

# International Journal of Psychology Research



ISSN Print: 2664-8903  
ISSN Online: 2664-8911  
Impact Factor: RJIF 5.24  
IJPR 2024; 6(2): 01-10  
[www.psychologyjournal.in](http://www.psychologyjournal.in)  
Received: 02-06-2024  
Accepted: 05-07-2024

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## Psychological profiles and behavioral patterns of homicide and sexual assault perpetrators: An in-depth analysis of underlying motives and risk factors

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.33545/26648903.2024.v6.i2a.57>

### Abstract

The study explores the psychological profiles and behavioral patterns of homicide and sexual assault perpetrators to uncover underlying motives and risk factors. By analyzing data from criminal records, psychological assessments, and behavioral reports, the research identifies significant correlations between various psychological traits, such as stress, aggression, self-esteem, impulsivity, social support, and substance abuse, and the likelihood of committing violent crimes. The study reveals that higher psychological stress is linked to increased aggression, lower self-esteem correlates with higher impulsivity, and a lack of social support is associated with higher recidivism rates. Furthermore, frequent substance abuse is positively correlated with violent behavior. These findings underscore the importance of addressing these psychological and social factors in rehabilitation efforts to reduce the likelihood of reoffending and to promote safer communities. The study highlights the need for tailored interventions that focus on managing stress, improving self-esteem, providing social support, and addressing substance abuse among offenders.

**Keywords:** Psychological profiles, behavioral patterns, homicide perpetrators, sexual assault, substance abuse

### Introduction

Sexual assault is significantly more common than sexual murder, which is a very uncommon occurrence. Regretfully, the US has seen a rise in the high incidence of sexual assault over the last several years, despite a decline in police reports and one of the lowest clearance rates for significant felonies overall (Morgan & Oudekerk, 2018) <sup>[21]</sup>. The brutality and frequency of this mostly unsolved crime make it imperative to create strategies that assist law enforcement in capturing perpetrators. Sexual assault (SA) is a pervasive and harmful issue. A lifetime of sexual assault is anticipated for 1-3% of males and 17-25% of women in the United States (Coker & Richter, 2017) <sup>[11]</sup>. Given the numerous negative effects that SA has on survivors, such as psychological disorders (Basile *et al.*, 2011) <sup>[4]</sup>, challenges in the classroom (Baker *et al.*, 2016), physical health issues, and issues with sexual and relationship functioning, the high prevalence of SA is especially alarming. According to (McCollister *et al.*, 2014) <sup>[20]</sup> and (Julich *et al.*, 2013) <sup>[18]</sup>, these effects have both concrete and intangible costs on survivors and society at large. This emphasizes the need of avoiding and properly treating SA as a public health concern.

The definition of necrophilia is the desire for sexual fulfillment obtained from having intercourse with dead people (Crow, 2017) <sup>[12]</sup>. A "recurrent and intense sexual arousal involving corpses" is how the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders 5 (American Psychiatric Association, 2013, p. 705) classifies this behaviour. The majority of necrophiles are satisfied to daydream about post-mortem sexual actions and do not participate in sexual relations with the deceased (Aggrawal, 2009) <sup>[2]</sup>. Necrophiles employ many circumstances to locate deceased people's corpses if they want to take action (Aggrawal, 2008) <sup>[1]</sup>. As an instance, some people take bodies from morgues, remove bodies from cemeteries, or keep their partner's body after they pass away (Bouregghda *et al.*, 2011) <sup>[5]</sup>. However, murder may occur before to the necrophiliac act in some instances (Stein *et al.*, 2010) <sup>[28]</sup>. The rate of post-mortem sexual acts in cases of sexual homicide varies between 8.5% and 36.6%, according to studies done in various nations

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(Such as Canada, France, and South Korea) (Chopin & Beauregard, 2021) <sup>[9]</sup>.

While necrophiliac sexual homicide offenders (nSHOs) have been studied in the past as a distinct category distinguished between two types of necrophilia based on the degree of attraction to corpses. While the sexual attraction to corpses is fleeting for pseudo necrophiles, it is enduring for true necrophiles. The majority of prior research has centred on case reports, which makes it challenging to generalize the intriguing and instructive results. This study aims to empirically explore the patterns of necrophilia in sexual homicide and determine whether nSHOs represent a homogeneous type of offenders or if they are driven by distinct motivations. The goal is to shed additional light on the current understanding of necrophilia associated with sexual homicide.

