THE ORGANIZED/ DISORGANIZED DICHOTOMY PROFILE OF SERIAL MURDER

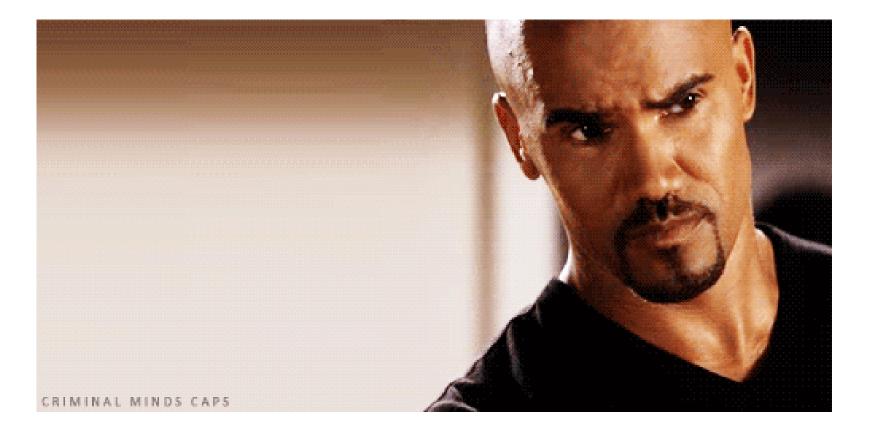
KariAnna Baber Seminar Spring 2014

OVERVIEW

- Definitions
- History of Crime Scene Profiling
- Organized/ Disorganized Dichotomy
- Holmes & Holmes Reclassification into Typologies
- Cluster Analysis of Crime Scene Traits
- FBI Reclassification and Conclusions



CRIME SCENE PROFILING IS NOT MAGIC!!





DEFINITIONS BEFORE HISTORY

- What constitutes a serial killer?
 - 3 murders, 3 different locations, cooling off period
- What is crime scene profiling?
 - Deductive analysis of the crime scene to infer, or profile, suspect characteristics
 - Race/ethnicity, sex, employment, marital status, previous offenses, likelihood to offend again
 - Relies on experience, reasoning, insight, intuition of the profiler
- What is the goal of using such a technique?
 - Learn about motive and personality traits about the offender by evidence observation at a crime scene
 - Narrow or focus the suspect search



HISTORY

- 1888- Jack the Ripper Case
 - Dr. Thomas Bond, surgeon
- 1937- Babes of Inglewood Murders
 - Dr. J. Paul de River, psychiatrist
- 1943- Adolf Hitler
 - Dr. Walter Langer, Harvard psychiatrist
- 1940- 1956- Mad Bomber
 - Dr. James A. Brussel, psychiatrist





HISTORY

- 1960- FBI agents teamed with teachers at the School of Criminology at University of California
 - Howard Teton and Pat Mullany created first profiling program
- 1970- Behavior Science Unit created in FBI
 - John Douglas, Robert Ressler and Roy Hazelwood
 - Team of 9 called "Mind Hunters"
- 1984-National Center for Analysis of Violent Crimes established
 - Violent Criminal Apprehension Program (ViCAP)
- 1985- Crime Classification Manual published
 - Reclassified and republished in 1992



ORGANIZED/ DISORGANIZED DICHOTOMY

- Generated from casual, informal interviews of opportunity with 36 incarcerated serial killers
- Questions based on three categories
 - Crime Scene
 - Victim Traits
 - Personal Characteristics of the Offender
- Using aspects of the crime scene to describe the suspect



Table 2.2 Crime Scene Differences Between Organized and Disorganized Offenders as Classified by the FBI		
Organized	Disorganized	
Planned offense	Spontaneous offense	
Victim a targeted stranger	Victim/location known	
Personalizes victim	Depersonalizes victim	
Controlled conversation	Minimal conversation	
Crime scene reflects control	Crime scene random and sloppy	
Demands submissive victim	Sudden violence to victim	
Restraints used	Minimal use of restraints	
Aggressive acts prior to death	Sexual acts after death	
Body hidden	Body left in view	
Weapon/evidence absent	Weapon/evidence often present	
Transports victim or body	Body left at death scene	



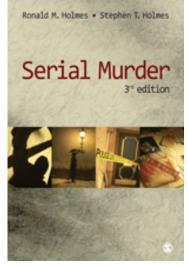
Table 2.1	Profile Characteristics of Organized vs. Disorganized Offenders as	
	Classified by the FBI in 1985	

Organized	Disorganized
Average to above-average intelligence	Below-average intelligence
Socially competent	Socially inadequate
Skilled work preferred	Unskilled work
High birth-order status	Low birth-order status
Father's work stable	Father's work unstable
Sexually competent	Sexually incompetent
Inconsistent childhood discipline	Harsh discipline as a child
Controlled mood during crime	Anxious mood during crime
Use of alcohol with crime	Minimal use of alcohol
Precipitating situational stress	Minimal situational stress
Living with partner	Living alone
Mobility (car in good condition)	Lives/works near crime scene
Follows crime in news media	Minimal interest in news media
May change job or leave town	Significant behavior change



