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California Police Sexual Misconduct Arrest Cases, 2005-2011

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This report was prepared at the request of the California Research Bureau. The data are from a larger study on police crime in the United States. Police crimes are those crimes committed by sworn law enforcement officers given the general powers of arrest at the time the offense was committed and/or at the time when the officer was arrested. These crimes can occur while the officer is on- or off-duty and include offenses committed by state, county, municipal, tribal, or special law enforcement agencies. Police crimes damage the occupational integrity of police officers, the organizational legitimacy of the employing law enforcement agency, and the overall authority and legitimacy of the law enforcement community. According to Stinson's (2009) typology of police crime, nearly all crime committed by sworn law enforcement officers is alcohol-related, drug-related, sex-related, violence-related, and/or profit-motivated. This report focuses on the sex-related police crime arrests of sworn law enforcement officers in the State of California during the years 2005-2011.

Sex-related Police Crime Literature Review

Scholarship on sex-related police crime has been comparatively sparse. Early studies focused broadly on behaviors that constituted police sexual misconduct and acts such as on-duty consensual sex between officers and female adult citizens. Barker (1978) surveyed police officers who indicated that consensual sex on-duty was quite prevalent, especially in patrol cruisers. Sapp (1994) provided data derived from in-depth interviews of police. The study included qualitative—sometimes lurid—descriptions of seven different forms of police sexual misconduct, including cases wherein police spent entire shifts seeking opportunities to view unsuspecting females partially clad or nude, the sexual harassment of crime victims and criminal suspects, and sexual contacts between officers and underage females. Some of the behaviors

described within the Sapp study clearly involved sexual coercion rather than consensual sex between police and willing citizens.

Kraska and Kappeler's (1995) exploratory study on police sexual violence incorporates a wide continuum of behaviors that range from comparatively unobtrusive forms of sex-related misconduct (e.g. voyeurism and other invasions of privacy) to obtrusive forms of sexual violence (e.g. sexual assault and rape). Kraska and Kappeler study the phenomenon within the context of existing police scholarship *and* scholarship derived from the feminist literature that more clearly defines police sexual violence as a form of gender bias and the systematic differential treatment of females in the criminal justice system. They identified 124 cases of police sexual violence through both published news reports and federal lawsuits arising under 42 U.S.C. §1983 (civil action for deprivation of rights) involving police accused of sexual misconduct. Close to one-third of the cases (30%) identified involved rape and/or sexual assault. More than one-half of the cases involved strip searches. Published news reports tended to identify more serious forms of police sexual violence, while cases that involved strip searches and less serious acts were more likely to be identified through the federal lawsuit data. Cases of police sexual violence were widely dispersed geographically, and Kraska and Kappeler (1995) suggest that the cases identified in their study were likely the “tip of the iceberg” (p. 97). They indicated that the organizational and occupational culture of policing provides officers ample opportunity to engage in sex-related misconduct and crime, and note the obstacles to reporting these forms of misconduct confronted by victims including the fear of retaliation and forms of secondary victimization similar to that experienced more generally by victims of sexual assaults (see, e.g., LaFree, 1989).

More recently, Maher provided data on police sexual misconduct derived from surveys of both officers (Maher, 2003) and police chiefs (Maher, 2008). Surveys of officers demonstrate that they believe less serious forms of sexual misconduct occur frequently, and are facilitated by the opportunity structure provided by the job. The majority of officers indicated that they had not been pressured to engage in acts of sexual misconduct, but, they were unlikely to report less serious forms of the phenomenon. Surveyed police chiefs believed that less serious forms of sexual misconduct were common and serious forms of sexual misconduct and crime were rare. The data suggest that most police agencies do not have any written policies that expressly prohibit sexual misconduct (Maher, 2008). Walker and Irlbeck (2002) describe cases that they refer to as “driving while female,” wherein police initiate bogus traffic stops to harass, intimidate, and/or sexually assault female motorists.

