

# Profiling in Forensic and Mental Health Settings

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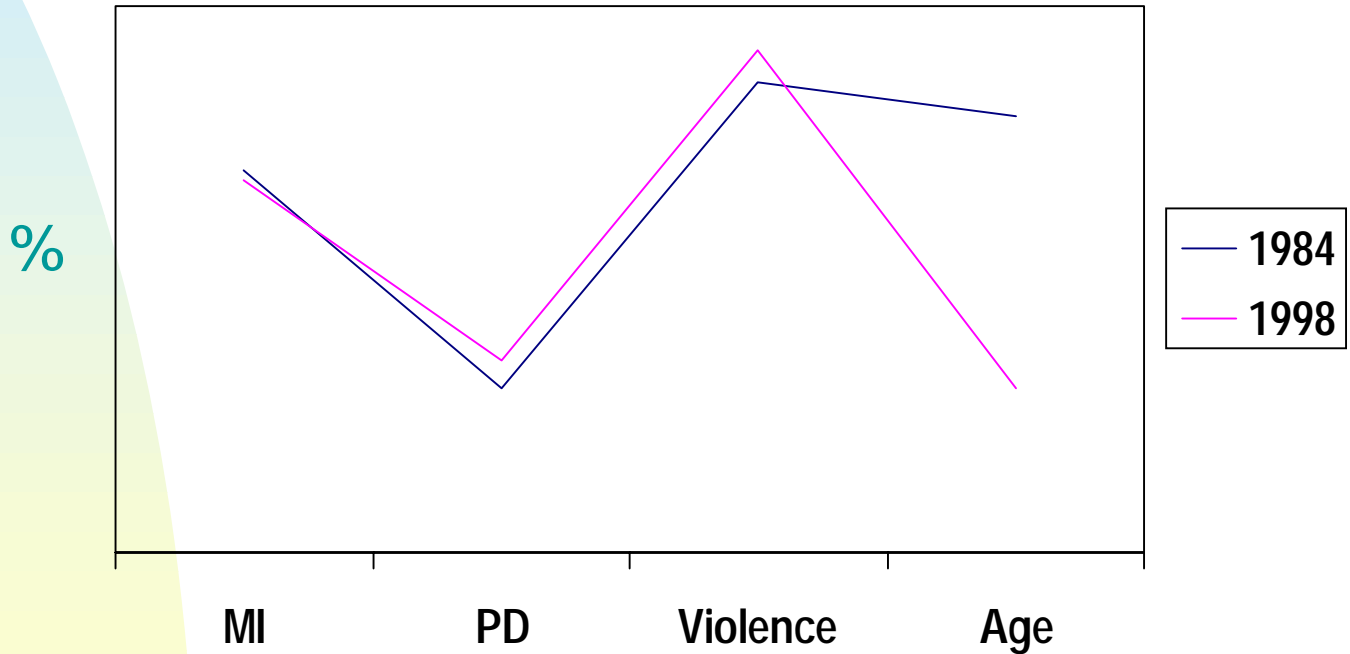
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# Purpose of Profiling

- Planning and Prediction
- Focusing Resources
- Discrimination of 'Types'

