

KRIMINALISTIČKO PROFILISANJE TRAGOVIMA ZLOČINA

Željko Bjelajac





Da li postoji zlo?

Jednog dana, profesor na fakultetu je odlučio
da sa studentima započne raspravu.

Pitao je: *Da li je Bog stvorio sve što postoji?*
Studenti su u glas rekli da jeste.

Baš sve, pitao je profesor.

Da, sve, bio je odgovor studenata.

U tom slučaju, stvorio je i zlo, zar ne?

Jer, zlo postoji, rekao je profesor.

Studenti su začutili, nisu imali odgovor na to
pitanje.

Profesor je bio oduševljen jer je pokazao
da je vera samo mit.

Odjednom, jedan student je podigao ruku i
pitao:

Mogu li ja nešto Vas da pitam, profesore?

Naravno, odgovorio je profesor.

Da li postoji hladnoća?

Naravno, kolega. Zar nikad niste osetili
hladnoću?

Zapravo, profesore, hladnoća ne postoji! Prema
onome što smo učili iz

fizike, hladnoća je odsustvo toplote. Može se
samo posmatrati da li

objekat ima i da li predaje energiju i svoju
toplotu na druge objekte.

Bez toplote, predmeti su inertni, ne reaguju.
Znači hladnoća ne postoji.

Mi smo stvorili termin HLADNO da bismo
objasnili odsustvo toplote.

A tama, nastavio je student.

Ona isto postoji, rekao je profesor.

*Opet grešite, gospodine. Tama je potpuno
odsustvo svetlosti.*

Možemo proučavati svetlost i osvjetljenje, ali
ne i tamu. Nikolsova
prizma pokazuje mnoštvo različitih boja na
koje se svetlost razlaže u
zavisnosti od talasne dužine. TAMA je termin
koji smo mi stvorili da
objasnimo potpuno odsustvo svetlosti.

I konačno, student je pitao: A zlo, profesore,
da li postoji zlo?

Profesor je ćutao.

Student je nastavio: Bog nije stvorio zlo!
Zlo je odsustvo Boga u čovekovom srcu,
ono je odsustvo ljubavi, čovečnosti i vere.
Ljubav i vera su kao toplota i svetlost. Oni
postoje.

Njihovo odsustvo dovodi do zla.

Sada je profesor začutao.

Student se zvao Albert Ajnštajn.

(Mudre priče)

Ova priča naglašava važan koncept koji se može primeniti na kriminalističko profilisanje - zlo kao i hladnoća i tama, ne postoji kao zasebna sila, već kao odsustvo određenih pozitivnih faktora. U kontekstu kriminalističkog profilisanja, ovo može značiti da serijski zločinci nisu nužno rođeni zli, već da su oblikovani odsustvom empatije, moralnog kompasa, stabilnog okruženja ili normalnih socijalnih odnosa.

Baš kao što fizička nauka ne proučava tamu, već svetlost, i kriminalistički profajleri ne traže zlo kao apstraktan koncept, već analiziraju obrasce ponašanja, psihološke predispozicije i faktore životnog okruženja koji dovode do kriminalnog delovanja. Odsustvo ljubavi, sigurnosti, moralnih vrednosti i zdravih socijalnih veza često rezultira antisocijalnim i destruktivnim ponašanjem.

Kroz kriminalističko profilisanje moguće je prepoznati ove deficite u ličnosti i okruženju potencijalnih prestupnika i na taj način usmeriti preventivne mere kako bi se sprečila eskalacija nasilnog ponašanja. Razumevanje da se zločin često rađa iz odsustva ključnih ljudskih vrednosti može pomoći istražiteljima, ne samo da rešavaju zločine već i da rade na njihovoj prevenciji.

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NOVI SAD

KRIMINALISTIČKO PROFILISANJE
TRAGOVIMA ZLOČINA

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Kriminalistički profajleri su most između haosa zločina i reda pravde – koristeći analitički um i duboko razumevanje ljudske psihe, oni oblikuju sliku počinioca čak i kada fizički dokazi nedostaju. Njihova sposobnost da *uđu u um* kriminalca često dovodi do preokreta u istragama i rešavanja i najsloženijih slučajeva.

Profilisanje je umetnost čitanja tragova koje većina ljudi ne primećuje – svaki detalj, od mesta zločina do ponašanja svedoka, profajleri dešifruju kao delove slagalice, gradeći profil počinioca koji ponekad ne odgovara nijednom stereotipu, ali savršeno objašnjava njegov način delovanja.

Autor

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Recenzija monografije: Kriminalističko profilisanje - Tragovima zločina

Monografija **Kriminalističko profilisanje - Tragovima zločina** autora prof. dr Željka Bjelajca, istaknutog naučnika koji se afirmisao pišući zapažene naučne radove i knjige o značaju kriminalističkog profilisanja, predstavlja sveobuhvatan prikaz jedne od najvažnijih metoda kriminalističke istrage. Kroz detaljno istražene i strukturirane tematske celine, autor daje iscrpan uvid u teorijske i praktične aspekte kriminalističkog profilisanja, njegovu primenu u prevenciji kriminala, kao i istorijski razvoj ove discipline.

Uvodno poglavlje donosi analizu kriminalističkog profilisanja kroz perspektivu razlike između fikcije i stvarnosti, čime se prepoznaje uticaj popularne kulture na percepciju ove metode. Dalje, autor istražuje poreklo kriminalnog ponašanja kao osnovni faktor u razumevanju profila zločinaca, dok se poseban akcenat stavlja na psihološko profilisanje i njegove metode u otkrivanju zločinačkog uma.

Jedan od posebno zanimljivih segmenata **Poglavljja 1** je razmatranje široke primene kriminalističkog profilisanja u prevenciji kriminala, što doprinosi praktičnoj vrednosti monografije. Takođe, kroz analizu istorijskog razvoja profilisanja, sa posebnim

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osvrtnom na rad Roberta Reslera i Džona Dagleasa, autor osvetljava evoluciju ove discipline i njenu ulogu u savremenim istragama. Dodatno, u **Poglavlju 1** obrađena je i tema kriminalističkog profilisanja u funkciji prepoznavanja laži u neverbalnoj komunikaciji, gde autor analizira analogiju između verbalne i neverbalne komunikacije, kao i metode prepoznavanja laži kroz govor tela i mikroizraze.

