

CRIMINAL PSYCHOLOGICAL PROFILING OF AN UNKNOWN PERPETRATOR

Daniela Trajkovski

Faculty of Security, Skopje, University St. Kliment Ohridski, Bitola Republic of N. Macedonia

trajkovski_daniela@hotmail.com

Ilija Zivotic

International Police organization Belgrade Republic of Serbia, ilijazivotic@gmail.com

Abstract: Criminalistic profiling is a relatively new method in criminology, which is used to detect certain crimes. Profiling is a procedure that determines the characteristics of the unknown perpetrator such as: in what kind of mental state he was during the crime, age, ethnic and racial background, profession, marital status etc. Criminalistic psychological profiling is divided into inductive and deductive profiling, and the person involved in creating an account of an unknown perpetrator is called a profile. The profiling has an orientation-elimination significance in the discovery of the unknown perpetrator, where the circle of perpetrators narrows to the real perpetrator.

With this paper I will explain the procedure for profiling (assessment of the perpetrator's personality, assessment of the place of the event, assessment of autopsy findings, preparation of a profile and taking specific measures and actions) and at the same time my goal is to show how profiling is important in the discovery of the unknown perpetrator of crimes (especially in the case of murders, rapes, robberies, kidnappings, etc.), and how much preventive significance there is.

Keywords: profiling, profiler, inductive, deductive, perpetrator, victim.

1. INTRODUCTION

The criminal profiling of an unknown perpetrator is a relatively new method for detecting an unknown perpetrator of certain crimes. The purpose of criminological profiling is to criminalize the criminal offense of the criminal offense of identifying a circle of suspects in order to direct and facilitate the further criminal activity of discovering and finding the real perpetrator of the crime. Criminal profiling is defined as a technique whereby the possible characteristics of the perpetrator are based on the exposure of the perpetrator. We need to know that profiling does not represent the identity or image of a particular perpetrator, but rather gives a general description of the perpetrator of the crime of murder, according to the adopted conclusions about the behavior during the commission of the crime.⁶⁶

Today we distinguish several types of criminal profiling, such as profiling a subject (a person who is the subject of a criminal investigation, whether it refers to a reactive or proactive investigation, although the profiling approach is different), problem profiling, profiling a criminal group, psychological profiling, geographical profiling, risk profiling, etc.⁶⁷

Making the profile of the perpetrator of the crime of murder is based on the assumptions about the behavior and manner of execution (modus operandi) of the murder, and reflect a personality trait. For the creation of the profile of the unknown perpetrator of the hysteria murder, our place should be our locus operandi because it is a reflection of the personality of the perpetrator. The manner in which the criminal act is committed points out just as the characteristics of our life in our home. Although the concept of criminal profiling is popularized as a revolutionary concept, the truth is that it is a significant old discovery from the enthusiasm of people who have always tried to grasp the crime.⁶⁸

Profiling is imposed as a necessary criminalistic method of criminals in detecting the unknown perpetrator at the beginning when they have no knowledge in resolving the case. These may be cases where there are many suspects, as well as cases where there are no suspects at all, or in cases where it is not possible to explain the motive of the perpetrator, that is, when there was no previous connection between the victim and the perpetrator of the crime.⁶⁹ The process of making a profile is an approach to conduct a thorough and expert investigation at the place of the

⁶⁶ Daniela Trajkovska, Master thesis: Procedure for criminal profiling in the detection of an unknown perpetrator of crime crime, First Private University FON, Skopje, 2016 page 23

⁶⁷ Zlate Dimovski, Kriminalisticko razuznavanje, Skopje 2016 strana 153

⁶⁸ Criminal Profiling, Principles and Practice, Richard N. Kocsis, PhD, Forensic Psychologist, Humana Press, Totowa New Jersey, strana 26

⁶⁹ Silvana Ivanova, Specialist Labor, Profiling, FON University, Skopje

conductor-based behavior and investigation of crimes that express the characteristics of the perpetrator and provide data useful to the process of making a profile.⁷⁰

According to Professor Metodija Angeloski, the term criminalistic profiling involves an assessment of the characteristics and manners of the type of personality of an unknown perpetrator, as well as an assessment of the location of someone's center of criminal activity on the basis of an analysis of data collected in the first operation when criminal proceedings are conducted in relation to a specific criminal offense a crime, or a series of serious crimes.⁷¹

As a basis for making conclusions about personality traits and demographic characteristics are taken:

- The manner of committing the crime - *modus operandi*;
- The place of committing the crime - *locus operandi*;
- Studying the personality of the victim and the relationship with the enforcement agent;
- Eyewitness reports;
- Consideration and study of other information and knowledge.

