

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

(PROFILING)

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

PROFILING

THE KILLER IS A
MIDGET WITH A
WOODEN LEG



International Criminal Investigative Analysis Fellowship



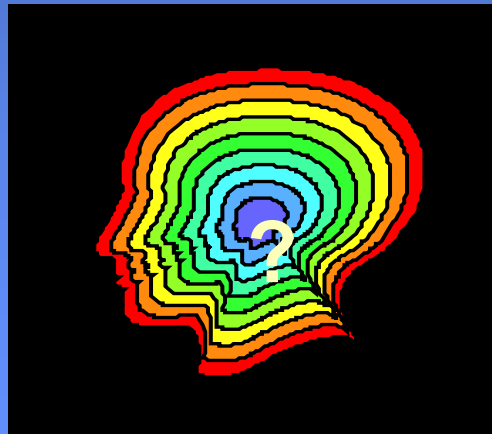
PROFILER QUALITIES

→ Learn to walk in the shoes of both the victim and the offender.



PROFILER QUALITIES

→ Understand the offender - know how
he thinks



PROFILER QUALITIES

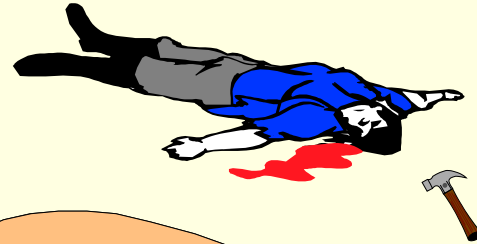
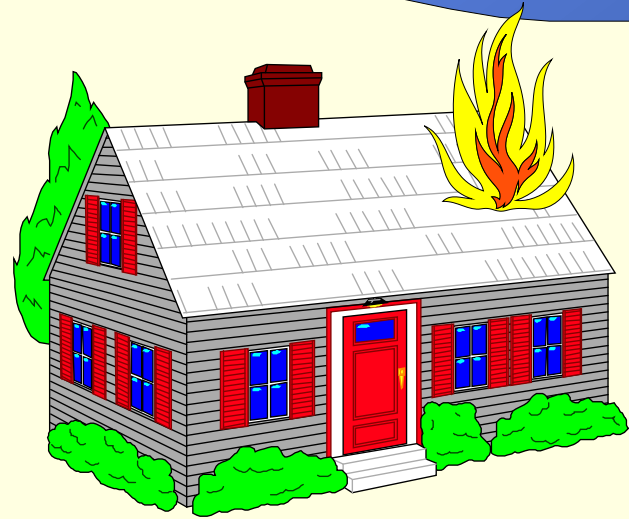


