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Professional Psychological Profile of a Modern Patrol Officer as the Basis of Efficient Official Activities

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Abstract: In today's conditions of reforming the law enforcement agencies of Ukraine, it becomes relevant to study the psychological aspects of the professional activities of the National Police officers in the context of the fulfillment of their professional duties. The task of improving the psychological support of patrol police units is of particular importance. The aim of the study is to develop and substantiate the professional psychological profile of a modern patrol officer. On the basis of an empirical study, in which 290 police officers of the National Police of Ukraine participated, the main components of the psychogram of a patrol officer, which form a generalized professional psychological profile of a modern police officer, were identified. Having applied theoretical and empirical methods (the analysis and generalization of scientific literature, observation, questioning, psychological diagnostics, expert interrogation, mathematical statistics, and experiment), the theoretical principles of studying the professional activity of patrol officers, the requirements for their knowledge, skills and individual psychological characteristics were outlined. A number of valid multifactorial psychodiagnostic techniques were applied, in particular, in order to study the level and structure of intelligence; to explore creativity; to investigate the features of nervous processes; to identify the character and temperamental features; to study the features of interpersonal interaction. The study determined a list of professionally important qualities that are required for mastering the profession of a patrol officer, as well as psychological contraindications to acquiring this profession.

Keywords: *patrol officer; personality; professional psychological profile; individual psychological characteristics; professionally important qualities; professional selection.*

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1. Introduction

In today's context, Ukraine's new law enforcement agency the National Police is reformed that involves the application of postmodern approaches to the selection and training of police officers, breaking stereotypes and patterns while mastering the profession in accordance with the social needs and capabilities of the state. Taking it into account, the police are expected to significantly increase the efficiency of their activities, to ensure the professional selection of workers with a high level of professional aptitude and psychological readiness for the service, achieve high results in the fight against crime, protection of public safety and order, etc.

In addition to the general trend of the law enforcement system development, the task of improving the psychological support for the activities of the units of the National Police of Ukraine, including the most numerous patrol force units, is of particular importance. According to the legislation, patrol force units perform important law enforcement functions within the National Police of Ukraine, so there are increased requirements for knowledge, skills, and personal qualities of police officers. Patrol officers have the rights and powers defined by the law to exercise power against offenders (Ostapovich et al., 2018).

At the same time, some results of previous empirical studies (Bondarenko et al., 2020a; Hoggett et al., 2019; Shvets et al., 2020) show that the level of the psychological readiness of patrol police officers for official activity is often insufficient that leads to the cases of death and injuries of police officers in many countries around the world, violation of human rights and freedoms, abuse of power, and so on. The motivation of the professional choice of police officers, special knowledge and skills, individual qualities do not always meet the requirements of the profession to the officer's personality. This situation confirms the interest of researchers in conducting relevant study in this area, primarily to determine the professional and psychological indicators of the representatives of certain police specialties.

The professional and psychological profile of a modern patrol police officer is primarily a thorough psychological characteristic of a person which is applied to predict possible human actions and behavior. Such a profile means a qualitative characteristic, a list and a certain quantitative range of parameters that determine a successful specialist in a particular field of professional activity. The psychological profile of the profession is used for professional selection of specialists, appointment to positions, in the process

of professional training, advanced training and retraining of personnel. Thus, the development of a professional psychological profile of a patrol police officer will improve the quality of the professional selection of police officers, clearly define the directions of their further professional psychological and service training, and increase the efficiency of service activities. The favorable posthumanist conditions suggest that police officers will consciously belong to the professional environment, leave purely material motives of social activity (postmaterialist tendencies), will be confident in their official activities, and aware of their possibilities to influence postmodern society positively.

2. Literature Review

The patrol officers' activity is related to the performance of a number of important law enforcement tasks, and therefore it places increased requirements for individual psychological characteristics, as well as the knowledge, skills, and competencies of specialists. The scientists devoted considerable attention to the study of the psychological aspects of law enforcement activity (Ostapovich et al., 2020; Alexandrov et al., 2019; Barko et al., 2007; Bondarenko, et al., 2020b; Kazmirenko & Moiseyev, 2007; Kryvolapchuk et al., 2020; Shapar et al., 2002; Valieiev et al., 2019). The scientific works of these authors reveal the professional and psychological content of law enforcement activities; present the professiograms and psychograms of police professions and specialties of the system of Internal Affairs of Ukraine.

