

The Criminal Profile at the Intersection of Criminology and Crime Prevention: A Comparative Evaluation of the Criminal Justice Systems in Iran and England

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The criminal profile, as a modern tool in the criminal justice system, plays a significant role in identifying the individual characteristics of offenders and designing crime prevention strategies. This study aims to conduct a comparative analysis of the criminal profile in the criminal justice systems of Iran and England, examining its role through the lens of legal provisions, criminological foundations, and its effects on crime prevention. The research adopts a descriptive-analytical and comparative method based on the analysis of legal provisions, including Article 203 of the Iranian Code of Criminal Procedure, and the legal practices in England within the framework of Pre-Sentence Reports. The findings reveal that in Iran, the criminal profile faces legal and practical challenges, such as the absence of a standardized system for completing these profiles. In contrast, in England, the use of this tool under specific laws, such as Section 156 of the Criminal Justice Act 2003, and within preventive mechanisms, has yielded effective results. Overall, strengthening the role of the criminal profile in Iran, through legal reform and leveraging England's experiences, can improve the quality of judicial processes, prevent crime, and reduce recidivism rates.

Keywords: Code of Criminal Procedure, England, Iran, Criminal Profile.

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1. Introduction

In modern criminal justice systems, the accurate identification of offenders' personalities to implement appropriate criminal policies is a fundamental pillar in achieving criminal justice and reducing the rate of crime occurrence and recidivism. The criminal profile, as a scientific and interdisciplinary tool at the intersection of criminal law and social sciences, provides comprehensive information about the

psychological, social, economic, and even personal background characteristics of offenders to the court. This helps prevent stereotypical and ineffective judgments. While this tool is extensively and systematically utilized in advanced legal systems such as that of England, in Iran, despite its legal provision in Article 203 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, it still faces numerous challenges, including a lack of executive infrastructure, absence of



specific procedures, and limited interaction between judicial bodies and criminological sciences.

On the other hand, the preventive approach in the criminal justice system, aimed at reducing the conditions for crime occurrence and recidivism by identifying risk factors, further emphasizes the importance of the criminal profile. In England, pursuant to Section 156 of the Criminal Justice Act 2003, the use of pre-sentence reports has become a systematic practice, providing a comprehensive depiction of offenders' personalities and enabling the design of targeted interventions.

This study focuses on the importance of the criminal profile in crime prevention by conducting a comparative analysis of its status and function in the legal systems of Iran and England. The objective is to identify the challenges and capacities of Iran's criminal justice system while analyzing the successful experiences of England in this domain. Accordingly, the article aims to propose practical solutions to enhance the role of the criminal profile in Iran and take an effective step toward improving justice-based and preventive criminal policies.

2. Literature Review

In criminal law and criminology research, the concept of legal personality and its relationship to criminal justice have consistently been foundational and challenging topics. Exploring the dimensions of legal personality from various perspectives, including individual, institutional, and international levels, has enabled legal scholars to analyze its role in crime prevention and promoting social justice. In particular, in the context of the criminal profile, identifying and safeguarding individual rights against legal and judicial structures holds special importance. Furthermore, studies have analyzed legal personality within different legal systems and proposed strategies to improve judicial justice. By examining prior research, this section aims to analyze the criminological and legal dimensions of personality and its effects on the judicial systems of Iran and England with a focus on crime prevention. This review not only identifies research gaps but also provides a basis for comparative analysis and the formulation of optimal solutions.

Shamlou and Gozli (2017) compared Iran's and France's criminal law systems in their study, *"The Criminal Profile in Iranian and French Criminal Law,"* examining the role

of criminal profiles in individualizing sentences. Results show that the broader use of criminal profiles in French law has improved criminal justice outcomes (Shamlou & Gozli, 2017).

Sabzeh et al. (2019), in their research titled *"The Role of Criminal Profiles in Crime Recidivism Prevention,"* emphasized the importance of criminal profiles in judicial processes, demonstrating that proper use of this tool can reduce offenders' return to deviant behavior and foster a safer society (Sabzeali et al., 2019).

