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Assignment title: ACE Practical Portfolio

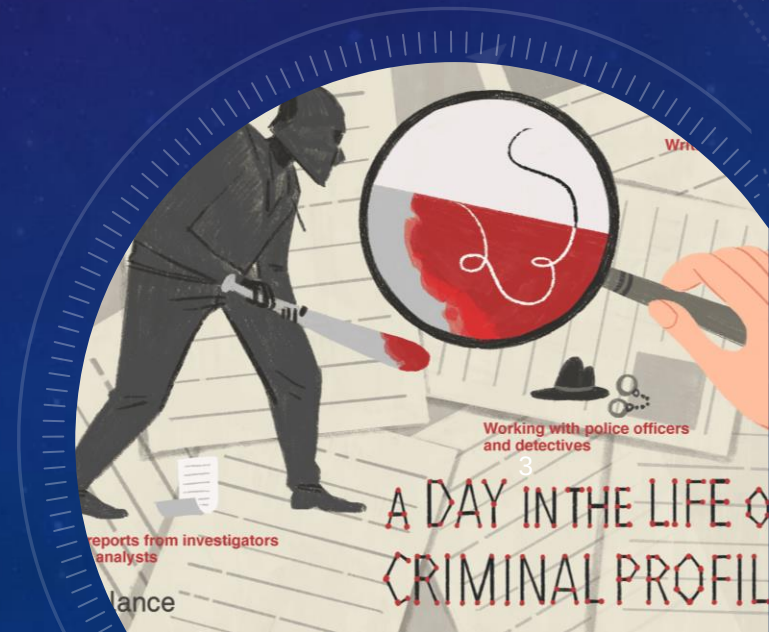


## Profiler

- Human behaviour and characteristic
- Analyse evidence
- Providing court testimony
- Writing reports
- Developing psychological profile

## A Profiler's role

- Analyse data as evidence and witness testimony
- Highly skilled in several areas, to be effective in their job
- Attention to detail, being able to see things most people might miss



WHY? HOW?

