



Federation-State Police Forces
Project Group

The use of behavioural analysis by the German police

Quality standards for behavioural
analysis, professional and personal
qualifications, and training courses for
police behavioural analysts

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police behavioural analysts in Germany

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BUNDESKRIMINALAMT

Institute of Law Enforcement Studies and Training, Section KI 13
Operational Case Analysis (OCA)

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Preliminary Remarks

Since the late 1980s, criminologists and crime investigation specialists at the Bundeskriminalamt's Institute of Law Enforcement Studies and Training have been working on a new behavioural analysis and offender profiling concept for application in the fields of homicide and violent sexual offences. The experience with profiling gained by American colleagues in the field of homicide served as a starting point for this work.

Within the framework of pilot projects, in 1987 BKA officers began to conduct their first behavioural analyses and to provide practical advice at police level. Then in 1992 the BKA's draft concept for behavioural analysis was presented at a European symposium¹ and in 1993 a BKA research group began work on a project intended to test whether, and how, known profiling methods can be employed for analysis in cases involving extortion and extortion letters.² By this means, the methodology of behavioural analysis was applied to a new field of crime and, at the same time, the methodology was subjected to critical scrutiny. This research resulted in the development of new police working methods in the field of behavioural analysis and offender profiling.³

In 1999 the Bundeskriminalamt and Germany's State Criminal Police Offices adopted a uniform concept for the introduction

¹ Michael C. Baurmann (1993): Kriminalistisch-kriminologische Fallanalyse. Vorläufige Konzeption nach ersten praktischen Erfahrungen (Behavioural analysis in the fields of criminology and criminal investigation - provisional concept based on initial practical experience).

² Cf. Jens Vick (1996): Kriminalistisch-kriminologische Fallanalyse (Behavioural analysis in the fields of criminology and criminal investigation).

³ Cf. Harald Dern und Jens Vick (1999): Fallanalyse und Täterprofilerstellung im Bereich Erpressung und erpresserischer Menschenraub. (Behavioural analysis and offender profiling in the fields of extortion and extortionate kidnapping).

of behavioural-analysis-based procedures and the ViCLAS database at German police offices.⁴ The working methods of behavioural analysis, offender profiling, geographic profiling, comparative case analysis and the ViCLAS-database⁵ were integrated into an overall system called "Operational Case Analysis" (OCA).

The original OCA concept from 1998 already included a joint training course for police behavioural analysts (ViCLAS analysts and case analysts) at Federal and state level which was to be organised and headed by behavioural analysts from the Bundeskriminalamt. From 1999 to 2003 the BKA conducted a total of 31 special training courses on "ViCLAS" and "behavioural analysis" for police behavioural analysts. Police specialists from other countries, for example the Czech Republic, Switzerland and Luxembourg, attended these courses. A description of the German training course for police behavioural analysts, which is comprised of five modules, can be found in Part III of this booklet.

The introductory concept for Operational Case Analysis also stipulated (see p. 21) that uniform professional and personal qualifications for police behavioural analysts in Germany be described and that a modern staff selection procedure be developed on this basis. These professional and personal qualifications are also presented here (see Part II). A corresponding selection procedure in the form of an Assessment Center (AC) has also been developed but is not described in the present booklet.

Finally, it was agreed in the 1998 OCA concept that police behavioural analysts would carry out their tasks in accordance

⁴ „Konzeption zur Einführung fallanalytischer Verfahren und des ViCLAS Datenbanksystems“ (Concept for the introduction of behavioural-analysis-based procedures and the ViCLAS system) presented on 29. 7. 1998 by a Federation-state project group and approved by the CID Working Group on 22.01.1999 by means of a consultative decision.

⁵ ViCLAS = Violent Crime Linkage Analysis System

with uniform quality standards for conducting such behavioural analyses (see p. 21). A Federation-State Project Group headed by Harald Dern (OCA BKA) agreed on corresponding quality standards that are very high, as can be seen when international comparisons are made. These quality standards are being published here (see Part I) with a view to making work in the field of behavioural analysis transparent and subject to external quality controls.

Besides this, in 2002 a special quality assurance programme for the ViCLAS database headed by the OCA unit at the Bundeskriminalamt was introduced throughout Germany, and this was very successful. In the meantime, all OCA units at state level have assigned quality assurance experts to the ViCLAS database.

