

Post-Secondary Catalogue

Our focus: psychological, social & biological aspects of human behaviour

Our films:

- ***educational documentaries introducing and clarifying new, cutting edge research***
- ***shortcuts to making abstract and challenging topics more accessible to students.***

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Psychology Films

#PF101 [Beyond Genetics](#)

There's a revolution that is challenging a century of taken for granted assumptions about genetics and raising new questions. How does environment affect gene expression? Could we be passing on more than just our genes? This film provides an accessible introduction to a new science of epigenetics that is giving us a new way of understanding the mysteries of the interaction between nature and nurture.

July 2016

Running Time: 23.30

Closed Captioned (srt)

#PF102 [Experimental Methods in Psychology](#)

Experimental Methods in Psychology combines three of our standalone films (Laboratory, Field and Natural Experiments) into one complete film, designed as an introductory overview to this area of a Psychology methods course. The film includes a short introductory section and filmed links that join the three films into one continuous presentation.

The film opens with a short section that introduces the idea of psychological questions and the concept of operationalisation. This then leads into an examination of three types of experimental method used in the operationalisation of psychological research:

August 2017

Running Time: 19.37

#PF103 [Non-Experimental Methods in Psychology](#)

Some research questions simply cannot be studied by experimental methods. This film looks at alternative methods in psychology, using some key research examples to explain, illustrate and evaluate naturalistic observation, self-report methods and case studies.

September 2016

Running Time: 16.05

#PF104 [Rethinking Obesity: Nature via Nurture](#)

This film explores an interactionist approach to obesity.

Part 1: shows how cultural and environmental changes have altered our relationship with food and created an 'obesogenic environment'. But why isn't everyone obese?

Part 2: filmed at the Dept. of Neuroscience at Cambridge University, Professor Giles Yeo explains the role of genetics in making some people more vulnerable to hunger and obesity than others.

Part 3: looks at new research from University College London that illustrates how the interaction of environmental change and genetic vulnerability is creating a growing cycle of obesity that some experts believe could make the current generation of children the first to die before their parents.

July 2017

Running Time: 15.59

Closed Captioned (srt)

#PF105 [Lost in the Mall: The Memory Wars](#)

From the late 1990s recovered memory therapy was sweeping across America. In the legal cases that followed, experts assured the courts of the validity of 'repressed memory'. Professor Elizabeth Loftus, a leading expert in memory, wasn't so sure. In this film, she explains how her 'lost in the mall' technique demonstrated the creation of false memories. The 'memory war' that followed not only threatened her professional reputation but also her life.

July 2017

Running Time: 12.51

#PF106 [Aftershock: Obedience & Identity](#)

Generations of students have been taught that Milgram's famous obedience experiments demonstrated how easily ordinary people can be persuaded to harm others when instructed to by a person in authority. But did Milgram's research really show that? Using original footage and new documentary evidence, this film suggests that Milgram's experiments demonstrate something rather different, that obedience to authority is a consequence of social identity.

September 2017

Running Time: 12.39

#PF107 [Are You What Your Mother Ate? The Agouti Mouse Study](#)

The foetal susceptibility hypothesis suggests the nourishment an embryo receives from its a mother is a major determinant of health in later life. In this film, Professor Randy Jirtle tells the story of his ground-breaking experiment at Duke University that demonstrated of the effect of maternal diet on offspring health prior to birth. It showed how the genetic destiny can be altered by changes in maternal diet, and it is now one of the most widely quoted scientific studies of all time.

November 2017

Running Time: 14.12

Closed Captioned (srt)

#PF108 [Jim Fallon: Natural Born Killer?](#)

Neuroscientist Jim Fallon uncovered the defining characteristics of the "serial killer brain", only to discover he too had the brain and genes of what he calls a 'really bad news character'. So why wasn't Fallon a killer? This film, featuring extensive interview footage of Fallon talking about his research, explores this question, illuminating the neurological and genetic bases of aggression, nature/nurture and epigenetics along the way and giving a new angle on the question of whether what happens in early childhood can send us towards deviance or conformity.