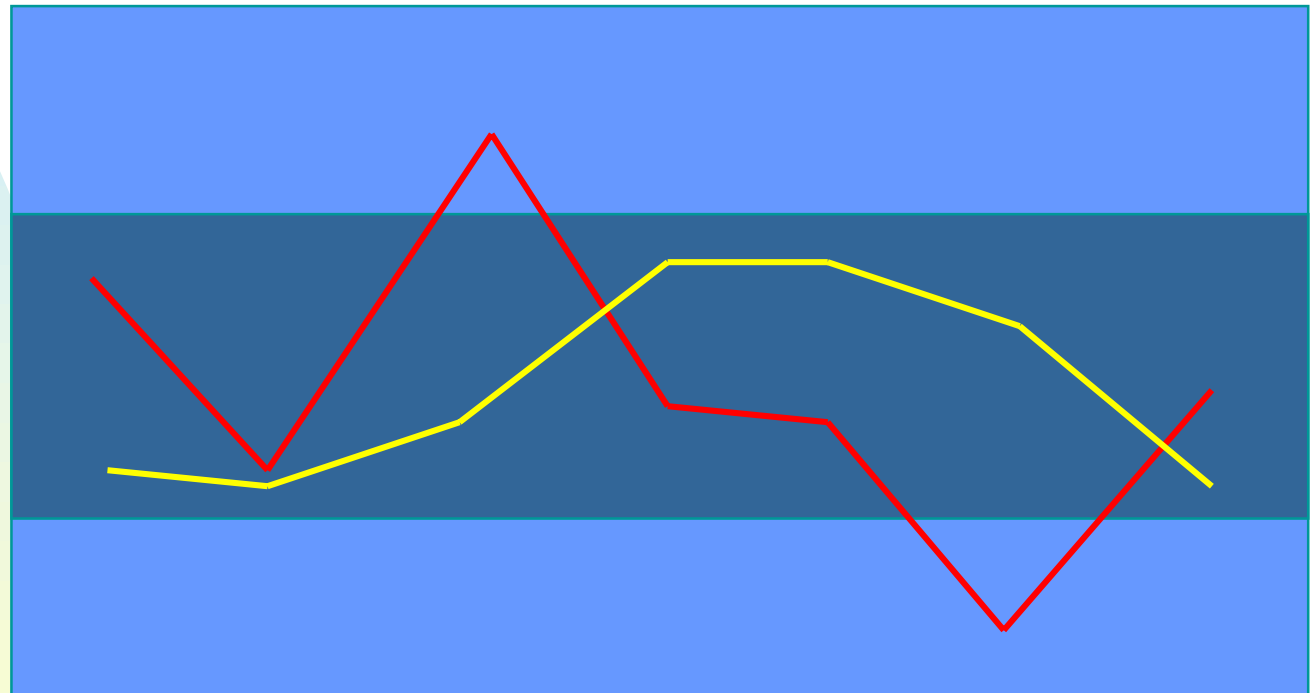
# A Simple Profile Analysis

Broadmoor Profiles in 1984 and 1998



# A Personality Profile

Normal  
Range



A

B

C

D

E

F

G

# Offender Profiling

## ■ Process

- ◆ Derive a Normative Base
- ◆ Utilise Typologies
- ◆ Linkage

## ■ Purpose

- ◆ To Plan an Investigation
- ◆ To Target Suspects
- ◆ To Allocate Resources

# Offender Profilers

- The Novelists
- The Crackers
- The FBI
- The Scientists



# Strategies

- Clinical Analysis of Offenders
- Structural Analysis of Offences

# A Typology of Rapists

## AGGRESSION

Instrumental

Expressive

S

Compensatory

Displaced anger

e

x

Exploitative

Sadistic



# How It Works

- Data Assimilation
- Crime Classification
- Crime Reconstruction
- Profile Generation

# Profile Contents

## Predictions

- Hypotheses on demographics
- Hypotheses on Physical Characteristics
- Behavioural Habits
- Personality Dynamics

# Fundamental Assumptions

- The behaviour is consistent within offenders (Idiographic Assumption)
- The behaviour is consistent between offenders (Normative Assumption)

# Some Empirical Questions

- Are offenders consistent?
- Can we Identify Behavioural Typologies?
- Can we link individuals to a series?

# Example BADMAN Codes

## Blitz -

The sudden and immediate use of violence, whether preceded by a confidence approach or not, which incapacitates the victim.

