CR-Sent
8-10-88

CRIME IN THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE
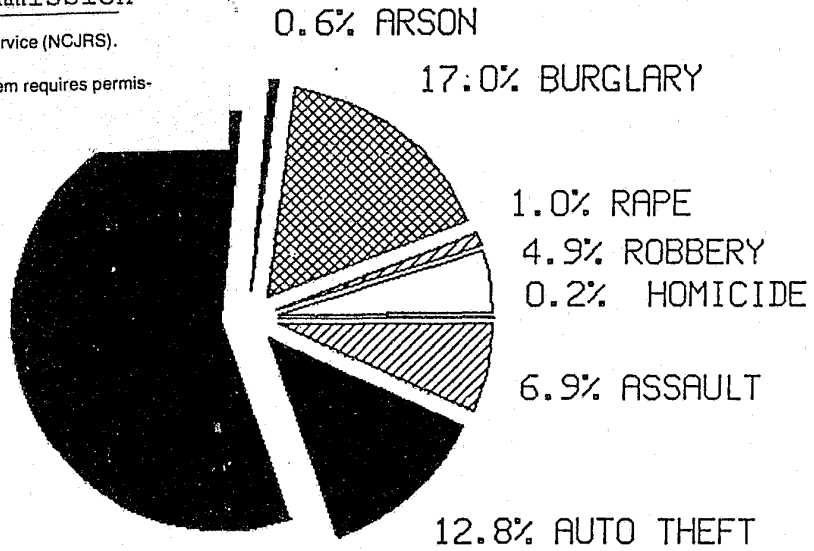## 1986

111135

0.6% ARSON

17.0% BURGLARY

1.0% RAPE

4.9% ROBBERY

0.2% HOMICIDE

6.9% ASSAULT

12.8% AUTO THEFT

THEFT 56.6%

CR-Sent
8-17-88

Mfl

CITY OF MILWAUKEE
FIRE AND POLICE COMMISSION
Research Services
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

111135

City
of
Milwaukee

CRIME IN THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE
1986

FORWARD

In 1968, Mayor Henry W. Maier named the Fire and Police Commission as the city agency responsible for the planning and administration of local criminal justice, including monies awarded to city agencies through the federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) program. As local administrator of these matters, one of the Commission's functions was the preparation and submission of local data for annual State Criminal Justice Improvement Plans. These improvement plans identified crime and criminal justice problem areas locally and throughout the State, prioritized these problem areas, and allocated resources for the development of programs addressing the prioritized problem areas.

After the demise of the LEAA program in 1983, the Commission continued to receive requests for local crime data analysis from local officials who found the data helpful in responding to specific constituent requests, in

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preparing for community meetings, and in the investigation of public safety issues. To effectively meet this continued local data need, the document "Crime in the City of Milwaukee" was developed.

Public response to its initial release in 1982 was overwhelming, and it quickly became apparent to us that the need for a source book of local crime data extended beyond the local government sector and into the general community. Therefore, the Commission determined that publication of this crime data would be annual, with broad distribution.

William I. Gore
Chairman

Patrice M. Hargarten
Vice Chairman

Gilbert Jewell
Commissioner

Ronald S. San Felippo
Commissioner

Leonard W. Ziolkowski
Commissioner

March, 1988

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City of Milwaukee

Fire and Police Commission

William I. Gore
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Patrice M. Hargarten
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Gilbert Jewell
Ronald S. San Felippo
Leonard W. Ziolkowski
Commissioners

James F. Blumenberg
Executive Director

Leonce C. Rhodes
Community Relations Specialist

Cassandra K. Scherer
Research Psychologist

April 6, 1988

Release of the 1986 version of the Board's annual <u>Crime in the City of Milwaukee</u> report was delayed due to factors related to the way in which crime data is now collected and processed. Future editions will be back on schedule, and it is anticipated that completion of the 1987 report will occur by the end of June.

Individuals familiar with previous reports will notice a difference in both the crime data included in this report and the way in which it is presented. First, the Police Department converted its method of reporting geographical units to conform to 1980 census tract boundaries. As a result, more definitive geographic reporting is possible. Second, census level data for arson, the eighth index crime, became available for the first time for this report. Finally, certain aggregate level data on index crime characteristics also became available and has been included in this report.

New technologies, in the form of a microcomputer graphics program, have altered the way in which data is presented. We hope that the addition of charts and graphs will enhance reader understanding of local crime data.

CRIME IN THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE - 1986

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to examine the volume, rate, and distribution of major crimes reported in the City of Milwaukee in 1986. Data for this report was gathered from crime summary reports generated by the Milwaukee Police Department on a monthly basis. It should be noted that these monthly reports are preliminary data. They reflect only crimes known to the police and may include reports which, upon investigation, proved to be unfounded. Conversely, some crimes are missed because they were not reported until after the monthly cut-off period.

This crime report contains some significant differences from previous publications:

1. The Milwaukee Police Department converted its method of reporting geographical units to conform to 1980 census tract boundaries. As a result, more definitive reporting by geographical boundaries is possible.

2. Population data from the 1985 special census became available and has been used for this report.

3. Census level information for the crime of arson, the eighth index crime, became available for this report.

4. Certain aggregate level data on index crime characteristics has become available and has been included in this publication.

- 1 -

As a result of the changes in geographical boundary definitions, changes in population, and the addition of a new index crime, we recommend against comparison with data found in previous books. Data from 1985 appearing in this book has been updated to reflect both the 1985 population base and updated census tract boundaries.

Although Appendix I contains a summary of crime reported in 13 categories in each of the city's 218 census tracts, the focus of this report is on eight categories of crime. The eight crimes included in this analysis are the eight crimes referred to in the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) annual Uniform Crime Report (UCR) as Index, or Part I crime. The crime index is the most widely used measure of the extent, fluctuation and distribution of crime within the United States. These particular crimes were chosen by the FBI because of their seriousness, frequency of occurrence, likelihood of being reported to the police, and because they are crimes that can be uniformly defined.

The index crimes to be discussed are the four personal crimes of homicide, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault; and the four property crimes of burglary, theft, auto theft and arson. Each criminal event i recorded only once, according to a hierarchy of seriousness. Therefore, in an event such as robbery where the victim is killed, only the homicide is recorded. A glossary of UCR definitions is appended to

this report as Appendix II. Additionally, each section of this report covering a specific index crime will begin with the UCR definition.

This analysis has been divided into two major sections. The first section is an overview of the Index Total and an analysis of city-wide crime trends. The second section will look at the occurrence of each individual index crime. Both city-wide and neighborhood level trends are discussed for each category of crime.

The source for the 24 neighborhood designations is the Department of City Development (DCD). These neighborhood designations have been adopted by many public and private organizations and are, therefore, a widely recognized and stable unit of analysis. In comparing crime trends across time or between geographic areas, a crime rate rather than a crime volume is frequently used. A crime rate is simply a means of "leveling" or equalizing the crime data. It is the custom, when comparing large geographic units such as cities or states, to use a 100,000 population base. In this report, where the geographic units to be compared are neighborhoods, crime rates have been based on a per 10,000 population base. It is felt that using this smaller base for neighborhood analysis presents an intrinsically more understandable sense of the impact crime has on a neighborhood, as the crime data is less inflated by the smaller base. The Fire and Police Commission has used 1985 census figures to compute all rates cited in this book.

CRIME IN THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE - 1986

To assist the reader, Appendix III is a census tract/neighborhood designation map for the City of Milwaukee. The census tract boundaries are consistent with the 1980 Census.

OVERVIEW

City-Wide Trends 1986

Table 1

The 49,802 index crimes reported in 1986 is the greatest number of index crimes reported within the past ten years of observation. Index reports increased 13.6% over 1985 reports. This was the largest percent increase in reports since 1979, when index crimes increased 13.4% over the previous year. Aggravated assaults increased by 1,931, a percent increase of more than 127% over 1985 reports. This was both the largest volume and largest percent increase among the eight index crimes. No index crime experienced a decrease from its 1985 level (Table 1).

Property crimes continue to be reported at a far greater volume than crimes of violence. In 1986, property crime accounted for 87% of all index reports. Theft, the most frequently reported crime in the city, accounted for 57% of all index reports and 65% of all reports of property crime. In contrast, aggravated assault, the most frequently reported crime of violence in 1986, accounted for 53% of all violent crime reports and just 7% of the yearly index total.

MONTHLY CRIME TRENDS
1986

PROPERTY CRIMES

CRIME IN THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE - 1986

MONTHLY CRIME TRENDS
1986
% OF TOTAL REPORTS

···· ASSAULT
—— ROBBERY
······ RAPE
—— HOMICIDE

CRIMES OF VIOLENCE
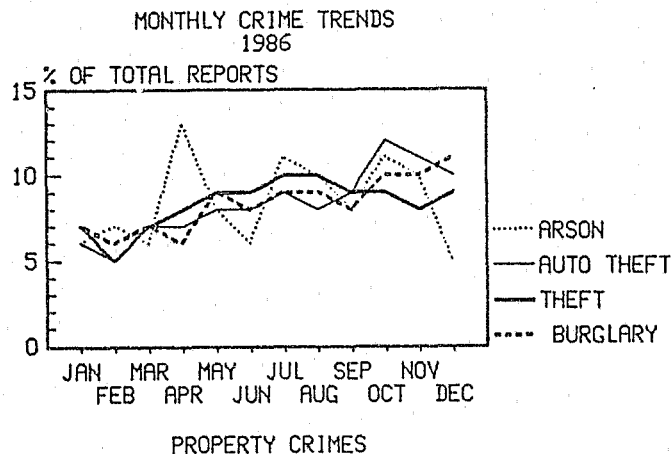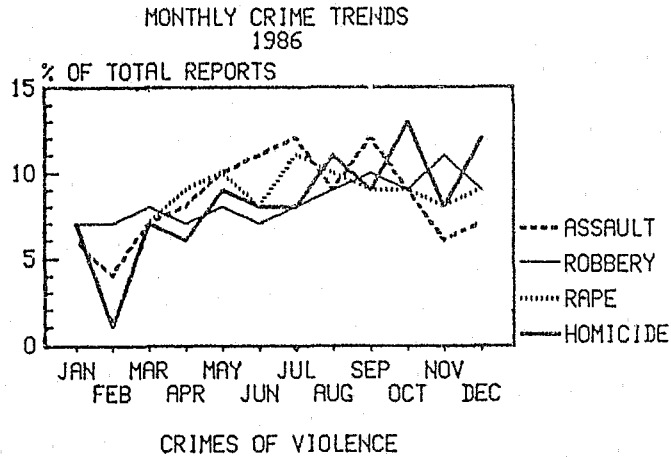
An average of 4,150 crimes were reported each month in 1986. For the
third year in a row, October was the month with the heaviest volume of
reports, accounting for almost 10% of the yearly total. Property crimes,
as a group, differed from violent crimes, as a group, in monthly reporting
trends. Graph 1 shows the monthly reporting trend for property crimes and
Graph 2 shows the monthly reporting trend for violent crimes. As a group,
property crimes were most frequently reported in October, which accounted
for 10.1% of the yearly total of property crimes. Crimes of violence
were most frequently reported in September, which accounted for almost 11%
of all violent crime reports. The graphs also show that violent crimes
tend to peak in the summer months, while property crimes are more
prevalent in the last quarter of the year.