The OCA unit at the Bundeskriminalamt will continue its commitment to finding new methodological approaches and to quality assurance measures in the field of Operational Case Analysis while promoting international exchanges at the same time. It is hoped that the present booklet will help to promote interdisciplinary discussions.

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The use of behavioural analysis by the German police

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Part I

The quality standards for the
application of behaviourally oriented
analysis methods by the police forces
of the Federation and the States

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1 Introduction

During their third annual conference in Berlin in December 2000, the OCA units⁶ at Federal and state level unanimously recognised the need to establish uniform quality standards for the field of behavioural analysis.⁷ In connection with the training concept for police behavioural analysts, these quality standards for a criminal behavioural analysis method, which has been developed continuously since its inception in the United States in the 1970s, serve as indispensable quality assurance measures for the professional handling of capital crimes by means of behavioural analysis.

In connection with certain capital crimes, the behavioural analysis method employs - independent of the investigation - a methodically rigorous analysis of the data on hand (e.g. in the report on the crime scene findings and autopsy) with regard to how the offence was committed, case-specific parameters, and the offender profile. The results obtained by this means can be provided to the requesting office in support of its investigations.

⁶ OCA = Operational Case Analysis (in German OFA = Operative Fallanalyse)

⁷ This task was already assigned in the "Concept for the introduction of behavioural-analysis-based procedures and the ViCLAS system" approved by the CID Working Group effective as of 22.01.1999 (see p. 21).

In view of this task, it can be seen that quality standards play an important role. They ensure the quality and soundness of behavioural analyses and distinguish them from other approaches that employ different methods. Detailed knowledge of police organisation and of investigative activity as a whole are important prerequisites for behavioural analysts if their results are to be implemented into police practice through the provision of relevant advice.

In addition to behavioural analysis, as further services the OCA units have described behaviourally oriented comparative case analysis and the geographical behavioural analysis of the offender in detail and defined quality standards.

Based on a consultative decision dated 8 May 2001, the Crime Fighting Commission of the CID Working Group set up the Federation-State Project Group on Quality Standards and assigned the task of developing uniform quality standards for behavioural analysis to the Project Group. This "Quality Standards" Project Group now presents its quality standards for behavioural analysis in the following pages. These standards resulted from a thorough examination of the

information on hand as well as detailed discussions about the empirical aspects of behavioural analysis.

The quality standards described below serve as a basis for the work of the OCA units at Federal and state level.

2 Definition of Behavioural Analysis

Behavioural analysis is a tool used to support criminal investigation in furthering the understanding of particularly significant homicide cases and crimes of sexual violence as well as other relevant cases of particular significance on the basis of objective data and the most comprehensive information that can be obtained about the victim for the purpose of developing leads in support of investigations.

The instrument of behavioural analysis is to be used solely in the sense of this definition, and it must be oriented towards the principles and quality criteria for behavioural analysis that are described below.

3 Objective

When behaviourally analysis is carried out, a reconstruction of the offence (analysis of how the crime was carried out) can be used to assess the motive, make specific comments on the case and, possibly, to draw conclusions about the personality of the offender.

Behavioural analysis is not a substitute for the investigative procedure. Rather, the results of behavioural analysis should make it possible to *set priorities for the direction to be taken by an investigation and, possibly, regarding the suspects to be investigated*. The results are presented in writing.

4 Behavioural analysis methodology

Methodology in this sense is understood as the application of a structured behavioural analysis approach for the collection, evaluation and assessment of case data as well as for the compilation and presentation of the results (as described under nos. 5.1 - 5.5 below). In addition, this methodology is based above all on the following:

4.1 Objectivity

Objectivity must be maintained with reference to the data that form the basis of the analysis and their collection. Behavioural analysis is carried out independent of the respective investigative work.

4.2 Team approach

For methodological reasons, behavioural analysis is carried out in a team headed by the responsible behavioural analyst.

The team approach is superior to other approaches for the following reasons:

- The group functions as a corrective factor.
- Team work has a synergetic impact.
- Knowledge is concentrated.
- Information processing capacity is multiplied.
- A variety of hypotheses can be developed and
- these hypotheses can be tested objectively.

For this reason, the analysis team must be comprised of *at least three members* (including the behavioural analyst responsible for the team) *trained in applying the behavioural analysis approach*.