Rabe-Hemp and Braithwaite (2013) published a study focused on police sexual violence and the problem of officer shuffle, wherein police involved in various forms of sexual misconduct and crime escape punishment and maintain their law enforcement career through employment with another police agency. Data were derived through a content analysis of published newspaper accounts of police sexual violence from 1996-2000. They identified 106 cases of police sexual violence. Close to one-half (41.5%) of the cases involved repeat police perpetrators. Repeat offenders were more likely than first time offenders to victimize juveniles. Similarly, Stinson, Liederbach, Brewer, and Mathna’s (2014) content analysis of news articles reporting 548 arrest cases of 398 sworn officers employed by 328 state and local law enforcement agencies during the years 2005-2008 found that the most egregious forms of police sexual violence are not isolated events. Other recent research has shown that children seem to be

particularly vulnerable to police who perpetrate sex-related crimes (Stinson, Brewer, Mathna, Liederbach, & Englebrecht, 2014).

Methods

Data for the study were collected as part of a larger study on police crime in the United States. The larger study was designed to locate cases in which sworn law enforcement officers had been arrested for any type of criminal offense(s). Data were derived from published news articles using the Google News™ search engine and its Google Alerts™ email update service. Google Alerts were conducted using the same 48 search terms developed by Stinson (2009). The Google Alerts email update service sent a message each time one of the automated daily searches identified news articles in the Google News search engine that matched any of the search terms. The automated alert notices contained a link to the URL for the news article(s). Articles were located, examined for relevancy, printed, and archived in a digital imaging database for subsequent coding and content analyses. Sources were triangulated to ensure reliability and validity of the data. If multiple news articles were available, each were included in the project database. In instances where there were inconsistencies or contradictory information in the news articles, then efforts were made to secure court records and additional news articles from different sources.

The larger study on police crime identified 6,724 criminal cases that involved the arrests of 5,545 sworn officers during the period January 1, 2005, through December 31, 2011. The arrested officers were employed by 2,529 nonfederal law enforcement agencies located in 1,205 counties and independent cities in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. The findings of the larger study indicate that nonfederal sworn law enforcement officers were arrested nationwide during 2005-2011 at a rate of 0.72% officers arrested per 1,000 officers, and at a rate of 1.7

officers arrested per 100,000 population nationwide. The present study focuses on the identification and description of the arrested officers and their victims in the subset of cases in which California officers were arrested for sex-related crimes.

Coding and Content Analysis

Coding and content analysis started with the identification of the sex-related cases within the larger data set on police crime arrests. The nature of police sexual misconduct cases and official responses to the problem complicated the identification of sex-related criminal cases. The criminal charge(s) in some arrest cases did not correspond to the underlying nature of the criminal act(s) described in the news articles, either because the cases involved multiple forms of misconduct and/or crime, or the occurrence of preferential charging decisions presumably filed as a courtesy to the arrested officer. Another issue occurred in cases where police were charged with generic “official misconduct” crimes in lieu of specific sex-related criminal offenses that may constitute an embarrassment to an arrested officer’s employing law enforcement agency. These issues precluded straightforward coding schemes based solely on criminal offenses charged.

The unit of analysis in this study is criminal arrest *case*. A major issue in coding was differentiating between arrest instances with (a) multiple crime victims and (b) officers who were arrested on more than one occasion. Arrest incidents that involved multiple victims (with corresponding criminal charges against the arrested officer) were assigned a separate *case* for each respective victim. Additionally, officers who were arrested on multiple occasions had an arrest *case* generated in the project database for each respective arrest.

The sex-related cases were identified, instead, using Stinson’s (2009) typology of police crime. It includes five broad types of police crime including crimes that are sex-related, alcohol-

related, drug-related, violence-related, and/or profit-motivated. Each of the 6,724 cases identified in the larger study were coded according to the typology. The five types of police crime are not mutually exclusive categories in that police crimes often involve more than one of these types of misconduct. In a case where an officer was arrested and charged with the forcible rape of a female motorist during a traffic stop, for example, the case would be coded as both sex-related and violence-related. Cases were also coded for the presence or absence of crimes involving police sexual violence and/or “driving while female” encounters. Police sexual violence is operationalized as “those situations in which a female citizen experiences a sexually degrading, humiliating, violating, damaging, or threatening act committed by a police officer through the use of force or police authority” (Kraska & Kappeler, 1995, p. 93). “Driving while female” is operationalized as instances where a police officer stops a female driver under the pretext of an alleged traffic violation and then abuses the power and authority of his position to take advantage of a vulnerable woman motorist (Walker & Irlbeck, 2002, 2003).