November 2015

Running Time: 18.11

Closed Captioned (srt)

#PF109 **Beyond Milgram: Obedience and Identity**

In this 3-part film:

1. Origins locates Milgram's research in the nightmare of the Jewish holocaust, the capture and trial of Adolph Eichmann and Arendt's "Banality of evil"
2. Research examines Milgram's participants, methodology and findings, with a focus on variations in obedience, the agentic state explanation and its critique.
3. Social identity moves the focus 'Beyond Milgram' to Haslam and Reicher's re-interpretation of his findings.

November 2015

Running Time: 19.58

#PF110 **A Cage and Freezing Water: One Woman's Journey Through Depression**

Students can read about the causes of depression and the therapies for its treatment. But what's it actually like to suffer from depression? This short film looks at one woman's experience of depression: the fatigue, the feeling of being trapped and the continual voices in her head telling her to end her life.

July 2019

Running Time: 06.41

Closed captioned (srt)

#PF111 **False Memories**

Elizabeth Loftus' pioneering research on "false memories" made a crucial contribution to the "recovered memory" debate and this film, featuring original interview footage of Loftus, covers:

1. The George Franklin trial.
2. The "Lost in the Mall" technique, critical reception and further research.
3. Jane Doe and the deconstruction of guided imagination.

July 2010

Running Time: 22.53

#PF112 **Science of Love**

Why *do* we fall in love? What makes us fall in love? And what happens to love? Poets, historians, philosophers, have been writing about these questions for centuries. But now scientists have joined in, exploring the brain in love. In this film, we follow a young couple falling in love, and talk to experts, to illustrate and explain the addiction, the obsession and blindness of falling in love.

March 2022

Running Time: 8.15

Closed Captioned (srt)

#PF113 **The English-Romanian Adoptees Project: Re-Thinking the Relationship Between Deprivation and Development**

The ERA was the first study to follow a cohort of children who had suffered periods of institutional deprivation through into adult life. To their surprise, researchers found that problems experienced by many of the Romanian adoptees were neurodevelopmental, suggesting that deprivation had affected brain development. The film, with guidance from lead researcher Professor Sonuga-Barke, provides a clear introduction to a study that is changing the way we think about deprivation and development.

March 2022

Running Time: 11.04

Closed Captioned (srt)

Psychology Short Cuts

Research Methods

#SC150 [Laboratory Experiments](#)

This film uses some famous psychological studies to explain the experimental method and illustrate how laboratory experiments are done, their strengths and limitations and, often forgotten, how these limitations do not apply uniformly to all experimental studies.

March 2017

Running Time: 06.26

Closed Captioned (srt)

#SC151 [Field Experiments](#)

Three classic studies - Hofling's study of nurse obedience, Fischer's test of the cognitive interview and the Piliavin's research on good Samaritans - are used to illustrate what field experiments offer psychologists compared to other experimental methods. The film also looks at the difficulties involved with setting up field experiments and examines their strengths and limitations.

April 2017

Running Time: 05.05

Closed Captioned (srt)

#SC152 [Natural Experiments](#)

In natural experiments circumstances present researchers with an opportunity to test the effect of one variable on another in ways that could not be done in a laboratory experiment. This film looks at natural experiments in psychology to illustrate how they work, their differences from other methods, and their strengths and limitations

June 2017

Running Time: 05.55

Closed Captioned (srt)

#SC153 [Experimental Design](#)

What is the most effective time of day for students to learn new material? We begin with this research question to give practical illustrations of the strengths and possible limitations of repeated measures, independent measures and matched pairs experimental designs. We then look at three classic experimental studies in psychology, the Stroop Effect, Loftus' eyewitness testimony experiments and Bandura's bobo doll experiments to show why a particular experimental design was used in each case.

