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Violence-related Police Crime Arrests in the United States, 2005-2011

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Police Crime – Literature Review

- Independent Commission Reports:
  - Knapp Commission (1972)
  - Pennsylvania Crime Commission (1974)
  - Mollen Commission (1994)
- Newspaper Investigative Reporting:
  - *New York Times* (1970s)
  - *Boston Globe* (1980s)
  - *Philadelphia Inquirer* (1990s and 2006)
- Research in Criminology / Social Sciences:
  - *The Police and the Public* (Reiss, 1971)
  - *Scandal and Reform* (Sherman, 1978)
  - *Forces of Deviance* (Kappeler, et al., 1998)
  - *Driving while Female* (Walker, 2002, 2003)
  - *Bad Cops: A Study of Career-Ending Misconduct Among New NYPD Officers* (Fyfe & Kane, 2006)
  - *Police Integrity Lost* (Stinson, et al., 2014)

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Violence-related Police Crime

- Police violence is behavior by any police officer—acting pursuant to their authority and/or power as a sworn law enforcement officer—that includes any use of physical force, whether justified or not (Sherman, 1980).
- Situational risk faced by officers influence an officer's decision to use coercive force, non-deadly force, and/or to employ deadly force (e.g., Alpert & Smith, 1999; Fyfe, 1981; Terrill, 2003).
- Officer-involved domestic violence (OIDV) remains a problem (Stinson & Liederbach, 2013).

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Method

- Multiyear study on police crime.
- Content analysis of news articles.
- Use Google News search engine and Google Alerts email update service.
- The unit of analysis is *criminal arrest case*.
- This presentation summarizes the violence-related criminal arrest cases of nonfederal sworn law enforcement officers across the United States during the years 2005-2011.
- Intercoder reliability overall simple agreement between two coders exceeded 97.7% across all variables. Krippendorf's Alpha coefficients are strong (α=.9153).

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Strengths & Limitations

- Google News is a preferred method to conduct news-based content analysis research.
- The research is limited by the content and quality of information provided on each case.
- The data are limited to cases that involved an official arrest.
- These data are the result of a filtering process that includes the exercise of discretion by media sources in terms of types of stories covered and the nature of the content devoted to particular stories.

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Table 1. Violence-related Police Crime Arrest Cases, 2005-2011: Arrested Officers and Employing Agencies (*N* = 3,328)

	n	(%)
Sex		
Male	3,194	(96.0)
Female	134	(4.0)
Age		
19-23	74	(2.2)
24-27	305	(9.2)
28-31	489	(14.7)
32-35	513	(15.4)
36-39	542	(16.3)
40-43	441	(13.3)
44-47	288	(8.7)
48-51	149	(4.5)
52-55	75	(2.3)
56 or older	67	(2.0)
Missing	385	(11.6)
Years of Service		
0-2	398	(12.0)
3-5	514	(15.4)
6-8	350	(10.5)
9-11	296	(8.9)
12-14	262	(7.9)
15-17	193	(5.8)
18-20	174	(5.2)
21-23	68	(2.0)
24-26	57	(1.7)
27 or more years	60	(1.8)
Missing	956	(28.7)
Arresting Agency		
Employing Agency	1,228	(36.9)
Another Agency	2,100	(63.1)
Officer Duty Status		
On-Duty	1,173	(35.2)
Off-Duty	2,155	(64.8)
Rank		
Officer	2,656	(79.8)
Detective	141	(4.2)
Corporal	64	(1.9)
Sergeant	269	(8.1)
Lieutenant	69	(2.1)
Captain	21	(0.6)
Major	3	(0,1)
Colonel	0	(0.0)
Deputy Chief	16	(0.5)
Chief	89	(2.7)
Function		
Patrol & Street Level	2,797	(84.0)
Line/Field Supervisor	402	(12.1)
Management	129	(3.9)
Region of United States		
Northeastern States	715	(21.5)
Midwestern States	664	(20.0)
Southern States	1,386	(41.6)
Western States	563	(16.9)
Level of Rurality		
Metropolitan County	2,880	(86.5)
Non-Metro County	448	(13.5)
Agency Type		
Primary State Police	118	(3.5)
Sheriff's Office	523	(15.7)
County Police Dept.	90	(2.7)
Municipal Police Dep	2,504	(75.2)
Special Police Dept.	77	(2.3)
Constable	6	(0.2)
Tribal Police Dept.	9	(0.3)
Regional Police Dept	1	(0.0)
Full-Time Sworn Officers		
0	24	(0.7)
1	31	(0.9)
2-4	130	(3.9)
5-9	190	(5.7)
10-24	311	(9.3)
25-49	338	(10.2)
50-99	317	(9.5)
100-249	399	(12.0)
250-499	329	(9.9)
500-999	272	(8.2)
1,000 or more	987	(29.7)
Part-Time Sworn Officers		
0	2,489	(74.8)
1	90	(2.7)
2-4	282	(8.5)
5-9	207	(6.2)
10-24	165	(5.0)
25-49	63	(1.9)
50-99	26	(0.8)
100-249	5	(0.2)
250-499	1	(0.0)