Further content analyses were conducted in order to code the cases in terms of (a) the arrested officer, (b) the employing agency, (c) each of the charged criminal offenses, (d) victim characteristics, (e) organizational adverse employment outcomes, and (f) criminal case dispositions. Each of the charged criminal offenses was coded using the data collection guidelines of the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) as coding protocol for each criminal offense category (see U.S. Department of Justice, 2000). Fifty-seven offenses are included in the NIBRS, consisting of 46 incident-based criminal offenses in one of 22 crime categories as well as 11 additional arrest-based minor crime categories. In each case every offense charged was recorded, as well as the most serious offense charged in each case. The most serious offense charged was determined using the Uniform Crime Report’s (UCR) crime

seriousness hierarchy (see U.S. Department of Justice, 2004). An additional eight non-NIBRS offense categories were added following an earlier pilot study of the same data set because officers were often arrested for crimes not included in the NIBRS (e.g., indecent exposure, online solicitation of a child).

The relationship of the victim to the arrested officer was coded using the 8-category variable used by Stinson (2009). The category of *stranger or nonstranger acquaintance* within that variable is the same measure as *nonrelative* for relationship utilized by the National Crime Victimization Survey (2002) codebook. The location of violence variable is also adapted from the National Crime Victimization Survey codebook. Location of violence is operationalized in 11 categories within five major locations: (a) residential property – victim (at or in house/apartment, near house/apartment), (b) residential property – friend, relative, or neighbor (at or in house/apartment, near house/apartment), (c) public place (highway/road, parking lot/garage, school/college, other public place), (d) commercial property (bar, nightclub, restaurant, other commercial place), or (e) other place.

Cases were also coded to assess each arrested officer's history of being named as a party defendant in federal civil rights litigation pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §1983 (asserting a civil rights deprivation under the color of law). We accessed the master name index in the federal courts' Public Access to Courts Electronic Records (PACER) system to search and cross-reference the names of each arrested officer in our database to measure official capacity civil rights lawsuits as a correlate of police misconduct. Secondary data were employed from the Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies (U.S. Department of Justice, 2008) to ascertain the number of full-time sworn officers employed by each agency, as well as from the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (2003) county-level urban to rural nine-point rurality scale.

Intercoder Reliability

Analytic procedures were undertaken to ensure the reliability of the data. Additional coders were employed to independently code a random sample of five percent ($n = 39$) of the total number of police sexual misconduct arrest cases in a larger nationwide study involving the same cases ($N = 771$) (see Stinson, Brewer, et al., 2014). The overall level of simple agreement between coders across the variables of interest (96%) established a degree of reliability well above what is generally considered to be acceptable (see Riffe, Lacy, & Fico, 2005). Reliability was also computed using Krippendorff's alpha (see Hayes & Krippendorff, 2007). The Krippendorff's alpha coefficient was strong across the variables of interest (Krippendorff's $\alpha = .9191$, 95% CI [.9063, .9314]).

Strengths and Limitations

The utilization of the Google News search engine and Google Alerts email update service provides an unparalleled amount of information on police sexual misconduct victimization and arrests of sworn officers at law enforcement agencies across the United States for sex-related crimes. The Google News search engine draws on content from more than 50,000 news sources (Bharat, 2012). The Google News search engine and Google Alerts have been used in recent years to develop innovative methodologies for collecting data on a variety of hard-to-research areas and allows for access to a larger number of police misconduct cases than would be available through other methods (Payne, 2013). Ready, White, and Fisher (2008) found that news coverage of police misconduct was consistent with official police records of these events. Research has also suggested that law enforcement agencies are not especially effective at controlling media accounts of officer misconduct (Chermak, McGarrell, & Gruenewald, 2006).

