CRIMINAL PROFILING AND CRIME DETECTION BY NIGERIA POLICE FORCE MAKURDI, BENUE STATE

BY

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(NSU/GDM/FOI/003/16/17)

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A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF POST GRADUATE STUDIES, NASARAWA STATE UNIVERSITY KEFFI, IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF MASTER OF SCIENCE DEGREE IN FORENSIC INVESTIGATION (DIGITAL), NASARAWA STATE UNIVERSITY, KEFFI NIGERIA

SUPERVISOR

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DECLARATION

I declare that this dissertation was written by me, and that it is a record of my own research work. To the best of my knowledge and belief, it has not been previously presented in any form whatsoever in any institutions for the award of M.Sc. Digital Forensics. All sources of information collected and materials used have been duly acknowledged.

IGBA, Selumun Dorcas **DATE**

NSU/GDM/FOI/003/16/17

CERTIFICATION

This dissertation titled **CRIMINAL PROFILING AND CRIME DETECTION BY NIGERIA POLICE FORCE MAKURDI, BENUE STATE** meets the requirements governing the award of Master of Science (M.Sc.) in Digital Forensics, of the School of Postgraduate Studies of Nasarawa State University, Keffi for its contribution to knowledge and literary presentation.

Prof. A. E. Zamani Chairman, Supervisory Committee	21-6-2021 Date
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DEDICATION

This research work is dedicated to the Almighty God who has given me the wisdom and knowledge to attain this academic feat.

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ABSTRACT

Criminal profiling has always been considered a very important law enforcement tool by the Nigerian Police in solving crime related issues, hence it is the process of criminal profiling that the investigator is able to find out the unknown criminal. This study examines how the Nigerian Police Force uses Criminal Profiling techniques to detect crime .Consequently three hypothesis were tested. The research area was Makurdi-Benue state and five police stations were selected with headquarter inclusive where questionnaires were distributed to respondents compromising of Officers/Men of the Nigeria Police to ascertain the effectiveness of criminal profiling in detecting crime. Data was collected primarily using the questionnaire designed for the study. The SPSS Statistical tool was used by the researcher to analyses the data gotten from the respondents. The findings revealed that; Increased knowledge by the Nigeria Police on Criminal Profiling and Crime Detection help reduce the crime rate in the society,, some of these underlining crimes increased over time as a result of poor investigation and detection of crime in the society. The study also revealed that, the Criminal Case File is the most effective technique used by the police in investigating crime. It also revealed that despite our data on crime scene photography proper analysis need to be carried out on them in other to have an effective investigation. The study recommends that the police, all law enforcement and intelligence agencies vested with powers to investigating crime, should always be ready and willing to make use of the available profiling equipment's in their various forensic laboratories so as to mitigate and curb crime in the society, workshops and training to enhance the use of profiling tools to be conducted for effective crime investigation. Finally, proper funding of law enforcement agencies be done to motivate them in carrying out investigations.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The problem of crime and criminality is the primary responsibility of the police even though there are other societal activities the police are preoccupied with. Police are empowered by the state to protect lives, property, enforce laws and reduce civil disorder, prevent and detect crime; and apprehend offenders of state laws. Police organizations are deemed always ready to proactively identify crime suspects before the offences are committed. Police, globally and in Nigeria, investigate millions of crime on a yearly basis but an unreasonable percentage of investigated crime is conducted with effective criminal identification techniques. The non-usage of the proper identification techniques is linked to why most criminals are never caught and the innocence becomes wrongdoer. Identification techniques of criminals used by the police are subject to the nature of crime.

Criminal profiling has always been considered a very important law enforcement tool by the Nigerian Police in solving crimes issues, hence it is in the process of criminal profiling that the investigator is able to find out the unknown criminal. Despite the ever-increasing media interest in the use of criminal profiling in criminal trials, the approaches and technique are still not well understood by a lot of investigators, including judges, lawyers and jurors. Some people see offender profiling as some sort of mystic and others simply see it as a fiction.

Criminal profiling refers to inferring of the characteristics of the offender from the crime scene behavior. They further stated that criminal profiling is increasingly becoming prevalent as an investigative technique in criminology which is the study of nature and influences of criminal behavior. Criminal profiling provides various types of information as it includes victimology thereby involving study of victims of crime and the psychological impact of such experiences, information about the cause of death, and initial information about behaviour, victim and crime scene that helps to narrow down the investigative field for a case initially.

The rationale behind criminal profiling is that behavior reflects personality, and by examining behavior the investigator may be able to determine what type of person is responsible for an offense. Knowledge of these characteristics can aid the investigator in identifying possible suspects and in developing other profiling techniques and strategies for investigating the offenders. Even though profiling process is largely being promoted by the media, there are still some areas of concern as many other agencies especially the police still looks at criminal profiling process is an art and science. As criminal profile helps to narrow down the investigative process, it sometimes completely mislead the police when wrongly adopted, consequently, the real offender may end up killing more people.

Nigeria inherited a national police organization (created in 1930 with national jurisdiction) and some local administration police forces on independence in 1960, albeit with marked regional decentralization. The new government moved to complete Federal centralization of the police, culminating in 1971 with the final establishment of a unitary Nigeria Police and the dissolution of local police forces which existed in many parts of the country. Since then, the Nigerian system of policing has been based to a considerable extent on a quasi-military - or paramilitary - pattern. Training was like that of soldiers, with a great emphasis on drill. The functions of the police, many commentators have alleged, was in the first place the protection of the colonial order itself, with conventional crime-fighting a secondary priority.

On international crimes, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), a policing and investigative body uses criminal profiling efforts as being focused primarily on ascribing behavioral and personality characteristics to unknown offenders in serious violent crimes and serial offenses. Central to this approach was the concept of an organized/disorganized behavioral dichotomy. This continuum was based on recognized differences in a spectrum of behavioral characteristics indicative of varying degrees of criminal sophistication. Organized offenders planned their offenses, would target a victim who was a stranger, and were very evidence-conscious. Disorganized offenders tended to commit spontaneous offenses, were acquainted with the victim, and left physical evidence at the crime scene. The analysis of the crime scene, profilers could utilize crime scene characteristics to ascertain personality traits of either; as such it is mainly used by the police to narrow down suspects list in cases where no physical evidence were left at the crime scene.

The essence of criminal profiling as used in criminal investigation by the Police is that a certain type of person acts in a certain way". It includes narrowing down the range of investigative field of the possible criminals responsible for a particular crime using several approaches like the geographical approach, investigative approach, typological and clinical approaches.

The various approaches to criminal profiling are all predicated on the belief that criminal behavior, as evidenced in victim-offender interactions and crime scene activities, reflected offender personality traits and those traits could be identified and categorized. The FBI profiling began as an informal analysis, but gradually transitioned into a formal service as the practical law-enforcement value of behaviorally based crime analyses became evident. Based on the available information the profiler, especially police personnel provide additional information to aid in identifying the actual criminal. It also aids in providing additional information about race, sex, social class, education, residence, marital status, types of vehicle and other belongings of the unknown criminal. Criminal profiling is grounded in the belief that it is possible to work out the characteristics of an offender by examining the characteristics of their offences. This shows that there is a close relationship between profiling and the conventional police detective work. Several approaches are adopted by law enforcement agencies including the police organization in criminal profiling even when such approaches do not currently yield or orient results that are both useful and accurate, but it is hoped that training and retraining in the area by the Police will make criminal profiling a much more useful and result orienting tool.

Criminal profiling is mainly used by the police to narrow down suspects list in cases where no physical evidence was left at the crime scene. In recent times however, criminal profiling is been introduced into the courtroom as evidence. It is also adopted by other security agencies outside the Nigerian Police like the Nigerian Security and Civil Defence Corps and even the Nigerian Vigilante Groups in bigger communities in the country.

Today in most criminal cases reported for investigation, criminal profiling is seen adopted by the Police as an aide in developing interviewing suggestions and approaches that will be better at drawing information from eyewitnesses and criminals. Hence, the study examined criminal profiling and crime detection by Nigeria Police Force, Markurdi, Benue State.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

In spite of the ever-increasing interest in the use of criminal profiling in crime detection, it is still not well understood among the investigating personnel as most of them see it as some sort of mystic or fiction, especially as the approaches that are adopted do not currently yield a product that is both useful and accurate, while affordable for law enforcement. This is evident in the increased inability of the Nigeria Police in reducing the prevalent crime rates to ensure the safety of lives and property, as every day witnesses a rise in unknown sources of crime like assassinations, kidnapping, murders and wanton killings and destructions. This position makes it clear that the Nigerian police are not doing well in criminal profiling and crime investigation. It is very unfortunate that the practice of criminal profiling in our security agencies is not as robust and professionally practiced as expected and most of the police personnel especially the non-commissioned officers are not properly tutored on the state-of-art approaches in criminal profiling. This ignorance is just as prevalent in professional circles as amongst the lay public (Ainsworth, 2011).

It is discovered that most police personnel encounter a lot of problems such as the inadequate knowledge of criminal profiling practices as the curriculum to support criminal profiling are not reflected in the junior cadre training programmes, their inability to adopt the scientific processes of criminal profiling, inability of the police personnel to admit data obtained from criminal profiling for prosecution in law courts and above all the poor attitudinal display of the police personnel towards criminal profiling. Existing approaches then do not currently yield a product that is both useful and accurate, and above all affordable for law enforcement. Additional examination of the potential of criminal profiling is necessary, as is a revision to the media's view of the technique, to establish the most accurate and reliable approach, while considering the cost effectiveness of a contracted service as opposed to investigator training.

Though studies have been conducted in the area of criminal profiling such as the study of Mittal and Singh (2016), Ibe, Ochie and Obiyan (2012), Pinizzotto and Finkel's (2011), Omoroghomwan (2018) however, the studies was carried out in other Divisional Police Offices which makes generalization of the study to Nigeria Police Force Markudi difficult because of Jurisdictional boundary.

Omoroghomwan (2018) studied the four (4) known policing behavioural strategies towards criminal identification among police personnel in Nigeria; particularly the South-South Region. Ibe, Ochie and Obiyan (2012) examined the critical issues regarding criminal profiling, its misuse by law enforcement, and its utility to solve serious crimes with the techniques or approaches, hereinafter known and called Criminal Profiling Approaches in the United States, and its impact on African Americans, and other minorities. From the backdrop, it is evident that there exist gap in literature in crime profiling and crime detection by Nigeria Police Force which motivates this study.

It is the aim of this study to examine criminal profiling and crime detection by the Nigeria Police and try to raise the general level of knowledge and understanding of criminal profiling as a useful crime investigation technique to be adopted by the Nigeria Police Force Makurdi.