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Table 2. Most Serious Offense Charged in Violence-related Police Crime Arrest Cases, 2005-2011 (*N* = 3,328)

	n	(%)		*n*	(%)
Simple Assault	870	(26.4)	Statutory Rape	24	(0.7)
Aggravated Assault	570	(17.1)	Obstruction of Justice	18	(0.5)
Forcible Fondling	352	(10.6)	Restraining Order violation	17	(0.5)
Forcible Rape	322	(9.7)	False Report / False Statement	14	(0.4)
Intimidation	200	(6.0)	Bribery	12	(0.4)
Murder / Nonnegligent Manslaughter	104	(3.1)	Vehicular Hit & Run	12	(0.4)
Unclassified / All Other Offenses	99	(3.0)	Sexual Assault with an Object	10	(0.3)
Forcible Sodomy	94	(2.8)	Drug / Narcotic violation	9	(0.3)
Robbery	92	(2.8)	Unclassified / All Other Larceny	8	(0.2)
Civil Rights violation (criminal)	61	(1.8)	Extortion / Blackmail	7	(0.2)
Weapons Law violation	57	(1.7)	False Pretenses / Swindle	5	(0.2)
Disorderly Conduct	55	(1.7)	Indecent Exposure	5	(0.2)
Unclassified / Other Sex Crime	47	(1.4)	Family Offenses, nonviolent	4	(0.1)
Negligent Manslaughter	43	(1.3)	Pornography / Obscene Material	3	(0.1)
Burglary / Breaking & Entering	38	(1.1)	Prostitution	3	(0.1)
Official Misconduct / Official Oppression	38	(1.1)	Drunkennness	3	(0.1)
Arson	32	(1.0)	Trespass of Real Property	3	(0.1)
Driving Under the Influence	32	(1.0)	Incest	2	(0.1)
Kidnapping / Abduction	30	(0.9)	Impersonation	1	(0.0)
Destruction of Property / Vandalism	24	(0.7)	Online Solicitation of a Child	1	(0.0)

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On-Duty Gun-involved Murder & Manslaughter Cases

- The study identified 664 cases involving an officer who was arrested during the years 2005-2011 for a crime where the arrested officer was alleged to have “pulled, pointed, held, or fired a gun and/or threatened someone with a gun.”
- As to the criminal cases involving an officer arrested for gun-related murder or nonnegligent manslaughter, less than half of those cases involve crimes that occurred when the arrested officer was on-duty (*n* = 31, 43.7%), although the majority of gun-related cases where an officer was arrested for negligent manslaughter occurred when the arrested officer was on-duty (*n* = 10, 83.3%).

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Table 3. Victim Characteristics in Violence-related Police Crime Arrest Cases, 2005-2011 (*N* = 3,328)

	n	(%)	(Valid %)
Victim's Sex			
Female	1,841	(55.3)	(62.1)
Male	1,124	(33.8)	(37.9)
Missing	363	(10.9)	
Victim's Age			
Birth-11	163	(4.9)	(11.1)
12-13	112	(3.4)	(7.7)
14-15	174	(5.2)	(11.9)
16-17	134	(4.0)	(9.1)
18-19	96	(2.9)	(6.6)
20-24	180	(5.4)	(12.3)
25-32	252	(7.6)	(17.2)
33-41	187	(5.6)	(12.8)
42 or older	165	(5.0)	(11.3)
Missing	1,865	(56.0)	
Victim's Relationship			
Current Spouse	336	(10.1)	(10.9)
Former Spouse	59	(1.8)	(1.9)
Current Girlfriend or Boyfriend	195	(5.9)	(6.4)
Former Girlfriend or Boyfriend	118	(3.5)	(3.8)
Child or Stepchild	159	(4.8)	(5.2)
Some Other Relative	84	(2.5)	(2.7)
Unrelated Child	451	(13.6)	(14.7)
Stranger or Acquaintance	1,668	(50.1)	(54.3)
Missing	258	(7.8)	
Victim's Law Enforcement Status			
Victim is Not a Police Officer	2,912	(87.5)	(93.8)
Victim is a Police Officer	194	(5.8)	(6.2)
Missing	3,106	(93.3)	
Victim Adult or Child			
Adult	2,416	(72.6)	(78.1)
Child	676	(20.3)	(21.9)
Missing	3,092	(7.1)	