In addition, some researchers (Aleksandrov et al., 2017; Fedorenko et al., 2020; Shvets, et al., 2020) developed new approaches to professional training of police officers, analyzed the factors of their professional implementation, investigated the peculiarities of the interaction of police officers with citizens, etc. Besides, a significant number of psychologists (Burlachuk, 2008; Halyan, 2011; Krylov & Manichev, 2013; Sobchik, 2003; Yeliseyev, 2006) developed or adapted diagnostic techniques that are quite successfully used nowadays in psychodiagnostic and psycho-corrective work with law enforcement officers (selection, correction, support, etc.).

Among foreign scientists in the field of associated problems the next researchers should be distinguished Barrett, Miguel, Hurd, Lueke, and Tan (2003); Birzu (2017); Bjerregaard, and Lord (2004); Bouchard, Blair, and Haskell (2007); Bufkin (2004); Cochraine, Tett, and Vandecreek (2003); Dunnette, and Borman (1979). The mentioned scientists paid attention to actual organizational and psychological issues of activities, including police

activity (the analysis of the police officers' actions, the development of the police ethical standards, etc.). At the same time, other scholars (John et al., 2008; Kh'yell & Zigler, 1997; Mohammadi & Sahebazamani, 2012; Richi & Martin, 2004; Paşniciuc, 2017) focused their work on the motivation management of police unit, the search for original methods of psychological diagnostics that can be used for the professional selection of police officers.

Despite the relatively large number of publications on the psychological support of police activities, it can be argued that the psychological aspects of the professional activities of patrol police officers have remained insufficiently studied. However, the psychological aspects of patrol officers' work remain insufficiently investigated. Therefore, the research of the psychological aspects of patrol officer's professional activity, the development of one's professional psychological profile, the search for indicators and the optimal set of methodologies for the psychological selection of patrol officers is an urgent problem in both theory and practice.

The aim of the study is to develop and substantiate the professional psychological profile of a modern patrol officer.

The object of the study is the psychological features of the professional activity of patrol officers, and the subject is the psychological profile as a complex of professionally important qualities of patrol officers that is relevant in the conditions of their effective post-humanistic activity.

To solve the outlined theoretically applied problem, we followed the traditional structure of experimental research (psychological diagnostics of respondents using valid multifactorial methodologies, expert interviews) that determined the main components of the psychogram of a patrol police officers, and the requirements for knowledge, skills and individual psychological qualities of police officers.

3. Methodology

To achieve the aim of the study, a number of psychodiagnostic techniques were applied:

1. R. Amthauer's test (as cited by Yeliseyev, 2006) was used to study the level and structure of intelligence. The subtests No. 2 and No. 3 define the level of verbal intelligence; subtest No. 6 determines the level of a non-verbal component of intelligence. The average level of intelligence of the individuals of the selected age group (22-37 years) is 104-110 IQ units, the indicators below and above this range are considered low and high respectively.

2. In order to study creativity, a technique developed by V. Mede and K. Piorkovskyi (as cited by Yeliseyev, 2006) was used to estimate the divergent thinking of a person (speed and originality of thinking, the ability to combine; vocabulary size, etc.) on the basis of composing sentences that include three given words. The average level of speed is 4-5 points, originality – 6-8 points for the selected sample, the indicators below and above this range are considered low and high respectively.

3. To investigate the features of the nervous processes of police officers, a tapping test - a modification by Ye. Ilyin (as cited by Burlachuk, 2008), which makes it possible to diagnose indicators of the strength and lability of the nervous system (NS), was used. It is traditionally considered that a police officer should be characterized by a strong or medium-strong type and high lability of the NS.

4. An individual typological questionnaire (ITQ), developed under the guidance of L. Sobchik in 2003, was used to identify the leading personality trends. The leading trends form an orthogonal model that combines eight scales that are contrasting in their properties: extraversion – introversion; spontaneity – sensitivity; aggressiveness – anxiety; rigidity – lability/affectability. In addition, the scales of reliability are also included: lies and aggravation. The questionnaire makes it possible to determine the type of response of a police officer (sthenic or hyposthenic), which is an indicator of professional aptitude for service. The average level on the scales is 4-7 points for the sample under study, the indicators below and above this range are considered low and high respectively.