ESTIMATED DOLLAR LOSS
PROPERTY CRIMES
1986

DOLLAR LOSS

Legend:
- ARSON
- AUTO THEFT
- THEFT
- BURGLARY
- ROBBERY

TOTAL VALUE LOSS = $39,033,700
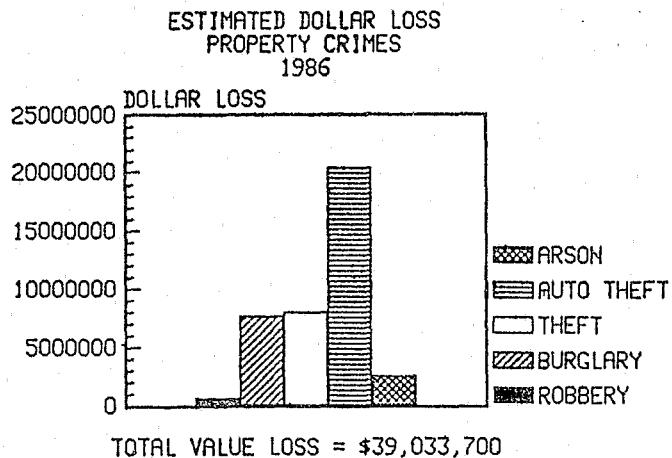
According to the Milwaukee Police Department, the estimated dollar loss due to crime in 1986 was in excess of $39 million dollars. The dollar loss from motor vehicle theft alone amounted to $20,228,533, 52% of the city's total dollar loss. Note that robbery, the only violent crime involving property loss, is included in this graph of "property" crimes. Dollar loss was smallest in the category of robbery. In contrast to motor vehicle thefts, robbery dollar loss accounted for less than 2% of the 1986 total dollar loss (Graph 3).

WEAPONS USED
PERSONAL CRIMES
1986

NUMBER OF EVENTS

Legend:
- NONE
- BODY FORCE
- OTHER
- KNIVES
- FIREARMS
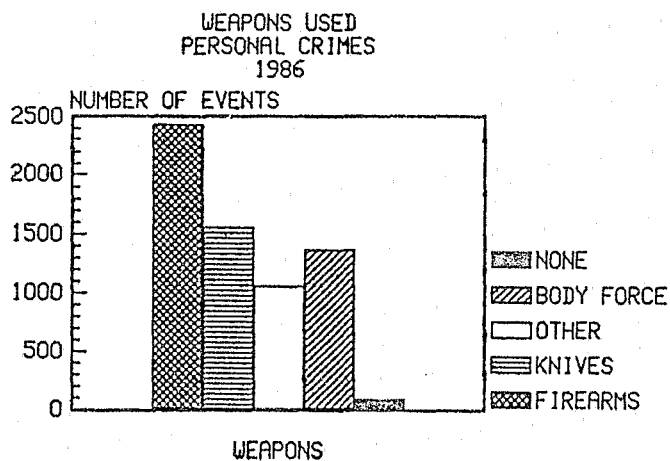
WEAPONS

More than 98% of all crimes of violence involved the use of a weapon this year (Graph 4). A firearm was used in more than 37% of all incidents, a knife or other cutting instrument was used in 24% of all violent crimes, bodily force was used in 21% of all incidents, and miscellaneous weapons (furniture, clubs, rocks, etc.) were used in 16% of all events.

CRIME IN MILWAUKEE

1977-1986

NUMBER OF CRIMES AND PERCENT OF CRIME CHANGE

YEAR	HOMICIDE		RAPE		ROBBERY		ASSAULT		BURGLARY		THEFT		AUTO THEFT		ARSON		TOTAL CRIME	
	NO.	%CHANGE	NO.	%CHANGE	NO.	%CHANGE	NO.	%CHANGE	NO.	%CHANGE	NO.	%CHANGE	NO.	%CHANGE	NO.	%CHANGE	NO.	%CHANGE
1977	54	-5.3	213	26.8	1389	-14.3	879	3.9	7077	-0.9	21365	-7.3	3570	-13.3			34547	-6.6
1978	48	-11.1	288	35.2	1212	-12.7	890	1.3	7209	1.9	20566	-3.7	3619	1.4			33832	-2.1
1979	63	31.3	283	-1.7	1592	31.4	1101	23.7	8546	18.5	22563	9.7	4222	16.7			38370	13.4
1980	74	17.5	213	-24.7	1796	12.8	1227	11.4	9638	12.8	24726	9.6	3772	-10.7	362	N/A	41446	N/A
1981	76	2.7	296	39.0	1894	5.5	1272	3.7	10295	6.8	27630	11.7	3596	-4.7	262	27.6	45059	8.7
1982	70	-7.9	200	-32.4	2218	17.1	1272	0.0	10237	-0.6	28893	4.6	3325	-7.5	262	0.0	46215	2.6
1983	54	-22.9	243	21.5	2297	3.6	1251	-1.7	8885	-13.2	30325	5.0	4656	40.0	273	4.2	47711	3.2
1984	48	-11.1	310	27.6	2118	-7.8	1274	1.8	8212	-7.6	30725	1.3	5641	21.2	200	-26.7	48328	1.3
1985	73	52.1	426	37.4	2271	7.2	1519	19.2	7781	-5.2	27159	-11.6	4615	-18.2	234	17.0	43844	-9.3
1986	85	16.4	520	22.1	2427	6.9	3450	127.1	8449	8.6	28183	3.8	6387	38.4	301	28.6	49802	13.6

NOTE: Percentage change based upon previous year.
       Arson statistics not available prior to 1980.

Table 1

Neighborhood Crime Trends

Table 2

Among the 24 city neighborhoods, the greatest volume of index crime was once again reported in the Midtown, Sherman Park, and Merrill Park areas. This year Midtown reported 5,327 index crimes, Sherman Park reported 4,013, and Merrill Park reported 3,667. Together, these three areas accounted for 26% of the city's index reports. The three areas with the lowest volume of index crime, the Valley (432), Johnson's Woods (540), and Tippecanoe (639) accounted for 3.2% of the city's 1986 index total.

The Downtown and Valley areas had the city's greatest neighborhood index rates--reporting 4,230.43 and 3,600.00 crimes per 10,000 residents respectively. As must be pointed out earh year, the high rate of crime in these two areas illustrates the major oblem in using a crime rate to compare city neighborhoods. Crime rate is based only upon resident population. It does not take into account factors such as population type or land use, nor is it sensitive to transient traffic. While both the Downtown and Valley neighborhoods have extremely small resident populations, they both also have extremely large transient populations as they incorporate a large amount of the city's festival, convention, business, and manufacturing areas.

This year, only three neighborhoods (Johnson's Woods, Wauwatosa Avenue, and Tippecanoe) experienced a decrease in crime rate. All three of these neighborhoods also experienced a rate decrease in 1985. Two

other areas, Jackson Park and the Valley, experienced no rate change from 1985.

More than half of the neighborhoods showing an index increase in 1986 had increases in excess of 10% over 1985 reports. Rate increases ranged from a low of .3% Downtown to a high of 41% in Muskego Avenue. The greatest volume increases were observed in Midtown, up 884 reports, and Lincoln Park, up 722 reports over 1985.

Appendix IV contains the total number of index crimes reported in each of the city's 24 neighborhoods in 1985 and 1986. Data from this appendix was used to prepare all neighborhood level graphs and tables used in this report.

Table 2

MILWAUKEE COMMUNITY AREAS

Total Index Crime

	Total Reported Number and Rate				Percentage Change In Rates Per 10,000
	1985		1986		
Community Areas	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	
BAYVIEW	659	315.31	692	331.10	5.01
DOWNTOWN	2910	4217.39	2919	4230.43	0.31
GARFIELD PARK	3003	1039.10	3568	1234.60	18.81
GRANVILLE	2558	452.57	2851	515.55	11.45
HALYARD PARK	2259	1403.11	2669	1657.76	18.15
JACKSON PARK	744	188.35	744	188.35	0.00
JOHNSON'S WOODS	581	328.25	540	305.08	-7.06
KOSCIUSZKO PARK	886	536.97	994	602.42	12.19
LAKE	965	317.43	992	326.32	2.80
LAKESIDE	1371	699.49	1619	826.02	18.09
LAYTON PARK	1075	643.71	1113	666.47	3.53
LINCOLN PARK	2538	821.36	3260	1055.02	28.45
LOWER EAST SIDE	1598	1017.83	1720	1095.54	7.63
MERRILL PARK	3303	1280.23	3667	1421.32	11.02
MIDTOWN	4443	1213.93	5327	1455.46	19.90
MUSKEGO AVENUE	1263	443.16	1781	624.91	41.01
NORTH MILWAUKEE	2698	693.57	2975	764.78	10.27
RIVERWEST	1693	1143.92	1991	1345.27	17.60
SHERMAN PARK	3698	832.88	4013	903.83	8.52
SILVER SPRING	2060	540.68	2265	594.49	9.95
TIPPECANOE	648	423.53	639	417.65	-1.39
THE VALLEY	432	3600.00	432	3600.00	0.00
WALKER'S POINT	1702	855.28	1965	987.44	15.45
WAUWATOSA AVE.	969	297.24	934	286.50	-3.61

ANALYSIS OF INDEX CRIME

Homicide

Table 3

The FBI classification of homicide includes all lethal killings without due process. 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 gross negligence are not included in this category. Attempts or assaults to kill are classified as aggravated assaults and not as homicides.

In Milwaukee, homicide is the least frequently occurring index crime, accounting for less than 1% of the yearly index total. The 85 homicides reported in 1986 represents a 16.4% increase over 1985 reports and was the greatest number of homicides ever reported in the City of Milwaukee.

More homicides were reported in October (11) than in any other month of the year. The last quarter of the year (October, November, December) had the greatest volume of homicide, accounting for 33% of all 1986 reports.

The greatest number of homicides (14) were reported in the Midtown area, which accounted for 16.5% of homicides reported city-wide. The Valley, which had two (2) homicides reported in 1986, had the greatest homicide rate, 16.67 per 10,000 population. Seven (7) of 24 neighborhoods did not record a single homicide in 1986.

WEAPONS U:.:D IN HOMICIDES
1986

FIREARM 51.9.:

7.4% BODY FORCE

KNIFE 27.2%   13.6% OTHER
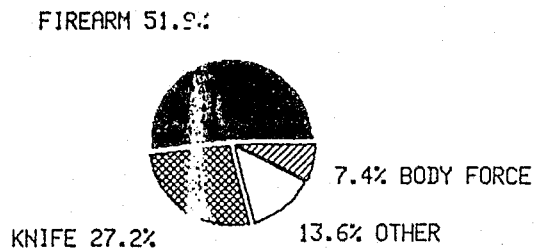
More than half of all homicides (52%) occurring in 1986 involved the use of a firearm. A knife or other type of cutting instrument was used in 27% of all homicides (Graph 5).

VICTIM-OFFENDER RELATIONSHIPS
HOMICIDE 1986

29.4% ACQUAINT.

FAMILIAL 10.6%

7.1% ROMANTIC

16.5% FRIEND

UNKNOWN 36.5%
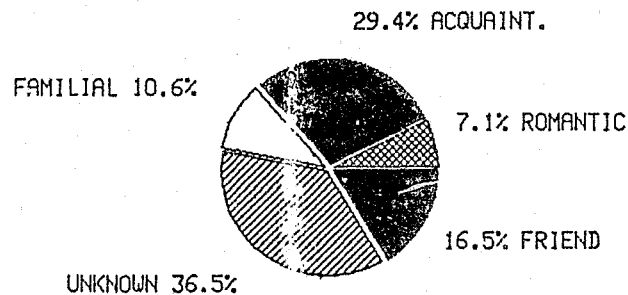
According to Milwaukee Police Department reports, in the vast majority of homicides (63.5%), the offender was known to the victim. In 18% of all homicides, the victim and offender were found to have shared a romantic or familial relationship; in 29% of all cases, the victim and offender were acquainted; and in 16.5% of all cases, they were friends. Only 36.5% of all 1986 homicides were classified as unknown offender and/or stranger (Graph 6).