Farsi et al. (2022), in their study titled *"Criminological Analysis of the Criminal Profile: From Theory to Practice,"* examined the role of criminal profiles in offender rehabilitation and crime prevention. A case study in Ahvaz revealed that criminal profiles significantly enhance the effectiveness of criminal policies.

Fathabadi Mahdavi Sabat (2022), in *"Exploring Diversionary Approaches in Light of Individualized Criminal Justice Policies,"* conducted a comparative analysis of individualized justice policies in Iran and other countries, concluding that integrating tools such as the criminal profile into judicial processes can lead to more tailored decision-making and reduce judicial burdens.

Amini et al. (2023), in *"The Status of Offender Profiles and Their Role in Crime Detection,"* highlighted the importance of criminal profiles in crime detection and prevention. The authors concluded that criminal profiles are not only effective in preventing recidivism but also in enhancing the precision of judicial systems (Amini et al., 2023).

Jamadi et al. (2023), in *"Criminal Profiles: From Legislator's Perspective to Judicial Practice,"* analyzed the formation of criminal profiles from both legal and practical standpoints. The main conclusion was that improving court performance requires greater coordination between judicial bodies and supporting institutions (Jamadi et al., 2023).

Najafi and Nasresfahani (2023), in *"The Restorative*

3. Research Methodology

This research is descriptive-analytical and comparative, aiming to conduct an in-depth analysis of the status of the criminal profile in the legal systems of Iran and England. The study draws on legal, criminological, and statutory sources. The research methodology is based on library and documentary studies, including an

examination of legal texts, regulations, laws, and judicial practices related to the criminal profile in both countries. In the first section, the study employs a descriptive method to elucidate the concepts, theoretical foundations, and legal frameworks of the criminal profile in both legal systems. This includes analyzing Article 203 of the Iranian Code of Criminal Procedure and the mechanisms in England under Section 156 of the Criminal Justice Act 2003 and pre-sentence reports.

In the second section, the study adopts an analytical and comparative approach to evaluate the differences, similarities, and capacities of the two systems in utilizing the criminal profile. This section examines the strengths and weaknesses of Iran's criminal justice system compared to England, identifying challenges such as executive limitations, lack of interdisciplinary collaboration between criminal law and other sciences, and legal gaps in Iran.

Finally, through a comparative methodology, the research findings are analyzed to propose practical recommendations and legislative policies aimed at strengthening the role of the criminal profile in Iran's criminal justice system. This method enables the extraction of best practices from the English legal system and focuses on designing practical solutions for crime prevention and reducing recidivism rates in Iran.

4. The Role of the Criminal Profile in Modern Criminal Justice Systems

In modern criminal justice systems, the criminal profile is a key tool that shifts traditional punitive approaches toward individualized justice by focusing on the offenders' personal, psychological, social, and environmental characteristics. This tool aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the offender, enabling more accurate decisions regarding sentencing or corrective measures.

Article 203 of the Iranian Code of Criminal Procedure explicitly highlights the importance of the criminal profile, requiring courts to examine information on an offender's personal, psychological, familial, and social status before issuing a sentence in cases that necessitate personality assessment. While this provision represents a significant step toward justice-oriented approaches, its implementation in Iran faces practical challenges that undermine its effectiveness.

In the English legal system, the criminal profile is systematically implemented through structured pre-sentence reports. These reports, prepared by judicial authorities in collaboration with behavioral science experts, provide detailed information about the offender's circumstances, risk factors, and potential for rehabilitation. A notable aspect of the English system is the legal and procedural requirement to use these reports in many cases, especially serious offenses or juvenile delinquency. This mandate transforms the criminal profile from an optional tool to an integral part of the judicial process.

Analyzing criminal behavior without considering the criminal profile may result in sentences that fail to achieve the desired effects of offender rehabilitation and crime prevention. In Iran, despite the emphasis of Article 203, the lack of standardized procedures and formalized practices for compiling criminal profiles has limited their application to only a few cases. In contrast, England's adherence to defined standards and judicial guidelines has established the criminal profile as a fundamental component in sentencing decisions.