5. The Big Five Questionnaire (John et al., 2008) was used to determine the general personality structure through five factors (extraversion, acquiescence, honesty, neuroticism, and openness to experience). These factors are important indicators of a person's readiness for professional activity. The average level on the scale of neuroticism and acquiescence is 15-25 points, on the scale of extraversion, honesty, and openness – 20-34 points for the selected sample, the indicators below and above this range are considered low and high respectively.

6. In order to study the accentuations of character and temperament, the questionnaire of Leonhard and Shmyshek (as cited by Leongard, 1981), which makes it possible to diagnose ten accentuations of temperament and character of a police officer (ostentation, pedantry, fixedness, excitability; hyperthymia; dysthymia; anxiety; cyclothymia; affectability; exaltation) was used. The knowledge of numerical values of accentuations allows predicting the degree of police officer's professional aptitude. The average level on the

scales is 10-17 points for the sample under study, the indicators below and above this range are considered low and high respectively.

7. To investigate the features of interpersonal interaction, we used the questionnaire for diagnosing interpersonal relationships of T. Leary, adapted by L. Sobchik (2013), which determines the main social orientations of an individual – dominance-subordination and friendliness-hostility, taking into account the numerical values of octants (1 – dominance; 2 – independence; 3 – leadership; 4 – rigidity; 5 – obedience; 6 – dependence; 7 – compromise; 8 – responsibility) (Sobchik, 2003). The average level on the scales is 7-9 points for the sample under study, the indicators below and above the specified range are considered low and high respectively.

8. In order to study the motivational orientation the test of Richie-Martin was used, which identifies the twelve basic needs that a person wants to meet in the work: material award; good working conditions; work structuring; social contacts; relationships; recognition; the achievement of complex goals; influence and power; diversity and change; creativity; self-improvement and development; socially useful work (Richi & Martin, 2004). The test determines the leading motives for the professional choice of police officers.

The study, which was held in 2019, involved 290 patrol officers from twelve regions of Ukraine who were characterized by experts as "successful". The quantitative indicator of the sample is representative, as the total number of police officers is about twelve thousand with a confidence level of 0.95; statistical error does not exceed 5%. The testing of police officers was carried out using the blank method in groups of 10-12 people in the first half of the day. The subjects were motivated by preliminary information about psychological testing of their professional abilities; the results were processed with the help of "keys" to the methods; statistical analysis of the data was carried out using the programs Microsoft Excell and SPSS Statistics.

The research methods included theoretical analysis and generalization of scientific and methodological literature, pedagogical observation, psychological diagnostics, expert interviews, the methods of mathematical statistics.

The research was performed according to the requirements of the Regulations on Academic Honesty at the National Academy of Internal Affairs, which were developed on the basis of Ukrainian and world experience of ethical rulemaking. This document was approved by the Academic Council of the National Academy of Internal Affairs (Protocol No. 5 of 27.03.2018) and implemented by the order of the Rector of the

Academy (Order of the National Academy of Internal Affairs No. 422 of 30.03.2018). According to its provisions, the members of the scientific community are guided by the rules of ethical conduct and professional communication; respect the principles, values, norms, rules, and conditions of academic honesty in their activities. The consent to participate in the study was obtained from all subjects.

4. Results

The use of a number of these multifactorial psychodiagnostic techniques made it possible to obtain results regarding the indicators of general abilities, individual psychological characteristics, the communicative and motivational profile of a successful patrol officer.

General abilities. It was established that the profession imposes certain requirements for the general abilities of workers. The analysis of the results obtained by the Intelect Structure Test of Amthauer (as cited by Yeliseyev, 2006) showed that patrol officers were characterized by the middle level of verbal intelligence (the average value of the index of intelligence on verbal subtests No. 2 and No, 3 was 105 IQ units), a high level of non-verbal one (non-verbal subtest No. 6 – 111 IQ units) (Table 1).