In addition to ensuring compliance with behavioural analysis quality criteria, the tasks of the responsible behavioural analyst include the following:

- Examining the case in question to determine if it is suitable for such analysis.
- Ensuring that objective information is available as a basis for analysis.
- Putting together the analysis team.
- Guiding and managing the analysis process.
- Summarising/documenting the results of the analysis and
- presenting the analysis results to the investigating authorities.

4.3 Presentation of results in writing

Independent of any verbal presentations, the respective analysis results must be presented in writing to ensure that they are understandable and transparent.

5 Steps for carrying out behavioural analysis

5.1 Collection of case data

The following sources of information are used for this purpose:

- initial reports on the situation at the discovery site
- scene of crime findings (report, photographs and perhaps a videotape)
- autopsy findings (report, photographs and perhaps a videotape)
- maps
- information about the victim
- interviews with the victim, if applicable
- examination findings
- sociodemographic data
- environmental variables and
- other information, if applicable

Efforts should also be made to accomplish the following when information is collected:

- personal inspection of the crime scene (spatial assessment, light conditions, frequency of passers-by, etc.)
- establishment of contacts with the forensic medicine specialists handling the case and with other experts, if applicable
- documentation of the information that is submitted, obtained by request or collected personally

From a methodological point of view, the entire information collection process should be carried out in a manner appropriate to the case and situation.

5.2 Evaluation of case data

- examination of the data to determine their completeness and quality
- subsequent collection of data, if necessary
- examination of the case in question to determine its suitability and
- detailed study of the data on hand

5.3 Assessment and interpretation of the case data

- Analysis of how the offence was committed
- assessment of parameters specific to the case (e.g. offender-victim relationship, place and time chosen for the offence, the aspect of escalation)
- inferences drawn on the basis of behavioural analysis
 - assessment of motives
 - characteristic features (designation of the elements that are characteristic of this individual case)
 - description of the offender as a person and
 - investigative leads

5.4 Summary of the analysis results

The key areas for presentation of results are:

- manner in which the offence was committed (risk, time and location factors, sequential aspects)

- motive (including consideration of the offence escalation aspect)
- elements of significance for the specific case
- description of the offender as a person and
- investigative leads

5.5 Presentation of the results

After the behavioural analysis is completed, the results are presented to the requesting party. The type of target group (for example, specialised department, special investigative team, task force) must be taken into account. When advice based on behavioural analysis is provided to investigating offices, it is often aimed at recommending investigative actions and strategies. Therefore efforts to include the decision-makers and senior officers should be made.

This presentation aims, among other things, at explaining, in an appropriate manner, the methodology behind the steps taken during analysis in order to make the analysis results understandable to the representatives of the investigating office that is being advised.

5.6 Evaluation of behavioural analysis results after identifying the offender

If the offender is identified in a criminal case in which behavioural analysis was applied, the results of the behavioural analysis should be evaluated after an appropriate period of time. The results obtained by using the behavioural analysis approach should be evaluated with reference to how

the offence was committed, the characteristic features of the case, and the offender profile. In addition to the accuracy of the "hits", the usefulness of the individual assessments for investigative work should be evaluated. Relevant documentation (especially records of interview for accused persons) should be evaluated and discussions should be held with the respective case officers.

6 Standards for written presentation of behavioural analysis results

6.1 Administrative details

- client and type of assistance requested
- more detailed information about the request, if applicable
- preliminary remarks about the method⁸
- designation of those participating in the behavioural analysis
- designation of a name for the material
- period of time and place for the behavioural analysis
- name of the responsible behavioural analyst as well as
- special features

6.2 Presentation of results

- assessment of the material
- information about the victim(s)
- injuries
- Scene of the crime
- manner in which the offence was committed (risk, time and location factors, sequential aspects)
- motive (including consideration of the offence escalation aspect)
- elements of significance for the specific case and
- description of the offender as a person and investigative leads

⁸ Standardised preliminary comments on the methodology are included in the Annex.

Besides this, proceeding in accordance with the following principles is recommended:

- The presentation of the data in question, and especially of the data about the victim, should concentrate on the elements that were of particular significance during the assessment.
- The course of the analysis should be documented in a report. This report can be identical with the written report on the results.
- There should be explicit reference to the aspects examined during the course of the behavioural analysis that are considered relevant to the results.
- Indefinite conclusions should be identified as such and assessed accordingly.