Even though they account for only 0.2% of all murders in the US (U.S. Department of Justice, 2012), sexual homicides are a separate and special subset of sexual offenders that need their own profiles and investigations. In particular, sexual homicide lacks a clear legal definition, setting it apart from other sexual felonies like rape. Rather, it is often defined as a murder with a "sexual element, motivation, relationship, or perversion" (Flowers, 2001) <sup>[15]</sup>, or as a homicide when the perpetrator gets sexual gratification in the act of killing (Schlesinger, 2021) <sup>[26]</sup>. While some cases of sexual homicide may have overtly sexual elements, such as the penetration or assault of sexual organs, others may not exhibit any such evidence but nevertheless have underlying motivations that are motivated by sexuality or may exhibit sexual elements even in the absence of an overtly sexual motive (O. Chan, 2015) <sup>[8]</sup>. Regretfully, our categorization, numbers, and statistics on these incidents are usually dependent on the interpretation of police officers and detectives investigating the cases since there isn't a consensus definition of sexual murder. Nevertheless, creating offender profiles is essential to understanding, solving, and preventing these horrible crimes given the gravity and effect of sexual murders.

Developed profiles for sexual assault and recommended the following profiles for sexual homicide: power-assertive, power-reassurance, anger-retaliatory, and anger-excitation. These profiles represent some of the first motivational and behavioural based profiles for sexual homicide. Because of their own (hidden) insecurities, power-hungry perpetrators use rape as a means to "confirm their manhood" by controlling the victim and regaining their sexual confidence. These criminals often behave impulsively, feel entitled to sex despite the victim's refusal to agree, and will hold the victim responsible for their actions. Similar to this, power-reassurance offenders target their victims out of insecurity and a desire to regain their confidence. However, they often wish to act as if they are dating the victim, even going so far as to attempt to show the victim "respect" while committing the crime. It is projected that those who commit power-reassurance crimes would be socially and romantically awkward, will choose their victim in advance, will take a trophy from the victim, and will feel inferior among women. However, anger-retaliatory offenders are more likely to be aggressive, have feelings of hate and hatred against women, and use sex as a means of control, humiliation, and punishment. They are vicious, emotional, and sometimes even intoxicated or high at the time of the crime. The last kind, anger-excitation, enjoys inflicting physical and

psychological anguish on victims and gets sexual satisfaction from their suffering. In order to attract the victim before the violent and planned action, this kind often prepares the victim's death in advance and presents a pleasant and reliable front.

Personality disorders have a role in understanding sexual homicide, even if they are not addressed in the numerous theoretical theories of the crime (Healey & Beauregard, 2017) <sup>[17]</sup>. These theories imply that in order for an offender to conduct such a crime, they must exhibit some kind of psychopathology, which may include severe psychosis, psychopathy, antisocial personality disorder, or borderline personality disorder. Nevertheless, there are a number of problems with the psychopathological picture of the sexual homicide offender (SHO), chief among them being the dearth of empirical research. Several writers have put forward a personality profile for the SHO. This profile seems to be founded on possibly erroneous reasoning: because SHOs lack empathy for their victims, much like psychopaths, they must be psychopaths. One major problem with the idea that personality plays a part in sexual murder is that there isn't enough research that include control groups. Comparing the psychological profiles of these offenders with a group of nonhomicidal sex offenders (NHSOs) was not feasible since many of the studies contained tiny clinical samples of SHOs or relied on media and true crime novels.

The public and authorities have paid close attention to sexual offenders in recent years. This is caused, at least in part, by the significant effects that sexual offenses have on both the victims and the general public. Policymakers, practitioners, and the public at large now see sex offenders as a distinct class of criminals in need of particular treatment techniques. The chance of reoffending is, in fact, the main goal of many therapeutic therapies used in modern sex offender management practices (Przybylski, 2015) <sup>[24]</sup>.

### Literature Review

(Emma *et al.*, 2020) <sup>[14]</sup>. This systematic review aimed to examine the characteristics of homicide-suicide (HS) perpetrators and the risk factors associated with HS globally. It identified 49 eligible studies and extracted eight risk factors: sociodemographic characteristics, relationship dynamics, victimological factors, psychopathological vulnerabilities, legal history, life experiences, motivational factors, and modus operandi. Perpetrators of HS were older, more likely to be male, and older than homicide or suicide perpetrators. Early childhood adversity, past legal issues, and exposure to stressful events were identified as risk factors. Most HS occur in intra-familial settings and during recent separation, divorce, and domestic conflicts. Psychopathological factors, such as depressive disorder and psychotic delusional convictions, significantly contribute to the HS phenomenon.

(Kagan & Kagan, 2022) <sup>[19]</sup> This study explores the role of crime scenes in understanding the motivations and characteristics of homicide perpetrators. Drawing on Polish and foreign literature, the author presents various concepts of crime scene perception in criminal profiling and identifies key elements of the perpetrator's behavior based on the crime scene. The study also presents basic assumptions for creating criminal profiles of unknown homicide perpetrators, emphasizing the dichotomous concept of organized and disorganised perpetrators. It also suggests

alternative conclusions about the psychophysical characteristics of homicide perpetrators. This universal approach may be of interest to law practitioners.