Table 3

MILWAUKEE COMMUNITY AREAS

Homicide

| Community Areas | Total Reported Number and Rate | | | | Percentage Change In Rates Per 10,000 |
| | 1985 | | 1986 | | |
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	
BAYVIEW	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
DOWNTOWN	0	0.00	3	4.35	100.00
GARFIELD PARK	13	4.50	12	4.15	-7.69
GRANVILLE	1	0.18	2	0.36	100.00
HALYARD PARK	8	4.97	12	7.45	50.00
JACKSON PARK	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
JOHNSON'S WOODS	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
KOSCIUSZKO PARK	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
LAKE	1	0.33	0	0.00	-100.00
LAKESIDE	1	0.51	1	0.51	0.00
LAYTON PARK	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
LINCOLN PARK	5	1.62	4	1.29	-20.00
LOWER EAST SIDE	1	0.64	1	0.64	0.00
MERRILL PARK	8	3.10	9	3.49	12.50
MIDTOWN	14	3.83	14	3.83	0.00
MUSKEGO AVENUE	5	1.75	7	2.46	40.00
NORTH MILWAUKEE	4	1.03	1	0.26	-75.00
RIVERWEST	1	0.68	3	2.03	200.00
SHERMAN PARK	6	1.35	3	0.68	-50.00
SILVER SPRING	2	0.52	4	1.05	100.00
TIPPECANOE	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
THE VALLEY	0	0.00	2	16.67	100.00
WALKER'S POINT	3	1.51	5	2.51	66.67
WAUWATOSA AVE.	0	0.00	2	0.61	100.00

Forcible Rape

Table 4

The Uniform Crime Report definition of forcible rape does not correspond to the Wisconsin State Statutes' definition of sexual assault. Roughly speaking, the sexual assaults included in the category of forcible rape are similar to first and second degree sexual assault under Wisconsin Statutes, where force is an element of the definition. Attempts to commit forcible rape are included under this definition, but not sexual assaults where a weapon or threat of bodily injury is not involved.

A total of 520 forcible rapes were reported in 1986, 22% more than were reported in 1985. This marked the fourth consecutive year that reports of forcible rape increased over reports of the previous year.

This year, the greatest number of forcible rapes (56) were reported in August. As was the case in 1985, the third quarter of the year (July, August, September) experienced the greatest volume of reports, accounting for 29% of this year's total. In contrast, the first quarter of the year (January, February, March) accounted for just 17.5% of the yearly total.

Midtown, with 105 reports, had the greatest volume of reported rape, accounting for 20% of the city-wide forcible rape total. The Valley area, which had five reported incidents of forcible rape, had the greatest volume of rape--almost 42 per 10,000 population.

Although there was no area in the city this year that did not report a single rape, three areas (Bayview, Jackson Park, and Lake) had a rate of rape below one (1) per 10,000 population. The greatest rate increase was observed in the Tippecanoe and Wauwatosa Avenue areas. In the Tippecanoe area where the number of rapes increased, from one (1) in 1985 to six (6) in 1986, the rate of rape increased 500%. Similarly, while the volume increase in Wauwatosa Avenue was seven (7), the rate increased 350%. The greatest decrease in rate was found in Lake, where the rate of rape dropped from 2.63 per 10,000 in 1985 to below one (1) per 10,000 in 1986.

WEAPONS USED IN FORCIBLE RAPE
1986

5.6% OTHER

16.2% KNIFE

BODILY 53.5%
FORCE

8.1% FIREARM

16.6% NO WEAPON
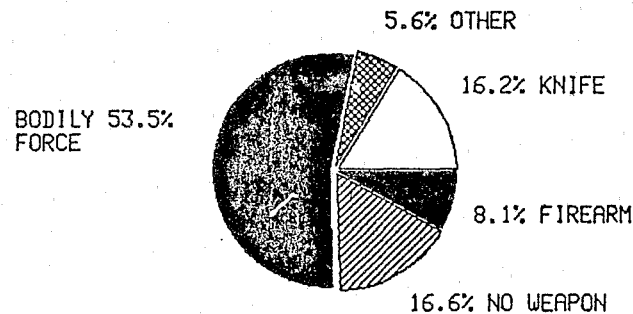
In contrast to homicide, where firearms were found to be the most frequently used weapon, only 8.11% of all forcible rapes this year involved the use of a firearm. Bodily force was the weapon used in 54% of all forcible rapes (Graph 7).

VICTIM-OFFENDER RELATIONSHIPS
FORCIBLE RAPE 1986

45.9% UNKNOWN

6.8% FAMILIAL
4.4% ROMANTIC

ACQUAINT. 42.9%
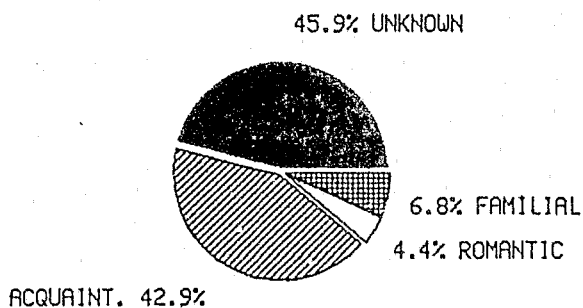
In 54% of all forcible rapes reported this year, the offender was known to the victim. In 11% of all cases, the relationship was a current romantic or family relationship; in 5% of all cases, the assault was committed by someone with whom the victim had had a prior romantic relationship. In 46% of cases reported this year, the offender was a stranger (Graph 8).

Table 4

MILWAUKEE COMMUNITY AREAS

Forcible Rape

Community Areas	Total Reported Number and Rate				Percentage Change In Rates Per 10,000
	1985		1986		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	
BAYVIEW	5	2.39	2	0.96	-60.00
DOWNTOWN	11	15.94	13	18.84	18.18
GARFIELD PARK	47	16.26	57	19.72	21.28
GRANVILLE	9	1.63	10	1.81	11.11
HALYARD PARK	40	24.84	50	31.06	25.00
JACKSON PARK	1	0.25	1	0.25	0.00
JOHNSON'S WOODS	2	1.13	2	1.13	0.00
KOSCIUSZKO PARK	9	5.45	7	4.24	-22.22
LAKE	8	2.63	3	0.99	-62.50
LAKESIDE	4	2.04	8	4.08	100.00
LAYTON PARK	2	1.20	2	1.20	0.00
LINCOLN PARK	38	12.30	44	14.24	15.79
LOWER EAST SIDE	15	9.55	6	3.82	-60.00
MERRILL PARK	52	20.16	65	25.19	25.00
MIDTOWN	86	23.50	105	28.69	22.09
MUSKEGO AVENUE	10	3.51	8	2.81	-20.00
NORTH MILWAUKEE	14	3.60	20	5.14	42.86
RIVERWEST	16	10.81	21	14.19	31.25
SHERMAN PARK	22	4.95	39	8.78	77.27
SILVER SPRING	8	2.10	15	3.94	87.50
TIPPECANOE	1	0.65	6	3.92	500.00
THE VALLEY	2	16.67	5	41.67	150.00
WALKER'S POINT	22	11.06	16	8.04	-27.27
WAUWATOSA AVE.	2	0.61	9	2.76	350.00

Robbery

Table 5

Robbery takes place in the presence of the victim to obtain property or a thing of value from a person by use of force or threat of force. Assaults to rob and attempts to rob are also included. Both armed robbery, where any weapon, actual or pretended, is used and strong armed robberies, where no weapon other than personal force is employed, are included in this category.

The 2,427 events of robbery reported in 1986 represent an increase of 6.9% over reports of 1985. This year, robbery was most frequently reported in November. The 268 robberies reported in that month accounted for 11% of the yearly total. In contrast, February and April, the months with the fewest robberies (161), each accounted for 6.6% of the yearly total. The crime of robbery appears to be the most seasonally consistent among index crimes, with a variation of less than 8% between the most active quarter (4th) and the least active quarter of the year (1st).

As was the case in 1985, the greatest number of robberies in 1986 were again reported in the Midtown (415), Sherman Park (275), and Merrill Park (267) areas. The greatest robbery rates were found in Halyard Park (116.77), Midtown (113.39), and Merrill Park (103.49).

The fewest number of robberies were reported in the Bayview (8) and Valley (11) areas. The lowest rate of robbery was enjoyed by the Bayview

area, which had a robbery rate of less than four (4) per 10,000 population.

Although Bayview also had the greatest rate decrease, down 38.5% from 1985, Riverwest, which had 28 fewer robberies this year than it had in 1985, had the greatest volume decrease. Jackson Park, which had a volume increase of eight (8) reports, had the greatest rate increase, up 80% over 1985.

WEAPONS USED IN ROBBERY
1986

39.0% FIREARM

KNIFE 14.0%

OTHER 5.5%

41.5% STRONG ARM
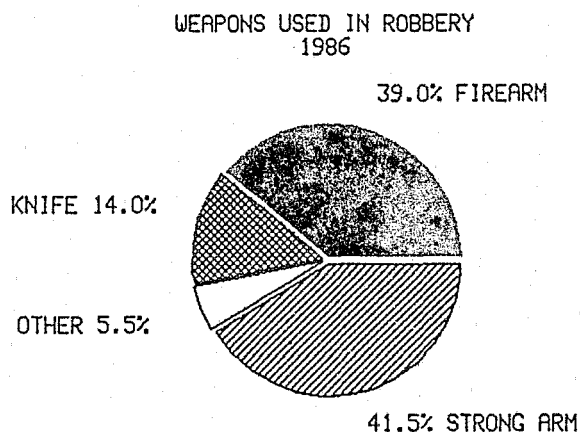
Bodily force (41.5%) and firearms (39%) were the two weapons most commonly used in robberies in 1986. Knives or other cutting instruments (14%) and miscellaneous weapons (5.5%) were used far less frequently (Graph 9).

ROBBERY CATEGORIES
1986

HIGHWAY 66.3%

0.2% MISC.
8.3% RESIDENCE

6.2% CONV.STORE
5.4% GAS
STATION
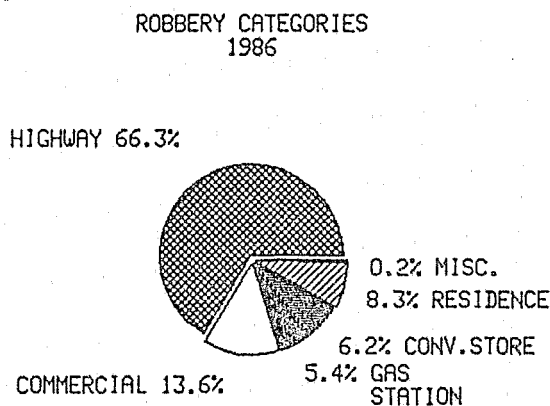
COMMERCIAL 13.6%

Almost two-thirds (66.3%) of all robberies committed in 1986 occurred on the streets and were classified as "Highway" robbery. The next largest category of robbery, commercial (including banks), accounted for 13.6% of all robbery reports. Convenience stores (6.2%) and gas stations (5.4%) accounted for 11.6% of all reports, and robberies occurring in residences accounted for 8.3% of all reports (Graph 10).

ROBBERY DOLLAR LOSS
1986

Table 6

HIGHWAY	$323,587
COMMERCIAL	74,327
GAS STATION	20,125
CONVENIENCE STORE	27,391
RESIDENCE	69,813
BANKS	91,365
MISCELLANEOUS	1,912
TOTAL:	$608,520

Dollar losses due to robbery amounted to more than half a million dollars in 1986. Highway robbery dollar loss was $323,587 this past year, and accounted for 53.2% of all robbery loss. Although the number of banks victimized by robbery in 1986 was relatively small (27), the bank dollar loss of $91,365 accounted for 15% of all robbery losses this year (Table 6).