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Table 4. Violence-related Police Crime Arrest Cases: Logistic Regression Model Predicting Conviction (*N* = 954)

						95% CI for Exp(B)	
	B	*SE*	Wald	*p*	Exp(B)	*LL*	*UL*
Full-Time Sworn Personnel (categorical)	-0.086	0.031	7.915	.005	0.917	0.864	0.974
Burglary / Breaking & Entering	2.526	1.097	5.307	.021	12.506	1.458	107.281
Pornography / Obscene Material	2.206	1.048	4.433	.035	9.079	1.165	70.781
Forcible Sodomy	0.997	0.422	5.592	.018	2.711	1.186	6.197
Criminal Deprivation of Civil Rights	1.370	0.469	8.543	.003	3.934	1.570	9.858
Sex-related	0.626	0.626	0.181	.001	1.870	1.310	2.668
DUI in a Personally-Owned Vehichle	2.560	1.071	5.713	.017	12.936	1.585	105.554
OIDV Victim Injured, fatal	1.995	0.650	9.432	.002	7.351	2.058	26.257
Job Loss	1.726	0.165	108.819	< .001	5.619	4.063	7.772
Years of Service (categorical)	0.047	0.014	11.794	.001	1.049	1.021	1.077
- 2 Log Likelihood	948.456						
Model Chi-Square	256.077			<.001			
Cox & Snell R^2	.235						
Nagelkerke R^2	.328					95% CI for AUC	
ROC R^2	.482					*LL*	*UL*
AUC	.741					.718	.764

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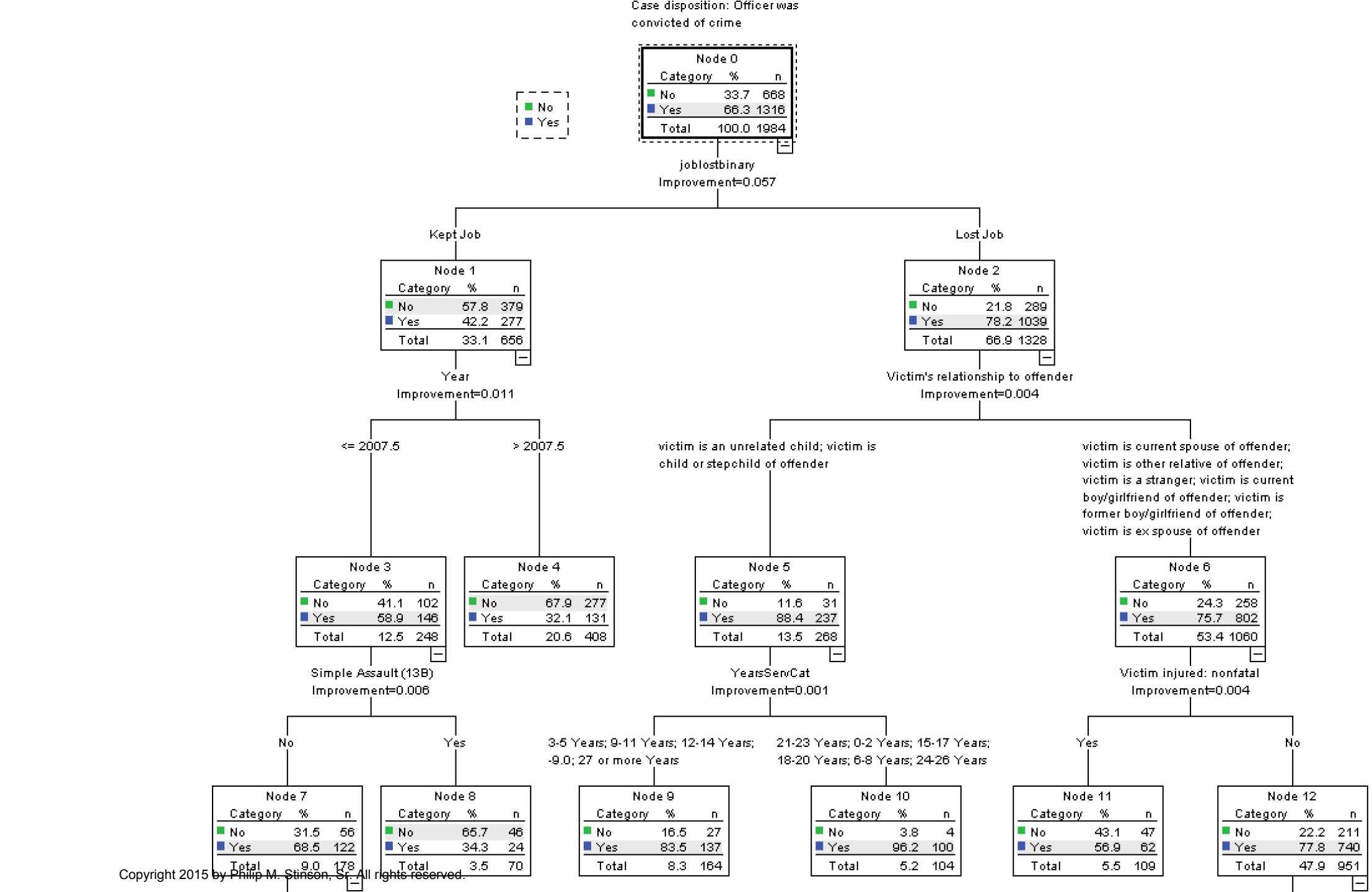