(E Stefanska, S Bloomfield, 2021) <sup>[13]</sup>. The present research sought to fill this gap by investigating the crime scene and modus operandi behaviors of intimate partners who committed sexual homicides. The sample consisted of 71 male individuals who were serving a correctional term for murder or manslaughter and were identified as sexual homicide offenders. Intimate partners included both current and previous partners, regardless of their marital status. The study was conducted using an exploratory approach, selecting factors based on prior research on sexual murders and intimate partner killings. Descriptive analyses revealed that the primary factors contributing to the killing were prior conflicts between the perpetrator and the victim, as well as the perpetrator's drug usage at the time of the incident. Stalking was seen in around 25% of instances. The findings from the analysis of sexual behaviors indicate that in 54.9% of the sample, the act of killing was only motivated by practical reasons, while in 39.4% of the sample, the act of killing was strongly linked to the sexual element.

(Ribeiro *et al.*, 2024) <sup>[25]</sup>. Hence, this research aims to determine the distinguishing features of arsonists in rural areas and establish a classification system for the criminal behaviors linked to this specific kind of crime. An analysis was conducted on the criminal records of 450 rural arsonists, focusing on their sociodemographic and psychological traits, criminal behavior, and crime scene information. The findings suggest that 61% of individuals who committed arson in rural areas had both mental health issues and difficulties with alcohol. However, in contrast to earlier research, the majority of participants were older people with an average age of 45.64 and a standard deviation of 16.02. Additionally, 66% of participants had no criminal record and 54% were employed. The current typology of rural arsonists has been enhanced both conceptually and methodologically to address the shortcomings of previous typologies. As a result, rural arsonists can now be classified into three distinct groups: Expressive - Mental Health Problems (39%), Expressive - Alcohol Consumption (38%), and Instrumental - Socially Adjusted (23%). This study improves understanding of rural crime and lays the foundation for future research in the subject by expanding awareness of the traits of Portuguese rural arsonists and aiding criminal investigations.

(Gustafsson & Hofvander, 2023) <sup>[16]</sup> The study examined the criminal trajectories, criminal histories, and early life risk factors in a Swedish cohort of male violent offenders. The cohort was followed through national registers from 15 to 34 years old. Significant differences in criminal histories were found between violent offenders and a matched comparison group. Five trajectory groups were identified: persisting, desisting, persisting, and desisting. The persisting group had a higher prevalence of early life risk factors, particularly in conduct problems and out-of-home placements. Severe early life risks underscore the need for early interventions.

(Naidoo & Hout, 2021) <sup>[23]</sup>. The research on child sexual abuse (CSA) in South Africa is growing, despite low disclosure rates and barriers to access. A study with twelve male child sex offenders revealed their unique trajectories of enticement, exploitation, and entrapment of child victims, including threats of harm. They revealed trauma dictated

fantasy and felt powerful and in control when sexually abused their victims. Most offenses took place at home. The study provides evidence of a distinct grooming process used by offenders and emphasizes cyclic patterns of offending. Understanding these truths can help prevent CSA. The research deconstructs offender strategies and examines their role in onset of CSA behavior against children, with implications for policy, practice, and crime prevention, particularly in preventing CSA.

(Sonnweber *et al.*, 2024) <sup>[27]</sup> This research examines the characteristics that contribute to completed murders committed by individuals diagnosed with schizophrenia who are sent to a forensic hospital in Switzerland. The study utilizes machine learning algorithms. A total of 370 inpatients were surveyed at the Centre for Inpatient Forensic Therapy at the Zurich University Hospital of Psychiatry. 519 characteristics were examined to distinguish between homicidal offenders and other offenders, including those who were violent and non-violent. The dataset was divided using variable filtering, model construction, and selection integrated into a layered resampling method. Researchers discovered ten critical characteristics related to criminal and mental histories, as well as clinical criteria, that may differentiate between homicidal offenders and other types of offenders. The findings broaden the scope of study on relevant variables contributing to completed murder in individuals diagnosed with schizophrenia. The text discusses the limitations, clinical significance, and future directions.