Modern criminal justice approaches focus on crime prevention as one of their primary objectives. By identifying risk factors and the unique characteristics of offenders, the criminal profile facilitates the design of tailored preventive interventions. In England, this tool has been effectively utilized for situational and social crime prevention, such as recommending corrective programs like addiction treatment or psychological counseling for offenders. However, in Iran, the ineffective use of the criminal profile presents obstacles to crime prevention, largely due to inadequate collaboration between judicial authorities and interdisciplinary experts such as psychologists and sociologists.

The necessity of comparative studies between Iran and England in this domain is evident. Comparative analysis demonstrates that Iran can address its practical challenges and harness the criminal profile as an efficient preventive tool by leveraging England's experiences. Strengthening existing laws and instituting legal requirements for preparing and presenting criminal profiles at all stages of judicial proceedings can significantly enhance criminal justice in Iran. These comparative studies can aid Iranian policymakers and legislators in adopting more scientific approaches to

strengthen individualized justice in the country's legal framework.

5. The Intersection of Criminology and Crime Prevention

The intersection of criminology and crime prevention in the criminal justice systems of Iran and England demonstrates a scientific evolution in judicial processes through tools such as the criminal profile. The criminal profile, as a modern tool for preventive and evidence-based crime management, collects psychological, social, and behavioral data about the accused to provide a more comprehensive understanding of their personality traits. This tool emphasizes objective data, moving criminal judgments away from abstraction and grounding judicial decision-making in scientific and measurable principles. In Iranian law, the principle of the criminal profile is explicitly addressed in Article 203 of the Code of Criminal Procedure enacted in 2013. This article mandates the preparation of a criminal profile for certain specific crimes and emphasizes the role of psychologists and social workers in this process. Additionally, Article 37 of the Islamic Penal Code permits judges to consider the personality traits of the accused to reduce the punishment or adopt alternative measures.

In English law, the concept of the criminal profile is implemented through the "Pre-Sentence Report." These reports are prepared under the supervision of institutions such as the Probation Service and play a decisive role in judicial sentencing. They are particularly significant in juvenile delinquency cases, where a rehabilitative approach is prioritized.

The criminal profile consists of three main components: psychological data, which assesses the accused's mental health and deviant behaviors; social data, which analyzes the economic, cultural, and familial status of the accused; and behavioral data, which examines the individual's past behaviors in society and within correctional facilities. This combination of data enables a comprehensive analysis of the risk of recidivism and the potential for rehabilitation.

Interdisciplinary sciences such as criminology, psychology, and sociology significantly enhance the efficacy of the criminal profile. In Iran, collaboration among institutions such as the Prisons Organization, the High Council for Crime Prevention, and social work units is essential for collecting the data required for these

profiles. Article 69 of the Islamic Penal Code highlights the importance of considering the personality aspects of the accused in determining corrective measures and alternative punishments, reflecting a preventive approach within interdisciplinary frameworks.

In England, institutions such as Youth Offending Teams play a crucial role in compiling criminal profiles for juveniles, providing a deeper understanding of the root causes of criminal behavior. The close collaboration between psychology and criminal law in this country has enhanced crime prevention, from identifying risks to rehabilitating offenders. England's experience shows that using criminal profiles not only improves the fairness of judicial decisions but also effectively reduces recidivism rates and the associated judicial and social costs.

Ultimately, the criminal profile, as a scientific and practical tool, strengthens the convergence of criminology and crime prevention in England's criminal justice system, directly contributing to the realization of restorative justice and the reduction of crime.

