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# FROM SWIPE TO CRIME: POLICING CRIMES INVOLVING MODUS OPERANDI THROUGH DATING APPLICATIONS (A Case Study at the Bekasi Metropolitan Police).

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***Abstract,*** *Digitalization has transformed social interaction methods, including through the use of dating applications. However, the lack of social control and the loose social bonds within this private digital space create opportunities for misconduct, which eventually shifts into actual criminal acts in the physical world. This study aims to analyze the scope of social problems in the use of dating applications, the process of their transition from root problems into criminal acts, and to determine the appropriate policing model to address this phenomenon at the Bekasi Metropolitan Police. The approach used is qualitative with a case study method at the Bekasi Metropolitan Police. Primary data were collected through in-depth interviews with the Criminal Investigation Officers and crime victims/reporters, which were integrated with conceptual studies of Criminogenic Correlative Factors (FKK), Police Hazards (PH), Factual Threats (AF), social control theory, and policing styles. The results of the study show the occurrence of two actual criminal acts (Factual Threats) in the form of theft, embezzlement, and sexual violence with a modus operandi initiated through dating applications. In handling these reports, the Criminal Investigation Officers of the Bekasi Metropolitan Police implemented a swift, empathetic, professional, and victim-needs-oriented response. The shift in social values and the misuse of dating applications are proven to be Criminogenic Correlative Factors that foster criminality. In an operational context, the Bekasi Metropolitan Police successfully applied a professional service style policing model when responding to public reports. Future mitigation of similar crimes requires a comprehensive integration of policing: pre-emptive measures through cross-sectoral collaboration to strengthen digital literacy (eliminating FKK), preventive measures through patrols and the expansion of CCTV networks at vulnerable points (eliminating PH), and professional conventional law enforcement as the ultimate repressive effort (responding to AF).*

***KEYWORDS***
*Dating Applications, Social Problem Mapping, Policing*

## INTRODUCTION

Digitalization has brought many changes to human life, including searching for a partner using dating applications. The use of dating applications continues to increase every year (Dixon, 2023). People are increasingly interested in using dating applications because they offer various features that customize searches based on user preferences, such as religion, ethnicity, hobbies, and others, to find a potential partner (Cambre G. D., 2026). Therefore, its operation requires understanding and skills that are dominated by the youth age group. The dominance of the youth age group in using dating applications carries several risks related to cybercrime, sexual behavior, and psychological conditions such as stress, depression, or other mental illnesses (José Javier Navarro-Pérez, 2020).

Andika categorized the motivations for using dating applications among adolescents in Indonesia into seeking relationships, flirting, and sexual experiences. The reason for most dating application users

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is to seek relationships and flirt. The majority of women are interested in obtaining a serious relationship through dating applications. The demographic condition of Indonesian society, which is dominated by female users, significantly influences user dominance. As they grow older, older adults tend to seek commitment in romantic relationships. This is influenced by the social norms of Indonesian society. Meanwhile, male users dominate the use of dating applications for sexual experiences (Andhika Ajie Baskoro, 2025).

In their research, Cinu also found that people with a high interest in using dating applications tend to have permissive sexual attitudes, which aim to find a partner or simply seek entertainment due to the ease of communication on online dating applications to find new chat partners and achieve happiness (Respati, 2022). Apsari added that the factors influencing the use of dating applications include privacy, control, the shock of social pressure, and norms. Dating application users tend to use fake identities to protect the authenticity of their real identity indefinitely, as there is widespread misuse of personal data by irresponsible individuals. The majority of users still prioritize social norms when using dating applications. They tend to think twice before committing a deviation, even when using a fake identity. Social pressure and relational uncertainty will drive users to act more wildly in searching for a partner. For users who lack control or self-discipline, the use of dating applications is merely to gain satisfaction from relationships that are considered temporary or casual. Therefore, Apsari views it as essential to develop methods for preventing cybercrime and fraud in the digital world, supported by strengthening the literacy of dating application users so they can be more vigilant and exercise self-control (Apsari Wahyu Kurnianti, 2024).

Delving deeper, Berliana concluded in her research that the majority of dating application users will engage in sexual intercourse with partners met through the apps, even if their initial intention was only to make friends or seek entertainment. The majority of dating application users do not want to be involved in deep emotional bonds, seeking merely to satisfy each other's sexual desires. The majority of dating application users have engaged in sex with multiple partners without protection, which naturally carries the risk of disease transmission, pregnancy, becoming victims of sexual crimes, and other offenses (Berliana, 2022).

