

**CHUKA**



**UNIVERSITY**

## **UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS**

### **EXAMINATION FOR THE AWARD OF DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS CRIMINAL PROFILING AND IDENTIFICATION**

#### **CRSS 434: IDENTIFICATION AND CRIMINAL PROFILING**

**STREAM:**

**TIME: 2 HOURS**

**DAY/DATE TUESDAY 13/8/2013**

**11.30 A.M. – 1 .30 P.M**

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#### **ANSWER QUESTION ONE AND ANY OTHER TWO**

1. (a) There are certain guidelines to follow when conducting an interview. By adhering and following basic rules, the interviewer can reduce many of the problems that might arise because of a faulty interview. Explain. [8 marks]
  - (b) Discuss the goals of interrogation by a private investigator. [5 marks]
  - (c) Bring out the summary of some of the significant points and observations found within the statements analyzed by a forensic linguist. [10 marks]
  - (d) Friction ridges do not run evenly and unbroken across our fingers, hands, toes and feet. Rather, they display a number of characteristics known as minutiae. Explain the principle categories of minutiae. [7 marks]
2. There are two types of statements that an investigator can derive from a witness. Discuss them in detail. [20 marks]
3. (a) Illustrate the sequence followed in the profiling process. [6 marks]

- (b) Geographical profiling is an information management strategy designed to support serial violent crime investigations. Explain investigative difficulties that may complicate efforts to connect linked crimes in coming up with a Geographical profile. [14 marks]
4. In small- scale DNA-led identification programmes involving only a few individuals, the process is very similar to when using DNA to confirm presumptive identifications. However, when the identification programme involves hundreds or even thousands of unidentified individuals, there are additional considerations that one needs to consider. Discuss. [20 marks]
5. Outline and discuss the nine stages that will be followed by those involved in the process of crime scene investigation. [20 marks]
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