7 Differentiating between actual behavioural analysis and other forms of support that involve behavioural analysis

7.1 Comparative case analysis

When comparative case analysis is carried out, the question of significant similarities between several cases is considered, possible differences are assessed, and a judgement is made about whether, from a behavioural analysis point of view, the corresponding offences can be linked to a person or group of persons.

In order to maintain objectivity in connection with comparative case analyses, when homicides and complex cases involving sexual violence are concerned, for methodological reasons it is advisable to begin by preparing independent behavioural analyses of the individual offences. As a rule, different analysis teams are used to ensure the substantive integrity of the individual analyses.

In other instances, the method can be limited to examination of parameters that are relevant to the behavioural analysis approach, for example:

- motives and/or objectives of the offender
- selection of victims
- risk associated with the offence
- location-related and time-related variables
- behaviour of the offender with regard to exercising control

- extent to which violence was used, and the intensity of its use
- extent to which sexual acts occurred, their intensity, and where or when they occurred
- degree to which the offence or single acts were planned and
- identifiable skills of the offender as well as his limitations

Comparative case analysis is conducted above all by working with characteristics identified in the modus operandi and acts associated with an offence that reveal distinguishing features of the offender's character and personal biography (the so-called "signature" of the offender). Specific circumstances associated with an offence that lead to variations in offender behaviour have to be seen in relation to the overall context of the series of offences.

The results *must be presented in writing*. This can be done by preparing a synopsis. The results - i.e. affirmation or rejection of the suspicion that a series of offences was committed - should be formulated concisely and understandably.

The results should be presented to the staff members and decision-makers of the office in charge.

7.2 Geographical behavioural analysis

Specially trained behavioural analysts with the corresponding technical resources are required for the application of this special method. When geographical behavioural analysis is employed, analysis of the offender's movements and activities within a certain area is used to derive information about the subject's possible local points of reference ("anchor points") so that the investigation can focus on the prioritised places and therefore be conducted more efficiently. Geographical behavioural analysis can be carried out when a series of crimes is committed, or when individual offences of a serious nature are committed in several places.

The "anchor points" of the offender are places that have a certain degree of significance for him in connection with the offender's formal and informal activities. These can include:

- current or previous place of residence
- places associated with the offender's current or previous employment
- places associated with the current or previous leisure activities of the offender

Type and number of offences / incidents

Offences suitable for geographical behavioural analysis are generally serial offences or crimes of a serious nature where traces left by the offender can be found in several different places (for example, at the scene of an abduction, rape, or homicide, the location where the offender disposed of the

body, places where traces were removed or disposed of; the scene of a fire; places where the offender left extortion notes; places where the offender used the victim's bank card to withdraw money).

Manner of proceeding

Behavioural-analysis-based assessment of individual events (ideally, independent analyses are conducted for each individual case that forms part of a series of crimes) and comparative analysis (serial analysis) represent indispensable elements of geographical behavioural analysis. After the comparative analysis has been completed, those events must be filtered out which can almost certainly be linked to the offender whose movements and activities in the respective area are being assessed.

Then these events are assessed by using detailed maps and photographic/video documentation as well as against the background

- of geographical significance (for example, location, transport routes, zonal factors),
- of sociodemographic environmental variables and
- of what is known about the victim

with regard to the offender's probable spatial behaviour.

Use of special software

Special software can be used for geographical behavioural analysis. By using such systems, calculations of probability can be made regarding possible "anchor points" of the offender. Information about at least five places where there was criminal activity by the offender should be on hand in such cases. This can provide a variety of starting points for investigative strategies. Extensive behavioural analysis experience is essential to assess and implement the results for operational purposes.

If regional delimitation is achieved to the extent that the search and investigation areas are narrowed down to a manageable size, this can serve as the basis for a large number of appropriate investigative actions.

Thus geographic profiling can lead to the following types of police activity (not an exhaustive list):

- prioritisation of places where the offender might live or spend time
- prioritisation of suspects
- prioritisation of investigative work
- targeting of patrol activity
- establishment of a long-term observation post (such as a "safe house")
- neighbourhood canvass in the prioritised region

- analysis of collections of information/databases on cases and offenders (including ViCLAS⁹), reducing the scope of measures that otherwise tend to be limitless (for example, when only fragments of license plate numbers are known)
- relieving the strain on computer systems used to assist with case investigations, such as SPUDOK¹⁰ by setting priorities (e.g. for postal code districts)
- reducing the scope of mass DNA tests
- concentration of media-assisted search measures

Explanation and presentation of the results

The main lines of argumentation for the geographical behavioural analysis assessment, including their derivation, must be presented in writing.