There are three primary limitations of the data. First, our research is limited by the content and quality of information provided for each case. The amount of information available on each case varies, and data for several variables of interest are missing for some of the cases. This is especially true for victim-related variables in this study as news publications generally shield the identity of sex crime complainants (Denno, 1993; Siegal & Connolly, 1999). Second, the data are limited to cases that involve an official arrest for one or more sex-related crimes. We do not have any data on police officers who engage in police sexual misconduct if their behavior has not resulted in a criminal arrest. Finally, these data are the result of a filtering process that includes the exercise of discretion by media sources in terms of both the types of news covered and the nature of the news content devoted to particular news reports (Carlson, 2007).

Findings

The Google News searched resulted in the identification of 163 cases in which sworn law enforcement officers employed by nonfederal law enforcement agencies in the State of California were arrested for sex-related crimes. The cases involved the arrests of 91 sworn officers employed by 53 state, local, and special law enforcement agencies located in 26 counties in California. Of these, 33 of the arrested officers had more than one case ($\bar{X} = 1.79$, $SD = 1.588$) because they had more than one victim (one criminal case per victim) and/or were arrested on more than one occasion for sex-related crimes (ranging from one arrested officer with 11 cases to 17 arrested officers each with two cases). Most of the sex-related crimes for which officers were arrested occurred on a highway or road ($n = 49$, 30.1%), at or in the victim's house or apartment ($n = 36$, 22.1%), at or in another person's house or apartment ($n = 17$, 10.4%), or in a parking lot or parking garage ($n = 5$, 3.1%).

Table 1 presents information on the sex-related arrest cases in terms of the arrested officers and their employing law enforcement agencies. All of the cases involved male officers ($n = 163$). Most of the cases involved officers employed in patrol or other street-level rank such as nonsupervisory officers, deputies, troopers, and detectives ($n = 140, 85.9\%$). There were 21 cases that involved police line and field supervisors who were arrested, including corporals ($n = 3, 1.8\%$), sergeants ($n = 14, 8.6\%$), and lieutenants ($n = 4, 2.5\%$). There were two cases (1.2%) that involved police managers and executives who were police chiefs of elected sheriffs. The modal category for known officer age at time of arrest was 28-35 years of age ($n = 56, 34.4\%$). The modal category for known years of service at time of arrest was 0-5 years ($n = 57, 34.9\%$).

Most of the arrest cases involved officers employed by municipal police departments ($n = 94, 57.7\%$) or sheriff's offices ($n = 59, 36.2\%$). The modal category for agency size by number of sworn personnel was 1,000 or more full-time sworn officers ($n = 70, 42.9\%$) and zero part-time sworn officers ($n = 124, 76.1\%$). Most of the arrest cases involved officers employed by law enforcement agencies located in metropolitan counties ($n = 159, 97.5\%$). The arresting law enforcement agency in over half of the sex-related arrest cases was a law enforcement agency other than the arrested officer's employer ($n = 86, 52.8\%$). Criminal conviction data were available for most of the arrest cases ($n = 151, 92.6\%$). In the cases where the criminal case disposition is known, officers were convicted in most of the cases ($n = 122, 74.8\%$). Some of the sex-related arrest cases involved family violence ($n = 19, 11.7\%$). More than one third of the sex-related arrest cases of California officers involved an arrested officer who has been sued at some point during his career in a federal court civil action for deprivation of rights pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §1983 ($n = 58, 35.6\%$).

Table 2 presents the California sex-related police crime arrest cases in terms of the employing law enforcement agencies. The agencies employing arrested officers in the largest number of sex-related cases are San Bernardino County Sheriff's Office ($n = 14$, 8.6%), Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office ($n = 9$, 5.5%), San Diego Police Department ($n = 9$, 5.5%), El Cajon Police Department ($n = 8$, 4.9%), Los Angeles Police Department ($n = 8$, 4.9%), Orange County Sheriff-Coroner Department ($n = 7$, 4.3%), California Highway Patrol ($n = 6$, 3.7%), and the Seaside Police Department ($n = 6$, 3.7%).

