Criminal Profiler

FIRST DOCUMENTED USE

Forensic Psychology and Profiling

We have culture that is obsessed with criminals and those who catch them:

Definition of Murder Types

- In the past thirty years, multiple definitions of serial murder have been used by law enforcement, clinicians, academia, and researchers. While these definitions do share several common themes, they differ on specific requirements, such as:
  - the number of murders involved,
  - the types of motivation,
  - the timing aspects of the murders.
- Most of the definitions also required a period of time between the murders. This "Cooling-Off Time" was necessary to distinguish between a mass murder and a serial murder.
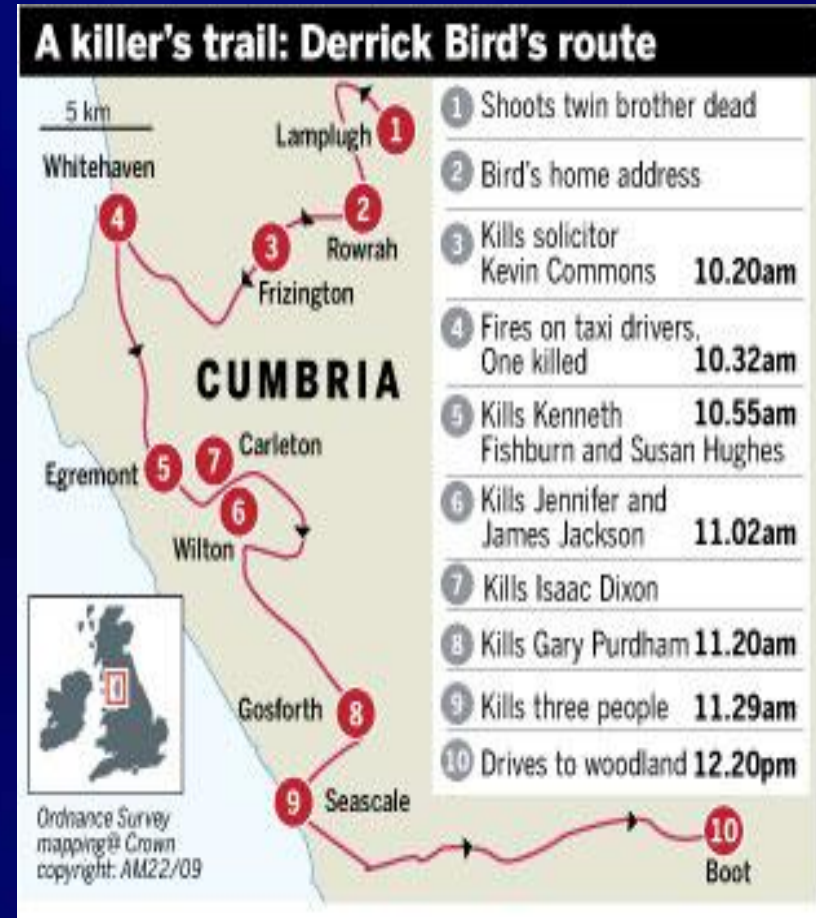
Mass Murder

- Generally described as a number of murders (four or more) occurring during the same incident, with no distinctive time period between the murders. These events typically involved a single location, where the killer murdered a number of victims in an ongoing incident.

Spree Murder

The general definition is two or more murders committed by an offender or offenders, without a cooling-off period.

- The factors included in the definition of serial murder include:
  - One or more offenders.
  - Two or more murdered victims
  - Incidents should be occurring in separate events, at different times, but with short intervals between.

A killer's trail: Derrick Bird's route

5 km

Whitehaven
Lamplugh ①
④
Rowrah ②
③
Frizington

CUMBRIA

Egremont ⑤ ⑦ Carleton
⑥
Wilton

Gosforth ⑧

⑨ Seascale

Boot ⑩

Ordnance Survey mapping© Crown copyright: AM22/09

① Shoots twin brother dead
② Bird's home address
③ Kills solicitor Kevin Commons — 10.20am
④ Fires on taxi drivers. One killed — 10.32am
⑤ Kills Kenneth Fishburn and Susan Hughes — 10.55am
⑥ Kills Jennifer and James Jackson — 11.02am
⑦ Kills Isaac Dixon
⑧ Kills Gary Purdham — 11.20am
⑨ Kills three people — 11.29am
⑩ Drives to woodland — 12.20pm

<u>Serial Murder</u>

- The unlawful killing of two or more victims by the same offender(s), in separate events with a cool down period.

- There are a few more common terms that you need to learn before we can really get started on this subject. So lets review the vocabulary:

Corpus delicti

- Latin for "**body of crime**"; a term from Western jurisprudence referring to the principle that a crime must have been proven to have occurred before a person can be convicted of committing that crime.

- For example, a person cannot be tried for larceny unless it can first be proven that property has been stolen.

- *Black's Law Dictionary* (6th ed.) defines it as: "**the fact of a crime having been actually committed**."
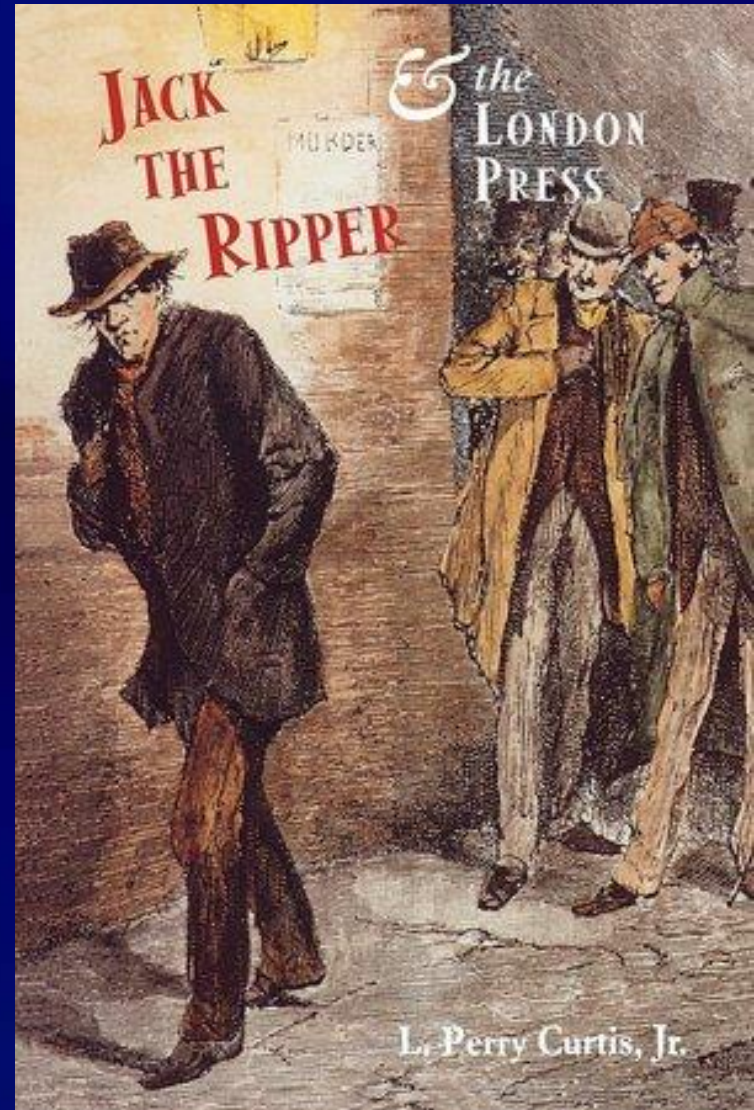
NO VICTIM? NO CRIME.
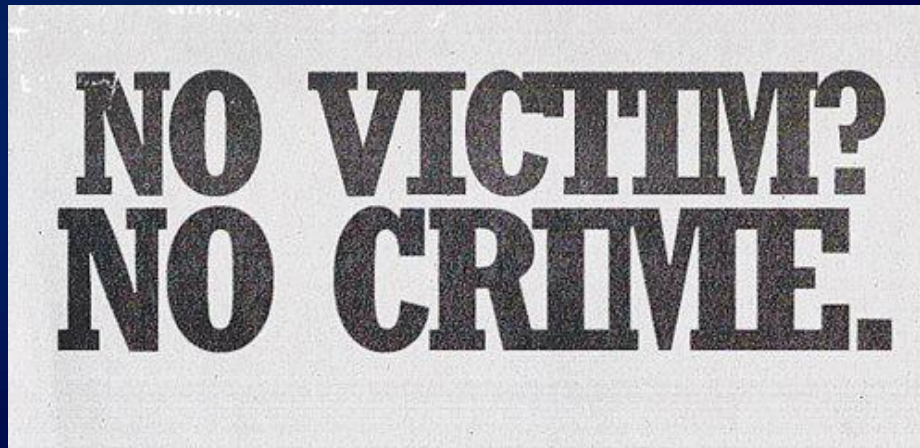
Modus Operandi –

- the operating technique used by the offender. The actions necessary to commit the crime.

Signature –

- Is often referred to as the "calling card" of the offender. The person goes beyond what is necessary to commit the crime, i.e. stab a specific number of times.

JACK THE RIPPER & the LONDON PRESS

L. Perry Curtis, Jr.

Staging –

- Altering the crime scene to throw the investigation, this may happen with organized offenders.

Undoing –

- Usually takes place when there is a close relationship between the victim and offender.

  - A defence mechanism in which a person tries to 'undo' an unhealthy, destructive or threatening thought or action by engaging in contrary behavior. For example, peacefully displaying a murder victim after death to look like they are sleeping.