6. Background and Evolution of the Criminal Profile in the Criminal Justice Systems of Iran and England

The criminal profile, as one of the innovations in criminal justice, has undergone structural and conceptual transformations over time, reflecting different approaches in the legal systems of Iran and England. In the Iranian legal system, the earliest emphasis on the personality traits of offenders can be traced to Article 48 of the General Penal Code of 1925, which underscored the necessity of considering individual circumstances in sentencing. Over time, with the enactment of the Law on Preventive and Corrective Measures in 1960, the concept of offender rehabilitation, especially for juveniles and abnormal offenders, gained prominence. This trend was further reinforced in the Islamic Penal Code of 1991 and particularly in the 2013 Code of Criminal Procedure, which established Article 203 as a legal requirement for criminal profiles in specific crimes.

According to this article, preparing a criminal profile involves three components—psychological, social, and behavioral background—which are compiled by consultants and social workers and must be considered by the judge in decision-making. However, structural weaknesses in implementing this requirement, such as

limited human and specialized resources in some judicial institutions and a lack of coordination among executive bodies, hinder its effectiveness. Its strength lies in emphasizing scientific and individualized decision-making.

In England, the concept of the criminal profile developed systematically in the latter half of the 20th century and currently holds a firm position in laws such as the Sentencing Act 2020. These reports, prepared by the Probation Service, include psychological, social, and behavioral analyses of the accused and play a pivotal role in judicial sentencing, especially in determining alternative punishments to imprisonment. For juveniles, institutions like Youth Offending Teams employ similar tools for personality analysis. A key structural strength in England is the availability of specialized infrastructure and adequate financial resources to prepare these reports, ensuring precise implementation. However, over-reliance on statistical data and the occasional disregard for cultural or individual considerations are noted as operational weaknesses.

A comparison of the two legal systems reveals fundamental differences in the development and application of the criminal profile. In Iran, despite legal advancements, the lack of comprehensive implementation and coordination among various institutions remains a significant obstacle to its effective use. Conversely, in England, a cohesive structure and the use of advanced technologies have facilitated the widespread and effective application of this tool. However, England's emphasis on statistical aspects, potentially overlooking the human dimensions of individuals, may lead to reductionist approaches in criminal justice.

The evolution of the criminal profile in both systems highlights its importance in transitioning from purely punitive approaches toward restorative and preventive justice. In Iran, significant legal steps have been taken, but the development of infrastructure and specialized training in this area is an undeniable necessity. In England, despite structural advancements, better integration of statistical approaches with individual considerations could further enhance criminal justice. These developments underscore the need for continuous review of approaches and the practical implementation of the criminal profile in both systems.

7. Criminological Dimensions of the Criminal Profile in Crime Prevention

The criminal profile in the criminal justice systems of Iran and England is a scientific and criminological tool that plays a fundamental role in crime prevention and reducing recidivism. This tool facilitates targeted interventions in the process of offender rehabilitation by analyzing risk factors associated with criminal behavior. In Iran, under Article 203 of the Code of Criminal Procedure enacted in 2013, the criminal profile includes data on the psychological, social, and behavioral status of the accused, prepared by experts and presented to the judge. This information helps identify individual and social risk factors and plays a key role in determining corrective measures or alternative punishments.

Risk factors such as psychological disorders, behavioral abnormalities, poor economic conditions, and adverse family environments are directly analyzed in the criminal profile. In England, the Pre-Sentence Report, prepared under the supervision of the Probation Service, provides similar data. This report analyzes the individual's prior behaviors and related environmental factors, assisting in the identification of risk factors and the assessment of the likelihood of reoffending. The use of this tool, especially in cases involving juveniles and non-violent offenses, has had a significant impact on preventing future crimes.

Reducing recidivism is one of the primary goals of the criminal profile. In Iranian law, Article 37 of the Islamic Penal Code allows judges to reduce sentences or adopt alternative measures based on the data contained in the criminal profile. This approach prevents reoffending by offering rehabilitation opportunities to offenders. Similarly, England's judicial system demonstrates that providing specialized reports and focusing on the personality traits of offenders significantly lowers recidivism rates. Criminological studies indicate that using pre-sentence reports in decisions related to alternative punishments plays an important role in preventing reoffending.

