NOTE: This was the primary analysis I did after the data was complete. The exact counts changed slightly at the last minute when we found out one officer with a felony conviction had lost his license in July 2017.

The TroubledOfficers table contains one record for every police officer we found and delineates them into buckets --- those with a conviction where the sentencing occurred while they had a valid license (conviction); those where the charge occurred while valid but the sentencing didn’t occur until after license expired (CONVICTION-EXPIRED); those where the conviction was dropped down to a petty misdemeanor (CONVICTION-PETTY); cases that were entirely dismissed (DISMISSED); cases where the person’s license was revoked for non-criminal things like not paying child support (OTHER); and a handful of people whose cases haven’t gotten to sentencing yet (PENDING)

SELECT TroubledOfficers.PersonType, Count(TroubledOfficers.PersonType) AS CountOfPersonType

FROM TroubledOfficers

GROUP BY TroubledOfficers.PersonType;

| **Query1** | |
| --- | --- |
| **PersonType** | **CountOfPersonType** |
| CONVICTION | 513 |
| CONVICTION-EXPIRED | 21 |
| CONVICTION-PETTY | 13 |
| DISMISSED | 42 |
| OTHER | 7 |
| PENDING | 7 |

The first two groups – CONVICTION and CONVICTION-EXPIRED – are the ones that make up our universe of 534 officers and 629 cases that are the focus of our stories.

The table “chargeswithin\_convictions” contains multiple records for each case (if more than one charge) for the people in the CONVICTION group. Here we’ve documented dismissed charges (especially where it was knocked down from one level to a lower level, but this is not a complete inventory of dismissed charges), notes to clarify things about the case, whether or not the person was disciplined for this case, etc.

Because it’s hard to work with multiple records for each case, I created a field called “primary” that identifies that charge that is the highest-level within that case (so if a person was charged with a felony and a misdemeanor, the felony charge would be tagged as the primary record). Then I started adding fields that would be case-level – the highest degree charge in the case, the charge type (which bucket it fell into) and whether or not it was a domestic incident situation (which Jennifer researched).

The table called “convictions\_expiredlicense” contains the same fields, except these are the CONVICTION-EXPIRED group. I originally had these in the main table, but we were waffling about whether or not to include them.

For final analysis, I created a query called “case universe” that pulls these primary records from both chargeswithin\_convictions and convictions\_expiredlicense in order to create one record for each case. Then I can run queries off that based on the case universe level.

From there, I created a query called “OfficerUniverse” that has one record for each officer who shows up in that “case universe” table, shows their license status and counts the number of cases/convictions they have.

And there’s a query called “DomesticUniverse” that are just the cases that Jennifer flagged as stemming from a domestic incident. This is also at the case level (not person level)

QUERIES:

534 officers with 1 or more convictions

* 143 active
* 100 revoked/cancelled/surrendered
* 45 inactive
* 246 expired or deceased

SELECT OfficerUniverse.LicenseStatus, Count(OfficerUniverse.LicenseStatus) AS CountOfLicenseStatus

FROM OfficerUniverse

GROUP BY OfficerUniverse.LicenseStatus;

By discipline:

126 were disciplined by the board (23%)

19% had their licenses revoked or voluntarily surrendered

* 89 revocations
* 12 surrendered licenses
* 20 suspensions
* 5 probation or other (i.e. attend AA meetings)
* 408 with no discipline by POST board

SELECT TroubledOfficers.DisciplineType, count(\*)

FROM TroubledOfficers

WHERE persontype='conviction' or persontype='conviction-expired'

GROUP BY TroubledOfficers.DisciplineType;

By highest level of conviction:

30% were convicted of a felony or gross misdemeanor

* 58 had at least one felony conviction
* 102 had at least one gross misdemeanor
* 374 had misdemeanor

--this query creates a cross tab. Then I used that to winnow down the highest level each person had