Concept of Escalation -

- The concept of escalation involves an increase in the intensity of criminal behavior. Crimes start at a minor level and progress to worsening levels.
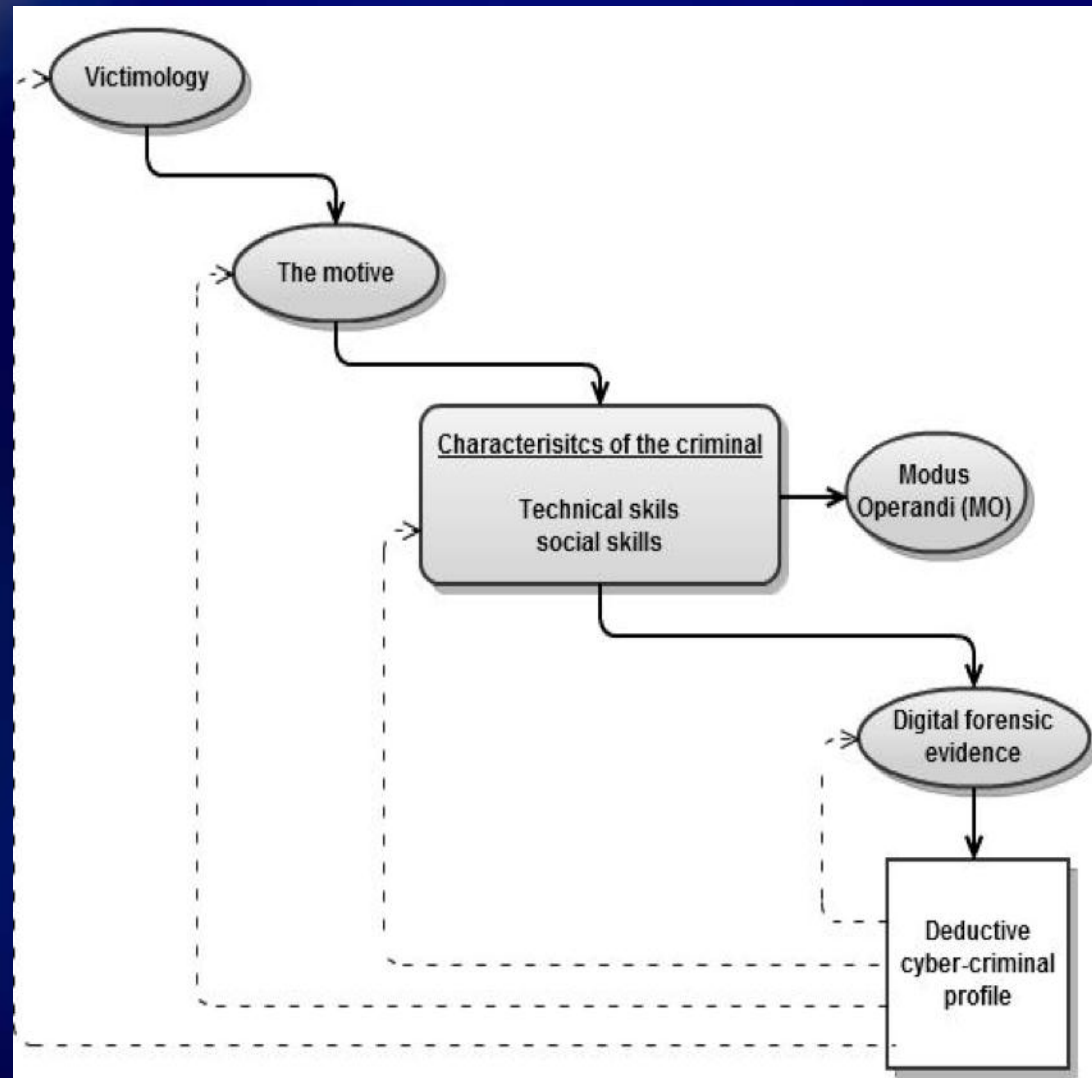 - Burglary is often correlated later with murder.

Investigative Psychology:

- *Is the application of psychology to criminal investigations.*
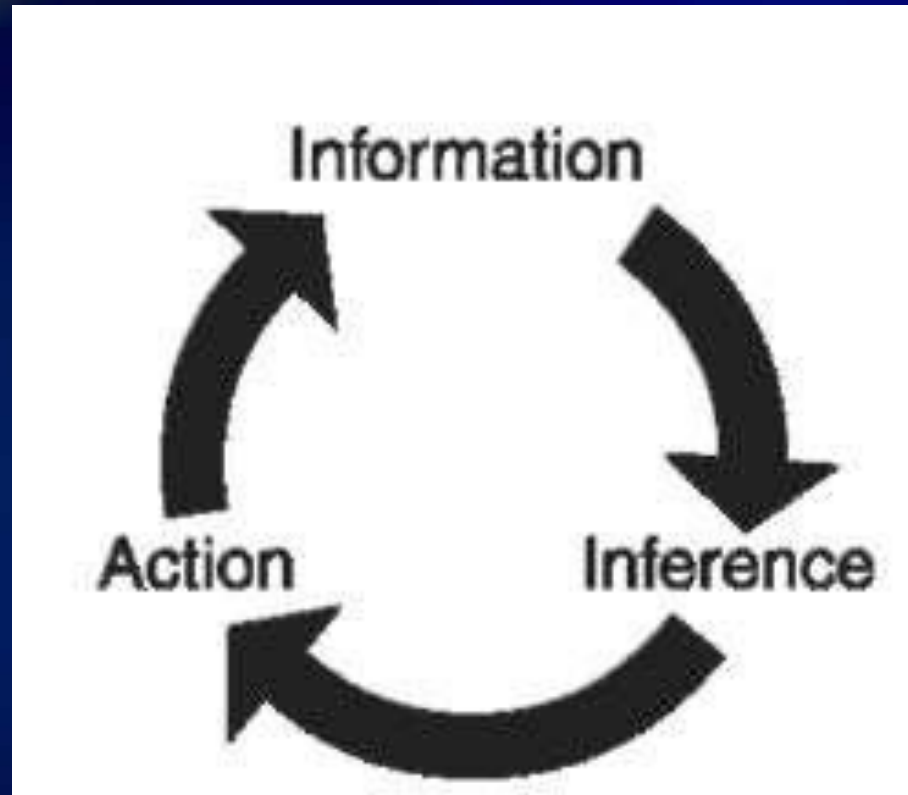
Profiling:

- One of the tasks often associated with investigative psychology.
  - Requires sketching the significant psychological and demographic features of a person or persons.

Victimology

The motive

Characterisitcs of the criminal

Technical skils
social skills

Modus Operandi (MO)

Digital forensic evidence

Deductive cyber-criminal profile

Investigative Psychology

- Broadly defined, investigative psychology includes research and practice involving:
  - Profiling
  - Risk Assessment
  - Police Line-ups
  - Interrogation
  - Polygraph
  - Hypnosis

CRIMINAL MINDS

Criminal Profiling is:

- The process of identifying:
  - personality traits,
  - behavioral tendencies,
  - geographical location,
  - Demographic/biographic descriptors of offenders
- based on crime scene characteristics.

CRIMINAL PROFILE

NAME: Justin Timberlake

Known/Alias: J.T.

Birthday: 31/01/1981   Ha
Heigh: 12´5
Weigh: Unspecified   Eye
Sex: Male

Education: High School full.

Wanted for: Extreme Sexuality
            He and his new fr
            belive in Love, Se
            Hot Moves.
            Great Look.
            Make girls crazy.
            Break a lot of he
            Extremely talente
            For bring the sex
            Do everything gre

Observations: The FBI is searc
Is considered very dangerous.

184215 T.JUSTIN

3 Questions asked by Profilers

What are the important behavioral features of the crime that may help identify and successfully prosecute the perpetrator?

Table 1. Items included in the survey on aggression in adolescents living in Medellin, Colombia (n=1,686), 2007

Items	Never	Sometimes	Dimension
Have you eve			
made fun of someone or engaged in practical joking?	835	849	Aggression
used words to hurt someone?	1,061	621	Aggression
humiliated or despised someone?	1,323	359	Aggression
threatened someone?	1,344	341	Aggression
threatened to hit someone with an object?	1,544	142	Delinquency
threatened to wound or kill someone?	1,659	27	Aggression
stolen from someone without them noticing?	1,541	142	Aggression
defrauded or taken advantage of someone?	1,632	51	Aggression
hit another person with your fists?	1,164	517	Aggression
hit another person with an object?	1,502	182	Delinquency
thrown an object to someone?	1,421	264	Aggression
attacked someone with a knife, pocket-knife or bottle?	1,656	25	Delinquency
wounded someone?	1,646	34	Delinquency
touched someone's buttocks, legs, breasts or genitals without their agreement?	1,650	34	Aggression

Grandiosity

Grandiosity

Narcissism is one of the primary elements of the typical (if you can find a typical) serial murderer, particularly when displaying an organised approach to the crimes. The trait features high on the several that occur with psychopaths, and naturally, those with narcissistic personality disorders.