A criminological analysis of the relationship between the criminal profile and offender rehabilitation reveals that this tool not only effectively identifies risk factors but also helps design rehabilitation programs tailored to individual needs, reducing the offender's inclination to commit crimes. In Iranian law, the role of the criminal profile in providing data for decisions regarding the

suspension or mitigation of sentences reflects its rehabilitative approach. In England, using the criminal profile to determine rehabilitation programs, such as participation in educational or therapeutic courses, has shown a tangible impact on reducing criminal tendencies.

The positive effects of the criminal profile are reinforced through interdisciplinary collaboration in fields such as psychology, criminology, and sociology. In Iran, cooperation among judicial authorities, the Prisons Organization, and social work units is essential for preparing and utilizing this tool effectively. Article 69 of the Islamic Penal Code also emphasizes the importance of considering the personality and social characteristics of the accused when determining alternative punishments. In England, institutions such as Youth Offending Teams have made the criminal profile a cornerstone of the criminal justice system.

In conclusion, the criminal profile, by identifying and managing risk factors, reducing recidivism rates, and designing rehabilitation programs, serves as an effective tool for crime prevention and enhancing criminal justice. Aligning criminological findings with legal and executive approaches in both Iran and England contributes to improving the performance of this tool and highlights its importance in achieving restorative justice.

8. The Criminal Profile and Criminal Justice

The criminal profile, as a vital tool for achieving criminal justice, plays a significant role in the formulation and execution of criminal sentences and exhibits similarities and differences between the legal systems of Iran and England. In Iranian law, the criminal profile is defined as a legal requirement under Article 203 of the Code of Criminal Procedure enacted in 2013. This article outlines the criminal profile as including psychological, social, and behavioral background information about the accused, mandating its preparation for specific crimes. Conversely, in the English legal system, this concept is encapsulated in the "Pre-Sentence Report," which is prepared under the supervision of the Probation Service and constitutes a key element of the sentencing process. A shared feature in both systems is the focus on individual, social, and psychological factors to reach fair and rehabilitative decisions. However, differences in the structure and application of this tool are evident. In Iran, the preparation of the criminal profile is limited to

certain specific crimes and often faces challenges such as a lack of specialized resources and coordination among relevant institutions. In England, the preparation of pre-sentence reports is conducted systematically for a wide range of crimes, especially those involving juveniles, with specialized institutions like Youth Offending Teams playing a critical role in the process.

The role of the criminal profile in sentencing in both systems emphasizes moving away from rigid legal rules and focusing on individual considerations. In Iranian law, under Article 37 of the Islamic Penal Code, judges can reduce sentences or adopt alternative measures such as suspension of execution based on data from the criminal profile. In England, the Sentencing Act 2020 mandates the use of pre-sentence reports to determine the type and extent of punishment, effectively reducing recidivism rates and rehabilitating offenders. Particularly in juvenile cases, data from the criminal profile facilitates more precise and fair decision-making, enabling more effective rehabilitation.

Challenges in adapting this tool in Iran's legal system primarily stem from a lack of specialized personnel, insufficient coordination among executive bodies, and deficiencies in legal infrastructure. Despite the explicit provisions in Article 203 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and various articles of the Islamic Penal Code emphasizing the importance of considering the accused's personality, the broad and effective implementation of the criminal profile in Iran faces numerous obstacles. The absence of specialized institutions like the Probation Service in England and inadequate financial resources for conducting comprehensive investigations are among the most significant issues in this regard.

In England, structural strengths such as the use of advanced technologies, specialized teams, and coordinated networks among judicial institutions have made the criminal profile an effective and efficient tool in criminal justice. However, excessive reliance on statistical aspects and the potential neglect of cultural and individual considerations in some cases pose challenges.

The comparative study reveals that in Iran, the criminal profile has yet to achieve its optimal operational potential and requires strengthening of legal, executive, and specialized infrastructures. Conversely, England, with its comprehensive and scientific structure, has successfully made this tool one of the central pillars of

criminal justice. Nonetheless, both systems must engage in continuous review of the processes for drafting and implementing the criminal profile to prevent deficiencies and achieve the best possible criminal justice outcomes.

