CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR AND TACTICAL PROFILING

Modus operandi elements of a pattern



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Arlington Police Department / Crime Analysis Bulletin Contact: Crime Analysis, East District CID

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Beats 440 & 480

Five smash & grab burglaries with the same MO and suspect description occurred within a six-day span from 12/3-12/8 (Sat-Thu). The suspect has only targeted small independent Asian restaurants. All the burglaries had the front or side glass window smashed with a rock and the suspect took or attempted to take money from the cash registers.

Report#	Date/Day	Time	Location	Contact
2022-03370084	12/3 (Sat)	0410-0413	1700 E Pioneer Pkwy #196, Saigon Cali (440)	Det. Trinh
2022-03400050	12/6 (Tue)	0224-0230	1901 E Arkansas Ln #107, K Donuts (480)	Det. Altimus
2022-03410085	12/7 (Wed)	0515-0517	2240 Browning Dr, Ba Le (440)	Det. Trinh
2022-03410154	12/7 (Wed)	0151	1901 E Arkansas Ln #111, Pham Thi Trouc (480)	Det. Altimus
2022-03420124	12/8 (Thu)	0145	1818 E Pioneer Pkwy #181, Mon Viet Café (440)	Det. Trinh

- Occurring between 0100-0600 hours.
- The restaurants are located with one mile of each other.
- Suspect appears to be on foot, possibly homeless.

Patrol is asked to identify and close patrol Asian restaurants/cafes during the early morning hours

> Contact Det. Trinh, Det. Altimus or Crime Analysis with any information.



Objectives

- Analyze deviations in the norm of the "typical" crime.
- Articulate what is meant by *modus operandi* and how it applies to specific crimes.
- Determine what we can use from the science of "profiling" in the tactical analysis world.
- Analyze what we can expect when a pattern is interrupted.

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A typical robbery

Scenario A

- Approached victim on street at night
- Pulled a knife
- Demanded money and smartphone
- Made victim unlock the phone
- Took wallet, phone, and fled on foot
- Later used victim's credit card to buy gift cards

Scenario B

- Approached in an alley during the day
- Brandished a machete
- Demanded purse
- Fled in waiting car
- Later opened accounts in victim's name with credit card companies

A typical burglary

Scenario A

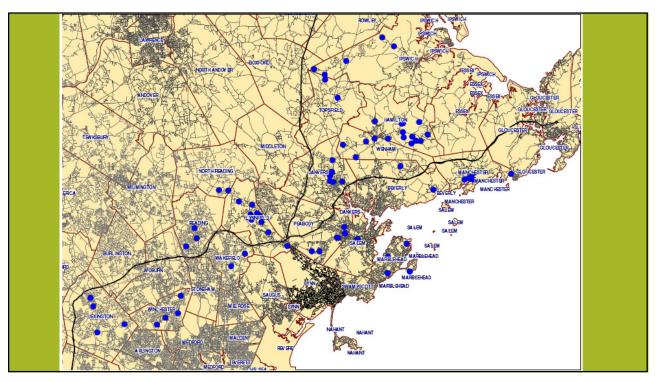
- Smashed front plate glass window, crawled in
- Seems to have only gone through living room and kitchen
- Stole 45-inch television and DVD player
- Ate some cookies on kitchen counter

Scenario B

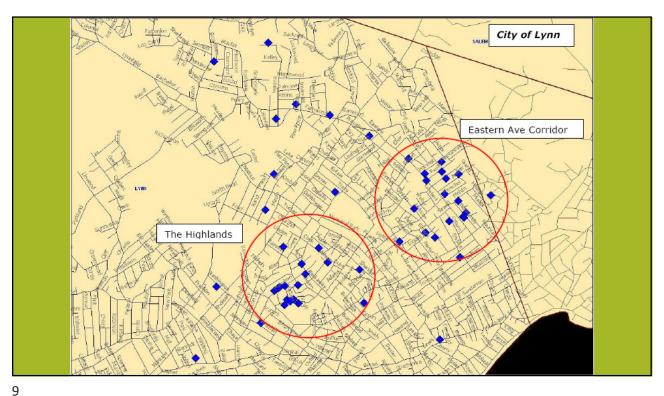
- Kicked rear door
- Ransacked living room and bedroom
- Stole jewelry and cash
- Took a pillowcase
- Exited the way he came in

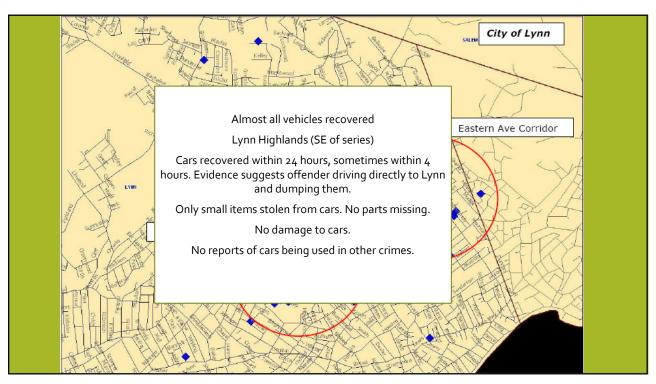
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How: Modus operandi

- Location of entry
- Method of entry
- Tools used
- · Weapon used
- Property stolen
- Words spoken
- Injury inflicted
- Property damage
- Staging
- Undoing
- Signature



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Modus operandi questions

- How does the offender commit the crime?
- What's unusual about the way the crime was committed?
- What's unique about the way the crime was committed?
- Do these factors tell you anything about the offender's characteristics?
- Do these factors help lead to a response strategy?
- Are all of the offender's actions necessary to commit the crime (signature)?