- What inferences can be made about the characteristics of the offender that may help identify him or her?
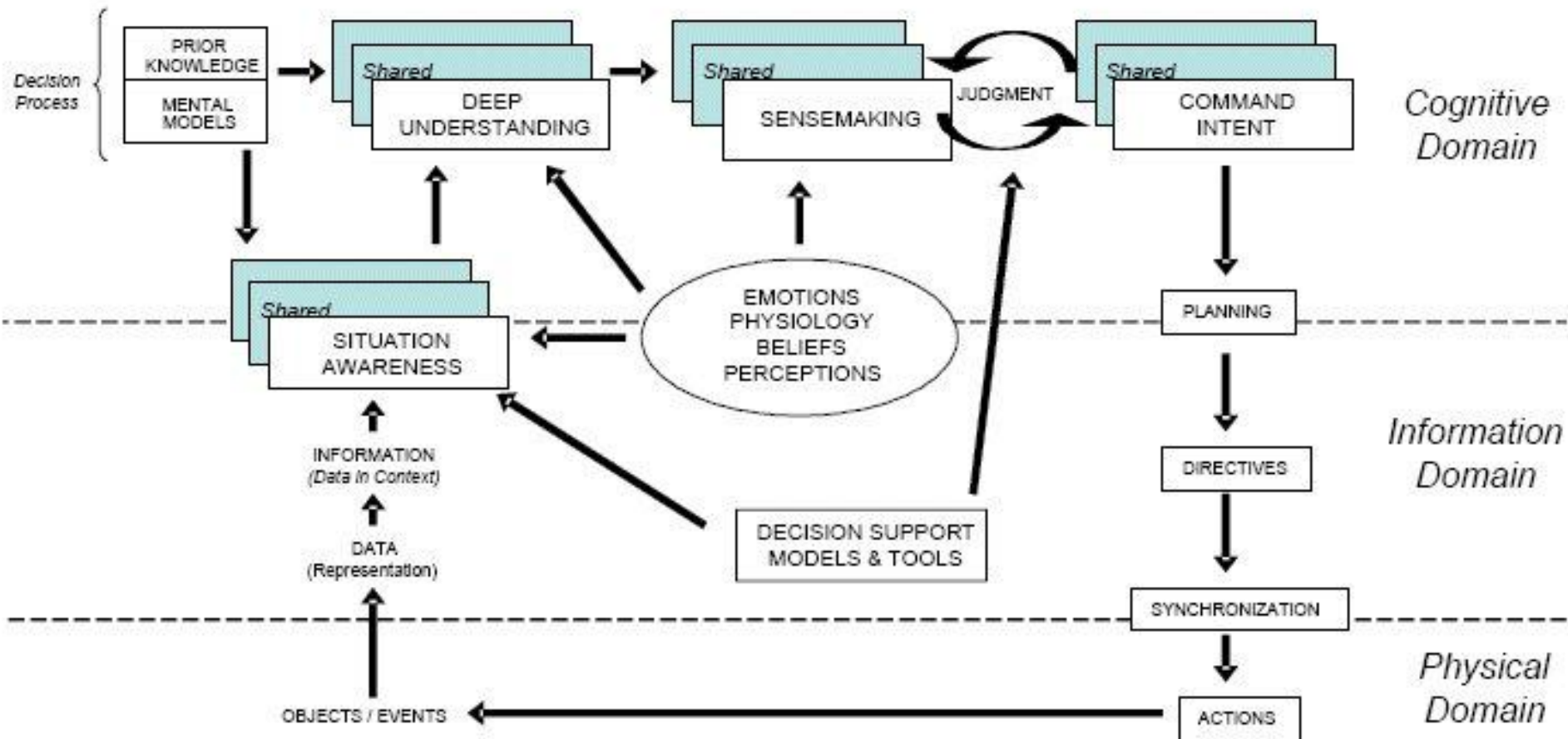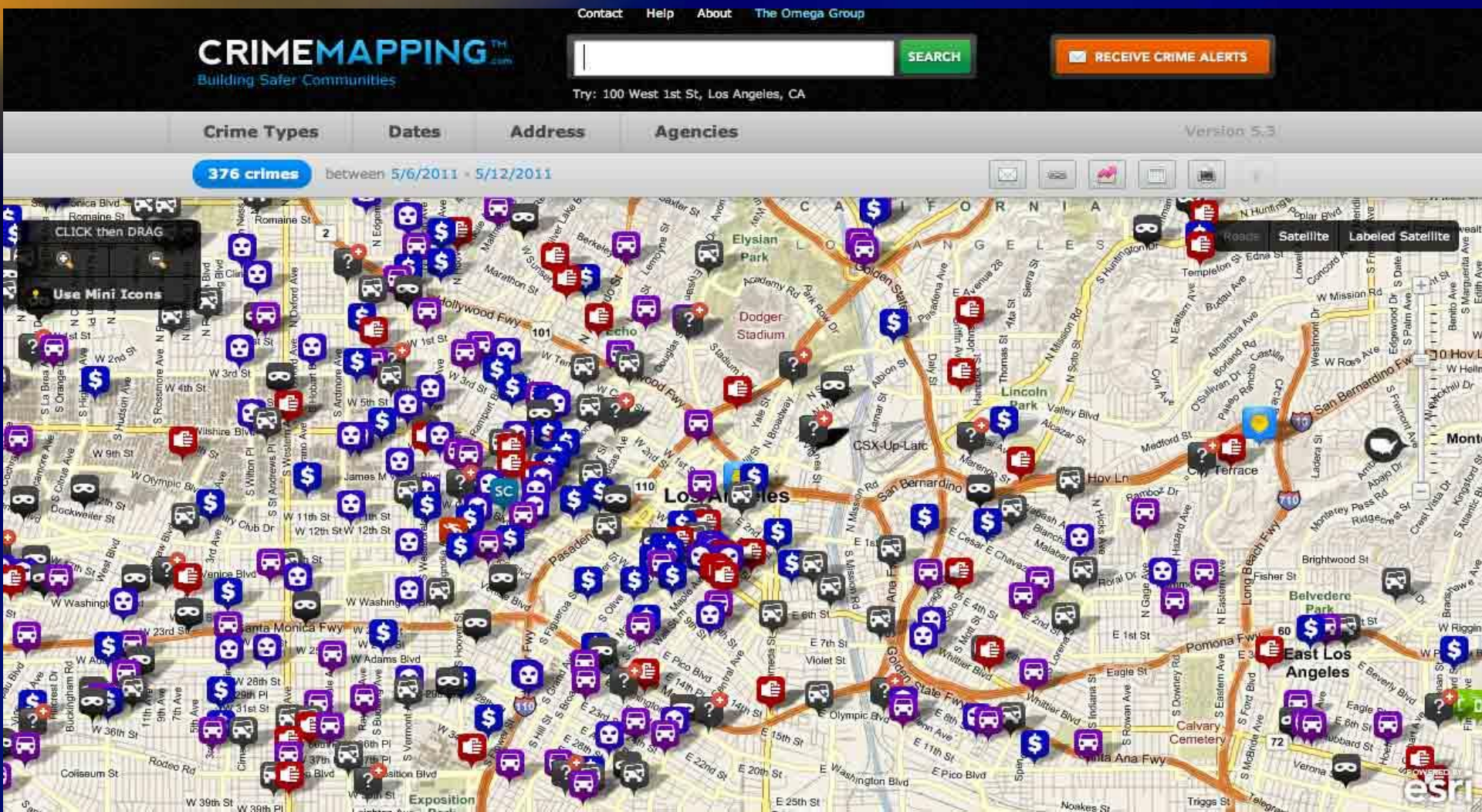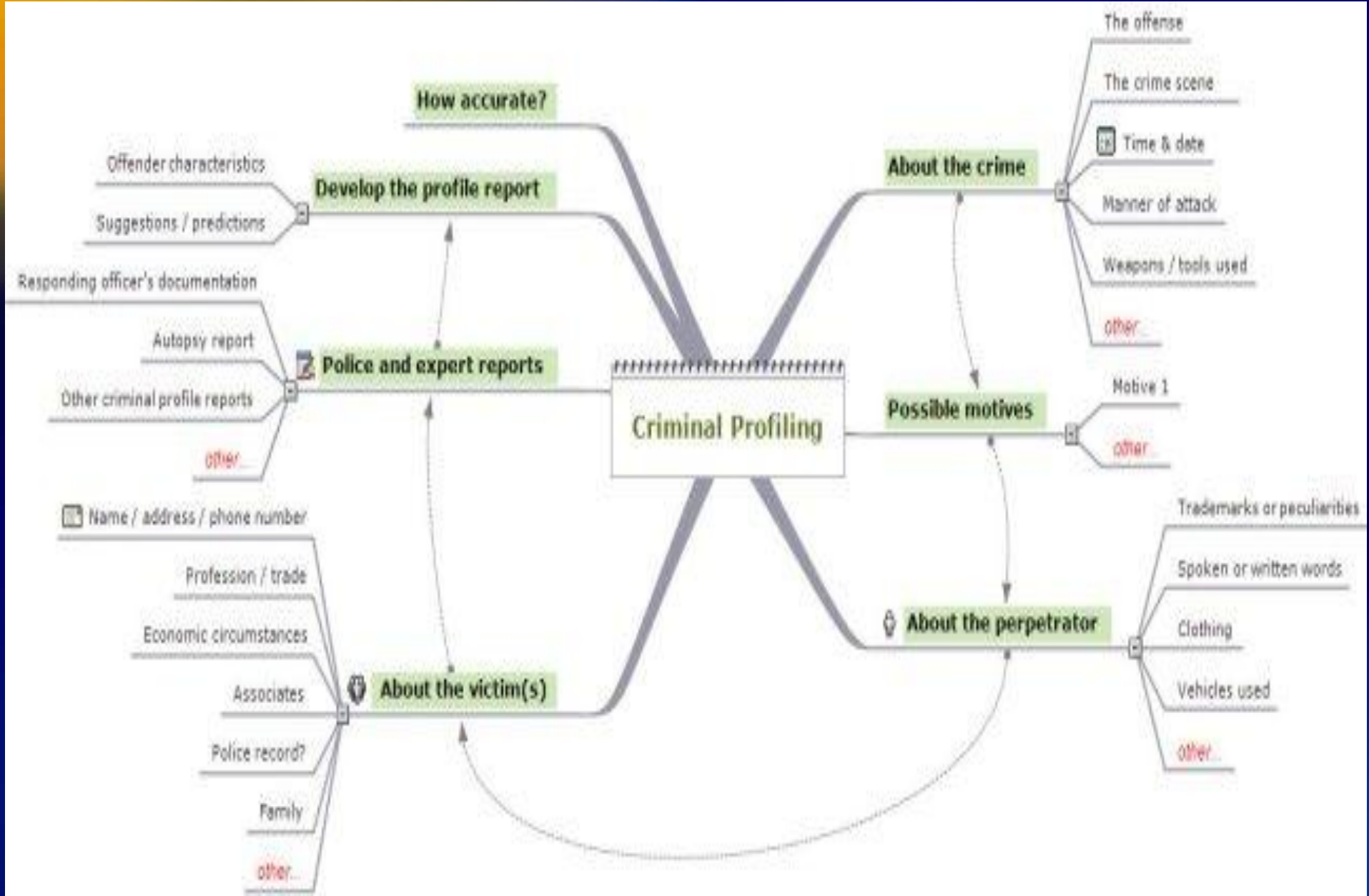

