Summary

The thesis describes psychological profiling of an offender, which is a method used for investigating serious criminal acts. It was developed in the United States of America, particularly on the FBI ground, and is based on creating an image of probable unknown offender.

The goal of the thesis is to provide readers with basic information about what is psychological profiling and how the process works. The paper is divided into five chapters.

First, opening chapter is divided into three parts. In the first one, the reader can find information about the term psychological profiling, how it is defined and what it is for. Second part contains information about history of the method including some about the development in the Czech Republic. The third part describes offences suitable for profiling and those which are not.

The second chapter is focused on creating the profile. First it describes the characteristic of the crime scene as basic information for the investigation, and then the typology of offenders is mentioned, directed at organized and disorganized typology. The end of this chapter is dedicated to the final look of the profile.

In the third chapter some approaches to profiling are mentioned. These are the FBI model, named crime scene analysis, then profiling in Germany and Great Britain. This is followed by some information about geographical profiling that is connected closely to the British approach.

The fourth, crucial chapter, opens some actual problems of profiling, meaning particularly limits of profiling, mistakes made when creating the profile, utility for the Czech criminal trial and finally linkage crimes into series and the escalation factor.

The last, fifth chapter, describes three real cases in order to understand profiling using real-life demonstration.