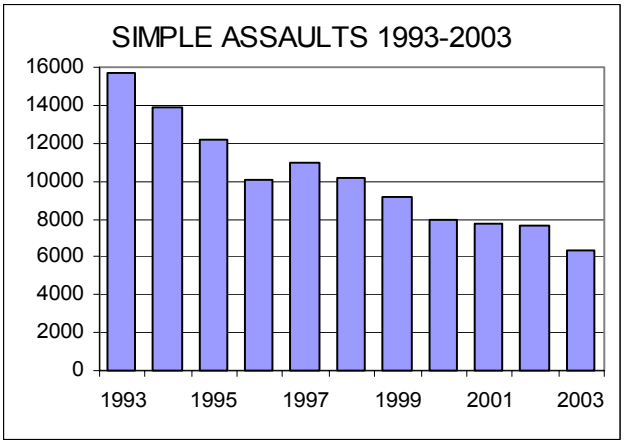
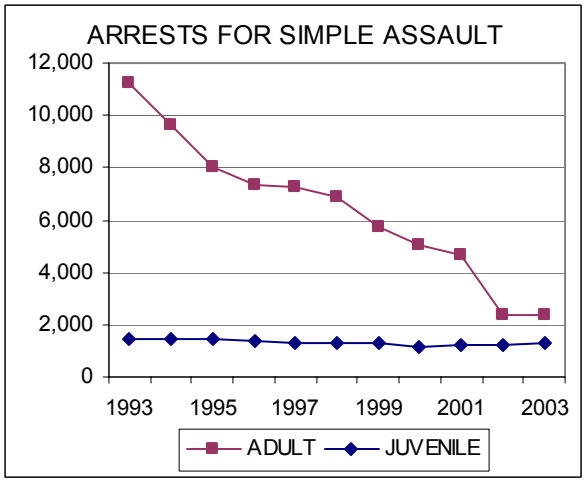
NON-INDEX CRIMES

Simple Assault

The terms "assault" and "battery" are equivalent. A distinction is made between *aggravated* assault, which includes an intent to inflict serious bodily injury, and other, or simple, assault. Simple assault is a physical attack in which a personal weapon, such as a fist, is used with the intent to cause bodily harm. Attacks with personal weapons that result in serious or substantial bodily injury are classified as aggravated assaults, an Index offense.

A 1994 change in state law reclassified certain misdemeanor simple assaults to felony aggravated assault, resulting in a drop in the simple assault count. The Milwaukee Police Department received 6,374 reports of simple assault in 2003. In addition, some non-rape sexual assaults are added to this category each year.





Most simple assaults are cleared, because victims are often able to identify their assailants. The 2003 clearance rate was 78%, with 340 clearances involving only juveniles. The MPD arrested 1,305 juveniles and 2,369 adults for simple assault. (Table XIII) The number of juveniles arrested has been relatively stable over the past ten years. Adult arrests decreased, in part because some offenses previously counted in this category are now considered aggravated assault.

Simple assault was reported in Aldermanic Districts 2, 4, 8, and 9 at rates not significantly different from the City average of 107 reports per 10,000 population, including reports later determined to be unfounded. Six districts reported at rates higher than the City average, and seven reported at lower than average rates.

TABLE XI SIMPLE ASSAULT REPORTS BY ALDERMANIC DISTRICT

Total Reported Number and Rate per 10,000 Population
Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

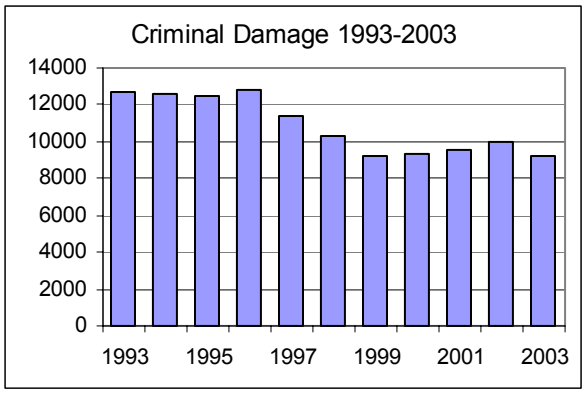
Aldermanic District and Population (2000)	2001	2002	2003	Rate
1 34645	669	690	511	147.5
2 38510	405	378	366	95.0^
3 34311	115	136	107	31.2
4 34478	482	401	341	98.9^
5 36755	309	319	263	71.6
6 29884	726	664	557	186.4
7 32248	739	744	606	187.9
8 41206	442	547	477	115.8^
9 36943	536	534	396	107.2^
10 32040	801	794	639	199.4
11 35356	125	99	112	31.7
12 38298	619	592	588	153.5
13 35320	120	134	117	33.1
14 34075	205	214	186	54.6
15 37957	426	390	320	84.3
16 35080	259	278	211	60.2
17 29868	815	715	574	192.2
Unspecified location			3	
CITY	7,793	7,629	6,374	106.8

^Not significantly different from City average.

This report uses seventeen Aldermanic Districts, as re-districted in April 1992 based on the 1990 Census. District boundaries differ from those used prior to 1992. In April 2004, the City created 15 Aldermanic Districts based on the 2000 Census. Those boundaries will be used for the 2004 Public Safety Report.

Criminal Damage and Other Quality of Life Offenses

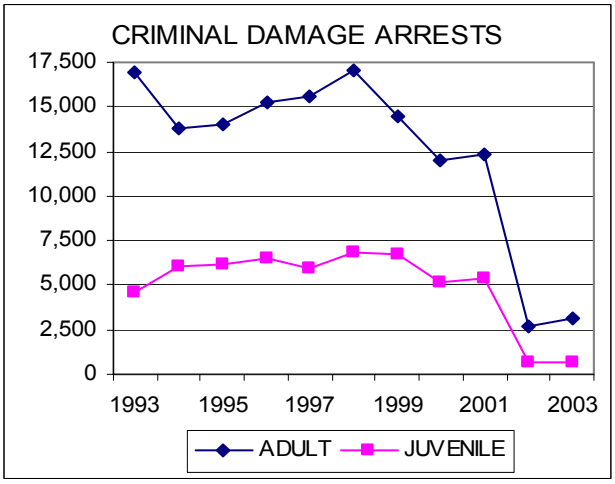
Criminal Damage (vandalism) is intentional damage to the physical property of another person without that person's consent. It is one of the most commonly reported crimes, with 9,191 reports in 2003. The number of reports has generally dropped since 1996.

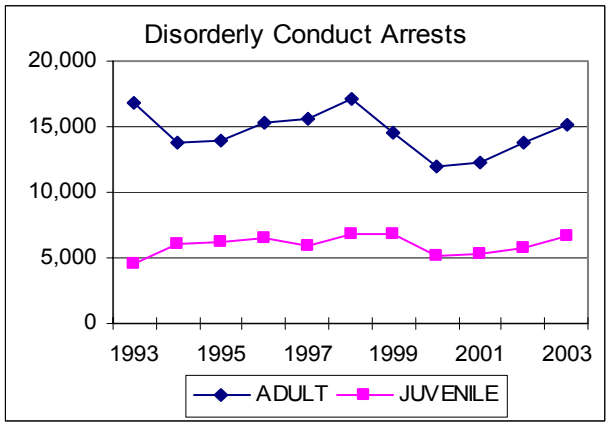


Six aldermanic districts reported vandalism at rates not significantly different from the City average of 154 reports per 10,000 population, including reports later determined to be unfounded. (Table XII) Six districts reported lower rates, and five reported higher rates.

Few arrests are made for criminal damage, because it is most often discovered by the property owner some time after occurrence, with little evidence for police investigation. Arrests in 2003 included 677 juveniles and 2,319 adults, similar to the previous year.

Criminal damage is often described as a "quality of life" crime. The MPD, in coordination with other agencies and community groups, has a variety of neighborhood-based programs, addressing noise, graffiti, nuisance properties, and tavern violations. There were 1,446 citations for loud music in 2003, 3,721 for public drinking, and 6,803 for loitering. Such attention improves the perception of public order, which in turn reduces serious crime.





Disorderly conduct includes all charges related to committing a breach of the peace. The most common category of arrests, it accounts for one in four adult arrests and one in three juvenile arrests. (Table XIII) There were 21,724 arrests for disorderly conduct in 2003, an increase of 15% for juveniles and almost 10% for adults from the previous year.

Vice activity includes drugs, gambling, and prostitution. The MPD arrested 5,274 persons for drug offenses, 318 for gambling, and 1,402 for prostitution in 2003. (Table XIII) Directed Patrol Missions target problems identified in specific areas. Drug arrests are discussed under "Selected Non-Index Offense Arrests".

TABLE XII CRIMINAL DAMAGE REPORTS BY ALDERMANIC DISTRICT

Total Reported Number and Rate per 10,000 Population
Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

Aldermanic District and Population (2000)	2001	2002	2003	Rate
1 34645	578	591	576	166.3^
2 38510	658	602	505	131.1
3 34311	535	694	656	191.2
4 34478	769	747	838	243.0
5 36755	480	467	418	113.7
6 29884	540	580	570	190.7
7 32248	489	473	444	137.7^
8 41206	816	923	793	192.4
9 36943	511	575	509	137.8^
10 32040	510	554	449	140.1^
11 35356	365	333	326	92.2
12 38298	872	923	771	201.3
13 35320	360	400	355	100.5
14 34075	560	650	588	172.6
15 37957	417	446	414	109.1
16 35080	506	528	533	151.9^
17 29868	550	536	441	147.6^
Unspecified location		7	5	
CITY	9,516	10,029	9,191	154.0

^Not significantly different from city-wide rate.

This report uses seventeen Aldermanic Districts, as re-districted in April 1992 based on the 1990 Census. District boundaries differ from those used prior to 1992. In April 2004, the City created 15 Aldermanic Districts based on the 2000 Census. Those boundaries will be used for the 2004 Public Safety Report.

CRIME CLEARANCES AND ARRESTS

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

A crime is 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.

Although expressed as a percentage of this year's crimes, clearances and arrests are counted in the year they occur, which is not necessarily the same year the crime occurred. Therefore, there is always some rollover from year to year.