Figure 1. Sensemaking Conceptual Framework

- Are there any other crimes that are likely to have been committed by the same person?
- **(Geographic Profiling)**
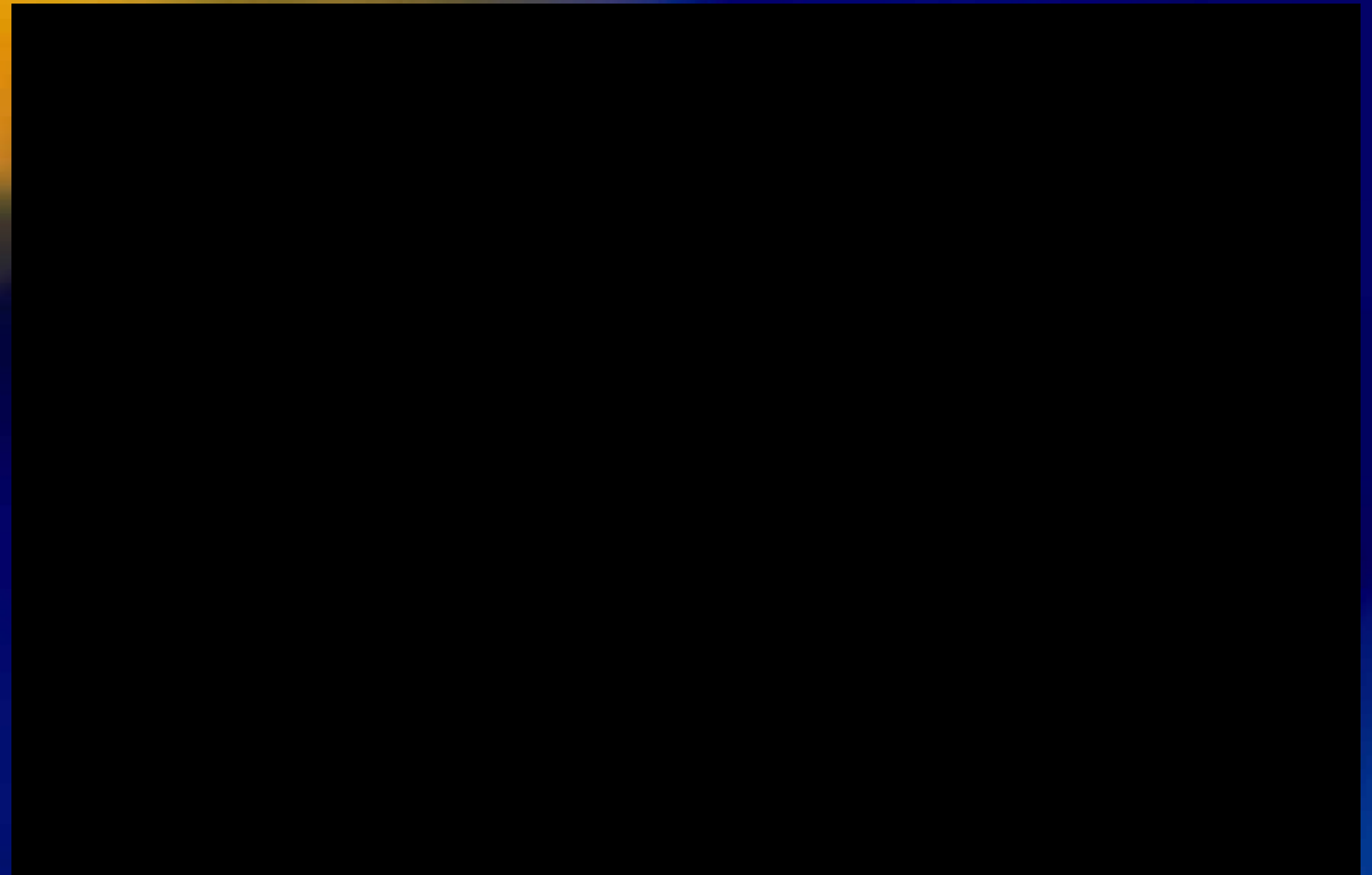
Criminal Profiling Overview:

Goals of Profiling

- The primary goal of profiling is to narrow the field of possible suspects.

- Profiling is also a form of prediction -- the profiler tries to "predict" who the offender or offenders might be and where and how the next crime may occur.

Example of the final stage in profiling

Why Use Criminal Profiles in Law Enforcement?

- Traditional investigative techniques often fall short in **extreme cases**.

- Certain subsets of offenses/offenders are considered most suitable for profiling.

What crimes are more suitable for profiling??

- Sadistic sexual assaults
- Sexual homicide
- Postmortem cases of abuse and humiliation
- Motiveless fire settings
- Lust and mutilation murders
- Rape
- Occult and ritualistic crimes
- Child sexual abuse including pedophilia
- Bank robberies
- Anonymous obscene communications

The Nitty Gritty of

Criminal Profiling

Assumptions Made (About a single subject) in the Profiling Process:

All of the following must be true in order for profiling to be at all possible.

1. Crime scene reflects the *personality* of the offender.
2. *M.O.* remains similar in all of their crimes.
3. *Signature* will remain the same in all of their crimes.
4. Offender's *personality will not change over the course of time they are committing the crimes*.

The Organized-Disorganized Typology
The FBI Model

- Whether the crime scene is left *ORGANIZED* or *DISORGANIZED* is said to provide information about the offender's criminal sophistication and personality.

Organazed Crime

An Organized crime scene reflects:

- An offender who commits crime out of a need for power.
- Motivation associated with *PSYCHOPATHY*.

The Organized Crime Scene

- Offense planned
- Victim a targeted stranger
- Victim personalized
- Controlled conversation
- Crime scene reflects overall control
- Demands submissive victim

- Restraints used
- Aggressive acts prior to death
- Body hidden
- Weapon/evidence absent
- victim or body transported from scene
- Associated with psychopathy

A **Disorganized** crime scene reflects:

- An offender who commits crime out of passion, compulsion, frustration, or anxiety.
- Motivation associated with *PSYCHOSIS*.

The Disorganized Crime Scene

- Spontaneous offense
- Victim or location known
- Depersonalizes victim
- Minimal conversation
- Crime scene random and sloppy
- Sudden violence to victim

- Minimal use of restraints
- Sexual acts after death
- Body left in view
- Evidence/weapon often present
- Body left at death scene
- Associated with Psychosis

Organized Killers:
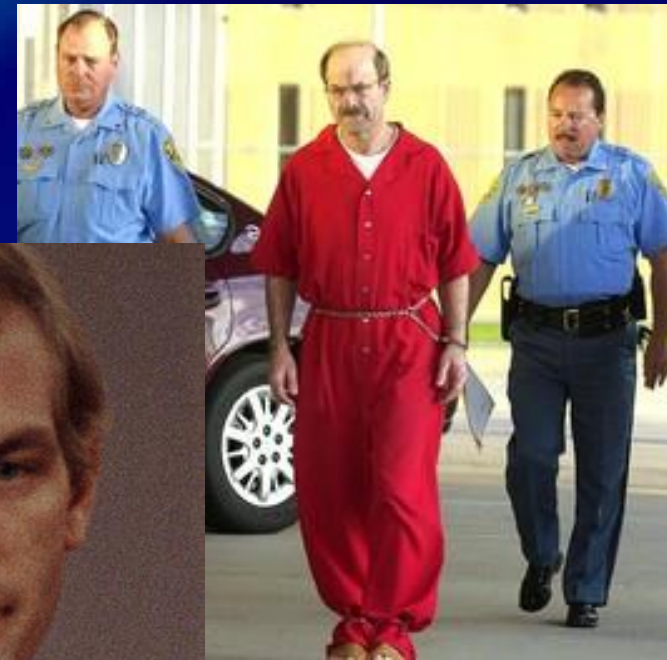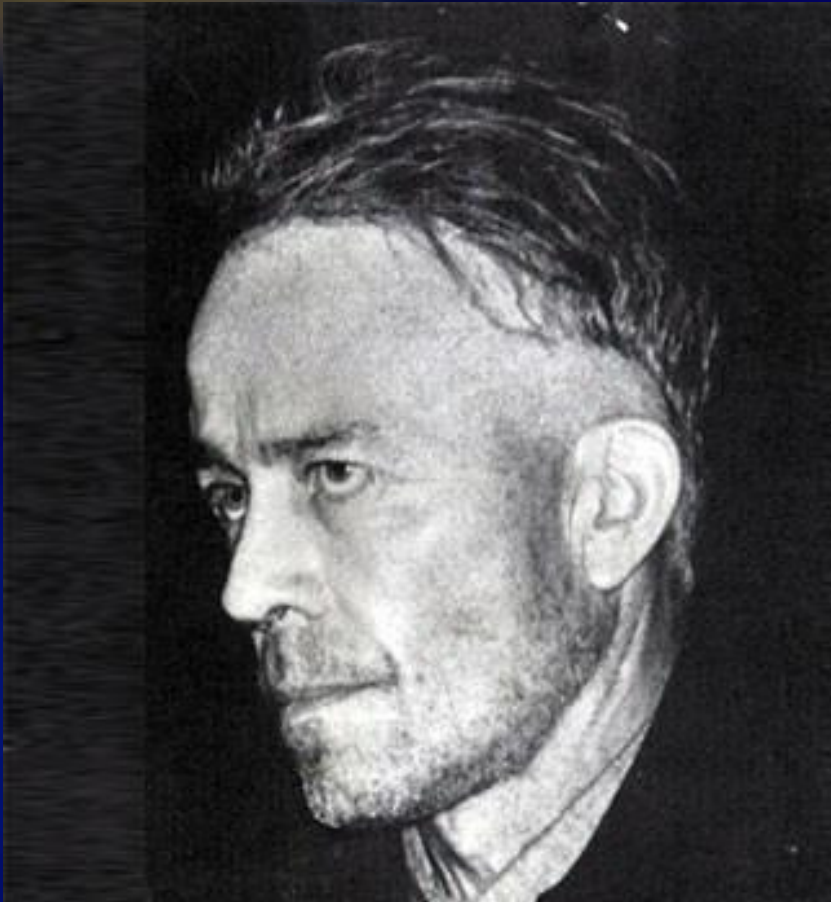

- Dexter
- Ted Bundy

- BTK
- Jeffery Dahmer

Disorganized Killers:

- Ed Gein

- "Son of Sam" David Berkowitz

Classification of Offenders

	ORGANIZED	DISORGANIZED
VICTIMS	Wives and girlfriends safe – gets more pleasure from killing than sex with wives and girlfriends – Single White Female.	Anybody – very poor relations with women in general. Usually live alone.
CRIME SCENE	Crime scene staged, and transport body	No staging, leave body where killed.
WEAPON	May carry weapon with him, and take them away after the crime, i.e. rape kits	Uses weapon of opportunity, frenzied attack, often depersonalizes the victim, i.e. turn them on their stomachs

Classification of Offenders

	ORGANIZED	DISORGANIZED
CHILDHOOD	Troublemaker at school.	Classmates won't remember the offender.
PERSONALITY	Externalize anger, often attractive, confident, intelligent, good verbal skills. History of problems with authority.	Internalize anger, physically unattractive, low self-esteem, and previous suicide attempts, not very articulate in conversation.
RELATIONSHIPS WITH WOMEN	Talks to women, mood is fairly controlled.	Doesn't often talk to women, mood is anxious

Classification of Offenders

	ORGANIZED	*DISORGANIZED*
PLACE OF RESIDENCE	Live some distance from the crime, except the first crime, as it is close to home and more comfortable. Usually live with a woman.	Kills where there is familiarity, usually close to home or to work. Lives alone.
PRE-OFFENCE	May be precipitated by loss of job or break-up with partner.	Low self-esteem comes on victim of opportunity.
PUBLICITY	Takes interest in media reports of crime, will often try to get involved with the police investigation	No interest in / fear of media reports of crime.