Table 3 presents the California sex-related police crime arrest cases in terms of the counties where the employing law enforcement agencies are located. For state government law enforcement officers who were arrested for sex-related crimes, the county listed is the primary county where the officer reported for work on a daily basis. The counties where the largest number of arrested officers worked in sex-related police crime cases are Los Angeles County ($n = 26$, 16.0%), Orange County ($n = 21$, 12.9%), San Diego County ($n = 18$, 11.0%), San Bernardino County ($n = 14$, 8.6%), Alameda County ($n = 13$, 8.0%), Riverside County ($n = 13$, 8.0%), and Kern County ($n = 10$, 6.1%).

Table 4 presents the cases in terms of the most serious offense charged. Forcible rape was the most serious offense charged ($n = 35$, 21.5%) in the most cases pursuant to the UCR's crime seriousness hierarchy, followed by forcible fondling ($n = 29$, 17.8%), forcible sodomy ($n = 13$, 8.0%), statutory rape ($n = 10$, 6.1%), unclassified sex crimes ($n = 10$, 6.1%), and child pornography ($n = 8$, 4.9%). There were 22 separate criminal offenses that made up the most serious offense charged in this sample of California sex-related police crime arrest cases. In some instances, the most serious offense charged masked the sexual nature of the underlying criminal conduct that resulted in the arrests of officers. In several of these sex-related criminal

cases, for example, the most serious offense charged was simple or aggravated assault ($n = 12$, 7.4%), criminal deprivation of civil rights ($n = 4$, 2.5%), intimidation or harassment ($n = 3$, 1.8%), burglary ($n = 2$, 1.2%), and official misconduct ($n = 1$, 0.6%).

Since the criminal charges against the arrested officers often masked the nature of the crimes committed, we also examined other variables that explored the character of sex-related police crime. Many of the crimes allegedly committed by the arrested officers were also violence-related ($n = 132$, 81.0%), although about half of the cases were coded as involving acts of police sexual violence ($n = 81$, 49.7%). A few of the sex-related crimes were also alcohol-related ($n = 3$, 1.8%) and/or drug-related ($n = 3$, 1.8%). More than half of the arrest cases involved crimes that were committed by an officer acting in his official capacity ($n = 88$, 54.0%). One-fourth of the cases were “driving while female” encounters ($n = 40$, 24.5%) where an officer targeted an attractive young woman driver under the pretext of a traffic stop for an alleged traffic violation.

Table 5 presents information on the characteristics of the victims in the California sex-related police crime cases. Most of the known victims are female ($n = 146$, 89.6%). The known victims were typically young, with most being minors under 18 years of age ($n = 55$, 64.8%), $\bar{X} = 18.9$, $Mdn = 16.0$, mode = 17, $SD = 11.206$. Most of the known victims were strangers of nonstranger acquaintances ($n = 91$, 56.2%) or a child unrelated ($n = 49$, 30.2%) to the arrested officer. Very few of the known victims were the current or former spouse ($n = 7$, 4.3%) or current/former girlfriend or boyfriend ($n = 5$, 3.1%) of the arrested officer.

Note

Portions of the literature review in this report were previously published in Stinson (2015) and portions of the methods section in this report were previously published in Stinson, Brewer, Mathna, Liederbach, and Englebrecht (2014).