In 2003, the Milwaukee Police Department cleared 4,131 Index offenses, 9.5% of the 43,417 Index offenses known to the MPD. Numbers and percent cleared for each category are shown below.

INDEX CRIMES CLEARED - 2003

Category	Offenses	Cleared	Percent	Juvenile Only
Homicide	106	86	81.1%	5
Forcible Rape	241	208	86.3%	14
Robbery	2,868	531	18.5%	160
Aggr.Assault	2,067	957	46.3%	127
Burglary	6,041	572	9.5%	150
Larceny Theft	25,524	1,273	5.0%	158
Vehicle Theft	6,229	475	7.6%	165
Arson	341	29	8.5%	4

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

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

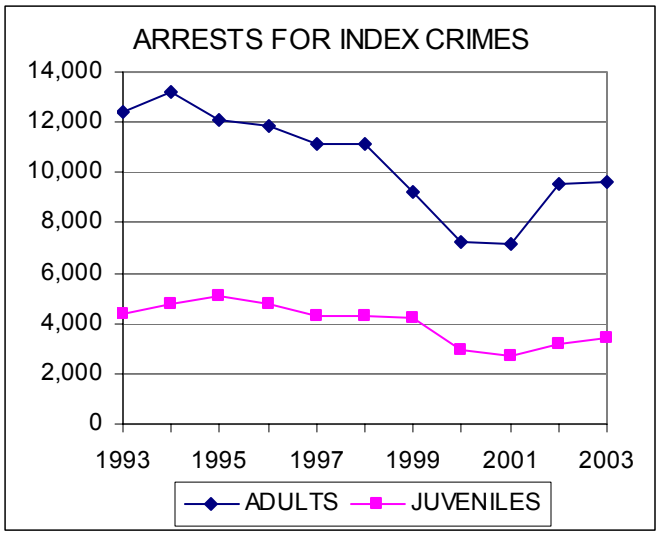
One in six violent Index crime clearances and one in five property clearances in 2003 involved *only* juvenile offenders. That is, no person aged 18 or older was identified as an offender. Actual juvenile involvement in crime is higher, since other clearances may include both adults and juveniles.

Juvenile involvement in crime has increased nationally in recent years, as has involvement of girls in criminal behavior. Many states, including Wisconsin, are trying more juveniles accused of violent crimes in adult court.

Adult and Juvenile Arrests

Annual arrest statistics are not a count of individuals arrested. In any year, one person may be arrested several times, and each of those events is counted. The arrest of one individual may result in the clearance of many crimes, while the arrest of several individuals may clear only a single crime. The Uniform Crime Reporting Program hierarchy system is used in reporting arrests, so that if an individual is arrested at one time for several offenses, only the most serious is counted. (Table XIII)

Since arrest statistics count only the most serious crime with which a person is charged at any time, and count each time that a person is taken into custody or cited, they are not a complete picture of offenders, but are the best available information.



Over the decade, the number of adults arrested for Index crimes peaked in 1994, and the number of juvenile arrests peaked in 1995. There were 3,439 juvenile arrests for Index crimes in 2003, a 9% increase from the previous year. Index offenses accounted for about one-sixth of all juvenile arrests, and juveniles were one-quarter of persons arrested for Index offenses this year.

The number of juveniles arrested for ***all*** crimes, including Index crimes, increased 5% from 2002 to 2003 (graphic follows Table XIII). Juveniles accounted for one-quarter of all arrests this year. Arrest rates (arrests per 1,000 persons in the population) are generally higher for 15 to 17 year-old boys than for any other juvenile or adult age group.

Adult arrests for **Index** crimes decreased from 1994 to 2001, then rose sharply in 2002. Adult arrests for ***all*** crimes decreased sharply in 1999 and 2000, and have increased since. One in seven adult arrests were for Index offenses.

Note for Table XIII: The non-Index category Offenses Against Family and Child includes child abuse and neglect, contributing to the delinquency of a minor, interference with custody, and other specific charges. Child abuse or neglect may also be charged as battery or other offenses

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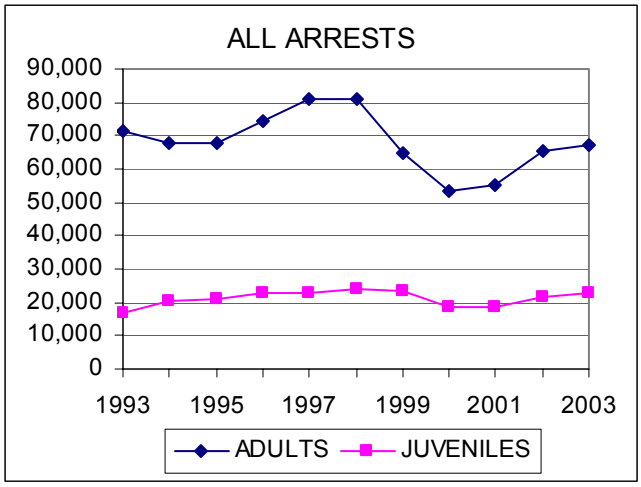
TABLE XIII ADULT AND JUVENILE ARRESTS, 2003
Traffic Arrests Not Included

MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE CATEGORY	JUVENILES	ADULTS
MURDER*	125	165
MANSLAUGHTER	0	3
FORCIBLE RAPE	42	114
ROBBERY	299	555
AGGR ASSAULT	363	2,747
BURGLARY	343	423
THEFT	2,202	5,556
VEHICLE THEFT	48	54
ARSON	17	31
SIMPLE ASSAULT	1,305	2,369
FORGERY & FRAUD	24	427
STOLEN PROPERTY	451	471
CRIMINAL DAMAGE	677	3,167
WEAPONS OFFENSES	399	1,409
PROSTITUTION	20	1,382
SEX OFFENSES	312	360
NARCOTICS & DRUGS	929	4,345
GAMBLING	72	246
FAMILY & CHILD	79	1,280
DRIVING INTOXICATED	14	1,379
LIQUOR OFFENSES	338	1,340
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	6,593	15,131
CURFEW & RUNAWAYS	2,315	-
MISCELLANEOUS	5,580	24,355
TOTAL	22,547	67,309

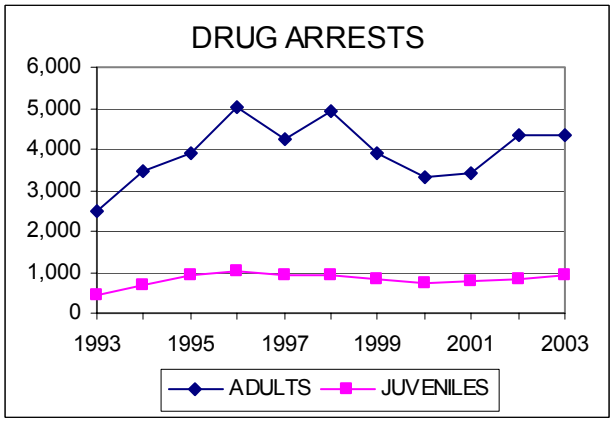
*Includes arrests for homicide by negligent use of a motor vehicle, not in the UCR homicide count.



Selected Non-Index Offense Arrests

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.



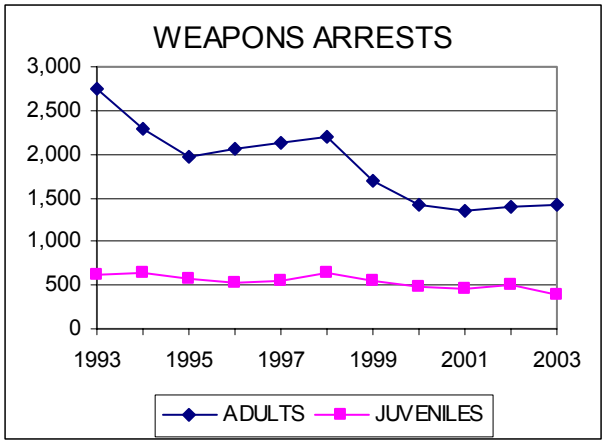
A drug arrest is counted only when this is the primary or sole reason for arrest. Many other arrests may include drug charges as a secondary element. Drug arrests decreased from 1998 to 2000, then rose to earlier levels.

There were just over 2,600 arrests for possession of drugs, and more than 2,660 arrests for selling drugs. About one in five possession arrestees and one in seven sales arrestees were juveniles. 84 juveniles younger than 16 were arrested for selling drugs, and 297 younger than 16 were arrested for possession.

Weapons Offenses

This category includes arrests for violations of regulations, ordinances, and statutes controlling use, possession, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers. Arrests for crimes such as robbery, aggravated assault, and homicide in which a weapon was used are counted as that crime, not as weapons offenses.

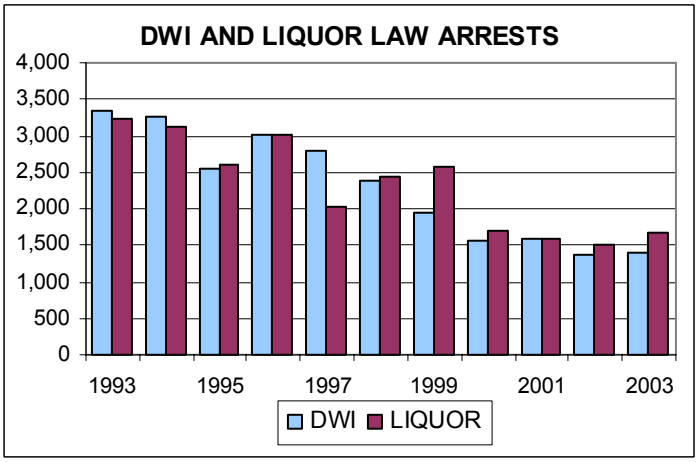
This year, there were 1,808 arrests primarily for weapons offenses, including 399 juveniles, 180 of them younger than 16. Other arrests may include weapons charges as a secondary component. 1,193 persons were charged with carrying a concealed weapon.



In continuing efforts to reduce the number of illegal firearms on the streets, Milwaukee Police Department personnel seized 2,239 firearms in 2003. The Ceasefire Taskforce charged 833 people with various federal and state offenses for illegal possession of firearms.