9. The Criminal Profile and Crime Prevention: Practical Approaches and Policy-Making

The criminal profile, as a scientific and practical tool in the criminal justice process, is employed to prevent crime and improve criminal policy-making. This tool plays a crucial role, particularly in situational and social crime prevention. Situational prevention, which involves reducing opportunities for crime and managing offender behavior, is directly connected to data provided by the criminal profile. In this regard, information on the psychological and social status of offenders enables judicial and executive institutions to prevent their return to crime-prone environments. In Iran, Article 203 of the Code of Criminal Procedure enacted in 2013 mandates the preparation of criminal profiles for certain serious crimes and juvenile offenses, creating the groundwork for situational crime prevention.

In England, the Pre-Sentence Report facilitates the implementation of effective preventive measures by analyzing risk factors and weaknesses of offenders. For example, in cases where the accused resides in a high-risk environment, decisions such as relocation or the imposition of electronic monitoring can be made based on data from the criminal profile. Such approaches are evident in the framework of the Criminal Justice Act 2003, which required judicial institutions to utilize pre-sentence reports to design preventive policies.

Social crime prevention, which focuses on addressing structural and contextual factors, is closely linked to the criminal profile. Data from the criminal profile aids in analyzing criminal behavior within its social context and facilitates policy-making aimed at improving economic conditions or enhancing support systems. In Iran, Article 69 of the Islamic Penal Code emphasizes the consideration of the accused's personality and individual circumstances in determining alternative punishments. This approach provides opportunities for appropriate rehabilitation and helps prevent recidivism, contributing to social crime prevention. In England, Youth Offending Teams use data from juvenile criminal profiles to implement policies such as rehabilitation in supportive environments or participation in educational programs.

A study of England's policies demonstrates that the use of the criminal profile, through effective interaction between judicial and social institutions, leads to reduced crime rates and offender rehabilitation. For instance, rehabilitation programs based on criminal profile data have prevented many juvenile offenders from becoming professional criminals. One of the most successful policies has been the use of electronic monitoring to manage offender behavior, tailored to individual personality analyses.

In Iran, the necessary legal and executive capacities to utilize the criminal profile exist, but insufficient infrastructure and weak coordination among various institutions pose significant obstacles to its efficient implementation. Drawing on England's experiences, such as establishing specialized institutions like the Probation Service, could enhance the effectiveness of the criminal profile in crime prevention. Additionally, developing comprehensive policies based on criminal profile data requires investment in training personnel and advancing related technologies.

In conclusion, the criminal profile in both Iran and England is recognized as a practical tool for crime prevention with direct impacts on criminal policy-making. Aligning England's policies with Iran's legal and social contexts could bring about a fundamental transformation in the effectiveness of this tool and elevate criminal justice in both situational and social prevention dimensions.

10. Challenges and Implementation Barriers of the Criminal Profile in Iran and England

The criminal profile, as an effective tool in criminal justice, faces several challenges in the legal systems of Iran and England. In Iran, these challenges primarily stem from legal gaps, implementation barriers, and cultural issues, whereas in England, despite structural strengths, certain limitations exist in operational mechanisms.

In Iran, despite the explicit provisions of Article 203 of the Code of Criminal Procedure enacted in 2013, which mandates the preparation of a criminal profile for certain crimes, numerous legal gaps remain evident. Although this article outlines the general framework for preparing a criminal profile, it lacks specific details regarding the responsibilities of various institutions, precise methods for preparation, and the utilization of the criminal

profile. For instance, Iranian laws do not provide sufficient clarity regarding the roles and obligations of judicial, social work, and psychological institutions in the criminal profile preparation process. Moreover, the absence of legal mandates for preparing criminal profiles in general crimes is another legislative weakness that limits the broader application of this tool.

On the implementation side, a shortage of specialized personnel and a lack of coordination between judicial and social institutions are major obstacles. In Iran, institutions such as the Prisons Organization and Social Services Offices face financial and human resource constraints, which hinder the comprehensive and high-quality preparation of criminal profiles. Additionally, the absence of technological infrastructure for collecting, analyzing, and transferring data reduces the efficiency of this tool. In contrast, England has facilitated the preparation and use of criminal profiles by leveraging advanced information systems and technological infrastructure.

