



## USE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL PROFILING IN SOCIAL LIFE

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### **Annotation:**

In globalized world, has many psychological demands for society. Therefore, profiling is important skill to solving social problem. To be more especial, personal profiling, offender profiling, criminal profiling which describes truths.

**Keywords:** offender profiling, profiling of crime scene, criminal profiling, personal profiling, characters of humans.

Psychological profiling is a relatively new investigative technique that, in the past 30 years, has developed from what used to be described as an art to a rigorous science based on advanced empirical research. Results from the first wave of research have shown that there is validity to the idea that aspects of an offender's characteristics may be inferred from the way the offender acts at the crime scene. Ongoing research is focused on refining these efforts so that a systematic and reliable framework may be put in place, one that can provide a solid basis for constructing a useful psychological tool for police investigations.

Profiling (also known as offender profiling, crime scene profiling, psychological profiling, and personality profiling) is the process of linking an offender's actions at the crime scene to their most likely characteristics to help police investigators narrow down and prioritize a pool of most likely suspects. Investigators' efforts are focused on matching an offender's behavior in one situation to behaviors or characteristics in another situation.

Psychologists are sometimes called on during a police investigation to analyze the behavioral indicators of the crime and, based on these, to draw up a profile of the most likely characteristics of an offender responsible for such actions. In addition, psychologists continue to be involved in researching the processes of profiling itself, so as to establish its validity and utility as a police investigation tool.

The main psychological premise behind profiling is that there will be consistency between the way offenders act at the crime scene and who they are. This is based on the broader findings from longitudinal studies and cross-situational consistency in general as well as from findings on the development of criminal behavior. By





understanding consistencies in offenders' development and change over time, the suggestion is that we can link the way they behave at the crime scene with how they have previously behaved in different contexts. Three general interlinked areas have been the focus of recent profiling research: individual differentiation, behavioral consistency, and inferences about offender characteristics.

Individual differentiation aims to establish differences between the behavioral actions of offenders and uses this to identify subgroups of crime scene types. The focus here is on analyzing the observable, rather than motivational, aspects of the crime to increase the reliability and practical utility of these models in actual investigations. Although it is important to gain insight into the cognitions of offenders and add these to emerging models, research has shown that motivations are inherently more subjective and difficult to measure. As such, behaviors provide a more reliable unit of analysis, at least at the first stages of building models of criminal differentiation that are valid, reliable, and ultimately useful and applicable to actual investigations.

Behavioral studies of differentiation usually focus on differences among crime scenes in various observable factors, including victim characteristics, interaction with the victim, nature of the violence, and other activities engaged in by the offender at the crime scene. Much of this work has aimed to understand how an offender engages in patterns of actions that all demonstrate a similar underlying psychological dimension or subset. Any crime can be profiled using the appropriate frameworks, and work to date has included theft, burglary, robbery, arson, fraud, rape, pedophilia, crimes committed by youths, homicide, serial homicide, and others. The relevant psychological dimensions depend on the crimes analyzed. Some examples used in homicide work include behaviors indicative of expressive and instrumental types of aggression—such as treating a victim as an object or as a person, acting in a controlled or an impulsive manner—all of which are already well-established thematic classifications of human behavior in the general psychological literature.

Behavioral consistency is a key issue in profiling, specifically for understanding both the development of an offender's criminal career and an individual's consistency across a series of crimes—that is, whether the same subsets of actions are displayed at each crime scene over a series (linking serial crime). Much of this work has focused on whether consistency in criminal behavior can be established over time, as well as how individuals change and develop through learning and experience and whether offenders specialize or are generalists.

The search for consistencies has been approached in various ways in the theoretical literature, notably by establishing whether the offender acts according to the same psychological subtype or theme from one crime to the next expressive or instrumental,





whether the offender engages in the same specific behaviors from one crime to the next (*modus operandi*), or whether the offender engages in highly specialized behaviors unique to him or her and that are related more to his or her personal agenda, or fantasies (*signature*). The first few published studies on empirically validating these theoretical concepts indicate that although some consistency is evident, our understanding of the intricacies of the actual patterns, over time requires closer empirical study, specifically in terms of how offenders develop, mature, experiment, and change in a consistent manner across time, as well as how situational factors influence an offender's behavioral consistency.

Inferences about offender characteristics is at the core of profiling and also uses consistency analysis as its main focus. At this stage, however, the main aim is to establish the link between subgroups of crime scene actions and subgroups of offender background characteristics in order to make predictions about an offender based on his or her criminal actions at the crime scene. This can then ultimately be used as a primary tool for the police to narrow their suspect pool down to statistically the most likely offender. Offender characteristics focused on typically include demographics, such as gender, age, and education, previous interpersonal and criminal history, home location and travel patterns (also known as geographical profiling), and the offender's relationship with the victim.