Poglavlje 2 predstavlja ključne principe profilisanja, sa fokusom na doslednost ponašanja počinioca, individualnost zločina i interakciju sa žrtvom. Posebno su istaknuti modeli profilisanja, kao što su induktivno i deduktivno profilisanje, bihevioralna analiza (BEA), geografsko profilisanje, kao i različiti pristupi, poput američkog *top-down* modela i britanskog *bottom-up* pristupa.

Raznolikost metoda i multidisciplinarni pristup profilisanju, omogućavaju da se bolje razumeju psihološki i bihevioralni faktori u kreiranju profila počinioca. Autor stručno osvetljava svaki od ovih modela i njihov doprinos modernim kriminalističkim istraživanjima.

U **Poglavlju 3** analizira se koncept *modus operandi* i *potpis* počinioca, što je od suštinske važnosti za razumevanje psihološkog profila zločinca. Autor detaljno objašnjava

kako serijski počinioци zločina održavaju konzistentne obrasce ponašanja i kako se ti obrasci mogu koristiti za njihovo prepoznavanje i hvatanje.

Poglavlje 4 daje uvid u proces kreiranja profila prestupnika, osvetljavajući dilemu između intuicije i naučne metode. Autor se osvrće na savremene kriminalističke metode i tehnike, uz detaljno razlaganje procesa generisanja profila kroz faze od analize dokaza do hapšenja osumnjičenog. Uključivanjem primera konkretnih slučajeva, **Poglavlje 4** dobija dodatnu vrednost, jer omogućava čitaocima da sagledaju kako se teorijske metode primenjuju u praksi.

Poglavlje 5 istražuje profilisanje različitih tipova kriminalnih počinioца, uključujući ubice, nasilnike, trgovce ljudima, pedofile i prostitutke. Posebno je zanimljiva analiza razlika između muških i ženskih serijskih ubica, kao i osvrt na kulturni uticaj kroz nordijske kriminalističke serije. **Poglavlje 5** pokazuje kako profilisanje može biti od koristi u prevenciji i razumevanju različitih oblika kriminalnog ponašanja.

Poglavlje 6 predstavlja pregled profila poznatih serijskih ubica, uključujući imena poput Džona Gejsija (*John Wayne Gacy*), Alberta DeSalva (*Albert Henry DeSalvo*), Rodnija Alkale (*Rodney James Alcala*), Denisa Radera (*Dennis Lynn Rader*), Teda Bandija

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(*Ted Bundy*), Dejvida Berkovica (*David Berkowitz*), Džefrija Damera (*Jeffrey Dahmer*), Rozmeri Vest (*Rosemary Letts West*) i drugih. Kroz analizu njihovih profila, autor objašnjava kako se kriminalističko profilisanje koristi u identifikaciji i hvatanju ovakvih zločinaca. **Poglavlje 6** je posebno korisno za studente kriminalistike, policijske detektive i istraživače, jer pruža uvid u primenu profilisanja u stvarnim slučajevima. Autor je argumentovano koristio studije slučaja i bogatu empirijsku osnovu, što doprinosi praktičnoj vrednosti monografije.

Jezik monografije je akademski, precizan i pristupačan. Autor koristi stručne termine, ali ih jasno objašnjava, čineći delo dostupnim stručnoj i široj javnosti.

Monografija **Kriminalističko profilisanje - Tragovima zločina** predstavlja iscrpan i sistematičan prikaz kriminalističkog profilisanja, njegovih teorijskih osnova i praktične primene. Kroz bogat sadržaj i stručnu analizu, ova knjiga pruža duboko razumevanje metoda koje se koriste u profilisanju prestupnika, kao i njihovog značaja u savremenim istragama.

Posebna vrednost monografije ogleda se u multidisciplinarnom pristupu koji kombinuje psihologiju, kriminalistiku i analizu ponašanja, što je čini neophodnim štivom za istraživače, policijske detektive, studente

i profesionalce koji se bave operativnim radom u bezbednosnim sektorima.

Ukoliko se traži sveobuhvatno delo koje uspešno premošćava jaz između nauke i prakse, **Kriminalističko profilisanje - Tragovima zločina** je monografija koja u potpunosti ispunjava ta očekivanja. Publikovanjem iste prof. dr Željko Bjelajac daje značajan doprinos akademskoj zajednici i profesionalnoj praksi.

Recenzenti

Prof. dr Božidar Banović
Prof. dr Jelena Matijašević
Prof. dr Miloš Marković

Review of the Monograph: Criminal Profiling - Tracing Crime

The monograph **Criminal Profiling - Tracing Crime**, written by **Prof. Dr. Željko Bjelajac**, a distinguished scientist who has gained recognition through his notable research papers and books on the importance of criminal profiling, presents a comprehensive overview of one of the most significant methods of criminal investigation. Through meticulously researched and well-structured thematic units, the author provides an in-depth insight into the theoretical and practical aspects of criminal profiling, its application in crime prevention, as well as the historical development of this discipline.

The introductory chapter analyzes criminal profiling from the perspective of the distinction between fiction and reality, highlighting the influence of popular culture on the perception of this method. Furthermore, the author explores the origins of criminal behavior as a fundamental factor in understanding offender profiles, with particular emphasis on psychological profiling and its methods in uncovering the criminal mind.

One particularly interesting segment of **Chapter 1** is the discussion about the broad application of criminal profiling in crime prevention, which adds to the practical

value of the monograph. Additionally, through the analysis of the historical development of profiling, with a special focus on the work of Robert Ressler and John Douglas, the author sheds light on the evolution of this discipline and its role in modern investigations. Moreover, **Chapter 1** addresses the topic of criminal profiling as a method for detecting deception in non-verbal communication, where the author analyzes the analogy between verbal and non-verbal communication, as well as the methods of recognizing lies through body language and microexpressions.

Chapter 2 presents the fundamental principles of profiling, focusing on the consistency of offender behavior, the individuality of crimes, and the interaction with the victim. Special attention is given to profiling models such as inductive and deductive profiling, behavioral evidence analysis (BEA), geographic profiling, and different approaches like the American top-down and British bottom-up models.