Cultural and social issues also constitute significant barriers in Iran. Many offenders, and even some judges, perceive the preparation and use of criminal profiles as unnecessary interventions due to a lack of public awareness and the absence of a scientific approach. This perception sometimes leads to distrust in social work and psychological institutions, negatively affecting the implementation process. In contrast, England's legal system, through extensive public education and continuous interaction among executive, judicial, and social institutions, has successfully established a scientific and balanced approach to managing criminal profiles.

England's strengths in managing criminal profiles largely arise from comprehensive legal frameworks and cohesive executive structures. The Sentencing Act 2020 assigns the responsibility of preparing Pre-Sentence Reports to the Probation Service and provides detailed guidance on their content, preparation methods, and usage. Additionally, specialized institutions such as Youth Offending Teams, in close collaboration with courts and social work organizations, have made the management of criminal profiles more effective.

England's experience demonstrates that advanced technological infrastructure for analyzing criminal profile data helps reduce human errors and enhance the accuracy of judicial decisions. Furthermore, widespread

training of judges, social workers, and psychologists has improved the professional execution of criminal profiles. To address Iran's challenges, it is essential to draft more comprehensive legislation with clearer details on responsibilities and processes for preparing criminal profiles. Strengthening executive infrastructure and investing in the training of human resources, alongside fostering public acceptance of this tool, are critical steps for reforming the current situation. Examining England's strengths and adapting them to Iran's cultural and legal context can facilitate the effective management of criminal profiles and the realization of criminal justice objectives.

11. Conclusion

The criminal profile, as an innovative tool in criminal justice, plays a fundamental role in reducing recidivism rates and preventing new crimes, aligning with principles of offender reform and rehabilitation. This tool, by providing comprehensive data on the psychological, social, and behavioral status of the accused, enables more precise and fair decision-making during judicial proceedings.

In the Iranian legal system, Articles 203 and 286 of the Code of Criminal Procedure enacted in 2013 emphasize the importance of considering the personality and social characteristics of the accused. However, structural and operational challenges continue to hinder the full utilization of this tool. A lack of coordination among relevant institutions, a shortage of specialized personnel, and legal limitations on the range of crimes eligible for a criminal profile are among the main barriers.

Conversely, England has established an advanced model for managing criminal profiles through legal frameworks such as the Sentencing Act 2020 and specialized institutions like the Probation Service and Youth Offending Teams. This system utilizes advanced technologies and Pre-Sentence Reports to provide accurate data for judicial decision-making, significantly reducing unnecessary punishments and designing rehabilitation programs tailored to offenders' needs. The cohesive use of criminal profiles in England has not only reduced judicial and executive costs but also enhanced the efficiency of criminal justice by effectively lowering recidivism rates.

A comparative analysis between Iran and England reveals that achieving greater efficiency in Iran's

criminal profile system requires structural and legislative reforms. These reforms could include mandating criminal profiles for a broader range of crimes, establishing interdisciplinary specialized institutions, and strengthening technological infrastructure. Additionally, training judges, social workers, and psychologists to effectively utilize criminal profile data is crucial for enhancing the tool's efficiency. Ultimately, the criminal profile is a foundational tool for strengthening rehabilitative justice. By aligning criminological theories with practical criminal policies, it not only helps reduce crime and rehabilitate offenders but also plays a significant role in achieving broader goals of social justice and reducing judicial burdens. Leveraging England's successful experiences and adapting them to Iran's legal and social context could provide a comprehensive model for overcoming challenges and maximizing the utility of this tool in criminal justice.

Authors' Contributions

Authors contributed equally to this article.

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In order to correct and improve the academic writing of our paper, we have used the language model ChatGPT.

Transparency Statement

Data are available for research purposes upon reasonable request to the corresponding author.

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Declaration of Interest

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