



Shoplifters and their dirty little secrets...

Mick Pinneke – Home Depot Chad McIntosh – Macy's



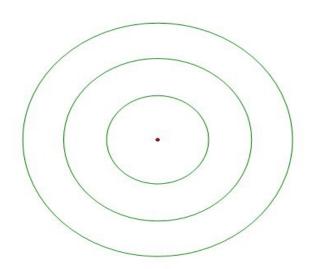


Objectives of offender interviewing:

Zones of influence

Determine how we might influence behavior at different points

- Before the location
- Parking lot
- Store entry
- Store interior
- Product location



Real Science. Real Results.





Objectives of offender interviewing:

- Cues would-be shoplifters/DE's notice
 - People, programs, systems
- How offenders interpret these cues
 - No threat
 - Possible threat
 - Probable threat
- How offenders generally respond to cues
 - Continue behavior
 - Alter behavior
 - Cease behavior







Offender Interview Program

- Support members' asset protection efforts by collect actionable data on:
 - Item and location targeting
 - Theft and fencing methods
 - Associations and group dynamics
 - Decision-making factors and process
 - Effective <u>deterrent</u> cues and techniques





Offender Interview Program

Deterrent requirements

- The individual must realize or believe there is a countermeasure (person, program or system) present that will detect, hinder or devalue their crime attempt.
- The individual must understand how the countermeasure can personally affect them.
- The individual must believe the countermeasure is an immediate and serious threat to them.





Offender Interview Program Phases

• Phase I-

- 170 retailers sent data from 170,000 detained shoplifters
- Offending did not cluster by month or time of day
- African and Hispanic people were caught at greater rates
- Note all customers, learn behaviors, any place-any time

• Phase II-

- Three retailers, 3000 apprehended subjects
- Motives, methods, item selection, theft methods-
- Overwhelmingly opportunistic, simple concealment, looked like regular shoppers
- Make deterrents obvious and impressive, eliminate hidden spots





Offender Interview Program Phases

- Phase III-
 - Move to trained interviewers
 - 105 offenders from 40 stores
 - Target data
- Phase IV-
 - More in-depth interviews of 20 subjects in 3 areas





Risk-Focused Asset Protection

- A word about research:
 - Theoretical tools- explain relationships
 - Empirical research- carefully collect data to test hypotheses



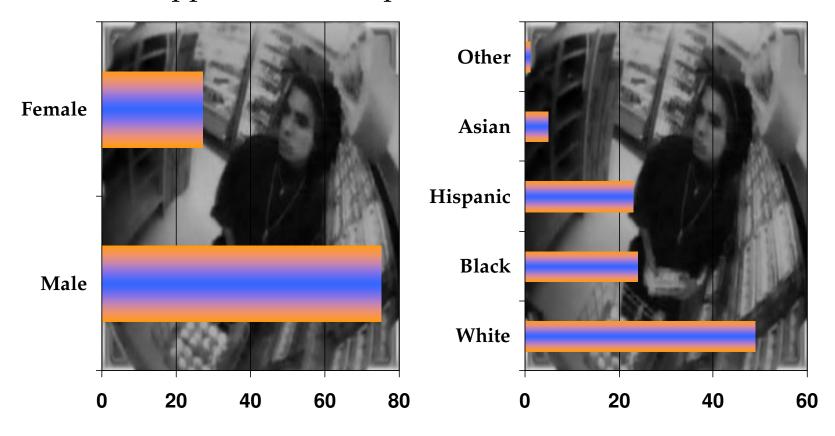








- The Sample
 - 105 apprehended shoplifters







Risk-Focused Asset Protection

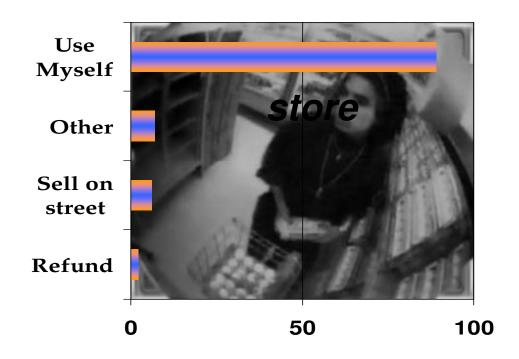
• Motive:

- To <u>possess</u> the item
- When did they decide what they wanted
- To steal the item
- When did they decide to *steal* the item





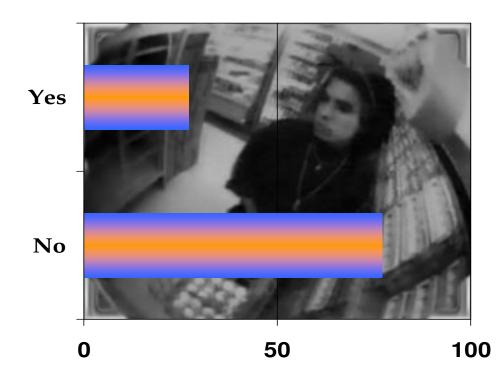
What were you going to do with the items?