1.3 Research Questions

The following research questions guide the study:

i. What level of knowledge do the Nigerian Police personnel have in criminal profiling and Criminal detection?

ii. What effect does Criminal Case File have on crime detection?

iii. To what level has the Crime Scene Photography help on Crime detection?

iv. How can the Profiling Techniques used by the Nigeria Police Force Makurdi detect crime?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The study examines criminal profiling and crime detection by the Nigerian Police Force in Makurdi, Benue State. The study's specific objectives are to;

i. Assess Nigeria Police Awareness on criminal profiling and crime detection.

ii. Evaluate the effect of using Criminal Case File on crime detection.

iii. Examine the impact of using Crime Scene Photography on crime detection.

iv. Reveal the techniques used by the Nigeria Police in crime profiling and crime detection.

1.1 Statement of Hypotheses

The researcher formulates the following hypotheses:

Ho1: There is no relationship between knowledge of Nigeria Police on Criminal Profiling and Crime Detection.

Ho2: Criminal Case file management has no significant effect on crime detection

Ho3: Crime Scene Photography has no significant effect on crime detection

Ho4: Nigeria Police Force has no significant role in criminal profiling and crime detection.

1.6 Significance of the Study

The outcome of the study is to reveal how criminal profiling have helped the Nigeria Police force in crime detection. To highlight areas of criminal profiling that need to be strengthened and those for which officers of the Nigeria Police Force in Makurdi requires further training on.

The study would make security agencies in Nigeria to rely more on profiling of criminals as this would go a long way to ease the detection of crime since criminals can be trace to their modes of operation using profiling.

Again the study will enable the National Security Adviser, Inspector General of Police, Chief of Army, Air and Naval staffs and other law enforcement agencies chiefs in Nigeria to appraise the status of and reposition profiling in the criminal investigation processes in our criminal justice system.

The study would give empirical evidence to our correctional homes on steps to take in properly rehabilitating convicted criminals since their behaviors can be predicted by the outcome of profiling.

To other students in various university that are interested in conducting research in areas of Criminal rehabilitation and victimology they can leverage on this research work as it suit perfectly and can be used to ease a better understanding of their research areas.

1.7 Scope of the Study

The scope of the study covers the security outfit of the Nigeria Police Force in Makurdi Benue State and covers Five (5) police stations in Makurdi namely; Force Headquarters Makurdi, B division Zone 4 Idye Village Makurdi ,C division Northbank Makurdi, D division and E division Akpehe Makurdi where Men/Officers of the force were sampled randomly to elicit information on the importance of using criminal profiling to detect crime in Makurdi, Benue State.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Conceptual Issues

Conceptual issues are critical in deductive, theory-testing sorts of studies. In those kinds of studies its used to show the link between the independent variables and dependent varriables.

2.1.1 Nigeria Police and Criminal Profiling System

Criminal profiling is a process of observation and reflection during which an attempt is made to reassemble the collected pieces of a phenomenon or event as the investigating profiler tries to answer the basic questions: Why, where, when, how, and who?. It may be well served by typologies of past events or crimes that are useful in the investigation of present crimes.

Addressing the problem of crime and criminality is the primary responsibility of the police even though there are other societal activities the police are preoccupied with. Police are empowered by the state to protect lives, property, enforce laws and reduce civil disorder, prevent and detect crime; and apprehend offenders of state laws (Alpert & Dunham, 2004). Police organizations are deemed always ready to proactively identify crime suspects before the offences are committed. Police, globally and in Nigeria, investigate millions of crime on a yearly basis but an unreasonable percentage of investigated crime is conducted with effective criminal identification techniques. The non-usage of the proper identification techniques is linked to why most criminals are never caught and the innocence becomes wrongdoer (Bertomen, 2005). Identification techniques of criminals used by the police are subject to the nature of crime. The use of identification technique is unnecessary when the criminal is caught on the act, the victims know the perpetuators like in the case of domestic violence or the case of self victimization. Identification techniques for criminals are used for several reasons; to test witness ability to identify suspects, for further investigation which techniques is subject the characteristics surrounding the police officers behaviour and their decision to take action (Borelli, 2001; Bowling, Gaines, & Petty, 2003). In Nigeria, field interrogation, stop-search and traffic stops are found to be linked to the situational characteristics associated to criminal identification which modifies the police behavioural tendency (Otu, 2006). More often than not, police use of detection, services, arrest-citation and force vary in circumstance surrounding criminals. In Nigeria, there are practical incidences where the use of detection, arrest and citation is needed in criminal identification, but the police resolve to use force (Parker, MacDonald, Jennings, & Alpert, 2005).

Specifically, it is a technique aimed at identifying and interpreting a behavior or actions for the purpose of predicting the personality of the person involved (criminal), his/her modus operandi, and, possibly, the motivation for the crime. These factors are derived from an attentive examination of the crime scene, which often yields information valuable to the criminal investigator. The purpose of profiling, however, is not only that of a possible identification of important criminal characteristics but also to prevent the repetition of a crime. The practice of criminal profiling thus far has been relegated to major felonies, such as murder, rape, and kidnapping, especially those that are serial in type (Ainsworth, 2001).

Also, Hicks and Sales (2009) assert that criminal profiling (CP) is the practice of predicting a criminal's personality, behavioral, and demographic characteristics based on crime scene. This practice is being utilized by police agencies around the world despite no compelling scientific evidence that it is reliable, valid, or useful. The basic idea for a profile is to gather a body of data yielding common patterns so that investigators can develop a description of an unknown suspect.

Historically, what is today regarded as profiling was first used in the middle Ages by the inquisition to analyze the beliefs of accused heretics. It was not until the 19th century that profiling was used in a truly systematic fashion in England by the police surgeon Dr. Thomas Bond who wrote a lengthy description of the unknown British serial killer "Jack the Ripper". Dr. Bond in his profiling notes detailed "Jack the Rippers" possible habits and psychosexual problems. This did not produce a positive result and the identity of the Ripper remains a mystery. In the U.S., the Californian psychiatrist J. Paul De River was the first to use profiling in assisting the police to catch a child killer in the 1937 case nicknamed the "babes of Inglewood Murders". Dr. James A. Brussel of New York profiled "the Mad Bomber" in the 1950s. His profiling helped in capturing and convicting George Metesky of the crimes. In late 1960s and 1970s Schlossberg developed profiles of many criminals including David Berkowitz- New York City's "Son of Sam". In the '80s in England the "Railway Rapist" (John Duffy) was apprehended through profiling. The "Red Ripper" (Andrei Chikitilo) the Soviet Union's most notorious multiple murder was apprehended through profiling.

Criminal profiling is grounded in the belief that it is possible to work out the characteristics of an offender by examining the characteristics of their offences. It helps investigators examine evidence from the crime scenes and victim and witness reports to develop an offender description. These descriptions may include the analysis of psychological variables such as personality and behaviour patterns, as well as demographic variables such as age, race or geographic location.

Investigators use profiling as a means to narrow down the suspect pool, or in structuring an interrogation of a suspect once apprehended (Canter, 2003). It involves the psychology-trained experts using their knowledge on human behaviour, motivation and patterns to create a multi-dimensional report. Although it does not provide the specific identity of the criminal, it indicates the kind of person most likely to have committed the crime by focusing on certain behavioural and personality characteristics. The process also encompass the integration of material from the crime scene (i.e., blood stain evidence), witness statements, autopsy findings, photographs, related materials such as cameras seized at the crime scene, weapons, items used for torture, and a host of suggestions derived from brainstorming sessions with forensic experts and police detectives (Ainsworth, 2001).

According to Holmes and Holmes (1996) there are three main goals of criminal profiling, these are to provide the police with basic information about the characteristics of the offender such as age, race, personality, employment and marital status, to suggest any possessions the offender may have that would associate him with the crime scene (such as souvenirs the police may want to search for) and to provide interviewing strategies and suggestions the police may use when questioning a suspect. Similarly Zamani (2015) states that, the objectives criminal profiling is to bring facts in relation to each other and to connect in such a way that their functional significance become visible to separate the essential from the accidental in order to draw conclusions from certain premises as well as to draw the inference of criminal traits from physical and or behavioral evidence.

Criminal profiling is done by the employment of both tangible and intangible tools. The tangible tools involve the crime scene, the offender's modus operandi (mode of operation), his signature behaviour, clues he or she may have left behind in the commission of the offence as well as insight into the possibility of having more than one person involved in the crime, victimology. Five behavioural characteristics that can be gleaned from the crime scene include: the amount of planning that went into the crime, the degree of control used by the offender, the escalation of emotion at the scene, the risk level of both the offender and victim, and the appearance of the crime scene (Ibe, Ochie & Obiyan, 2012).

The intangible tools include the profiler's intuition, knowledge, experience, the uncommon ability to objectively get into the mind of the criminal and think like him or her and an analytical mind. The investigator goes through the following steps or phases in the profiling process: the evaluation of the crime and the criminal act or acts itself; comprehensive evaluation of the specifics of the crime scene(s); comprehensive analysis of the victim; evaluation of preliminary police reports; evaluation of the medical examiner's autopsy protocol; development of a profile with critical offender characteristics, investigative suggestions predicated on the construction of the profile; and finally, the possible apprehension of the suspect (Turvey, 2012).

Criminal profiling is done in two distinct forms. The premise for this distinction is based on differing reasoning processes (i.e., inductive or deductive) that are argued to be in use by an individual when composing a profile. Inductive criminal profiling uses inductive reasoning, which in this context is defined as "reasoning involving broad generalization or statistical reasoning, where it is possible for the premises to be true while the subsequent conclusion is false" (Goldsmith, 2011).

Deductive criminal profiling, on the contrary, involves deductive reasoning, which is defined as "an argument where, if the premises are true, then the conclusions must also be true. In a deductive argument, the conclusions flow directly from the premises given" (89, p. 682). These distinctions form the basis of a method of profiling, referred to as behavior evidence analysis (BEA), which exclusively favors the use of deductive reasoning in combination with an understanding of the forensic sciences for the composition of a competent profile (Hicks and Sales, 2006).

2.1.2 Types of Criminal Profiling

Offender / Criminal Profiling: Offender profiling was devised as a term that the FBI used in the 1970s to describe their work on criminal investigative analysis (Canter, 1994). Kocsis (2008) defines criminal profiling as a technique where the probable characteristics of a criminal offender or offenders are predicted based on the behaviors that were exhibited during the time of the crime.

Psychological Profiling: According to Kocsis and Cooksey (2002) describe psychological profiling as an investigative technique involving the analysis of crime scene evidence and criminal behaviors to ultimately develop a description of the probable offenders who could have committed the crime(s) in question. This type of profiling can be dated back to the 1450s in the era of European witch hunts. Keppel (2006) and Turvey (2008) detail that the Catholic church blamed witchcraft for society's many problems and in order to remove these problems, a profile was created to identify which individuals were witches. This profile included females with no children, a birthmark of the devil, of poor status, a keeper of pets known as familiars, sufferers of mental illness and hallucinations, and has knowledge of herbal medicines.