The diversity of methods and the multi-disciplinary approach to profiling allow for a better understanding of the psychological and behavioral factors involved in creating offender profiles. The author thoroughly explains each of these models and their contribution to modern criminal investigations.

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Chapter 3 analyzes the concept of *modus operandi* and the *signature* of the offender, which is crucial for understanding the psychological profile of the perpetrator. The author provides a detailed explanation of how serial offenders maintain consistent behavioral patterns and how these patterns can be used to identify and apprehend them.

Chapter 4 provides insight into the process of creating offender profiles, highlighting the dilemma between intuition and scientific methodology. The author discusses contemporary criminalistic methods and techniques, detailing the profiling process from data analysis to the arrest of a suspect. By including examples of real cases, **Chapter 4** adds further value, enabling readers to see how theoretical methods are applied in practice.

Chapter 5 explores profiling various types of criminal offenders, including murderers, violent offenders, human traffickers, pedophiles, and prostitutes. An especially interesting analysis is provided regarding the differences between male and female serial killers, as well as the cultural influence observed in Nordic crime series. **Chapter 5** demonstrates how profiling can be useful in preventing and understanding different forms of criminal behavior.

Chapter 6 presents an overview of the profiles of well-known serial killers, including names such as John Wayne Gacy, Albert Henry DeSalvo, Rodney James Alcala, Dennis Lynn Rader, Ted Bundy, David Berkowitz, Jeffrey Dahmer, Rosemary Letts West, and others. Through the analysis of their profiles, the author explains how criminal profiling is used to identify and apprehend such criminals. **Chapter 6** is particularly valuable for criminology students, police detectives, and researchers, as it provides insight into the practical application of profiling in real-life cases. The author uses case studies and a rich empirical foundation to support his claims, adding to the practical value of the monograph.

The language of the monograph is academic, precise, and accessible. The author uses professional terminology but ensures clear explanations, making the book accessible to both experts and the general public.

The monograph **Criminal Profiling - Tracing Crime** offers an exhaustive and systematic presentation of criminal profiling, its theoretical foundations, and practical applications. Through comprehensive content and expert analysis, the book provides a deep understanding of the methods used in offender profiling and their importance in contemporary investigations.

The monograph's value is reflected in its multidisciplinary approach, combining psychology, criminology, and behavioral analysis, making it essential reading for researchers, police detectives, students, and professionals engaged in security-related fields.

For those seeking a comprehensive work that successfully bridges the gap between science and practice, **Criminal Profiling - Tracing Crime** is a monograph that fully meets these expectations. By publishing this work, **Prof. Dr. Željko Bjelajac** makes a significant contribution to the academic community and professional practice.

Reviewers

Prof. Dr. Božidar Banović
Prof. Dr. Jelena Matijašević
Prof. Dr. Miloš Marković

Predgovor autora

Kriminalističko profilisanje predstavlja jedan od najintrigantnijih segmenata savremene kriminalistike, obuhvatajući spoj nauke, analitičkih metoda i ljudske intuicije u potrazi za identifikacijom i razumevanjem prestupnika. Ova monografija je nastala kao rezultat dugogodišnjeg istraživanja i posvećenosti oblasti koja se nalazi na raskrsnici psihologije, kriminalistike i forenzičkih nauka.

Praksa kriminalističkog profilisanja dugo je bila obavijena misterijom i popularizovana kroz razne medijske prikaze koji su kreirali percepciju o njoj kao gotovo nadljudskoj sposobnosti pojedinaca da iz nekoliko tragova uđu u um počinioaca. Cilj ove monografije nije samo da demistifikuje kriminalističko profilisanje, već i da ga predstavi kao metodičnu i naučno utemeljenu tehniku koja se oslanja na analizu obrazaca ponašanja, iskustvo i podatke iz raznih oblasti.

Struktura ove monografije osmišljena je tako da omogući čitaocima da postepeno ulaze u svet kriminalističkog profilisanja, počev od osnovnih koncepata, istorijskog razvoja i značaja profilisanja u prevenciji kriminala, pa sve do konkretnih metoda i primena. Posebna pažnja posvećena je osnovnim principima i modelima profilisanja, pri čemu su

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detaljno obrađene tehnike kao što su induktivno i deduktivno profilisanje, analiza dokaza o ponašanju, geografsko profilisanje i profilisanje žrtava.

Između ostalog, posebna pažnja je posvećena osnovnim indikatorima u kriminalističkom profilisanju, kao što su *modus operandi* (MO) i *potpis* (*Signature*), uz detaljno objašnjenje njihove uloge u procesu kriminalističkog profilisanja. Temeljno je analiziran značaj ovih elemenata kroz različite aspekte kriminalnih aktivnosti, naglašavajući kako doslednost ponašanja počinioca može biti ključna u otkrivanju identiteta i razumevanju psiholoških obrazaca zločina.

Posebno su zanimljive prikazane studije slučajeva, koje dodatno osvetljavaju praktičnu primenu *modusa operandi* i *potpisa* u istražima. U njima su detaljno opisani konkretni kriminalni događaji, uključujući načine na koje su istražitelji koristili ove indikatore kako bi povezali različite zločine sa istim počiniocem. Time se ukazuje na važnost pažljivog proučavanja ovih faktora tokom istrage.

Takođe, jedan od ključnih aspekata ove monografije jeste proučavanje neverbalne komunikacije i njene uloge u detekciji laži, što je posebno važno u ispitivanjima osumnjičenih i svedočenjima. Kroz analizu brojnih istraživanja iz oblasti psihologije i

komunikacije, prikazano je kako mikroizrazi lica, gestikulacija i druge neverbalne poruke mogu biti dragoceni alati u procesu ispitivanja i utvrđivanja verodostojnosti iskaza. Ova tema je dodatno potkrepljena studijama slučajeva u kojima je uspešno primenjena tehnika analize neverbalne komunikacije prilikom otkrivanja obmanjujućih izjava.

Obrada teme kriminalističkog profilisanja u kontekstu specifičnih krivičnih dela pruža dublji uvid u profilisanje različitih tipova počinilaca. Sistematski su istražene metode i modeli koji se koriste u profilisanju ubica, nasilnika, trgovaca ljudima i drugih kategorija prestupnika, naglašavajući razlike u obrascima ponašanja između različitih tipova zločinaca.