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Figure 1

Table 5. Violence-related Police Crime Arrest Cases: Logistic Regression Model Predicting Job Loss (*N* = 692)

						95% CI for Exp(B)	
	B	*SE*	Wald	*p*	Exp(B)	*LL*	*UL*
Year of Arrest	0.411	0.059	49.043	< .001	1.509	1.345	1.693
Victim Gender	-0.572	0.260	4.858	.028	0.564	0.339	0.939
Victim's Relationship to the Arrested Officer	0.219	0.062	12.561	< .001	1.244	1.103	1.404
Official Capacity	-0.672	0.253	7.029	.008	0.511	0.311	0.839
Police Sexual Violence	1.352	0.351	14.843	< .001	3.864	1.943	7.685
Officer was Reassigned to Another Position	-1.224	0.503	5.930	.015	0.294	0.110	0.787
Officer was Suspended	-1.462	0.291	25.230	< .001	0.232	0.131	0.410
Conviction	1.943	0.219	78.621	< .001	6.978	4.542	10.721
28 U.S.C. §1441 Civil Case Removed to Federal Co	1.215	0.383	10.079	.001	3.370	1.592	7.136
Cannabis	-2.841	0.852	11.105	.001	0.058	0.011	0.310
Age (categorical)	-0.105	0.052	4.046	.044	0.900	0.813	0.997
- 2 Log Likelihood	617.555						
Model Chi-Square	250.874			<.001			
Cox & Snell R^2	.304						
Nagelkerke R^2	.425					95% CI for AUC	
ROC R^2	.536					*LL*	*UL*
AUC	.768					.744	.791