Geographic Profiling: Geographic profiling is an investigative technique that utilizes the locations of crimes, which are connected, to determine the most probable target area that an offender resides in (Harries, 1999). Geographic profiling, also known as crime mapping, is generally used in crimes that involve robbery, rape, arson, serial murder, terrorism, and bombing cases. However, Harries (1999) states that geographic profiling can also be utilized in singular crimes that involve multiple crime scenes or those that contain significant geographical features that have the ability to be profiled. The use of geographic profiling allows investigators to determine whether or not the crime was opportunistic, or if the offender felt comfortable with his or her surroundings due to the familiarity of the geographic location. Geographic profiling is often paired with offender / criminal profiling, as well as psychological profiling to aid in developing the best profile to catch an offender (Wortley & Mazerolle, 2008).

Criminal profiling and analysis consists of six steps, which according to Salfati and Bateman (2011) are summarized as follows:

Profiling Inputs: First the collection of crime scene information, which is all evidence, including anything found on the scene (i.e. fibers, paint chips, photos and details of the offence etc.) and anything derived from the crime scene.

Decision Process Models: the profiler then examines this information and makes a range of qualitative judgments, which may be supported by quantitative analyses evidence. This is done to locate any types of patterns, such as whether or not the crime is part of a series of crimes, what the victims have in common.

Crime Assessment: the evidence has been organized, the crime scene is reconstructed. Investigators use patterns to determine what happened in what order, and what role each victim, weapon had in the crime.

Crime Profile: The combinations of first three steps are used to create a criminal profile incorporating the motives, physical qualities, and personality of the perpetrator. Also, the investigators use this information to decide on the best way to interview the suspects based on their personality.

The Investigation: the profile is given to investigators on the case and to organizations that may have data leading to the identification of a suspect. The profile may be reassessed if no leads are found or if new information is learned. As such possible interview and investigative strategies, and other relevant information.

The Apprehension: this stage only occurs in about 50% of cases. When a suspect is identified, he/she is interviewed, investigated, compared to the profile. If the investigators have reason to believe that the suspect is the perpetrator, a warrant is obtained for the arrest of the individual, usually followed by a trial with expert witnesses including the forensic psychologist and other forensic experts, including those involved in the crime science analysis

As to the approaches adopted in criminal profiling, Rossi (2001) opined that there are several approaches to criminal profiling adopted by the police. These approaches form the basis for which this study seeks to find out how the various sections and units of the Nigerian Police adopts while going about their usually duties of curbing crime and ensuring safety of lives and properties in Nigeria. There are three main approaches to offender profiling - Diagnostic Evaluation or Clinical approach, Criminal Investigative Analysis, and the Behavioral Evidence Analysis approach. In recent times however, some scholars have developed other 'approaches' such as Geographic Profiling and Crime Action Profiling.

Diagnostic Evaluation or Clinical Approach is the oldest approach to offender profiling. It is an approach mainly adopted by psychiatrists and clinical psychologists. Diagnostic evaluation approach looks at offenders from a mental illness point of view and tries to examine crimes and crime scenes from that perspective. Based on their clinical practice experience, their knowledge of mental health processes and their knowledge of psychological disorders, these practitioners try to predict the type of offenders who are likely to be responsible for certain types of criminal behavior.

Hence, the diagnostic evaluation approach "relies on the clinical judgment of a profiler to ascertain the underlying motives behind an offender's actions". In such cases a psychiatrist or clinical psychologist may, from their knowledge of many forms of mental illness, be able to offer an explanation for behaviour which appears, on first encounter, to make little sense. Whilst the media may talk of a 'senseless' killing, the clinician may at least be able to offer an explanation of the killing from the offender's perspective.

Diagnostic evaluation approach was very useful and in fact seen to be accurate in the "New York Mad Bomber" case in 1956, when Dr. James Brussel produced a psychological profile of the bomber using this approach. This approach was also used by Dr. Thomas Bond in profiling Jack the Ripper.

The Criminal Investigative Analysis is referred to as "a process of reviewing crimes from both a behavioral and investigative perspective. It involves reviewing and assessing the facts of a criminal act, interpreting offender behavior, and interaction with the victim, as exhibited during the commission of the crime, or as displayed in the crime scene". This approach is based on crime scene analysis and involves an examination of the method of operation and other behavioral patterns that can be deduced from the crime scene characteristics. Investigative analysis approach seems to have advantage over the other approaches and has been well received by many scholars.

Geographic Profiling was developed in 1995 by D. Kim Rossmo, a former police officer with the Vancouver City Police Department. Rossmo sees geographic profiling as "a strategic information management system used in the investigation of serial violent crime. Geographic profiling uses a computer program to analyze crime scene locations in an attempt to predict the likely residence of the offender. This computerized program is known as Criminal Geographic Targeting (CGT).He maintained that "this methodology was designed to help alleviate the problem of information overload that usually accompanies such cases", arguing that "by knowing the most probable area of offender residence, police agencies can more effectively utilize their limited resources, and a variety of investigative strategies have now been developed to maximize the utility of this process for unsolved cases". Drawing ideas from environmental psychology and investigative psychology, geographic profiling "focuses on the probable spatial behaviour of the offender within the context of the locations of, and the spatial relationships between the various crime sites.

Behavioral Evidence Analysis (BEA) also known as the deductive method of criminal profiling was developed by Brent E. Turvey, an American forensic scientist. In 1999, and following his interview with Jerome Brudos, an American serial killer, Turvey noted that police case files differed from Brudo's own accounts, and therefore concluded that it is totally wrong to accept the premises on which the earlier profiling approaches based their profiles, and he came up with his new approach. Behavioral evidence analysis is primarily based on the availability of physical evidence. Turvey was very critical of the assumptions and inferences made by the other approaches, and therefore argued that "a full forensic analysis must be performed on all available physical evidence before this type of profiling can begin.

Fundamentally, Turvey maintained that BEA produces a deductive criminal profile as opposed to an inductive one. For him, "a deductive criminal profile is a set of offender characteristics that are reasoned from the convergence of physical and behavioral evidence patterns within a crime or a series of related crimes. Pertinent physical evidence suggestive of behavior, victimology, and crime scene characteristics are included in the structure of a written profile to support any arguments regarding offender, characteristics.

Crime Action Profiling: was developed by Richard N. Kocsis, an Australian forensic psychologist. Based on his clinical knowledge and research literature, Kocsis maintained that profiling has its foundation in forensic psychology. "As a consequence, this conception of profiling assumes knowledge of human behavior and psychology such as personality dynamics and human psychopathologies. Kocsis claimed that he became fully involved in offender profiling when he was approached by the Australian Police to assist them in a high profile serial murder case.

Crime action profiling, in the words of Kocsis "is used to describe and signify this process relating to the consideration of crime actions and the prediction, or profiling, of offender characteristics from those actions" 168. Basically, crime action profiling tries to "examine offense behaviors independent of any inferred motivations.

In analyzing patterns of crime behaviors, CAP uses the multi-dimensional scaling (MDS) method of statistical analysis. This approach also uses cluster analysis, conical correlation and mathematical formulae to "plot the orientation of the offender characteristic vector Crime action profiling is the newest 'approach' to offender profiling and as such not a lot of reviews and research has been carried out. Nevertheless, CAP has contributed to the efforts to find a scientific basis to offender profiling.

2.1.3 Criminal Case File

This is the collection of all the facts assembled in the course of an investigation into a crime, by the police and other public law enforcement officers vested with powers to prevent and investigate crimes. In the course of investigation, the facts gathered are assembled in an orderly manner in a file in the computer, where retrieval and viewing of files are swiftly done. The case file contains a chronological account of all the steps taken by the police to reveal the crime.

This document also reveals at a glance the activities of the investigators from the moment the crime is discovered or reported until the time the investigation is concluded. The case file is having a documentary account of the facts discovered from the investigation and it consists of the following details of crime under investigation.

The name of the complainant

The nature of the complaint

The time of making the report

The place and the time where/when the crime was committed.

The place where the report was made

Name(s) of suspect (if any)

Name(s) of investigator(s) and

Inventory of exhibits recovered.

The case file contains a comprehensive inputs of all law enforcement agents directly or indirectly connected with the conduct of the investigation, thus stating where investigations of such case is conducted and if carried out by more than one police station, all the case files are compiled by each of the police stations and attached together to form a comprehensive file. All these detailed information of the sequence of events during investigation assists for further investigation where and when the need arises.

2.1.4 Crime Scene Photography

This is a tool used by the police in detecting crime by taking a snapshots of the crime scene. It's important such that it shows what the crime scene appeared like at the time of police or investigator's arrival. It's used by the police to truly understand what the crime scene looked like in its totality. Crime scene photography is used mainly for the understanding of what exactly took place at the scene, it's used in determining where exactly each evidential value was found and what was around it at the moment of the crime.

Photographs are seen to be critical items of evidence in court and as such, they must be able to withstand challenges from the defense. The careful documentation of each photograph is the best way to ensure that a photograph will survive some potential challenges. Because this is eventually offered as an evidence in court, all evidence must have a chain of custody established. An image is identified as a photograph from a particular incident or scene in question by having the photographer who took it at the scene testify in court. They are also allowed by the court to state that they took the photograph, what the subject matter of the image was supposed to be, where it was taken, and when it was taken. They can testify about the camera and flash variables used in capturing the image, as different images used different dimensions and techniques in capturing.

However, court sometimes allow anyone who was present at the crime scene and is familiar with the subject matter of the photograph to testify that the image is a fair and accurate representation of the scene as he/she saw it at the crime scene in question. For a photo to be used for investigation, it must meet the laid down criteria on the photo Identifier.

The case Number: this is preferred to the crime type because the crime type may change between the time of initial call that reported the incident and type of case that is going to court.

The date when the first image was taken

The address/location of the photographs: Most frequently this could be a street address, Sometimes a name of a business and its also included. For instance First Bank of Nigeria 15 bank road.name of the photographer, badge numbers or even employee identification number.

2.1.5 Nigerian Police and Crime Detection Strategies

In most countries the detection of crime is the responsibility of the police, though special law enforcement agencies may be responsible for the discovery of particular types of crime (e.g., customs departments may be charged with combating smuggling and related offenses). Crime detection falls into three distinguishable phases: the discovery that a crime has been committed, the identification of a suspect, and the collection of sufficient evidence to indict the suspect before a court. Many crimes are discovered and reported by persons other than the police (e.g., victims or witnesses). Certain crimes in particular those that involve a subject's assent, such as dealing in illicit drugs or prostitution, or those in which there may be no identifiable victim, such as obscenity are often not discovered unless the police take active steps to determine whether they have been committed. To detect such crimes, therefore, controversial methods are sometimes required (e.g., electronic eavesdropping, surveillance, interception of communications, and infiltration of gangs)(Gerber, Gross, Morgan & Shanahan, 2002).