Table 5

MILWAUKEE COMMUNITY AREAS

Robbery

	Total Reported Number and Rate				Percentage Change In Rates Per 10,000
	1985		1986		
Community Areas	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	
BAYVIEW	13	6.22	8	3.83	-38.46
DOWNTOWN	77	111.59	60	86.96	-22.08
GARFIELD PARK	203	70.24	214	74.05	5.42
GRANVILLE	70	12.66	80	14.47	14.29
HALYARD PARK	144	89.44	188	116.77	30.56
JACKSON PARK	10	2.53	18	4.56	80.00
JOHNSON'S WOODS	18	10.17	22	12.43	22.22
KOSCIUSZKO PARK	22	13.33	35	21.21	59.09
LAKE	11	3.62	14	4.61	27.27
LAKESIDE	39	19.90	51	26.02	30.77
LAYTON PARK	24	14.37	26	15.57	8.33
LINCOLN PARK	141	45.63	153	49.51	8.51
LOWER EAST SIDE	58	36.94	82	52.23	41.38
MERRILL PARK	260	100.78	267	103.49	2.69
MIDTOWN	368	100.55	415	113.39	12.77
MUSKEGO AVENUE	40	14.04	53	18.60	32.50
NORTH MILWAUKEE	158	40.62	169	43.44	6.96
RIVERWEST	97	65.54	69	46.62	-28.87
SHERMAN PARK	293	65.99	275	61.94	-6.14
SILVER SPRING	93	24.41	98	25.72	5.38
TIPPECANOE	18	11.76	19	12.42	5.56
THE VALLEY	12	100.00	11	91.67	-8.33
WALKER'S POINT	43	21.61	53	26.63	23.26
WAUWATOSA AVE.	59	18.10	43	13.19	-27.12

Aggravated Assault

Table 7

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

Aggravated assault was the most frequently reported crime of violence in 1986, accounting for 53% of all violent crime reports and almost 7% of all index crime reports this year. The 3,450 assaults reported represent a 127% reporting increase over the previous year. This was both the greatest percent of increase and greatest numeric increase among the eight (8) index crimes.

Aggravated assaults were most frequently reported in July (408) and least frequently reported in February (141). This year the third quarter of the year (July, August, September) saw the greatest volume of assault reports, accounting for 33% of the yearly total. In contrast, the first quarter of the year (January, February, March) accounted for just 17% of the yearly assault total.

Midtown had the greatest number of aggravated assaults—its 746 reports accounted for almost 22% of aggravated assaults reported in the City of Milwaukee. Three (3) of the four (4) census tracts with the greatest number of aggravated assault reports are located within the Midtown area. They are tract 97 (92 events), tract 99 (88 events), and tract 88 (80 events reported in 1986). The area of Halyard Park had the greatest rate of aggravated assault, 232.3 per 10,000 population.

Jackson Park had the fewest number of aggravated assaults (10), as well as the lowest assault rate, 2.53 events per 10,000 population. It was also the only area to report a decrease in volume from 1985 reports.

Twenty-two (22) neighborhood areas experienced rate increases. Rate increases ranged from a low of 33.3% in the Valley to a high of 271.4% in the Johnson's Woods neighborhood. Some volume increases were quite substantial. Midtown had 445 more reports and Garfield Park had 350 more reports than were reported a year ago.

WEAPONS USED IN AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
1986

40.6% FIREARM

1.9% BODY FORCE

KNIFE 32.0%

25.5% OTHER
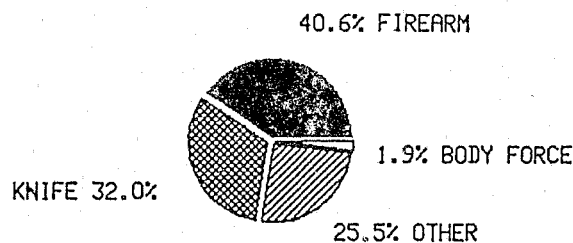
In keeping with the UCR definition of this crime, it is not surprising to find the vast majority of aggravated assaults involved the use of a weapon. Less than 2% of all aggravated assaults involved bodily force. In contrast, firearms were involved in 40.6% of all assaults, a knife or other cutting instrument was used in 32% of all assaults, and other weapons (bats, bricks, furniture, etc.) were used in 25.5% of reported assaults (Graph 11).

Table 7

MILWAUKEE COMMUNITY AREAS

Aggravated Assault

Community Areas	Total Reported Number and Rate				Percentage Change In Rates Per 10,000
	1985		1986		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	
BAYVIEW	14	6.70	14	6.70	0.00
DOWNTOWN	22	31.88	36	52.17	63.64
GARFIELD PARK	189	65.40	539	186.51	185.19
GRANVILLE	49	8.86	85	15.37	73.47
HALYARD PARK	138	85.71	374	232.30	171.01
JACKSON PARK	15	3.80	10	2.53	-33.33
JOHNSON'S WOODS	7	3.95	26	14.69	271.43
KOSCIUSZKO PARK	33	20.00	72	43.64	118.18
LAKE	8	2.63	22	7.24	175.00
LAKESIDE	14	7.14	32	16.33	128.57
LAYTON PARK	21	12.57	30	17.96	42.86
LINCOLN PARK	100	32.36	227	73.46	127.00
LOWER EAST SIDE	35	22.29	56	35.67	60.00
MERRILL PARK	128	49.61	244	94.57	90.63
MIDTOWN	301	82.24	746	203.83	147.84
MUSKEGO AVENUE	63	22.11	144	50.53	128.57
NORTH MILWAUKEE	43	11.05	104	26.74	141.86
RIVERWEST	43	29.05	93	62.84	116.28
SHERMAN PARK	112	25.23	248	55.86	121.43
SILVER SPRING	42	11.02	102	26.77	142.86
TIPPECANOE	19	12.42	31	20.26	63.16
THE VALLEY	15	125.00	20	166.67	33.33
WALKER'S POINT	99	49.75	174	87.44	75.76
WAUWATOSA AVE.	9	2.76	16	4.91	77.78

Burglary

Table 8

The crime of burglary includes any unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. It is not necessary that force be used to gain or attempt to gain entrance in order to be classified as burglary. Moreover, a loss does not have to occur in the case of an illegal entry for it to be counted. Attempted burglaries are included.

Burglary continues to be the second most frequently reported index crime in the City of Milwaukee. In 1986, 8,449 burglaries were reported, accounting for 17% of the yearly index total and 19.5% of all property crime. The 8.6% increase in burglary reports marked the first time in five years that burglary reports increased over the previous year.

Burglary reports were seen to gradually increase in frequency throughout the year, climbing from a low of 496 in February to a high of 961 in December. As has been seen over the past several years, the last quarter of the year (October, November, December) continues to experience the greatest volume in burglary reports, this year accounting for 32% of the yearly total.

Midtown (925) and Sherman Park (811) continue to report the greatest number of burglaries. This year Midtown reports accounted for 11% of burglaries reported city-wide, and Sherman Park accounted for 10% of reports. The greatest rate of burglary was observed in the Valley--558.33 per 10,000. Six (6) neighborhoods had rates in excess of 200 per 10,000.

They include Garfield Park (213.84), Halyard Park (229.81), Lincoln Park (224.92), Midtown (252.73), Riverwest (256.76), and Walker's Point (226.63).

The fewest number of burglaries were reported in the Valley (67) and Johnson's Woods (94). Johnson's Woods had the lowest rate of burglary reports--59.31 per 10,000 population. Despite the city-wide increase in burglary, nine (9) of 24 neighborhoods experienced burglary decreases in 1986. The greatest percent in rate decrease was found in Johnson's Woods, where the burglary rate dropped from 75.71 per 10,000 in 1985 to 53.11 in 1986, a 29.85% rate decrease. Volume decreases were relatively small; the greatest volume decreases were observed in Johnson's Woods, which had 40 fewer burglaries, and in Garfield Park, which had 30 fewer.

BURGLARY OCCURRENCES
TIME OF DAY
1986
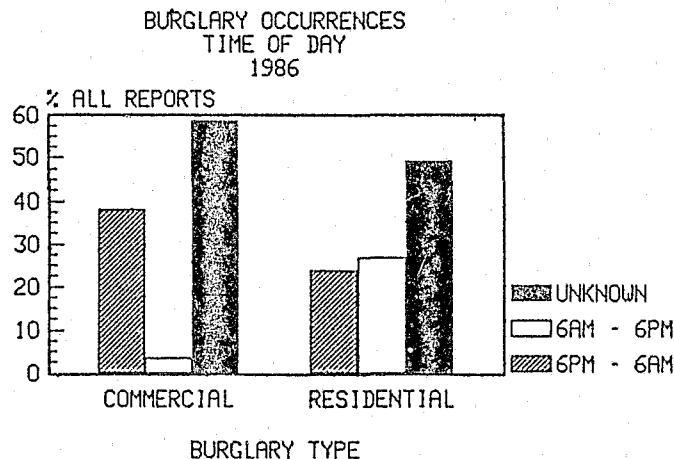
More than 75% of all burglaries reported in 1986 were residential. In both residential and commercial burglary, victims found it difficult to identify the time frame in which the event occurred. While 21.4% of all burglaries were identified as daytime burglaries (6AM - 6PM), and 28.6% of all burglaries were identified as night burglaries (6PM - 6AM), in a full

51.5% of burglaries the time period was not ascertained. When time was
ascertained, residences were more likely than businesses to be victimized
during daylight hours (Graph 12).

BURGLARY ENTRY TYPE
1986

FORCED 94.5%   1.8% ATTEMPTED
                3.7% NOT FORCED
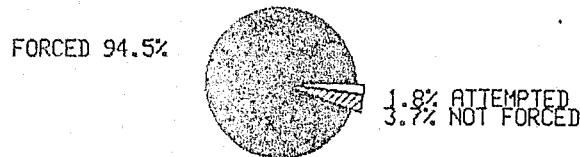
Most burglaries in Milwaukee involved forced entry (95.5%). In only
3.7% of 1987 reports was the perpetrator able to gain entry through an
unlocked door or window. The pie chart graphically illustrates that the
vast majority of burglaries reported in 1986 were actual events, not
attempts (Graph 13).

BURGLARY VALUE LOSS
1986

VALUE

3000000
2500000
2000000
1500000
1000000
 500000
      0

                                    UNKNOWN
                                    6AM - 6PM
                                    6PM - 6AM

RESIDENTIAL   COMMERCIAL

TYPE OF BURGLARY
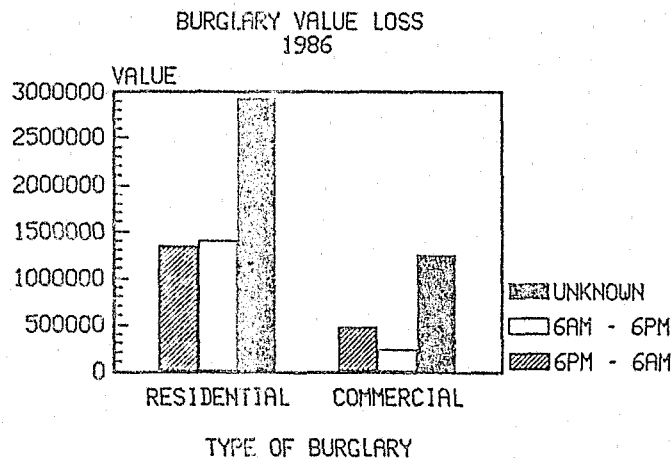
The estimated dollar loss attributed to burglary was $7;583;699 in
1986. Of that amount, 75% (over 5 million dollars) was the result of
residential burglary (Graph 14).