Based on Travis Hirschi's social control theory, such behavior constitutes a social problem, namely deviance or misconduct. When social bonds are weak, social deviance occurs; in digital spaces, social bonds are notably loose. The phenomenon of deviance in the use of dating applications can be analyzed through four elements of social bonds: attachment, commitment, involvement, and belief. Attachment refers to the emotional strength of an individual's connection with others, which makes them think twice before committing a deviation. Commitment refers to the effort to remain consistent in long-term investments, such as marriage. Involvement means that the more a person engages in positive activities, the less opportunity they will have to commit deviance. Lastly, belief represents how deeply an individual understands the values, norms, and laws applicable in society (Hirschi, 1969).

The root of social problems (Criminogenic Correlative Factors) or basic potential takes the form of social, cultural, psychological, and technological development conditions that foster criminality. The

status of these root social problems will escalate into a situational vulnerability or threshold of disturbance (Police Hazard), which is the meeting point between criminal potential and opportunity due to weak supervision. If a police hazard is left unaddressed without a police presence, it will escalate into a factual threat or actual disturbance in the form of a criminal offense (Ismail, 2015). Social problems that trigger criminal offenses or crimes eventually shift into policing problems. This phenomenon occurred at the Bekasi Metropolitan Police, involving two criminal incidents initiated by introductions between perpetrators and victims through dating applications. From the very beginning, the perpetrators harbored intent and created opportunities to commit crimes against the victims, ranging from theft to sexual harassment. During the process of receiving reports or complaints, the officers at the Bekasi Metropolitan Police received appreciation from the victims/reporters for their service.

Based on this phenomenon, there is a need for an analysis regarding the social problems in the use of dating applications and their transition into criminal offenses, along with the appropriate policing strategies for this phenomenon at the Bekasi Metropolitan Police. The objective is to determine the scope of policing regarding deviance in dating application usage as well as the appropriate policing approach.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study utilizes a qualitative approach with a case study design at the Bekasi Metropolitan Police to understand criminal events that begin with deviance in dating application usage and shift into physical-world crimes. Furthermore, it aims to understand the policing response of the Bekasi Metropolitan Police in handling these criminal incidents. The research location is the Bekasi Metropolitan Police. The research subjects consist of the Criminal Investigation Officers and the crime victims/reporters. In this study, the researcher utilized primary data obtained through offline interviews with the informant as well as interviews conducted via online forms containing a list of questions for the crime victims/reporters. Additionally, this study incorporates theoretical and conceptual analyses concerning social problems, Criminogenic Correlative Factors (FKK), Police Hazards (PH), Factual Threats (AF), and policing styles regarding the reports of these criminal offenses at the Bekasi Metropolitan Police.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### Criminal Involving Modus Operandi Through Dating Applications

The phenomenon of crime mediated by dating applications occurred at the Bekasi Metropolitan Police. In July 2026, an alleged criminal act of embezzlement or theft occurred, as referred to in Article 486 of the Criminal Code (KUHP) or Article 476 of the Criminal Code (KUHP). Initially, the victim got to know the perpetrator through a dating application a few days before the incident. The perpetrator then invited the victim to meet and go out together. The victim was picked up by the perpetrator in a car, which then drove the victim away. During the trip, the victim was asked by the perpetrator to get out to buy drinks at a minimarket, but the victim was told to leave their belongings inside the car. The

perpetrator left the victim at the minimarket under the pretext of wanting to swap cars at a relative's house not far from the minimarket location; however, in the end, the perpetrator never came back to pick up the victim. Due to this incident, the victim suffered a loss of 1 (one) mobile phone unit taken by the perpetrator. The victim filed a police report regarding the incident at the Bekasi Metropolitan Police.

On the same day, an alleged criminal act of theft and/or obscene acts occurred. Initially, the victim got to know the perpetrator through a dating application about two weeks before the incident. Eventually, the perpetrator invited the victim to meet in person. The perpetrator picked up the victim in a car, then took the victim toward a date location. During the trip inside the car, the perpetrator promised to marry the victim and subsequently groped the victim's breasts. According to the victim's statement, the victim was terrified at the time and did not dare to resist because they were alone together in the car. The perpetrator also asked the victim to take off her ring jewelry. Mid-journey, the perpetrator told the victim to get out to buy a drink at a minimarket, instructing her to leave her bag inside the car. However, because the victim was already frightened by the harassment incident in the car, she got out of the vehicle while keeping her bag with her, leaving only her jewelry in the perpetrator's car. After the victim entered the minimarket and bought a drink, the perpetrator left, never returned, and could no longer be contacted by the victim.