Posebna pažnja posvećena je razumevanju psiholoških karakteristika koje motivišu izvršenje određenih zločina, kao i faktorima koji utiču na izbor žrtava. U tom kontekstu, naglašava se važnost interdisciplinarnog pristupa, koji uključuje psihologiju, kriminologiju, kriminalistiku i sociologiju.

Završno poglavlje monografije fokusira se na detaljnu analizu poznatih serijskih ubica i način na koji su metode kriminalističkog profilisanja korišćene u fazama kreiranja profila, istrage i hapšenja. Kroz prikaz

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specifičnih primera iz kriminalističke prakse, čitaoci imaju priliku da razumeju kako se teorijska znanja primenjuju u stvarnim istragama i kako pravovremena identifikacija osnovnih indikatora može doprineti brzom rešavanju slučaja i sprečavanju daljih zločina.

U pripremi ove monografije korišćeni su relevantni izvori iz domaće i međunarodne literature, kao i iskustva stručnjaka koji su direktno učestvovali u kriminalističkim istragama i specifičnim operacijama.

Ova monografija namenjena je studentima, istraživačima, policijskim detektivima, profesionalcima u oblasti bezbednosti i kriminalistike i svima onima koji žele da steknu uvid u jednu od najznačajnijih tehnika savremene istrage. Nadam se da će ovaj rad doprineti boljem razumevanju kriminalističkog profilisanja i njegovog značaja u borbi protiv kriminala, ali i podstaći dalje istraživanje u kontekstu razvoja ove oblasti.

Prof. dr **Željko Bjelajac**

Author's Foreword

Criminal profiling represents one of the most intriguing aspects of modern criminology, combining science, analytical methods, and human intuition in the quest to identify and understand offenders. This monograph is the result of years of dedicated research in a field that lies at the intersection of psychology, criminology, and forensic sciences.

The practice of criminal profiling has long been shrouded in mystery and popularized through various media portrayals, which have created a perception of it as an almost superhuman ability to decipher a criminal's mind from a few clues. The goal of this monograph is not only to demystify criminal profiling but also to present it as a methodical and scientifically grounded technique based on the analysis of behavioral patterns, experience, and data from various sources.

The structure of this monograph is designed to allow readers to gradually enter the world of criminal profiling, starting with fundamental concepts, historical development, and the significance of profiling in crime prevention, and then progressing to concrete methods and applications. Special attention is given to the core principles and models of profiling, with detailed coverage of techniques such as inductive and deductive profiling, behavioral

evidence analysis, geographic profiling, and victim profiling.

Among other topics, particular attention is paid to the fundamental indicators in criminal profiling, such as *modus operandi* (MO) and *signature*, along with detailed explanations of their role in the profiling process. The author thoroughly analyzes the importance of these elements through various aspects of criminal activity, emphasizing how offender behavioral consistency can be crucial in identifying individuals and understanding psychological patterns behind crimes.

The case studies presented are particularly engaging, as they further illuminate the practical application of *modus operandi* and *signature* in investigations. These cases describe specific criminal events and the ways investigators used these indicators to link different crimes to the same perpetrator, underscoring the importance of carefully examining these factors during investigations.

Another key aspect of this monograph is the study of non-verbal communication and its role in detecting deception, which is particularly important in suspect and witness interviews. Through the analysis of numerous studies from psychology and communication, the author demonstrates how facial microex-

pressions, gestures, and other non-verbal cues can serve as valuable tools in the process of questioning and assessing the credibility of statements. This topic is further supported by case studies where the technique of analyzing non-verbal communication was successfully applied to detect deceptive statements.

The monograph's exploration of criminal profiling in the context of specific types of crimes provides a deeper insight into the profiling of different offender types. The author systematically examines the methods and models used to profile murderers, violent offenders, human traffickers, and other categories of offenders, emphasizing the behavioral differences between different types of criminals.

Special attention is given to understanding the psychological characteristics that motivate individuals to commit certain crimes, as well as the factors influencing victim selection. In this context, the importance of an interdisciplinary approach is highlighted, combining psychology, criminology, criminalistics, and sociology.

The final chapter of the monograph focuses on an in-depth analysis of well-known serial killers and the methods of criminal profiling used to apprehend them. By presenting specific examples from criminal practice,

readers are given the opportunity to understand how theoretical knowledge is applied in real investigations and how timely identification of key indicators can contribute to the swift resolution of cases and the prevention of further crimes.

The preparation of this monograph involved the use of relevant sources from domestic and international literature, as well as the experiences of professionals directly involved in criminal investigations and specific operations.

This monograph is intended for students, researchers, police detectives, professionals in criminology, and anyone interested in gaining insight into one of the most significant techniques in modern investigation. I hope this work will contribute to a better understanding of criminal profiling and its importance in the fight against crime, as well as encourage further research and development in this field.

Prof. Dr. **Željko Bjelajac**

Rezime

Monografija **Kriminalističko profilisanje - Tragovima zločina** pruža sveobuhvatan pregled kriminalističkog profilisanja kao metode istrage koja se koristi za razumevanje, predviđanje i hvatanje kriminalaca. Kroz multidisciplinarni pristup, knjiga analizira osnovne principe profilisanja, različite modele i metode, kao i njihovu primenu u praksi. Poseban fokus stavljen je na psihološke i bihevioralne aspekte zločina, ulogu neverbalne komunikacije u detekciji laži, kao i na primenu kriminalističkog profilisanja u specifičnim krivičnim delima.

Prikazani su indikatori kriminalističkog profilisanja, poput *modusa operandi* i *potpisa* počinioaca, uz studije slučajeva poznatih serijskih ubica, što omogućava bolju primenu teorijskih znanja u realnim istragama. Kroz analizu istorijskog razvoja i evolucije ove metode, monografija pruža uvid u njen značaj u savremenim istražnim postupcima, uključujući i potencijal za budući razvoj u kriminalističkoj nauci.

Ključne reči: kriminalističko profilisanje, psihološko profilisanje, *modus operandi*, potpis, bihevioralna analiza, induktivno profilisanje, deduktivno profilisanje, profilisanje ponašanja, profilisanje prestupnika, geografsko profilisanje, profilisanje žrtava, detekcija laži, neverbalna komu-

nikacija, profilisanje ubica, profilisanje nasilnika, profilisanje trgovaca ljudima, profisanje pedofila, profilisanje prosti-
tutki, generisanje profila.