2. PSYCHOLOGICAL PROFILING

The application of psychological methods and approaches to a significant extent can contribute to the enrichment of a criminal investigation, in conjunction with the individual characteristics of the perpetrator, his conduct before, during and after the crime, motivation, general mental status and other personal characteristics. Psychic portraiture or is still called. psychological profiling, is only part of the psychological diagnostics. Since its establishment up to now, it has been called by many names and has been practicing at many levels over the years. In dictionaries and encyclopedias we can find it like: criminal profiling, criminal portraiture, psychological profiling or personal profiling.⁷²

The development of the psychological profile reveals the following characteristics of the perpetrator: sex, race, (approximate) age, level of education, profession and work, abnormal behavior, mental stability, social status, criminal history, drug or alcohol addiction, and the like.⁷³

In the United States, the post-graduate students attend professional courses conducted by the FBI, and after that they can work in the profession profilers.⁷⁴

3. SEPARATION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL PROFILING

a) Deductive profiling

The deductive profiling is the analysis of data and the conclusion of the characteristics of the perpetrator according to the found traces at the scene and the way in which the crime was committed.⁷⁵ The assumptions made with the deductive method are realistic for directing the investigation to finding the perpetrator of the crime. Deductive profiling requires a multidisciplinary approach, close cooperation and joint analysis of forensic experts-specialists in blood and sexual offenses, as well as court judges with specially trained psychological orientation, the so-called profilers with extensive forensic experience.⁷⁶

b) Inductive profiling

This kind of profiling is different from the deductive. It is about analyzing the committed and clarified crimes of the same kind. This types of analyzes, statistically cross each other, the psychological features of already detected perpetrators, with the same or similar characteristics. The psychological characteristics of the detected perpetrators of criminal acts are recorded and placed in the electronic database according to the types of crimes and analyzed and statistically displayed, and the psychological characteristics for the specific type of crime and its perpetrator will be determined. Executors to the inductive method are classified into classes and groups according to certain criteria, for example, the perpetrator of a particular crime is placed in a group at which place he committed the crime, then for aggressiveness, *modus operandi* (the manner of execution), *tempus operandi* (time of execution), *instrumentum operandi* (the weapon or the tool with which the crime was committed) for the place of execution or *locus operandi*

⁷⁰ Steward H. James, John J. Norby, *Forensics: Introduction to Scientific and Guard Techniques* Second Edition, Tabernacle 2009 page 616

⁷¹ M. Angeleški, *Criminalistic Theories*, Skopje March 2014, page 45

⁷² <http://www.referati.org/psihologichno-profilirane-na-izvyrshiteli-na-iznasilvane/52666/ref/p4>

⁷³ Daniela Trajkovska, Topic : Contemporary trends and methods in criminalistics Title : Procedure for criminal psychological profiling of an unknown perpetrator , Fakulty of Security Of Skopje, Conference Ohrid 2018

⁷⁴ Valentina Bachikj, *Criminalistic psychology*, script for students ... Sciences, Criminal Police Academy, Belgrade 2014 page 17

⁷⁵ Metodija Angeleski, *Introduction to Criminalistics*, Skopje 2007, page 220

⁷⁶ D-r Goce Djukleski , *Voved vo Kriminalistikata*, Skopje 2009 strana 173

(dark streets, forest, house etc.) and so on. After the classification of the perpetrator according to the set of characteristics, mathematical operations for the performer's properties for each group are carried out, where the middle value is requested. With empirical findings, assumptions are obtained about certain characteristics of the perpetrator of a type of crime. The opinion is primarily that the average value provides too little information about the perpetrator of the specific crime (in this case, the murder). At the same time, this type of profiling based on statistical generalization, although it is precisely elaborated, as a rule is incomplete because it covers only the average value of recorded (arrested) crimes that are minority in relation to the total mass of a particular criminal type.⁷⁷