The victims of both incidents did not have valid information regarding the perpetrators' identities, as they only knew them through the dating application, where identities can easily be falsified. The same applied to the identity of the perpetrators' vehicles; the victims did not pay close attention to the details, only remembering the color of the car. Furthermore, due to trauma, the victim who experienced harassment actually deleted her dating application and her conversation history with the perpetrator. The results of an interview with the Criminal Investigation Officer, AIPDA Aris Prasetyo, who conducted counseling and checked the crime scene, stated that:

> *"The perpetrator deliberately dropped the victim off at a location that was out of CCTV coverage. We have visited the crime scene and conducted a thorough sweep of the shophouses near the scene, but not a single CCTV camera was facing the area or succeeded in recording the identity of the perpetrator's vehicle."*

Based on the chronology provided by the victim, the recommended articles to be included in the report were Article 6 of Law Number 12 of 2022 concerning Sexual Violence Crimes and Theft as referred to in Article 476 of the Criminal Code (KUHP), even though the victim ultimately decided not to file an official police report regarding the incident. In these two incidents, there were several identical patterns in the perpetrator's modus operandi, namely approaching the victims through a dating application. Furthermore, the perpetrator's criminal intent was evident from the way he deliberately took control of the victims' belongings, such as a mobile phone or jewelry, and then abandoned them after telling them to get out to buy drinks. The perpetrator also intentionally avoided areas covered by CCTV when dropping the victims off and instructing them to buy a drink. Although there were several

similarities in the methods used, it could not yet be confirmed whether these two incidents involved the same perpetrator. Criminal offenses arising from introductions through dating applications have the potential to cause not only material losses but also immaterial losses, such as sexual harassment or other forms of harm to life and physical well-being.

**From Swipe to Crime: Deviances in Dating Application Usage and Their Transition into a Criminal Offense**

Community Hazard emerges with the formula M + O = Crime, where M stands for motive (intent) and O stands for opportunity. Conceptually speaking, efforts to prevent or eliminate someone's intent to commit a crime are indeed difficult because it requires reading the internal intentions of the perpetrator. However, the component that can be worked on is closing the opportunity. Time, tools, and the victim are the three components or complete prerequisites that form an opportunity to do evil. Police science is utilized to mitigate such crimes (Ismail, 2015). In the iceberg theory, visible crimes are referred to as Factual Threats (AF). Beneath the surface, as the unseen portions, lie Police Hazards (PH) and Criminogenic Correlative Factors (FKK). FKK originates from the socio-cultural factors of society in daily life, geography, demographics, ideology, politics, social issues, culture, and others. The anticipation of FKK is carried out by implementing pre-emptive measures, namely cross-sectoral collaboration. It is impossible to prevent FKK entirely, so a portion of it can develop into PH. PH is mitigated through preventive efforts (such as patrols, CCTV installation, and others); however, these efforts also cannot prevent all PH from turning into factual threats, meaning that some factual threats may still occur despite preventive measures being taken. At this stage, it is professional police repressive efforts that play a role (Jebul Jatmoko, 2024).

Technological changes cause the way human groups think to shift, as both mutually influence one another (Sunarto, 2012). Emile Durkheim, from a structural-functionalist perspective, explains that social disorder arises because certain components of society do not work or function as they should. Consequently, anomie emerges (the destruction of social order as a result of the loss of standards and values). Durkheim believed that during rapid social change (sudden social change), where a society becomes more modern, the social closeness required to sustain a set of common norms will decline. These groups will become detached, individualistic, lacking a single set of common rules, with cross-sectoral conflicts; thus, when the social system of a society collapses, that is when society falls into a state of anomie (Atmasasmita, 1992). Social problems are closely linked to the value system upheld by a society, making it quite complex to define their boundaries (Noor., 2007).

The digital space in dating application usage is private and lacks social control due to loose social bonds. The potential for deviance in the use of dating applications is immense. As proven in several studies, the majority of users employ fake identities for the sake of protecting their real identity. This condition provides opportunities for individuals with malicious intent. The diverse, non-genuine motives for using dating applications, beyond simply seeking a partner for a serious relationship, which is dominated by adult women, constitute a vulnerability that becomes a component of opportunity, namely potential victims. Consequently, it is evident that within digital space interactions on dating

apps, malicious intent can already be formed, along with a partial component of opportunity, which is the potential victim.