Driving While Intoxicated and Liquor Law Offenses

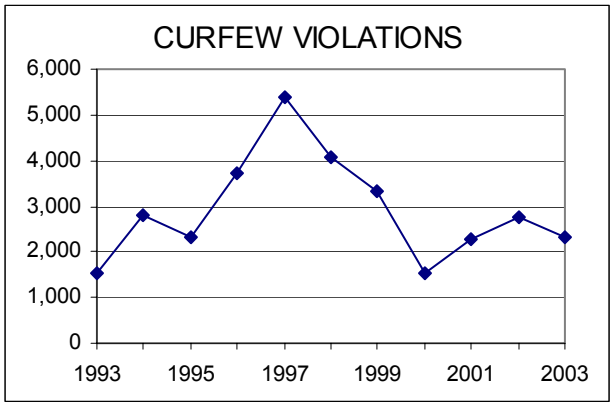
Nationally, drunk drivers kill about 6,000 people annually, injure 500,000, and damage more than a million cars. Milwaukee had 1,393 DWI arrests in 2003 (Table XIII), about the same as the previous year.



Liquor law offenses are violations of municipal and state liquor laws, excluding "driving under the influence". This category, which increased in 2003 although it has generally decreased over the decade, does not include persons arrested for other offenses who are legally intoxicated.

Curfew Violations, Runaways, and Missing Persons

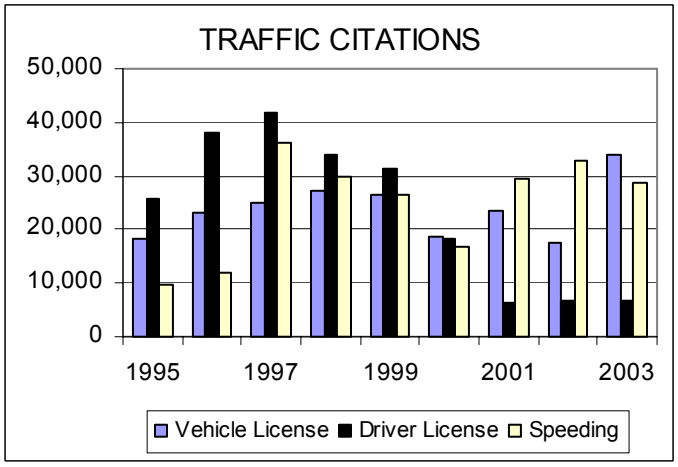
There were 2,307 juveniles taken into custody by the police for violation of local curfew ordinances, including 1,446 younger than 16. A juvenile arrested after curfew for a crime such as burglary is counted as an arrest for that crime. After decreasing substantially from 1997 to 2000, the number of juveniles taken into custody for curfew violations increased in 2001 and 2002. Curfew enforcement helps to reduce juvenile involvement in crime, both as offenders and as victims. In addition, 285 parents were cited for allowing juveniles to be out after curfew.



During the year, 4,187 people were reported to the MPD as missing. The majority were located or returned on their own. Ninety percent of those reported missing were juveniles, and almost two-thirds of missing juveniles were girls. Many missing juveniles are runaways; some repeat runaways may have been reported missing more than once during the year.

Missing persons considered "critical" include young children, suicidal persons, and others believed to be unable to care for themselves or needing regular medication.

Traffic Offense Citations

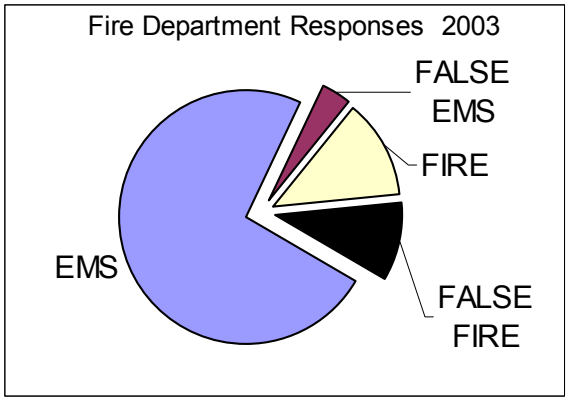


In January 2000, responsibility for parking enforcement was transferred from the Police Department to the City's Department of Public Works (DPW). While Police Officers still issue parking tickets when they observe a violation, more are issued by DPW parking checkers. Parking tickets are not included in this report.

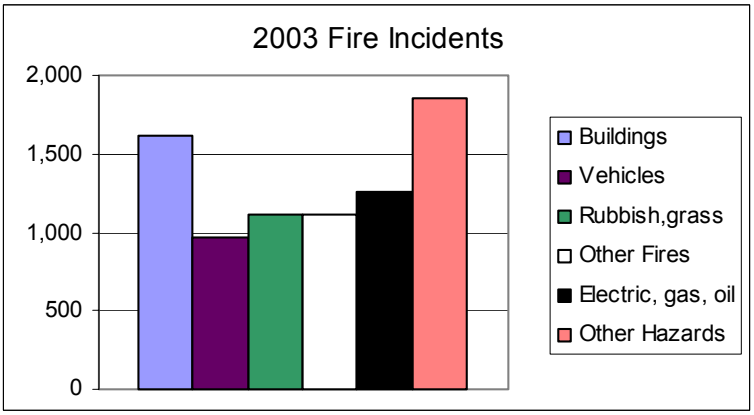
Operator license citations decreased from 1997 to 2001, then remained relatively constant. Speeding tickets decreased slightly this year, while vehicle license citations doubled. Other common traffic citations are for seat belt violations, disregarding traffic lights or officers' signals, and failure to yield right of way.

FIRE ALARMS AND EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

In 2003, the Milwaukee Fire Department (MFD) dispatched 14,167 Fire Alarm responses, including 6,271 responses to false fire alarms. The MFD also responded to 48,593 Emergency Medical Service (EMS) calls, including 2,469 to false EMS alarms. Some false fire alarms and many false emergency medical alarms are due to honest mistakes and misunderstandings. In more than 90% of all incidents, an MFD unit reached the scene within five minutes.



In addition to MFD responses, 25,964 EMS calls were transferred to private ambulance services, as specified by the City of Milwaukee EMS dispatching protocol.



"Fire" alarms include any dangerous situation which is not classified as medical. These may be gas leaks, oil spills, water leaks, electrical problems or malfunctioning appliances, extrications from vehicles involved in accidents, and a wide variety of other situations in addition to fires.

The MFD has several specially trained units which perform extra duties in addition to traditional fire-fighting and EMS functions. The Dive Rescue Team responds to water incidents. The Hazardous Materials Team responds to incidents involving the unintentional release of hazardous materials. The Heavy Urban Rescue Team (HURT) which responds to building collapses, construction site incidents, confined space emergencies, and similar situations, including rescue of trapped firefighters. Special team responses, while infrequent, may require extensive Fire Department time on scene, as well as advance readiness in the form of specialized training and equipment. In 2003, special teams responded to 14 hazardous material requests for service, 12 dive rescue requests for service, and 15 heavy urban rescue requests for service. A response which includes more than one special team is counted only once.

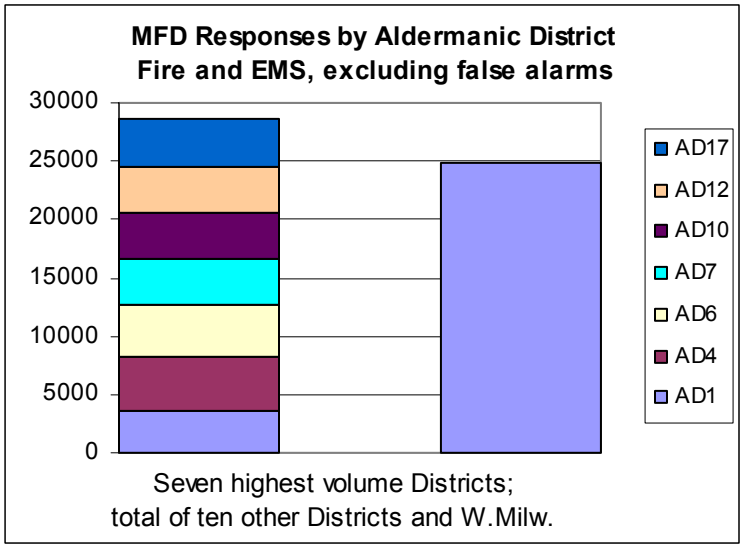
From 1987 through 1991, Milwaukee averaged 22 fire deaths per year, most in residences which did not have operating smoke detectors. The FOCUS program (Firefighters Out Creating Urban Safety) was created in 1991. Firefighters go door-to-door in targeted areas to install smoke detectors, explain their maintenance and replace batteries, provide fire safety tips, and answer questions. FOCUS visited 4,150 homes in 2003. The average yearly number of fire deaths (city-wide) from 1992 through 1996 was 12; from 1997 through 2001, it was less than nine, and there were ten in 2003. (See "Deaths Related to Public Safety") The MFD reports that 46 non-fatal fires were due to careless smoking, and 38 to children playing with matches, lighters, or other heat sources. Although an increase over the past two years, these numbers have generally decreased since the inception of FOCUS.

Other Fire Department education and prevention efforts include the Fire Safety House, where 16,000 elementary school children learned "Survive Alive" techniques this year. The Sesame Street program was presented to 2,800 younger children. The mobile Fire Safety trailer was used to teach escape practices to 8,000 children and adults. The Department presents other residential, school, and workplace fire safety, extinguisher, and evacuation programs, and works with City Building Inspection and the Red Cross to identify homes without smoke detectors. Paramedics and Emergency Medical Technicians staff information booths and assist with stroke screening at special events.

There were 1,612 building fires (including residential buildings) this year, with structural damage and loss of contents amounting to $12 million. Residential losses were the largest part, at $8.8 million. Many residences did not have operating smoke detectors. Losses to vehicle and other non-building fires amounted to $2.8 million.

For a fire or hazard alarm, the minimum MFD response is a pumping engine and a ladder truck. More typically, the response would include three pumping engines, two ladder trucks, a fire squad, and two battalion chiefs. If it is known that people are trapped, a paramedic vehicle would also be dispatched. There were 33 "greater alarms" in 2003, major incidents requiring additional equipment and personnel to respond. For those on which estimates are available, loss or damage to property and value of contents lost amounted to $1.7 million.

