

Institute of Law Studies
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A summary of the doctoral dissertation entitled:
„Using geographical profiling in criminalistics”
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The main purpose of dissertation is to fill the cognitive gap by indication what the geographic profiling is and how it can be used in criminalistics.

The following theses and research hypotheses were presented: in Poland there is no concept of ‘safe place’; crime in Poland is not evenly generated by area; the National Map of Security Threats in Poland (Krajowa Mapa Zagrożeń Bezpieczeństwa w Polsce) is not an element of geoprofiling; in Poland there are no suitable conditions conducive to the use of geographical profiling in criminal analysis; there is a direct cause-and-effect relationship between the offender and the place where the offense was committed, which may attest that the place predisposes the person to commit a specific category of crime.

To verify the abovementioned theses not only an analysis of legal provisions and the literature consisting largely of foreign-language sources were in-depth carried out, but also extensive research.

Using quantitative methods, based on the data and statistics obtained from the Police Headquarters (Komenda Główna Policji) in Warsaw, the Metropolitan Police Headquarters (Komenda Stołeczna Policji) and sixteen provincial police headquarters (16 komend wojewódzkich Policji), city offices (urzędy miast), units of City Guards (jednostki Straży Miejskiej), the Municipal Monitoring Service Center in Warsaw (Zakład Obsługi Monitoringu Miejskiego w Warszawie) and the Katowice Intelligent Monitoring and Analysis System (Katowicki Inteligentny Systemu Monitoringu i Analiz), the appropriate correlations, analyses and interpretations have been made.

Due to the methods used, it was possible to analyse individual data as well as create a holistic interpretation of the research results. They were finally used as the basis to formulate conclusions.

The doctoral dissertation consists of five chapters preceded by an introduction, and also from the summary, a comprehensive bibliography and attachments in the forms of: list of

institutions from which obtained detailed information and based on which were prepared charts and graphs; additional lists of maps, descriptions, diagrams, sketches, visualisations and photographs.

The first two chapters of the dissertation treat the geographic profiling in theoretical terms. The first describes the history of profiling, its types, and created, primarily in the world, profiling models. The second chapter is a discussion of what geographic profiling is together with a proposition of own definition. It contains also an indication of the existing theoretical models of geographic profiling.

The third chapter presents the legal basis for the use of geographic profiling, and also indicates the position of the geographic profile in the system of evidence. This chapter also includes the first results of research using information obtained from all prosecutor's offices (district, circuit, regional) and courts (district, regional, appeal) in the country and the Institute of Forensic Research of prof. dr Jan Sehn in Cracow (Instytut Ekspertyz Sądowych im. prof. dra Jana Sehna w Krakowie) concerning using the geographic profiling.

The professional profile of the profiler was also presented, with particular emphasis on traits of people dealing with this issue. Furthermore, the geoprofiling certification centers were characterized.

Chapter IV presents the use of geographical profiling in practice. Particular emphasis was placed on the use of spatial analysis based on predictive policing, problem-oriented policing (POP) and conception of community policing. Moreover, the possibility of using the Geographic Information System (GIS) in profiling was assessed.

Chapter V presents the next stage of own research. The aim of the research was to answer the key question: whether is possible to introduce geographic profiling in Poland.

An analysis of the state of national security was conducted based on data on crime in period from 1990 to 2015. Additionally, the principles of creating and using the National Map of Security Threats in Poland (Krajowa Mapa Zagrożeń Bezpieczeństwa w Polsce) and internal threat maps (ceduły patrolowe Policji) were analysed. The attention was also focused on the importance of monitoring of particularly endangered, unsafe areas.

The dissertation ends with an appropriate summary which presents the conclusions including postulates *de lege ferenda* and *de lege lata*.

The implementation of the presented research and research methods used for this purpose allowed for obtaining data enabling the verification of research hypotheses, and as a result satisfying the general purpose of the dissertation by eliminating the previously observed lack of knowledge in the use of geographic profiling in the country. They also

contributed to give the value and scientific significance of the discussed issue, shaping geographic profiling by proposing appropriate solutions (expected, desirable state of knowledge) adequate to national conditions, including also considerations regarding the chance for the development of geographic profiling in Poland.