Ciljevi i istraživačka pitanja

Cilj ove monografije je da pruži teorijski i praktični uvid u kriminalističko profilisanje kao metodu istrage, analizirajući njegove osnove, metode i primenu u prevenciji i istrazi kriminalnih dela. Monografija nastoji da:

- Objasni koncept kriminalističkog profilisanja i njegovu evoluciju kroz istoriju.
- Istraži osnovne principe i modele profilisanja, kao i njihovu upotrebu u kriminalističkim istragama.
- Analizira mogućnosti primene kriminalističkog profilisanja u specifičnim vrstama kriminala.
- Prouči značaj neverbalne komunikacije u detekciji laži i njen uticaj na profilisanje prestupnika.
- Prikaže studije slučajeva poznatih kriminalaca - serijskih ubica i objasni kako su metode profilisanja doprinele njihovom hapšenju.

Istraživačka pitanja koja monografija postavlja su:

1. Koji su osnovni principi i modeli kriminalističkog profilisanja?
2. Na koji način se *modus operandi* i *potpis* počinioca koriste u profilisanju?
3. Kakva je uloga neverbalne komunikacije u detekciji laži i njen značaj u profilisanju kriminalaca?
4. Kako kriminalističko profilisanje može doprineti prevenciji i suzbijanju kriminala?
5. Kako se kriminalističko profilisanje primenjivalo u slučajevima poznatih serijskih ubica?

Hipoteza

Osnovna hipoteza ove monografije jeste da kriminalističko profilisanje, zasnovano na analizi biheviornalnih i psiholoških faktora, može značajno doprineti istrazi i prevenciji kriminalnih dela. Smatra se da doslednost u obrascima ponašanja kriminalaca omogućava njihovo efikasnije profilisanje i prepoznavanje. Takođe, hipoteza se zasniva na pretpostavci da upotreba neverbalne komunikacije u ispitivanjima može pomoći u detekciji laži i otkrivanju ključnih informacija koje doprinose profilisanju osumnjičenih.

Metodologija

Monografija se oslanja na kvalitativnu analizu kriminalističkog profilisanja kroz pregled teorijskih osnova, studije slučajeva i analizu kriminalističke prakse. Primarne metode istraživanja uključuju:

- **Analizu dokumenata:** Pregled relevantnih naučnih radova, sudskih izveštaja i dosijea kriminalnih slučajeva.
- **Komparativnu analizu:** Proučavanje različitih modela profilisanja i njihovih prednosti i nedostataka.
- **Studije slučaja:** Analiza poznatih slučajeva serijskih ubica i primena profilisanja u njihovom hvatanju.
- **Bihevioralnu analizu:** Proces analize zločina kroz prizmu ponašanja i istrage. Obuhvata posmatranje i procenu činjenica vezanih za zločin, tumačenje ponašanja počinioca i njegove interakcije sa žrtvom, bilo tokom samog izvršenja zločina ili na osnovu tragova ostavljenih na mestu zločina.
- **Intervjui sa stručnjacima:** Analiza razgovora, objavljenih dela i iskustava kriminalističkih profajlera u stvarnim operacijama.

Kombinujući ove metode, monografija pruža dubinsko razumevanje kriminalističkog profilisanja i njegovog značaja za savremenu kriminalističku praksu.

Summary

The monograph Criminal Profiling - Tracing Crime provides a comprehensive overview of criminal profiling as an investigative method used to understand, predict, and apprehend criminals. Through a multidisciplinary approach, the book analyzes the fundamental principles of profiling, different models and methods, as well as their application in practice. Special emphasis is placed on the psychological and behavioral aspects of crime, the role of non-verbal communication in detecting lies, and the application of criminal profiling in specific types of crimes.

Indicators of criminal profiling, such as modus operandi and the offender's signature, are presented, along with case studies of known serial killers, facilitating the application of theoretical knowledge in real-life investigations. By examining the historical development and evolution of this method, the monograph offers insight into its importance in modern investigative procedures and its potential for future development in criminological science.

Key words: criminal profiling, psychological profiling, modus operandi, signature, behavioral analysis, inductive profiling, deductive profiling, behavioral profiling, offender profiling, geographic profiling, victim profiling, lie detection, non-verbal

communication, profiling killers, profiling abusers, profiling human traffickers, profiling pedophiles, profiling prostitutes, profile generation.

Objectives and Research Questions

The objective of this monograph is to provide a theoretical and practical insight into criminal profiling as an investigative method, analyzing its foundations, methods, and application in crime prevention and investigation. The monograph aims to:

- Explain the concept of criminal profiling and its historical evolution.
- Explore the fundamental principles and models of profiling and their use in criminal investigations.
- Analyze the potential applications of criminal profiling in specific types of crimes.
- Study the importance of non-verbal communication in detecting lies and its impact on offender profiling.
- Present case studies of known criminals - serial killers - and explain how profiling methods contributed to their capture.

The research questions posed by the monograph are:

1. What are the fundamental principles and models of criminal profiling?
2. How are modus operandi and the offender's signature used in profiling?
3. What is the role of non-verbal communication in lie detection and its significance in profiling criminals?
4. How can criminal profiling contribute to crime prevention and suppression?
5. How has criminal profiling been applied in cases involving known serial killers?

Hypothesis

The primary hypothesis of this monograph is that criminal profiling, based on the analysis of behavioral and psychological factors, can significantly contribute to the investigation and prevention of crimes. It is believed that consistency in criminal behavior patterns allows for more efficient profiling and identification of offenders. Furthermore, the hypothesis rests on the assumption that the use of non-verbal communication during interrogations can aid in lie detection and the discovery of key information crucial for suspect profiling.

Methodology

The monograph relies on a qualitative analysis of criminal profiling through a review

of theoretical foundations, case studies, and the examination of criminal investigation practices. The primary research methods include:

- Document analysis: Reviewing relevant scientific papers, court reports, and criminal case files.
- Comparative analysis: Studying different profiling models and their respective advantages and disadvantages.
- Case studies: Analyzing well-known cases of serial killers and applying profiling techniques in their capture.
- Behavioral analysis: Analyzing crime through the lens of behavior and investigation. This includes observing and assessing facts related to the crime, interpreting the offender's behavior and their interaction with the victim, whether during the crime itself or based on evidence found at the crime scene.
- Expert interviews: Analyzing discussions, published works, and experiences of criminal profilers from real-life operations.