June 2017

Running Time: 06.39

#SC154 **Naturalistic Observation**

Some research questions in psychology involve getting out and seeing how people actually behave in real life situations. This is called naturalistic observation. Using several key studies, this film illustrates different techniques of naturalistic observation, why psychologists use this method, some of the difficulties involved, and the limitations of the method.

January 2017

Running Time: 04.02

Closed Captioned (srt)

#SC155 [Self Report Methods](#)

Self-report methods gather data directly from the participants. Here, we illustrate and compare questionnaire and interview methods, then look at some of the problems and limitations common to all self-report methods and show how they may be avoided or overcome.

February 2017

Running Time: 05.18

Closed Captioned (srt)

#SC156 [Case Study Research](#)

This film uses the well-known case of 'Genie', a girl kept in solitary confinement from infancy until she was 13, to illustrate the use of case studies in psychology; why and how they are used, what they can offer researchers, their limitations and some of the ethical issues that can often arise.

March 2017

Running Time: 05.39

Closed Captioned (srt)

#SC157 [Correlations](#)

Correlations are relationships and this film begins by illustrating how the strength and direction of those relationships is measured. It then uses real research studies to illustrate the uses of correlations, their limitations and how easily correlation data can be misused.

March 2017

Running Time: 04.20

Closed Captioned (srt)

#SC158 [Sampling](#)

Sampling is crucial in psychology but can be difficult to understand. This film offers a helping hand with a series of visual images that take students through target population, samples, representativeness and generalisability. It then looks at how sampling is done, illustrating differences between probability and non-probability sampling, why different techniques are used and their strengths and limitations. The final part looks at how this knowledge can be used to help evaluate any study based on sampling.

April 2017

Running Time: 05.49

#SC159 [Reliability & Validity](#)

Psychologists have told us a lot about human behaviour, but can we trust the findings? This film looks at the part played by reliability and validity in helping to answer this question. Reliability and external and internal validity are explained and the key tests of face, concurrent and ecological validity are illustrated with examples from major psychological studies.

June 2017

Running Time: 4.20

#SC160 [Variables](#)

Although the idea of variables can seem dull and uninspiring, they are crucial because they're everywhere in psychology. This film provides a clear introduction to this concept, explaining and illustrating the key questions of definition, types, reliability, validity and application.

June 02.17

Running Time: 5.25

Issues & Debates in Psychology

#SC201 [Ethics and Ethical Issues](#)

This film begins by looking at how stricter ethical guidelines were developed in psychology. Using one of our on-going research projects, it illustrates contemporary ethical guidelines and the issues arising from the potential conflicts between protecting participants and producing socially useful research. It ends by asking if ethical guidelines might have gone too far and are stifling important new research.

September 2016

Running Time: 05.55

Closed Captioned (srt)

#SC202 [Using Non-Human Animals in Psychological Research](#)

This film begins with how animals were used in psychological research by looking at Harlow's experiments, where baby rhesus monkeys were isolated in 'the pit of despair'. It explains the current ethical and legal regulation of using animals in research, illustrates how decisions are made, and ends with the question of whether animals should ever be used in research.

February 2017

Running Time: 05.18

#SC203 [Ethnocentrism and Psychology](#)

Might psychology have ethnocentric biases? This film begins by explaining the key concept of social construction and then illustrates three sources of potential ethnocentrism: researcher, conceptual and reporting bias. It also stresses the importance of evaluation. Is there clear evidence of ethnocentrism? Is ethnocentrism becoming less of an issue in a globalising world? And does ethnocentrism apply in the same way to all branches of psychology?

October 2016

Running Time: 06.18

Closed Captioned (srt)

#SC204 [Socially Sensitive Research](#)

While ethics is about the conduct of research, socially sensitive research is about the consequences. Might it harm some individuals or groups? Using the example of recent research into genetics and education, this film illustrates the questions typically asked about socially sensitive research and shows how problems may be anticipated and avoided.