Hamilton Howard "Albert" Fish
(May 19, 1870 – January 16, 1936)

- Also known as the **Gray Man**, **Werewolf of Wysteria**, **Brooklyn Vampire**, **Moon Maniac** and **The Boogey Man**.
- He was a child rapist & cannibal.
- Suspect in at least five murders during his lifetime.
- Confessed to three murders that police were able to trace to known homicides.
- Tried for the kidnapping and murder of Grace Budd, and was convicted and executed by electric chair.

Profile Versus the Truth:

Organized Serial Killer	Albert Fish
Lives with Partner or Dates Frequently	Albert Fish lived with his wife and raised a family of 6 children. After she abandoned the family, Fish continued to date other women.
Stable Father Figure	Fish raised a family of 6 children on his own when his wife left them.
Family Physical Abuse	Several of Fish's children have said that when they were growing up Fish would make them spank him with a paddle or whip him until he bled.
Contacts Police	Fish sent in a letter to the Budd family that provided the police with another clue.
Kills at One Site, Disposes at Another	Albert Fish would kill his victims at one site and then take most of their bodies back to his house to cook and eat.
May Dismember Body	After killing his victims, Fish would dismember the bodies and bring them back to his house

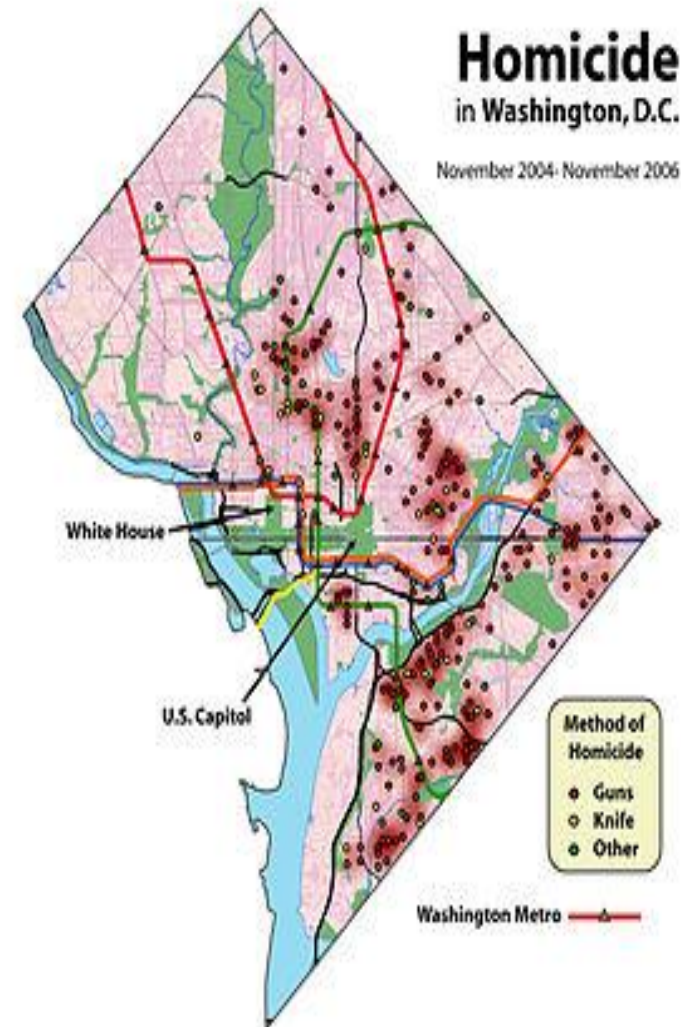# Distinction Between Psychopathy and Psychosis

- *PSYCHOPATHY*
  - **Personality disorder** made up of a particular constellation of characteristics).
  - Lack of attachment, defect in affect, absence of anxiety.
  - *In touch* with reality.
  - **Severe Lack or Empathy.**

- *PSYCHOSIS*
  - **Clinical mental illness** – Schizophrenia.
  - May meet legal definition of insanity.
  - *Out of touch* with reality.

Geographical Profiling and Mapping

- **Geographical profiling** refers to the analysis of geographical locations associated with the spatial movements of a *single* serial offender.

- **Geographical mapping** is concerned with analyzing the spatial patterns of crimes committed by numerous offenders over a period of time. Geographical mapping focuses on identifying the "hot spots" of certain types of crime.

Homicide in **Washington, D.C.**

November 2004 - November 2006

White House

U.S. Capitol

Method of Homicide
- Guns
- Knife
- Other

Washington Metro

Example of Geographic Profiling

Current Approaches to Offender Profiling:

American Approach:

- Incarcerated serial murderers (36) interviewed.

- Categorised into organised or disorganised.

- View crime scene for indicators.
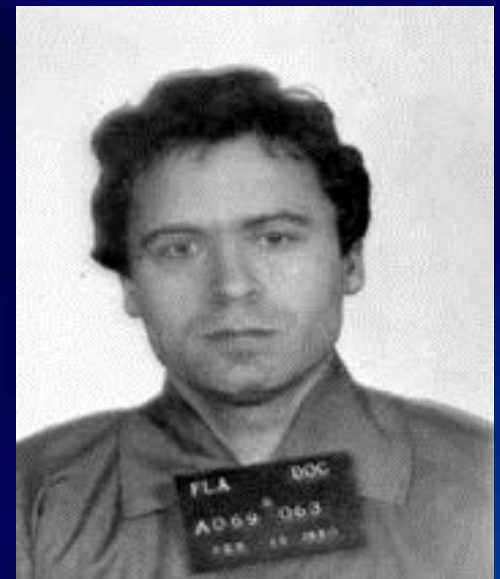
American FBI Approach:

- Basis is:
  - Crime scene and MO as indicators of individual pathology.
  - Compare with known offenders.
  - May fit pattern.
  - Can be used to detect, but also to predict and therefore prevent.

American FBI Approach:

- Aims of American profiling approach are:
  - Reduce scope of investigation.
  - Allow some prediction of future offences.
  - Provide a psychological evaluation of belongings found in the murderers possession, e.g. souvenirs from previous offences.
  - Provide strategies for interviewing.

British Approach

- British approach is less subjective.
- Called "bottom up" method, or "data-driven".
- Data is collected and analysed to produce definite, measured, specific associations between offences and offender characteristics.

British Approach

- Dominated by David Canter

- Made his name with the "Railway Rapist" in 1985

PROFESSOR DAVID CANTER

David Canter

- Traditionally, the only valuable clues at a crime scene were hard evidence, e.g.
  - blood,
  - semen
  - Fingerprints
  - Hair
  - etc.

David Canter

Profiling proposes that there are also less recognised clues which also define the offender. The problem is to interpret these clues correctly.

- the choice of victim,
- the location,
- the nature of the assault,
- what is and isn't left behind,
- what is and isn't said to the victim,
- whether or not the victim is killed

David Canter

- Over a period of four years, a series of sexual assaults and rapes, culminating in the murder of three women, had been committed in the London area.

- The police had linked all these crimes to the same man but, despite extensive inquiries, had failed to make an arrest.

- Canter went through each case in detail, looking at the location, time of day, and the nature of the victim.

- He then drew up a profile of the likely suspect, including where he was likely to be living.

Information Collected:

- North London: Kilburn Area.
- 3 Murders and 26 Rapes .
- 1982 and 1986.
- Victims: Women, Early 20's, Strangers.
- Attacked During Night.
- On or Near Railway.
- Used Mask & Conversation.
- Violent Rapes.
- Used a Knife.
- Talked to victim after rape.
- Questioned victims about where they lived.
- Varied Description of Rapist by victims.
- Greeted victims as he passed and then attacked from behind..
- Restrained victims by fastening hands behind their backs.
- Gave victims instructions on how to get home.
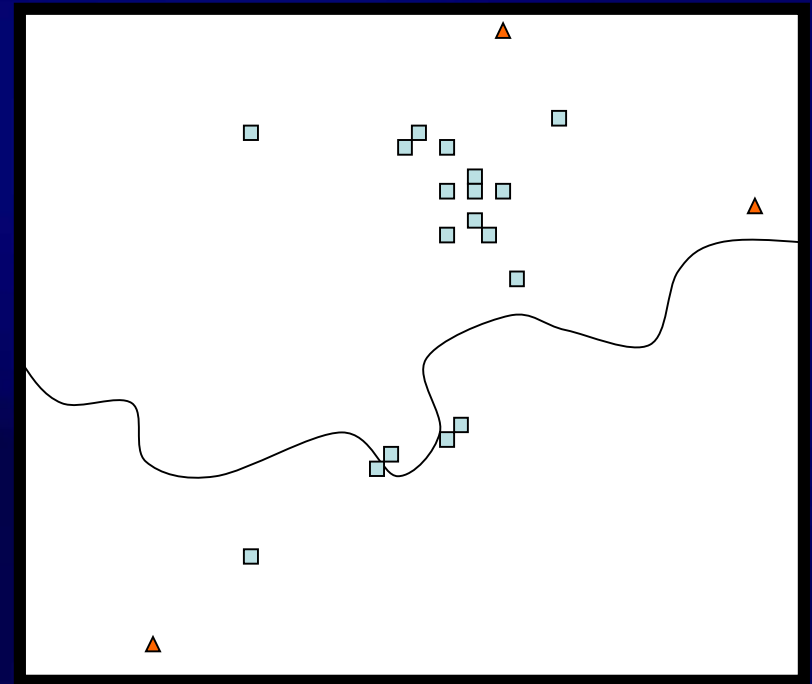
Some of Canter's Profile Details:

Home Location	▪Lived in middle of crimes
Marital Status	▪Married, no kids, later separated
Friendships	▪Only two male friends
Extracurricular activities	▪Martial Arts
Previous Actions Toward Women	▪Violence towards wife
Pornography Interest?	▪Collector of hard-core porn
Occupation	▪Carpenter with British Rail
Age	▪28 when arrested (Started age 24)

- As a result of this profile, the police were able to focus their investigation on John Duffy, a man who had previously ranked no higher than 1,505th on the list of possible suspects and, within a comparatively short period of time, had gathered enough evidence to convict.
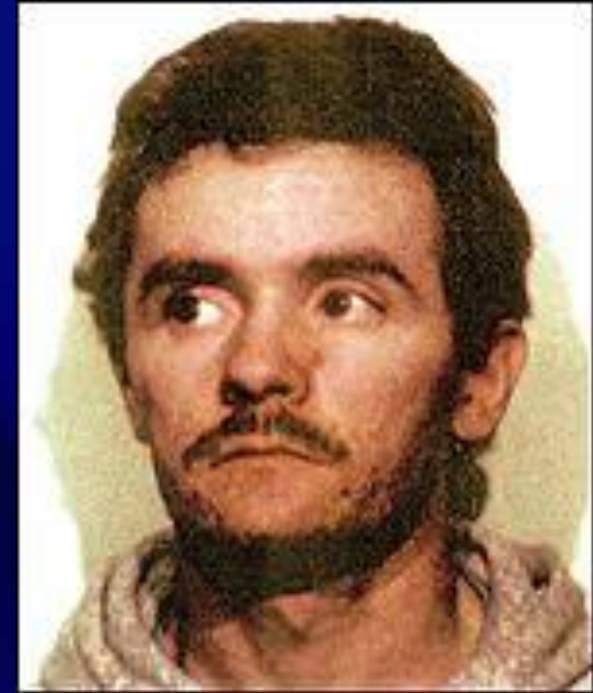
How often is profiling used?

- There are less than 100 full time profilers in USA and the U.K.

- The FBI produces 1000 profiles/year in USA.

- There were 242 profiles produced between 1981-1995 U.K.

Law Enforcement Satisfaction

Evaluation studies, police say:

- 83% – of the time it is "operationally useful."
- 69% – of them would definitely use profiling again.

But only…

2.7% said profiling helped identify offender.

14% said it helped solve their case.

16% said it opened new lines of inquiry.

Profile Content Analysis Categories

The statements made in 21 different criminal profiles were analyzed by placing them in one of the categories below (done by a group of people who evaluated the effectiveness of criminal profiles):

- Factual/Summary information – case info

- Unsubstantiated opinion (e.g., no backing)

- Unverifiable (e.g., emotions)

- Ambiguous (e.g., vague – "poor skills")

- Opposing alternatives – multiple outs

Results of Content This Analysis

- 3090 statements total from the 21 profiles (Mean =147/profile)

- Only 25% statements were predictions about offender (780 total)

  - **82% – unsubstantiated**

  - **55% – unverifiable**

  - **24% – ambiguous**

  - **6% – opposing alternatives**

  - **1% – fully justified (most from 1 profile)**

The Process

National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime

- The NCAVC is a component of the FBI's Critical Incident Response Group (CIRG), located in Quantico, Virginia. Its primary mission is to provide behaviorally-based, operational support to federal, state, local, and international law enforcement agencies.

The NCAVC is comprised of 4 units:

- Behavioral Analysis Unit-1 (Counterterrorism/Threat Assessment),
- Behavioral Analysis Unit-2 (Crimes Against Adults),
- Behavioral Analysis Unit-3 (Crimes Against Children),
- Violent Criminal Apprehension Program (ViCAP).

- NCAVC staff members conduct detailed analyses of crimes from behavioral, forensic, and investigative perspectives to provide law enforcement agencies with better techniques to help identify offenders.
- The NCAVC also conducts research into violent crime from a law enforcement perspective to gain insight into criminal thought processes, motivations, and behaviors.

The crime scene

- Much of the useful information you will obtain about the serial homicide case will be gathered at the crime scene, which is why it is vitally important that this be

- **Preliminary steps.**
  - Ideally, the first officer on the scene should initiate the preliminary steps of the investigation, and then you, the detective, will assume control of the case when you arrive on the scene.
  - The officer(s) on duty should preserve the crime scene and, if possible, hold any witnesses or suspects for questioning.
  - The on-scene officer to begin initiating a log or timeline, accounting for all activities at the scene and the people and vehicles who have had access to the scene.

Initial procedures.

- **Describing the scene:**
  - A complete description of the victim should be recorded, including –
    - sex,
    - age,
    - build,
    - hair color,
    - clothing or missing clothing,
    - positioning of the body,
    - evidence of premortem injury or postmortem mutilation,
    - and any evidence that could yield clues as to cause of death.
  - Describe the immediate surroundings as well as the location and position of the body in relation to objects and furnishings in an indoor setting, or items or landmarks at an outdoors scene.

Examples of Physical Evidence

Objects	Body materials	Impressions
Weapons	Blood	Fingerprints
Tools	Semen	Tire tracks
Firearms	Hair	Footprints
Displaced furniture	Tissue	Palm prints
Notes, letters or papers	Spittle	Tool marks
Bullets	Urine	Bullet holes
Vehicles	Feces	Newly damaged areas
Cigarette/ cigar butts	Vomit	Dents and breaks

- Note the presence of any obvious weapons (firearms, blades, bludgeons, garrotes, etc).
- Be alert for common or unusual objects that could be used as potential weapons (workshop tools, cooking utensils, electrical cords, heavy furnishings, etc).
- Take detailed notes.
- Look for obvious signs of violence (bullet holes, shell casings, blood stains, or the presence of vials, bottles, or syringes).
- Don't collect evidence at this stage of the investigation, but observe and document anything of relevance on the scene.

- An important aspect is an analysis of *crime scene staging*, in an attempt to confuse or misdirect law enforcement investigators from the true cause of death or motive for the killing.
- Many serial killers are more likely to stage murder the scenes precisely to shock and/or taunt police & the media.
- Thus, when examining a murder scene, be sure to consider **who would benefit from the scene being staged as it is.**
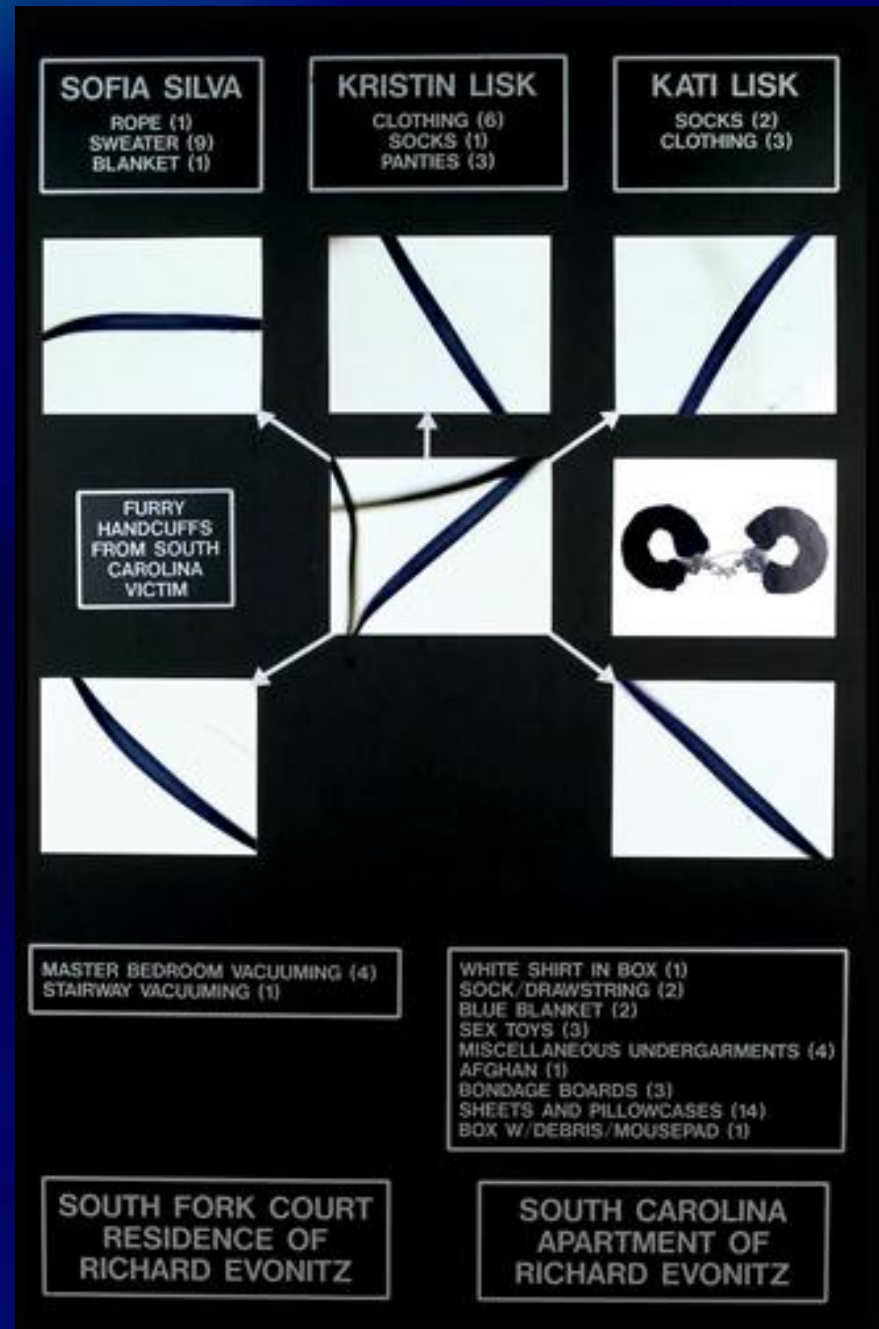
Preliminary Interviews.