(Clemmow, P Gill, E Corner, 2021) <sup>[6]</sup>. This study aims to expand on the existing research by examining if additional details can be extracted from a comprehensive collection of cases sent to the Fixed Threat Assessment Centre (FTAC). FTAC, a collaborative unit in the UK, combines the efforts of law enforcement and mental health professionals to address individuals with pathological fixations using a public health strategy. The current research used a deductive methodology to identify patterns or characteristics of instances based on the available data. Initially, we use cluster analysis to identify unobserved subgroups of worrying behavior in the case records of 2,118 referrals to FTAC. We categorize worrying behavior into five distinct patterns: incoherent offline communicators, incoherent online communicators, angry/abusive communicators, troubling approachers, and problematic approachers. Next, we analyze the frequency of diagnosed mental disorders, the specific issues raised, and the steps done for case management within each of the five identified profiles. In conclusion, our findings may be used to prioritize and manage a large number of cases, allocate scarce resources, and have broader implications for effectively addressing grievance-fueled violence.

(Cite *et al.*, 2024) <sup>[10]</sup>. This study investigates the experiences of service providers supporting male victims and female perpetrators of intimate partner violence (IPV). It explores the drivers, methods, and treatments of female perpetrated IPV, the nature and impact of abuse towards male victims, barriers and facilitators to service provision, and the impact on practitioners. The study used a qualitative approach, using reflexive thematic analysis to analyze semi-structured interviews with 13 experienced service providers. Two overarching themes were identified: systemic issues in service provision, including challenges with multi-agency approaches and funding, and gender stereotypes, which

created barriers to male victims' help-seeking and influenced the treatment of female perpetrators. The findings suggest a multi-level approach, addressing gendered inequalities in IPV policy and funding, implementing gender-inclusive practices, and raising public and professional awareness to challenge the dominant "domestic violence stereotype."

(MUKAMI, 2022) This study aims to expand on the existing research by examining if additional details can be extracted from a comprehensive set of cases sent to the Fixated Threat Assessment Centre (FTAC). FTAC, a collaborative police and mental health unit in the UK, using a public health strategy to effectively handle individuals with pathological fixations. The current research used a deductive methodology to identify patterns in the data. We use cluster analysis to identify unobserved subgroups of worrying behavior in the case records of 2,118 referrals to FTAC. We categorize worrying behavior into five distinct patterns: incoherent offline communicators, incoherent online communicators, angry/abusive communicators, troubling approachers, and problematic approachers. Next, we analyze the frequency of diagnosed mental disorders, the specific issues raised, and the steps done for case management within each of the five identified profiles. In conclusion, our findings have implications for efficiently prioritizing and managing a large number of cases, allocating scarce resources, and addressing grievance-fueled violence in many contexts.

(H. C. Chan, 2024) <sup>[7]</sup> This study intends to build upon previous research by investigating if more information can be retrieved from a thorough collection of cases submitted to the Fixated Threat Assessment Centre (FTAC). A successful method for dealing with people who have pathological fixations is the public health approach used by FTAC, a joint police and mental health unit in the United Kingdom. In order to find trends in the data, the present study adopted a deductive approach. Based on the case data of 2,118 referrals to FTAC, we use cluster analysis to discover previously unseen subgroups exhibiting concerning behavior. There are five main types of difficult conduct that we've identified: people who are unable to communicate coherently either online or offline, people who are angry or abusive, people who cause problems when they approach, and problematic approachers. Then, for each of the five profiles, we look at how often mental illnesses were diagnosed, what concerns were raised, and what actions were taken for case management. Ultimately, our research has important implications for handling several cases at once, making the most of limited resources, and putting an end to violence that stems from grievances in various settings.

## Methodology

### Research Design

The psychological profiles and behavioral patterns of murder and sexual assault offenders were analyzed using a quantitative study approach, with an emphasis on the risk factors and underlying reasons. A mix of structured questionnaires and psychological testing given to forensic specialists and convicted offenders was used to gather data. To find important trends and relationships, the study statistically analyzed information on criminal history, psychological exam scores, and demographics.

The associations between psychological qualities, behavioral patterns, and risk variables were investigated using sophisticated statistical approaches including regression analysis and factor analysis. Deeper understanding of the variables driving these crimes has been facilitated by the results, which shed light on common psychological profiles and behavioral patterns among offenders.

### Study Area

The study area focused on analyzing the psychological profiles and behavioral patterns of homicide and sexual assault perpetrators to uncover underlying motives and risk factors. The research employed quantitative analysis, utilizing data from criminal records, psychological assessments, and behavioral reports. The study involved statistical techniques to examine correlations between psychological traits, sociodemographic factors, and criminal behaviors. Data was collected through structured surveys, psychological evaluations, and case file reviews, with findings analyzed to identify significant patterns and risk factors associated with these crimes.

### Sampling technique

This quantitative research used a purposive sampling strategy to choose study participants according to predetermined criteria. Criminal records and forensic databases were searched for persons with convictions for sexual assault and murder as part of the screening process. In addition, criminologists and forensic psychologists with extensive experience in crime profiling and investigation were hand-picked for this task. Statistical tools, such as organized questionnaires and standardized psychiatric exams, were used to gather data. This method enabled a thorough assessment of underlying motivations and risk factors by systematically analysing psychological features and behavioural patterns across many situations.