Criminal profiling refers to the process in which the nature of a crime is used to make inferences about the personality and other characteristics of the likely offender.

The sensational and dramatic elements of profiling portrayed in various well-known movies, television series, and books (usually those depicting a serial killer) seem to be in sharp contrast with reality. Profiling is not widely accepted in the psychological and legal community, and some courts have even ruled profiling testimony inadmissible. There are two main reasons for this. First, a criminal profile only gives a broad indication of the type of person who may have committed the crime. It does not indicate a specific individual who happens to fit the profile. The profiler is therefore unable to say whether it is more probable than not that a specific offender did, in fact, commit the crime. Second, there is no scientific evidence to support the reliability and validity of criminal profiling in solving crimes. Indeed, it seems that when profiling does assist the police in solving a case or in opening up new lines of inquiry, it is the exception rather than the rule.

On the other hand, it cannot be denied that criminal profiling has proven helpful in some, albeit exceptional, cases. However, much more research needs to be done before criminal profiling will earn its place as a valuable forensic tool.





A variation of profiling that has evoked some interest in the news media is psychological autopsy, which comprises the compilation of a psychological profile of especially well-known deceased individuals. It is also used in suicide cases, for example, to determine whether the deceased could indeed have committed suicide. However, as in the case of criminal profiling, its reliability and validity are also questioned.

The development of the psychological profile of a particular offender is based upon data derived from the crime scene, which provides objective clues to the offender's behavior. The accuracy of the profile developed from the crime scene analysis depends not only upon the amount and clarity of the data, but upon the knowledge and experience of the person or persons developing the profile from the given data. To aid in the development of psychological profiles of offenders who commit crimes. A profile can also be built from the general character of the crime scene, according to whether it is unaltered and disorganized, or concealed and altered by the offender in an effort to obscure or hide what happened. Not all cases lend themselves to profiling. Characteristics of cases amenable to profiling are listed.

Investigative profiling is the application of psychology to the criminal investigation process. Investigative profiling looks at how best to retrieve information from the crime scene, make decisions about it, and apply it to the analysis of criminal behavior. The main aim of behavioral crime scene analysis, otherwise known as Offender profiling, is to analyze the way an offender commits their crime, to establish discernable patterns of behavioral sub-types or series, and then link sub-types of crime scene actions to the most likely offender background characteristics, and use this in criminal investigations as a primary tool for the police to narrow their suspect pool down to statistically the most likely type of offender, and/or identify and link series of crimes. these areas have been the focus of this behavioral crime scene analysis and offender profiling research, and have been the elements that provides the basis for evidence of led practise, taught through our training courses to practitioners and researchers.

Despite the different names, all of these tactics share a common goal: to help investigators examine evidence from crime scenes and victim and witness reports to develop an offender description. The description can include psychological variables such as personality traits, psychopathologies and behavior patterns, as well as demographic variables such as age, race or geographic location. Investigators might use profiling to narrow down a field of suspects or figure out how to interrogate a suspect already in custody.





A profile of an individual at its most basic is an outline of what a person is really like in terms of their personality traits and characteristics.

The most widely known form of profiling is that which is used to assess criminal behaviour. This is largely due to the popularity of TV shows and books which include criminal profiling.

When we hear the term "psychological profiling", we often assume it is in relation to criminal behaviour, however profiling can be used for a wide range of reasons, such as:

- Assessing a person's suitability for a specific role or profession;
- Determining a specific characteristic in a person, such as intelligence or neuroses;
- Determining someone's personality;
- Determining a person's mental health state;
- Diagnosing clinical conditions.

We often also see tests online and in magazines that are termed "psychological tests", purporting to tell you the type of person you are by answering a few questions. Whilst these may be based upon some known pattern of traits, determining an individual's profile is much more involved than this, and such tests only provide an indication at best.

In light of its media and television popularity, psychological profiling has become well-known and accepted over recent years.

Profiling is essentially building up a picture of an individual's characteristics such as likely behaviours, attitudes, personal traits, unique skills or capabilities, and so forth in relation to norms of the general population. It is an assessment carried out by a skilled psychologist, using techniques and tools from psychology to learn general and specific facts about a person. In other words, a profile is a comparison of one person's traits and behaviours to those of everyone else. It is a picture of how similar or different someone is, how well or poorly they perform, on a range of characteristics in relation to the average scores and performances of the general population.

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