**“TO KNOW YOUR ENEMY,
LOOK AT THE SCENE.”**

T. Ikii, Tokyo P.D.

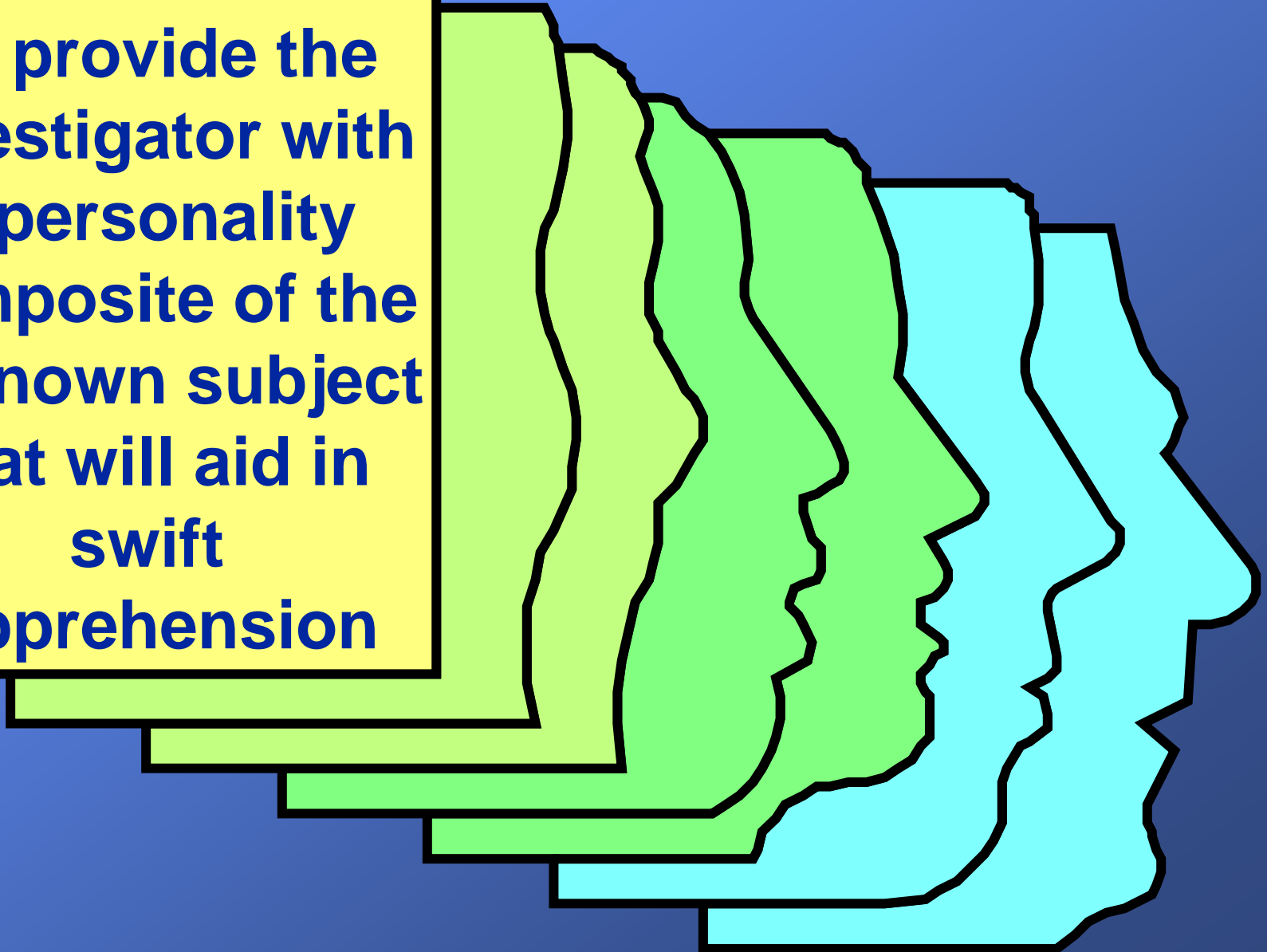
Profilers...

“Read” the
Dynamics
of the Scene

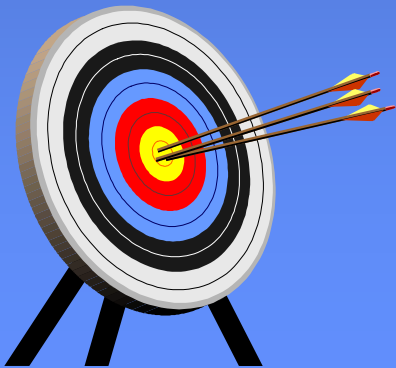


OBJECT ~ PURPOSE

To provide the investigator with a personality composite of the unknown subject that will aid in swift apprehension



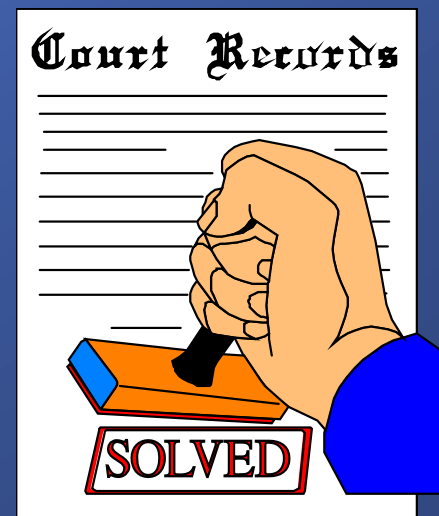
**Eliminate Possible Suspects and
Focus on Realistic Targets
Through Profiling
(Lead Prioritization)**



CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS







Can be useful in cases involving:

1. **Homicide** - Single or Series
2. **Equivocal Death** - To Determine-
Homicide, Suicide or Accident
3. **Sexual Battery**
4. **Threat Assessment**
5. **Statement Analysis (SCAN)**



