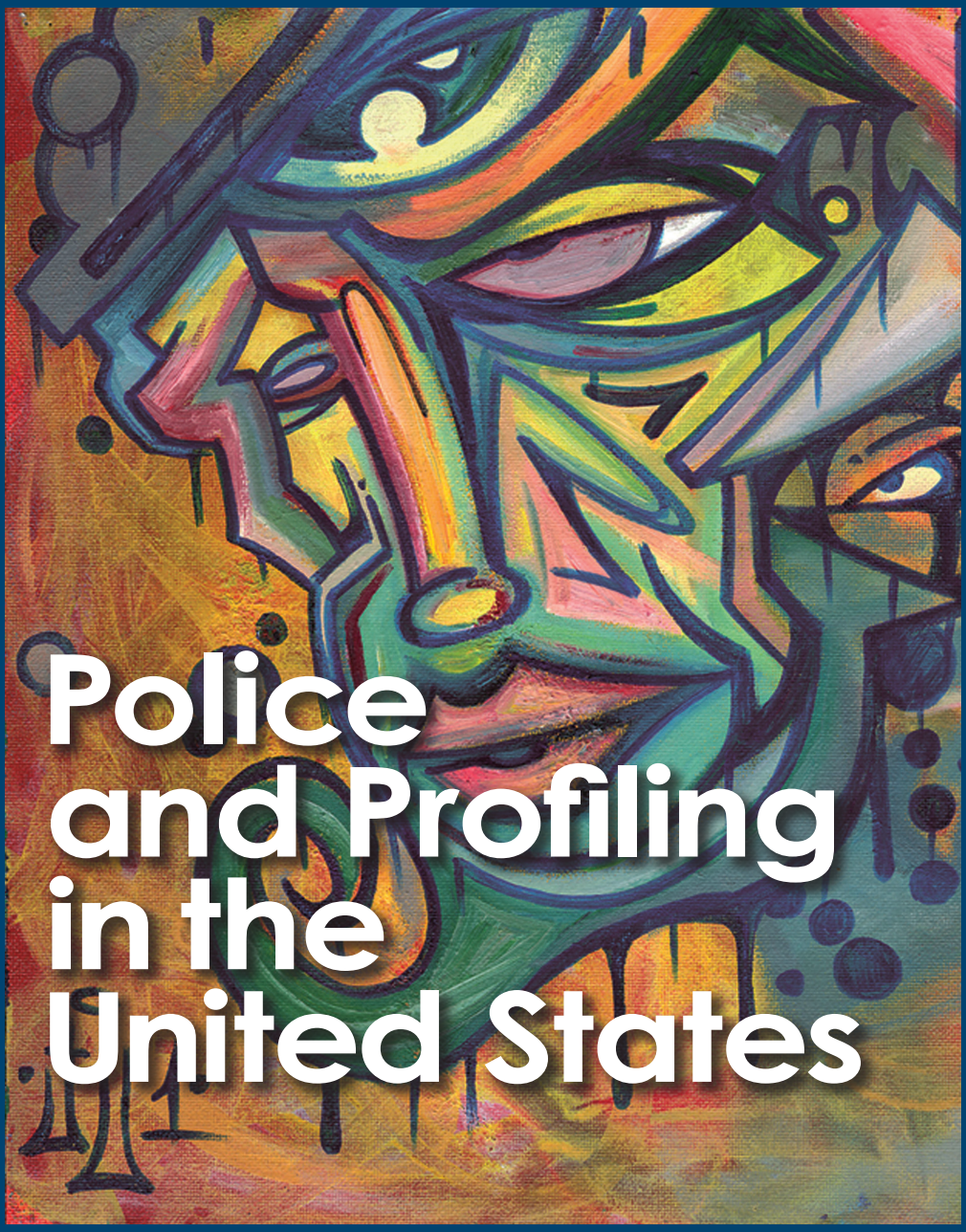

Police and Profiling in the United States

Applying Theory to Criminal Investigations

Lauren M. Barrow, PhD
Ronald A. Rufo, EdD
Saul Arambula, EdD

CRC Press
Taylor & Francis Group

Police and Profiling in the United States

Applying Theory to Criminal Investigations

Police and Profiling in the United States

Applying Theory to Criminal Investigations

Lauren M. Barrow, PhD
Ronald A. Rufo, EdD
Saul Arambula, EdD

CRC Press
Taylor & Francis Group
Boca Raton London New York

CRC Press is an imprint of the
Taylor & Francis Group, an business

Cover image courtesy of Justin M. Roa.