Like crime, the incidence of fire and emergency medical services is not evenly distributed throughout the City. Excluding false alarms, fire responses ranged from 197 in Aldermanic District 11, with fewer than 6 per 1,000 people, to 645 in District 12, with almost 17 per 1,000 people. EMS responses ranged from 1,585 in District 3 to 3,850 in District 6. Appendix B shows the number of fire deaths, fires and other hazard incidents, and medical responses for each Aldermanic District, and the rate of fires per 1,000 population.



EMS responses account for about three-quarters of Fire Department "runs". Like fire alarms, the number of emergency medical alarms is usually highest in the summer.

The majority of EMS responses required Basic Life Support (BLS), which includes patient evaluation, monitoring of pulse, blood pressure, and breathing, bandaging wounds and splinting fractures, and the performance of Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) and cardiac defibrillation. All Fire Department vehicles are equipped with defibrillators, a life-saving device used to control irregular heart activity. A Basic Life Support alarm usually results in dispatch of a single BLS unit, which may be an engine, ladder truck, or fire squad staffed by Firefighter-EMT's. Almost all members of the Milwaukee Fire Department are trained as Emergency Medical Technicians (EMT), and many have received additional training to qualify them as Paramedics.

Although CPR and defibrillation can be administered as part of Basic Life Support, any call to 911 which indicates a life-threatening condition, including a person who is not breathing or has no pulse, receives an Advanced Life Support response. More than 40% of EMS responses needed Advanced Life Support, requiring a higher degree of training and medical technology to administer drugs and use specialized equipment. The Fire Department's nine paramedic units respond to Advanced Life Support incidents requiring higher levels of intervention.

The MFD responded, on average, to 39 fire and hazard alarms each day this year, and to 134 medical alarms. Both numbers include false alarms. Thirty-six firehouses throughout the City allow rapid response to the scene of an incident. Fire Department personnel and equipment were on scene within five minutes in more than 90% of the incidents to which the MFD responded.

On average, a responding unit spent almost an hour on an ALS response, 35 minutes on a fire or hazard response, and about 25 minutes on a BLS response. All categories have great variations in time depending on the situation. Approximately one in ten incidents required an hour or more from the time a Fire Department response was dispatched until personnel and equipment were available for another assignment, including any time necessary to clean and refit equipment. Such incidents are likely to involve multiple responding units. About sixteen incidents each week required two hours or more for personnel and equipment. In more than half of all incidents, including those which turned out to be false alarms, responding units were available for other assignments within 20 minutes.

The MFD has a service contract with the village of West Milwaukee to provide full fire and EMS service, and all service statistics cited in this report include West Milwaukee. In addition, the MFD has an EMS backup agreement with Milwaukee County suburbs. This year, the Department made 518 suburban responses: 315 to St. Francis, 73 to Wauwatosa, 41 to Greenfield, 24 to Cudahy, 18 to Glendale, 11 to Brown Deer, 9 to Oak Creek, 8 to Whitefish Bay, 7 to Shorewood, 5 to Fox Point, 4 to Bayside, and one each to River Hills, South Milwaukee, and West Allis.

APPENDIX A SUMMARY OF 2003 INDEX CRIMES IN COMPARISON CITIES

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS AND RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION

CITY	Homicide	Rate	Rape	Rate	Robbery	Rate	Ag.Aslt.	Rate
Milwaukee	**106**	**17.8**	**241**	**40.4**	**2,868**	**480.4**	**2,067**	**346.2**
Austin	27	4.1	226	34.4 *	1,251	190.5	1,649	251.2
Boston	39	6.6	262	44.5 *	2,759	468.3 *	4,113	698.1
Denver	63	11.4	304	54.8	1,421	256.2	1,743	314.3
El Paso	21	3.7	219	38.9 *	581	103.1	2,681	475.6
Memphis	126	19.4 *	442	68.0	4,296	660.8	5,433	835.7
Seattle	34	6.0	174	30.9	1,509	267.9	2,229	395.7

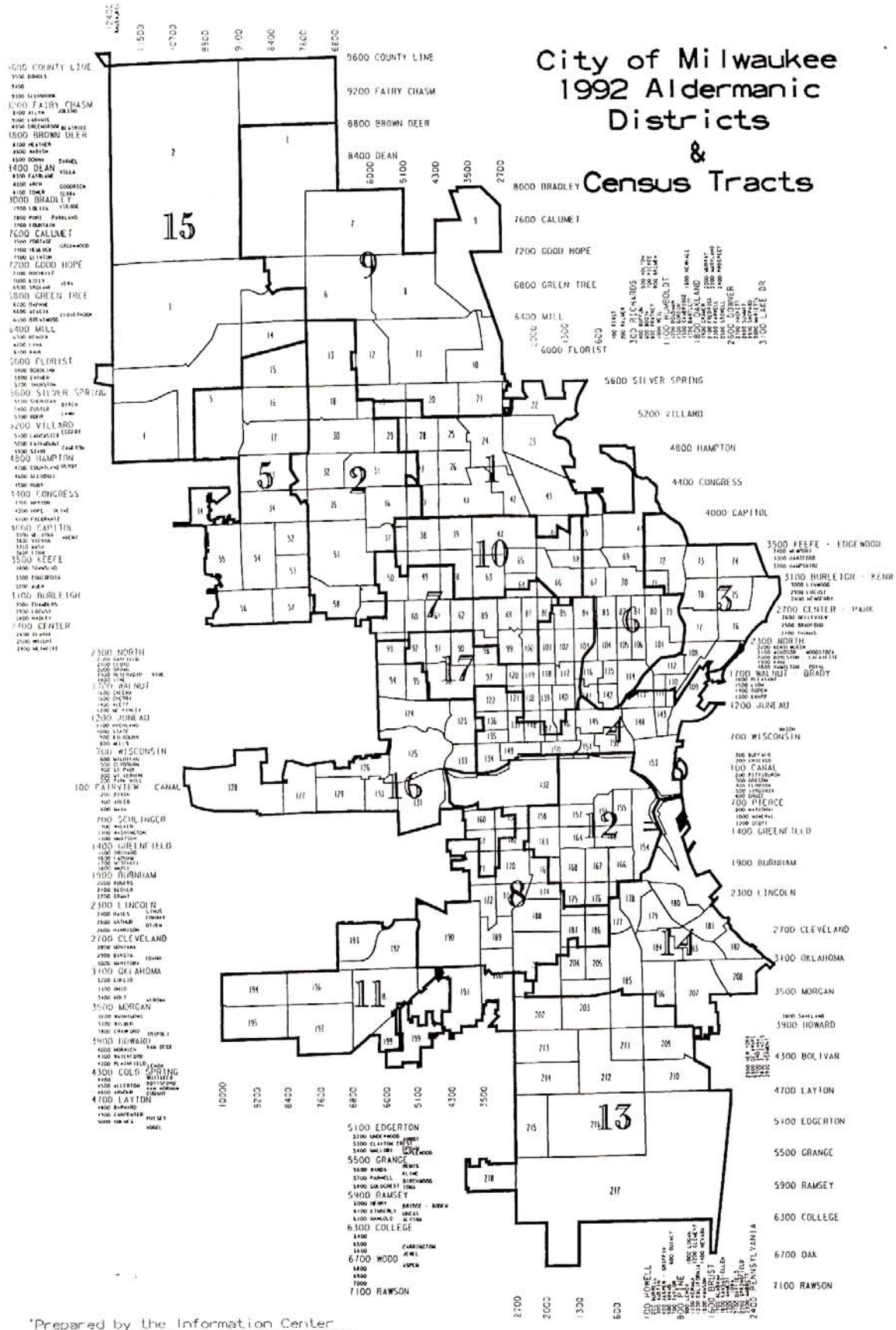
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY AND RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION

CITY	Burglary	Rate	Theft	Rate	Vehicle	Rate	Arson	Rate
Milwaukee	**6,041**	**1011.9**	**25,524**	**4275.6**	**6,229**	**1043.4**	**341**	**57.1**
Austin	7,240	1102.7	32,259	4913.3	2,771	422.0	140	21.3
Boston	4,344	737.3	17,069	2897.3	6,463	1097.0		#
Denver	7,097	1279.6	14,839	2675.4	7,128	1285.2	228	41.1
El Paso	2,185	387.6	17,735	3146.4	1,860	330.0	117	20.8
Memphis	16,896	2599.0	29,987	4612.7	8,522	1310.9	287	44.1
Seattle	8,536	1515.2	28,718	5097.5	9,052	1606.7	205	36.4

CITY	2000 Population	Violent Index	Rate	Property Index	Rate	Total Index	Rate
Milwaukee	**596,974**	**5,282**	**884.8**	**38,135**	**6,388.1**	**43,417**	**7,272.8**
Austin	656,562	3,153	480.2	42,410	6,459.4 *	45,563	6,939.6
Boston	589,141	7,173	1,217.5	27,876	4,731.6 #	35,049	5,949.2 #
Denver	554,636	3,531	636.6	29,292	5,281.3	32,823	5,917.9
El Paso	563,662	3,502	621.3	21,897	3,884.8	25,399	4,506.1
Memphis	650,100	10,297	1,583.9	55,692	8,566.7	65,989	10,150.6
Seattle	563,374	3,946	700.4	46,511	8,255.8	50,457	8,956.2

#Arson not reported for Boston - significance not tested for Property total or Index total.
*Not significantly different from Milwaukee's rate (chi-square test, p>.01)

Note: In past years, we included Washington DC as a comparison city; data were not available for 2003.