2.1.6 Role of forensic Police in Crime detection

Forensic police plays an important role in the investigation of aggravate crimes. One of the first significant achievements in the field was the development of techniques for identifying individuals by their fingerprints. In the 19th century, it was discovered that almost any contact between a finger and a fixed surface left a latent mark that could be made visible by a variety of procedures (e.g., the use of a fine powder). In 1894 in England the Troup Committee, a group established by the Home Secretary to determine the best means of personal identification, accepted that no two individuals had the same fingerprints a proposition that has never been seriously refuted. In 1900 another committee recommended the use of fingerprints for criminal identification. Fingerprint evidence was first accepted in an Argentine court in the 1890s and in an English court in 1902. Many other countries soon adopted systems of fingerprint identification as well (Gerber, Gross, Morgan & Shanahan, 2002).

Fingerprinting was originally used to establish and to make readily available the criminal records of individual criminals, but it quickly came to be widely used as a means of identifying the perpetrators of particular criminal acts. Most major police forces maintain collections of fingerprints that are taken from known criminals in order to identify them later should they commit other crimes. The FBI, for example, reportedly held millions of prints in its electronic database at the beginning of the 21st century. Fingerprints found at crime scenes thus can be matched with fingerprints in such collections. Historically, searching fingerprint collections was a time-consuming manual task, relying on various systems of classification. The development in the 1980s of computerized databases for the electronic storage and rapid searching of fingerprint collections has enabled researchers to match prints much more quickly.

Although the science of fingerprinting is popularly perceived as error-free, some critics have charged that it is not an exact science because prints are rarely pristine when gathered at a crime scene and that some defendants have been convicted on the basis of mistaken fingerprint identification. For example, in 2004 the FBI used a fingerprint to link Brandon Mayfield, an American attorney, to a train bombing in Madrid; however, he was vindicated after a review revealed that the fingerprint, used to obtain a warrant for his arrest, did not belong to him. According to the British standard, if a set of fingerprints found at a crime scene is incomplete, it may be said to match another set (e.g., a set stored in a fingerprint database) if the two sets share at least 16 characteristics. However, no particular number of characteristics is accepted everywhere, and some jurisdictions require as few as 12 characteristics to reach a conclusive identification (Hicks & Sales, 2006).

A broad range of other scientific techniques are available to law enforcement agencies attempting to identify suspects or establish beyond doubt the connection between a suspect and a crime. Since becoming reliably available in the late 1980s, DNA fingerprinting of biological evidence (e.g., hair, sperm, and blood) can exclude a suspect absolutely or establish guilt with a very high degree of probability. Many other substances, such as fibres, paper, glass, and paint, can yield considerable information under microscopic or chemical analysis. Fibres discovered on the victim or at the scene of the crime can be tested to determine whether they are similar to those in the clothing of the suspect. Documents can be revealed as forgeries on the evidence that the paper on which they were written was manufactured by a technique not available at the time to which it allegedly dates. The refractive index of even small particles of glass may be measured to show that a given item or fragment of glass was part of a particular batch manufactured at a particular time and place. Computer networks allow investigators to search increasingly large bodies of data on material samples, though the creation of such databases is time-consuming and costly (Hicks & Sales, 2006).

Suspect Identification

The modus operandi, or method, used by a criminal to commit an offense sometimes helps to identify the suspect, as many offenders repeatedly commit offenses in similar ways. A burglar's method of entry into a house, the type of property stolen, or the kind of deception practiced on the victim of a fraud all may suggest who was responsible for a crime.

Visual identification of a stranger by the victim is often possible as well. The police generally present victims or witnesses who believe that they can recognize the offender with an album containing photographs of a large number of known criminals. A suspect identified in this manner is usually asked to take part in a lineup of people with similar characteristics, from which the witness is asked to pick out the suspect. However, researchers have long known that eyewitnesses often are unreliable and that most wrongful convictions have been the result of erroneous eyewitness identifications. Scholars have suggested that cross-racial identification contributes to mistaken identification, in that members of one race may have difficulty distinguishing members of another race. Likewise, post-event assimilation, the process by which witnesses incorporate new information after the incident, can significantly alter the perception of the criminal. Finally, the stress of a crime in general, and the presence of a weapon in particular, diminish the reliability of eyewitnesses as well (Hicks & Sales, 2006).

In addition, researchers have been concerned that criminal-justice officials could manipulate standard eyewitness identification procedures in order to increase the likelihood that a witness would identify a particular suspect. In the past, criminal-justice officials generally resisted implementing reforms in procedures that would increase the accuracy of the identifications, as the reformed procedures would reduce the probability that an eyewitness would make any identification at all. But the increasing accuracy of DNA evidence in the late 1990s led to considerable publicity about erroneous convictions based on standard eyewitness identification procedures, particularly in cases that resulted in a death sentence. At the beginning of the 21st century, police agencies had begun to implement the more-careful procedures that eyewitness researchers had proposed. These procedures include not encouraging witnesses to make identifications when they are unsure but instead cautioning them about the possibility of errors, making sure non-suspects in the lineup are reasonable possibilities for identification, and having the lineup conducted by an official who does not know who the actual suspect is. (Hicks & Sales, 2006).

Gathering Evidence

To gain a conviction in countries where the rule of law is firmly rooted, it is essential that the investigating agency gather sufficient legally admissible evidence to convince the judge or jury that the suspect is guilty. Police departments are often reasonably certain that a particular individual is responsible for a crime but may remain unable to establish guilt by legally admissible evidence. In order to secure the necessary evidence, the police employ a variety of powers and procedures. Because those powers and procedures, if exercised improperly, would enable the police to interfere with the constitutionally protected freedoms of the suspect, they are normally subject to close scrutiny by legislation or by the courts. One important procedure is the search of a suspect's person or property. Most common-law jurisdictions allow a search to be carried out only if there is "probable cause for believing" or "reasonable ground for suspecting" that evidence will be found. In some cases a person may be stopped on the street and searched, provided that the police officers identify themselves and state the reasons for the search. In the United States a person stopped on the street may be patted down for a weapon without the police's having any evidence whatsoever. A search f private premises usually requires a search warrant issued by a magistrate or judge. The ąw generally permits a search warrant to be issued only if the authorities are satisfied (after earing evidence under oath) that there is good reason to suspect that the sought-after vidence, which the warrant usually defines specifically, will be found on the premises. The varrant may be subject to time limits and normally permits only one search. In most ;ountries the judge or magistrate who issues the warrant must be informed of the outcome of he search. Materials seized as a result of a search under the authority of a search warrant are ısually held by the police for production as exhibits at any subsequent trial ((Hicks & Sales, !006).

n the United States any evidence discovered as a result of a search that does not comply vith the procedures and standards laid down by the courts and legislative bodies is not ıdmissible in court, even if it may clearly establish the guilt of the accused person. Because t may prevent the conviction of a person who is guilty, this doctrine, known as the :xclusionary rule, has given rise to controversy in the United States and has not generally ›een adopted in other countries. The exclusionary rule has been particularly important in lrug cases, where the materials seized (i.e., the drugs themselves) often are the only :vidence against the defendant; according to the U.S. Department of Justice, adherence to he rule has resulted in the dismissal of about 1 percent of drug cases. However, since its lecision in United States v. Leon (1984), the U.S. Supreme Court has adopted several "pro-›rosecution" modifications of the exclusionary rule, including a somewhat limited "good 'aith" exception for the police. That is, if the police attempted to uphold constitutional equirements for the search but made an honest mistake, then the evidence may be ıdmissible at trial even if some constitutional requirements were not met (Leon, 1984).

Interrogation and Confession

An important aspect in the investigation of offenses is the interrogation of suspects. The aim of the questioning is usually to obtain an admission of guilt by the suspect, which would eliminate the need for a contested trial. Most countries place restrictions on the scope and methods of interrogation in order to ensure that suspects are not coerced into confessions by unacceptable means, though in practice the effectiveness of those restrictions varies greatly. In the United States, for example, suspects must be informed that they have certain rights, including the right to remain silent, to have a lawyer present during the interrogation, and to be provided with the services of a lawyer at the expense of the state if they cannot afford one. The statement of rights that is read to suspects, known as the Miranda warnings, was established in the case of Miranda & Arizona (1966). Failure to advise a suspect of those and other rights can result in the rejection of a confession as evidence (Hicks & Sales, 2006).

In contrast, British law focuses on whether the confession itself was voluntary, rather than on whether proper procedures were followed by the police. With minor exceptions, a person suspected or accused of a criminal offense is not required to answer any question or to give evidence. For many years the English law on confessions consisted of a simple rule prohibiting the introduction at trial of any involuntary statement made by an accused person. That rule was supplemented by more-detailed rules governing the questioning of suspected persons by the police, known as the Judges' Rules. Principally, the Judges' Rules obliged the investigating police officer to caution suspects that they were not required to answer any question and that anything they did say might be given in evidence at trial. That caution was required to be stated at the beginning of any period of interrogation and immediately before a suspect began to make a full statement or confession. Failure to provide a caution at the right time or in the right form did not necessarily mean that the statement would be excluded from evidence, but trial judges did have the discretion to exclude the evidence. The operation of the Judges' Rules was a source of controversy for many years; in the mid-1980s they were reformed by a comprehensive series of provisions. The reforms, which were supplemented by detailed codes of practice, allowed a confession to be admitted into evidence provided that it was not obtained by oppression of the person who made it (e.g., by torture, inhuman or degrading treatment, the use or threat of violence, or excessively prolonged periods of questioning) or as a result of anything said or done that would be likely to render the confession unreliable (Hicks & Sales, 2006).

2.1.7 The Nigeria Police and Police Act

The Nigerian Police is the main law enforcement outfit in Nigeria with a staff might of about 371,800 personnel. It is a very wide group consisting of 36 State commands grouped into 12 zones and 7 administrative organs. The Nigerian Police is presently headed by IGP Adamu Mohammed. The Nigeria Police Force was first formed in 1820 before independence; most police were connected with local governments (native authorities). In the 1960s, during the First Republic, the police was first be regionalized and then nationalized.

The Nigeria Police (NP) is elected by Section 194 of the 1979 constitution as the national police of Nigeria with high-class authority throughout the country. Constitutional provision also is present, however, for the creation of various NPF branches "forming part of the armed forces of the Federation or for the safe guarding of harbours, waterways, rail road and airstrip." One such branch, the Port Security Police, was reported by many sources to have staff strength in 1990 of between 1,500 and 15,000.