TRANSFORM Count(CaseUniverse.[persontype]) AS CountOfpersontype

SELECT CaseUniverse.[postnumber], Count(CaseUniverse.[persontype]) AS [Total Of persontype]

FROM CaseUniverse

GROUP BY CaseUniverse.[postnumber]

PIVOT CaseUniverse.[HighestDegreeCase];

Of the 126 who were disciplined:

Revocations/Surrenders:

* 52 were for felonies
* 22 for gross misdemeanors
* 28 for misdemeanors

Suspension/probation:

* 19 gross misdemeanor
* 4 misdemeanor

(1 person required to attend AA for a gross misdemeanor refuse to test)

SELECT CaseUniverse.HighestDegreeCase, count(\*)

FROM CaseUniverse

where disciplined='yes' and (disciplinetype like 'rev\*' or disciplinetype like 'sur\*')

GROUP BY CaseUniverse.HighestDegreeCase;

SELECT CaseUniverse.HighestDegreeCase, count(\*)

FROM CaseUniverse

where disciplined='yes' and (disciplinetype like 'sus\*' or disciplinetype like 'prob\*' )

GROUP BY CaseUniverse.HighestDegreeCase;

What crimes did they commit?

This looks at just the highest-level charge attached to each case.

Of the 629 cases…..

| **Query1** | |
| --- | --- |
| **chargetype** | **Expr1** |
| DUI | 355 |
| Reckless/dangerous behavior | 68 |
| Violent/Sexual | 64 |
| Domestic incident | 55 |
| Theft/Fraud | 42 |
| Misconduct | 42 |
| Other felony/gross misdemeanor | 3 |

SELECT chargetype, count(\*)

FROM CaseUniverse

group by chargetype

order by 2 desc

How we split up the cases into these buckets:

**DUI/related** – 355 cases:

--All cases with a DUI conviction, a related conviction (such as refuse to test) or a lesser conviction where DUI charge(s) were dismissed

**Domestic situation** –55 cases: (we found a new one today)

--All cases that we flagged as a domestic situation, regardless of the resulting charge type.

**Violent/Sexual** – 64 cases:

--Assaults, criminal sexual conduct, pornography, prostitution, aggravated robbery, false imprisonment, any disorderly conducts where we have evidence that it stemmed from an assault situation

**Misconduct** – 42 cases:

--Bribery, obstructing legal process, interfering with 911 call, leaving scene of accident, failing to notify policy, misconduct of public officer, some disorderly conducts that could be characterized as misconduct.

**Theft/Fraud** – 42 cases:

--theft, forgery, identify theft, burglary, concealing stolen property or receiving stolen property

**Reckless/dangerous behavior:** –68 cases:

--Property damage, high-level reckless driving or speeding when it didn’t involve alcohol, indecent exposure, various gun violations, arson, cruelty to animals, drug violations, any disorderly conducts that didn’t involve assault (or where records are not available to make that call). In most cases, there aren’t enough of any one type of these crimes to make their own bucket.

**Unknown**:

--3 cases where the person lost their license for either felony or gross misdemeanor crime, but we can’t find court records and there are no SACOs

KNOCK-DOWNS:

301 of the 629 cases started out with a felony or gross misdemeanor as the highest charge

--105 of those 301 (or 35%) were knocked down to misdemeanors AND did not result in any board discipline

--another 14 cases were also knocked down to misdemeanor but the officer had their license revoked (10 cases), surrendered license (2 cases) or got a suspension (2 cases)

--If you disregard the discipline piece, then you can say that 40% of the 301 cases were knocked down to misdemeanors

This query gets the 301:

SELECT count(\*)

FROM caseuniverse

where (knockeddownflag='F' or knockeddownflag='GM' or highestdegreecase='felony' or highestdegreecase like 'g\*')

This query gets the 105:

SELECT disciplinetype, count(\*)