CRC Press
Taylor & Francis Group
6000 Broken Sound Parkway NW, Suite 300
Boca Raton, FL 33487-2742

© 2014 by Taylor & Francis Group, LLC
CRC Press is an imprint of Taylor & Francis Group, an Informa business

No claim to original U.S. Government works
Version Date: 20140403

International Standard Book Number-13: 978-1-4665-0436-3 (eBook - PDF)

This book contains information obtained from authentic and highly regarded sources. Reasonable efforts have been made to publish reliable data and information, but the author and publisher cannot assume responsibility for the validity of all materials or the consequences of their use. The authors and publishers have attempted to trace the copyright holders of all material reproduced in this publication and apologize to copyright holders if permission to publish in this form has not been obtained. If any copyright material has not been acknowledged please write and let us know so we may rectify in any future reprint.

Except as permitted under U.S. Copyright Law, no part of this book may be reprinted, reproduced, transmitted, or utilized in any form by any electronic, mechanical, or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including photocopying, microfilming, and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system, without written permission from the publishers.

For permission to photocopy or use material electronically from this work, please access www.copyright.com (http://www.copyright.com/) or contact the Copyright Clearance Center, Inc. (CCC), 222 Rosewood Drive, Danvers, MA 01923, 978-750-8400. CCC is a not-for-profit organization that provides licenses and registration for a variety of users. For organizations that have been granted a photocopy license by the CCC, a separate system of payment has been arranged.

Trademark Notice: Product or corporate names may be trademarks or registered trademarks, and are used only for identification and explanation without intent to infringe.

Visit the Taylor & Francis Web site at
http://www.taylorandfrancis.com

and the CRC Press Web site at
http://www.crcpress.com

My work on this text is dedicated to the campaign against crime and evil. May we all continue to work toward the transfer of knowledge from the academic and research world to those charged with effecting justice.

—Lauren M. Barrow, PhD

It is with great pleasure that I dedicate this book to my dear wife, Debbie, who has stood by my side and supported me in writing this book on criminal profiling. She has always been my inspiration and motivation to follow my dreams.

—Ronald Rufo, EdD

This book is dedicated to my loving wife, Bricia, and my wonderful children, Nicole, Nicholas, and Kayla. "Dada" loves you.

—Saul Arambula, EdD

Contents

Preface xiii
Acknowledgments xvii
About the Authors xix

1 Introduction 1

Chapter Goals 1
Key Words 1
Introduction to Criminal Profiling 1
Disciplinary Contributions to Criminal Profiling 3
Psychiatry 3
Forensics 6
Criminology 7
Leaders in Criminal Profiling 7
Notable FBI Profilers 8
FBI Behavioral Science Unit 9
References 12

2 Theoretical Foundations 13

Chapter Goals 13
Key Words 13
Introduction 14
Historical Evolution 15
Ancient Era 15
Medieval Age (476–1500) 16
Renaissance Period (14th–16/17th Century) 17
Enlightenment Period (18th Century) 17
Classicalism 18
Marchese de Beccaria 18
Neoclassicalism 20
Rational Choice Theory 20
Positivism 21
Determinism 21
Criminological Theory 22
Biological Theories 22

Psychological Theories 24
Sociological Theories 29
References 33

3 Logic and Reasoning Practices 37

Chapter Goals 37
Key Words 37
Introduction to Logic 38
Fallacies 39
Informal Fallacies 39
Inconsistency 40
Petitio Principii 40
Non Sequitur 40
Fallacies of Ambiguity 41
Formal Fallacies 41
Deductive and Inductive Logic 42
Inductive Reasoning 44
Deductive Reasoning 45
Abductive Reasoning 45
Logic in Criminal Justice 46
References 47