The NPF carryout established police roles and is accountable for internal security generally; for providing support for the prison, immigration, and customs services; and for military functions/duties outside or within Nigeria as instructed. According to report, there were more than 1,200 police stations nationwide. Police officers were not typically armed but were issued weapons when required for exact missions or conditions. They were often posted all over the country, but in 1989 Babangida pronounced that a greater number of officers would be posted to their native areas to ease police- community relations.

The 1979 constitution provided for a Police Service Commission that was responsible for NPF strategy, organization, administration, and finance (except for pensions), In February 1989, Babangida eliminate the Police Service Commission and established the Nigeria Police Council in its stead, under exact presidential control. The new council was head by the president; the chief of General Staff, the minister of internal affairs, and the police inspector general were members. As part of the government reorganization in September 1990, Alhaji Sumaila Gwarzo, formerly SSS director was named to the new post of minister of state, police affairs.

In late 1986, the NPF was modernizing nationwide into seven area commands, which take over a command formation corresponding to each of the States of Nigeria. Each command was under a commissioner of police and was further divided into police provinces and divisions under local officers. NPF headquarters, which was also an area command, supervised and coordinated the other area commands. Later these Area Commands were grouped under Zone Commands as follows:

Zone 1, Headquartered Kano, with Kano, Kastina, and Jigawa Commands.Zone 2, Headquartered Lagos, with Lagos, and Ogun commands. Zone 3, Headquartered Yola, with Adamawa, and Gombe Commands. Zone 4, Headquartered Makurdi, with Benue, Nassarawa, Plateau, and Taraba Commands.

In mid-1989 NPF reorganization was make known after the AFRC's agreement of a report by Rear Admiral Murtala Nyako. In 1989 the NPF also created a Rapid Intervention Force in each state, separate from the mobile police units, precisely to monitor political events and to suppress turbulent during the transition to civil rule. Each state unit of between 160 and 390 police was commanded by an assistant superintendent and equipped with vehicles, communications gear, weapons, and crowd control tools, including cane armors, batons, and tear gas.

The Criminal Investigation Department (CID) is the topmost criminal investigation arm of the Nigeria Police NPF. The Department is led by a Deputy Inspector-General (DIG). Its main functions include investigation and prosecution of serious and complicated criminal cases outside and within the Country. The Department also coordinates crime investigations throughout the NPF. The CID is divided into sections, with most of them headed by Commissioners of Police (CPs). The Sections are:

Administration
Anti-Fraud Section
The Central Criminal Registry (CCR)
Special Anti-Robbery Squad (SARS)
X-Squad
General Investigation
Special Fraud Unit (SFU)
Legal Section
Forensic Science Laboratory
Interpol Liaison
Homicide
Anti-Human Trafficking Unit
Force Intelligence Bureau (FIB)
DCI Kaduna Annex
Counter Terrorism Unit (CTU)

The Police Mobile Force was established as a strike or Anti-riot unit under the control of the Inspector-General of Police to counter incidents of civil disturbance. It is designated to take over operations of major crisis where conventional police units cannot cope. There are presently 12 MOPOL Commands, MOPOLs 1 thru 12, controlling 52 Police Mobile Squadrons which are spread amongst the 36 State Commands and Federal Capital Territory (FCT).

Three major Governmental Agencies monitors the ruling and supervision of the Nigerian Police Force; The Police Service Commission, the Nigerian Police Council and Ministry of interior. The Police Act makes provisions for the organization, discipline, powers and duties of the police, the special constabulary and the traffic wardens. Its commencement date was 1st April 1945, that is to say, exactly seven decades ago. Although the first generation computers (1937-1953) were just being built, the idea of an internet system was not yet conceived. Thus, commission of crimes through a networked computer structure could not have been imagined by the makers of the Police Act. Hence, the Act seems to be one of those colonial relics that struggle for relevance in an era when crimes are being committed with technological sophistication and electronic precision and finesse. Yet the Police is a very fundamental institution or agency in a society which exists to maintain rule of law and order. Whether or not such an agency is of a state or a federation is immaterial. In Nigeria, in spite of the cacophonic debates on whether there is a need for state police, the 1999 constitution despite sundry amendments still insists, at least for now, on a single police force for the entire federation. Although the Police Act lags behind the computer ways of committing crimes, the duties of the police as provided by the Act are still relevant. Section 4 of the Act provides thus:

The Police shall be employed for the prevention and detection of crime, the apprehension of offenders, the preservation of law and order, the protection of life and property, and the due enforcement of all laws and regulations with which they are directly charged, and shall perform such military duties within or without Nigeria as may be required of them by, or under the authority of, this or any other Act.

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Three major Governmental Agencies oversee the control and supervision of the Nigerian Police Force; The Police Service Commission, the Nigerian Police Council and Ministry of interior.

In Benue State the Nigerian Police is Headquarter in Makurdi, with Metropolitan Divisions A-E. Also each local government area has a police local command with a main station in the local government headquarters. The Command Headquarters in Makurdi is headed by a Police Commissioner and has all the departments in the Police while the Divisions is headed by a Divisional Police Officer (DPO) with other general duty police men.

2.2 Empirical Studies

These are different and diverse studies carried out by scholars, several works and studies carried out by other scholars and schools of thought found related and relevant to this study are reviewed as follows:

Omoroghomwan (2018) studied the four (4) known policing behavioural strategies towards criminal identification among police personnel in Nigeria particularly the South-South Region. This study adopted the Cross-sectional research design and surveyed 217 respondents. Hypotheses formulated were test using the Linear Regression, Findings from thus study reveals that police use of service and detection is vital to criminal identification because it will assist and support them to track crime activities. and recommended that Nigerian Police Force should provoke more of participative policing; allowing victims and community members to involve in intelligent gathering process; creating a visible platform for people to assist them.

Pinizzotto and Finkel (2011) studied the experimental study compared small groups (four to six participants) of trained police profilers with non-profilers such as detectives and university students on various profiling experiments using a closed murder and rape case. Perhaps the most pertinent of these experiments required participants to construct a profile of the offender through responses on a multiple-choice questionnaire. This procedure is important as it provides a quantifiable means by which profile predictions can be objectively scored for their accuracy. The results of the experiment were not, however, entirely supportive, with the sampled profilers demonstrating a superior degree of accuracy in predicting the characteristics of the rapist, but not the murderer. Indeed, in contrast to popular culture depictions, the sampled profilers achieved the lowest descriptive score in profiling the characteristics of the murderer.

Following the general design of Pinizzotto and Finkel's (2011) research with respect to the use of an objectively quantifiable questionnaire to measure the accuracy of a crime/criminal profile, Kocsis (2013) published the results of a series of studies that involved testing participants' (trained criminologists) abilities to profile the probable offender in a murder and arson case. The results of this research yielded some tentative support for the abilities of the sampled profilers in that they surpassed all other groups in their abilities to accurately predict the characteristics of the unknown offender(s). Although these findings are encouraging, two notable limitations emerge. First, the sample pool of profilers for this research (i.e., profilers) was modest. Consequently, further replication with larger samples is required. Second, a high degree of statistical variance was found among the profilers, indicating that their capabilities were not uniform. The finding of the study suggests that simply because an individual operates with the title of "profiler" does not necessarily imply that the individual will possess a superior capacity to predict the characteristics of an unknown criminal. This study is related to the present study in the sense that it also addresses the important role which the police can play in criminal profiling. It also points out that beside the experimental design, a survey design that allows the use of questionnaires can equally be useful in criminal profiling research.

Ibe, Ochie and Obiyan (2012) in their work titled misuse of criminal profiling by law enforcement : intentions and implications examines the critical issues regarding criminal profiling, its misuse by law enforcement, and its utility to solve serious crimes with the techniques or approaches, hereinafter known and called Criminal Profiling Approaches. A 32 item checklist was administered on a total of 170 participants comprising the police and coast guards so as to assess the misuse of criminal profiling in the United States, and its impact on African Americans, and other minorities. The analysis of the data collected via the checklist, it was revealed that, the importance of criminal profiling, the development of criminal profiling and, the misuse of criminal profiling forms a critical issue in the 21st century USA. The study harps on the possible ways in which criminal profiling can be misused, especially when drawn to ethnic or racial lines. However the criminal profiling approaches are in line with what is obtainable elsewhere outside the USA.

Also, Mittal and Singh (2016) carried out a study which explained the importance of psychological profiling in criminal investigation. Though the importance of psychological profiling was recognized as early as in World War II, it is until recently when psychologists and law enforcing authorities have started giving this more attention mostly while investigating serial killings and motiveless crimes. Psychological profiling is defined as an attempt to provide investigative agencies with specific information related to the type of individual who committed a certain crime. It aims to develop a behavioural composite, combining sociological and psychological assessment of the offender by analyzing their behaviour while they engage in the crime. A systematic review of literature on psychological profiling suggests that despite being a relatively new technique, psychological profiling is increasingly being used in the field of criminal investigation. However, it is mostly concerned with untangling the structure of crime rather than prediction. There are many evidences to show that the nature of psychological profiling is still misunderstood, and the criminal investigators lack in skills that are required for psychological profiling. Although, traditional policing systems like Kotwali systems too had a system of recording behavioural traits of criminals to arrive at some sort of profile of the criminal, there is a dearth of researches focusing on psychological profiling of criminals in India. The paper proposes that in the present era, when the crime rate has drastically increased and has become much more gruesome, the field of criminal profiling and victim profiling must also simultaneously evolve. The paper examines different profiling models for classifying crime scene activity, psychological typologies, and methodologies and also makes recommendations for standardizing the process by allowing increased use of computer in the profiling process.

2.3 Theoretical Review

In this study, different theories related to the topic are reviewed by the researcher.

2.3.1 Facet System Theory

Facet system theory was propounded by Guttman (1954). The theory serves as a unified approach able to assist in the investigation of a range of crimes. The use of facet action system theory in crime scene analysis and suspect interviewing has become. Following these ideas central to Guttman's Facet Theory Canter argued that there will be a coherence to an individual's offending actions, across his mode of planning actions and mode of thinking about the crime, his mode of dealing with the victim and related activity and the mode he adopts in actually executing the offence.

offending style within criminal behaviour. Out of this he showed the power of one particular structure for understanding the variations in criminal action.

The hypothesis of criminal behaviour is that the variations among any set of criminal actions will have two facets. One, a facet of specificity, moving from the general, shared by all offences and therefore conceptually central, with the specific variants of the actions at the periphery. This really reflects a first law of criminal activity that all criminal actions will have some potential of co-occurring. Or as Canter (2000) has expressed it "a person who breaks the law in one domain is likely to do so in another domain". The second facet is a thematic facet that distinguishes between the different qualities of the offences, conceptually radiating around the 'core'. This reflects the second law as Canter expresses it" the more similar the domains the more likely is an offender to commit crimes in those domains". This two facet model combining a quantitative variation in specificity with a qualitative variation in content was called a 'Radex' by Guttman (1954) as he further stated that it is a new form of factor analysis in the assessment of a wide range of issues relating to criminal intelligence, attitudes and organisational behaviour as well as and many other areas of human activity and experience.