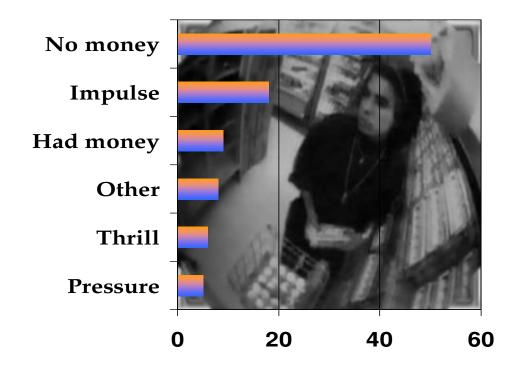
Did you know what you wanted <u>before</u> entering the store?







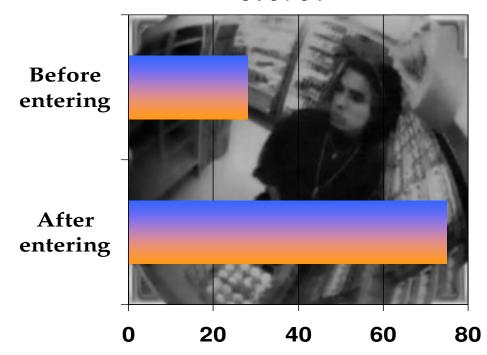
Why did you take the items rather than pay for them?







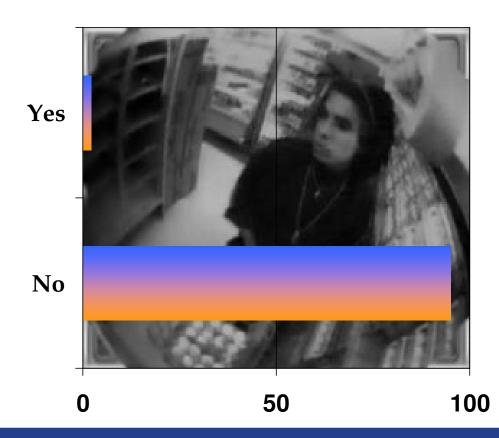
When had you decided to take something from the store?







Have you been to the store in the past solely to "scope out" the store's security measures?







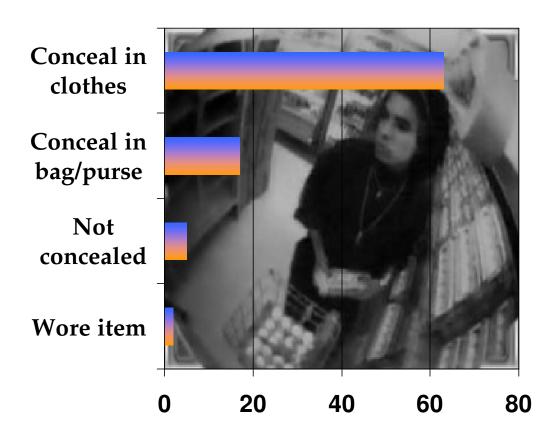
Risk-Focused Asset Protection

- Opportunity- Situational factors:
 - How they took the items
 - Where did they conceal the items
 - Did they remove packaging or devices from the items
 - How long were they in the store during the theft
 - Did they come to the store just to steal





How did you take the items?







How did you know how to take the items?