By combining these methods, the monograph provides a profound understanding of criminal profiling and its importance in modern criminological practice.



UVOD U KRIMINALISTIČKO
PROFILISANJE

KRIMINALISTIČKO PROFILISANJE - IZMEĐU FIKCIJE I STVARNOSTI

Kriminalističko profilisanje često je prikazano u medijima na način koji više podseća na fikciju nego na stvarnost. Popularnost ove teme dovela je do povećanog interesovanja studenata za kriminalističku psihologiju, dok su TV programi, dokumentarni filmovi i serije kao što su *Milenijum (Millennium)* i *Dosije Iks (The X-Files)*, dodatno skrenuli pažnju javnosti na ovu oblast (Muller, 2000). Međutim, upravo takvi prikazi neretko daju iskrivljenu sliku o profilisanju, prikazujući ga kao gotovo natprirodnu sposobnost, blisku prekogniciji ili vidovnjaštvu.

Uprkos širokoj popularnosti, razumevanje kriminalističkog profilisanja među stručnjacima za sprovođenje zakona, kriminolozima i bihevioralnim naučnicima i dalje je ograničeno (Cook & Hinman, 1999). Forenzički psiholozi i profajleri, obučeni u FBI-u, ističu da profilisanje može biti značajan alat u istragama teških i nasilnih zločina. Čini se da razvoj profilisanja ostaje u sivoj zoni između umetnosti i nauke, budući da, iako se oslanja na forenzičku i bihevioralnu nauku, njegova naučna vrednost još uvek nije dokazana na sistematičan način (Cook & Hinman, 1999). Ipak, brojni autori i stručnjaci, (Ault et al., 1994; Douglas &

Burgess 1986; Douglas et al., 1986; Geberth, 1996), naglašavaju korisnost profilisanja zasnovanog na uspešnim iskustvima iz prakse, uprkos tome što postoji i kritika da je profilisanje precenjeno i mistifikovano zbog medijske pažnje koju privlači.

Evidentno je, da iako još uvek ne postoje standardizovani protokoli i empirijski testirani modeli koji bi potvrdili naučnu validnost kriminalističkog profilisanja, njegova primena u kombinaciji sa forenzičkim i biheviornalnim analizama ukazuje na značajan potencijal u istragama teških zločina. Subjektivnost koja proizlazi iz oslanjanja na iskustvo i intuiciju stručnjaka može delovati kao ograničenje, ali često doprinosi otkrivanju novih tragova i povezivanju elemenata koji bi inače ostali neprimećeni. Upravo ta subjektivna komponenta, iako van okvira čisto naučnog pristupa, omogućava profilisanju da ostane relevantan alat u kriminalističkim istragama, sve dok se nastavlja rad na njegovom metodološkom unapređenju i širenju baze empirijskih dokaza.

Uopšteno rečeno, pitanje kriminalističkog profilisanja i dalje ostaje kompleksno, a njegovo pravo mesto u kriminalističkim istragama zahteva pažljivije razumevanje i kritičko sagledavanje, kako bi se izbegle zablude koje proizlaze iz pojednostavljenih medijskih prikaza.



OSNOVNI PRINCIPI I MODELI
PROFILISANJA

PREGLED OSNOVNIH PRINCIPA PROFILISANJA

Profilisanje, prema Daglasu i saradnicima (Douglas et al., 1992:21-22), predstavlja proces koji funkcioniše unazad, odnosno oblik obrnute inženjerske klasifikacije ili retro-klasifikacije. Umesto da se direktno identifikuje počinilac, ono se oslanja na analizu dostupnih tragova kako bi se izradila detaljna slika o vrsti kriminalca, kao i o njegovim obrascima ponašanja i sklonostima. Profilisanje nije samo predviđanje identiteta, već pokušaj da se kroz pažljivo sagledavanje doka- za prepoznaju ključne osobine koje povezuju počinio- ca sa zločinom.

Kriminalističko profilisanje, kako opisuju afirmisani autori (Kocsis, Cooksey, & Irwin, 2002:144), predstavlja tehniku istrage koja se zasniva na analizi ponašanja povezanih sa zločinom radi prepoznavanja potencijalnih karakteristika počinio- ca. Umesto da direktno traži počinio- ca, ova metoda koristi obrasce ponašanja kao ključ za otkrivanje osobina koje ga razlikuju, omogućavajući istražite- ljima da suze krug osumnjičenih i usmere istragu ka verovatnijim kandidatima.

Holms i Holms (Holmes & Holmes, 1998:179-182) ističu da u procesu profilisanja pos- toje određene pretpostavke:

- **Mesto zločina odražava ličnost:** Osnovna pretpostavka psihološkog profilisanja je

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OSNOVNI INDIKATORI U
KRIMINALISTIČKOM PROFILISANJU

MODUS OPERANDI (MO)

Mnogi od nas su verovatno čuli termine *zločinački potpis* i *modus operandi* u vestima ili detektivskim pričama. Međutim, malo ljudi zna da ova dva pojma nisu ista. Iako oba opisuju kriminalne radnje, svaki ima svoje jedinstvene karakteristike. Svaki zločin ima specifičan način delovanja i *osobine* kriminalca koji ga je počinio (Chaze, 2011). Ova razlika pomaže policijskim istražiteljima da detaljnije spoznaju obrasce ponašanja kriminalaca i motive koji ih pokreću.