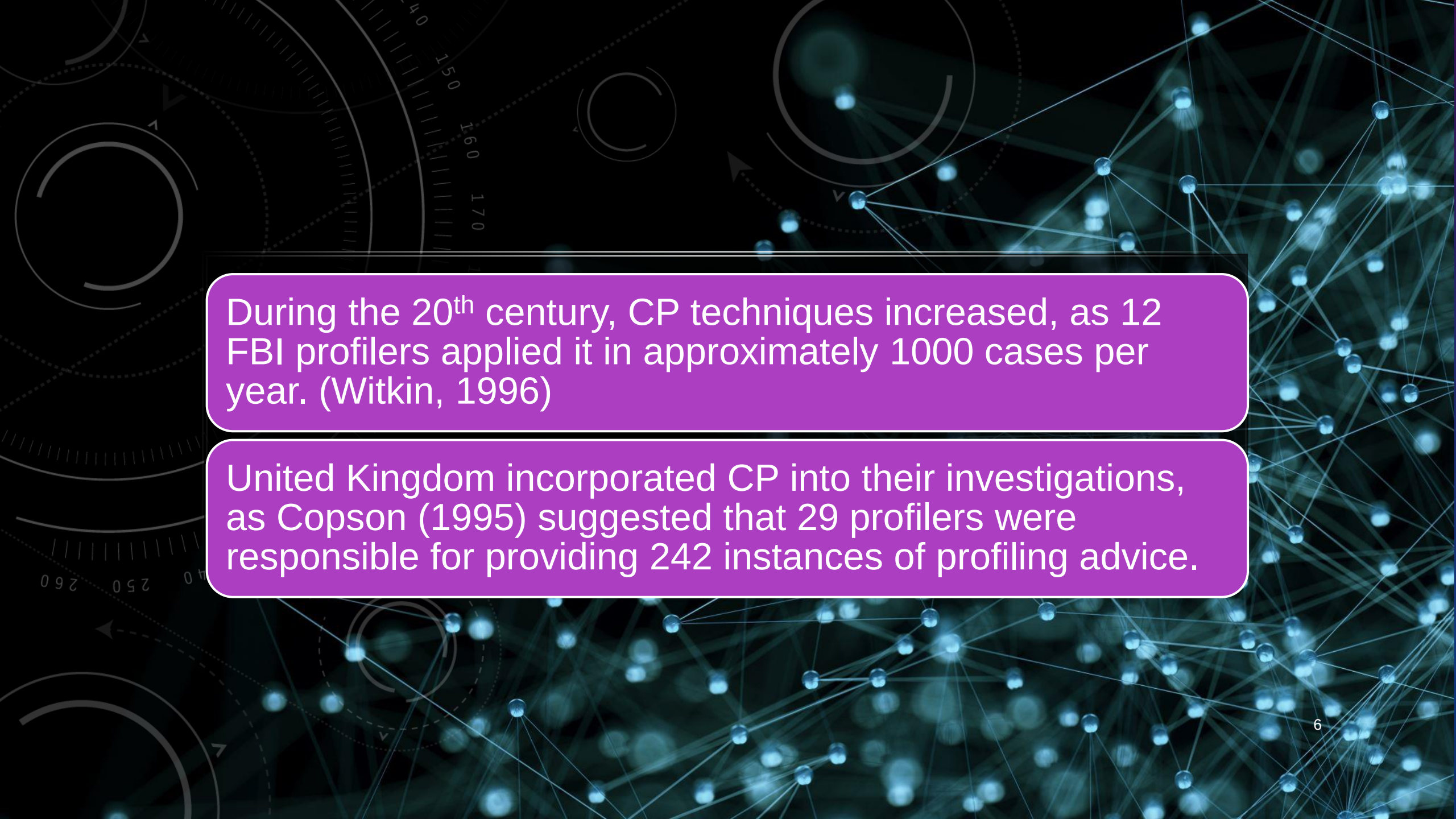
Everything started several years ago...