Decided on the spot

Had tried it before

Learned from someone else

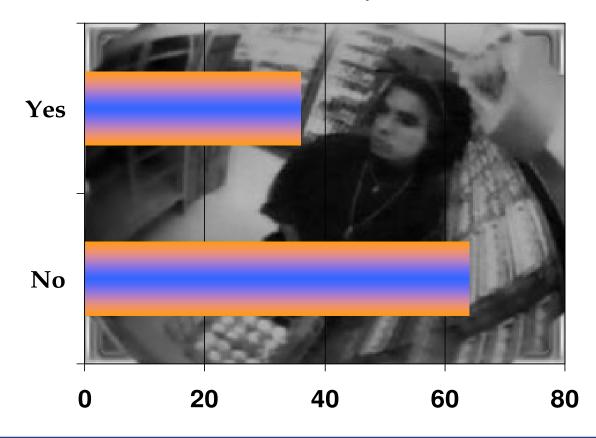
Had seen someone else







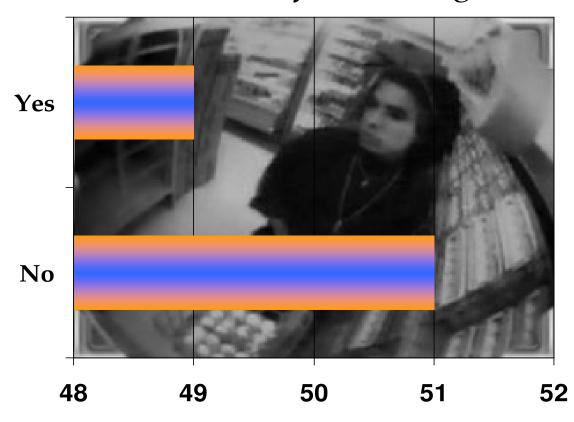
Did you conceal the items in the <u>same</u> department you took them from?







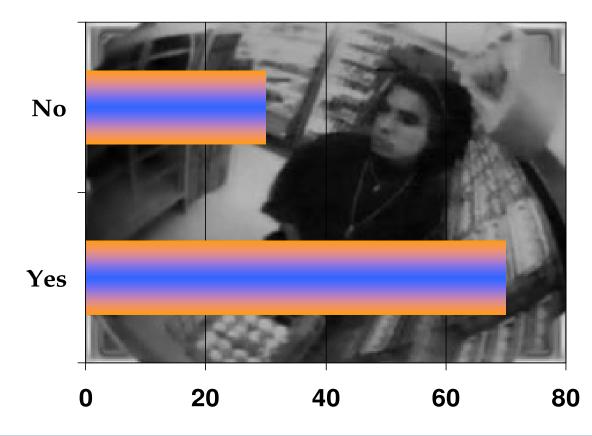
Did you attempt to <u>remove</u> any security devices from the items <u>before</u> leaving the store?







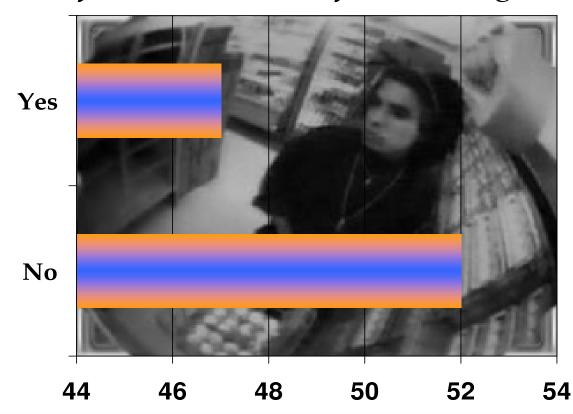
Did you <u>remove</u> any of the items from their original packaging <u>before</u> leaving the store?







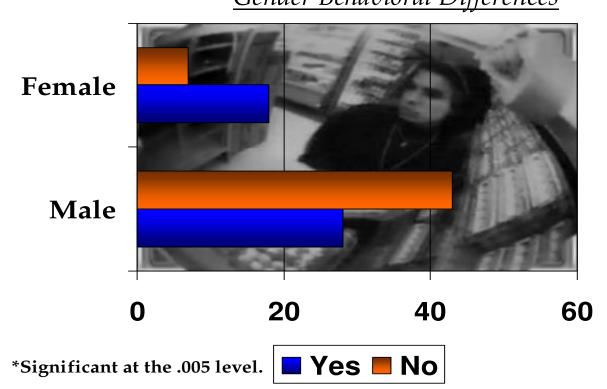
Did you <u>remove</u> any price tags, size tags, or additional labels from the items <u>before</u> leaving the store?







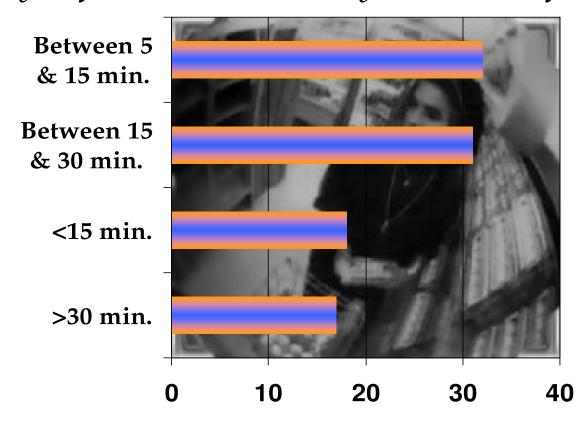
Did you <u>remove</u> any price tags, size tags, or additional labels from the items <u>before</u> leaving the store? <u>Gender Behavioral Differences</u>







