

CRIMINAL PROFILING

Mary Philia Elisabeth

Buku acuan:

1. **Forensic Science II: Criminal Profiling, Chapter 15.** Briwn. & Davenport. (2012). Cengage Learning.
2. **Criminal Behavior: A Psychological Approach, 11th edition.** Bartol, C.R. & Bartol, A.M. (2017). Pearson Education Limited ,England.
3. **The psychology of death investigations : behavioral analysis for psychological autopsy and criminal profiling.** Ramsland, Katherine M. (2018). CRC Press is an imprint of Taylor & Francis Group, US.

Content

1. Brief history of Criminal Profiling
2. Stages of the criminal profiling process
3. Serial killers and their victims

Daftar Istilah

- **Criminal profiler**—seseorang yang menyimpulkan kepribadian dan karakteristik tersangka berdasarkan informasi yang dikumpulkan dari TKP.
- **Modus operandi (MO)**—juga disebut sebagai metode operasi, pola perilaku yang diakui dalam melakukan kejahatan. Bercerita tentang pengalaman pelaku dan faktor situasional / kontekstual yang terlibat dalam kejahatan tersebut.
- **Signature**—sesuatu yang tidak biasa atau spesifik ditinggalkan di TKP oleh pelaku. Perilaku / ekspresi fantasi yang harus ditinggalkan pembunuh di tempat kejadian untuk memenuhi kebutuhan emosional / psikologis. Melampaui apa yang diperlukan untuk melakukan kejahatan dan menceritakan tentang kebutuhan psikologis dan motivasi pelaku.
- **Victim**—orang yang terluka, tersakiti, cedera, kehilangan, atau mengalami kematian.
- **Victimology**—studi tentang korban yang terkena kejahatan, kecelakaan, atau bencana alam.

Criminal Profilers

- Profiler kriminal mempelajari bukti yang dikumpulkan dan dianalisis oleh penyelidik TKP untuk merumuskan hipotesis tentang pelaku
 - Usia
 - Pendidikan
 - Kepribadian
 - Lifestyle
 - Lingkungan sosial

What is Criminal Profiling?

- **Criminal profiling** adalah proses mengidentifikasi ciri-ciri kepribadian, kecenderungan perilaku, lokasi geografis, dan deskripsi demografis atau biografis dari pelaku (atau pelanggar) berdasarkan karakteristik TKP.
- Tujuan utama pembuatan profil adalah untuk mempersempit kemungkinan tersangka.
- Profiling is also a **form of prediction** -- profiler mencoba untuk "memprediksi" siapa pelaku atau pelakunya, di mana dan bagaimana kejahatan selanjutnya dapat terjadi.

Ciri khusus Kriminal?

- Cesare Lombroso, *The Criminal Man*, 1876
- Suggested that criminals shared certain characteristics
- Ilmu pengetahuan telah membantah bahwa atribut fisik dapat memprediksi perilaku

Abnormal head size and shape in relation to the ethnicity of the criminal

Extremely large jaw and cheekbones

Large, pouty, pronounced lips

Extremely long arms

A diminished chin or one that is extremely long, short, or flat

Abnormal size, shape of ears

Figure 15-3. Lombroso thought that certain characteristics, such as those listed above, indicated that a person is more likely to commit crimes.

Brief History of Criminal Profiling

- Hans Gross, *Criminal Investigation: A Practical Textbook for Magistrates, Police Officers, and Lawyers*, 1906—use science, be systematic
- Gerald Fosbroke, *Character Reading Through Analysis of the Features*, 1914 (later disproved)
- Erich Wulffen, *Woman as A Sexual Criminal*, 1935
- John O'Connell and Harry Soderman, *Modern Criminal Investigation*, 1930s
- 1940s - First recorded use by psychiatrist *Walter Langer* during WWII commissioned to **construct a psychodynamic profile of Hitler**.
- 1957 - psychiatrist *James Brussels* worked with NYPD to construct a profile of the Mad Bomber.
- 1970s-1980s - *FBI* (Howard Teten, John Douglas, Robert Ressler, Roy Hazelwood, and others) **became involved in psychological profiling and popularized the technique**.
- 1990s - 2003 - attempt (by *David Canter, Maurice Godwin, Ron Holmes, Robert Keppel, Brent Turvey, Kim Rossmo* and others) to **scientize profiling** and move the practice beyond the purview of the FBI.