USING LATIN PHRASES TO LOOK SMART IS MY MODUS OPERANDI

Criminal profiling

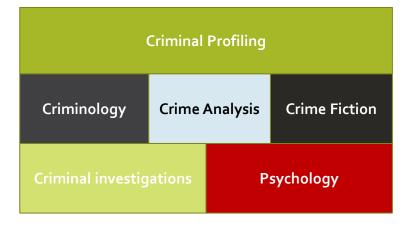


An assemblage of information, some known, **some inferred**, about a crime, crime series, person, group, or location, with the goal of providing information to support offender apprehension, offender conviction, offender rehabilitation, and crime prevention.

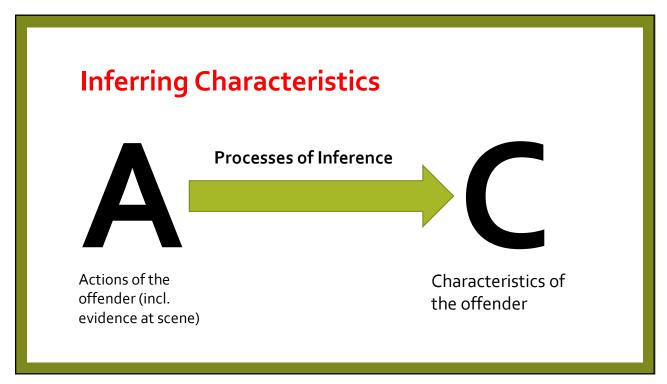
Known offender Unknown offender

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The building blocks of criminal profiling









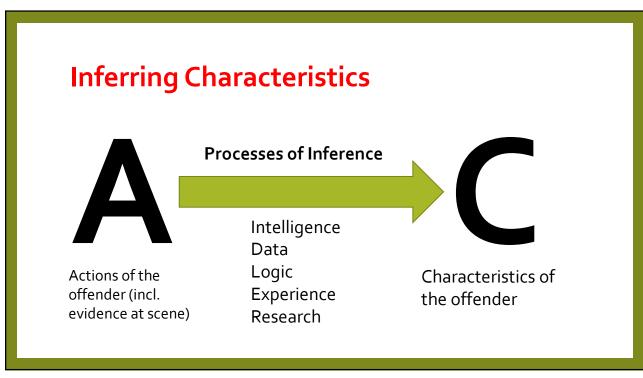
Elements of "C"

- Physical characteristicsRace

 - Sex
 - Age range
 - Build
- Social characteristics
 - Family background
 - Marital status
 - Employment
 - Criminal history
- Psychological characteristics
 - Mental illness
 - Sexual maturity

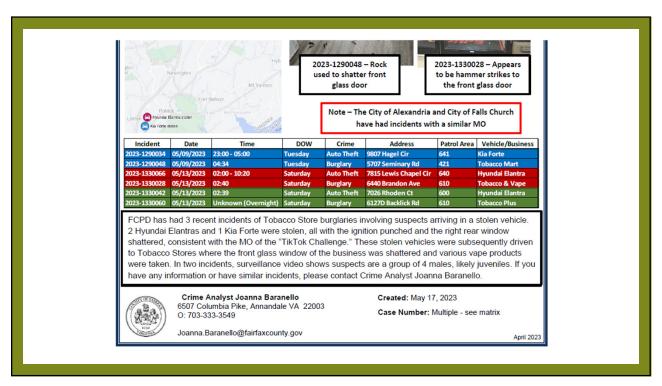
- Behavior before, during, and after crime
- Motivations
- Geographic location
 - Residence or home base
 - Before or after crime
- Future plansLikelihood

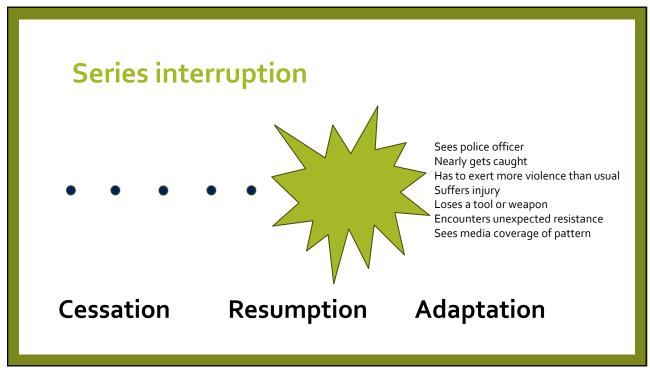
 - Specific location or target
- Likely reactions
 - To various interventions
 - To interrogation



How to get better at profiling

- Always ask what you might infer from the know facts
- Merge crime and intelligence capabilities, improve access
- Learn more about crime, criminals, and their environment
 - How can a car with an electronic fob be stolen?
 - Why do thieves target catalytic converters?
 - What are the origins of drugs sold in your community?
- Ensure that you have open access to your RMS data in its original relational form
- Get plugged into a service that allows you full-text access to research articles
- Practice your logical inference skills
- Show products to officers and investigators before publication





Displacement and Diffusion

Туре	Displacement	Diffusion	
Geographic	Robbers move to other streets outside of the target zone	Street robberies decrease both inside and outside of the target zone	
Temporal	Robbers switch to the daytime in the target zone	Both daytime and nighttime robberies decrease	
Target	Robbers strike commercial establishments instead	Both street robberies and commercial robberies decrease	
Tactical	Robbers adapt by purse snatching instead of "mugging" targets	All types of thefts and robberies decrease in target zone	
Crime type	Former robbers switch to shoplifting from stores	All types of crime decrease in the target zone	

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Thank you!

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Crime analysis Data access Data management

Crime mapping Crime statistics

Hot spot policing **DDACTS** COMPSTAT Pattern intervention Problem-solving



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