4. PROFILING PROCESS

4.1. Studying the personality of the victim

The profiler must learn important facts about the victim's personality. The attempt to experimentally assess the criminal based on the scene of the crime (or more crime sites) involves primarily a detailed victimism. A chronological order of her movements is constructed, so the investigators examine and study all personal communication asking for signs of having met a potential suspect at some time. It is important to know the mental state and the state and the history of the mental health, as well as the degree of risk (the risk of a prostitute is obviously higher than a girl in her own home).⁷⁸ Information on the life of the victim, (marital status, years,) profession, psychological characteristics, social status and the like are collected. In this part of great importance is degree of victimhood, contactability, socialization and integration, love life and relations between the victim and the perpetrator. The more information about the victim, the more quickly the perpetrator of the crime can be discovered. The nature of the victim and perpetrator's relationship is often unknown. The characteristics of the scene of the crime and the lifestyle are precisely those things that suggest a possible motive, which is then used to identify possible suspects.⁷⁹

4.2. Assessment of the scene

Once the victim's details become known, the place of crime and the methodology of the perpetrator are assessed to determine how best to categorize it. Based on the idea that people are slaves to their psychology and will leave traces behind, profilers can assess whether a person is a organized predator who has planned and committed a crime or committed an impulsive crime when he was given an opportunity and is not fully aware of what he did.⁸⁰ Profiling can be done based on one crime scene (as Robert R. Hazelwood's show in "The Evil That People Do" demonstrates), and since 70 to 75 percent of the killings are situational, it's useful to develop a way of profiling which doesn't use repeating patterns. Profiles were also made in cases of product sabotage, serial bombardment, serial rape, kidnappings and arson.⁸¹

4.3. Autopsy assessment

The autopsy information makes it possible to come to a conclusion about the psychological state of the perpetrator during the commission of the murder, and to determine the possible relationship with the victim.⁸² the determined manner of acting of the killer is a significant grain in the making of the mosaic for successful implementation of the procedure of profiling the personality of the unknown perpetrator.⁸³ Also, at this stage it is necessary to determine and analyze completely the place where the act was committed, including the place where the victim was last seen, the place the first contact between the victim and the perpetrator, the place of the attack, the place where the act was committed and the place where the body is victims rejected (if the investigation shows that the murder was committed in a location other than the one on which the body was found, and this is confirmed by certain evidence, e.g. complete lack of clues blood on the spot, although according to the type of injury it should be, etc.).⁸⁴

4.4. Profile Making (PROFILING)

As I said before, the profile is not a picture but a paper with psychological characteristics and patterns of movement of the unknown perpetrator of the crime. After all the above explained, the profile of the possible perpetrator of the

⁷⁷<https://www.scribd.com/doc/240624636/Uvod-u-Kriminalistiku-Separat-Kriminalisticko-Profilisanje-1>

⁷⁸ Criminal Profiling: Part 1 History and Method, by Katherine Ramsland, page 7

⁷⁹ Colin McKee, Study of Data and Forecasting Analysis, Collection of Understanding Data and Criminal Analysis, Tabernacle 2009, page 212

⁸⁰ Criminal Profiling: Part 1 History and Method, By Katherine Ramsland, страница 7

⁸¹ Andrew RV and Julie M. Jackson, Science for Forensic Science, NAMPRESS Skopje 2009, page 22

⁸² Metodija Angeleski, Introduction to Criminalistics, Skopje 2007, page 222

⁸³ Ibid

⁸⁴ METODE PROFILISANJA IZVRŠILACA KRIVIČNIH DELA U KRIMINALISTIČKIM ISTRAGAMA I Darko Marinković
* Kriminalističko-policijska akademija, Beograd Aleksandar Stevanović ** Policijska uprava Kruševac Ministarstvo unutrašnjih poslova Republike Srbije, UDK 343.95:159.923 Pregledni rad

perpetrated crime is made in the profiling procedure. This profile may include the following parameters that indicate the perpetrator: sex, age, marital status, ethnicity, religious affiliation, social status, emotional state, sexual urges, psychological state at the time of committing the crime, color of skin, height, place of movement and way of finding the victim, etc.⁸⁵⁸⁶

5. CONCLUSION

To obtain a criminal the profile of the perpetrator requires a comprehensive analysis of all evidence found on the spot, as well as collected data on the victim of the crime. Profiling is a very important method in detecting an unknown perpetrator of the crime of murder but also of the crime of rape, robbery, kidnapping, arson, etc. Criminal profiling is a relatively new method. It takes a lot of research and work. The future in criminal investigations cannot be imagined without profiling. It takes a lot of work, training, seminars to develop this relatively new method.

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⁸⁵ Daniela Trajkovska, Topic : Contemporary trends and methods in criminalistics Title : Procedure for criminal psychological profiling of an unknown perpetrator, Fakultety of Security Of Skopje, Conference Ohrid 2018

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