4 Childhood Indicators 49

Chapter Goals 49
Key Words 49
Introduction 50
Historical Factors 50
Child Discipline 50
Theory 53
Biological School 54
Psychological Determinants 56
Cycle of Violence Hypothesis 56
Sociological Determinants 57
Peer Relationships 57
Bullying and Cyberbullying 58
References 64

5 Motives and Criminal Typologies 67

Chapter Goals 67
Key Words 67
Introduction 68

Motive 69
Belief–Desire–Intention (BDI) 70
Inference to the Best Explanation (IBE) 71
Motive Perspectives 72
Environmental Reconstruction 72
Individual Reconstruction 73
Determining Motive 74
Triggers 74
Intent 75
Criminal Typologies 75
Criminal Event Typologies 76
Criminal Offender Typologies 77
Individual Characteristics 78
Sociological Factors 79
Crime Scene Characteristics 81
References 83

6 Sexually Based Offenses and Motivated Crimes 85

Chapter Goals 85
Key Words 85
Child and Sexual Abuse and Its Effects 86
Child Abuse 86
Child Sexual Abuse 86
Child Pornography 89
Sexual Violence 90
Cycle of Violence or Abuse 90
Characteristics and Offender Patterns 91
Narcissistic Traits and Personality 91
Paraphilia 91
Sexual Perversion 92
Cybercrimes and the Internet 92
Sexual Addiction 95
Behaviors Associated with Sexual Addiction 96
Sexually Violent Persons 97
Voyeurism (Peeping Toms) 97
Stalking 98
Love Stalkers 99
References 100

7 Serial and Rage Killers 101

Chapter Goals 101
Key Words 101

Introduction 101
Types of Murder 102
Mass Murder 102
Spree Killing 103
Serial Murder 105
Basic Demographic Profile 105
Gender 105
Race 105
Age 106
Intelligence Quotient 106
Past Profile 106
MacDonald Triad 106
Prior Criminal History 115
Prior Psychiatric History 116
Types 118
Visionaries 118
Missionaries 118
Hedonists 118
Power Control Killers 119
Motivations 119
Causality 120
Causes of Sexual Violence 122
References 122

8 Hero Complex Killers 125

Chapter Goals 125
Key Words 125
Introduction 125
Medical Murder 126
Primary Care Providers 128
Gender Differences 132
Public Service 134
Firefighter Arson 134
Law Enforcement 136
Military 137
References 138

9 Crime Scene Indicators and Investigations 141

Chapter Goals 141
Key Words 141
Crime Scene 141
First Officer on the Scene (Preliminary Investigator) 142

Assessment of the Scene 143
Collection of Data 143
Chain of Custody 145
Locard Principle and Trace Evidence 146
CSA vs. CST vs. CSP? 146
Crime Scene Processing (CSP) 147
Crime Scene Technicians (CSTs) 148
Criminalists 149
Crime Scene Analysis (CSA) 149
Criminal Investigative Analysis: The Future of Psychological Profiling 151
References 153

10 Geographic Profiling 155

Chapter Goals 155
Key Words 155
Geographic Profiling 155
Distance Decay Theory 159
Bayesian Method of Estimation 160
Predictive Policing 161
CGT, GIS, COMPSTAT, CEWS, Blue CRUSH, and MAPS 162
Criminal Geographic Targeting (CGT) 162
Geographic Information System (GIS) 163
Computer Statistics (COMPSTAT) 163
Crime Early Warning System (CEWS) 164
Crime Reduction Utilizing Statistical History (Blue CRUSH) 165
Methodology for Evaluating Geographic Profiling Software (MAPS) 165
Rational Choice Theory in the 21st Century 166
Routine Activity Theory in the 21st Century 167
Social Disorganization Theory 168
Sampson and Groves (1989) 168
Environmental Criminology 169
Environmental Criminology Theory 169
Broken Windows Theory 169
References 173