Table 8

MILWAUKEE COMMUNITY AREAS

Burglary

Community Areas	Total Reported Number and Rate				Percentage Change In Rates Per 10,000
	1985		1986		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	
BAYVIEW	131	62.68	139	66.51	6.11
DOWNTOWN	135	195.65	126	182.61	-6.67
GARFIELD PARK	648	224.22	618	213.84	-4.63
GRANVILLE	312	56.42	328	59.31	5.13
HALYARD PARK	323	200.62	370	229.81	14.55
JACKSON PARK	172	43.54	158	40.00	-8.14
JOHNSON'S WOODS	134	75.71	94	53.11	-29.85
KOSCIUSZKO PARK	203	123.03	219	132.73	7.88
LAKE	178	58.55	166	54.61	-6.74
LAKESIDE	181	92.35	202	103.06	11.60
LAYTON PARK	164	98.20	161	96.41	-1.83
LINCOLN PARK	577	186.73	695	224.92	20.45
LOWER EAST SIDE	207	131.85	243	154.78	17.39
MERRILL PARK	517	200.39	509	197.29	-1.55
MIDTOWN	816	222.95	925	252.73	13.36
MUSKEGO AVENUE	265	92.98	342	120.00	29.06
NORTH MILWAUKEE	598	153.73	651	167.35	8.86
RIVERWEST	284	191.89	380	256.76	33.80
SHERMAN PARK	818	184.23	811	182.66	-0.86
SILVER SPRING	390	102.36	436	114.44	11.79
TIPPECANOE	141	92.16	135	88.24	-4.26
THE VALLEY	65	541.67	67	558.33	3.08
WALKER'S POINT	357	179.40	451	226.63	26.33
WAUWATOSA AVE.	165	50.61	211	64.72	27.88

Theft

Table 9

Theft is the unlawful taking or stealing of property or articles of value without the use of force, violence or fraud. It includes crime such as shoplifting, pocket picking, purse snatching, thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories, bicycle thefts, and so forth. Thefts from automobiles, temporary residences and recreational-type dwellings (as camping tents, trailers, houseboats and similar recreational vehicles, trailers, or dwellings) are included in this category.

Theft is the city's most frequently reported crime. This year the 28,183 theft events accounted for 57% of all index crime reports. The 3.8% increase in thefts from 1985 was the smallest percent of increase among the eight index crimes.

As was the case a year ago, July was again the month with the greatest number of thefts (2,768), accounting for almost 10% of the yearly total. In contrast, theft reports from February, the month with the fewest reports (1,519), accounted for just over 5% of the yearly theft total.

The greatest number of thefts were reported in the Midtown (2,393), Downtown (2,311), and Merrill Park (2,138) areas. The fewest thefts were recorded in the Valley (248), Johnson's Woods (363), and Tippecanoe (395) areas. The greatest theft rates were found in the two city areas of greatest commercial use--Downtown (3,349.28) and the Valley (2,066.67). The abutting census tracts of 152 and 153, which form part of the boundary

between the Downtown and Valley neighborhoods, were the two tracts with the greatest number of theft reports. Between them they accounted for just over 4% of thefts reported city-wide.

Six (6) of 24 neighborhoods experienced a decrease in theft reports this year. The most substantial decreases were observed in Downtown, where a 157 event decrease in thefts resulted in a rate decrease of 6.36%, and Wauwatosa Avenue, which had 127 fewer thefts for a rate decrease of 19.66%. The most substantial increase was seen in Muskego Avenue, where a 292 increase in reports resulted in a 37.87% rate increase. Only three (3) other neighborhoods in addition to Muskego Avenue had rate increases of greater than 10%. They are Garfield Park (+10.35%), Lakeside (+17.47%), and Lincoln Park (+20.97%).

CATEGORIES OF THEFT
1986

VEHICLE 27.7% PARTS

BICYCLES 7.1%

15.6% FROM AUTO
5.1% SHOP-
       LIFTING

6.4% PERSONAL

9.0% OTHER
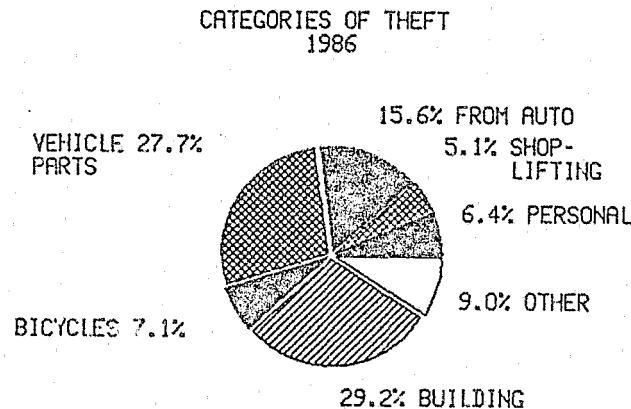
29.2% BUILDING

Thefts from a building constituted the largest category of thefts in 1986, accounting for 29% of the yearly total. This was followed in frequency by theft of vehicle parts (27%) and thefts from automobiles (15.6%) (Graph 15).

THEFT DOLLAR LOSS
1986

AUTO PARTS 18.1%

BICYCLES 3.9%

20.2% FROM AUTO
1.7% RETAIL
2.5% PERSONAL

14.5% OTHER

FROM BLDG. 39.1%
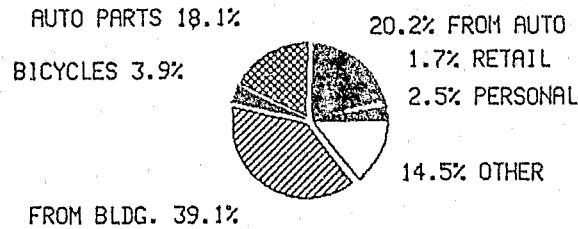
TOTAL LOSS = $7.963274

Local theft losses were estimated at almost eight (8) million dollars in 1986 ($7,963,274). Losses from building theft alone were more than three (3) million dollars. Thefts from motor vehicles and thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories accounted for almost 42% of the dollar loss attributed to theft. Although personal theft accounted for 6.4% of all thefts, dollar loss from these events accounted for less than 3% of the theft loss total (Graph 16).

Table 9

MILWAUKEE COMMUNITY AREAS

Theft

Community Areas	Total Reported Number and Rate				Percentage Change In Rates Per 10,000
	1985		1986		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	
BAYVIEW	465	222.49	489	233.97	5.16
DOWNTOWN	2468	3576.81	2311	3349.28	-6.36
GARFIELD PARK	1511	522.84	1549	535.99	2.51
GRANVILLE	1817	328.57	2005	362.57	10.35
HALYARD PARK	1373	852.80	1264	785.09	-7.94
JACKSON PARK	5( )	127.09	522	132.15	3.98
JOHNSON'S WOODS	372	210.17	363	205.08	-2.42
KOSCIUSZKO PARK	540	327.27	578	350.30	7.04
LAKE	668	219.74	596	228.95	4.19
LAKESIDE	1019	519.90	1197	610.71	17.47
LAYTON PARK	792	474.25	810	485.03	2.27
LINCOLN PARK	1149	371.84	1390	449.84	20.97
LOWER EAST SIDE	1099	700.00	1101	701.27	0.18
MERRILL PARK	2063	799.61	2138	828.68	3.64
MIDTOWN	2335	637.98	2393	653.83	2.48
MUSKEGO AVENUE	771	270.53	1063	372.98	37.87
NORTH MILWAUKEE	1509	387.92	1512	388.69	0.20
RIVERWEST	1065	719.59	1164	786.49	9.30
SHERMAN PARK	1957	440.77	2005	451.58	2.45
SILVER SPRING	1298	340.68	1321	346.72	1.77
TIPPECANOE	427	279.08	395	258.17	-7.49
THE VALLEY	284	2366.67	248	2066.67	-12.68
WALKER'S POINT	1029	517.09	1068	536.68	3.79
WAUWATOSA AVE.	646	198.16	519	159.20	-19.66

Motor Vehicle Theft

Table 10

Motor vehicle theft is defined as the stealing of a motor vehicle or driving a vehicle away without the owner's consent. "Joy rides" are included. Attempted motor vehicle theft is also included. Specifically excluded is temporary use when the vehicle is actually returned by the user, and lawful access to the vehicle is granted and can be assumed. This category includes theft of motor driven vehicles such as automobiles, trucks, buses, motor scooters, motorcycles, and snowmobiles.

The 6,387 incidents of motor vehicle theft reported in 1986 represents a 38.4% increase over 1985 reports, and is the greatest number of auto thefts reported within the past ten (10) years.

More autos were reported stolen in October than in any other month. The 763 vehicles stolen in that month accounted for 12% of the year's total. Motor vehicle theft appears to show more seasonal variation than most other index crimes. A 15% difference in reports may be observed between the first quarter of the year (January, February, March), which had the lightest volume of reports (17.93% of the yearly total), and the last quarter of the year (October, November, December), when almost 33% of all motor vehicle thefts were recorded.

Lincoln Creek continues to report the greatest number of motor vehicle thefts. The 730 vehicles reported stolen from that neighborhood accounted for 11.4% of 1986 citywide reports. Midtown (651) and Sherman Park (616)

also reported high volumes of motor vehicle theft. The three (3) areas
with the lowest volume of motor vehicle theft were Johnson's Woods (32),
Jackson Park (34) and Bayview (35).

The highest rate of motor vehicle theft was found in the Valley
(616.67) and in Downtown (536.23). The three (3) areas with the lowest
volume of motor vehicle theft also had the lowest rate of motor vehicle
theft. The motor vehicle theft rate was 8.61 per 10,000 in Jackson Park,
16.75 per 10,000 in Bayview, and 18.08 per 10,000 in Johnson's Woods.

Only three (3) neighborhoods experienced a decrease in motor vehicle
thefts this year. They are Jackson Park (-19%), Johnson's Woods (-33.3%),
and Lake (-7.8%). Rate increases grew from a low of 8.82% in Kosciuszko
Park to a high of 90.72% in Downtown.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT
CATEGORIES
1986

AUTOS 92.1%
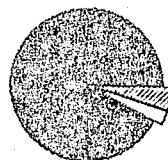
5.0% OTHER VEH.
3.0% TRUCK/BUS

The Milwaukee Police Department estimated the dollar value of stolen
motor vehicles in excess of 20 million dollars ($20,338,533) in 1986,
representing the greatest dollar loss among property crimes. Referring to

the above pie chart, it may be seen that automobiles form far and away the largest group within this crime category, accounting for 92.1% of all reported motor vehicle thefts (Graph 17).

