**Core**

1) One approach to offender profiling is the British bottom-up approach. This approach uses facts about the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of crimes and knowledge of how offenders are more likely to work in order to put together a profile. This is in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ approach to profiling, the top-down approach. This uses the evidence at the crime scene to put together a picture of the offender; it classifies offenders as either \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2) With the aid of ­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, bottom-up profilers are able to use biographical, geographical and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ data to produce a profile. This means bottom-up profiling can be seen as more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and scientific than the Top-down approach as it is more grounded in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and psychological theory, and less driven by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and hunches.

3) The top-down approach and the idea of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ vs \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can be seen as too \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as it only considers two types of offender \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the bottom-up could be seen as a more comprehensive as it considers a variety of factors such as\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and specific details of the offence.

4) One problem with top-down profiling is that it only relates to one type of crime, such as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ crimes whereas the bottom-up approach can be used for violent crimes as well as other crimes including \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

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| theft location whereas violent simplistic time and place disorganised (x2) interpersonal coherence speculation objective contrast evidence burglary statistical analysis American psychological organised (x2)  |