November 2016

Running Time: 05.51

Closed Captioned (srt)

#SC205 [The Usefulness of Psychological Research](#)

Have you ever wondered why some people claim to see the face of Jesus in their toast? Well, psychologists at the University of Toronto did. But why? This film uses a number of studies to illustrate how the usefulness of psychological research is assessed and evaluated. And if you're wondering about the toast, it was a prize-winning study for its contribution to understanding face recognition.

October 2016

Running Time: 05.35

Closed Captioned (srt)

#SC206 [Reductionism and Psychology](#)

This film illustrates both the importance and limitations of reductionism in psychological explanation using the example of research into diet and obesity. It compares reductionism and holism and cautions students against simply using reductionism as a critique to be compared unfavourably with holism.

May 2017

Running Time: 03.43

#SC207 [Psychology and Science](#)

Is Psychology a science? This film explains the scientific method, illustrates its application in psychology, and shows how not all questions in psychology, particularly those involving peoples' experiences and behaviour in real world situations, can be answered this way. The final part of the film advises students on techniques for answering psychology and science questions.

June 2017

Running Time: 04.46

Closed Captioned (srt)

#SC208 [Nature-Nurture and Psychology](#)

Is human behaviour explained primarily by what we inherit (nature) or what we experience (nurture)? This film uses the example of whether there are 'natural born killers' to illustrate nature, nurture and interactionist approaches.

July 2017

Running Time: 04.45

#SC209 [Determinism and Free Will](#)

Do we really have free will? And, if so, where does it come from? In this film, Professor Patrick Haggard explains the differences between free will and behavioural, psychic and neurological determinism. We then reconstruct Benjamin Libet's seminal experiment on determinism, showing its implications for understanding consciousness and explaining human behaviour.

September 2017

Running Time: 06.22

#SC210 [Individualistic and Situational Psychology](#)

Most psychology is individualistic, suggesting that people's behaviour is a product of their biological inheritance and personal experiences. This short film, using original footage from Zimbardo's famous Stanford Prison Experiment, illustrates an alternative idea that people can be literally transformed by the situations in which they find themselves.

September 2016

Running Time: 04.57

Topics in Psychology

Child Development

#SC301 [Bowlby: Attachment & Maternal Deprivation](#)

In the 1930s a young psychiatrist noticed how many of the disturbed children he saw had been separated from their parents in early life. This was John Bowlby whose work had a massive influence on how psychologists thought about child development. This film explains the key aspects of his classic theory of attachment: the innate need to bond, the care of an attachment figure and maternal deprivation. An ideal introduction to support students starting this topic.

May 2018

Running Time: 04.33

#SC302 [Ainsworth: The Strange Situation](#)

While John Bowlby focussed on the consequences of a lack of attachment, Mary Ainsworth took a step back and looked at the nature of attachment and famously documented different types. In this film we look at her classic strange situation with film of the experiments and expert comment from three psychologists.

May 2018

Running Time: 03.53

#SC303 [Mind-Mindedness and Attachment Security](#)

Psychologists have long been aware that attachment security may be transmitted from one generation to the next. But how does this happen? A new idea here is the importance of mind-mindedness, a carer's ability to tune into what their child may be thinking or feeling. This film looks at Professor Elizabeth Meins' influential experimental research showing that mind-mindedness is a clear predictor of attachment security.

June 2018

Running Time: 04.36

Sleep

#SC307 [Why Do We Sleep?](#)

We'll spend about a third of our lives asleep. But why? Why do we need to sleep? Filmed at a University Sleep Laboratory, this short film demonstrates the effect of lack of sleep and why it is so essential to brain function and, ultimately, to survival.

June 2018

Running Time: 04.20

#SC308 [The Structure of Sleep](#)

Until relatively recently what happens while we sleep was a mystery. But that changed with the advent of polysomnography, the electrical recording of brain activity. This short film provides students with a clear visual introduction to the stages of sleep. It also shows why we can't fully understand our waking lives without understanding how sleep works.