Modus operandi predstavlja praksu koju kriminalci redovno koriste tokom izvršenja zločina. Svaki kriminalac ima individualni *modus operandi*, koji se izražava kroz specifične navike, tehnike i obrasce ponašanja. Ovi obrasci mogu ostati nepromenjeni ili se vremenom menjati, u zavisnosti od razvoja veština počinioaca (Chaze, 2011). U takvim situacijama, forenzička analiza pruža ključnu podršku istražiteljima u identifikaciji karakteristika počinioaca. Preko analize fizičkih dokaza moguće je utvrditi specifičnosti ponašanja počinioaca u svakom slučaju (LawBirdie, 2024). Na primer, forenzička analiza omogućava istražiteljima da precizno utvrde obrasce ponašanja počinioaca, uključujući specifično vreme dana koje najčešće odabira za izvršenje zločina. Ovo može ukazivati na preferencije ili prilagođavanja



**VEŠTINA KREIRANJA PROFILA
PRESTUPNIKA**

KREIRANJE PROFILA PRESTUPNIKA - UČENJE ILI EKSPERTSKA INTUICIJA

Od 1970-ih godina, istražni profajleri iz Jedinice za bihevioralne nauke FBI-ja (sada deo Nacionalnog centra za analizu nasilnog kriminala) pomažu lokalnim, državnim i federalnim agencijama u sužavanju istraga pružanjem profila kriminalnih ličnosti. Sada smo u mogućnosti da prikazemo i temeljno opišemo proces generisanja kriminalističkog profila. Serija od pet preklapajućih faza vodi ka šestoj fazi, odnosno cilju hapšenja počinioca (Douglas, et al., 1986):

1. Unos podataka za profilisanje;
2. Modeli za proces donošenja odluka;
3. Procena zločina;
4. Kriminalistički profil;
5. Istraga;
6. Hapšenje.

Dva ključna filtera povratnih informacija u procesu su: (a) postizanje usklađenosti sa dokazima, modelima za donošenje odluka i preporukama za istragu, i (b) dodavanje novih dokaza.

Želeli ste da mi se narugate! Niste znali svog Herkula Poaroa. Izdigao je grudi i zavrteo

brkove.

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PROFILISANJE U SPECIFIČNIM
KRIVIČNIM DELIMA

PROFILISANJE UBICA

Analogija profilisanja muških i ženskih serijskih ubica

Ljudska priroda je složena i ne može se sve-
sti na jednostavne granice. Njena suštinska
osobina je sposobnost da se prilagođava, me-
nja i razvija u skladu s okolnostima. Uloga
ljudske prirode je važna u životima ljudskih
bića, jer pokreće tok ljudskih misli i ak-
tivnosti, koje pružaju potporu u svako-
dnevnom životnim odlukama. Jedna od uznemi-
ravajućih karakteristika današnjeg društva,
punog kontradiktornosti jeste intezitet psi-
hodinamike i eskalacije nasilja u svim ob-
licima, u kome svako može postati žrtva
usled transformacije *običnih* pojedinaca,
koji na direktan ili indirektan način indu-
kuju zločinačko ponašanje. To nas upućuje na
potrebu za opsežnijim razumevanjem ljudske
prirode, emocionalnih i psiholoških dimenzija
nasilja i jasne tendencije brutalizacije tog
fenomena (Bjelajac, 2023: 25). Ljudsku pri-
rodu determiniše niz prirodnih, upečatljivih
karakteristika, koje se između ostalog odnose
na načine razmišljanja, osećanja i delovanja,
kao produkta naših naslednih ili urođenih
osobina i našeg individualnog iskustva ste-
čenog u okruženju u kojem bivstvujemo. Či-
njenica je da se većina ljudi uvek priklanja
društvenim normama, kao pravilima ponašanja
u društvu koje ih uspostavlja. Kako su ista
upućena na svest i volju ljudi, a pri tom

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**PREGLED KRIMINALISTIČKIH PROFILA
POZNATIH SERIJSKIH UBICA**

OSOBINE KOJE SU ZAJEDNIČKE VEĆINI SERIJSKIH UBICA

Ljudski um je složeni lavirint misli, emocija i motiva. Unutar ovog zamršenog spleta psihologije, neki pojedinci odstupaju od društvenih normi na najjezivije i najuznemirujuće načine – postajući serijske ubice. Razumevanje zajedničkih osobina koje ih karakterišu može rasvetliti najmračnije aspekte ljudskog ponašanja i pomoći nam da shvatimo faktore koji doprinose njihovim postupcima. U nastavku istražujemo dvanaest ključnih osobina koje često odlikuju serijske ubice, pružajući uvid u umove onih koji su počinili ove monstruozne zločine (Kavisht Daily, 2023):

- **Prividna šarmantnost:** Serijske ubice često poseduju sposobnost da šarmiraju



Slika 111. Mnoge serijske ubice se ponašaju kao predatori koji aktivno tragaju za žrtvama

ZAKLJUČAK

Kriminalističko profilisanje predstavlja jedinstveni spoj nauke, iskustva i intuicije u razotkrivanju kriminalnih ponašanja i ličnosti počinilaca. Ova monografija nas je provela kroz različite aspekte profilisanja, naglašavajući njegovu primenu u savremenoj kriminalistici, kao i značaj razumevanja ljudskog uma u prevenciji i razrešavanju zločina.

Na samom početku, osvrnuli smo se na poreklo kriminalnog ponašanja i njegovu povezanost sa psihološkim profilisanjem. Razumevanje uzroka kriminalnog ponašanja omogućava dublji uvid u motive i obrasce delovanja počinilaca, što predstavlja osnovu za izradu kriminalističkih profila. Takođe, istaknuta je linija između fikcije i stvarnosti u kriminalističkom profilisanju, uz naglasak na razgraničenju mitova koje su kreirale popularne serije i filmovi, od stvarnih metoda i tehnika koje koriste profesionalci.

Dalje, monografija se bavila suštinom i principima kriminalističkog profilisanja. Doslednost ponašanja, individualnost počinilaca, povezanost između zločina i ličnosti, kao i interakcija sa žrtvom, pokazali su se kao neizostavni faktori u procesu profilisanja. Analizirani su različiti modeli profilisanja, od induktivnog i dedu-

ktivnog, preko bihevioralnog i geografskog, pa sve do profilisanja žrtava.

Poseban naglasak stavljen je na proces kreiranja profila prestupnika, gde su objašnjene faze koje vode od prikupljanja podataka i analize zločina, do procene profila, istrage i hapšenja. Primena profilisanja u specifičnim krivičnim delima dodatno je ilustrovana kroz profilisanje ubica, nasilnika, trgovaca ljudima, pedofila i prostitutki dok su profili poznatih serijskih ubica poslužili kao studije slučaja za praktično razumevanje ove metode.

