



EXAMPLE OF FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY DISSERTATIONS



PROFILING CRIMINAL OFFENDERS IN CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

In the complex activity, which for its ultimate goal is to find out the perpetrator in particular, in the detection of serial killers and rapists, a prominent feature of the personality profiling takes place. Analyzing the personality of the perpetrator or creating a profile of a person who has committed a criminal act in a concrete manner, using the given means and in the existing circumstances of the defined place and time, represents a relatively new method in criminal work. The psychological profile of perpetrators of crimes, especially those most serious with elements of violence, has always been the subject of research by scientists and has additionally gained significance in cases when it was necessary to assess their mental state, i.e. whether they were calculable at the time of the commission of the crime. However, while psychiatrists, psychologists, and experts from other related scientific disciplines had earlier performed an analysis of the perpetrator and his psychological profile only when it was available, i.e. after deprivation of liberty, nowadays the assistance of these experts is also used during the investigations itself, mainly in the case of serious murders and rape cases. More specifically, the application of profiling and the participation of experienced experts have become a standard procedure in investigating complex criminal offenses with elements of violence. In cases where it is not possible to solve a certain case by conventional criminal methods, when it is difficult to understand the motive of execution, and when the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator before the manifestation of the work did not exist at all or was insignificant (for example, when the killer did not know the killer) appears as necessary. Some offenses within the framework of the commission of a crime are often performed by the offenders unconsciously and even repeated many times, which goes hand in hand with criminologist profiling experts who, by applying the above technique, can establish their approximate personality profile. Namely, scientific study of behavior can help in determining what kind of personality could be able to perform a specific job and thus narrow the number of potential perpetrators, that is, to direct the investigation to a certain type of suspected person. In order to obtain the criminal profile of the perpetrator, a comprehensive analysis of all the evidence found on the spot, as well as the collected data on the victim of the crime, is required. Criminal professors, on the basis of the traces of the committed criminal act, reconstruct the execution action in order to make certain conclusions on the person who took the action, on the most probable elements of the criminal profile of the perpetrator. The effectiveness of this method depends largely on the good knowledge of the pro-player, which assesses the characteristics of the personality of the perpetrator. He must be familiar with the complete photo and video documentation on the site, as well as the entire exhibits, including all the traces collected and the results of their expertise. Additionally, a profiler should have access to complete information about the personality of the victim, photographs, victim's lifestyle, personal habits, people with whom she/he is socializing, the report of the pathologist on injuries on the body (in the case of murder), toxicological reports. As noted by Ressler with associates, the process of profiling is similar to the process applied by doctors in clinics in order to establish diagnosis and determine the treatment plan - it includes data collection, reconstruction of the situation, hypothesis setting, development and testing of profiles and, after that, obtaining backlinks results.

Profiling is an investigative method in the function of detecting the perpetrator of the offense, designed on the answer to the question what the crime is about the person who committed it. In this sense, basics of profile creation are two basic hypotheses: 1) the criminal offense is a reflection of the perpetrator and the causes and conditions that influenced the course and dynamics of the criminal act (victim and location and time determinants); 2) the consequence of the offense is the basis for the performance. Profiling includes making versions of a probable perpetrator based on information that arises from the context of the criminal offense, in order to make it easier to find a suspect or a list of possible perpetrators in the current investigation. They consider that this technique consists in finding and perceiving the personality of conduct related to the personality of an unknown perpetrator that is sufficiently significant that the person who committed the crime can be clearly distinguished from other people. Criminal profiling refers to a technique to find out the characteristics of perpetrators of crimes based on an analysis of their behavior, their interaction with the site and victim, as well as the choice of their actions in the course of the crime. Profiling does not focus on the specific identity of an unknown culprit, but on the basis of the behavioral analysis and the personal characteristics that have been reflected in the execution of the work, it refers to the types, types of persons who were able to commit a specific criminal offense. This method directs the police activity to find an unknown perpetrator, providing an insight into his profile that, to a greater or lesser degree, corresponds to reality. With the help of the created profile, the circle of potential executors is reduced, especially in cases when the number of suspicious faces is very large or vague, so other classical criminal methods cannot be applied. On the basis of various traces and findings from the scene, the manner of victim's injury and other evidence, the course of the crime is reconstructed, on the basis of which it is based on the motives, personality traits and other psychological aspects non-psychological characteristics of the perpetrator.

All profiling techniques, regardless of terminology or differences in the way they are implemented, have the same goal - to help state authorities conducting criminal investigations to eliminate some of them from the total number of suspects, point to potential (probable) perpetrators, or to direct these authorities to the direction of acquiring new knowledge. The purpose of profiling the perpetrators of criminal offenses is to discover those features that will help criminals to narrow the circle of suspects based on the characteristics of the person in the crime scene and the initial investigative information. The goal of the profiling is not to reveal the identity of a specific person who has performed a work, and this is something unlikely, i.e. very rarely happens in practice.

Successful profiling of a case requires a large amount of data, starting from statistical indicators of previous identical / similar crimes, to statements of witnesses and material evidence, with the help of which reconstructed and interpreted behavior executor. As these data are complete and accurate, the profile is more accurate. Conversely, if certain information is incorrect or missing, the profile will be less reliable. For example, in order to obtain a complete assessment of a case by this method, it is necessary to have complete information on the criminal offense, victimological data, as well as complete documentation on evidence from the scene of the crime, reports from autopsy and other expert reports, However, while all authors are unanimous in the fact that as much as possible estimation of this method requires as much data as possible, there are different opinions about the way the profile is interpreted.

Namely, some authors represent the view that finding, i.e. the profile of the perpetrator can provide a lot of general information and describe the many features that the executor of a specific work has, which is typical for the so-called inductive profiling methods. Unlike them, there are authors who support the so-called deductive method and consider that profiling can only occur to a limited number of data on the person who has performed the work.

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