Table 1. The intelligence level of patrol officers (IQ units)

Source: Authors' own conception

Statistical indicators	Subtest No. 2		Subtest No. 3		Subtest No. 6	
	Points	IQ	Points	IQ	Points	IQ
Arithmetical mean value	12.43	107.79	11.21	102.55	13.46	111.15
Standard error	0.16	0.55	0.22	0.53	0.30	0.82
Median line	13	110	11	102	15	115
Mode	13	110	12	104	18	124
Standard deviation	2.58	8.89	3.62	8.45	4.81	13.16

The study of creativity (creative potential) of police officers according to the method of V. Mede and K. Piorkovskyi (as cited by Yeliseyev, 2006) showed that they were characterized by the middle rate of speed of divergent thinking – 4.9 points and a high level of originality – 8.6 points.

Individual psychological features. An analysis of the results obtained by the tapping test revealed that patrol officers have several types of profiles. About a third of surveyed people showed a medium-strong type of nervous system (30.5%), and almost the same number of people (29.3%) had a medium-weak type. The fourth part of the surveyed people (24.7%)

showed a strong type of nervous system, a small proportion (15.5%) of the respondents had a weak type. The vast majority of police officers had high (57.5%) and middle (29.3%) indicators of nervous process lability and only 13.2% of workers had low lability. Therefore, a patrol officer was characterized by a strong, medium-strong, or medium-weak type of nervous system, which is associated with the need to withstand emotional stress, to overcome feelings of fear; high psychophysiological endurance and working capacity.

The analysis of the results obtained by the individual typological questionnaire allowed characterizing officers as active individuals with the sthenic type of response, high level of pretensions, and controlled emotional reactions. The generalization of a personal profile allowed to attribute the type of profile to a linear one, located in the range from 3.03 to 6.51 points. The leading peaks in the profile were scales 1 – extraversion (6.51 points); 8 – lability (5.72 points) and 2 – spontaneity (5.60 points), which indicated the sthenic type of response (Fig. 1). The patrol officers were characterized by activity; focus on the outside real world, sociability, a tendency for contacts and acquaintances, optimism. There were tendencies to counteract the influence of the environment, self-affirmation, decisiveness, courage, and the desire to defend one's own interests. The specialist profile indicated a slight increase on a scale 4 – rigidity (5.36 points), which defined self-control, accuracy, resistance to stress, persistence, and carefulness, practicality, the activity of position, firmness in defending one's positions, straightforwardness.

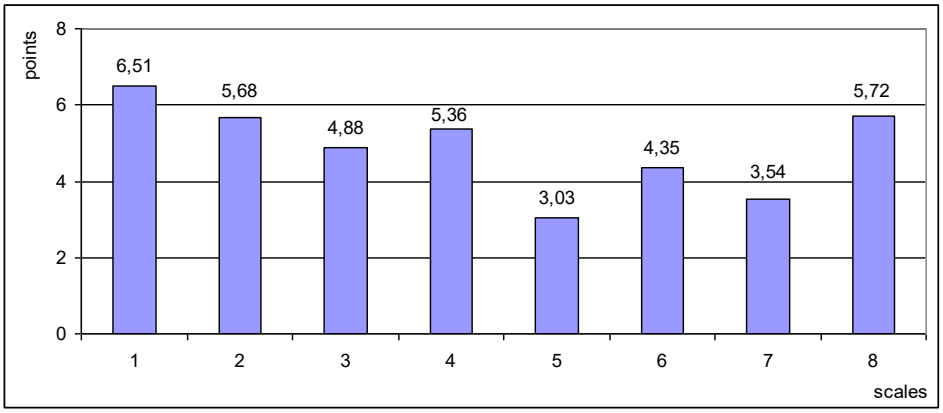


Fig. 1. Personal profile of a police officer. The scales of the individual typological questionnaire: 1 – extraversion; 2 – spontaneity; 3 – aggressiveness; 4 – rigidity; 5 – introversion; 6 – sensitivity; 7 – anxiety; 8 – lability
Source: Authors' own conception