Table 10

MILWAUKEE COMMUNITY AREAS

Auto Theft

| Community Areas | Total Reported Number and Rate | | | | Percentage Change In Rates Per 10,000 |
| | 1985 | | 1986 | | |
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	
BAYVIEW	28	13.40	35	16.75	25.00
DOWNTOWN	194	281.16	370	536.23	90.72
GARFIELD PARK	354	122.49	539	186.51	52.26
GRANVILLE	295	53.35	337	60.94	14.24
HALYARD PARK	216	134.16	387	240.37	79.17
JACKSON PARK	42	10.63	34	8.61	-19.05
JOHNSON'S WOODS	48	27.12	32	18.08	-33.33
KOSCIUSZKO PARK	68	41.21	74	44.85	8.82
LAKE	90	29.61	83	27.30	-7.78
LAKESIDE	111	56.63	128	65.31	15.32
LAYTON PARK	68	40.72	77	46.11	13.24
LINCOLN PARK	509	164.72	730	236.25	43.42
LOWER EAST SIDE	182	115.92	229	145.86	25.82
MERRILL PARK	260	100.78	417	161.63	60.38
MIDTOWN	484	132.24	651	177.87	34.50
MUSKEGO AVENUE	102	35.79	146	51.23	43.14
NORTH MILWAUKEE	366	94.09	511	131.36	39.62
RIVERWEST	181	122.30	259	175.00	43.09
SHERMAN PARK	474	106.76	616	138.74	29.96
SILVER SPRING	223	58.53	280	73.42	25.56
TIPPECANOE	41	26.80	49	32.03	19.51
THE VALLEY	53	441.67	74	616.67	39.62
WALKER'S POINT	138	69.35	177	88.94	28.26
WAUWATOSA AVE.	88	26.99	129	39.57	46.53

Arson

Table 11

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 house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc. Only fires determined through investigation to have been willfully or maliciously set are classified as arsons. Fires of suspicious or unknown origins are excluded.

There were 301 arsons reported in 1986, 28.6% more than were reported in 1985. This is the greatest number of arsons reported since 1980, the first year that this crime was included as an index offense.

The greatest number of arsons (34) were reported in July, accounting for 11.3% of the yearly total. December was the month with the fewest arson reports. In December, 16 arsons were reported, or 5.3% of the yearly total.

Midtown had the greatest number of arsons (78), accounting for almost 26% of the city's arson total this year. It had an arson rate of 21.31 per 10,000. The Valley, with five (5) recorded arsons, produced an arson rate of 41.67 per 10,000, the highest among the 24 neighborhoods. Only two (2) neighborhoods, Downtown and Lakeside, did not report a single arson in 1986.

Because most neighborhoods have a relatively small arson volume, the percent of rate increases and decreases tend to look pretty dramatic. The

Lake neighborhood, as an example, had a volume increase of seven (7) events, but a rate increase of 700%. Similarly, Lakeside went from two (2) reports of arson in 1985 to 0 reports in 1986, for a rate decrease of 100%.

ARSON CHARACTERISTICS
1986

39.9% SINGLE
FAMILY

MULTIPLE 11.6%
FAMILY

STORAGE 15.9%

COMMERCIAL 8.6%

2.3% PUBLIC

21.6% OTHER
STRUCTURE
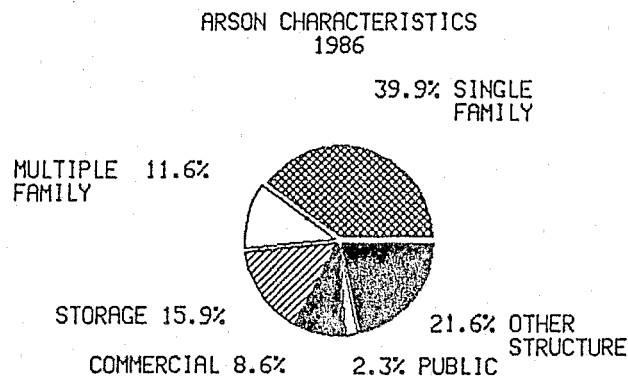
DAMAGE LOSS = $2,539,674

Arson in Milwaukee appears to be primarily residential in character. Residences accounted for 51.5% of all arson reported in 1986. Motor vehicles and other mobile property (motor homes, etc.) accounted for almost 22% of all arson reports. According to the Milwaukee Police Department, the damage loss from arson was $2,539,674 in 1986 (Graph 17).

CRIME IN THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE - 1986

Table 11

MILWAUKEE COMMUNITY AREAS

Arson

Community Areas	Total Reported Number and Rate				Percentage Change In Rates Per 10,000
	1985		1986		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	
BAYVIEW	3	1.44	5	2.39	66.67
DOWNTOWN	3	4.35	0	0.00	-100.00
GARFIELD PARK	38	13.15	40	13.84	5.26
GRANVILLE	5	0.90	4	0.72	-20.00
HALYARD PARK	17	10.56	24	14.91	41.18
JACKSON PARK	2	0.51	1	0.25	-50.00
JOHNSON'S WOODS	0	0.00	1	0.56	100.00
KOSCIUSZKO PARK	11	6.67	9	5.45	-18.18
LAKE	1	0.33	8	2.63	700.00
LAKESIDE	2	1.02	0	0.00	-100.00
LAYTON PARK	4	2.40	7	4.19	75.00
LINCOLN PARK	19	6.15	17	5.50	-10.53
LOWER EAST SIDE	1	0.64	2	1.27	100.00
MERRILL PARK	15	5.81	18	6.98	20.00
MIDTOWN	39	10.66	78	21.31	100.00
MUSKEGO AVENUE	7	2.46	18	6.32	157.14
NORTH MILWAUKEE	6	1.54	7	1.80	16.67
RIVERWEST	6	4.05	2	1.35	-66.67
SHERMAN PARK	16	3.60	16	3.60	0.00
SILVER SPRING	4	1.05	9	2.36	125.00
TIPPECANOE	1	0.65	4	2.61	300.00
THE VALLEY	1	8.33	5	41.67	400.00
WALKER'S POINT	11	5.53	21	10.55	90.91
WAUWATOSA AVE.	0	0.00	5	1.53	100.00

APPENDICES

CRIME IN THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE 1986

Census Tract	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Theft	Auto Theft	Arson	Battery	Sex Off	Vandalism	Vice	Other	TOTAL
1	1	2	18	11	54	587	93	0	36	8	140	10	235	1195
2	0	1	7	14	33	223	41	1	55	11	82	23	35	526
3	0	1	6	13	57	163	20	0	41	8	89	1	21	420
4	0	1	6	2	15	81	14	0	10	3	34	2	6	174
5	1	0	8	8	34	317	47	1	55	11	131	3	80	696
6	0	2	13	12	31	223	43	1	51	15	69	5	45	510
7	0	1	11	4	15	149	44	1	12	3	72	0	53	365
8	0	1	2	12	24	110	16	0	46	18	40	0	19	288
9	0	1	9	9	65	152	19	0	40	7	76	2	36	416
10	0	0	4	3	40	88	18	0	25	3	36	1	15	233
11	0	2	8	8	58	150	34	0	40	6	77	6	62	451
12	0	1	9	18	47	127	32	0	58	15	64	3	49	423
13	2	2	10	14	38	154	29	1	59	16	72	1	29	427
14	0	0	2	6	18	42	6	2	22	1	37	0	6	142
15	1	1	10	10	29	148	16	0	29	11	50	20	21	346

Census Tract	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Theft	Auto Theft	Arson	Battery	Sex Off	Vandalism	Vice	Other	TOTAL
16	0	2	4	1	11	68	19	0	19	6	35	0	27	192
17	0	0	10	4	17	116	24	4	10	11	29	1	44	270
18	0	1	4	11	34	97	21	1	55	11	58	5	44	342
19	0	1	16	15	53	132	18	1	67	8	81	12	36	440
20	1	0	7	4	24	82	19	0	31	5	50	2	8	233
21	0	5	14	8	67	117	44	0	28	14	72	6	28	403
22	0	0	6	1	33	57	12	0	19	1	23	5	10	167
23	0	3	9	20	103	109	73	0	49	7	94	1	31	499
24	1	3	22	20	69	178	76	3	47	6	103	9	39	576
25	0	1	17	9	56	80	44	0	45	8	37	3	24	324
26	0	4	10	12	47	95	55	0	27	4	44	4	22	324
27	0	1	4	7	20	46	9	0	20	2	20	2	6	137
28	0	2	4	6	54	84	21	1	39	11	32	11	17	282
29	0	0	9	7	25	54	11	1	13	4	38	2	7	171
30	0	0	5	4	89	95	31	0	15	3	59	1	24	326

Census Tract	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Theft	Auto Theft	Arson	Battery	Sex Off	Vandalism	Vice	Other	TOTAL
31	0	0	12	5	36	94	32	0	17	3	56	2	17	274
32	0	0	8	2	21	54	8	1	6	2	23	0	10	135
33	0	1	5	5	42	78	25	1	23	10	29	0	9	228
34	0	0	5	3	23	76	17	0	8	5	29	5	12	183
35	0	0	12	5	32	93	17	0	15	8	32	8	39	261
36	0	0	29	6	33	411	85	0	28	4	71	5	213	885
37	0	0	5	0	23	34	13	0	7	1	21	4	12	120
38	0	2	9	6	35	92	28	0	16	5	36	4	13	246
39	1	1	12	14	53	85	53	1	35	1	57	6	31	350
40	0	6	14	11	65	84	32	1	37	12	40	1	20	323
41	0	3	19	10	62	111	72	2	34	5	58	5	24	405
42	1	8	25	46	115	188	92	3	77	10	75	19	60	719
43	1	6	36	27	136	350	192	3	93	14	172	9	100	1139
44	0	4	16	18	109	317	95	1	67	8	145	13	108	901
45	0	4	13	29	60	133	83	0	66	10	82	7	47	534

Census Tract	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Theft	Auto Theft	Arson	Battery	Sex Off	Vandalism	Vice	Other	TOTAL
46	0	11	23	34	63	190	92	2	65	20	86	9	25	620
47	1	9	19	50	116	185	110	6	93	12	106	11	37	755
48	0	4	26	30	105	207	74	1	82	23	98	12	50	712
49	0	1	17	5	75	194	69	0	24	4	80	3	48	520
50	1	1	19	5	62	142	39	0	10	5	58	1	27	370
51	0	2	8	3	34	92	36	0	16	8	66	4	15	284
52	0	0	1	0	11	35	6	0	3	1	10	1	6	74
53	0	0	2	1	19	32	5	0	7	3	8	0	4	81
54	1	1	1	3	18	52	9	2	9	10	21	4	6	137
55	0	0	10	0	13	40	9	0	5	6	12	0	22	117
56	0	1	1	0	5	22	4	0	3	3	11	1	2	53
57	1	1	2	0	20	31	6	1	3	2	15	0	2	84
58	0	3	8	1	26	61	12	1	12	1	25	1	21	172
59	0	0	20	5	46	134	55	1	27	2	59	3	30	382
60	0	1	9	7	33	107	28	2	22	3	41	0	7	260

Census Tract	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Theft	Auto Theft	Arson	Battery	Sex Off	Vandalism	Vice	Other	TOTAL
61	0	5	15	10	78	128	43	1	40	8	60	8	26	422
62	1	4	19	38	103	138	60	2	76	16	82	3	39	581
63	0	6	30	46	110	268	93	6	102	6	133	18	57	875
64	3	9	33	41	106	206	57	6	90	13	77	19	44	704
65	4	11	15	60	75	130	88	7	102	16	74	12	37	631
66	1	5	35	85	90	224	91	6	110	13	91	35	70	856
67	1	2	10	41	44	97	48	1	52	15	60	4	17	392
68	1	5	15	58	66	151	66	6	92	10	63	22	44	599
69	1	7	16	42	66	127	41	7	63	7	57	5	37	476
70	4	8	28	47	75	191	57	5	122	18	98	21	74	748
71	0	3	9	10	62	157	18	0	32	2	94	1	19	407
72	2	2	7	10	50	193	41	0	21	11	71	5	25	438
73	0	0	5	2	28	113	11	0	6	4	45	0	16	230
74	0	1	1	2	7	81	5	0	4	4	14	0	16	135
75	0	1	6	0	23	131	12	0	4	5	49	0	10	241