The shift in social values within society among the group of dating application users, who utilize them as a solution for sexual gratification or as a medium for entertainment, can be categorized as a root social problem (Criminogenic Correlative Factor) or a basic potential that fosters criminality. This is evidenced by the phenomenon of criminal offenses occurring at the Bekasi Metropolitan Police, where the perpetrator, who initially got to know the victim through a dating application, harbored criminal intent from the very beginning, as reflected in his systematic actions.

The root of social problems (Criminogenic Correlative Factors) or basic potential takes the form of social, cultural, psychological, and technological development conditions that foster criminality. The status of these root social problems will escalate into a threshold of disturbance or situational vulnerability (Police Hazard) if a meeting point occurs between criminal potential and opportunity due to weak supervision. If a police hazard is ignored without a police presence, it will escalate into a factual threat or actual disturbance in the form of a criminal offense. Every prevention effort does not always have a positive impact on every situation, it bound to have weaknesses or strengths, depending on the time, place, and the specific problem being faced (Lab, 1992). In interactions within the private digital sphere, the role of the police in mitigating crime involves pre-emptive efforts in the form of cross-sectoral collaboration, including improving public literacy to increase vigilance (Ismail, 2015).

The situational vulnerability (police hazard) in the criminal incidents that occurred within the jurisdiction of the Bekasi Metropolitan Police took place when the victim and the perpetrator met and were inside the same car with no one else present. This position became a vulnerability because the perpetrator was building an opportunity to realize his malicious intent, including physically sexually harassing the victim without any witnesses. Furthermore, several locations out of CCTV coverage were exploited by the perpetrator to instruct the victim to get out of the car while her belongings remained inside. Situational vulnerability (police hazard) is the meeting point between intent and the opportunity to commit a crime. This threshold of disturbance, or PH, can be mitigated through preventive efforts (such as patrols, installing CCTV in locations deemed prone to criminal acts, and others). Although not all PH can be prevented, these efforts prove beneficial if a factual threat in the form of a criminal offense does occur, as they can certainly assist the process of uncovering the suspect in the incident.

The criminal incidents reported to the Bekasi Metropolitan Police already constitute factual threats. A criminal offense or crime occurs when a perpetrator decides to act after having both intent and opportunity. As in Gottfredson and Hirschi's theory of self-control, every individual possesses self-control over whether or not to commit a criminal offense when presented with intent and opportunity; this is influenced by each individual's internal state, deeply embedded during the early stages of a person's life (Topo Santoso, 2019). Therefore, professional repressive efforts, beginning from the receipt of the report, come into play. Regarding the first incident based on the chronology provided by the victim, the articles applied to the report are the alleged criminal act of embezzlement or theft as

referred to in Article 486 of the Criminal Code (KUHP) or Article 476 of the Criminal Code (KUHP). Meanwhile, for the second incident based on the provided chronology, the articles that would be applied if the victim filed a report are Article 6 of Law Number 12 of 2022 concerning Sexual Violence Crimes and Theft as referred to in Article 476 of the Criminal Code (KUHP). Professional, conventional policing at the stage where a criminal offense occurs serves as the final preventive measure undertaken by the police to provide both a deterrent and preventive effect on perpetrators.

In the criminal incidents that occurred, the stages can be identified starting from the criminogenic correlative factors (FKK), which can be anticipated through pre-emptive policing measures such as cross-sectoral collaboration to provide public education and increase vigilance. This is followed by the threshold of disturbance (police hazard) stage, which can subsequently be prevented through preventive efforts such as mapping out crime hotspots and installing CCTV in collaboration with local stakeholders. Finally, at the factual threat (AF) stage, professional conventional policing models are deployed with the aim of providing a sense of safety and restoring public trust after a criminal offense has occurred.

**Policing at the Bekasi Metropolitan Police in Responding to Criminal Reports**

Reports or complaints from the public to the police are a reflection of public trust. Thus, an increase in police reports also indicates that public trust exists and is of high quality. The traditional policing model is one that is reactive to reports or incidents and relies on a legal approach to policing. The report-receiving unit is the frontline of the criminal justice system. When people decide to report an incident to the police, they have actually considered several factors: that there is no alternative other than police assistance, and that the public has experienced a significant and serious loss that warrants involving the police. Contemporary policing is a policing concept oriented toward community involvement (community policing) and problem-solving. While implementing contemporary policing, the quality of traditional policing must still be improved and maintained. Traditional policing is a legacy of the policing culture from several decades prior, and it is certainly not easy to change society's mindset. (Eliasta Meliala, 2026).