The analysis of the characteristics of individual profiles gave the possibility to distinguish several variations from the sample. The largest group (35.2%) consisted of spontaneously impulsive police officers, dominated by scales 1 and 2 (extraversion-spontaneity), that is, the individuals who had such traits as activity and optimism, courage, and decisiveness, rapid decision-making. The level of success and professionalism of such officers was characterized as medium and high. It was possible to distinguish a group of individuals with a predominance of scales 1 and 8 (18.9%). Such police officers had a tendency towards leadership, persistence, diligence, rationality; they were consistent and purposeful, seeking to help others, showing compassion and understanding for others. The next group (17.9%) consisted of individuals with a psychological code (rigidity-aggressiveness, scales 4 and 3). These were the risk-averse individuals who had a tendency to active and decisive actions, irritability, and aggressiveness. They were also characterized by the opposition of their interests to the others', individualism, rationalism, and independence. Their professional level was rated as high and medium. Some police officers (14.8%) were characterized by an increase in scales 6-5-4. This was the so-called introvert rigid type, which was characterized by multidirectional tendencies: on the one hand – introvert sensitive, on the other – rigid with mixed type of response. The next group included police officers (7.7%) who had an increased scale 1 (extraversion) and a reduced scale 5 (introversion). Such workers were characterized by a high level of vitality and optimism, a large number of acquaintances, extraversion, which was often accompanied by promiscuity in social contacts. Their success rate was defined to be medium. Another group (5.5%) was made up of the respondents who had increased scales 5 (introversion) and 6 (sensitivity) in the psychological profile. Such individuals were characterized by low self-esteem, pessimism, loss of self-belief, increased anxiety, and frustration. They had difficulties with communication, preferring contacts from a familiar environment. They were also characterized by excessive conformability and obedience. The level of their professionalism was indicated to be medium.

The study of personal characteristics using the adapted Big Five Questionnaire revealed that patrol officers were characterized by such qualities as honesty (39.91 points), openness to experience (33.0 points); moderate acquiescence (35.97 points) and the middle level of extraversion (37.55 points), a low level of neuroticism (19.45 points) (Fig. 2). This meant that police officers were characterized by controllability of behavior and

activity, self-control, persistence, diligence, accuracy in work, carefulness, responsibility, discipline.

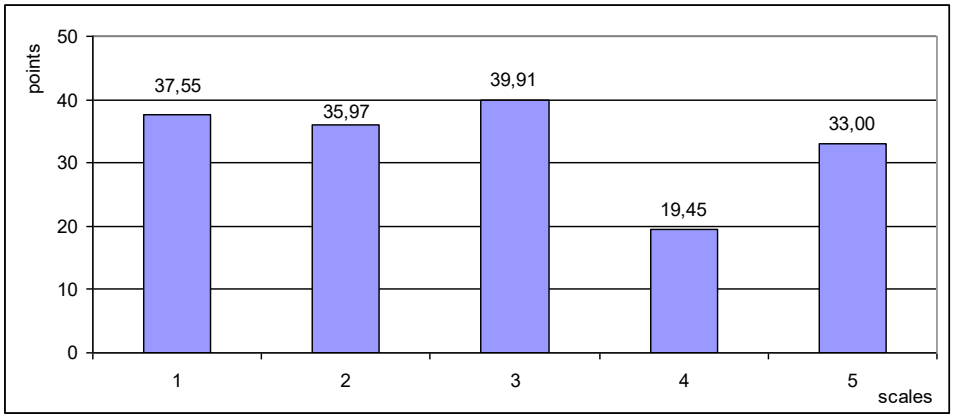


Fig 2. Characteristic features of a police officer. Big Five Questionnaire scales: 1 – extraversion, 2 – acquiescence, 3 – honesty, 4 – neuroticism, 5 – openness to experience
Source: Authors' own conception

On the basis of the results of character questionnaires, we can conclude that police officers are characterized by impartiality, personal interest, a good perception of new information and knowledge, broad interests, developed imagination, flexible mind, independent and non-standard thinking, focus on finding new approaches, ways to solve problems, propensity for introspection and reflection, originality of perception. Police officers tend to focus on the outside world, sociability, leadership, vitality, activity, impulsiveness, optimism. Moderate acquiescence implies sensitivity, kindness, trustfulness, conformity, a tendency to subordinate personal interests to the needs of the group, orientation on cooperation. There were also trends to rationalism, stress resistance, consistency, calm responses and attitude to events and others observed.