## Background

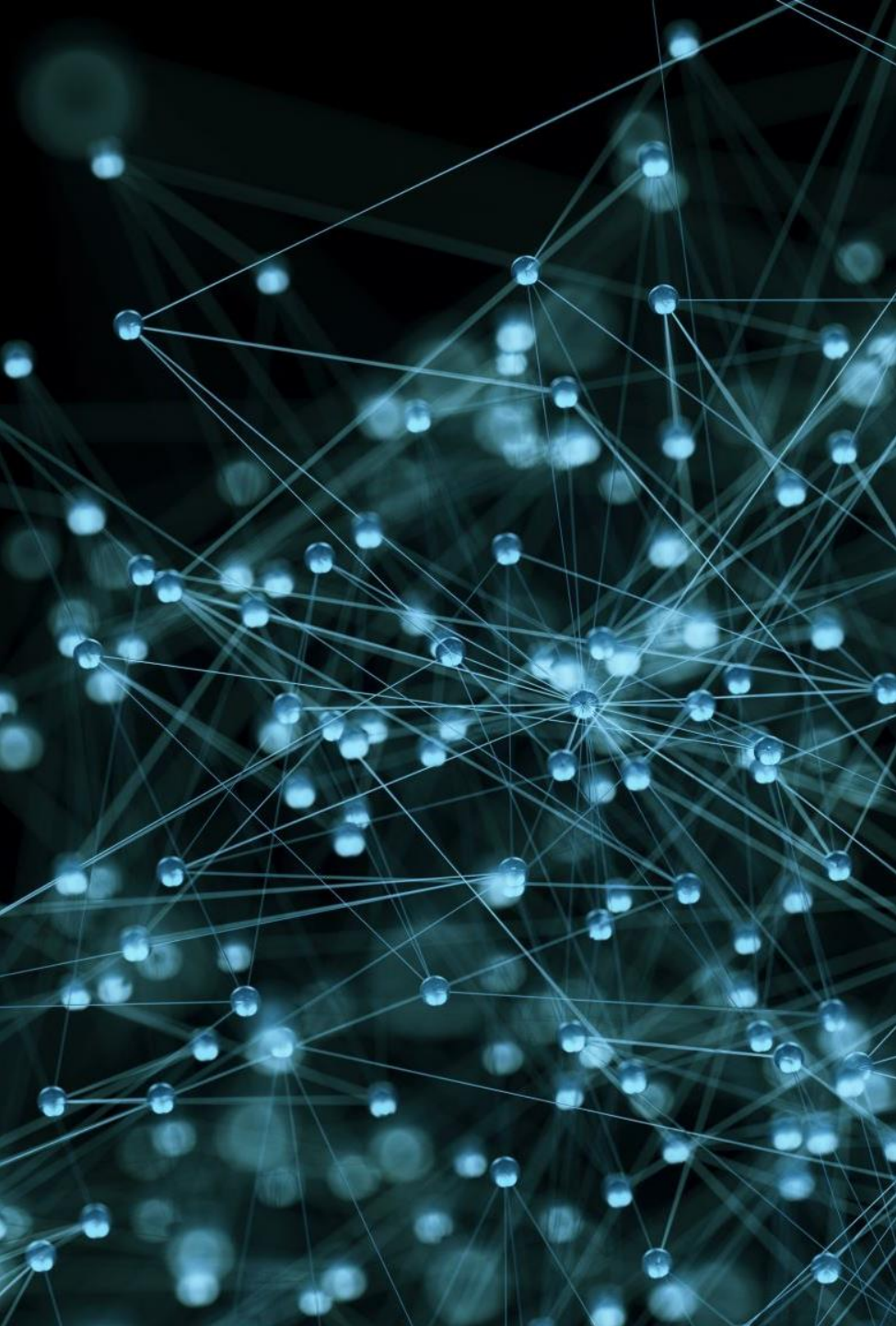
According to Annon, 1995, to build an unknown perpetrator's profile, there are three stages:

- 1) Crime scene data is collected from police and forwarded to the profiler.
- 2) The criminal profiler analyses the information.
- 3) Profiler presents findings to police.



During the 20<sup>th</sup> century, CP techniques increased, as 12 FBI profilers applied it in approximately 1000 cases per year. (Witkin, 1996)

United Kingdom incorporated CP into their investigations, as Copson (1995) suggested that 29 profilers were responsible for providing 242 instances of profiling advice.



This course is making me aware of my skills and my weaknesses.

### STRENGTHS

Communication skills  
Physical fitness  
Critical thinking  
Attention to details

### OPPORTUNITIES

Better understanding  
Being productive  
Problem solving

## SWOT ANALYSIS

### WEAKNESSES

Lack of emotional detachment  
Lack of experience in the field

### THREATS

Prejudice  
Understanding criminal minds

Specific  
Measurable  
Achievable  
Realistic  
Time-related

DEDICATION → Must be committed in spending years gaining the necessary skills and experience.

PERSISTANCE → Competition for opening is fierce and might require repeated efforts.

Time  
management

PDP

It is from the feeling and thoughts emerging from reflection that generalisations or concepts can be generated  
(Gibbs, 1988)

# References

\*Annon, J. S. (1995). Investigative profiling: A behavioural analysis of the crime scene. S.I, American Journal of Forensic Psychology, 13, 67-75.

\*Ault, R. L., Hazelwood, R. R., & Reboussin, R. (1994). Epistemological status of equivocal death analysis. S.I, American Psychologist, 49, 72-73.

\*Drummond, R (2020); how to become a profiler, s.I , forensic colleges.

\*Homant, R. J., & Kennedy, D. B. (1998). Psychological aspects of crime scene profiling. S.I, Criminal Justice and Behaviour, 25, 319-343.