Census Tract	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Theft	Auto Theft	Arson	Battery	Sex Off	Vandalism	Vice	Other	TOTAL
76	0	3	7	7	39	212	20	0	22	7	66	24	28	435
77	1	1	14	15	60	250	43	0	37	6	138	4	39	608
78	0	2	18	6	45	410	37	0	30	12	88	11	46	705
79	0	1	18	7	38	150	25	0	29	4	43	2	14	331
80	0	5	12	24	59	188	40	0	55	5	78	5	32	503
81	0	0	3	31	39	94	27	1	52	4	67	3	34	355
82	1	9	14	38	30	123	24	0	77	34	56	7	33	446
83	0	5	31	59	57	157	43	5	81	9	98	56	46	647
84	2	3	21	42	37	140	58	2	85	20	69	19	48	546
85	0	5	20	39	43	146	48	3	59	7	105	8	20	503
86	1	8	21	57	71	99	36	4	76	14	58	26	35	506
87	0	7	28	51	45	119	33	6	83	14	65	5	24	480
88	0	7	56	80	77	270	62	10	136	25	88	18	59	888
89	1	6	20	54	64	169	61	5	91	14	88	29	46	648
90	0	11	31	55	73	208	61	4	106	8	112	11	52	732

Census Tract	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Theft	Auto Theft	Arson	Battery	Sex Off	Vandalism	Vice	Other	TOTAL
91	0	5	40	20	91	208	66	1	51	7	96	3	33	621
92	0	1	17	10	30	138	31	0	30	12	53	5	12	339
93	0	0	8	1	25	95	12	0	9	1	34	1	31	217
94	0	0	3	1	8	45	6	0	6	0	25	0	9	103
95	0	0	3	2	13	39	6	0	10	1	21	0	6	101
96	1	6	48	59	69	222	66	4	93	9	145	13	48	783
97	1	11	84	92	79	174	41	6	170	16	106	42	57	879
93	2	9	25	60	72	167	41	5	102	10	99	38	58	688
99	2	16	32	88	54	161	40	14	100	14	85	56	59	721
100	0	4	34	51	58	223	31	4	62	17	54	11	93	642
101	1	3	29	47	44	130	34	0	47	8	56	5	20	424
102	2	5	32	51	49	137	49	2	52	11	47	3	23	463
103	1	2	17	42	30	94	19	5	51	7	44	12	23	347
104	3	4	17	22	28	157	40	4	51	6	58	11	28	429
105	0	4	5	23	33	63	22	1	39	4	37	12	24	267

Census Tract	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Theft	Auto Theft	Arson	Battery	Sex Off	Vandalism	Vice	Other	TOTAL
106	1	6	15	35	32	84	34	3	74	8	47	9	26	374
107	1	6	7	24	62	159	40	1	46	12	69	4	35	466
108	0	3	20	10	63	234	24	0	45	5	104	6	41	555
109	1	2	24	11	66	339	64	1	24	14	101	17	52	716
110	0	0	19	8	51	160	41	0	27	7	72	7	39	431.
111	0	0	9	12	21	132	36	0	25	15	52	0	20	322
112	0	1	4	7	24	81	17	1	39	4	34	12	20	244
113	0	0	6	8	18	155	47	0	14	0	36	0	13	297
114	0	2	8	10	9	63	20	0	22	5	24	23	14	200
115	0	4	9	29	8	56	18	1	28	5	17	32	16	223
116	0	3	17	10	19	57	25	0	22	5	43	1	16	218
117	1	1	4	19	26	29	20	0	24	5	22	17	13	181
118	1	3	7	22	20	36	8	2	25	5	32	5	21	187
119	1	3	6	20	27	100	12	0	32	3	21	19	26	270
120	0	1	17	27	29	51	13	2	51	6	31	14	32	274

Census Tract	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Theft	Auto Theft	Arson	Battery	Sex Off	Vandalism	Vice	Other	TOTAL
121	0	6	7	17	21	89	18	1	33	7	45	2	15	261
122	0	5	22	31	71	213	41	6	79	14	112	12	40	646
123	1	3	24	11	38	220	38	0	31	7	50	11	65	499
124	0	1	2	7	27	81	9	0	23	6	35	8	23	222
125	0	0	5	2	15	55	7	1	7	2	23	4	5	126
126	0	0	4	3	19	74	4	0	10	6	29	8	12	169
127	0	0	3	2	5	26	2	0	4	1	9	1	16	69
128	0	1	2	2	6	40	3	0	11	1	14	2	7	89
129	0	0	0	9	15	40	3	0	22	2	25	2	15	133
130	0	0	5	1	7	37	1	0	8	12	14	0	1	86
131	0	0	1	0	0	10	3	0	0	1	1	2	3	21
132	2	4	9	13	51	167	56	4	23	8	119	7	11	474
133	1	1	6	3	8	41	16	0	27	9	20	10	13	155
134	0	4	23	28	36	162	36	3	89	15	62	23	28	509
135	0	14	25	31	60	210	33	3	104	12	68	126	46	732

Census Tract	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Theft	Auto Theft	Arson	Battery	Sex Off	Vandalism	Vice	Other	TOTAL
136	1	10	41	42	62	231	54	7	97	11	88	22	24	690
137	3	10	46	47	48	243	59	2	116	9	88	93	46	810
138	0	4	6	28	37	53	20	0	37	6	39	3	24	257
139	0	3	7	19	7	31	6	0	17	2	16	1	13	122
140	1	7	7	17	22	66	23	5	36	6	38	10	14	252
141	1	3	7	20	25	84	23	1	27	4	46	3	22	266
142	0	0	7	8	18	177	46	0	15	3	70	6	9	359
143	0	2	9	1	38	195	54	0-	5	3	46	3	8	364
144	1	2	6	4	23	402	81	0	14	5	78	13	122	751
145	1	2	9	5	10	329	51	0	39	14	91	68	135	754
146	0	8	18	25	49	261	45	0	51	15	104	17	52	645
147	1	4	23	11	54	206	35	1	50	10	63	6	17	481
148	0	4	25	11	48	224	38	1	52	3	59	31	65	561
149	1	7	31	34	83	230	48	1	67	2	95	43	61	703
150	1	0	5	1	23	110	15	0	5	1	25	2	11	199

Census Tract	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Theft	Auto Theft	Arson	Battery	Sex Off	Vandalism	Vice	Other	TOTAL
151	0	0	2	3	4	151	27	0	21	6	37	1	11	263
152	0	6	21	15	23	901	103	0	35	12	106	43	276	1541
153	1	1	13	8	28	333	54	0	30	2	85	134	90	779
154	0	1	2	7	16	81	18	1	20	4	47	8	4	209
155	0	0	4	6	32	131	24	2	25	9	37	8	20	298
156	0	1	4	15	33	71	11	0	23	8	44	12	23	245
157	2	4	7	37	86	127	29	4	73	8	91	11	39	518
158	2	0	5	37	58	122	31	7	80	17	85	15	37	496
159	0	2	9	12	44	164	18	2	36	20	56	5	32	400
160	0	0	5	18	28	93	11	0	48	14	69	2	20	309
161	0	0	2	2	20	77	9	0	28	9	36	0	34	217
162	0	2	5	9	28	87	8	0	25	9	49	5	18	245
163	4	1	12	31	60	212	32	5	101	13	115	17	69	672
164	0	3	11	38	95	153	33	4	77	12	133	7	53	619
165	2	2	5	24	47	103	17	1	38	5	97	5	27	373

Census Tract	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Theft	Auto Theft	Arson	Battery	Sex Off	Vandalism	Vice	Other	TOTAL
166	0	1	1	17	27	69	19	6	45	3	60	5	14	267
167	1	3	11	21	69	204	24	1	64	12	111	9	51	581
168	0	2	10	16	62	210	20	3	78	17	126	16	58	618
169	1	1	8	16	59	115	14	1	61	12	68	4	24	384
170	0	0	3	19	35	135	18	1	67	9	70	2	29	388
171	0	2	3	0	10	58	5	2	38	23	29	4	27	201
172	0	0	1	6	12	36	12	3	15	4	30	3	9	131
173	0	0	4	6	29	93	6	1	28	13	49	3	26	258
174	0	2	2	13	37	107	20	2	59	6	43	12	29	332
175	0	2	12	18	50	135	24	5	74	11	92	5	38	466
176	0	0	8	7	32	95	10	0	48	6	64	5	31	306
177	0	3	3	14	9	39	5	1	11	2	24	2	17	130
178	0	0	0	2	0	24	1	0	3	0	14	7	7	58
179	0	0	8	5	41	86	10	0	41	9	75	5	26	306
180	0	0	2	13	50	92	4	1	46	6	62	2	29	307

Census Tract	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Theft	Auto Theft	Arson	Battery	Sex Off	Vandalism	Vice	Other	TOTAL
181	0	0	1	0	12	64	6	1	6	3	27	1	9	130
182	0	0	0	2	13	47	2	0	14	7	18	0	8	111
183	0	0	2	1	19	88	7	1	17	10	34	8	14	201
184	0	0	2	4	15	79	4	1	13	23	20	2	12	175
185	0	0	2	0	12	88	9	0	4	2	31	3	67	218
186	0	0	2	10	33	73	12	1	34	7	54	1	26	253
187	0	3	5	15	41	87	14	1	40	10	71	4	26	317
188	0	0	2	7	26	68	13	0	26	10	46	2	13	213
189	0	0	0	1	13	64	7	1	14	4	38	3	29	174
190	0	1	3	0	26	60	9	0	13	5	45	0	17	179
191	0	0	2	2	25	70	8	0	26	15	32	2	11	193
192	0	0	2	0	15	54	2	0	14	2	20	4	17	130
193	0	0	0	1	9	16	1	0	1	3	11	1	3	46
194	0	0	2	0	17	41	2	0	6	2	26	3	9	108
195	0	0	2	1	11	44	3	0	3	4	22	0	5	95

Census Tract	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Theft	Auto Theft	Arson	Battery	Sex Off	Vandalism	Vice	Other	TOTAL
196	0	0	2	0	14	58	4	0	10	5	35	0	21	149
197	0	0	2	1	15	58	3	0	9	4	34	3	14	143
198	0	0	3	4	13	79	1	1	27	17	60	8	16	229
199	0	0	0	1	13	42	1	0	8	3	23	1	5	97
200	0	2	12	6	27	316	23	0	33	13	84	7	90	613
201	0	0	4	3	40	171	12	2	23	11	58	20	33	377
202	0	0	3	1	14	62	4	0	6	1	39	0	12	142
203	0	0	5	3	21	41	0	1	8	7	38	1	19	144
204	0	1	4	2	14	70	6	1	14	4	63	0	16	195
205	0	2	1	1	14	36	8	0	9	9	22	1	11	114
206	0	1	1	2	38	88	6	2	16	11	36	1	9	211
207	0	0	1	2	23	44	6	0	14	3	47	0	5	145
208	0	1	1	3	19	79	4	0	7	3	36	0	9	162
209	0	0	0	3	12	45	4	0	9	3	19	0	12	107
210	0	1	0	2	19	24	2	1	5	12	20	0	7	93

Census Tract	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Theft	Auto Theft	Arson	Battery	Sex Off	Vandalism	Vice	Other	TOTAL
211	0	0	0	1	7	16	2	0	6	1	24	0	9	66
212	0	0	1	3	17	38	8	0	19	1	29	1	13	130
213	0	1	1	1	9	64	6	0	7	3	36	1	9	138
214	0	0	4	2	14	76	7	2	24	3	33	3	12	180
215	0	0	2	0	8	41	3	1	22	27	33	1	14	152
216	0	0	5	5	27	175	31	2	17	4	95	10	51	422
217	0	1	1	3	45	167	17	2	26	10	77	1	30	380
218	0	0	0	2	8	50	3	0	16	0	29	0	9	117

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

The classifications and terminology used by the Milwaukee Police Department in crime reporting is based upon a uniform definition and terminology established by the Federal Bureau of Investigation for Uniform Crime Reports. The establishment of uniform definitions of crime makes it possible to measure criminal activity nation-wide and helps eliminate paper crime waves caused by legislative redefinition of crime. It should be noted that the classification of offenses is based solely upon police investigation as opposed to determination of a court medical examiner, coroner, judge, jury, or other judicial body.