11 Victim Selection Characteristics 175

Chapter Goals 175
Key Words 175
Introduction 175
Lifestyle Theory 179

Routine Activities Theory 179
Medical Conditions 181
Personality 181
Leisure Activities 182
Routine Activities 182
References 182

12 Conclusion 183

Introduction 183
Research Methodology 183
Crime Scene–Based Approaches 184
Geographic Profiling 184
Investigative Psychology 186
Psychology-Based Approaches 186
Organized vs. Disorganized 187
Criminal Investigative Analysis 187
Behavioral Evidence Analysis 187
References 188

Appendix: Profiles of Notorious Serial Killers 191

Preface

On Friday, December 14, 2012, 20-year-old Adam Lanza shot his mother, Nancy, five times in the face and then drove five miles to Sandy Hook Elementary School, where he proceeded to massacre 20 children (ages six to nine) and 6 adults who were working at the school that day. This is one of the worst mass shootings in United States history due to the young innocence of most of the victims.

Following any mass shooting, the news media engages in a frenzied attempt to identify a legitimate motive—if only to provide some level of comfort to the public. Polices officers, detectives, profilers, and mental health professionals explore the facts of the case and search the killer's past history and behavior to formulate a possible motive, assigning their own human interpretation to each item found. The speculation of a motive and the promotion of violence often include elements of a troubled childhood for the killer. This case was no different. Law enforcement gathered detailed facts about Lanza's lifestyle, which unfortunately mirrored that of many other mass shooters. Adam Lanza was a loner, considered awkward in social settings, and had formed grievances against others—possibly the result of having suffered ill-treatment at the hand of others (bullying).

The truth is that regardless of what the professionals, whether in criminal justice or mental health, assume, we can never know for sure what triggered Lanza's actions that day, or what he believed he was accomplishing in taking those actions. The manner in which he gained access to the building (shooting out the front window) suggests that he knew his actions were wrong, but beyond that, little more can be definitively known.

Almost immediately after the massacre, stories hypothesizing a motive began to hit the airwaves. The reasons as to why these reports occur are many, understandable, and unimportant because as long as professionals in the field ethically carry out their professional duties, the answers that so many seek in times of trouble will eventually emerge. On December 14th, the very day of the event, a former FBI profiler often interviewed by law enforcement said that "anyone who kills their own mother is capable of doing anything." He added, "What did his mother do? She was a kindergarten teacher. She had children that loved her and she loved them. . . . When he shot his mother and turned on those children, those children were part of his mother and she was part of them. He killed what his mother loved." This story accomplished

what it was intended to do. It gave the masses an answer and an explanation to the burning question of *why?* The problem is that he was wrong. To date, no relationship between Nancy Lanza and Sandy Hook Elementary School has been identified.

The bigger problem is that the profiler made his statements as a representative of the profession. The use of his FBI status was intended to lend credibility to his statements, when in reality, it simply undermined the profession, its contributions, and its value . . . but only to those paying close attention. He provided insight and answers—though incorrect—to those who needed it at the moment they wanted it. To his professional colleagues, he simply added to the long list of incorrect, inaccurate, unscientific, and unconfirmed profiles. Fortunately, he was not the only former profiler consulted in the days that followed. Mary Ellen O'Toole, author of *Dangerous Instincts,* was also interviewed, although her responses provided less concrete answers. Almost as a mantra, she counseled patience to allow the professionals the time for due diligence; she resisted providing absolute answers, citing the vast amount of unknown information (i.e., the computer and cell phone content, the relationship to the school); and she educated people when she spoke of the definition of psychopathy, the legal considerations of right and wrong, and the intricate nature of classifying certain behaviors from the crime scene. To be sure, her interviews did not leave the viewers with a better sense of understanding and did not have the selling power (read: comfort value) of the previous interviews, but the long-term gain of quantifiable and reliable information far outweighs the quick, and often inaccurate, reporting that plagues the field to date.