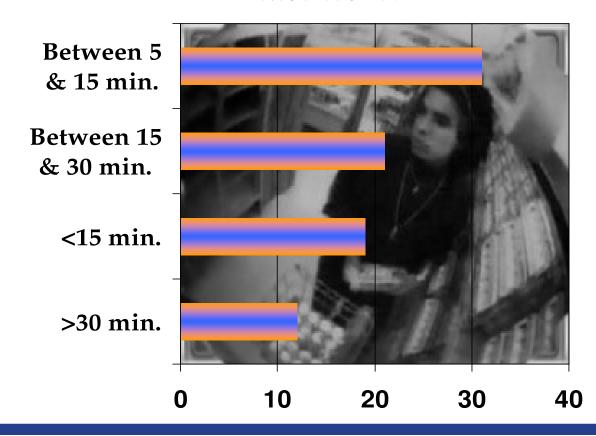
Approximately how long were you in the store from the time you first entered <u>until</u> you took the first item?







Approximately how long were you in the store from the time you selected the first item <u>until</u> you selected the last item?







Approximately how long did you spend in the store <u>after</u> you had taken the last item?

Just left

Between 5 & 15 min.

Between 15 & 30 min.

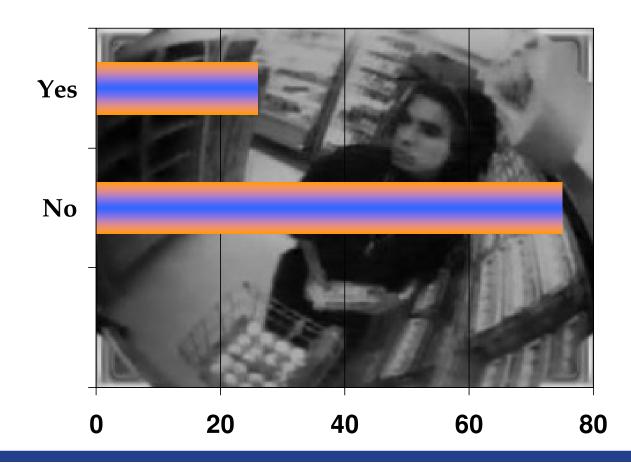
>30 min.







Did you purchase anything in the store today?







Did you purchase anything in the store today? Gender Behavioral Differences



*Significant at the .001 level.







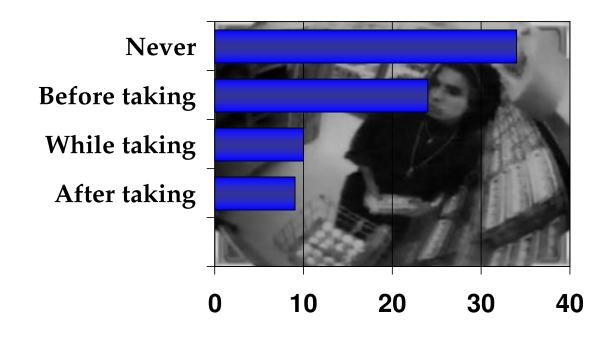
Risk-Focused Asset Protection

- Perception of Personal Risk
 - Did they think about getting caught
 - What might happen if they were caught
 - Did they notice any LP measures
 - Why weren't they deterred by the measures they saw





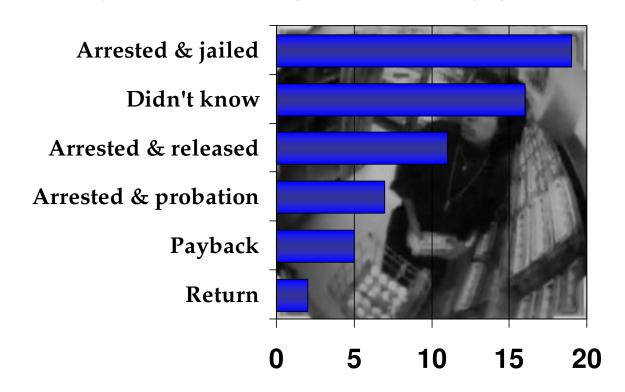
Did you think about getting caught?