Part I Offenses. This is the first of two major groups of crimes established for uniform crime reporting purposes. Offenses included are homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. These crimes are referred to as index crimes. Their sum is referred to as the crime index. The crime index is used as a basic measurement of the extent, fluctuation, distribution, and nature of crime in the community. The rationale behind the use of an index is that 1) It reflects the true occurrence of crime better than any other data; 2) It includes serious offenses that are most accurately reported and of most concern; 3) It only includes those crimes that can be uniformly defined; and 4) It includes offenses that occur frequently without regard to geography, but do not have an unmeaningfully low or unmanageable high rate of incidence.

Glossary

Part II Offenses. The second of two major groups of crimes as established
for uniform crime reporting purposes. In general, Part II crimes are
those that are less severe, committed less frequently, and are less likely
to come to the attention of the police.

Part I Offenses

Homicide. The FBI classification of homicide includes all lethal killings
without due process. 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 gross negligence
are not included in this category. Attempts or assaults to kill are
classified as aggravated assaults and not as homicides.

Forcible Rape. The Uniform Crime Report definition of forcible rape does
not correspond to the Wisconsin State Statutes' definition of sexual
assault. Roughly speaking, the sexual assaults included in the category
of forcible rape are similar to first and second degree sexual assault
under Wisconsin Statutes, where force is an element of the definition.
Attempts to commit forcible rape are included under this definition, but
not sexual assaults where a weapon or threat of bodily injury is not
involved.

Robbery. Robbery takes place in the presence of the victim to obtain property or a thing of value from a person by use of force or threat of force. Assaults to rob and attempts to rob are also included. Both armed robbery, where any weapon, actual or pretended, is used and strong armed robberies, where no weapon other than personal force is employed, are included in this category.

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

Burglary. The crime of burglary includes any unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. It is not necessary that force be used to gain or attempt to gain entrance in order to be classified as burglary. Moreover, a loss does not have to occur in the case of an illegal entry for it to be counted. Attempted burglaries are included.

Glossary

Theft. Theft is the unlawful taking or stealing of property or articles
of value without the use of force, violence or fraud. It includes crime
such as shoplifting, pocket picking, purse snatching, thefts of motor
vehicle parts and accessories, bicycle thefts, and so forth. Thefts from
automobiles, temporary residences and recreational-type dwellings (as
camping tents, trailers, houseboats and similar recreational vehicles,
trailers, or dwellings) are included in this category. Beginning in 1973,
thefts of under $50 were recorded as Part I theft. Prior to 1973, these
thefts were recorded under Part II offenses.

Motor Vehicle Theft. Motor vehicle theft is defined as the stealing of a
motor vehicle or driving a vehicle away without the owner's consent. "Joy
rides" are included. Attempted motor vehicle theft is also included.
Specifically excluded is temporary use when the vehicle is actually
returned by the user, and lawful access to the vehicle is granted and can
be assumed. This category includes theft of motor driven vehicles such as
automobiles, trucks, buses, motor scooters, motorcycles, and snowmobiles.

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 house, public building, motor vehicle or
aircraft, personal property of another, etc. Only fires determined
through investigation to have been willfully or maliciously set are
classified as arsons. Fires of suspicious or unknown origins are
excluded.

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Part II Offenses

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

Sex Offenses. The category of sex offenses includes all sexual assaults not involving force or the use of a weapon, statutory rape, incest, bigamy and offenses against chastity, common decency, morals and the like, including attempts.

Criminal Damage. Criminal damage consists of the willful or malicious destruction, injury, disfigurement, or defacement of any public or private property, real or personal, without consent of the owner or person having custody or control by cutting, tearing, breaking, marking, painting, drawing, covering with filth, or any other such means as may be specified by local ordinance. This offense covers a wide range of malicious behavior directed at property and includes attempts.

Vice. Crimes of vice include all controlled substance offenses as well are commercialized gambling and prostitution.

All Other. This category covers a wide variety of criminal offenses ranging from embezzlement to receiving stolen property and illegal weapons offenses.

NEIGHBORHOOD AREAS
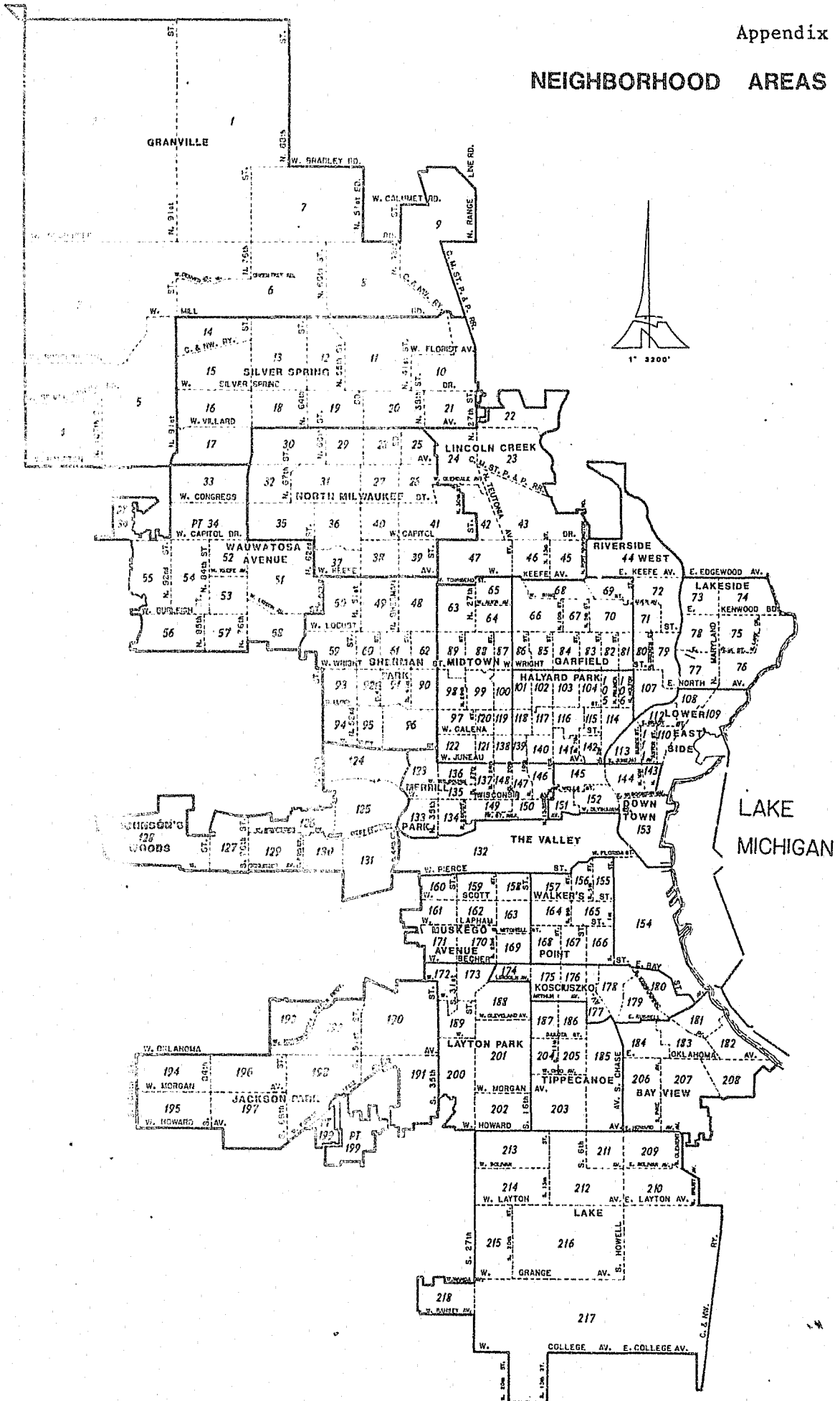
CRIME IN MILWAUKEE NEIGHBORHOODS
1986

AREA	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Theft	Auto Theft	Arson	Index Total
Bayview	0	2	8	14	139	489	35	5	692
Downtown	3	13	60	36	126	2311	370	0	2919
Garfield	12	57	214	539	618	1549	539	40	3568
Granville	2	10	80	85	328	2005	337	4	2851
Halyard Park	12	50	188	374	370	1264	387	24	2669
Jackson Park	0	1	18	10	158	522	34	1	744
Johnson's Woods	0	2	22	26	94	363	32	1	540
Kosciuszko	0	7	35	72	219	578	74	9	994
Lake	0	3	14	22	166	696	83	8	992
Lakeside	1	8	51	32	202	1197	128	0	1619
Layton Park	0	2	26	30	161	810	77	7	1113
Lincoln Creek	4	44	153	227	695	1390	730	17	3260
Lower East Side	1	6	82	56	243	1101	229	2	1720
Merrill Park	9	65	267	244	509	2138	417	18	3667
Midtown	14	105	415	746	925	2393	651	78	5327
Muskego Avenue	7	8	53	144	342	1063	146	18	1781
North Milwaukee	1	20	169	104	651	1512	511	7	2975
Riverside West	3	21	69	93	380	1164	259	2	1991
Sherman Park	3	39	275	248	811	2005	616	16	4013
Silver Spring	4	15	98	102	436	1321	280	9	2265
Tippecanoe	0	6	19	31	135	395	49	4	639
The Valley	2	5	11	20	67	248	74	5	432
Walker's Point	5	16	53	174	451	1068	177	21	1965
Wauwatosa Ave.	2	9	43	16	211	519	129	5	934

CRIME IN MILWAUKEE NEIGHBORHOODS
1985

AREA	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Theft	Auto Theft	Arson	Index Total
Bayview	0	5	13	14	131	465	28	3	659
Downtown	0	11	77	22	135	2468	194	3	2910
Garfield Park	13	47	203	189	648	1511	354	38	3003
Granville	1	9	70	49	312	1817	295	5	2558
Halyard Park	8	40	144	138	323	1373	216	17	2259
Jackson Park	0	1	10	15	172	502	42	2	744
Johnson's Woods	0	2	18	7	134	372	48	0	581
Kosciuszko Park	0	9	22	33	203	540	68	11	886
Lake	1	8	11	8	178	668	90	1	965
Lakeside	1	4	39	14	181	1019	111	2	1371
Layton Park	0	2	24	21	164	792	68	4	1075
Lincoln Creek	5	38	141	100	577	1149	509	19	2538
Lower East Side	1	15	58	35	207	1099	182	1	1598
Merrill Park	3	52	260	128	517	2053	260	15	3303
Midtown	14	66	368	301	816	2335	484	39	4443
Muskego Avenue	5	10	40	63	263	771	102	7	1263
North Milwaukee	4	24	158	43	599	1509	366	6	2698
Riverwest	1	15	97	43	284	1065	181	6	1693
Sherman Park	5	22	293	112	818	1957	474	16	3698
Silver Spring	1	8	93	42	336	1298	283	4	2060
Wilmarnee	0	1	18	12	141	427	41	1	648
Valley	0	2	12	15	65	284	53	1	432
Walkers Point	3	27	43	99	357	1049	116	11	1702
Washington	0	2	59	9	165	646	88	0	969