City of Milwaukee
1992 Aldermanic
Districts
&
Census Tracts
9600 COUNTY LINE
9200 FAIRY CHASM
8800 BROWN DEER
8400 DEAN
8000 BRADLEY
7600 CALUMET
7200 GOOD HOPE
6800 GREEN TREE
6400 MILL
6000 FLORIST
5600 SILVER SPRING
5200 VILLARD
4800 HAMPTON
4400 CONGRESS
4000 CAPITOL
3500 KEEFE - EDGEWOOD
3100 BURLEIGH - KENW
2700 CENTER - PARK
2300 NORTH
1700 WALNUT - BRADY
1200 JUNEAU
700 WISCONSIN
100 CANAL
700 PIERCE
1400 GREENFIELD
1900 BURNHAM
2300 LINCOLN
2700 CLEVELAND
3100 OKLAHOMA
3500 MORGAN
3900 HOWARD
4300 BOLIVAR
4700 LAYTON
5100 EDGERTON
5500 GRANGE
5900 RAMSEY
6300 COLLEGE
6700 OAK
7100 RAWSON
100 FAIRVIEW - CANAL
700 SCHLINGER
1400 GREENFIELD
1900 BURNHAM
2300 LINCOLN
2700 CLEVELAND
3100 OKLAHOMA
3500 MORGAN
3900 HOWARD
4300 COLD SPRING
4700 LAYTON
5100 EDGERTON
5500 GRANGE
5900 RAMSEY
6300 COLLEGE
6700 WOOD
7100 RAWSON
*Prepared by the Information Center
of the Department of City Development

APPENDIX B - FIRE AND MEDICAL RESPONSES (excluding false alarms)

with Fire Deaths and Fire Rates per 1,000 population

ALDERMANIC District	Population	2001 FIRES*	2002 FIRES*	2003 FIRES*	FIRE* RATE	1991-2003 FIRE DEATHS	2003 MEDICAL
1	34,645	601	593	534	15.4	7	3,078
2	38,510	471	492	458	11.9	1	2,560
3	34,311	451	317	331	9.6	5 #	1,585
4	34,478	784	612	585	17.0	6 #	4,074
5	36,755	345	316	269	7.3	3	1,761
6	29,884	709	669	610	20.4	12	3,850
7	32,248	639	663	613	19.0	12	3,213
8	41,206	565	561	551	13.4	8 #	2,881
9	36,943	545	486	477	12.9	9 #	2,372
10	32,040	630	611	549	17.1	10	3,400
11	35,356	246	189	197	5.6	1	1,713
12	38,298	773	771	645	16.8	10	3,301
13	35,320	313	278	274	7.8	2	1,789
14	34,075	396	283	276	8.1	9 #	1,852
15	37,957	474	409	400	10.5	1	2,107
16	35,080	431	331	353	10.1	8	2,175
17	29,868	758	663	628	21.0	29	3,500
SUM	596,974	9,131	8,244	7,750	13.0	133	45,211
West Milwaukee		56	51	51			394
Out of City			8				
MFD TOTAL		9,187	8,303	7,801		133	45,605

COMMENT: Ten deaths occurred in eight fires this year.
Fire responses, excluding false alarms, were down 6.0%;
the number of medical responses decreased 2.6%.

* Includes non-fire hazardous emergencies.
\# Districts which had fire fatalities this year.

Rate is computed by dividing population by 1,000, then dividing the number of events (fires and other hazard emergencies) by that result. For example: District 1, 34,645/1,000 = 34.645 (number of thousands)
534 fires/34.645 = 15.4, the rate of fires per thousand residents.

This report uses seventeen Aldermanic Districts, as re-districted in April 1992 based on the 1990 Census. District boundaries differ from those used prior to 1992.
In April 2004, the City created fifteen Aldermanic Districts based on the 2000 Census; the new boundaries will be used for the 2004 Public Safety Report.

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

APPENDIX C - REPORTED CRIMES AND RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION
Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

ALDERMANIC DISTRICT 1

2000 POPULATION 34,645

CRIME	2001 NO.	2002 NO.	2003 NO.	2003 RATE		p	% OF TOTAL	CITY TOTAL
HOMICIDE	9	15	10	2.9	ns	>.2	8.5%	118
RAPE	30	28	17	4.9	ns	>.5	6.8%	251
ROBBERY	225	251	224	64.7	+	<.01	7.8%	2,868
AGGR.ASLT.	146	143	152	43.9	+	<.01	7.4%	2,057
BURGLARY	528	501	472	136.2	+	<.01	7.8%	6,043
THEFT	1,493	1,706	1,662	479.7	+	<.01	6.5%	25,548
MV.THEFT	604	573	441	127.3	+	<.01	7.0%	6,265
ARSON	26	30	18	5.2	ns	>.06	5.3%	341
SMPL.ASLT.	669	690	511	147.5	+	<.01	8.0%	6,374
CR.DAMAGE	578	591	576	166.3	ns	>.05	6.3%	9,191
OTHER	1,199	1,108	955	275.7			6.2%	15,396

COMMENT: This District reported at average or higher rates in all categories.
There were decreases each year in rape, burglary and motor vehicle theft.

Technical Note:
+ significantly higher than city rate; - significantly lower than city rate; ns not significantly different from city rate
Numbers include reports later determined to be unfounded.
'Other' not tested for significance because it combines various crimes.

p is the statistical probability that the difference between the district 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. p values derived from a two-by-two chi-square table:

district count	district population
city minus district	city minus district

This publication uses seventeen Aldermanic Districts, as re-districted in April 1992 based on the 1990 Census.
Rates are based on the 2000 Census population; prior publications used the 1990 Census.
In April 2004, the City created fifteen Aldermanic Districts based on the 2000 Census;
the new boundaries will be used for the 2004 Public Safety Report.

APPENDIX C - REPORTED CRIMES AND RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION
Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

ALDERMANIC DISTRICT 2

2000 POPULATION 38,510

CRIME	2001 NO.	2002 NO.	2003 NO.	2003 RATE		p	% OF TOTAL	CITY TOTAL
HOMICIDE	7	3	0	0.0	-	<.01	0.0%	118
RAPE	16	15	19	4.9	ns	>.4	7.6%	251
ROBBERY	187	250	225	58.4	+	<.01	7.8%	2,868
AGGR.ASLT.	73	60	90	23.4	-	<.01	4.4%	2,057
BURGLARY	512	565	499	129.6	+	<.01	8.3%	6,043
THEFT	1,374	1,416	1,455	377.8	-	<.01	5.7%	25,548
MV.THEFT	734	555	489	127.0	+	<.01	7.8%	6,265
ARSON	25	18	20	5.2	ns	>.6	5.9%	341
SMPL.ASLT.	405	378	366	95.0	ns	>.02	5.7%	6,374
CR.DAMAGE	658	602	505	131.1	-	<.01	5.5%	9,191
OTHER	892	895	903	234.5			5.9%	15,396

COMMENT: This District had continuing decreases in homicide, motor vehicle theft, simple assault, and criminal damage, but an increase in theft. Reporting rates remained average or lower in most categories.

See Technical Note, District 1

APPENDIX C - REPORTED CRIMES AND RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION
Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

ALDERMANIC DISTRICT 3

2000 POPULATION 34,311

CRIME	2001 NO.	2002 NO.	2003 NO.	2003 RATE		p	% OF TOTAL	CITY TOTAL
HOMICIDE	2	2	0	0.0	-	<.01	0.0%	118
RAPE	4	10	4	1.2	-	<.01	1.6%	251
ROBBERY	131	187	117	34.1	-	<.01	4.1%	2,868
AGGR.ASLT.	60	44	44	12.8	-	<.01	2.1%	2,057
BURGLARY	285	402	346	100.8	ns	>.9	5.7%	6,043
THEFT	1,683	2,250	1,948	567.7	+	<.01	7.6%	25,548
MV.THEFT	384	332	311	90.6	-	<.01	5.0%	6,265
ARSON	10	5	7	2.0	-	<.01	2.1%	341
SMPL.ASLT.	115	136	107	31.2	-	<.01	1.7%	6,374
CR.DAMAGE	535	694	656	191.2	+	<.01	7.1%	9,191
OTHER	518	486	455	132.6			3.0%	15,396

COMMENT: This District reported at average or low rates in most categories.
There was a continuing decrease in motor vehicle theft.

See Technical Note, District 1

APPENDIX C - REPORTED CRIMES AND RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION
Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

ALDERMANIC DISTRICT 4

2000 POPULATION 34,478

CRIME	2001 NO.	2002 NO.	2003 NO.	2003 RATE		p	% OF TOTAL	CITY TOTAL
HOMICIDE	4	5	8	2.3	ns	>.6	6.8%	118
RAPE	24	24	16	4.6	ns	>.6	6.4%	251
ROBBERY	257	257	176	51.0	ns	>.4	6.1%	2,868
AGGR.ASLT.	153	153	141	40.9	ns	>.04	6.9%	2,057
BURGLARY	404	348	352	102.1	ns	>.8	5.8%	6,043
THEFT	3,532	3,022	3,134	909.0	+	<.01	12.3%	25,548
MV.THEFT	664	620	566	164.2	+	<.01	9.0%	6,265
ARSON	17	11	12	3.5	ns	>.07	3.5%	341
SMPL.ASLT.	482	401	341	98.9	ns	>.1	5.3%	6,374
CR.DAMAGE	769	747	838	243.1	+	<.01	9.1%	9,191
OTHER	1,717	1,780	1,548	449.0			10.1%	15,396

COMMENT: This District reported all categories at average or higher rates. Retail theft and fights in the downtown shopping and entertainment area are major factors. Motor vehicle theft and simple assault have decreased each year.

See Technical Note, District 1

APPENDIX C - REPORTED CRIMES AND RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION
Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

ALDERMANIC DISTRICT 5

2000 POPULATION 36,755

CRIME	2001 NO.	2002 NO.	2003 NO.	2003 RATE		p	% OF TOTAL	CITY TOTAL
HOMICIDE	4	2	4	1.1	ns	>.2	3.4%	118
RAPE	6	4	12	3.3	ns	>.3	4.8%	251
ROBBERY	129	158	128	34.8	-	<.01	4.5%	2,868
AGGR.ASLT.	39	59	57	15.5	-	<.01	2.8%	2,057
BURGLARY	341	456	428	116.4	+	<.01	7.1%	6,043
THEFT	1,108	1,109	918	249.8	-	<.01	3.6%	25,548
MV.THEFT	502	302	225	61.2	-	<.01	3.6%	6,265
ARSON	12	12	4	1.1	-	<.01	1.2%	341
SMPL.ASLT.	309	319	263	71.6	-	<.01	4.1%	6,374
CR.DAMAGE	480	467	418	113.7	-	<.01	4.5%	9,191
OTHER	604	648	524	142.6			3.4%	15,396

COMMENT: This District reported at average or lower than average rates in most categories. There were decreases each year in motor vehicle theft and criminal damage. There was an increase in rape this year.

