

Criminology and Psychological Profiling Practice Training Course

31 January – 4 February 2027
Geneva

AGILE LEADERS
Training Center

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Ref: 1756_231995 **Date:** 31 January – 4 February 2027 **Location:** Geneva **Fees:** 6200 Euro

Overview

Criminology and Psychological Profiling Practice Training Course is a one-week course for investigators, analysts, forensic practitioners, safeguarding professionals, researchers, and legal teams who leave with a Behavioral Case Analysis File. Participants connect criminological theories, behavioral analysis, crime-scene information, victim information, competing hypotheses, interviewing interfaces, and risk communication while separating investigative inference from diagnosis and proof. Agile Leaders Training Center develops evidence-aware criminology and psychological profiling practice.

Who Should Attend

- Investigation functions responsible for evaluating offense behavior, timelines, scenes, and leads
- Intelligence functions responsible for developing and testing behavior-linked hypotheses
- Prosecution support functions responsible for reviewing the evidential basis and limits of analytical inferences
- Forensic and safeguarding functions responsible for integrating multidisciplinary case information
- Research and legal functions responsible for assessing methods, bias, ethics, and defensible documentation

The course assumes participants evaluate case information at work and leaves out clinical diagnosis, treatment, suspect identification, and legal opinions.

Departments and Industries

The course supports departments that evaluate behavioral information in criminal justice, public protection, corporate investigations, and research settings.

- Criminal investigation and case review
- Intelligence analysis and threat assessment
- Prosecution support and legal services
- Forensic services and safeguarding
- Corporate security, fraud investigation, and research institutions

Learning Objectives

By the end of this course, participants will be able to:

- Apply criminological theories without deterministic labeling
- Use evidence maps for behavioral case analysis
- Build competing hypotheses with confidence limits
- Analyze crime-scene and victim information
- Diagnose bias and interviewing-interface risks
- Evaluate and communicate multidisciplinary findings

Course Agenda

Day 1: Criminology and Analytical Boundaries

- Criminological Theory Comparison Matrix
- Behavioral Analysis Scope and Boundary Test
- Inference, Diagnosis, and Proof Distinction Map
- Ethical Use and Competence Checklist
- Case Question and Decision-Need Canvas

Day 2: Case Information and Behavioral Evidence

- Crime-Scene Behavior Observation Grid
- Victim Information Relevance Map
- Event Sequence Reconstruction Method
- Source Reliability and Corroboration Matrix
- Evidence-to-Inference Traceability Log

Day 3: Hypotheses, Profiling, and Bias Control

- Competing Hypotheses Development Table
- Alternative Explanation Challenge Method
- Base-Rate and Generalization Risk Screen
- Cognitive Bias Control Checklist
- Confidence and Limitation Statement Scale

Day 4: Investigative Interfaces and Communication

- Behavior-Informed Interview Strategy Map
- Investigative Lead Prioritization Matrix
- Threat and Safeguarding Indicator Register
- Risk Communication and Escalation Brief
- Multidisciplinary Case Review Protocol

Day 5: Behavioral Case Analysis Practice

- Exercise: Separate Observation, Inference, and Diagnosis
- Exercise: Build a Corroborated Evidence Map
- Exercise: Test Rival Behavioral Hypotheses
- Exercise: Present Findings with Confidence Limits
- Capstone Exercise: Behavioral Case Analysis File

Practical Exercises

The course uses suggested activities to connect criminology and psychological profiling concepts with controlled analytical decisions.

- Suggested activity: classify case statements as observations, inferences, assumptions, diagnoses, or evidential conclusions.
- Suggested activity: map crime-scene, victim, timeline, and source information to corroborated and uncorroborated propositions.
- Suggested activity: challenge a preferred explanation through rival hypotheses, bias checks, and base-rate cautions.
- Suggested activity: deliver a multidisciplinary case brief that states evidence, alternatives, confidence, limitations, and next questions.

FAQs

Who suits criminology and psychological profiling practice, and what does it assume?

Criminology and psychological profiling practice suits professionals who evaluate behavioral case information. It assumes experience reading case material but does not require clinical authority or permit diagnosis.

How does criminology and psychological profiling differ from forensic psychology training?

Criminology and psychological profiling focuses on investigative behavioral inference, evidence, hypotheses, and communication. Forensic psychology training may include psychological assessment, diagnosis, expert opinion, and clinical competencies that require separate qualifications.

Can psychological profiling prove that a suspect committed an offense?

Psychological profiling cannot prove guilt or identify an offender by itself. It can help organize behavior-linked questions and investigative options when conclusions remain traceable, qualified, corroborated, and open to alternatives.

How should behavioral case analysis control cognitive bias?

Behavioral case analysis should separate observations from inferences, document rival hypotheses, test disconfirming information, consider base rates, use multidisciplinary review, and state confidence and limitations.

What information supports responsible psychological profiling?

Responsible psychological profiling uses relevant crime-scene, victim, sequence, interview, contextual, and corroborating information while recording source quality, missing data, alternative explanations, and the limits of every inference.

Conclusion

Participants take a Behavioral Case Analysis File back to work. It combines an evidence map, competing hypotheses, bias checks, interview interfaces, risk communication, confidence statements, and a multidisciplinary review record. The file changes scattered behavioral observations into a traceable basis for questions, analytical judgments, review, and escalation.