### Data Collection

In order to collect data, case files and criminal records were reviewed, as well as structured interviews with murder and sexual assault offenders who had been found guilty of their crimes, to get quantitative information. The personality characteristics and psychopathological variables were assessed using standardized psychological examinations. To find connections and trends pertaining to the offenders' actions, motivations, and risk factors, statistical studies, including descriptive and inferential statistics, were carried out. In order to ensure a thorough investigation of the underlying causes connected to the criminal behaviours, data were gathered from a variety of sources, including police reports, court documents, and psychological assessments.

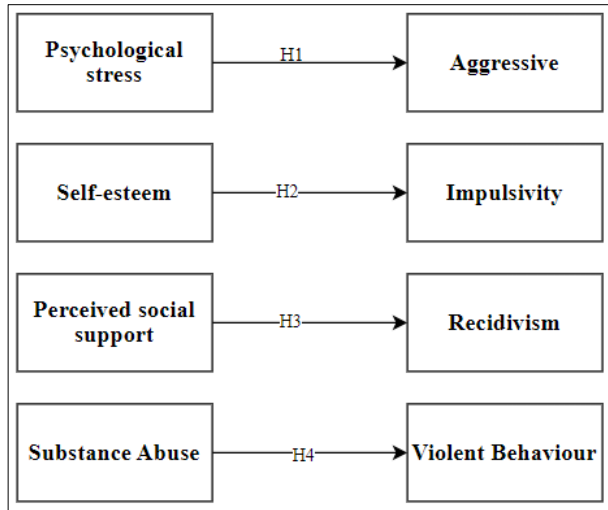
### Tools and Techniques for Data Analysis

- Tools

### In this study SPSS will be utilized for the data analysis

- Techniques

### Results



**Fig 1:** Conceptual Frame work

**Table 1:** Demographic Variables

		Frequency	Percent
AGE	18-24	8	16.0
	25-34	18	36.0
	35-44	24	48.0
	Total	50	100.0
Type Of Offense	Homicide	32	64.0
	Sexual Assault	14	28.0
	Both	4	8.0
	Total	50	100.0

**Table 2:** Descriptive statistics

	Psychological stress	Aggressive	Self-esteem	Impulsivity	Perceived social support	Recidivism	Substance Abuse	Violent Behaviour
Valid	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Mean	4.0467	4.2600	4.1133	4.1067	4.1667	4.0131	4.0067	3.8200
Std. Deviation	.68017	.59587	.66534	.66134	.74428	.80835	.82613	.72597
Minimum	2.33	2.67	2.67	2.33	.67	.33	1.33	2.33
Maximum	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00

The study titled "Psychological Profiles and Behavioural Patterns of Homicide and Sexual Assault Perpetrators" included fifty individuals as participants. Descriptive data were gathered for a number of psychological and behavioural factors. The following is a list of the variables that were evaluated and their respective mean scores: psychological stress (M = 4.0467, SD = 0.68017), aggression (M = 4.2600, SD = 0.59587), self-esteem (M = 4.1133, SD = 0.66534), impulsivity (M = 4.1067, SD = 0.66134), perceived social support (M = 4.1667, SD = 0.74428), recidivism tendencies (M = 4.0131, SD = 0.80835), substance abuse (M = 4.0067, SD = 0.82613), and violent behaviour (M = 3.8200, SD = 0.72597). There was a wide variety of answers among the participants, as shown by the fact that the lowest and highest scores for these variables varied from around 0.33 to 5.00. These figures shed light on the relatively high levels of psychological stress, hostility, self-esteem, impulsivity, and perceived social support that are present among the offenders. Furthermore, there is a significant amount of variation in recidivism tendencies, drug misuse, and violent conduct.

**Proposed hypothesis**

**Distribution by Age**

The participants who took part in the study were split into three age groups: 18-24 years, 25-34 years, and 35-44 years. Eight of the fifty people in the group (16.0%) were between the ages of 18 and 24. The smallest part of the sample was made up of this group. Eighteen people, or 36.0% of the sample, were in the next age group, which was 25 to 34 years old. This group made up more than a third of the members, which shows that there were a lot of young people in this group. 24 people, or 48.0% of the sample, were between the ages of 35 and 44, which was the biggest age group in the study. The fact that almost half of the sample was in this age range shows that most of the offenders who were studied were middle-aged.