This text seeks to undo decades of inaccurate and unreliable evidence by presenting the reader with information that is useful in conducting investigations and preparing cases for court. After all, in situations such as the one above, in which the offender kills him or herself as part of the crime, the true motive will never be known. Even if a note is left, it can only explain part of the mental process (the planning), but not the trigger that initiated the action. Even in situations where the offender is still alive, it is virtually impossible to completely identify a motive, given the vast amount of inputs, interventions, and potential outputs. The best one can do is construct a story that meets the standard of "beyond a reasonable doubt," and the purpose for that is in court.

This book was written for use as both a university textbook and a police training text. It was written by an academician and a practitioner with eyes for offering dual perspectives with respect to criminal profiling, identifying serial offender traits and characteristics, and identifying reasoning behind criminal profiling theories. This book also focuses on the importance of crime scene investigation, inductive and deductive reasoning, and future developments in the field. It promises to be a valuable part of the occupational library

for law enforcement and criminal justice professionals alike. It is suitable for awareness training for police academies and detectives. Although the text is written as a college textbook, anyone with an interest in the fascinating world of criminal profiling will find it interesting, as it offers a twist different from other criminal profiling books.

Students taking the previously mentioned courses may be working toward a bachelor's degree or a master's degree, majoring in criminal justice, criminology, or crime scene investigation. Changes in this field are constant due to the advancement of technology. It is both authors' goal to address these changes and enhance awareness. The primary purpose of this book is to serve as a comprehensive and readable textbook for a one-semester course that deals with criminal profiling techniques and theories. This book can become a permanent part of any law enforcement or criminal justice professional's vocational library.

Acknowledgments

This book would not have been possible without the help of many dedicated and caring friends, who are special to me in so many ways. I thank my coauthor, Lauren Barrow, for her dedication and commitment to criminal profiling and the entire criminal justice field. She has tremendous insight and knowledge and it was a pleasure working on this book with her. To Linda Dumke, a dear friend and remarkable editor, thank you.

And I thank Ron Rufo for his steady and reliable spirit. His tenacious desire to bring real-life experiences into the academic dialogue ultimately benefits his readers and the field, and his desire to share the "feet on the street" experience is awesome. His patience with my constant editing and reediting is also deeply appreciated!

To Drs. Cliff Roberson, Frank Smallenger, Paul Ruffolo, and Laurence Simon, four very inspirational authors and scholars in the criminal justice field, we both thank you for your guidance, friendship, and encouragement throughout the years.

A very special thank you to members of the Chicago Police Department, Sgt. Cynthia Schumann, EdD, Detective Saul Arambula, EdD, and crime scene investigator and specialist Herbert Keeler, for their assistance, support, and guidance in this undertaking. And a sincere thanks to the students who offered insight and assistance when called upon, and especially Sarah Franzone for her quick work, and her enthusiasm. It was infectious.

A special thanks to Justin Roa on his fine artwork. Alinah will be proud.

And finally, we acknowledge Carolyn Spence and the entire staff at CRC Press and Taylor & Francis Group for their support, guidance, and expertise. We are deeply grateful.

About the Authors

Lauren M. Barrow, PhD, is currently an assistant professor of criminal justice at Chestnut Hill College in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She is a 2007 graduate of CUNY Graduate Center, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, and a former adjunct instructor at Monmouth University, New Jersey, in both the undergraduate and graduate programs. She was formerly an online instructor with the master's program at Kaplan University. As a generalist, Dr. Barrow teaches a wide range of criminal justice courses—including drug use and abuse, organizational behavior, criminal ethics, criminology, victimology, juvenile justice, and homeland security. She was a founding member of the New Jersey Alliance for Crime Victims with Developmental Disabilities. She has conducted innovative research in the d/Deaf community pertaining to their risk of victimization and previously authored a book titled *Criminal Victimization of the Deaf,* published by LFB Scholarly Publishing, LLC in 2008. Dr. Barrow has been instructing undergraduate and graduate students, both in class and online, for over 10 years.