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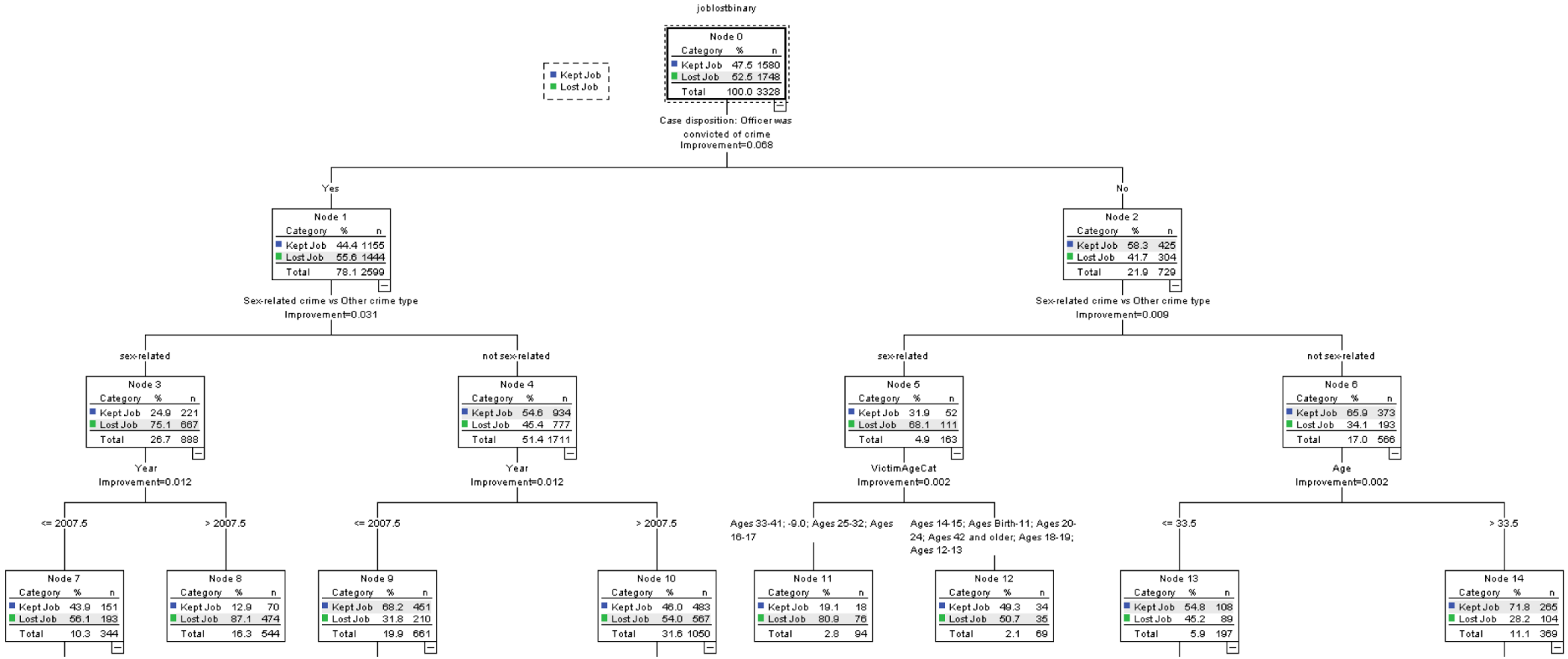

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Figure 2

Table 6. Officer-involved Domestic Violence Arrest Cases: Logistic Regression Model Predicting Conviction (*N* = 480)

						95% CI for Exp(B)	
	B	*SE*	Wald	*p*	Exp(B)	*LL*	*UL*
Destruction of Property / Vandalism	2.176	0.682	10.178	.001	8.807	2.314	33.516
Obstruction of Justice	2.950	1.106	7.118	.008	19.115	2.188	167.003
Victim's Relationship to the Arrested Officer	0.133	0.058	5.141	.023	1.142	1.018	1.280
Sex-related	1.526	0.326	21.909	< .001	4.602	2.428	8.720
OIDV: Weapon: Personally-owned Gun	0.809	0.401	4.074	.044	2.246	1.024	4.927
OIDV: Officer Violated an Order of Protection	1.547	0.599	6.663	.010	4.699	1.451	15.213
OIDV: Victim Injured, nonfatal	-0.587	0.228	6.620	.010	0.556	0.356	0.870
OIDV: Victim Injured, fatal	2.048	0.660	9.622	.002	7.752	2.125	28.278
Job Loss	1.385	0.226	37.730	< .001	3.996	2.568	6.216
Geographic Region	-0.287	0.110	6.764	.009	0.751	0.605	0.932
- 2 Log Likelihood	497.342						
Model Chi-Square	163.272			<.001			
Cox & Snell R^2	.288						
Nagelkerke R^2	.386					95% CI for AUC	
ROC R^2	.640					*LL*	*UL*
AUC	.820					.782	.858