HOLMES & HOLMES RECLASSIFICATION INTO TYPOLOGIES

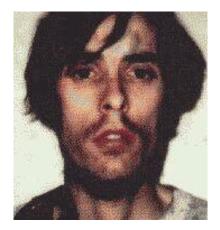
- Four major typologies
 - Visionary
 - Mission
 - Power/Control
 - Hedonistic, pleasure seeking
 - Lust
 - Thrill
 - Comfort
- Driven by motivation and have anticipated gains from offenses
- Comparison code: Red = Organized Dichotomy Match Blue = Disorganized Dichotomy Match





VISIONARY KILLER

- Typically psychotic
- Motivations are driven by the psyche
- Gain either real or perceived
- Victims are strangers and random
- Methods are act-focused, spontaneous, disorganized
- Geographically concentrated
- No present crime scene traits given





MISSION KILLER

- Compulsion to kill
- Motivation is a personal belief, cleansing
- Gain a sense of right, worth, good doing
- Victims are strangers, random, and fit a type
- Methods are act-focused, planned, organized
- Geographically concentrated
- No present crime scene traits given





POWER/CONTROL KILLER

- Motivated by power and dominance
- Gain is absolute control over victim
- Victims are strangers, stalked, and fit type
- Methods are process-focused, planned, organized
- Geographically dispersed
- Present crime scene traits:
 - Controlled crime scene, evidence of torture, body moved, specific victim, aberrant sexual activity, weapon of torture, strangulation, penile penetration, necrophilia

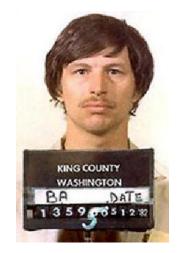


THEODORE ROBERT BUNDY



HEDONISTIC: LUST KILLER

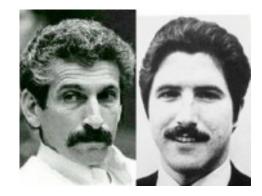
- Motivated by compulsion and need
- Gain is sexual gratification
- Victims are strangers and fit type
- Methods are process-focused, planned, organized
- Geographically concentrated
- Present crime scene traits:
 - Controlled crime scene, overkill, evidence of torture, body moved, specific victim, aberrant sexual activity, weapon of torture, strangulation, penile and object penetration, necrophilia, body mutilation after death





HEDONISTIC: THRILL KILLER

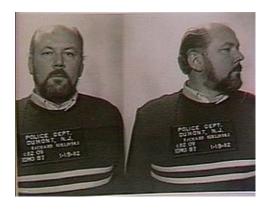
- Motivated by personal, sexual gratification
- Gain is cause terror and purpose for actions
- Victims are strangers, stalked, and fit type
- Methods are process-focused, organized
- Geographically dispersed
- Present crime scene traits:
 - Controlled crime scene, evidence of torture, body moved, specific victim, aberrant sexual activity, weapon of torture, strangulation, penile and object penetration





HEDONISTIC: COMFORT KILLER

- Included women
- Motivated by power and dominance
- Gain is material comfort like money
- Victims are known, but not random
- Methods are act-focused, planned, organized
- Geographically concentrated
- Present crime scene traits:
 - Controlled crime scene, specific victim, weapon at scene, relational victim, victim known





CLUSTER ANALYSIS OF CRIME SCENE TRAITS

- The O/D dichotomy suggests that the traits are mutually exclusive, but that is not the reality
 - From case to case, organized and disorganized traits co-exist
 - Also, there is no account for female serial killers
- The Holmes & Holmes four categories are not mutually exclusive
- Applied O/D and Holmes & Holmes traits to a hierarchal cluster analysis in order to see the co-occurrence of traits between clusters
- Crime scene traits defined by modus operandi, crime scene and victim characteristics
- Rated the characteristics with a 0= not present or 1= present for known serial killers
- Then, some math was applied to the ratings to organize the traits into clusters by the frequency of which they are present



EXAMPLE OF RATINGS

- For example, the crime scene criteria for Ted Bundy would appear as follows:
 - Crime scene criterion 0 (absent) or 1 (present)
 - Restraints
 - Victim known
 0
 - Stranger targeted 1
 - Poisoned 0
 - Chaotic scene
 0
 - Controlled scene
 - Weapon planned
 - Weapon left 0
 - Body transported
 1
 - Act focused 0



CLUSTER ANALYSIS: 0/D FINDINGS

- For men, they were unable to find empirical evidence that the O/D classifications are enough to define the crime scenes
- However, the ratings did make 4 clusters, so there may be another system to classify crime scenes better
- This classification does not work for female killers



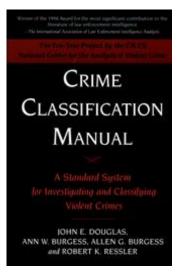
CLUSTER ANALYSIS: HOLMES & HOLMES FINDINGS

- Criteria overlapped over typologies
- Males had 4 distinct clusters
- Females had 3 distinct clusters
- The typologies are not enough to define and be applicable to all serial killers



FBI RECLASSIFICATION AND CONCLUSIONS

- Revised *CCM* creates 5 serial murder categories
 - Organized crime scene
 - Disorganized crime scene
 - Mixed crime scene
 - Sadistic murder
 - Elder female sexual homicide
- More importantly, included this new statement:





"It should be emphasized that the crime scene will rarely be completely organized or disorganized. It is more likely to be somewhere on a continuum between the two extremes of the orderly, neat crime scene and the disarrayed, sloppy one."

Douglas, John E., et al., pg 10



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QUESTIONS?