A presentation of the geographical behavioural analysis results should take place at the investigating office.

⁹ „Violent Crime Linkage Analysis System:

¹⁰ „Abbreviation for **Spurendokumentationssystem**“: a computer application used by the police to organise physical evidence.

Annex

Standardised preliminary remarks on methodology for use in the summary of results

"This report (summary of results) presents the behavioural analysis results for the XY murder case.

Behavioural analysis is a tool used to support criminal investigation in furthering the understanding of particularly significant homicide cases and crimes of sexual violence as well as other relevant cases of particular significance on the basis of objective data and the most comprehensive information that can be obtained about the victim for the purpose of developing leads in support of investigations.

Behavioural analysis is carried out after the objective information on hand has been examined in detail. When the case is analysed by using this method, the results include an assessment of the motive, specific conclusions about the case and, possibly, observations about the offender as a person.

The central element of behavioural analysis is a detailed reconstruction of how the offence was committed, which is based on the objective physical evidence. Conclusions about the case are drawn from what is revealed about the behaviour of the offender.

Supplementary criminological information used to prepare the offender profile or to develop the investigative leads is designated as such.

The hypotheses derived from the reconstruction of the offender's behaviour represent assessments of probability based on the data available at the time of the behavioural analysis."

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Part II

The professional and personal qualifications for
police behavioural analysts in Germany

The professional and personal qualifications¹¹ for police behavioural analysts

The tasks of the OCA units include:

- Preparation of behavioural analyses in support of investigations involving homicides and offences against sexual self-determination as well as other cases of exceptional significance.
- Maintaining the ViCLAS database as a central resource for analytical research into possible links between crimes committed in these areas.
- Provision of advice to the offices in charge of the respective cases based on information from the fields of criminology and criminal investigation.
- Further conceptual development of existing analysis methods as well as development of new analysis methods and passing this information on for use in the field of criminal investigation.

The team approach plays an outstanding role in connection with these activities. Here it is necessary to

¹¹ The "Concept for the introduction of behavioural-analysis based procedures and the ViCLAS system" approved by the CID Working Group effective as of 22.01.1999 already established a corresponding need (see p. 21).

ensure that each individual has the widest possible range of knowledge and that the expert knowledge of each team member complements that of the other members.

It would be useful for future Operational Case Analysis staff to have previous experience with the offences in question. However, it is possible to compensate for lack of specialised knowledge in these areas by providing relevant training (e.g. on-the-job training) while an officer is being trained as a Police Behavioural Analyst.

To ensure that knowledge about the relevant methods and specialised experience are maintained in the OCA team and in view of the time-consuming and costly training required for police behavioural analysts, efforts are being made to have officers work in their OCA units for a relatively long period of time. The current concept envisions approximately 2 1/2 years of training, and therefore the minimum period of service in an OCA unit should be five years.

The 21 professional and personal attributes described below for police behavioural analysts must apply in their entirety to all applicants who are classified as "suitable". If a single criterion is not met during the selection procedure, it is NOT possible to compensate for this weakness.

The aim of the 22nd criterion is to obligate the selection committee to make clear assessments during the selection procedure.

The specific professional and personal attributes required for police behavioural analysts at the higher career level.

A. Formal criteria

1. At least three years of experience in handling criminal cases (preferably in the areas of homicide, sexual offences and other applicable fields of crime), or in the fields of identification or forensic science, or in analysis of the above offences
2. Service at the higher career level in a police force
3. Degree from a college for higher professional training (diploma in administration, criminology or a similar field)

B. Skills

4. Well-developed verbal abilities / professional rhetorical skills / well-developed ability to make presentations
5. Well-developed writing skills

C. Substantive criteria / personality traits

6. Willingness to learn

7. Objectivity
8. Precision / thoroughness
9. Persistence
10. Personal initiative
11. Ability to tolerate frustration
12. Ability to handle stress
13. Good performance in three types of intellectual skills (logical thinking, analytical thinking, holistic perception)
14. High level of creativity / flexibility in thinking
15. Ability to comprehend different ways of life and social environments without prejudice
16. Unbiased attitudes toward the subjects with which they must deal (e.g. sexuality, violence, homicide and death, the relationship between the sexes, the role of the victim, social norms, childhood)
17. High degree of social competence (including social perception)
18. Skills in providing advice and negotiating
19. Realistic view of the tasks to be performed
20. Service-oriented attitude toward work
21. Ability to work in a team and to co-operate

D. Basic criterion for selectio

22. Clear assessment of the applicant by the selection committee; only clearly qualified applicants are selected.

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Part III

The training course for police behavioural
analysts in Germany

Module 1

Basic ViCLAS course (1 week)

Entry of data into and searches in ViCLAS, carrying out of analyses under supervision, system administration .