**Type of Offense**

The crimes the people in the study did were put into three groups: murder, sexual attack, and both. Most of the subjects (32 out of 50), or 64 percent, were involved in murder. According to this, murder was the most common type of crime in the group. 14 people (28.0%) who participated in the study committed sexual attack, making it the second most common crime. A little more than a quarter of the sample was made up of this group. Also, 4 of the subjects (8.0%) had committed both murder and sexual attack. This shows that a smaller number of the group was involved in more than one type of crime. The spread shows that most of the cases in the study were murders, and a large number of them were also sexual assaults.

**H1. Higher levels of psychological stress are positively associated with higher levels of aggressive behaviour in homicide and sexual assault perpetrators.**

**Table 3:** Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.730 <sup>a</sup>	.533	.524	.41123

a. Predictors: (Constant), Psychological stress

R is the Pearson correlation coefficient, which describes the strength and direction of a linear relationship between Dependent and independent variable. The R-value of 0.730 from the above table says that there is a strong and positive correlation between the variables.

The R<sup>2</sup> value is used to measure the goodness of fit of a model, and it gives the percentage of the total variation in the dependent variable that is explained by the independent variable. The R<sup>2</sup> value is 0.533, shows that 53.3% changes in Aggressive, and is explained by independent variables Psychological stress. 46.7% is captured by error term, so we can clearly conclude that the model has a good fit.

The adjusted R<sup>2</sup> value is 0.524 shows about 52.4% changes in Aggressive and is explained by independent variables

Psychological stress. From this adjusted R<sup>2</sup> value also, we can conclude that the model has a good fit.

**Table 4: ANOVA**

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	9.281	1	9.281	54.879	.000 <sup>b</sup>
	Residual	8.117	48	.169		
	Total	17.398	49			
a. Dependent Variable: Aggressive						
b. Predictors: (Constant), Psychological stress						

The ANOVA test confirms that the overall regression model is significant for data, this we can say by observing an F-

statistic value of 54.879 and a significance value of 0.000 which is less than 0.05.

**Table 5: Coefficients**

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.671	.354		4.715	.000
	Psychological stress	.640	.086	.730	7.408	.000
a. Dependent Variable: Aggressive						

The coefficient value of Psychological stress from the visitors are 0.640, shows that a unit increase in Psychological stress, on the average, there is an increment in Aggressive by 0.640 units with Psychological stress.

Psychological stress, it is concluded by observing its P-value < 0.05. So the hypothesis “Higher levels of psychological stress are positively associated with higher levels of aggressive behaviour in homicide and sexual assault perpetrators” is accepted.

The calculated t-value for the relationship between Psychological stress and Aggressive is 7.408 with a P-value of 0.000. The obtained t-value for Psychological stress is greater than 2 and the P-value is less than 0.05, so we can conclude that there is a significant positive impact of

**H2. Lower self-esteem is significantly related to higher impulsivity in individuals who commit homicide and sexual assault.**

**Table 6: Model Summary**

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.714 <sup>a</sup>	.510	.500	.46779
a. Predictors: (Constant), Self esteem				

R is the Pearson correlation coefficient, which describes the strength and direction of a linear relationship between Dependent and independent variable. The R-value of 0.714 from the above table says that there is a strong and positive correlation between the variables.

variable. The R<sup>2</sup> value is 0.510, shows that 51.0% changes in self-esteem, and is explained by independent variables Impulsivity. 46.7% is captured by error term, so we can clearly conclude that the model has a good fit. The adjusted R<sup>2</sup> value is 0.500 shows about 500% changes in Impulsivity and is explained by independent variables Self-esteem. From this adjusted R<sup>2</sup> value also, we can conclude that the model has a good fit.

The R<sup>2</sup> value is used to measure the goodness of fit of a model, and it gives the percentage of the total variation in the dependent variable that is explained by the independent

**Table 7: ANOVA**

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	10.927	1	10.927	49.934	.000 <sup>b</sup>
	Residual	10.504	48	.219		
	Total	21.431	49			
a. Dependent Variable: Impulsivity						
b. Predictors: (Constant), Self-esteem						

The ANOVA test confirms that the overall regression model is significant for data, this we can say by observing an F-

statistic value of 49.934 and a significance value of 0.000 which is less than 0.05.

**Table 8: Coefficients**

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.187	.418		2.837	.007
	Self-esteem	.710	.100	.714	7.066	.000
a. Dependent Variable: Impulsivity						

The coefficient value of Self-esteem from the visitors are 0.710, shows that a unit increase in Self-esteem, on the average, there is an increment in Impulsivity by 0.710 units with Self-esteem.

The calculated t-value for the relationship between Self-esteem and Impulsivity is 7.066 with a P-value of 0.000. The obtained t-value for Self-esteem is greater than 2 and the P-value is less than 0.05, so we can conclude that there is a significant positive impact of Self-esteem, it is

concluded by observing its P-value  $< 0.05$ . so the hypothesis "Lower self-esteem is significantly related to higher impulsivity in individuals who commit homicide and sexual assault" is accepted.