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Table 1. California Police Sexual Misconduct Arrest Cases: Arrested Officers and Agencies (*N* = 163)

	<i>n</i>	(%)		<i>n</i>	(%)
Sex			Agency Type		
Male	163	(100.0)	Primary State Police	7	(4.3)
Female	0	(0.0)	Sheriff's Office	59	(36.2)
			Municipal Police Dept.	94	(57.7)
Function			Other Dept.	3	(1.8)
Patrol & Street Level	140	(85.9)			
Line/Field Supervisor	21	(12.9)	Full-Time Sworn Officers		
Management	2	(1.2)	0-24	10	(6.1)
Officer Duty Status			25-99	29	(17.8)
On-Duty	85	(52.1)	100-999	54	(33.2)
Off-Duty	78	(47.9)	1,000 or more	70	(42.9)
Age			Part-Time Sworn Officers		
23-27	16	(9.8)	0	124	(76.1)
28-35	56	(34.4)	1-9	9	(5.5)
36-43	51	(31.3)	10-49	25	(15.3)
44-51	29	(17.8)	50-249	5	(3.1)
52-58	8	(5.0)			
Missing	3	(1.7)	Urban-Rural Code		
Years of Service			Metropolitan County	159	(97.5)
0-5	57	(34.9)	Non-Metro County	4	(2.5)
6-11	44	(27)	Arresting Agency		
12-17	14	(8.6)	Employing Agency	77	(47.2)
18 or more years	39	(24)	Another Agency	86	(52.8)
Missing	9	(5.5)			

Table 2. California Sex-related Police Crime Arrest Cases, 2005-2011: Employing Agencies (N = 163)

	<i>n</i>	(%)
San Bernardino County Sheriff's Office	14	(8.6)
Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office	9	(5.5)
San Diego Police Department	9	(5.5)
EL Cajon Police Department	8	(4.9)
Los Angeles Police Department	8	(4.9)
Orange County Sheriff-Coroner Department	8	(4.9)
California Highway Patrol	7	(4.3)
Seaside Police Department	6	(3.7)
Bakersfield Police Department	6	(3.7)
Riverside County Sheriff's Office	5	(3.1)
Oakland Police Department	5	(3.1)
San Jose Police Department	5	(3.1)
San Benito County Sheriff's Office	4	(2.5)
Anaheim Police Department	3	(1.8)
Alameda County Sheriff's Office	3	(1.8)
San Francisco Police Department	3	(1.8)
Maywood Police Department	3	(1.8)
Garden Grove Police Department	3	(1.8)
Cathedral City Police Department	3	(1.8)
Santa Barbara Police Department	3	(1.8)
Riverside Police Department	3	(1.8)
Maricopa Police Department	3	(1.8)
San Leandro Police Department	2	(1.2)
Desert Hot Springs Police Department	2	(1.2)
Huntington Beach Police Department	2	(1.2)
Hayward Police Department	2	(1.2)
Alhambra Police Department	2	(1.2)
Lake County Sheriff's Office	2	(1.2)

Bell Police Department	2	(1.2)
Salinas Police Department	2	(1.2)
Tulare County Sheriff's Office	2	(1.2)
Placer County Sheriff's Office	2	(1.2)
Blue Lake Police Department	2	(1.2)
Alameda Police Department	1	(0.6)
Los Angeles School Police Department	1	(0.6)
Long Beach Police Department	1	(0.6)
Hollister Police Department	1	(0.6)
Contra Costa County Sheriff's Office	1	(0.6)
Santa Ana Unified School District Police Department	1	(0.6)
San Luis Obispo County Sheriff's Office	1	(0.6)
Visalia Department of Public Safety	1	(0.6)
Anderson Police Department	1	(0.6)
Selma Police Department	1	(0.6)
Winters Police Department	1	(0.6)
Kern County Sheriff's Office	1	(0.6)
Sacramento County Sheriff's Office	1	(0.6)
Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Office	1	(0.6)
Irvine Police Department	1	(0.6)
Turlock Police Department	1	(0.6)
Westminster Police Department	1	(0.6)
San Diego County Sheriff's Office	1	(0.6)
Madera County Sheriff's Office	1	(0.6)
Ventura County Sheriff's Office	1	(0.6)

Table 3. California Police Sexual Misconduct Arrest Cases: Counties of Employing Agencies ($N = 163$)