The analysis of the results obtained by the questionnaire of Leonhard and Shmyshek (as cited by Leongard, 1981) showed that there was no accentuation of the patrol officers' character. The profile of police officers recorded some increases on the scale 5 (hyperthymia) – 17.31 points; 1 (ostentation) – 13.47 points; 3 (pedantry) – 12.36 points. The negative accentuations (anxiety, excitability, dysthymia) were not peculiar to police officers (Fig. 3).

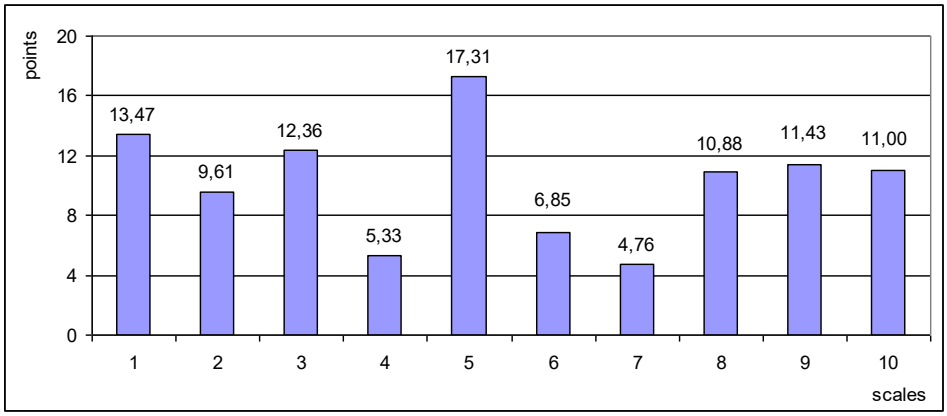


Fig. 3. Accentuation by the questionnaire of Leonhard and Shmyshek. The scales: 1 – ostentation, 2 – fixedness, 3 – pedantry, 4 – excitability; 5 – hyperthymia; 6 – dysthymia; 7 – anxiety; 8 – cyclothymia; 9 – affectability; 10 – exaltation
Source: Authors' own conception

The patrol police officer is characterized by such emotional and volitional qualities as emotional resilience, equilibrium and self-control in conflict and stress situations, decisiveness, the ability to take responsibility, adequately assess one's own strengths and capabilities, persistence.

Interpersonal communication. The police officer's work requires some communication skills. An analysis of the results obtained from the survey using the test by Leary showed that in the police officers' profile such octants are predominate: 1 (dominance) – 8.33 points, 7 (sociability, compromise) – 7.60 points, 8 (responsibility) – 6.90 points, 2 (independence, self-sufficiency) – 6.78 points. Low rates were recorded for octants 4 (rigidity, suspicion) and 5 (obedience) – 3.37 and 4.19 points respectively (Fig. 4). The obtained data indicated a capacity for constructive interpersonal interaction. A police officer is able to persuade people, attract attention, influence an interlocutor, defend one's own opinion, evaluate actions realistically, combine business and personal contacts, establish contacts quickly; find the necessary tone of a conversation and the optimal form of communication.

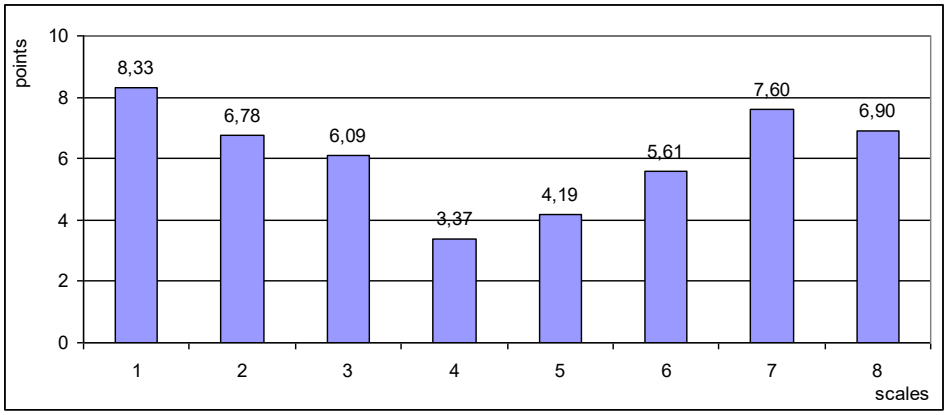


Fig. 4. The meaning of octants (according to the results of the test by Leary): 1 – dominance; 2 – independence; 3 – leadership; 4 – rigidity; 5 – obedience; 6 – dependence; 7 – compromise; 8 – responsibility
Source: Authors' own conception