- Obtain a detailed account of what the on-scene officer(s) have seen and done.

- Any potential witnesses should be interviewed at the scene to take advantage of their fresh memories and the opportunity for witnesses to guide investigators to evidence.

- Some witnesses may be transported to the department for further questioning or revisited at another time.

<u>Victimology</u>

- Many serial killers tend to specialize in specific types of victims. One key aspect of developing a profile is an understanding of the killer's victim(s).

- Sometimes the only way to get a handle on the causes and circumstances of the homicide is to develop a thorough understanding of the victim.

SOFIA SILVA
ROPE (1)
SWEATER (9)
BLANKET (1)

KRISTIN LISK
CLOTHING (6)
SOCKS (1)
PANTIES (3)

KATI LISK
SOCKS (2)
CLOTHING (3)

FURRY HANDCUFFS FROM SOUTH CAROLINA VICTIM

MASTER BEDROOM VACUUMING (4)
STAIRWAY VACUUMING (1)

WHITE SHIRT IN BOX (1)
SOCK/DRAWSTRING (2)
BLUE BLANKET (2)
SEX TOYS (3)
MISCELLANEOUS UNDERGARMENTS (4)
AFGHAN (1)
BONDAGE BOARDS (3)
SHEETS AND PILLOWCASES (14)
BOX W/DEBRIS/MOUSEPAD (1)

SOUTH FORK COURT RESIDENCE OF RICHARD EVONITZ

SOUTH CAROLINA APARTMENT OF RICHARD EVONITZ

Purposes of Victimology.

- A thorough understanding of who the victim is, where they lived and worked, their background and social relationships may be the vital first step in ascertaining why they were victimized, who the killer was, and who is his preferred type of victim.

- Aside from investigative considerations, victim identification allows the victim's family to obtain closure on the fate of their missing loved one.

Victim Data Collection

- Look for the victim's wallet or some other form of identification.

- An accurate description of clothing and any other personal effects at the scene is also essential.

- Try to obtain viable fingerprints.

- Photograph the victim.

- The medical examiner will document any distinguishing features, marks, scars, tattoos, piercings, etc. during autopsy.

- Use this information to check against any Missing Person Reports.

Evidence Collected.

- The following pieces of data are important in developing a comprehensive victimology:

- *Injuries sustained:* this information will overlap with general crime scene data collected.

  – The pattern of injuries may yield clues to the motives and identity of the killer and their relationship to the victim. This may lead to someone's identity.

  – Rage typically indicates some level of familiarity.

- *Location:* Many homicides occur because a particular victim was at the wrong place at the wrong time.
  - Thus, it is important to assess whether the victim belongs where the body was found.
    - What was the preppie college student doing in the seedy red-light bar district – was she trying to buy drugs?
  - Since many homicides occur inside a car, where the vehicle is found may be an important piece of data, along with whether that type of car fits in that particular neighborhood.
  - For homicides that occur inside a private residence, look for evidence of forced entry, lack of which may indicate that the victim knew her killer or that the perpetrator used deception to gain entry.
  - When commercial locations are the homicide site, robbery, drug deals, or worker-manager disputes are usually the main factors to consider.

- In many cases of serial homicide, the victim's body is deposited many miles from the location where she was abducted or killed. Such scenarios, indecorously termed


SUFFOLK COUNTY POLICE
CRIME SCENE MAPPING
GILGO BEACH-DEATH INVESTIGATIONS
OCEAN PKWY., BABYLON, NY

Cedar Island

TODDLER
04/04/2011

JANE DOE 2000
04/04/2011

JESSICA TAYLOR 2003
03/29/2011

ASIAN MALE
04/04/2011

Thatch Island

WATERMAN
12/13/2010

BARNES
12/13/2010

BARTHELEMY
12/11/2010

COSTELLO
12/13/2010

| DISTANCE BETWEEN VICTIMS 2 & 1 .16 MILE | DISTANCE BETWEEN VICTIMS 1 & 3 .05 MILE | DISTANCE BETWEEN VICTIMS 3 & 4 .07 MILE | DISTANCE BETWEEN VICTIMS 4 & 8 .28 MILE | DISTANCE BETWEEN VICTIMS 8 & 5 .62 MILE | DISTANCE BETWEEN VICTIMS 5 & 6 1.43 MILE | DISTANCE BETWEEN VICTIMS 6 & 7 .04 MILE |

- ***Occupation:*** What did the victim do for a living and what kinds of people would they be likely to come in contact with in the course of their work and social life?

  – For example, a university professor or corporate office manager is likely to encounter men in a more upscale demographic than would a cocktail waitress or hotel housekeeper. The key is to look both for patterns that make sense and those that just don't fit.

- ***Family and friends:*** Interviewing these collaterals is important for two reasons.
- First, most interpersonal violence, including murder, occurs between people who know each other. Thus, you may well uncover clues to the perpetrator's identity.
- Second, the victim may have confided in close friends or relatives and this may give investigators a clue to her whereabouts shortly before she was killed.

- ***Legal history:*** Don't overlook the obvious.
- Check computer databases to see if any victim features match subjects in the database with a criminal or civil litigation history.
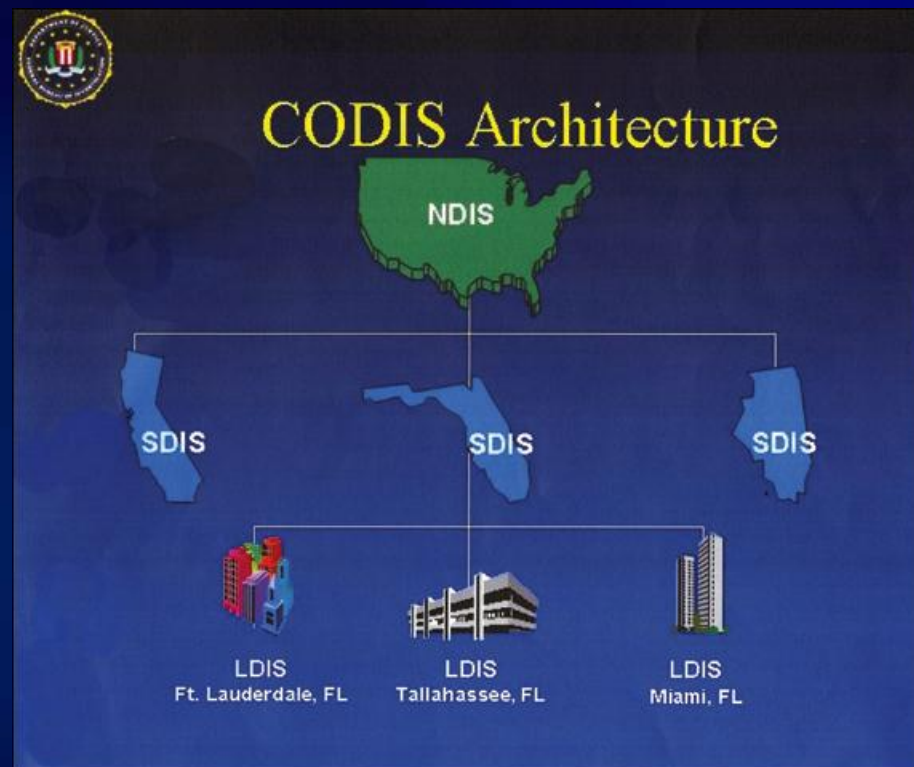
<u>Developing the Victim Profile</u>

- Begin with the information you've painstaking gathered at the crime scene through your notes and photos, including information about:
  - the general location,
  - traffic patterns,
  - and ease of access for various types of individuals.
- It also includes all physical evidence gathered at the scene, such as:
  - footprints,
  - blood spatters, and objects possibly used as weapons or bindings.
- An autopsy of the victim will usually provide vital clues in reconstructing the sequence of the crime, method of death, and injuries sustained while alive.

Developing the Offender Profile:

- Now that you know the perferred victim, get to know your offender.
- The FBI's Crime Scene Analysis consists of six steps:
- *YOU NEED TO KNOW THESE FOR THE TEST AND THE FOR THE FINAL TEST AT THE END OF THE YEAR!!!!*