See Technical Note, District 1

APPENDIX C - REPORTED CRIMES AND RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION
Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

ALDERMANIC DISTRICT 6

2000 POPULATION 29,884

CRIME	2001 NO.	2002 NO.	2003 NO.	2003 RATE		p	% OF TOTAL	CITY TOTAL
HOMICIDE	12	22	12	4.0	ns	>.01	10.2%	118
RAPE	31	28	20	6.7	ns	>.03	8.0%	251
ROBBERY	275	244	262	87.7	+	<.01	9.1%	2,868
AGGR.ASLT.	255	238	216	72.3	+	<.01	10.5%	2,057
BURGLARY	564	469	398	133.2	+	<.01	6.6%	6,043
THEFT	2,122	2,059	2,030	679.3	+	<.01	7.9%	25,548
MV.THEFT	591	547	467	156.3	+	<.01	7.5%	6,265
ARSON	41	31	36	12.0	+	<.01	10.6%	341
SMPL.ASLT.	726	664	557	186.4	+	<.01	8.7%	6,374
CR.DAMAGE	540	580	570	190.7	+	<.01	6.2%	9,191
OTHER	1,443	1,392	1,274	426.3			8.3%	15,396

COMMENT: This District reported at higher than average rates, although there were decreases each year in most categories.

See Technical Note, District 1

APPENDIX C - REPORTED CRIMES AND RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION
Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

ALDERMANIC DISTRICT 7

2000 POPULATION 32,248

CRIME	2001 NO.	2002 NO.	2003 NO.	2003 RATE		p	% OF TOTAL	CITY TOTAL
HOMICIDE	26	17	18	5.6	+	<.01	15.3%	118
RAPE	30	24	23	7.1	+	<.01	9.2%	251
ROBBERY	253	285	301	93.3	+	<.01	10.5%	2,868
AGGR.ASLT.	253	252	254	78.8	+	<.01	12.3%	2,057
BURGLARY	545	469	408	126.5	+	<.01	6.8%	6,043
THEFT	1,528	1,801	1,681	521.3	+	<.01	6.6%	25,548
MV.THEFT	623	584	478	148.2	+	<.01	7.6%	6,265
ARSON	44	45	39	12.1	+	<.01	11.4%	341
SMPL.ASLT.	739	744	606	187.9	+	<.01	9.5%	6,374
CR.DAMAGE	489	473	444	137.7	ns	>.01	4.8%	9,191
OTHER	1,283	1,261	1,367	423.9			8.9%	15,396

COMMENT: This District reported at higher than average rates in most categories. There were continuing decreases in rape, burglary, motor vehicle theft, and criminal damage.

See Technical Note, District 1

APPENDIX C - REPORTED CRIMES AND RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION
Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

ALDERMANIC DISTRICT 8

2000 POPULATION 41,206

CRIME	2001 NO.	2002 NO.	2003 NO.	2003 RATE		p	% OF TOTAL	CITY TOTAL
HOMICIDE	13	8	10	2.4	ns	>.5	8.5%	118
RAPE	15	27	9	2.2	ns	>.03	3.6%	251
ROBBERY	162	165	160	38.8	-	<.01	5.6%	2,868
AGGR.ASLT.	124	138	128	31.1	ns	>.2	6.2%	2,057
BURGLARY	414	435	365	88.6	-	<.01	6.0%	6,043
THEFT	1,426	1,469	1,431	347.3	-	<.01	5.6%	25,548
MV.THEFT	470	437	375	91.0	-	<.01	6.0%	6,265
ARSON	51	27	32	7.8	ns	>.07	9.4%	341
SMPL.ASLT.	442	547	477	115.8	ns	>.06	7.5%	6,374
CR.DAMAGE	816	923	793	192.4	+	<.01	8.6%	9,191
OTHER	1,044	1,105	967	234.7			6.3%	15,396

COMMENT: This District reported at average or low rates in most categories. There was a continuing decrease in motor vehicle thefts.

See Technical Note, District 1

APPENDIX C - REPORTED CRIMES AND RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION
Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

ALDERMANIC DISTRICT 9

2000 POPULATION 36,943

CRIME	2001 NO.	2002 NO.	2003 NO.	2003 RATE		p	% OF TOTAL	CITY TOTAL
HOMICIDE	2	3	6	1.6	ns	>.6	5.1%	118
RAPE	15	22	23	6.2	ns	>.05	9.2%	251
ROBBERY	154	184	152	41.1	ns	>.04	5.3%	2,868
AGGR.ASLT.	118	86	90	24.4	-	<.01	4.4%	2,057
BURGLARY	390	388	424	114.8	+	<.01	7.0%	6,043
THEFT	1,473	1,695	1,586	429.3	ns	>.8	6.2%	25,548
MV.THEFT	563	465	459	124.2	+	<.01	7.3%	6,265
ARSON	19	19	15	4.1	ns	>.1	4.4%	341
SMPL.ASLT.	536	534	396	107.2	ns	>.9	6.2%	6,374
CR.DAMAGE	511	575	509	137.8	ns	>.01	5.5%	9,191
OTHER	1,191	1,216	1,093	295.9			7.1%	15,396

COMMENT: This District reported most categories at average rates, with increases in homicide and burglary, and continuing decreases in motor vehicle theft and simple assault.

See Technical Note, District 1

APPENDIX C - REPORTED CRIMES AND RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION
Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

ALDERMANIC DISTRICT 10

2000 POPULATION 32,040

CRIME	2001 NO.	2002 NO.	2003 NO.	2003 RATE		p	% OF TOTAL	CITY TOTAL
HOMICIDE	14	17	12	3.7	ns	>.02	10.2%	118
RAPE	32	38	21	6.6	ns	>.03	8.4%	251
ROBBERY	210	246	261	81.5	+	<.01	9.1%	2,868
AGGR.ASLT.	236	247	231	72.1	+	<.01	11.2%	2,057
BURGLARY	406	562	401	125.2	+	<.01	6.6%	6,043
THEFT	1,512	1,639	1,754	547.4	+	<.01	6.9%	25,548
MV.THEFT	447	535	478	149.2	+	<.01	7.6%	6,265
ARSON	47	44	47	14.7	+	<.01	13.8%	341
SMPL.ASLT.	801	794	639	199.4	+	<.01	10.0%	6,374
CR.DAMAGE	510	554	449	140.1	ns	>.04	4.9%	9,191
OTHER	1,382	1,325	1,127	351.7			7.3%	15,396

COMMENT: This District reported at average or high rates in all categories. There were continuing increases in robbery and theft, but a decrease each year in simple assaults.

See Technical Note, District 1

APPENDIX C - REPORTED CRIMES AND RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION
Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

ALDERMANIC DISTRICT 11

2000 POPULATION 35,356

CRIME	2001 NO.	2002 NO.	2003 NO.	2003 RATE		p	% OF TOTAL	CITY TOTAL
HOMICIDE	0	0	2	0.6	ns	>.05	1.7%	118
RAPE	2	4	6	1.7	ns	>.01	2.4%	251
ROBBERY	29	24	25	7.1	-	<.01	0.9%	2,868
AGGR.ASLT.	30	16	19	5.4	-	<.01	0.9%	2,057
BURGLARY	178	156	142	40.2	-	<.01	2.3%	6,043
THEFT	825	684	747	211.3	-	<.01	2.9%	25,548
MV.THEFT	103	89	87	24.6	-	<.01	1.4%	6,265
ARSON	4	4	5	1.4	-	<.01	1.5%	341
SMPL.ASLT.	125	99	112	31.7	-	<.01	1.8%	6,374
CR.DAMAGE	365	333	326	92.2	-	<.01	3.5%	9,191
OTHER	428	547	624	176.5			4.1%	15,396

COMMENT: This District reported all categories at average or lower than average rates. There were continuing decreases in burglary, motor vehicle theft, and criminal damage, but increases in homicide and rape.

See Technical Note, District 1

APPENDIX C - REPORTED CRIMES AND RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION
Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

ALDERMANIC DISTRICT 12

2000 POPULATION 38,298

CRIME	2001 NO.	2002 NO.	2003 NO.	2003 RATE		p	% OF TOTAL	CITY TOTAL
HOMICIDE	10	9	9	2.3	ns	>.5	7.6%	118
RAPE	27	25	19	5.0	ns	>.4	7.6%	251
ROBBERY	289	302	267	69.7	+	<.01	9.3%	2,868
AGGR.ASLT.	153	224	243	63.4	+	<.01	11.8%	2,057
BURGLARY	429	499	380	99.2	ns	>.6	6.3%	6,043
THEFT	1,782	1,766	1,690	441.3	ns	>.2	6.6%	25,548
MV.THEFT	574	584	478	124.8	+	<.01	7.6%	6,265
ARSON	64	63	41	10.7	+	<.01	12.0%	341
SMPL.ASLT.	619	592	588	153.5	+	<.01	9.2%	6,374
CR.DAMAGE	872	923	771	201.3	+	<.01	8.4%	9,191
OTHER	1,189	1,374	1,215	317.2			7.9%	15,396

COMMENT: This District reported at average or higher than average rates in all categories. There were decreases each year in rape, theft, arson, and simple assault, but a continuing increase in aggravated assaults.

See Technical Note, District 1

APPENDIX C - REPORTED CRIMES AND RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION
Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

ALDERMANIC DISTRICT 13

2000 POPULATION 35,320

CRIME	2001 NO.	2002 NO.	2003 NO.	2003 RATE		p	% OF TOTAL	CITY TOTAL
HOMICIDE	1	0	0	0.0	-	<.01	0.0%	118
RAPE	5	5	3	0.8	-	<.01	1.2%	251
ROBBERY	34	36	56	15.9	-	<.01	2.0%	2,868
AGGR.ASLT.	25	19	20	5.7	-	<.01	1.0%	2,057
BURGLARY	223	253	164	46.4	-	<.01	2.7%	6,043
THEFT	877	808	754	213.5	-	<.01	3.0%	25,548
MV.THEFT	217	154	130	36.8	-	<.01	2.1%	6,265
ARSON	4	4	4	1.1	-	<.01	1.2%	341
SMPL.ASLT.	120	134	117	33.1	-	<.01	1.8%	6,374
CR.DAMAGE	360	400	355	100.5	-	<.01	3.9%	9,191
OTHER	408	395	371	105.0			2.4%	15,396

COMMENT: This District reported at lower than average rates in all categories. There were continuing decreases in theft and motor vehicle theft, but an increase in robberies.