June 2018

Running Time: 02.30

#SC309 [Insomnia: Causes and Treatments](#)

'Insomnia', says one of the respondents we interviewed, 'can be as debilitating as a physical injury'. This film looks at the causes of insomnia, the cycle of sleeplessness, and Professor Kevin Morgan explains some of the treatments and their effectiveness.

July 2018

Running Time: 05.32

#SC3010 [Sleep, Memory & Learning](#)

While sleep rests and repairs the brain, it continues to be active and sleep psychologists believe one of the things it's doing is helping to consolidate memories. This short film looks at Professor Gaskell's research comparing participants who learn in the morning and are tested in the evening with those who learn in the evening and are tested in the morning after sleeping. It also provides students with very good advice about the best time to learn new information.

July 2018

Running Time: 03.32

Math in Psychology

#SCRPO06 **Math in Psychology**

For psychology students not so comfortable with the math, this film provides a clear step by step guide to revising key statistical tests: 1) Spearman's Rho 2) Sign Test 3) Chi Square Test 4) Mann-Whitney Test 5) Probability Tests 6) Wilcoxon Sign Rank Test.

September 2017 Running Time: 21.35
The above are also available as individual films

#SCRPO07 **Spearman's Rho**

If your students are having trouble understanding Spearman's Rho - or you simply want to give them a concise step-by-step walk-through - this film is exactly what you need.

In it, Deb Gajic demonstrates how to calculate and apply Spearman's Rho using a contemporary psychological problem / hypothesis: the correlation between self and peer-rated aggression.

September 2017 Running Time: 04.40

#SCRPO08 **Sign Test**

In this short film Deb Gajic demonstrates how to calculate and apply the Sign Test to a contemporary psychological problem / hypothesis - the shaping of attitudes towards the death penalty.

September 2017 Running Time: 03.08

#SCRPO09 **Chi Square Test**

Deb Gajic demonstrates how to calculate and apply Chi Square to a contemporary psychological context - Piaget's Conservation Experiment - using the experimental hypothesis "7 year olds will be more likely to be able to conserve than 5 year olds"

September 2017 Running Time: 04.35

#SCRPO10 **Mann-Whitney Test**

Deb Gajic shows you how to calculate and apply the Mann Whitney U Test to a contemporary psychological problem / hypothesis: will males score higher on an aggression questionnaire than females?

September 2017 Running Time: 03.12

#SCRPO11 **Probability Tests**

In this short film Deb Gajic looks at probability - and how it can be applied in Psychology - through the concepts of:

- statistical significance
- Type 1 and Type 2 Errors

September 2017 Running Time: 03.40

#SCR012 Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test

Experienced Psychology teacher Deb Gajic shows you how to calculate and apply the Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test to a contemporary psychological hypothesis: "Participants will score lower on a reaction test after consuming alcohol"

September 2017

Running Time: 02.19

#SCR014 Math in Psychology

In these 6 short films, UK psychology teacher and examiner Deb Gajic walks students through a range of classic psychological tests, showing them step-by-step how to calculate and apply Spearman's Rho, the Sign Test, Chi Square, the Mann Whitney U Test, the Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test and Probability testing.

September 2017

Running Time: 24.39

#SC3013 [Rosenhan: being sane in insane places](#)

This haunting film provides a brilliant summary of one of the most infamous experiments ever conducted in psychology, looking at its origins, methods, quite extraordinary findings and its lasting impact on psychiatry.

January 2020

Running Time: 7.00

Closed Captioned (srt)

Sociology

Introductory

#SCS001 **What is Sociology?**

This film provides an accessible introduction to sociology, based around the distinction between social and sociological problems, looking at the problem of order, explaining social change, and relationship between the individual and society.

March 2016

Running Time: 06.47

Closed Captioned (srt)

#SCS002 **Identity**

This activity-based film looks at the interaction between the individual and society through the concept of identity, illustrating and explaining the difference between personal and social identities.