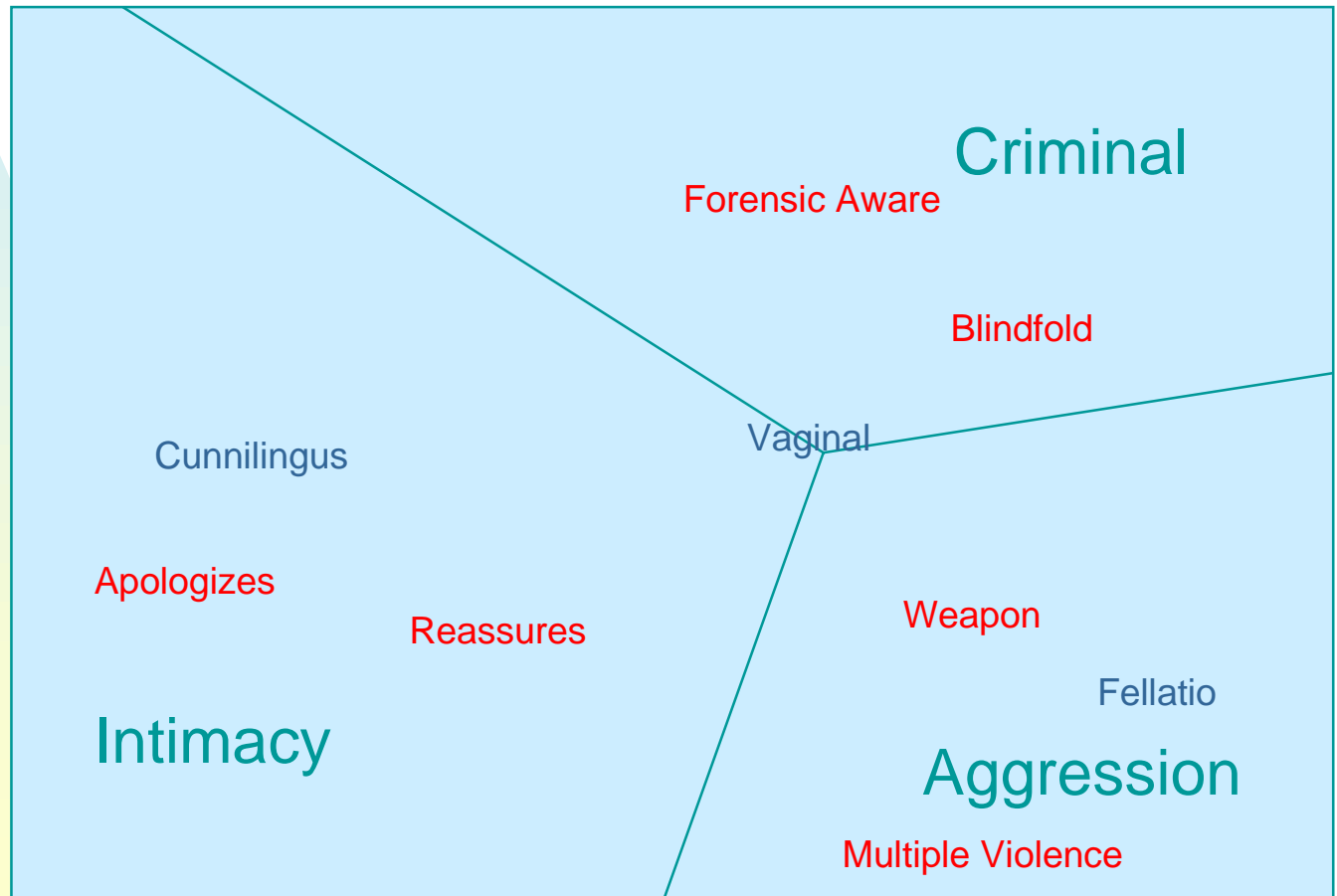
## Binding -

The use of articles to disable the victim.

## Compliments -

One of 5 variables dealing with what is said to the victim.

# The BADMAN Typology



# Linkage

- Maximum Likelihood Profile Matching
- Bayesian Profile matching
- Simple Profile Matching
- Kernel Smoothing