Veštačka inteligencija (AI) donosi revolucionarne mogućnosti u kriminalističkom profilisanju, omogućavajući analizu ogromnih količina podataka, predviđanje obrazaca ponašanja i identifikaciju potencijalnih počinilaca sa većom preciznošću. Međutim, njen razvoj nosi i niz dilema – od etičkih pitanja vezanih za privatnost i pristrasnost algoritama, do pravne odgovornosti u slučaju pogrešnih procena (Filipović, Bjelajac, Merdović & Stošić, 2023; Bjelajac, Filipović & Stošić, 2023; Bjelajac, Filipović & Stošić, 2022a; Filipović, Bjelajac & Stošić, 2024; Bjelajac & Filipović, 2021e). Ključno pitanje ostaje: može li AI u potpunosti zameniti ljudsku intuiciju i iskustvo kriminalističkih stručnjaka ili je njena uloga samo podrška u donošenju odluka?

Dakle, kriminalističko profilisanje se pokazalo kao dragocen alat u savremenoj kriminalistici. Iako zahteva visoku stručnost, iskustvo i razumevanje psiholoških i bihevioralnih faktora, primena ove tehnike ima neprocenjivu ulogu u prevenciji i razrešavanju krivičnih dela. Budućnost kriminalističkog profilisanja leži u daljem razvoju metoda, interdisciplinarnoj saradnji i unapređenju tehnoloških alata, kako bi se kriminalitet sve uspešnije suzbijao i otkrivao.

CONCLUSION

Criminal profiling represents a unique blend of science, experience, and intuition in uncovering criminal behaviors and offender personalities. This monograph has guided us through various aspects of profiling, emphasizing its application in modern criminology as well as the importance of understanding the human mind in preventing and resolving crimes.

At the beginning, we examined the origins of criminal behavior and its connection to psychological profiling. Understanding the causes of criminal behavior provides deeper insight into the motives and patterns of offenders, which forms the foundation for creating criminal profiles. Furthermore, the line between fiction and reality in criminal profiling was highlighted, with an emphasis on distinguishing the myths created by popular TV series and movies from the actual methods and techniques used by professionals.

The monograph also delved into the essence and principles of criminal profiling. Consistency in behavior, offender individuality, the connection between crime and personality, and interaction with the victim proved to be essential factors in the profiling process. Different profiling models

were analyzed, from inductive and deductive to behavioral and geographic profiling, and victim profiling.

Special emphasis was placed on the process of creating offender profiles, where the phases leading from data collection and crime analysis to profile evaluation, investigation, and arrest were explained. The application of profiling in specific types of crime was further illustrated through profiling killers, abusers, human traffickers, pedophiles, and prostitutes, while profiles of known serial killers served as case studies for a practical understanding of this method.

Artificial intelligence (AI) brings revolutionary possibilities to criminal profiling, enabling the analysis of vast amounts of data, predicting behavioral patterns, and identifying potential offenders with greater accuracy. However, its development also raises numerous dilemmas—ranging from ethical concerns related to privacy and algorithmic bias to legal responsibility in cases of incorrect assessments (Filipović, Bjelajac, Merdović & Stošić, 2023; Bjelajac, Filipović & Stošić, 2023; Bjelajac, Filipović & Stošić, 2022a; Filipović, Bjelajac & Stošić, 2024; Bjelajac & Filipović, 2021e). The key question remains: can AI completely replace human intuition and the

experience of criminal profiling experts, or is its role merely to support decision-making?

In conclusion, criminal profiling has proven to be a valuable tool in modern criminology. Although it requires a high level of expertise, experience, and an understanding of psychological and behavioral factors, its application plays an invaluable role in the prevention and resolution of crimes. The future of criminal profiling lies in the continued development of methods, interdisciplinary collaboration, and the advancement of technological tools to more effectively suppress and solve crimes.

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Beleška o autoru | About the Author

Prof. dr **Željko Bjelajac** (1967), istaknuti je naučnik čiji je rad značajno doprineo razumevanju i suzbijanju organizovanog kriminala, kao i afirmaciji kriminalističkog profilisanja. Tematski fokus njegovih akademskih aktivnosti obuhvata širok spektar bezbednosnih izazova, sa posebnom usmerenošću na psihološke, socijalne i bihevioralne karakteristike počinilaca, čime je dao respektabilan i prepoznatljiv podsticaj razvoju interdisciplinarnog pristupa u proučavanju kriminaliteta, bezbednosti i društvene patologije. Tokom više od dve decenije posvećenog akademskog i istraživačkog rada dosledno i aktivno je promovisao bezbednosnu kulturu u savremenom društvu, naglašavajući važnost proaktivnog delovanja, strateškog planiranja i institucionalne saradnje u prevenciji kriminala. Bogat naučni opus ovog

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autora obuhvata preko 200 bibliografskih jedinica, uključujući monografije, udžbenike, priručnike i naučne radove objavljene u renomiranim nacionalnim i međunarodnim časopisima. Kao jedan od najcitiranijih istraživača u oblastima kojima se bavi, na najvećoj globalnoj platformi *Google Scholar* rangiran je među vodeće naučnike, čime potvrđuje visoku relevantnost i uticaj svog naučnoistraživačkog rada u međunarodnoj naučnoj zajednici.

Prof. Dr. **Željko Bjelajac** (1967) is a distinguished scholar whose work has significantly contributed to the understanding and suppression of organized crime, as well as to the advancement of criminal profiling. The thematic scope of his academic engagement encompasses a wide range of security challenges, with a particular emphasis on the psychological, social, and behavioral characteristics of offenders. Through this, he has made a notable and recognizable contribution to the development of an interdisciplinary approach to the study of crime, security, and social pathology. Over more than two decades of dedicated academic and research work, he has consistently and actively promoted a culture of security within contemporary society, highlighting the importance of proactive measures, strategic planning, and institutional cooperation in crime prevention. His extensive scientific opus includes over 200 bibliographic units, encompassing monographs, textbooks, manuals, and scholarly articles published in prominent national and international journals. As one of the most cited researchers in his fields of expertise, he is ranked among the leading scholars on the world's largest academic platform, *Google Scholar*, thereby affirming the high relevance and impact of his scientific work within the international academic community.

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