Criminal Investigative Analysis (Profiling)

Additional services:

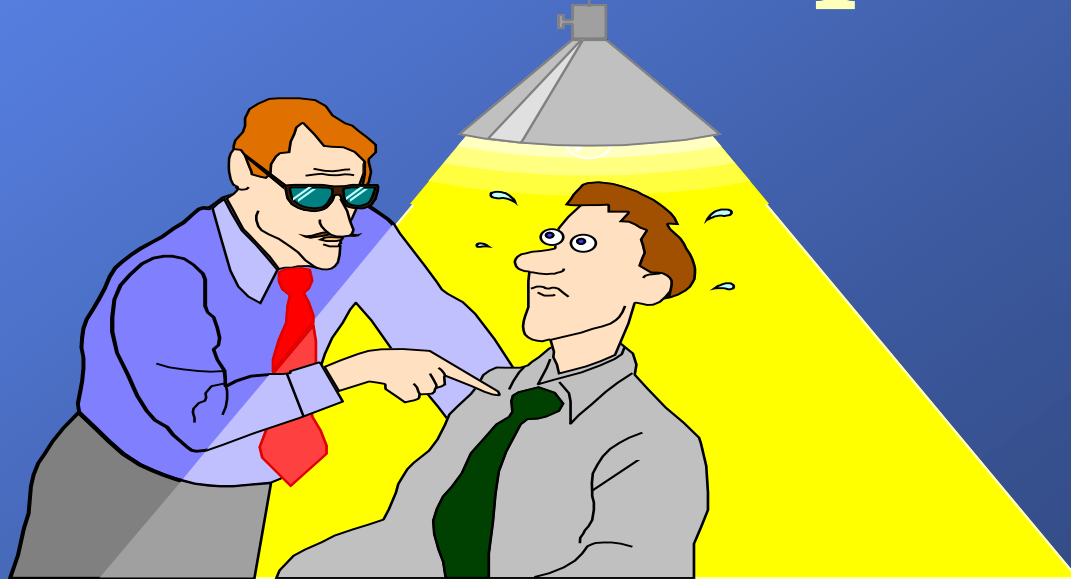
-  **Personality Assessment**
-  **Prosecutorial Strategy**
-  **Interview Strategy**
-  **Investigative Strategy**
-  **Search Warrant Preparation**
-  **Training of Profile topics**

Profiling is of little or no value in cases involving:

- **Unidentified victims**
- **The cause of death is unknown**
- **Partial body “parts” cases**
- **Robbery/homicide**
- **Gang executions**
- **Narcotics related executions**

**Uses of
Criminal Profiling
and
Crime Scene
Assessment**

Provide Interview Techniques Most Suitable for a Particular Offense or Probable Suspect



Utilization of Profiling Concepts in



Formulation



Prosecutorial Strategies

“Profiling” should be utilized
as an investigative tool *after*
all traditional methods have
been explored.

Profiling Process ~ What is Needed

- ↓ **Case Background - synopsis**
- ↓ **Photographs - scene, victim, autopsy**
- ↓ **Crime Scene Sketch**
- ↓ **Map that plots - all key areas**
- ↓ **Medical Examiner's Report**
- ↓ **Neighborhood - Racial, ethnic, and social data, economic breakdown**
- ↓ **Evidence - complete list**

“VICTIMOLOGY”

**A THOROUGH AND ACCURATE
DESCRIPTION OF THE VICTIM IS
CRITICAL TO THE PROFILE PROCESS**

Profiling Process ~ What is Needed (Cont).

Victimology - includes information on:

- Age, Sex, Race, Physical description
- Life Style, Personality, Demeanor
- Intelligence/Educational Achievement
- Habits, Fears, Reputation
- Family history, Medical History
- Occupation, Hobbies
- Security conscious

THREAT ASSESSMENT
FROM *Statement* ANALYSIS

Preservation of the Crime Scene is Critical to the Profile Process

CRIME SCENE DO NOT ENTER POLICE CRIME SCENE DO NOT ENTER

**ATTEMPT TO DETERMINE WHAT HAS
BEEN DONE TO CHANGE OR ALTER
THE SCENE**

CASES ARE NOT SOLVED BY ONE TINY CLUE



TYPES OF HOMICIDES

- MASS
- SPREE
- SERIAL

STAGING

Staging occurs when someone purposely alters the scene prior to the arrival of the police.