March 2016

Running Time: 06.14

Closed Captioned (srt)

#SCS003 **Social Constructionism**

This film introduces the key concept of social construction and how cultures teach us to see the world in certain ways. This is illustrated through looking at and comparing cross cultural constructions of gender.

March 2016

Running Time: 06.49

Closed Captioned (srt)

#SCS004 **Sociology and Common-sense**

Does Sociology go beyond common sense and, if so, how? This question is addressed by introducing students to some key principles of thinking sociologically and then comparing differences between sociological and common sense thinking in relation to crime.

March 2016

Running Time: 06.49

Closed Captioned (srt)

Family & Society

#SCS010 **Family Diversity**

This film examines family diversity through a range of measures - including marriage, divorce, cohabitation and birth rates - that suggest how and why the structure, organisation and culture of family life is changing in late modernity.

May 2016

Running Time: 06.44

Closed Captioned (srt)

#SCS011 **Family and Social Change**

To what extent are recent changes in family life a reflection of wider social changes in late modern societies? This film examines this question by looking at major social changes in culture, consumerism and identity.

May 2016

Running Time: 08.42

Closed Captioned (srt)

#SCS012 **The End of Childhood?**

Is childhood disappearing in contemporary societies? This film uses Jane Pilcher's contemporary case study on fashion and the sexualisation of girls to examine this question.

May 2016

Running Time: 08.08

Closed Captioned (srt)

#SCS013 **Childhood and New Technology**

This film explores some of the ways new communication technologies and surveillance software impact on ideas of children and childhood in contemporary societies.

May 2016

Running Time: 06.43

Closed Captioned (srt)

Understanding Crime & Deviance

#SCS100 [Strain Theory](#)

Merton was one of the first sociologists to look at the relationship between culture and crime. This film provides a clear introduction to Merton's strain theory, looks at its application to contemporary consumer societies and its continuing influence on modern theories of crime.

February 2018

Running Time: 05.09

Closed Captioned (srt)

#SCS101 [Labelling Theory](#)

Traditionally criminology focused on criminal action and its control. Labelling theory widened the focus to include the social reaction to crime and its consequences. This film documents the rise and fall of labelling theory and illustrates how aspects of it continue to influence contemporary criminology and criminal justice.

February 2018

Running Time: 07.41

Closed Captioned (srt)

#SCS103 [Space, Place & Crime](#)

Spatial criminology asks whether it's possible to reduce crime by changing social spaces. This film begins with Zimbardo's influential abandoned cars experiment and the development of Wilson and Kelling's broken windows theory. It looks at the impact of broken windows policy on the reduction of crime in New York in the 1990s and concludes by looking at recent experiments in the Netherlands by Keizer that demonstrate the effect of environmental change on crime.

February 2018

Running Time: 07.11

Closed Captioned (srt)

#SCS104 [The Cannibal on Bus 1170: Re-Thinking Moral Panics](#)

When Vincent Li murdered and then cannibalised 22 year old Tim McLean on a Greyhound Bus heading for Winnipeg, the shock waves ran through Canadian society. But when Li was found unfit to face trial and later released, shock turned to outrage and triggered a social media moral panic. This film looks at the social reaction to Tim McLean's murder and how it challenged the conventional sociological model of how moral panics are generated

January 2019

Running Time: 07.12

Closed Captioned (srt)

#SCS105 **Gender and Crime**

One of the most consistent features of modern societies is the gendering of crime and criminality.

Not only is most crime committed by men, there are also marked differences in the types of crime committed by males and females. In this short film Karen Evans looks at a range of explanations for this situation and suggests how ideas about masculinity and femininity can be used to explain this phenomenon.

January 2010

Running Time: 08.08

#SCS106 **Crime and Moral Panics**

This film examines the concepts of moral panic and deviancy amplification through both a classic - Stan Cohen talking about the origins and implications of his concept in the context of Mods and Rockers in the early 1960's - and contemporary lens: Adrian Beck looks at an example of a recent moral panic surrounding young men and hoodies.