Modern Day Profiling

- Forensic psychiatrist
 - Interviews criminals and suspects
 - Evaluates personal history
 - Administers personality tests
 - Presents an opinion as testimony in court
- James Brussel, 1950s, memandang profiling sebagai **alat diagnostik**, menjembatani kesenjangan antara penyelidik kriminal dan psikiater forensik

Forms of Profiling

TABLE 10-3 Primary Investigative Methods Used by Five Types of Profiling

Type of Profiling	Primary Investigative Method
Crime scene	Information from the scene of the crime
Psychological	Risk assessment methods and procedures
Geographical	Computer models of typical spatial behavioral patterns of offenders
Suspect-based	Base-rate information of previous offenders
Equivocal death analysis	Interviews and background information

Profiling can be divided into five somewhat overlapping categories:

1. **psychological profiling** adalah praktik penilaian yang dirancang untuk membantu dalam identifikasi dan prediksi perilaku pada individu yang dikenal.
2. **suspect-based profiling** also known as prospective profiling, mengacu pada mengidentifikasi fitur psikologis dan perilaku orang yang mungkin melakukan kejahatan tertentu, seperti kekerasan di sekolah, kegiatan teroris, penguntitan, perdagangan narkoba, pengutilan, atau skyjacking..
3. **geographical profiling** adalah teknik yang dapat membantu menemukan tempat tinggal pelaku berantai, atau lokasi geografis lain yang berfungsi sebagai basis operasi pelaku berantai, seperti bar, tempat kerja, atau rumah orang penting lainnya..
4. **crime scene profiling** adalah proses mengidentifikasi ciri-ciri kepribadian, pola perilaku, kebiasaan geografis, kecenderungan kognitif, dan ciri-ciri demografis dari pelaku yang tidak diketahui berdasarkan karakteristik kejahatan. It is sometimes called criminal profiling, offender profiling, crime scene analysis, behavioral analysis, or criminal investigative analysis.
5. **equivocal death analysis** also yang disebut evaluasi psikologis rekonstruktif adalah rekonstruksi kehidupan emosional, pola perilaku, dan ciri kognitif orang yang telah meninggal.

What crimes need profiling?

- Pemerkosaan Berantai
- Serial murder
- Penganiayaan anak
- Workplace violence
- Pembakaran berantai
- Threatening communication

Stages of the Profiling Process

1. Input
2. Decision process models
3. Crime assessment
4. Criminal profile
5. Investigation
6. Apprehension

Logikanya adalah cara berpikir seseorang memandu perilakunya.

1 - Input

- Mengumpulkan bukti (for example)
 - Placement of the victim and weapon(s)
 - Body position
 - Blood splatter
 - Condition of surroundings
- History of the victim
 - Employment and reputation
 - Social habits
 - Hobbies and interests
- Autopsy report

TABLE 10-1 Profile Characteristics of Organized and Disorganized Murderers as Classified by the FBI

Organized	Disorganized
Average to above-average intelligence	Below average intelligence
Socially competent	Socially inadequate
Skilled work preferred	Unskilled work
High birth order status	Low birth order status
Father's work stable	Father's work unstable
Sexually competent	Sexually incompetent
Inconsistent childhood discipline	Harsh discipline as a child
Controlled mood during crime	Anxious mood during crime
Use of alcohol with crime	Minimal use of alcohol
Precipitating situational stress	Minimal situational stress
Living with partner	Living alone
Mobility (car in good condition)	Lives/works near crime scene
Follows crime in news media	Minimal interest in news media
May change job or leave town	Significant behavior change

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation. (1985, August). Crime scene and profile characteristics of organized and disorganized murders. FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, 54, 18–25.