REASONS FOR STAGING

- To direct the investigation away from the most logical suspect.
- To protect the victim or the victim's family.



Method and manner in which
the crime was carried out
relates directly to the
personality type.

PROFILE

What is it?

Profile - What is it?

- Behavioral analysis examines, in detail, what occurred during the crime...
- Then it looks at all the possible reasons why the offender may have done what he did...
- Then a decision is made as to the most probable reason(s) ...

Profile - What is it?

- Then, based on what and why, the analyst can draw conclusions on who would have done those things for those reasons.
- In the end, the analysis develops an understanding of the crime

What happened?

- Determining what happened is accomplished through the same methods used by investigators...
- **RECONSTRUCTION of EVENTS**
 - examination of the crime scene (through photographs)
 - forensic laboratory results
 - witnesses
 - other tools

What happened?

- To the extent that is possible, there are two primary objectives in determining what happened...
 - Knowing each and every single thing that occurred.
 - Knowing the sequence in which they occurred.

Why did it happen?

- Only after the question of “What Happened” is answered, is the question of “Why did it happen” addressed.
- During this phase of the analysis, several issues around motivation are addressed.

Why did it happen?

- Was it M.O.?
 - Insure success, protect identity or facilitate escape.
- Was it Ritual?
 - required for psychosexual gratification.
- Was it a reaction to his victim?
 - resistance or non-cooperation.
- Was it a reaction to his environment?
 - location, witnesses, available equipment, etc.

Who would do those things for those reasons?

- Once the most probable reasons are determined for each of the events within the crime, the psychosexual motives can be determined.
- Once the psychosexual motive(s) are understood, then primary characteristics and traits of the offender can be deduced.

Contents of a Profile

Age

Sex

Race

Marital Status

Intelligence Scholastic Achievement

Life-Style

Rearing Environment

Social Adjustment

Personality Style/Characteristics

Contents of a Profile

Appearance/grooming

Residence in relation to Crime Scene

Vehicle

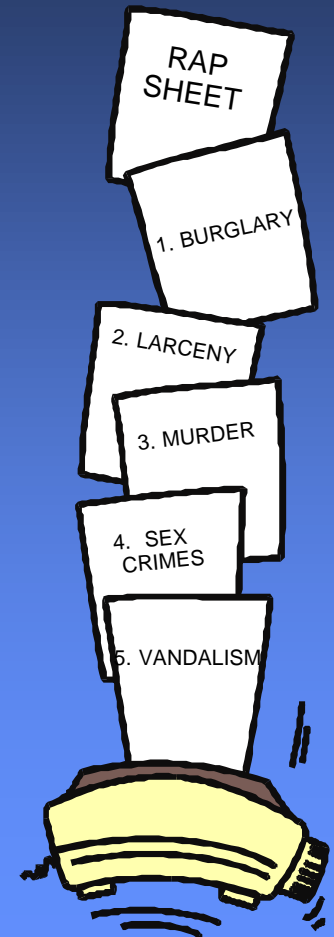
Socio-economic Status

Sexual Adjustment

Type of Sexual perversion

Prior Criminal Record

Motive



Profile of an Unknown Offender...

■ **Pre-Offence Behavior...**

- sometimes it is possible to describe what the offender was doing shortly before the crime.

■ **Post-Offence Behavior...**

- more often, it is possible to describe what the offender did immediately following the crime.

Profile of an Unknown Offender...

■ Investigative Suggestions

suggestions are usually made on how to apply the profile to generate leads or focus the investigation on the most probable suspects from a large list of possible suspects.

These suggestions can be refined significantly through discussion.

Profile of an Unknown Offender...

- **Interview Strategies**
- Typically the interview strategy described will be fairly general, since the specific offender is unknown.
- If there are specific suspects, then a much more refined approach can be designed, in conjunction with the Indirect Personality Assessment



The DNA Database



Requires blood samples from offenders convicted of a felons. Recently included subjects “charged with an offense

- ☞ Virginia has over 300,000 subjects in DNA Data Bank. This number is growing daily.**
- ☞ We have had over 4000 cold hits.**
 - ☞ First 1000 took 8 years**
 - ☞ Second 1000 took 18 months**

**THE
END**