2.3.2 Robert Agnew's General Strain Theory

Robert Agnew's general strain theory was propounded in (1992). The theory states that strain leads to wrong emotions, which may further lead to a number of outcomes, including criminal behaviour. The main strains discussed in the theory include failing to achieve positive valued goals (e.g., cash), the removal of effective valued stimuli (e.g., loss of a valued possession), and the exhibition of negatively valued stimuli (e.g., physical abuse) (Patchin & Hinduja, 2011). The first strain looks at the bridge between the anticipation of the individual and what they actually attain, which leads to dissatisfaction and bitterness. The second kind of strain as a result of a positive valued stimulus that is removed and the cause is delinquency. This delinquent behavior may pose itself as an attempt to ease or replace the stimuli. The final type of strain occurs when confronted with negative stimuli. This may result to delinquent behaviour as a means to terminate or avoid the negative stimuli (Patchin & Hinduja, 2011).

According to Agnew, strain is not the cause of crime but rather influence negative feelings like aggression and frustration. This is mainly in connection with the frustration-aggression hypothesis by Yale university psychologists. They believed that annoyance comes before frustration, and frustration can lead to both aggressive and non-aggressive behavior (Runions, 2013). In turn, these wrong feelings compelled coping responses as a way to ease internal pressure. Coping via unlawful actions and violence may be true for juvenile because of their scare resources and inability to resist frustrating environments. In their article, Patchin & Hinduja, concluded that general strain theory can be used to justify unlawful behavior such as cyber bullying among youth.

2.3.3 Theory of Planned Behaviour

The Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB) was developed by Ajzen in (1988). The theory states that attitude toward behavior, subjective norms, and perceived behavioral control, together shape an individual's behavioral intentions. The theory proposes a model which can measure how human actions are guided. It predicts the occurrence of a particular behaviour, provided that human behaviour is intentional and linked to some belief and values (Ajzen, 1988).

The theory of planned behaviour holds that only specific attitudes toward the behaviour in question can be expected to predict that behaviour. In addition to measuring attitudes toward the behaviour, we also need to measure people's subjective norms –their beliefs about how people they care about will view the behaviour in question. It was developed from the theory of planned action, which essentially describes how if intentions are positive towards an action, and attitudes are positive towards an action, then someone is likely to act in that way. The theory of planned behaviour developed this, by suggesting that perceived behavioural control is an important factor too; this refers to whether the individual believes they can actually do the action, which is essentially the same as self-efficacy.

This theory can be applied to offenders and recidivism rates because if an offender has positive attitudes and intentions towards rehabilitation/getting a job/staying out of trouble, and they believe that they can do so; it's more likely that they'll be successful. This theory emphasizes the role of self-belief and attitudes, and thus is a cognitive theory.

The main application of this theory is looking at ways to improve attitudes, intentions and beliefs relating to the outside world. One of the ways thought to help people get used to the outside world and feel more positive towards rehabilitation is getting a job inside prison, as it allows them to gain work experience and be more employable.

The Theory of Planned Behavior has found an extensive scope, being used in various fields and industries, and in varied applications. Not surprisingly, it has become widely used in the field of behavioral and psychological research and evaluation studies

The theory is determined through an assessment of one's beliefs regarding the consequences arising from behaviour and an evaluation of the desirability of these consequences.

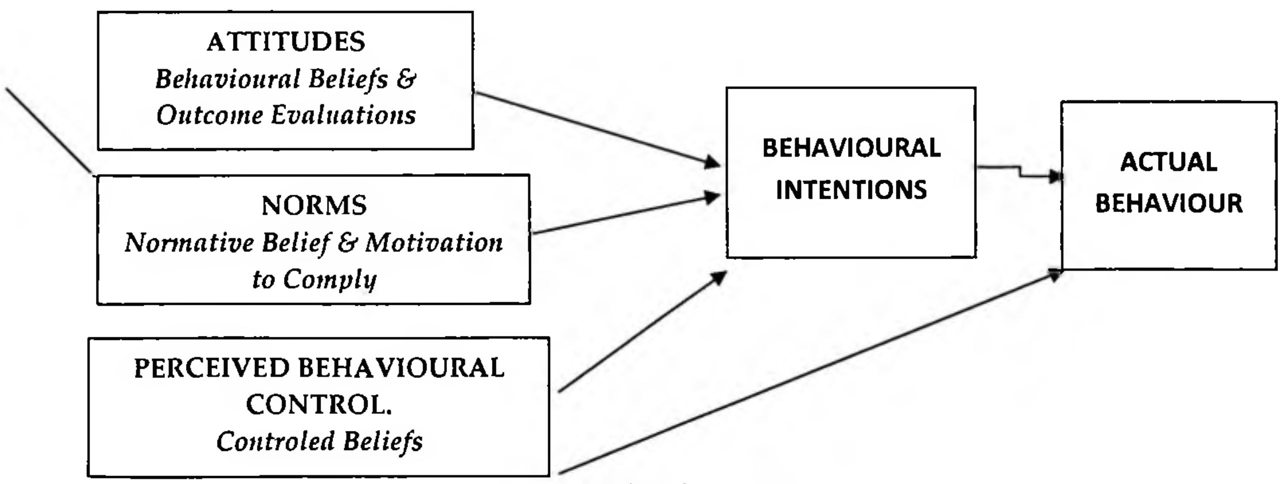

FIG 2.1

From the above diagram, the theory of planned behaviour is related to voluntary behaviour. The model is out lined in the Figure 2.1 represents the three variables which the theory suggests will predict the intention to perform a behaviour. The three variables are;

Behavioral beliefs and attitude toward a behavior

Behavioral belief: an individual's belief about consequences of particular behavior. The concept is based on the subjective probability that the behavior will produce a given outcome.

Attitude toward behavior: an individual's positive or negative evaluation of self-performance of the particular behavior. The concept is the degree to which performance of the behavior is positively or negatively valued. It is determined by the total set of accessible behavioral beliefs linking the behavior to various outcomes and other attributes.

Normative beliefs and subjective norms Normative belief: An individual's perception of social normative pressures or other relevant beliefs that he or she should or should not perform such behavior.

Subjective norm: An individual's perception about the particular behavior, which is influenced by the judgment of significant others (e.g., parents, spouse, friends, teachers).

Control beliefs and perceived behavioral control: An individual's perceived ease or difficulty of performing the particular behavior (Ajzen, 1991). It is assumed that perceived behavioral control is determined by the total set of accessible control beliefs.

Control beliefs: an individual's beliefs about the presence of factors that may facilitate or impede performance of the behavior (Ajzen, 1991). The concept of perceived behavioral control is conceptually related to self-efficacy.

Attitudes of the people who indulge in criminal activities in the society is the central basis which the theory revolves, it is a profilers task to carry out an overall evaluation of the criminal behaviour of people with the view of finding out the root and hidden causes of certain crimes as well as revealing the perpetrators of crimes hitherto carried out. The theory is related to this present study in the sense that it postulates two components which work together, behavioural beliefs and its influence about the consequences of the behaviour and the corresponding positive or negative judgments about each of these features of the behaviour (outcome evaluations). The model has some limitations including a significant risk of confounding between attitudes and norms since attitudes can often be reframed as norms and vice versa. A second limitation is the assumption that when someone forms an intention to act, they will be free to act without limitation.

2.3.4 Cultivation Theory

The cultivation theory was propounded by Morgan & Shanahan (1997) which explain that modeled behaviours and values are mediated by several processes within the society where people seeking audience, including attentional, retention, production, and motivational processes can be better assessed and understood as those process forms part of the peoples behaviourial patterns (Bandura, 2009).

This study applies cultivation theory in an attempt to explain the popular misconceptions around criminal profiling as the theory has been most successfully applied to learn the causes of aggression and anti-social behaviour among people. The theory assumes that there is a strong link between violent societal exposure and likelihood of engaging in aggressive behaviour, particularly in children and youth (Comstock & Powers, 2012).

The heavily mediated environment in which we live today can be likened to a fishbowl. While a fish may be fully aware of the environment that surrounds them in their fishbowl, of all the things they can see that are so readily identifiable, they presumably ignore the most important element of their world: water. We are fully aware of the difference between reality and mere perceptions, but we are so saturated in media representations that we ignore the importance of this symbolic environment that not only reflects but defines our understanding of social reality. At the most primitive level, understanding the impacts of growing-up in a cultural environment dominated by modern ideologies and applications in handling societal issues has been the focus of the cultivation theory (Gerbner, Gross, Morgan, Signorielli & Shanahan, 2002).

Throughout human history, what we know and think extends far beyond our limited personal experience. Our understanding of life and society largely came from stories by way of communities, parents, religion, and symbolic messages such as monuments and art (Gerbner, Gross, Morgan, Signorielli & Shanahan, 2002). The advent of modern media tools replaced many of these historic mediums of transmitting stories, knowledge, and culture, and this has also affected the traditional ways of carrying out criminal investigations. Such modern methods adopts the use of modern technology which is so different from previous mediums that it allows for the mass production of both images and messages, is disseminated to a large population, transcends previous barriers of literacy and mobility, and is generally consumed in anon-selective and ritualistic manner (Gerbner, Gross, Morgan, Signorielli, 2002). Understanding the use modern psychological techniques as a means of carrying out criminal investigative system and analysis is central to cultivation theory.

However, it is important to note that cultivation theorists have never argued that use of modern tools and approaches is the most powerful influence over security agencies understanding of criminal beliefs and attitudes, but that it is most common, shared, and pervasive approaches to crime management (Morgan & Shanahan, 1997).This is best understood as simply cultivation, because cultivation does presume a direct cause-effect relationship and a lifetime of saturation and homogenization in way and life of a people.

However, cultivation theorists are not studying how programs differ from each other but rather what they all have in common. For example, one crime show may follow lawyers and another the police, but the underlying messages are both the same; generally that there is one exemplar of justice to aspire to and it always prevails. Critiques also raise the argument of movies and alternative sources of media used by the cultivation theorist (Morgan & Shanahan, 1997). Many cultivation studies have produced puzzling results which seemingly have little face validity. For example, research has shown that the majority of participants believe that the elderly population is dwindling and that car accidents account for more deaths than strokes as the people are hugely involved in drug use and dependence (Shrum & Lee, 2012).