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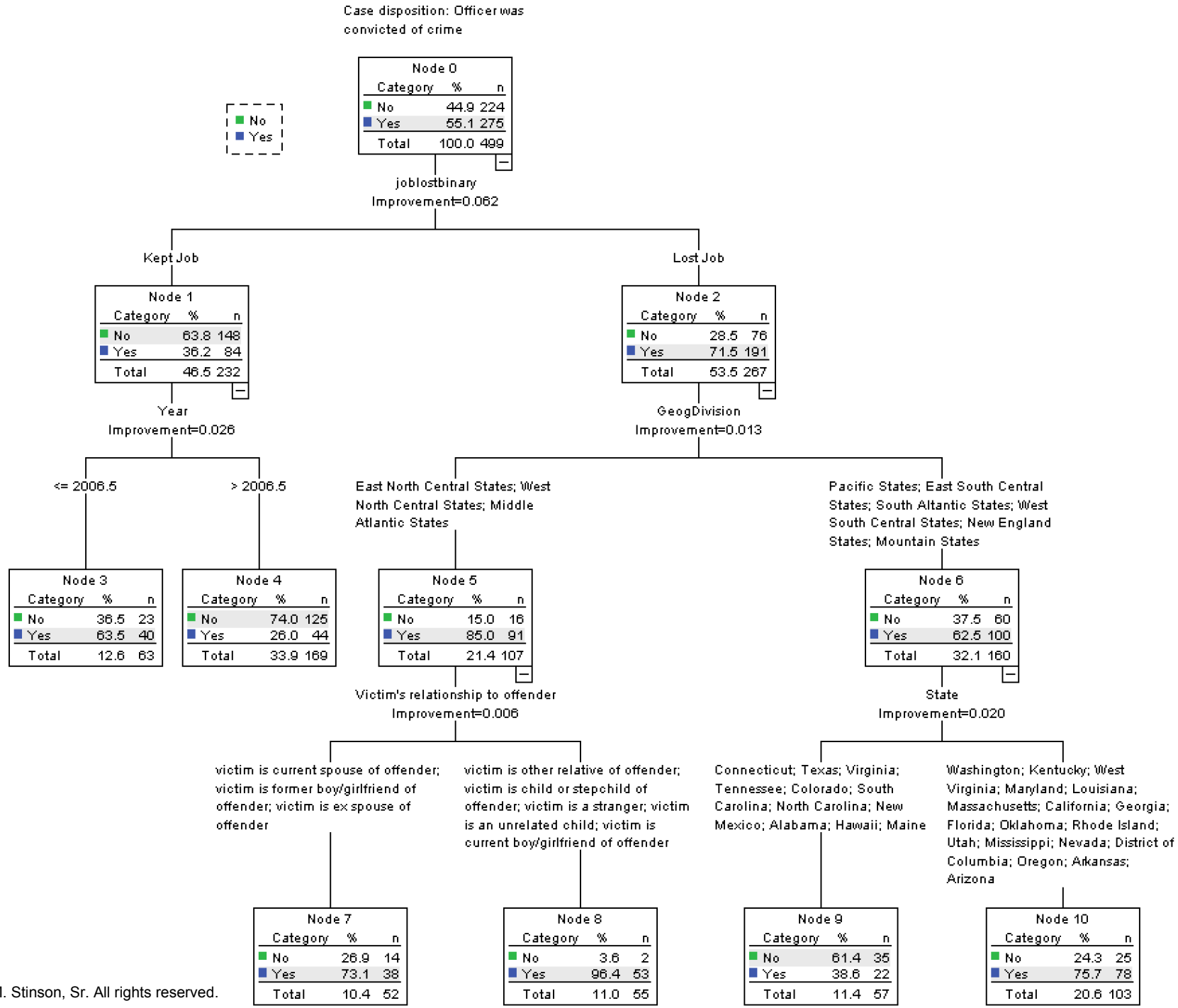

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Figure 3

Table 7. Officer-involved Domestic Violence Arrest Cases: Logistic Regression Model Predicting Job Loss (*N* = 486)

						95% CI for Exp(B)	
	B	*SE*	Wald	*p*	Exp(B)	*LL*	*UL*
Year of Arrest	0.420	0.067	38.770	< .001	1.521	1.333	1.736
Duty Status	1.848	0.714	6.704	.010	6.347	1.567	25.710
State	-0.018	0.007	5.742	.017	0.982	0.968	0.997
Rurality Continuum (categorical)	0.248	0.089	7.826	.005	1.282	1.077	1.525
Simple Assault	-0.711	0.228	9.712	.002	0.491	0.314	0.768
Suspended	-0.673	0.254	7.006	.008	0.510	0.310	0.840
Conviction	1.689	0.231	53.587	< .001	5.414	3.445	8.510
OIDV: Weapon: Other Body Parts (not hands or fist	0.946	0.352	7.215	.007	2.576	1.291	5.138
28 U.S.C. §1441 Civil Case Removed to Federal Co	1.150	0.432	7.101	.008	3.159	1.356	7.360
- 2 Log Likelihood	525.053						
Model Chi-Square	146.577			<.001			
Cox & Snell R^2	.260						
Nagelkerke R^2	.348					95% CI for AUC	
ROC R^2	.600					*LL*	*UL*
AUC	.800					.762	.839