See Technical Note, District 1

APPENDIX C - REPORTED CRIMES AND RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION
Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

ALDERMANIC DISTRICT 14

2000 POPULATION 34,075

CRIME	2001 NO.	2002 NO.	2003 NO.	2003 RATE		p	% OF TOTAL	CITY TOTAL
HOMICIDE	2	1	2	0.6	ns	>.06	1.7%	118
RAPE	11	9	12	3.5	ns	>.5	4.8%	251
ROBBERY	67	78	76	22.3	-	<.01	2.6%	2,868
AGGR.ASLT.	32	46	44	12.9	-	<.01	2.1%	2,057
BURGLARY	365	381	270	79.2	-	<.01	4.5%	6,043
THEFT	1,069	1,054	1,031	302.6	-	<.01	4.0%	25,548
MV.THEFT	227	238	199	58.4	-	<.01	3.2%	6,265
ARSON	11	13	13	3.8	ns	>.1	3.8%	341
SMPL.ASLT.	205	214	186	54.6	-	<.01	2.9%	6,374
CR.DAMAGE	560	650	588	172.6	+	<.01	6.4%	9,191
OTHER	473	470	456	133.8			3.0%	15,396

COMMENT: This District reported at low or average rates in all categories except Criminal Damage. There was a decrease each year in the number of thefts.

See Technical Note, District 1

APPENDIX C - REPORTED CRIMES AND RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION
Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

ALDERMANIC DISTRICT 15

2000 POPULATION 37,957

CRIME	2001 NO.	2002 NO.	2003 NO.	2003 RATE		p	% OF TOTAL	CITY TOTAL
HOMICIDE	1	4	2	0.5	ns	>.03	1.7%	118
RAPE	8	17	16	4.2	ns	>.9	6.4%	251
ROBBERY	100	108	80	21.1	-	<.01	2.8%	2,868
AGGR.ASLT.	56	72	50	13.2	-	<.01	2.4%	2,057
BURGLARY	242	249	296	78.0	-	<.01	4.9%	6,043
THEFT	1,258	1,227	1,081	284.8	-	<.01	4.2%	25,548
MV.THEFT	385	305	238	62.7	-	<.01	3.8%	6,265
ARSON	10	4	10	2.6	-	<.01	2.9%	341
SMPL.ASLT.	426	390	320	84.3	-	<.01	5.0%	6,374
CR.DAMAGE	417	446	414	109.1	-	<.01	4.5%	9,191
OTHER	805	694	541	142.5			3.5%	15,396

COMMENT: This District reported at average or low rates in all categories. There have been continuing decreases in theft, motor vehicle theft, and simple assault, but an increase in burglaries.

See Technical Note, District 1

APPENDIX C - REPORTED CRIMES AND RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION
Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

ALDERMANIC DISTRICT 16

2000 POPULATION 35,080

CRIME	2001 NO.	2002 NO.	2003 NO.	2003 RATE		p	% OF TOTAL	CITY TOTAL
HOMICIDE	3	1	2	0.6	ns	>.05	1.7%	118
RAPE	5	16	10	2.9	ns	>.2	4.0%	251
ROBBERY	95	104	92	26.2	-	<.01	3.2%	2,868
AGGR.ASLT.	69	50	62	17.7	-	<.01	3.0%	2,057
BURGLARY	336	328	322	91.8	ns	>.07	5.3%	6,043
THEFT	1,110	943	965	275.1	-	<.01	3.8%	25,548
MV.THEFT	347	385	332	94.6	ns	>.05	5.3%	6,265
ARSON	18	10	8	2.3	-	<.01	2.3%	341
SMPL.ASLT.	259	278	211	60.1	-	<.01	3.3%	6,374
CR.DAMAGE	506	528	533	151.9	ns	>.7	5.8%	9,191
OTHER	631	623	502	143.1			3.3%	15,396

COMMENT: This District reported at lower than average or average rates in all categories. There were continuing decreases in burglary and arson, but an increase in criminal damage.

See Technical Note, District 1

APPENDIX C - REPORTED CRIMES AND RATE PER 10,000 POPULATION
Includes Reports Later Determined to be Unfounded

ALDERMANIC DISTRICT 17

2000 POPULATION 29,868

CRIME	2001 NO.	2002 NO.	2003 NO.	2003 RATE		p	% OF TOTAL	CITY TOTAL
HOMICIDE	21	12	21	7.0	+	<.01	17.8%	118
RAPE	43	36	21	7.0	ns	>.01	8.4%	251
ROBBERY	317	307	266	89.1	+	<.01	9.3%	2,868
AGGR.ASLT.	307	295	216	72.3	+	<.01	10.5%	2,057
BURGLARY	521	467	374	125.2	+	<.01	6.2%	6,043
THEFT	1,551	1,782	1,676	561.1	+	<.01	6.6%	25,548
MV.THEFT	545	512	507	169.7	+	<.01	8.1%	6,265
ARSON	49	42	30	10.0	+	<.01	8.8%	341
SMPL.ASLT.	815	715	574	192.2	+	<.01	9.0%	6,374
CR.DAMAGE	550	536	441	147.6	ns	>.3	4.8%	9,191
OTHER	1,385	1,294	1,464	490.2			9.5%	15,396

COMMENT: This District reported at higher than average rates in all categories except rape and criminal damage, which were not significantly different from the City average. However, there were decreases each year in almost all categories.

See Technical Note, District 1

APPENDIX D

CRIME REPORTS BY CENSUS TRACT - 2003 (including unfounded reports)

TRACT	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAV. ASSAULT	BURGLARY	THEFT	VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	SIMPLE ASSAULT	VANDAL.	OTHER	TOTAL
1	1	4	38	14	106	506	68	3	58	123	272	1193
2	1	2	16	16	85	287	61	4	77	142	146	837
3		7	14	5	35	160	55		79	72	79	506
4			10	4	29	61	17	1	14	29	28	193
5	1	1	32	25	82	314	63	2	105	87	187	899
6		2	14	10	43	179	50		53	58	114	523
7		2	9	8	23	131	35		16	52	118	394
8		3	9	3	33	104	56	3	36	51	93	391
9		1	21	8	39	140	55		41	47	99	451
10	1	1	8	7	48	148	40		37	56	94	440
11	1	2	12	3	46	173	49	1	37	65	70	459
12	1	4	17	17	33	106	50	3	49	32	122	434
13		1	21	10	30	163	78	8	45	61	99	516
14	1	2	4	6	16	73	21	3	48	22	60	256
15	1	2	21	10	26	117	37		41	47	112	414
16	1		14	6	38	72	28		26	34	40	259
17		3	15	6	64	131	35	1	48	54	67	424
18		9	10	13	31	123	49	2	49	51	121	458
19			17	8	18	100	34		47	26	96	346
20		5	12	11	30	127	44		32	37	61	359
21	2	3	25	16	67	200	40	4	53	51	114	575
22		1	3	5	18	56	13		10	28	34	168
23		3	11	13	66	187	52	1	47	93	80	553
24		1	33	15	65	168	37	2	47	66	118	552
25	1	2	14	13	31	106	35	2	31	36	61	332
26		2	24	15	54	168	40	5	48	51	97	504
27			6	4	14	59	17		23	16	28	167
28	1	1	11	9	22	81	20		43	23	67	278
29		1	9	3	14	71	16		22	20	32	188
30			14	3	62	95	33	3	25	41	55	331

APPENDIX D

CRIME REPORTS BY CENSUS TRACT - 2003 (including unfounded reports)

TRACT	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAV. ASSAULT	BURGLARY	THEFT	VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	SIMPLE ASSAULT	VANDAL.	OTHER	TOTAL
31		1	36	13	49	139	35	3	32	65	63	436
32			17	3	24	85	18	1	20	32	30	230
33		2	28	9	69	135	52	3	41	57	75	471
34		2	21	10	70	179	43		28	66	68	487
35			19	9	58	135	35		33	61	75	425
36			34	6	13	251	47	1	30	37	225	644
37			7	2	33	70	25		11	25	36	209
38			19	6	42	98	23	2	15	31	36	272
39	1	2	13	12	41	98	31	2	38	31	48	317
40			23	11	25	104	34		43	63	50	353
41	2		15	8	44	132	31	1	43	34	82	392
42	2	3	40	18	71	218	61	2	60	36	146	657
43	2	2	30	26	71	352	97	4	90	121	121	916
44	3	3	22	15	61	303	81	5	56	78	174	801
45		1	19	20	24	124	41	4	57	41	120	451
46	2	2	26	43	26	154	29	1	79	55	124	541
47		6	35	29	52	273	70	8	80	50	142	745
48	2	3	39	30	62	257	68	8	96	74	238	877
49		3	35	22	66	195	63	1	54	45	108	592
50	1	2	27	4	70	163	59	1	32	50	53	462
51		3	17	7	84	114	44	2	37	40	63	411
52			9	3	38	43	9		4	26	16	148
53		2	4		23	36	8		5	17	14	109
54	1		2	1	39	57	11		11	41	33	196
55			9	1	11	26	3		8	26	23	107
56				1	12	26	1		2	20	3	65
57		1	3		35	55	9		2	27	27	159
58		3	15	1	49	90	27	1	18	28	24	256
59	2		37	17	50	174	70	4	57	56	71	538
60		2	31	17	35	102	43		48	38	50	366

APPENDIX D

CRIME REPORTS BY CENSUS TRACT - 2003 (including unfounded reports)