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

The research design used for the study is survey design. The design is deemed appropriate since data was collected from the subjects without imposing any condition or treatment on them. More importantly the design allows the researcher to use the questionnaire methods to collect data. Since the main objective of the study is to examine Criminal Profiling and crime detection by the Nigeria Police Force in Makurdi Benue State; the design will enable adequate control of variance and describe the factors that supports issues under investigation.

3.2 Population, Sample and Sampling Techniques

The population of the study comprises of Men/Officers of the Nigeria Police Force, Makurdi, Benue state which consist of five (5) Divisional Police Stations and their various populations are as follows: Makurdi Force Headquarters; 600 personnel, C Division North Bank; 220 Personnel, D Division Wadata; 200 Personnel, Modern Market E Division; 135 Akpehe, B Division; 125 Idye Village, Making a total population of 1280 personnel.

The sample size was calculated using the Yaro Tamane Formula for calculating sample size.

This is;

$$\frac{n}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

Where

N = Population of study

K = Constant (1)

e = Degree of error expected

$$\frac{N}{K + N(e)\,^\wedge 2}$$

$$\frac{1280}{1 + 1280(0.05)^\wedge 2}$$

$$\frac{1280}{1 + 1280(0.00250000005)}$$

$$\frac{1280}{4.20} = 304$$

For the purpose of this research. 304 respondents were sampled from the total population of the men/officers of the Nigeria Police force of Makurdi Division Headquarter, Benue State. using a simple random sampling technique. This is because it is an unbiased approach to gather the responses from a large group.

3.3 Method of Data Collection

A Likert Scaled questionnaire was designed to elicit data from respondents; this is because it shows how much the respondent agrees to a certain topic and how much impacts it have on them. The data was sourced using the primary method.

A five-point Likert scale was used throughout the survey, (for example, 1=Strongly Disagree, 2=Disagree, 3=Niether Agree nor Disagree, 4=Agree, 5=Strongly Agree), Likert-type scales use numbers to assess objects on certain attributes and assume equal increments of the attribute being measured. The structure of this questionnaire consists of 10 structured questions that are directly related to the subject matter, demographic questions were not included, this is because the respondents prefer their demographic qualification secured.

The researcher helped guide the respondent(s) in attending to the instrument; this further created assistance in obtaining relevant information that is important for this research.

3.4 Techniques for data Analysis Validity

The content validity index C.V.I was used to compute the questionnaire using the formula; number of items declared valid/number of items in the questionnaire. A CVI of the above of 70% was accepted for the work (Amin, 2005). The Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) was used to analyze the statistical data.

The model specification that was used for this work is linear regressions; this is because it indicates the relationships between dependent variable and independent variable. And also indicates the strength of impact of independent variables on a dependent variable.

Reliability

In order to enable the instruments solve the research problems, the study ensured the reliability of the data collection instruments by testing the reliability of the research instrument using Cronbach's alpha value. All statements with an alpha of at least 0.7 was considered for the study and was believed to satisfy the internal consistency measures (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2003).

3.5 Justification of the Model

The choice of survey design is based on the fact that survey design seeks to get information that describes existing phenomena by asking questions relating to individual perception and attitude (Bell, 2003). The advantage of this type of research design is that it is easy to understand as recommended by (Kothari, 2005).

This design attempts to collect data from members of the population and describes existing phenomenon. Structured questionnaires were used to gather data. The Simple random sampling technique is considered appropriate because it give an equal chance to the sampled population. The choice of this data collection technique is due to ease in administration and analysis. The use of structured questionnaire guarantees reliability of questions and answers from the respondents. Cronbach Alpha was used to test the reliability of the primary data collected.

Cronbach's Alpha measures how closely related a set of items are as a group. A high value of alpha is often used as evidence that the items measure an underlying (or latent) construct (Warmbrod, 2001).

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.1 Data Presentation

This chapter presents the results of the analysis and interpretation of empirical data collected from the study area. The researcher distributed 304 questionnaires and was able to recover 298 questionnaires from the respondents. The data was presented in tables, showing both frequencies and percentages to facilitate the understanding of the results

The chapter is divided into two main sections. The descriptive and percentage were analyzed and presented in the first section. Section two dwells on the relationship of the dependent variables and independent variable and the answer to the hypothesis stated.

DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

Table 4.1.1 how knowledgeable are you about criminal profiling?

	Frequency	Percentage
Very well	186	62
A little	46	15
Not so well	42	14
Expert	24	9

Source; Researchers Survey 2019

From the table 4.1.1 above, it shows that majority of the respondents are very well aware of crime profiling 62%, 15% where a little and 14% are not so aware while 9% are expert.

Table 4.1.2 How knowledgeable are you about crime detection?

	Frequency	Percentage
Very well	181	62
A little	49	16
Not so well	40	13
Expert	28	9

Source; Researcher Survey 2019

Not Effective	**0**	**0**
Don't Know	**15**	**6**

Source; Researchers Survey 2019

The results of the findings revealed that the use of Crime Scene Photography in Crime Detection, 68% said it was very effective, 16% say it not effective, 10% believe it's on a neutral level while 6 say they don't know.

Table 4.1.6 which of these criminal profiling techniques is result oriented in Detecting Crime?

	Frequency	Percentage
Criminal case file	**35**	**12**
Geographic Profiling	**29**	**10**
Crime Scene Analysis	**24**	**8**
Behavioral Evidence Analysis	**200**	**67**
Don't Know	**10**	**3**

Source; Researchers Survey 2019

Findings from the table above shows which criminal profiling techniques is result oriented in Detecting Crime and responds to it; as 67% believe on Behavioral Evidence Analysis, 12% believe its Criminal case file, 10% believe on Geographic Profiling and 8% says its Crime Scene Analysis.

Table 4.1.7 what are the difficulties in detecting a Crime using criminal profiling?

	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of knowledge on profiling techniques	37	13
Poor remuneration of law enforcement personnel	29	10
Nature and High cost of criminal profiling techniques	219	73
Don't know	14	4

Source; Researchers Survey 2019

The table above shows the difficulties in detecting a Crime using criminal profiling with 73% said Nature and High cost of criminal profiling techniques and 13% Lack of knowledge on profiling techniques while 10% for Poor remuneration of law enforcement personnel.

Table 4.1.8 **How satisfied are you with the capability of the NPF Personnel on profiling & Detecting Crime?**

	Frequency	Percentage
Extremely satisfied	0	0
Satisfied	30	10
Very satisfied	14	5
Dissatisfied	222	74
Extremely dissatisfied	32	11

Source; Researchers Survey 2019

From the findings, 74% are dissatisfied with the NPF personnel on profiling while 11% for people who are extremely dissatisfied and 10% for satisfied and 5% are very satisfied.

Table 4.1.9 **what have you done to enhance your knowledge and understanding of criminal profiling?**

	Frequency	Percentage
Advance Education	50	16
Attended Seminars/Workshop	22	8
Online Tutorials	227	76
Neutral	0	0
Don't Know	0	0

Source; Researchers Survey 2019

As the results indicate, 76% responds say they got their knowledge and understanding on criminal profiling through Online Tutorials, while 16% through advance education and 8% Attended Seminars/Workshop. This shows that the governments need to work more in order to equip the NPF to be able to handle criminal activities in the country.

Table 4.1.10 **What Measures would you suggest for effective profiling& crime detection?**

	Frequency	Percentage
Proper funding of the Nigeria Police	48	**16**
Provision of substantial profiling tools	**233**	**78**
Conferences & workshop to enhance and encourage the use of profiling tools be conducted.	**17**	**6**
No Idea	**0**	**0**

Source; Researchers Survey 2019

From the study, it is believe that the most proactive measure needed for effective profiling & crime detection; 78% say it's Provision of substantial profiling tools while 16% on Proper funding of the Nigeria Police and 6% on Conferences & workshop to enhance and encourage the use of profiling tools be conducted.

4.2 Data Analysis and Result

Model Specification

The model for this study is a multiple regression model. The data was a categorical data gotten from the descriptive statistic. The study expressed an example of linear model as:

$$\mathbf{Y = a+b_1x+b_2x+b_3x+b_4x}$$

Where Y = is the dependent variable,

a= intercept

b= is coefficient and

x= is the independent variable.

However, the model given above shall be expanded into a multi- linear model form, thus

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
	.728	.529	.525	21.756

a. Predictors: (Constant), technique, case file, police awareness and photography

The summarized regression table shows that there is a relatively significant relationship between the dependent and independent variables as indicated by R of 0.728 for use of police awareness, case files, scene photography and techniques for investigating criminal profiling and crime detection by the Nigeria Police Force. Similarly, the R^2 which is a measure of the strength of association or variance in the dependent variable that can be explained by the independent variable reveal a coefficient of determination (R^2) value of 0.529 this value reveals that 52.9% of the means used in investigating criminal profiling and crime detection by the Nigeria Police Force.

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
	Regression	159721.461	3	53240.487	112.482	.000
	Residual	141997.579	294	473.325		
	Total	301719.039	297			

a. Dependent Variable: crime scene

b. Predictors: (Constant), technique, case file, police awareness and photography

The above table indicates F-value of 112.482 which is significant at 0.05 level. This implies that the overall regression model is statistically significant. The regression model result implies that all independent variables are highly significant in explaining that there is a significant relationship between the dependent variable and independent variables which correspond that the use of police awareness, case files, scene photography and techniques in investigating criminal profiling and crime detection by the Nigeria Police Force.

Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
	(Constant)	342.716	25.869		13.248	.000
	Police awareness	.694	.134	.341	5.164	.000
	Case file	2.828	.175	.949	16.124	.000
	Technique	3.186	.202	1.292	15.746	.000
	photography	1.738	.069	.922	25.139	.000

Dependent Variable: crime scene

b. Predictors: (Constant), technique, case file, police awareness and photography

From the table above the following research questions which guide the study was answered to test the hypothesis and see if the research is significant.

Hypothesis 1

This posits that there is no relationship between knowledge of Nigeria Police on Criminal Profiling and Crime Detection. Using SPSS as the tools as shown below.

Variable	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
Police awareness	.694	.134	.341	5.164	.261

From the table above the value of the coefficient calculated (5.164) is higher than the tabulated value (.261) at 0.05 level of significance. This lead to the rejection of the null hypothesis and the acceptance of the alternative hypothesis which states that there is a significant relationship between knowledge of Nigeria Police on Criminal Profiling and Crime Detection.

Hypothesis 2

This posits that Criminal Case file management has no significant effect on crime detection.. Using SPSS as the tools as shown below.

Variable	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
Casefile	2.828	.175	.949	16.124	.042

From the table above the value of the coefficient calculated (16.124) in higher than the tabulated (0.042) at 0.05 level of significance. This lead to the rejection of the null hypothesis and the acceptance of the alternative hypothesis which states that there is a significant effect on Criminal Case file management on crime detection.