	<i>n</i>	%
Los Angeles County	26	(16.0)
Orange County	21	(12.9)
San Diego County	18	(11.0)
San Bernardino County	14	(8.6)
Alameda County	13	(8.0)
Riverside County	13	(8.0)
Kern County	10	(6.1)
Monterey County	8	(4.9)
Sacramento County	6	(3.7)
San Benito County	5	(3.1)
Santa Barbara County	4	(2.5)
Santa Clara County	4	(2.5)
San Francisco County	3	(1.8)
Tulare County	3	(1.8)
Humboldt County	2	(1.2)
Lake County	2	(1.2)
Placer County	2	(1.2)
Contra Costa County	1	(0.6)
Fresno County	1	(0.6)
Madera County	1	(0.6)
San Luis Obispo County	1	(0.6)
Santa Cruz County	1	(0.6)
Shasta County	1	(0.6)
Stanislaus County	1	(0.6)
Ventura County	1	(0.6)
Yolo County	1	(0.6)

Table 4. California Police Sexual Misconduct Arrest Cases: Most Serious Offense Charged (N = 163)

	<i>n</i>	%
Forcible Rape	35	(21.5)
Forcible Fondling	29	(17.8)
Forcible Sodomy	13	(8.0)
Statutory Rape	10	(6.1)
Other Sex Crime	10	(6.1)
Pornography/Obscene Material	8	(4.9)
Simple Assault	7	(4.3)
Bribery	7	(4.3)
Kidnapping/Abduction	6	(3.7)
Sexual Assault with an Object	6	(3.7)
Aggravated Assault	5	(3.1)
Prostitution	5	(3.1)
All Other Larceny	4	(2.5)
Civil Rights Violation	4	(2.5)
Intimidation	3	(1.8)
Burglary/Breaking & Entering	2	(1.2)
Assisting or Promoting Prostitution	2	(1.2)
Indecent Exposure	2	(1.2)
Online Solicitation of a Child	2	(1.2)
Evidence: Destroying/Tampering	1	(0.6)
Official Misconduct/Official Oppression/Violation of Oath	1	(0.6)
Peeping Tom	1	(0.6)

Table 5. California Police Sexual Misconduct Arrest Cases: Victim Characteristics (N = 163)

	<i>n</i>	(%)	(Valid %)		<i>n</i>	(%)	(Valid %)
Victim's Sex				Victim's Relationship to Arrested Officer			
Female	146	(89.6)	(93.0)	Current Spouse	5	(3.1)	(3.1)
Male	11	(6.7)	(7.0)	Former Spouse	2	(1.2)	(1.2)
Missing	6	(3.7)		Current Girlfriend or Boyfriend	3	(1.8)	(1.9)
Victim's Age				Former Girlfriend or Boyfriend	2	(1.2)	(1.2)
Birth-11	14	(8.6)	(16.5)	Child or Stepchild	6	(3.7)	(3.7)
12-13	10	(6.1)	(11.8)	Some Other Relative	4	(2.5)	(2.5)
14-15	14	(8.6)	(16.5)	Unrelated Child	49	(30.1)	(30.2)
16-17	17	(10.4)	(20.0)	Stranger or Acquaintance	91	(55.8)	(56.2)
18-19	4	(2.5)	(4.7)	Missing	1	(0.6)	
20-24	8	(4.9)	(9.4)	Victim's Law Enforcement Status			
25-32	9	(5.5)	(10.6)	Victim is Not a Police Officer	159	(97.6)	(98.8)
33-41	6	(3.7)	(7.1)	Victim is a Police Officer	2	(1.2)	(1.2)
42 or older	3	(1.8)	(3.4)	Missing	2	(1.2)	
Missing	78	(47.9)		Victim Injury Status			
Victim Adult or Child				No Injuries	25	(15.3)	(18.2)
Adult	30	(18.4)	(35.3)	Minor Injuries	0	(0.0)	(0.0)
Child	55	(33.7)	(64.7)	Serious Injuries	112	(68.7)	(81.8)
Missing	78	(47.9)		Missing	26	(16.0)	