1. *Profiling Inputs.*

All potentially relevant evidence is collected from the crime scene, including physical evidence, photos, investigator notes, and reports of witness interviews.
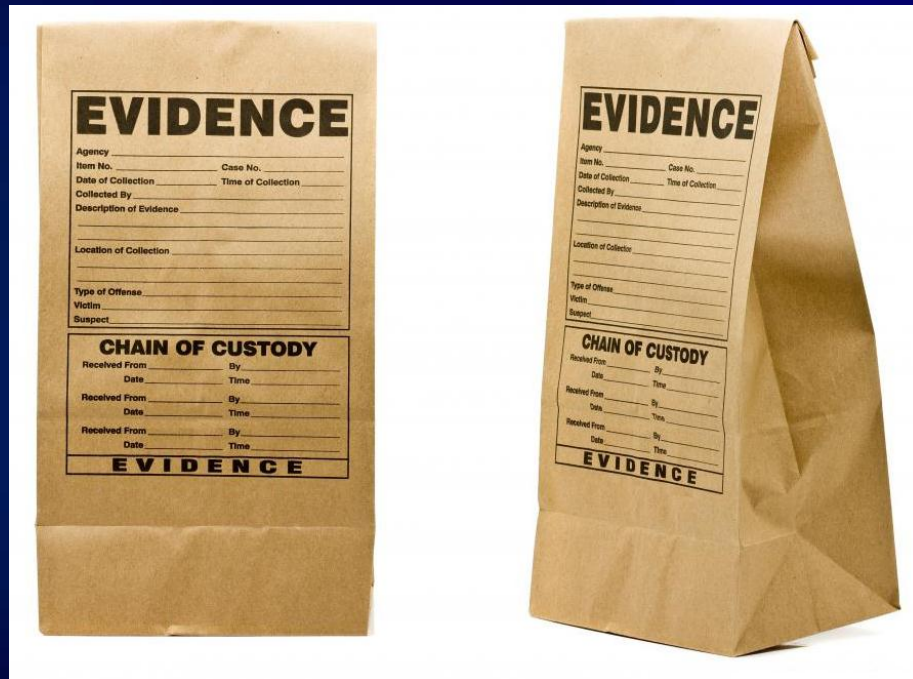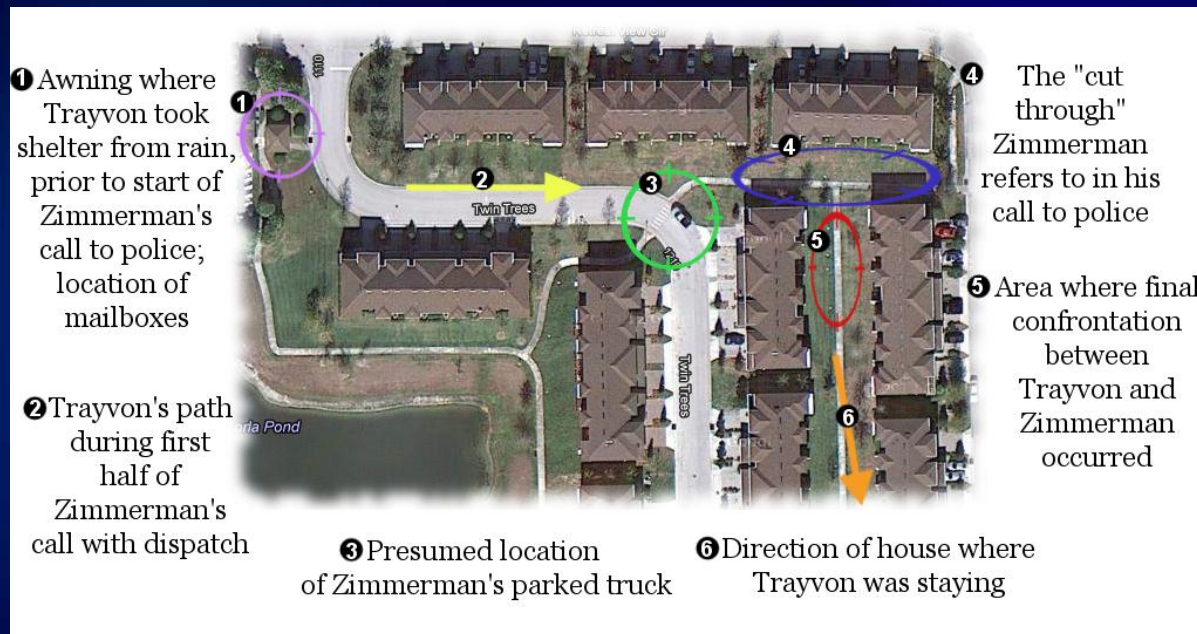
2. *Decision Process Models.*

Evidence is organized, studied, and analyzed to discern patterns and commonalities that can link the crime to others and yield clues to offender detection.
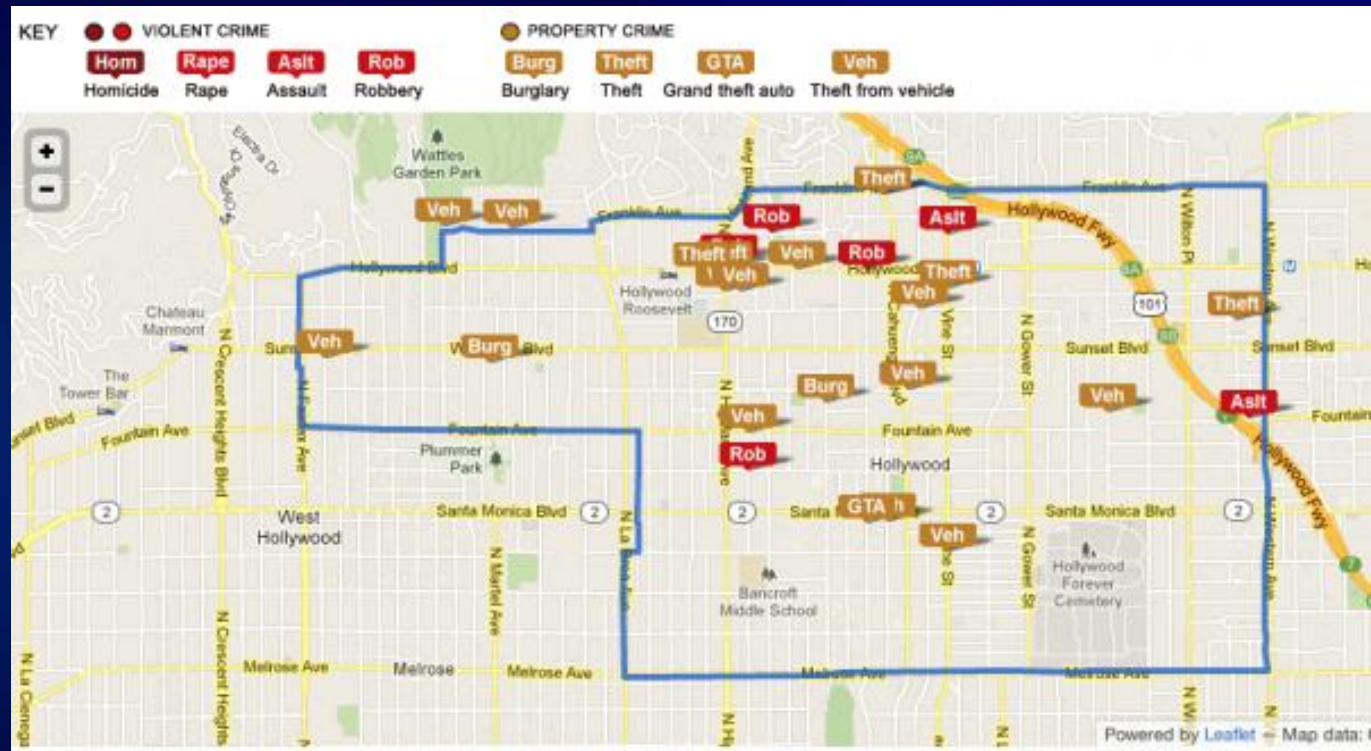
3. *Crime Assessment.*

From this pattern analysis, investigators attempt to reconstruct the crime scene, including a time-line of events and the role each person present, whether perpetrator, victim, or bystander.

❶ Awning where Trayvon took shelter from rain, prior to start of Zimmerman's call to police; location of mailboxes

❷ Trayvon's path during first half of Zimmerman's call with dispatch

❸ Presumed location of Zimmerman's parked truck

❹ The "cut through" Zimmerman refers to in his call to police

❺ Area where final confrontation between Trayvon and Zimmerman occurred

❻ Direction of house where Trayvon was staying

Police Report by Hour

1:45 AM Units arrive on scene. Suspect quickly left scene of crime. Mrs Hall is questioned.

5:15 AM Mrs. Hall is escorted to scene, positively identifies suspect as person inside home. Suspect taken to station, booked for breaking and entering, and grand theft.

1:30 AM Receive first call from Mrs. Hall. She explains she heard glass break and noise inside home.

3:45 AM Receive second call complaining of noise in backyard 2 blocks from original call. Units spread out.

3:00 AM Mrs. Hall gives full description of suspect. Air unit called in for search.

4:40 AM Suspect matching description of Mrs. Hall detained after ground chase @ 3407 Main St.

Wednesday Oct 5 2011

| 1:00 AM | 2:00 AM | 3:00 AM | 4:00 AM | 5:00 AM |

4. *Criminal Profile.*

Steps 1-3 are combined to create a criminal profile incorporating the motives, physical qualities, personality, and behavioral tendencies of the perpetrator. This profile is also used to guide interview

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CONFIDENTIAL
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Male name   : Justin Drew Bieber
Female name : Jasmin Bibah
Gender   : Confidential
I will work on the gender identification Alice, I
promise.

Previous occupation(s): Squeaker - many females
were reported to have fainted or went into hy-
pertension and males around the world were re-
ported to have stab themselves numerous times
when he squeaks

Notable crime(s): Mind control under the proj-
ect codename My World and a follow-up project,
My World 2.0, undercover agent who enacted the
role of a troubled teen to turn Greg Sanders
from CSI: Crime Scene Investigation gay.

Weapon(s): Guitar, Piano - the same symptoms as
above were experienced by the females, Trumpet
- said to be deadly as the ear will bleed.

Deadly move(s): Any move will do - including
self-touching because females and males will go
hysterical nevertheless.

5. *Investigation.*

The working profile is distributed to active investigators on the case and to any other individuals and organizations that may have databases or information pertinent to identifying the suspect. If few useful leads are turned up, new incoming information may be used to revise and update the profile.

6. *Apprehension.*

If and when a suspect is identified (in about 50% of cases), he is interviewed, investigated, and compared to the profile. If a reasonable suspicion exists that the subject could be the perpetrator, a warrant is issued for his arrest. At trial, the careful presentation of evidence by law enforcement agents, forensic laboratory analysts, forensic psychologists, and others is what proves critical in making the case against the offender.

- In creating your profile, try to give as complete a description of the perpetrator as possible, including:
  - gender,
  - age,
  - race or ethnicity,
  - intelligence level,
  - education,
  - military service,
  - job status,
  - living circumstances,
  - nature of interpersonal relationships
  - social contacts.

- Regard these descriptive statements as hypotheses that you will test against accumulating information. Many of these hypotheses will simply be generalizations based on your training and experience, while others may be more intuitively arrived at by mentally playing out the crime in different scenarios and imagining what sort of person would be involved. Then, match these alternatives to your local and regional criminal databases to see if any further identifying leads come up.

- Be willing to update and revise the profile as new data come in. Training, experience, creativity, and flexibility are the keys to effective case solving.