Hypothesis 3

This posits that Crime Scene Photography has no significant effect on crime detection. Using SPSS as the tools as shown below.

Variable	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
Photography	1.738	.069	.922	25.139	.474

From the table above the value of the coefficient calculated (25.139) in higher than the tabulated (0.474) at 0.05 level of significance. This lead to the rejection of the null hypothesis and the acceptance of the alternative hypothesis which states that there is a significant effect on Crime Scene Photography on crime detection.

Hypothesis 4

This posits that Nigeria Police Force has no significant role in criminal profiling and crime detection. Using SPSS as the tools as shown below.

Variable	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
technique	3.186	.202	1.292	15.746	.037

From the table above the value of the coefficient calculated the coefficient calculated (15.746) in higher than the tabulated (0.037) at 0.05 level of significance. This lead to the rejection of the null hypothesis and the acceptance of the alternative hypothesis which states that Nigeria Police have a significant role in criminal profiling and crime detection.

4.3 Discussions of the Findings

Exploratory analyses was done to investigate the association with criminal profiling and crime detection factors that might have contributed to investigating crime scene by the Nigeria Police Force. It was observed that increase knowledge by the Nigeria Police on Criminal Profiling and Crime Detection will help reduce the crime rate in the society, In fact, some of these underlying crimes increased over time as a result of poor criminal profiling and criminal detection in the society. Taken together, these observations might indicate that there is an improvement in the security system of the society.

Case file by Nigeria police force has much strength of tackling criminal activities in the society when proper and adequate documentation is done. We can have a large data set of crimes in the society that has been prospectively collected and validated.

Despite our prospective data set on crime scene photography, proper analysis needs to be carried out in order to have a clear ideal and what could be the cause of the crime for effective investigation of crimes in the society.

However, the Nigeria police force need to have or always design a unique techniques on how to go about investigating crimes in order to apprehend the perpetrator of the crime, by so doing the society can have confidence on the Nigeria police force on the safety and protection of lives and properties.

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.728[a]	.529	.525	21.756

a. Predictors: (Constant), technique, case file, police awareness

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	159721.461	3	53240.487	112.482	.000[b]
	Residual	141997.579	294	473.325		
	Total	301719.039	297			

a. Dependent Variable: crime scene

b. Predictors: (Constant), technique, case file, police awareness

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	342.716	25.869		13.248	.437
	Policeaw	.694	.134	.341	5.164	.261
	Casefile	2.828	.175	.949	16.124	.042
	Technique	3.186	.202	1.292	15.746	.037
	Photography	1.738	.069	.922	25.139	.474

a. Dependent Variable: crime scene
b. b. Predictors: (Constant), technique, case file, police awareness and photography

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary

Nigeria has been criticized for dealing inadequately with crime and crime scenes as their law enforcement agencies are less equipped in terms of personnel, intelligence and infrastructure. Nigeria is preoccupied with pressing issues as poverty, unemployment, political instability and traditional crimes such as murder, rape, kidnapping, and theft. Therefore with the result of using criminal profiling tools in detecting crime has taken the back stage. The law enforcement agencies are not yielding expected results in the fight against crime, as they are not always willing to work with the profiling and digital tools available and the requisite technological knowledge as the criminals are experts in such areas.

5.2 Conclusion

Today, there is increasing dependency on computer system in Nigeria by government and citizens in providing daily services to mankind, to this light a framework on effective profiling measures is, therefore, important to compliment the government to safeguard and protect the citizen's lives and properties. Also, increased knowledge on criminal profiling and crime detection has a significant impact on tackling criminal activities in the society. Also criminal case files will yield tangible result if proper and adequate documentation of data is done on the computer by the Nigeria police force in investigating and detecting crime and also the Nigeria police force have a significant role to play in ensuring life and properties of citizens are secured.

Also findings of this study are that, despite our data on crime scene photography proper analysis need to be carried out on them in other to have an effective investigation.

Therefore there is no one method that will solve the threat of crime and guarantee security. But it's the mixture of measures together with the genuineness and rigor with which they are enforced and managed that will yield effectively and efficiently.

5.3 Recommendations

This research has shown that the available profiling measures are not yielding effective results as they are not always put to use in detecting crimes. Several attempts have been made locally and internationally, but those attempts still have shortcomings. Again what constitute a crime in a country may not in another, so this has always made it for criminals of different crimes to go free after been caught. With these challenges the government should engage the fight against crime through free and fair electoral processes, and transparency in government at all levels which translates into more good jobs, and better schools. Also, the police, all law enforcement and intelligence agencies vested with powers to investigating crime, should always be ready and willing to make use of the available profiling equipments in their various forensic laboratories so as to mitigate and curb crime in the society. Workshops and trainings to enhance the use of profiling tools be conducted for more skills to be gained by the law enforcement agents for effective crime investigations. The study also recommends that, proper and qualitative data documentation be done and stored on digital tools where retrieval of such files will be easily assessed when the need arises.

Therefore, the government should work more to ensure the Nigeria police and other law enforcement agencies put effective use to the Profiling tools, and proper funding of the Nigeria police force should be considered so as to motivate them in carrying out investigations.

5.4 Limitations of the study

The study focuses on criminal Profiling and crime detection by the Nigeria Police Force Makurdi Benue State, the respondents which are men/officers of the Nigeria Police did not find disseminating criminal profiling information interesting as some of them whom are actively engaged in criminal investigation departments still finds it difficult to better understand profiling tools, and terminologies as most are not experts or forensically sound.

The researcher was limited to data gotten from the Nigeria police Force, and could not investigate the type of profiling and its effectiveness in detecting crime by other security personnel like Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps, Nigeria Immigration Services, Nigeria Air Force, that also detect and investigate crime, this was because there was a major constraint to the research work.

Finally, a significant limitation is the generalization of the findings. This findings cannot be generalized to all the populations so in order for this study to gain more external validity, it would have to be repeated for different population with larger sample sizes.

5.5 Suggestion for further Research

In the process of this research some certain areas that could be investigated have surfaced, these are Criminal profiling tools and Crime Scene Investigation in Nigeria. There is need for similar studies that will assess the relationship between criminal profiling and crime scene investigations using different tools of analysis so as to see the effect profiling tools have on the crime scene investigation in Nigeria when compared to other nations in the world since most of the respondents concur that the rise of crime activities in Makurdi, Benue State and Nigeria at large is unemployment. So a need to properly study it would be welcomed.

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Department of Institute of Governance
And Development Studies
Faculty of Institute, School of
Post-graduate Studies
Nasarawa State University,
Keffi.

Dear Respondent,

I am **Selumun Dorcas Igba,** a Postgraduate Student at Nasarawa State University, Keffi, in the Faculty of Institute, Department of Institute of Governance and Development Studies, undergoing a research on the topic: **Criminal profiling and crime detection by Nigeria Police Force Makurdi, Benue State**

The project is part of the requirements for the award of Master of Science Degree in DIGITAL FORENSIC from Nasarawa State University Keffi.

Please kindly supply necessary information as contained in this section by ticking/writing the right answer.

SECTION A

QUESTION 1	1=Strongly Disagree, 2=Disagree, 3=Neither Agree nor Disagree, 4=Agree, 5=Strongly Agree				
How knowledgeable are you about criminal profiling?	1	2	3	4	5
Very well					
A little					
Not so well					
Expert					

QUESTION 2	1=Strongly Disagree, 2=Disagree, 3=Neither Agree nor Disagree, 4=Agree, 5=Strongly Agree				
How knowledgeable are you about crime detection?	1	2	3	4	5
Very well					
A little					
Not so well					
Expert					

QUESTION 3	1=Strongly Disagree, 2=Disagree, 3=Neither Agree nor Disagree, 4=Agree, 5=Strongly Agree				
Who do you think is the most likely group to commit crime?	1	2	3	4	5
Upper Class					
Middle Class					
Working Class					
Unemployed					
Men					
Women					
Teenagers					
Don't Know					

QUESTION 4	1=Strongly Disagree, 2=Disagree, 3=Neither Agree nor Disagree, 4=Agree, 5=Strongly Agree				
Do you think that Criminal case file is effective in detecting crime?	1	2	3	4	5
Effective					
Very Effective					
Neutral					
Not Effective					
Don't Know					

QUESTION 5	1=Strongly Disagree, 2=Disagree, 3=Neither Agree nor Disagree, 4=Agree, 5=Strongly Agree				
How effective is the use of Crime Scene Photographyin Crime Detection?	1	2	3	4	5
Effective					
Very Effective					
Neutral					
Not Effective					
Don't Know					

Q7

QUESTION 6	1=Strongly Disagree, 2=Disagree, 3=Neither Agree nor Disagree, 4=Agree, 5=Strongly Agree				
Which of these criminal profiling techniques is result oriented in Detecting Crime?	1	2	3	4	5
Criminal case file					
Geographic Profiling					
Crime Scene Analysis					
Behavioral Evidence Analysis					
Don't Know					

QUESTION 7	1=Strongly Disagree, 2=Disagree, 3=Neither Agree nor Disagree, 4=Agree, 5=Strongly Agree				
What are the difficulties in detecting a Crime using criminal profiling?	1	2	3	4	5
Lack of knowledge on profiling techniques					
Poor remuneration of law enforcement personnel					
Nature and High cost of criminal profiling techniques					
Don't know					

QUESTION8:	1=Strongly Disagree, 2=Disagree, 3=Neither Agree nor Disagree, 4=Agree, 5=Strongly Agree				
how satisfied are with the capability of the NPF Personnel on profiling & Detecting Crime?					
Extremely satisfied	1	2	3	4	5
Satisfied					
Very Equipped					
Dissatisfied					
Extremely dissatisfied					

QUESTION 9	1=Strongly Disagree, 2=Disagree, 3=Neither Agree nor Disagree, 4=Agree, 5=Strongly Agree				
5. What have you done to enhance your knowledge and understanding of criminal profiling?	1	2	3	4	5
Advance Education					
Attended Seminars/Workshop					
Online Tutorials					
Neutral					
Don't Know					

QUESTION 10	1=Strongly Disagree, 2=Disagree, 3=Neither Agree nor Disagree, 4=Agree, 5=Strongly Agree				
What Measures would you suggest for effective profiling& crime detection?	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
Proper funding of the Nigeria Police					
Provision of substantial profiling tools					
Conferences & workshop to enhance and encourage the use of profiling tools be conducted.					
No Idea					

Appendix

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REGRESSION
  /MISSING LISTWISE
  /STATISTICS COEFF OUTS R ANOVA
  /CRITERIA=PIN(.05) POUT(.10)
  /NOORIGIN
  /DEPENDENT crimescene
  /METHOD=ENTER policeaw casefile technique and photography.
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