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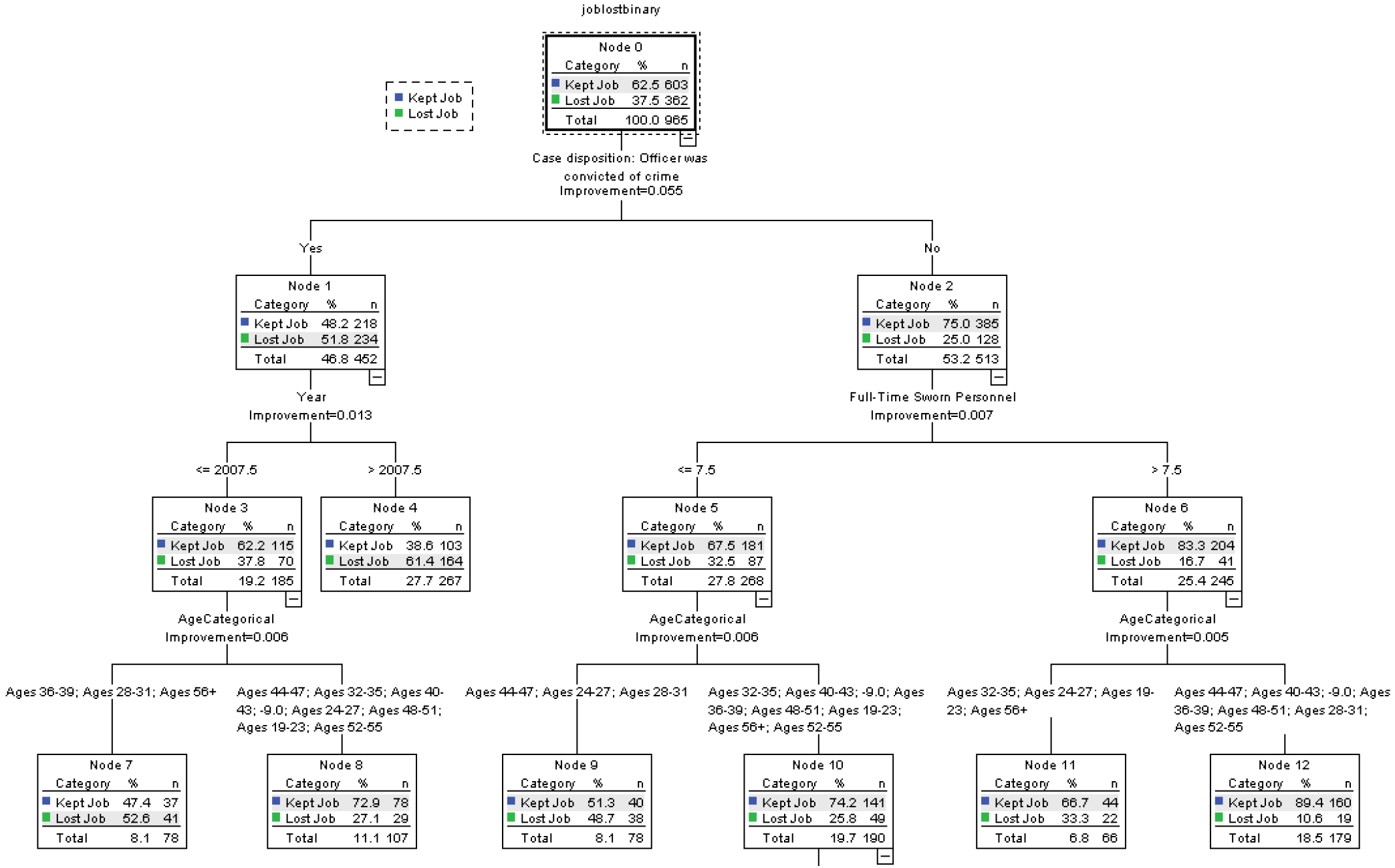

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Figure 4

Monthly Podcast Episodes are Available on iTunes

For more information on this research project, go to: www.bgsu.edu/policeintegritylost

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