Ronald A. Rufo, EdD, has been a Chicago police officer for the past 18 years. He has spent most of his career as a crime prevention speaker in the Preventive Programs Unit and has given hundreds of presentations on profiling offenders, crime investigation, and street safety. Dr. Rufo has taught many classes in crime scene investigation, police procedure, and policies. He has been instrumental as a team leader in the Chicago Police Department Peer Support Group as a compassionate and caring person, especially in the tragic deaths of officers killed in the line of duty. He has received numerous awards, commendations, honorable mentions, and letters of appreciation in serving the citizens of Chicago.

Dr. Rufo received his bachelor of arts degree in criminal social justice from Lewis University in Romeoville, Illinois; he graduated with highest honors and as a scholar of the university in 2000. He was awarded his master of arts degree in organizational leadership from Lewis University in 2002 and graduated with his doctoral degree from Argosy University, Chicago, in 2007. His dissertation was titled "An Investigation of Online Predation of Minors by Convicted Male Offenders." Dr. Rufo's first book, *Sexual Predators amongst Us*, was published by CRC Press/Taylor & Francis in 2011. He has also contributed to the book *Terrorism and Property Management.*

Dr. Rufo is currently an adjunct professor at Kaplan University and also teaches at the City Colleges of Chicago.

Saul Arambula, EdD, is currently a detective with the Chicago Police Department. Over his 18-year career, Dr. Arambula has worked in numerous units within the Chicago Police Department, including the Violent Crimes Section of the Detective Division. He has investigated hundreds of homicides, shootings, kidnappings, criminal sexual assaults, robberies, and other violent crimes. He has been assigned to the Bomb and Arson Section and Special Victims Unit of the Chicago Police Department Detective Division and as an intelligence and crime analyst while working for the Bureau of Investigative Services/Counter-Terrorism and Intelligence Unit. He spent more than 10 years working with Chicago street gangs and narcotic trafficking. Dr. Arambula is a highly decorated detective, amassing over 120 total departmental awards. His certifications include the following: HAZ-MAT, Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD), K--12 grade teaching, NIMS, terrorist prevention and deterrence, arson and fire investigator, firefighter II, interviewer and interrogator, lead homicide investigator, crisis and advanced crisis negotiator, blood spatter analyst, CPR, and first aid.

Dr. Arambula earned his bachelor of arts in criminal justice and psychology from the University of Illinois at Chicago. He earned a master of public administration from the Illinois Institute of Technology (Chicago) in 2005 and a doctoral degree in organizational leadership from the Illinois School of Professional Psychology in 2010. His dissertation was titled "Prisoner Reentry: An Exploratory Examination of the Effects That Collateral Sanctions Have on the Reintegration Process as Perceived by Convicted Felons." He graduated with highest honors.

Dr. Arambula is currently working in the Criminal Registration Unit of the Chicago Police Department. He is tasked with the interviewing and registering of convicted murderers, sex offenders, and arsonists. Dr. Arambula continues to work on numerous crime-related research ventures. He has a special interest in teaching.

Introduction 1

> . . . the unknown suspect as a "Male, former employee of Consolidated Edison, injured on the job and rendered chronically ill, paranoid, middle-aged, neat and meticulous persona, foreign background, some formal education, unmarried, living alone or with female 'mother-like' relative."
>
> **—Brussel (1968)**

Chapter Goals

- To establish historical basis for understanding criminal profiling
- To introduce theoretical knowledge and empirical evidence necessary to merge practical experience with statistically sound practices
- To identify the fathers of criminal profiling
- To discuss the main disciplines from which criminal profiling evolves

Key Words

BAU
BSU
Criminal profiling
Criminology
James A. Brussel
Leakage
NCAVC
Victimologist

Introduction to Criminal Profiling

Early criminologists theorized that criminal psychology could be identified by physical characteristics, and early practitioners made the connection between crime scenes and offender personality and psychological makeup. The field of criminology emerged in the late 1700s and early 1800s with the