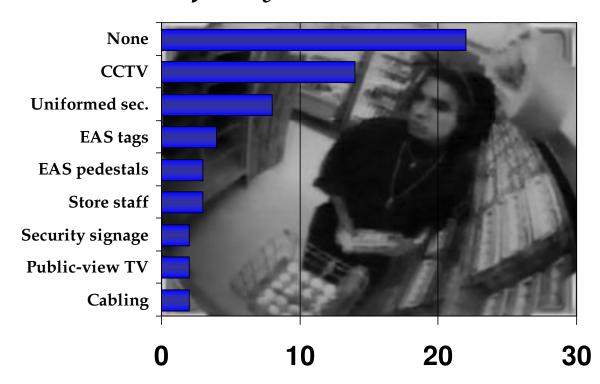
What did you think might happen if you were caught?







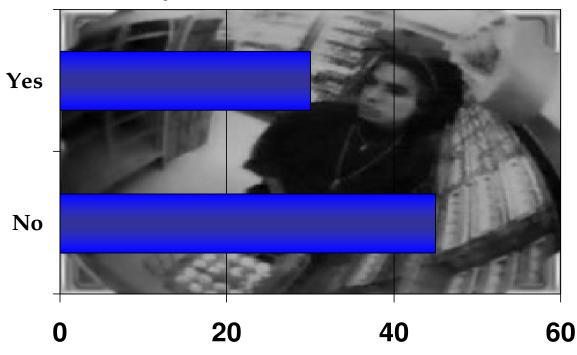
What <u>security measures</u> did you notice in the store <u>before</u> you took the items?







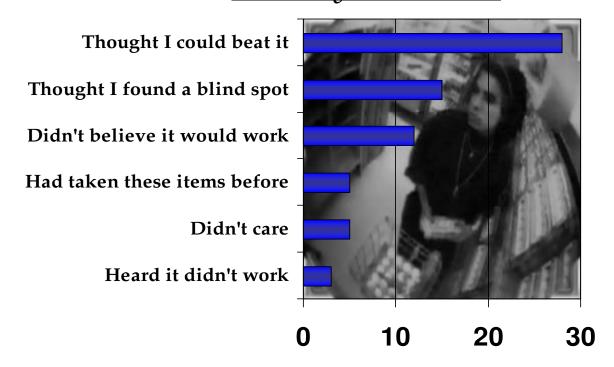
Did you know <u>where</u> to look for the security items <u>before</u> you entered the store?







Why did you <u>still</u> try to take the items knowing about the <u>security measures</u>?







Initial Results Common Theft Methods

- Most just select some items and conceal more than one in pockets, bag (shopping or garbage) or purse- "I take a quick look around and then stick in 'em in my pocket," "If I take a lot ..I will use a magic (foil-lined) bag"
- Often work with more than one SL if pro's- "we always work together"
- Most leave in the package: especially if the item is to be converted to cash- "so long as they are not open you can sell them"
- If the item is believed to be tagged: 1. If for conversion-shield or "jet" 2. If for personal use- remove packaging, or just run if staff comes- "I can feel a package to tell if there is a buzzer in it," "sometimes I will go into a bathroom to check if there is a buzzer inside, if there are none I will go out and load up"





Initial Results Risk Factors for Offenders

- Numerous, active employees in very close proximity, especially with walkie talkies, are considered a threat-"they're a problem if they watch you"
- Uniformed guards and police can be a threat if they appear alert, and are roving; store detectives can work if there presence is known, but not them personally- "I watch for spotters, undercover people that walk around..."
- Many offenders respect EAS, but either avoid obviously tagged items, or neutralize it: Hit and get, remove packaging, place in foil or metal, surreptitiously de-activate, or destroy tag-"undercover people and buzzers.. are the two major things"
- CCTV can deter- but only if it appears to be monitored and covers all concealment areas- "cameras I don't pay much attention to," "you can take the chance that nobody is watching," "I will turn my back to cameras"





- 77% were alone
- 25% admitted to stealing on more than 10 occasions
 - Could they be some of our 'best' customers?
- 5% part of a group
 - f/u questions would point to not being ORC
 - None admitted to stealing for resale





- 65% decided to steal after entering store
 - Does that mean that if something were different they would have made a different decision?
 - What are decision changers?
 - Better customer service
 - CCTV?
 - EAS systems





- 60% looked for security measures
 - -83.3% looked for cameras
 - 33.3% looked for security tags
 - 29.2% looked for store employees that may be observing them
 - 20.8% looked for uniformed security





- 75% of respondents that looked for security measures reported some are deterrents
 - 33.3% security tags
 - 33.3% cameras or domes
 - 33.3% plainclothes security
 - 27.8 uniformed security
 - 22.8 eas warning barriers or pedestals
 - 16.7 store employees paying attention

Respondents may provide more than one answer





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Questions?