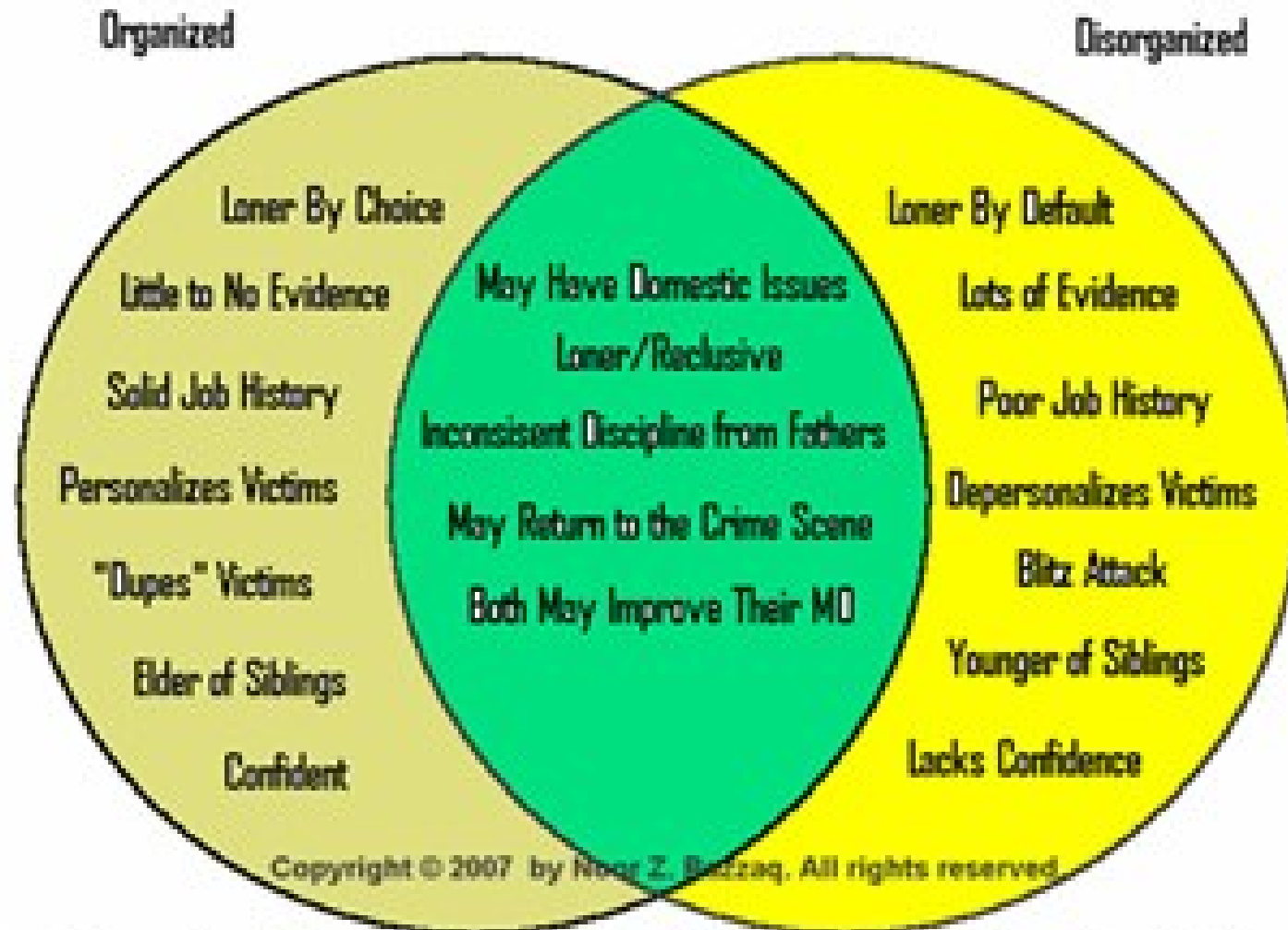
TABLE 10-2 Crime Scene Differences between Organized and Disorganized Murderers as Classified by the FBI

Organized	Disorganized
Planned offense	Spontaneous offense
Victim a targeted stranger	Victim/location known
Personalizes victim	Depersonalizes victim
Controlled conversation	Minimal conversation
Crime scene reflects control	Crime scene random and sloppy
Demands submissive victim	Sudden violence to victim
Restraints used	Minimal use of restraints
Aggressive acts prior to death	Sexual acts after death
Body hidden	Body left in view
Weapon/evidence absent	Weapon/evidence often present
Transports victim or body	Body left at death scene

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation. (1985, August). Crime scene and profile characteristics of organized and disorganized murders. FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, 54, 18–25.

Initial Profile

SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES



Organized and Disorganized Offender Characteristics

The Organized Crime Scene

See Ressler, Burgess, & Douglas (1992) Sexual Homicide: Patterns and Motives. Free Press.

- Offense terencana
- Korban orang asing yang menjadi sasaran/target
- Korban dipersonalisasi
- Percakapan terkontrol
- TKP mencerminkan kontrol keseluruhan
- Menuntut korban yang patuh
- Restraints used
- Tindakan agresif sebelum kematian
- Tubuh tersembunyi
- Senjata / bukti tidak ada
- korban atau tubuh dipindahkan dari tempat kejadian
- Terkait dengan kondisi psychopathy (primer/sekunder)

The Disorganized Crime Scene

See Ressler, Burgess, & Douglas (1992) Sexual Homicide: Patterns and Motives.

- Offense spontan
- Korban atau lokasinya diketahui
- Merendahkan korban
- Minimal conversation
- TKP acak dan ceroboh
- Kekerasan mendadak terhadap korban
- Minimal use of restraints
- Tindakan seksual setelah kematian
- Badan masih terlihat
- Barang bukti / senjata sering ditampakkan
- Tubuh tertinggal di tempat kematian
- Terkait dengan kondisi Psychosis

Interview/Interrogation Strategies

See Holmes & Holmes (1996) Profiling Violent Crimes. Sage.