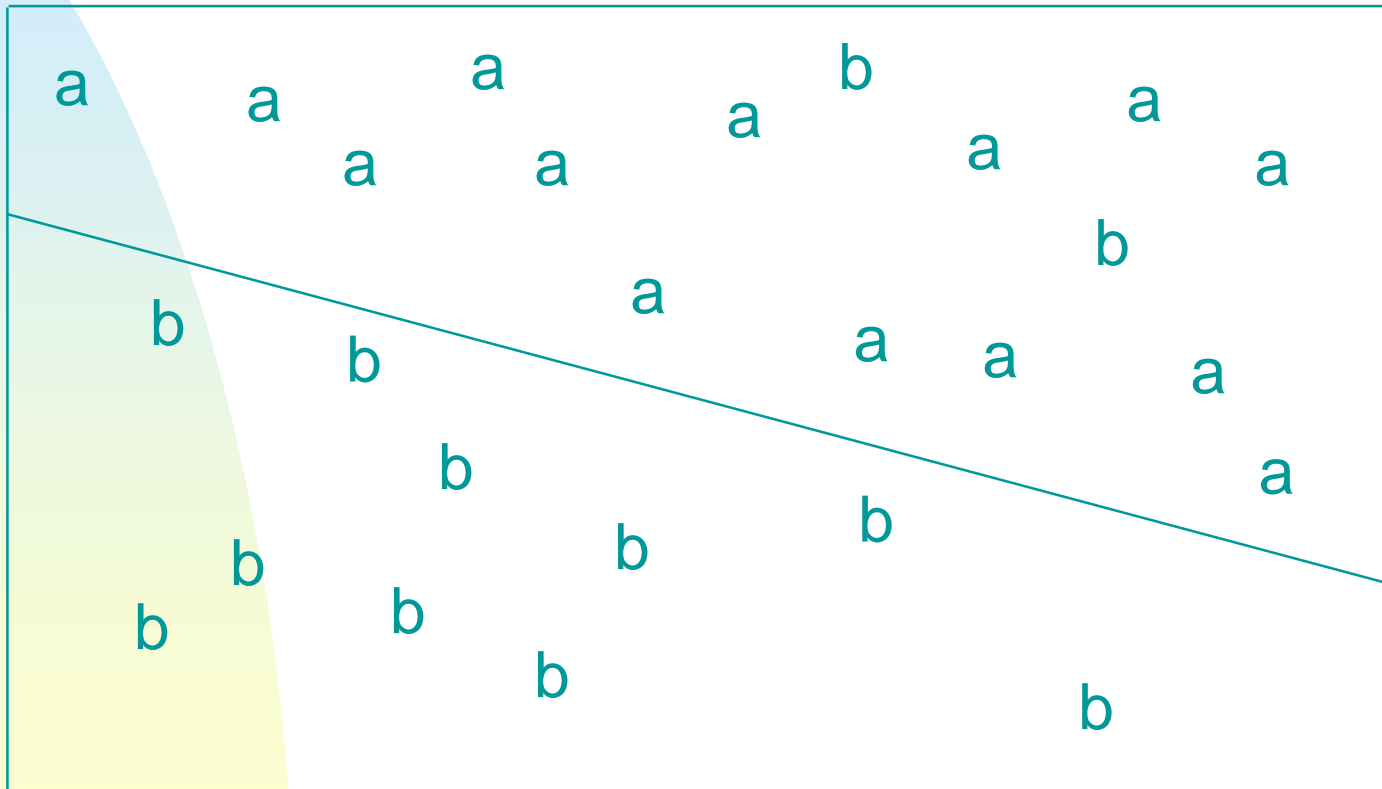
# Basic Statistical Matching

$$p(x_i | j) = \frac{f(x_i | j)}{\sum_{k=1}^{np} f(x_k | j)}$$

# Methods Applied

- Clinical Intuition
- Multidimensional Scaling (Canter and Heritage)
- Cluster Analysis (Grubin et al.)
- Fuzzy Logic (Austin)
- Logistic Regression (Davies et al.)
- Latent Class Analysis (Hammond and Brown)
- MDS and SEM (Hammond and Heritage)

# Burglary Profiling



# Generalisability to Mental Health

- Predictions
  - ◆ Treatability
  - ◆ Compliance
  - ◆ Risk
- Classification
  - ◆ Personality Disorder
  - ◆ Dual Diagnoses

# Responding to Disclosure about Trauma

- **Acceptance**
- **Acknowledgement**
- **Concern**
- **Understanding**
- **Respect and Reassurance**
- **Hope**
- **Information**
- **Confidentiality**
- **Gentle Enquiry**
- **Respond to Practical Needs**
- **Manage your own Feelings**
- **Safety Nets**