FROM caseuniverse

where (knockeddownflag='F' or knockeddownflag='GM') and highestdegreecase='misd'

group by disciplinetype

Active officers:

Of the 148 cases involving the 143 active officers:

--43 cases started out as felony or gross misdemeanors; 24 were knocked down to misdemeanors. and didn’t result in any board discipline (56%)

--There were 2 cases that started out as felonies, were knocked down to gross misdemeanors; one was suspended; one was put on probation

SELECT count(\*)

FROM caseuniverse

where (knockeddownflag='F' or knockeddownflag='GM' or highestdegreecase='felony' or highestdegreecase like 'g\*')

and licensestatus='Active'

SELECT disciplinetype, count(\*)

FROM caseuniverse

where (knockeddownflag='F' or knockeddownflag='GM') and highestdegreecase='misd' and licensestatus='active'

group by disciplinetype

Graphics:

By year – convictions versus discipline:

We have a handful of people who have multiple convictions in the same year. Typically these cases were combined and person’s license was revoked or they were suspended. It seems unfair when comparing to how many people were disciplined by the board to the number of convictions. Alternatively, it would be nice if we could say what percentage of cases were disciplined, but we don’t entirely know if the people with these multiple cases were disciplined for one or all of them. It seems more fair to look at people per year versus people disciplined.

To get that people count, I grouped the CaseUniverse table by the postnumber and year of the sentence date. With this query:

SELECT CaseUniverse.postnumber, Year(sentence\_date) AS Expr1, Count(\*) AS Expr2

FROM CaseUniverse

GROUP BY CaseUniverse.postnumber, Year(sentence\_date)

ORDER BY 3 DESC;

Then saved that query and ran this query against it:

SELECT PersonsConvictedByYear.Expr1, Count(PersonsConvictedByYear.Expr1) AS CountOfExpr1

FROM PersonsConvictedByYear

GROUP BY PersonsConvictedByYear.Expr1;

| **Query1** | |
| --- | --- |
| **Expr1** | **CountOfExpr1** |
| 1995 | 19 |
| 1996 | 22 |
| 1997 | 30 |
| 1998 | 26 |
| 1999 | 19 |
| 2000 | 29 |
| 2001 | 34 |
| 2002 | 28 |
| 2003 | 24 |
| 2004 | 20 |
| 2005 | 20 |
| 2006 | 29 |
| 2007 | 28 |
| 2008 | 34 |
| 2009 | 30 |
| 2010 | 46 |
| 2011 | 25 |
| 2012 | 22 |
| 2013 | 37 |
| 2014 | 20 |
| 2015 | 20 |
| 2016 | 25 |
| 2017 | 9 |

Then this query gets the number of disciplines by year:

SELECT year(sentence\_date) as yr, count(\*)

FROM CaseUniverse

where disciplined='yes'

group by year(sentence\_date)

Note: I filled in the sentence\_date with the discipline date for a handful of people who were had trouble finding court records for – but in all cases they were disciplined (usually revoked). So this is assuming that the court sentencing and discipline ruling occurred in the same year.

The “disciplined” field is only filled in for the case that I matched up to the discipline records; In the case of officers with multiple cases in the same years, sometimes this was just picking the highest-level case or the one that was filed first.

| **Query1** | |
| --- | --- |
| **yr** | **Expr1001** |
| 1995 | 3 |
| 1996 | 12 |
| 1997 | 14 |
| 1998 | 10 |
| 1999 | 6 |
| 2000 | 12 |
| 2001 | 3 |
| 2002 | 3 |
| 2003 | 4 |
| 2004 | 5 |
| 2005 | 3 |
| 2006 | 2 |
| 2007 | 7 |
| 2008 | 2 |
| 2009 | 8 |
| 2010 | 12 |
| 2011 | 5 |
| 2012 | 4 |
| 2013 | 4 |
| 2014 | 1 |
| 2015 | 3 |
| 2016 | 3 |