- *ORGANIZED*

- Direct confrontation
- Menghargai kompetensi
- One-person interview
- Jangan harapkan “free information”
- Tidak ada penggunaan "bukti palsu"
- Bertindak ketika tersangka tidak punya waktu untuk mengumpulkan pemikiran

- *DISORGANIZED*

- Relationship motivated
- Empathy
- Percakapan yang konstan
- Use positive personal relationship
- Lakukan di malam hari

Perbedaan antara Psychopathy dan Psychosis

- **PSYCHOPATHY**

- Gangguan kepribadian terdiri dari konstelasi karakteristik tertentu
- Lack of attachment, defect in affect, absence of anxiety
- *In touch* with reality

- **PSYCHOSIS**

- Clinical mental illness - Schizophrenia
- Dapat memenuhi definisi hukum tentang insanity
- *Out of touch* with reality

2 - Decision Process Models

- Pengelompokan kejahatan
- Menentukan motif
- Tingkat risiko korban

	Victims	Locations	Events	Cooling-Off Period
Single homicide	1	1	1	does not apply
Double homicide	2	1	1	does not apply
Triple homicide	3	1	1	does not apply
Mass murder	4 or more	1	1	does not apply
Killing spree	2 or more	2 or more	1	None
Serial murders	3 or more	3 or more	3 or more	may be days, weeks, months, or more

Figure 15-9. Classification of homicides based on the number of victims and the time between each event.

3 - Crime Assessment

- Motivation behind the crime
 - Premeditated and planned?
 - Impulsive and no plan?
- Modus Operandi—the method of operation
- Signature
 - Crime scene signature
 - Psychological signature



Factors that Shape...

MO

- Trade/Professional Experience
- Criminal experience and confidence
- Contact with the criminal justice system
- Media and pop culture
- Offender Mood/Mental state
- X-Factors (unknown/unplanned influences)

SIGNATURE

- Personality/Psychopathology
- Evolution of Fantasy

Distinguishing M.O. from Signature

Turvey (2002) Criminal Profiling. Academic Press.

- Signature and M.O. needs may be satisfied by the same behavior. Important to remember the “*two most important axioms of criminal profiling*”:
 - *Pelaku yang berbeda melakukan hal yang sama untuk alasan yang berbeda.*
 - *Perilaku pelaku dapat menjadi hasil dari berbagai motivasi dan / atau pengaruh eksternal.*

Static and Dynamic Risk

Andrews & Bonta (2003). *The Psychology of Criminal Conduct*. Anderson.

- Offender risk factors are static and dynamic. Are important in understanding M.O. and Signature behaviors.
 - *STATIC RISK*: Tetap sama seiring waktu
 - *DYNAMIC RISK*: Berubah seiring waktu
 - *Stable dynamic*: berubah perlahan selama berbulan-bulan atau bertahun-tahun
 - *Acute dynamic*: berubah dengan cepat selama beberapa menit atau hari.
- *What type of risk factors are M.O. and Signature behaviors?*

4 - Criminal Profile

- A typical profile includes estimates of:
 - Ras
 - Sex
 - Ciri fisik
 - Kebiasaan
 - Values and beliefs
- Bandingkan profil dengan model proses pengambilan keputusan (tahap 2) dan rekonstruksi TKP

Serial Killer Profile

- Pembunuhan berantai biasanya disediakan untuk insiden di mana seseorang (atau individu) membunuh dua atau lebih korban dalam peristiwa terpisah (Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2005a).
- Beberapa ahli dan undang-undang (Protection of Children from Sexual Predators Act, 1998) telah mendefinisikan pembunuhan berantai sebagai tiga atau lebih korban dalam insiden terpisah, tetapi baru-baru ini FBI mendefinisikannya sebagai dua atau lebih.
- The cooling-off period is the main difference between serial murders and other multiple murders.
- Another term, spree murder, is sometimes used to refer to the killing of three or more individuals without any cooling-off period, usually at two or more locations.