Conventional or traditional policing has weaknesses, namely an inability to fully meet public demands because it prioritizes case resolution, yet its implementation still involves many deviant practices. Problem-impact-based policing deals with the root causes of problems that do not strictly fall under police duties; however, the potential impacts can still disturb the public, ultimately making them a police responsibility. Therefore, the core model of problem-based policing must be integrated across institutions (Dwilaksana, 2020).

Policing styles are the manifestation of the police's role. A policing style describes the relationship between police authority and the regulated community. Sheptycki states that there are four policing styles: first, the technocrat, which prioritizes efficiency, collection, analysis, and management of intelligence data and technology-based crime. Second, the diplomat, which focuses on building constructive multi-sectoral relationships. Third, the entrepreneur, which involves adapting policing techniques to resemble marketing strategies. Fourth, the enforcer, which prioritizes law enforcement

(Sheptycki, 2002). James Q. Wilson categorizes them into three styles: the watchman style, the legalistic style, and the service style (Wilson, 1968).

Based on the results of the interview with the victim regarding the police service during the report-receiving process, it was revealed that the police officers were very friendly and thoroughly gathered information about the victim's experience. The victim was also provided with a clear and chronological explanation regarding the case handling procedures. The officers demonstrated a high level of empathy by offering a drink and refraining from interrupting while the victim explained the chronology of events. Furthermore, the officers were immediately responsive by visiting the crime scene and conducting a thorough check of the CCTV footage in the surrounding area. The police officers did not utter a single statement that was victim-blaming or judgmental. Even though the victim ultimately chose not to file an official report, the victim felt satisfied with the service and performance of the police during the report-receiving process. This practice aligns with the service style, which emphasizes a responsive police attitude that adapts to the needs or urgencies arising within the community. The Criminal Investigation Unit officer on duty, AIPDA Aris Prasetyo, stated that:

> *"When the first victim arrived, we gave the victim the opportunity to share their problem. The victim had previously felt disappointed because when they went to the local sub-district police station (Polsek), they felt they were not well-served since the personnel there refused to accompany them to check the crime scene (TKP), and instead directed them to report to the Metropolitan Police (Polres). The victim explained that they did not have any information regarding the identity of the perpetrator. Therefore, the victim requested to be accompanied to search for any CCTV footage that might have recorded the identity of the perpetrator's vehicle when dropping the victim off at the scene. After listening to the victim's chronological explanation, we, along with the victim, proceeded to inspect the crime scene to look for recorded CCTV evidence. We went through the area and shops around the location one by one and checked every CCTV camera at the site. Unfortunately, however, there was no CCTV footage that captured the incident."*

The receipt of criminal reports, as the gateway into the law enforcement process, was carried out professionally by the Criminal Investigation Unit (Reskrim) officers on duty at the Bekasi Metropolitan Police, successfully providing a sense of safety and trust to the victim. After obtaining data and information regarding criminal acts committed through dating application methods, which carry potential material, psychological, or physical harms, the police can determine the appropriate steps for each stage of the social problem, ranging from FKK and PH to AF.

## CONCLUSION

The criminal incidents that occurred within the jurisdiction of the Bekasi Metropolitan Police can be explained through their formative process, beginning with a shift in social values within society. Specifically, for the group of dating application users who engage in social deviance by utilizing them as a solution for sexual gratification or as a medium for entertainment, this behavior can be categorized as a root social problem (Criminogenic Correlative Factors) or a basic potential that fosters criminality. Situational vulnerability (police hazard) occurs when the perpetrator builds an opportunity to realize his malicious intent, including physically sexually harassing the victim without any witnesses present. The

criminal incidents reported to the Bekasi Metropolitan Police already constitute a form of factual threat. A criminal offense or crime occurs when a perpetrator decides to act after possessing both intent and opportunity. Based on this sequence of events, the appropriate pre-emptive, preventive, and repressive efforts can be analyzed for each stage to address crimes initiated through dating application methods.

In their policing practice, in line with the service style, the criminal investigation officers on duty emphasized a responsive police attitude that adapts to the needs or urgencies arising within the community. The receipt of criminal reports, as the gateway into the law enforcement process, was carried out professionally by the Criminal Investigation Unit (Reskrim) officers on duty at the Bekasi Metropolitan Police, successfully providing a sense of safety and trust to the victim.

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