Objectives:

Understanding the criminological and behavioural analysis background of the ViCLAS database, entering cases into the ViCLAS system, initial instruction in ViCLAS searches so that queries can be made for offices handling relevant cases (introduction to using ViCLAS to analyse serial offences with the support of trained police behavioural analysts (ViCLAS analysts); cf. the practical training phase in Module 2).

Length:

Basic concepts and way of thinking behind the behavioural analysis approach.

2 days

Introduction to the ViCLAS database system, including practical examples.

3 days

Module 1a

ViCLAS system administrator (about 1 week - only for ViCLAS database administrators)

Subjects covered:

Data storage, encryption, data exchange, setting up and maintaining the system, improvements in the system, quality control, hotline for urgent database problems.

Objective:

Learning to administer the ViCLAS database system for the respective OCA unit.

Length:

Depends on previous experience.

Module 2

ViCLAS continuation course (3 months of preparation + 1 week)

Subjects covered:

Serial offence searches in the ViCLAS system, carrying out ViCLAS analyses, quality assurance.

Objectives:

Reinforcement of the subject matter taught in the basic ViCLAS course by using practical cases, searches in the ViCLAS system, analysis of serial crime links from a behavioural analysis point of view, preparation of analysis reports on the serial crimes identified, safeguarding the quality of the data in the database, development of customer service concepts.

Length:

Practical training at the respective ViCLAS office.

3 months

Advanced work using the ViCLAS database during a training course.

5 days

Module 3

Basic BEHAVIOURAL ANALYSIS course (1 week)

Subjects covered:

Analysis and quality control in the ViCLAS database system.

Objectives:

Deepening of background knowledge in the field of behavioural analysis, study of relevant literature (as preparation for the course), participation in the review and conduct of behavioural analyses (checking the criminal case data for the behavioural analysis), participation in the writing of the analysis report, learning how to provide advice.

Length:

Deepening knowledge about the way of thinking and working methods involved in behavioural analysis.

2 days

Conducting analyses as part of a team.

3 days

Module 4

Advanced training - ViCLAS / behavioural analysis (1 - 2 years)

Arrangements for the training and further training of behavioural analysts will be made independently, taking the following areas into consideration:

- basic information about the wide range of sociological methods
- relevant literature (phenomenology, methodology)
- on-the-job training in investigative departments (homicide, extortion, extortionate kidnapping, sexual offences)
- on-the-job training in crime scene work
- behavioural analysis in the field of extortion
- analysis of texts and of extortion letters
- moderation techniques
- interview techniques
- interrogation techniques
- on-the-job training in forensic medicine
- forensic psychiatry
- foreign languages (especially English)
- data processing, especially new analysis software
- participation in relevant international conferences and seminars
- teaching methods and adult education (as preparation for conducting training sessions), lecture techniques, rhetorical skills
- dealing with the media
- and many other areas

It will be possible to participate in further and advanced training offered by police institutions as well as in training offered by external sources. Here it will be necessary to make a critical assessment of the quality of such further training opportunities.

Module 5

Continuation course in behavioural analysis

(3 months of preparation / writing of a paper + 2-week training course)

Subjects covered:

Independent work in the area of behavioural analysis.

Objectives:

Preparation of an independent paper in the field of criminology or criminal investigation, or preparation of an empirical study, on new subjects related to ViCLAS / behavioural analysis; heading and serving as a moderator for behavioural analyses in a team; presentation of analysis results to police officers at operational level, further advisory skills, learning additional and new behavioural analysis methods (such as providing advice on interrogation strategies, providing advice about media-assisted search measures, comparative case analysis, geographical behavioural analysis, etc.), training of staff to handle ViCLAS cases and of behavioural analysts.

Length:

More extensive training in techniques, methods and new developments related to behavioural analysis (5 days).

Heading and moderating behavioural analysis work at team level and supervised presentation of the results (5 days)

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