TABLE 7.2 Crime Scene Analysis of Suspected Serial Murder Cases

Crime Scene Characteristics	Type of Serial Killer					
	Visionary	Mission	Comfort	Lust	Thrill	Power/Control
Controlled crime scene	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Overkill	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No
Chaotic crime scene	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Evidence of torture	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Body moved	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Specific victim	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Weapon at the scene	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
Relational victim	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Victim known	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
Aberrant sex	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Weapon of torture	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Strangles the victim	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Penile penetration	?	Yes	Usually not	Yes	Yes	Yes
Object penetration	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Necrophilia	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
Gender usually	Male	Male	Female	Male	Male	Male

5 - Investigation

- Dimulai setelah profiler mengirimkan laporan tertulis
- Cari dan evaluasi tersangka yang cocok dengan profil

6 - Apprehension

- Apprehend
- Interview
- Interogasi
- Arrest

Victimology

- Korban adalah orang yang pernah mengalami cedera, luka, kehilangan, atau kematian.
- Victimology adalah studi korban yang telah dipengaruhi oleh kejahatan, kecelakaan, atau bencana alams.

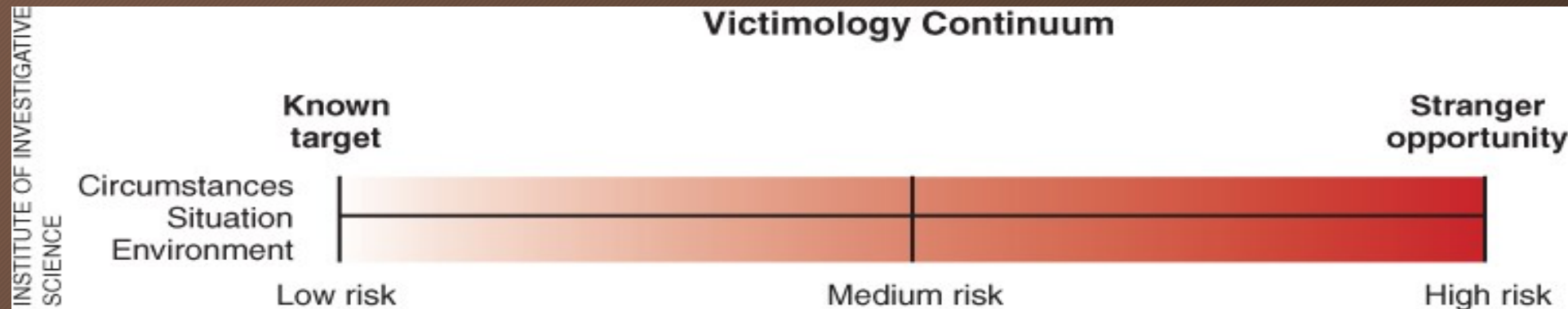


Figure 15-15. Generally, a victim who exhibits a low level of risk is likely to know the perpetrator of the crime. On the other hand, if the victim exhibits a high level of risk, he or she is more likely to be a victim of opportunity.

Victim Risk

- Assessment is very subjective

Risk Level	Explanation
Low-risk victim	The lifestyle and social environment of the individual does not predispose him or her to being a victim of a crime.
Medium-risk victim	The lifestyle and social environment of the individual can increase his or her risk of being a victim of a crime.
High-risk victim	The lifestyle and social environment of the individual often puts him or her at risk of becoming the victim of a crime.

Figure 15-16. Victim risk assessment.

Victim Risk

Semua risiko dipertimbangkan dari perspektif usia korban, pekerjaan, dan latar belakang kriminal.

- Aggressive nature
- Impulsive
- Anxious
- Passive
- Thrives on attention
- Self-inflicted injuries
- Poor self-image
- Negative
- Exhibits addictive behaviors

Victimology Assessment

- At the crime scene
 - Apakah korban mengenal pelaku?
 - Apakah korban mencurigai seseorang secara khusus dan mengapa?
 - Apakah korban telah melaporkan kejahatan serupa atau kejahatan lain di mana dia menjadi korban?
 - Apakah korban membawa senjata? Apakah korban memiliki senjata?
 - Apakah korban pernah ada dalam laporan polisi lainnya di masa lalu?

Victimology Assessment

- Forensics and profiling working together:
 - Apa saja ciri fisik umum korban, termasuk warna mata, warna rambut, berat badan, dan etnis?
 - Di mana korban bekerja dan bagaimana jadwal kerjanya?
 - Apakah korban memiliki riwayat kriminal? Jika demikian, penyidik akan meminta penjelasan korban.
 - Apa rutinitas harian korban?

Victimology Assessment

- Working together (cont'd):
 - Apa informasi kontak anggota keluarga korban, teman, dan rekan kerja?
 - Bagaimana riwayat kesehatan korban, termasuk catatan kesehatan mental?
 - Obat apa yang dipakai korban?
 - Bagaimana tingkat pendidikan korban?
 - Dimana korban tinggal dan dengan siapa?
- Create a timeline of events