TRACT	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAV. ASSAULT	BURGLARY	THEFT	VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	SIMPLE ASSAULT	VANDAL.	OTHER	TOTAL
61	1	2	24	22	35	98	31	3	53	38	87	394
62	3	1	20	22	36	146	55	6	76	31	131	527
63	3	1	49	39	52	252	62	9	80	69	179	795
64	2	2	23	42	33	209	54	9	84	48	170	676
65	3	3	23	25	48	171	53	5	80	43	100	554
66	2	1	39	39	31	192	54	4	101	36	161	660
67	1		19	6	8	95	28	2	37	25	79	300
68	1	1	17	23	35	159	50	5	78	37	136	542
69			25	24	34	129	42	4	59	47	88	452
70	3	6	34	37	31	199	62	9	87	47	177	692
71			6	4	51	168	24	2	32	49	39	375
72			11	1	40	167	44		9	45	32	349
73		1	8	2	26	138	15		6	50	32	278
74			1		4	49	2			12	13	81
75			4	3	16	147	12		2	46	10	240
76			7	2	10	182	19		4	43	47	314
77			12	8	33	188	30	1	13	83	51	419
78			13	8	39	270	36		7	91	45	509
79			16	1	36	109	21	5	11	32	30	261
80		1	18	12	51	189	33	2	22	55	41	424
81		1	8	13	20	66	20	1	23	26	72	250
82			16	12	22	77	16		23	11	48	225
83			16	21	13	90	16		31	21	120	328
84	3	2	22	9	25	107	18		46	29	87	348
85	1	1	22	15	15	88	24	2	32	35	76	311
86		3	13	14	18	76	17		38	26	105	310
87	2	2	21	9	11	124	22	2	33	38	98	362
88	4	7	38	37	25	186	40	3	61	35	229	665
89	2		17	24	24	109	41	5	41	33	108	404
90	5	2	34	28	56	243	60	2	71	38	171	710

APPENDIX D

CRIME REPORTS BY CENSUS TRACT - 2003 (including unfounded reports)

TRACT	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAV. ASSAULT	BURGLARY	THEFT	VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	SIMPLE ASSAULT	VANDAL.	OTHER	TOTAL
91	1	4	35	25	40	125	65	6	58	49	118	526
92		1	6	10	24	112	39	5	46	36	87	366
93			11	5	23	64	30		16	34	46	229
94			4	2	17	53	31		9	30	16	162
95	1	2	6		28	59	28		6	25	12	167
96	2	1	17	16	32	128	59	5	46	43	135	484
97		1	25	15	26	124	39	2	48	27	156	463
98	2	2	18	19	28	104	35	1	38	19	82	348
99		2	17	21	14	150	23	5	41	19	118	410
100			12	13	24	69	19	1	15	21	76	250
101	3	1	10	14	13	69	16	2	26	20	85	259
102		1	15	16	11	74	27	1	25	28	88	286
103		1	15	6	13	56	13		31	13	49	197
104	2	1	23	9	23	115	22		27	35	78	335
105	1	1	8	6	20	106	11	3	14	33	39	242
106		2	10	11	16	66	20	1	30	18	70	244
107	1		13	7	17	116	22	1	29	37	65	308
108		2	17	7	24	191	34	2	10	66	65	418
109		2	14	3	32	274	32		10	78	47	492
110			9	4	31	118	24	1	6	58	30	281
111			8	1	21	118	19		8	36	22	233
112		1	8	5	18	71	20		8	31	27	189
113			8	11	19	234	25		10	61	66	434
114			1		6	88	16		8	26	24	169
115	1	2	3	1	2	31	5		2	14	6	67
116		1	3	5	6	60	15	1	14	15	30	150
117	2		4		5	34	7		9	9	31	101
118			4	4	14	40	13	1	2	9	27	114
119	1		8	4	14	40	8	1	23	9	60	168
120		1	7	6	13	80	21	1	23	7	47	206

APPENDIX D

CRIME REPORTS BY CENSUS TRACT - 2003 (including unfounded reports)

TRACT	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAV. ASSAULT	BURGLARY	THEFT	VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	SIMPLE ASSAULT	VANDAL.	OTHER	TOTAL
121			1	5	8	48	22	1	17	7	27	136
122	1	1	23	20	28	160	65	3	33	56	85	475
123	1	2	11	7	26	101	34	1	21	27	62	293
124		1	6	3	32	88	50	1	15	36	35	267
125			3	1	14	38	3		4	29	22	114
126			3	2	13	39	9		10	32	26	134
127			1		5	39	2		3	7	13	70
128			1	1	7	62	10	1	10	28	29	149
129				1	23	69	13		15	50	21	192
130		1		3	10	34	11		13	31	13	116
131						2						2
132		2	26	10	27	209	49	3	29	70	127	552
133			2	6	13	38	23	1	8	7	16	114
134	3		11	12	31	102	41	1	31	30	78	340
135		1	22	15	34	114	44	1	56	30	174	491
136			16	14	32	127	55	1	20	36	90	391
137	3	3	23	11	16	150	52		29	44	102	433
138		1	3	2	20	42	16	1	16	8	34	143
139	2	1	2	7	4	18	2		1	5	16	58
140		1	6	7	6	49	9		17	14	30	139
141		2	2	1	8	63	10		16	14	20	136
142		1	7	4	6	72	7		3	22	11	133
143			8	1	7	93	19		1	46	19	194
144			15	18	45	384	27		14	70	148	721
145		4	9	12	10	322	44		29	75	226	731
146			9	12	22	153	26	2	27	53	69	373
147			14	11	13	117	25	1	25	46	81	333
148	2	1	8	3	15	117	32	1	19	47	57	302
149		1	5	7	15	144	41	2	23	36	79	353
150		1	1	4	3	87	9	1	3	9	5	123

APPENDIX D

CRIME REPORTS BY CENSUS TRACT - 2003 (including unfounded reports)

TRACT	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAV. ASSAULT	BURGLARY	THEFT	VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	SIMPLE ASSAULT	VANDAL.	OTHER	TOTAL
151			2	2	3	93	10		3	22	27	162
152		2	8	3	23	405	28		15	95	164	743
153			8	2	45	282	24		18	81	127	587
154			3	5	23	56	7		5	29	22	150
155	2	1	18	6	11	115	18		18	46	63	298
156			12	5	15	93	23		11	33	30	222
157		1	21	23	27	116	40	1	46	42	81	398
158	1	1	24	21	33	163	39	4	52	50	145	533
159			27	21	36	170	48	1	44	75	125	547
160		3	16	12	39	87	32	1	33	64	65	352
161			8	6	42	72	24	2	43	59	36	292
162	1		11	11	26	93	25	2	41	89	82	381
163		1	31	31	35	134	45	4	77	60	128	546
164	2	5	31	33	30	124	52	5	62	79	167	590
165		2	7	24	24	87	28	2	36	44	56	310
166		2	9	10	25	74	31	5	42	27	47	272
167	1	2	23	15	45	180	47	8	47	82	128	578
168	1	1	30	27	33	203	51	5	70	89	130	640
169	1	1	22	17	30	117	40	4	63	71	109	475
170	2	2	17	15	46	140	51	2	72	96	92	535
171		1	8	3	26	94	28	3	20	64	47	294
172			8	4	10	75	18	1	14	33	24	187
173	2	1	12	15	29	75	30	3	29	59	77	332
174	1		19	10	31	111	25	3	46	60	93	399
175	2	1	25	27	44	146	48	3	86	93	112	587
176	1		32	14	42	101	29	6	36	54	54	369
177			8	6	16	41	12	4	26	39	36	188
178		2	2	2	6	36	6		11	10	49	124
179		2	7	7	35	90	30	1	25	74	73	344
180		1	1	6	14	109	18	1	24	90	32	296

APPENDIX D

CRIME REPORTS BY CENSUS TRACT - 2003 (including unfounded reports)

TRACT	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAV. ASSAULT	BURGLARY	THEFT	VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	SIMPLE ASSAULT	VANDAL.	OTHER	TOTAL
181			3	1	4	42	4		3	27	12	96
182			1		7	31	2		2	15	7	65
183	1		6	4	20	93	16	3	10	29	44	226
184					14	70	12	1	8	23	15	143
185			5	4	19	93	9		12	16	41	199
186		2	13	7	33	85	24	5	26	46	37	278
187			10	15	36	100	30	4	34	61	61	351
188	1		4	5	18	53	12		23	43	50	209
189				1	10	57	17	1	6	34	16	142
190		1	2	2	35	93	19		9	46	29	236
191			1	1	17	94	9		11	43	38	214
192			5	3	16	72	9		10	32	33	180
193				2	7	33	3		6	25	13	89
194	1	2	4		20	36	7	1	7	28	21	127
195				1	4	31	2		4	19	17	78
196			5	1	13	59	6	2	12	24	34	156
197		2	2	2	9	66	5		14	35	26	161
198		2		6	27	93	10		17	49	64	268
199			2	1	16	45	15	1	10	31	26	147
200	1		7	2	20	283	27	1	26	60	377	804
201		2	13	5	30	191	22		24	92	141	520
202			4	3	21	81	16		13	45	20	203
203		1	9	2	29	95	20		7	43	30	236
204			11	8	28	76	24		21	53	33	254
205		3	11	3	16	82	17	2	17	44	31	226
206		1	9	2	23	73	6		14	43	21	192
207	1	1	3		23	72	13		8	49	25	195
208		1	4	1	13	49	16		6	33	19	142
209			1		7	24	6		13	23	17	91
210			1	3	10	29	2	1	2	29	10	87

APPENDIX D

CRIME REPORTS BY CENSUS TRACT - 2003 (including unfounded reports)

TRACT	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAV. ASSAULT	BURGLARY	THEFT	VEHICLE THEFT	ARSON	SIMPLE ASSAULT	VANDAL.	OTHER	TOTAL
211				2	9	27	3		5	11	13	70
212			1	1	9	32	4		7	14	20	88
213			3		4	38	3		3	19	20	90
214			3	1	12	79	22		10	28	62	217
215			5		12	40	6		17	30	36	146
216		1	11	1	23	106	19	1	14	37	49	262
217		1	8	5	20	137	28		12	42	54	307
218		1	2	1	3	33	3	2	10	23	22	100
unspec.					2	6	5		3	6	10	32
TOTALS	118	251	2,868	2,057	6,043	25,548	6,265	341	6,374	9,191	15,396	74,452