### H3. Perpetrators who perceive lower levels of social support are more likely to exhibit higher tendencies towards recidivism.

**Table 9:** Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.776 <sup>a</sup>	.603	.594	.51481

a. Predictors: (Constant), Perceived social support

R is the Pearson correlation coefficient, which describes the strength and direction of a linear relationship between Dependent and independent variable. The R-value of 0.776 from the above table says that there is a strong and positive correlation between the variables.

The  $R^2$  value is used to measure the goodness of fit of a model, and it gives the percentage of the total variation in the dependent variable that is explained by the independent

variable. The  $R^2$  value is 0.603, shows that 60.3% changes in Recidivism, and is explained by independent variables Perceived social support. 39.7% is captured by error term, so we can clearly conclude that the model has a good fit. The adjusted  $R^2$  value is 0.594 shows about 59.4% changes in Recidivism and is explained by independent variables Perceived social support. From this adjusted  $R^2$  value also, we can conclude that the model has a good fit.

**Table 10:** ANOVA

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	
1	Regression	19.297	1	19.297	72.808	.000 <sup>b</sup>
	Residual	12.722	48	.265		
	Total	32.018	49			

a. Dependent Variable: Recidivism  
b. Predictors: (Constant), Perceived social support

The ANOVA test confirms that the overall regression model is significant for data, this we can say by observing an F-

statistic value of 72.808 and a significance value of 0.000 which is less than 0.05.

**Table 11:** Coefficients

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.500	.418	1.196	.238
	Perceived social support	.843	.099	.776	8.533

a. Dependent Variable: Recidivism

The coefficient value of Perceived social support from the visitors are 0.843, shows that a unit increase in Perceived social support, on the average, there is an increment in Recidivism by 0.843 units with Perceived social support.

The calculated t-value for the relationship between Self-esteem and Impulsivity is 8.533 with a P-value of 0.000. The obtained t-value for Perceived social support is greater than 2 and the P-value is less than 0.05, so we can conclude that there is a significant positive impact of Perceived social

support, it is concluded by observing its P-value  $< 0.05$ . So the hypothesis "Perpetrators who perceive lower levels of social support are more likely to exhibit higher tendencies towards recidivism" is accepted.

### H4. Increased frequency of substance abuse is positively correlated with higher incidences of violent behaviour in homicide and sexual assault perpetrators.

**Table 12:** Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.785 <sup>a</sup>	.616	.608	.45469

a. Predictors: (Constant), Substance Abuse

R is the Pearson correlation coefficient, which describes the strength and direction of a linear relationship between Dependent and independent variable. The R-value of 0.785 from the above table says that there is a strong and positive correlation between the variables.

The  $R^2$  value is used to measure the goodness of fit of a model, and it gives the percentage of the total variation in the dependent variable that is explained by the independent variable. The  $R^2$  value is 0.616, shows that 61.6% changes in Violent Behaviour, and is explained by independent variables Substance Abuse. 38.4% is captured by error term,

so we can clearly conclude that the model has a good fit. The adjusted R<sup>2</sup> value is 0.608 shows about 60.8% changes in Violent Behaviour and is explained by independent

variables Substance Abuse. From this adjusted R<sup>2</sup> value also, we can conclude that the model has a good fit.

**Table 13: ANOVA**

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	15.901	1	15.901	76.913	.000 <sup>b</sup>
	Residual	9.923	48	.207		
	Total	25.824	49			
a. Dependent Variable: Violent Behaviour						
b. Predictors: (Constant), Substance Abuse						

The ANOVA test confirms that the overall regression model is significant for data, this we can say by observing an F-

statistic value of 76.913 and a significance value of 0.000 which is less than 0.05.

**Table 14: Coefficients**

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.057	.322		3.288	.002
	Substance Abuse	.690	.079	.785	8.770	.000
a. Dependent Variable: Violent Behaviour						

The coefficient value of Substance Abuse from the visitors are 0.690, shows that a unit increase in Substance Abuse, on the average, there is an increment in Violent Behaviour by 0.690 units with Substance Abuse.

The calculated t-value for the relationship between Substance Abuse and Violent Behaviour is 8.770 with a P-value of 0.000. The obtained t-value for Substance Abuse is greater than 2 and the P-value is less than 0.05, so we can conclude that there is a significant positive impact of Substance Abuse, it is concluded by observing its P-value < 0.05. So the hypothesis “Increased frequency of substance abuse is positively correlated with higher incidences of violent behaviour in homicide and sexual assault perpetrators” is accepted.