Motivational profile. The analysis of the average motivational profile of a patrol officer leads to the conclusion that the police are characterized by the desire for 1) high wages and material award, certain social guarantees (average indicator accounts for 44.78 points); 2) interesting and socially useful work (39.43 points); 3) recognition and appreciation of their work by other people, achievements and successes (35.23 points); 4) independence, autonomy and self-improvement (33.72 points); 5) clear work structuring, feedback and information to evaluate performance (31.60 points); 6) setting and achieving complex goals (30.65 points) (Fig. 5).

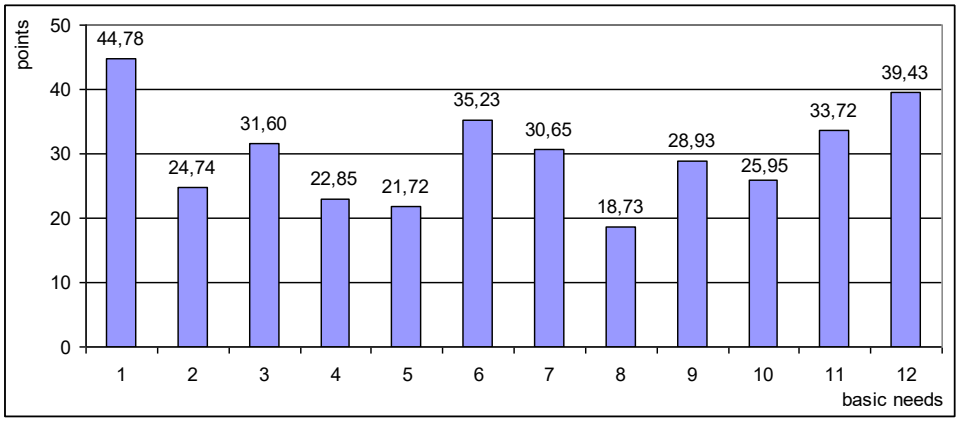


Fig. 5. The importance of the basic needs of police officers: 1 – material award; 2 – good working conditions; 3 – work structuring; 4 – social contacts; 5 – relationships; 6 – recognition; 7 – the achievement of complex goals; 8 – influence

and power; 9 – diversity and change; 10 – creativity; 11 – self-improvement and development; 12 – socially useful work
Source: Authors' own conception

The analysis of the study results showed that among the most important individual and psychological qualities of patrol officers the following ones are distinguished (in decreasing order of importance): 1) volitional, 2) speech, 3) attentive, 4) thinking, 5) observation, 6) communicative, 7) emotional, 9) psychomotor, 10) mnemonic. Among the specific qualities of patrol officers are distinguished (as a priority) the following: 1 – professional competence, 2 – honesty, 3 – personal organization, 4 – leadership, 5 – volitional stability, 6 – diligence, 7 – analytical mind, 8 – reliability, 9 – collegiality, 10 – humanity, 10 – intuittion, 11 – independence, 12 – far-sightedness, acumen, 13 – moral stability, 14 – equilibrium, 15 – sociability, 16 – initiative, 17 – self-confidence, 18 – decisiveness, 19 – vitality, 20 – persistence.

5. Discussion

The psychodiagnostic techniques used in our study (R. Amsthauer's test; technique by V. Mede and K. Piorkovskyi; tapping test by Ye. Ilyin; ITQ; The Big Five Questionnaire and others) are not original. They are adapted versions in Russian and Ukrainian, the use of which is authorized by Ukrainian scientists on the basis of a cooperation agreement between G. S. Kostiuk Institute of Psychology of the National Academy of Pedagogical Sciences of Ukraine and international public professional organization European Federation of Psychologists Associations (EFPA) (No. 27/134 dated 12.05.1997).