**Discussion**

In this study, the psychological profiles and behavioural patterns of individuals who committed homicide and sexual assault were investigated. Particular attention was paid to the connections between psychological stress, aggression, self-esteem, impulsivity, perceived social support, recidivism tendencies, substance abuse, and violent behaviour.

The results of the study indicate that there is a significant connection between psychological stress and violent conduct. These individuals have a tendency to behave in a more violent manner when they are suffering greater levels of psychological stress. The existence of this link is consistent with the current body of research that emphasizes the influence of stress on aggressive behaviour. This suggests that stress management may be an essential component in the process of resolving aggressive tendencies in this group.

The findings provide credence to the theory that individuals who commit crimes tend to have lower levels of self-esteem and greater levels of impulsivity. Individuals who have a lower self-esteem often suffer with self-regulation, which may result in actions that are more impulsive and possibly harmful. The significance of this study lies in the fact that it highlights the need of programs that assist decrease impulsivity in offenders by boosting self-esteem.

The findings suggest that individuals who commit crimes and have a perception of reduced levels of social support are more likely to commit more crimes. The impact of social support in reducing repeat offenses seems to be somewhat limited, even when there is some amount of social support present. Consequently, this highlights the need of establishing robust and supportive networks for criminals in order to lessen the risk of them committing other offenses and to assist in their recovery.

According to the findings of the research, there is a considerable connection between drug usage and aggressive conduct. Individuals who participate in drug misuse on a regular basis are more prone to engage in potentially violent conduct. The significance of drug addiction treatment programs within the context of attempts to minimize violent conduct among criminals is brought into focus by this specific study. When it comes to reducing aggressive inclinations and fostering safer communities, addressing problems related to drug misuse is very necessary. These results together highlight the significance of treating psychological stress, self-esteem, social support, and drug misuse in therapies that are targeted at decreasing aggressive and violent behaviour’s among individuals who have committed murder or sexual assault.

**Conclusion**

The findings of this research project on the psychological profiles and behavioural patterns of individuals who have committed murder and sexual assault provide a clear understanding of the connections that exist between psychological stress, self-esteem, impulsivity, perceived social support, and drug misuse.

In the research, it was shown that there is a significant positive association between aggressive behaviour and psychological stress (R = 0.730). Furthermore, the model was able to explain 53.3% of the variation in aggressive behaviour (R<sup>2</sup>-value = 0.533). The results of the regression analysis showed that there is a correlation between an increase of one unit in psychological stress and an increase of 0.640 units in violent conduct. The p-value, which is less than 0.05, and the t-value, which is 7.408. Both of these



values demonstrate that psychological stress is a significant predictor of aggressiveness. This finding lends credence to the theory that greater levels of psychological stress are associated with increasing levels of aggression.

Self-esteem was shown to have a significant positive connection with impulsivity ( $R = 0.714$ ), and the model was found to explain for 51.0% of the variation in impulsivity ( $R^2 = 0.510$ ). The findings suggested that this link was substantial. According to the findings of the regression analysis, a rise of one unit in self-esteem is associated with a higher level of impulsivity of 0.710 units. The p-value, which is less than 0.05, and the t-value, which is 7.066, provide evidence that self-esteem is a significant predictor of impulsivity. This finding lends support to the hypothesis that a lower level of self-esteem is associated with a greater level of impulsivity.

According to the findings of the research, there is a significant positive association between perceived social support ( $R = 0.776$ ) and recidivism. Furthermore, the model was able to explain 60.3% of the variation in recidivism ( $R^2 = 0.603$ ). According to the findings of the regression analysis, there is a correlation between an increase of one unit in perceived social support and an increase of 0.843 units in incidents of recidivism. The statistically significant p-value ( $< 0.05$ ) and high t-value (8.533) provide evidence that perceived social support is a significant predictor of recidivism. This finding validates the hypothesis that a lower level of perceived social support is associated with greater recidivism tendencies.

The findings showed that there is a significant positive connection between drug abuse and violent conduct ( $R = 0.785$ ), and the model was able to explain 61.6% of the variation in violent behaviour ( $R^2 = 0.616$ ). According to the findings of the regression analysis, there is a correlation between an increase of one unit in drug misuse and an increase of 0.690 units in aggressive conduct. The statistical analysis reveals that drug abuse is a significant predictor of violent conduct, as seen by the high t-value (8.770) and the significant p-value ( $< 0.05$ ). This provides support for the hypothesis that increasing substance abuse is connected with higher levels of violent behaviour.

This research efficiently illustrates the substantial correlations between psychological stress, self-esteem, social support, drug misuse, and diverse behaviours among offenders. In conclusion, the study demonstrates that these interactions are relevant. These results highlight the need of tailored treatments that address these psychological and behavioural components in order to enhance rehabilitation efforts and lower the likelihood of repeat crimes.

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