The results of empirical research published in the scientific literature generally outline the basic professional and psychological indicators of a police officer. In particular, some researchers (Barrett et al., 2003; Barko et al., 2007; Valieiev et al., 2019) note that the profession of police officer places increased requirements for the individual and psychological qualities of officers. A police officer has a high sensitivity of analyzers; developed vestibular apparatus, good orientation in space and time. We have an opinion that the professional activity of a patrol officer places quite high requirements for the level of psychomotor characteristics of a person, therefore one needs to have a sufficiently high speed of simple reaction and reaction to the moving object; accuracy and coordination of movements. A patrol officer should have advanced cognitive processes; stability, concentration, switching, distribution, and volume of attention. Therefore, it

can be argued that there are specific qualities characteristic of the subjects of police activities.

At the same time, a police officer should have advanced operational and long-term memory; good indicators of visual, auditory, motor, verbal-logical and figurative memory, be able to easily remember verbal-logical material, color, shape, size, movement, and location of objects, peculiarities of human appearance; be able to clearly reproduce the information (Bouchard et al., 2007; Kazmirenko & Moiseyev, 2007; Ostapovich et al., 2018). In addition, high requirements are also placed for the qualities of thinking: patrol officers should have high speed, flexibility, and originality of thinking. The developed abilities for mental operations, selection of professionally meaningful information from a large amount of data, making the right decision under time pressure become relevant. The increased demands are placed on the speech functions of patrol officers: considerable vocabulary, clear pronunciation, the ability to express opinions accurately, etc.

Thus, the results of our study significantly complement the current idea of a set of professionally significant qualities and personality traits of a patrol police officer because they present quantitative and qualitative indicators of the person's psychological relevance to the official patrol police activities, contraindications for this profession, etc. Using theoretical and empirical methods, the requirements for knowledge, skills, and individual psychological indicators of police officers were established. In addition, the optimal psychodiagnostic instrumentarium for professional psychological selection of candidates for the patrol police are presented.

6. Conclusions

According to the results of the conducted research, it is revealed that mastering the profession of a patrol officer and the efficiency of the further activity depend to a great extent on the degree of formation of the main individual psychological qualities that is determined by the following features:

1) medium or high level of general abilities (verbal and non-verbal intelligence, creativity);

2) medium-strong, medium-weak or strong type of nervous system, high or medium level of its lability;

3) the formation of character traits (spontaneity, courage, confidence, optimism, responsibility, persistence, self-control, honesty; openness to new experience; moderate acquiescence);

4) high or medium level of communication skills;

5) the desire for interesting and socially useful work; recognition from other people, success; independence, autonomy, and self-improvement; clear structuring of work, availability of feedback; setting complex goals in the motivational profile.

The psychological and psychophysiological contraindications to mastering the activities of a patrol officer (the criteria of professional ineptitude) are:

- weak or medium-weak type of nervous system; low level of nervous system lability;
- a low level of components of intellectual potential (verbal or non-verbal intelligence - less than 105 IQ units); low creativity indicators (speed – less than 4 points, originality – less than 6);
- accentuation of character and temperament (according to the questionnaire of Leonhard and Shmyshek (as cited by Leongard, 1981), more than 18 points on any scale);
- negative character traits in the personal profile of an individual typological questionnaire – increased indices of the scale of the hyposthenic type of response: anxiety, sensitivity, introversion (more than 7 points), increased indicators of the scale of the sthenic type of response: spontaneity, aggressiveness; an indicator of neuroticism – above 20 points;
- a low level of communicative abilities formation (according to the test by Leary, 1, 2, 3, 4, 8 octant indicators in the profile exceed 8 points);
- negative emotional-volitional qualities (propensity towards conflict, fear of difficulties, inability to take responsibility, emotional instability in stressful situations).

The developed and described psychological profile of a patrol officer is a complex of professionally important individual qualities that are necessary for successful mastering of the profession, as well as psychological contraindications to its mastering. The results of the study can be used by psychologists and police managers to conduct professional selection and further career advancement due to the complex involvement of valid psychodiagnostic techniques (the level and structure of intelligence; creativity; the features of nervous processes; characterological features; interpersonal interaction, etc.). The implementation of sound postmodern approaches to the selection and training of police officers will help to establish the practice of providing high-quality police services and the gender-sensitive position of the police officers to each individual, regardless of the socio-demographic status.

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