January 2010

Running Time: 06.30

#SCS107 **Hate Crime**

Hate Crime is being brought into increasingly-sharp relief with the widespread emergence of new social media and in this introductory film Neil Chakraborti, a leading researcher in this area, takes you through the main ideas you need to grasp in order to understand, apply and evaluate the general concept: from definitions, through problems of measurement, to our ability to identify perpetrators of hate crimes.

January 2010

Running Time: 05.34

#SCS108 **The Functions of Crime**

The idea crime can have positive consequences for societies may seem counter-intuitive - media discussion of crime, for example, sees it in almost wholly negative terms - but Emile Durkheim begged to differ.

Understanding and explaining the functions of crime was an integral part of Durkheim's sociological analysis of crime and deviance and in this short film Dr. Steve Taylor explains how crime and deviance can be functional for social order.

As an added bonus he also looks at how this claim has influenced contemporary ideas about crime and social control.

January 2010

Running Time: 08.36

#SCS109 **Crimes of the Powerful**

This short film illustrates how crimes committed by powerful social actors differ in terms of both their type - the distinction between white-collar, corporate and state crime for example - and extent; how and why such criminality differs from the criminal behaviour of the relatively powerless. The film also features David Whyte talking about and illustrating some of the problems sociologists face in defining and researching this particular area of social life.

January 2010

Running Time: 08.06

#SCS110 **Crime and the Night-time Economy**

The concept of social control is an important one in the sociology of crime and deviance and this short film, featuring contributions from Phil Hadfield and Simon Winlow, co-authors of "Bouncers", looks at how social control in the Night-Time Economy is increasingly created and maintained by professional Bouncers rather than the police.

Please note: this film contains short sequences with flashing lights.

January 2010

Running Time: 05.47

#SCS111 **Situational Crime Prevention**

In this film Cambridge sociologist Kate Painter explains how some forms of crime can be effectively managed through the control of physical space.

The film uses Painter and Farrington's seminal Stoke-on-Trent street-lighting study to demonstrate the relationship between continuities and changes in the built environment and some types of criminal behaviour.

January 2010

Running Time: 06.21

#SC3012 **Criminal Offender Profiling**

An area that's captured the public imagination from tv shows like Mindhunter and Criminal Minds is criminal profiling. But what's the reality behind the hype? What is criminal profiling? What do profilers do? Does profiling work? In this film we address these questions through contemporary UK profilers and psychologists, look at some famous case studies and examine different approaches to criminal offender profiling.

January 2020

Running Time: 12.20

Closed Captioned (srt)

#SC3011 **Media and Aggression**

Can we learn aggression from aggressive media? This film looks at experimental, longitudinal and case study research evidence and how social learning, script theory and susceptibility approaches such as hostile attribution bias can help understand and explain this evidence.

January 2020

Running Time: 6.50

Closed Captioned (srt)

#SC3015 **Crime and Gender: Closing The Gap**

The most consistent finding in the study of crime is the relationship between crime and gender. In almost every country, over 80% of crime is committed by males. But in recent years, the gender gap has been closing: the male crime rate has been steadily falling while the female crime rate, especially for violent crime, has been increasing. In the US, for example, the number of women in prison has almost doubled in the last 25 years. This short film looks at explanations for gender differences in crime and why things may be changing.

June 2020

Running Time: 8 minutes

#SC3016 **Relighting the Streets: A Study of Situational Crime Prevention**

Does situational crime prevention actually work, or is crime simply displaced to a neighbouring area? This film tells the story of an experiment in situational crime prevention by the Cambridge Institute of Criminology conducted in Stoke-on-Trent, a medium sized British city. The streets of an experimental area were re-lit with more powerful lighting. The researchers then monitored changes in crime and fear of crime in the experimental area, a neighbouring area and a control area in a different part of the city. The film provides students with a powerful example to illustrate the strengths and limitations of situational crime prevention.

June 2020

Running Time: 6 minutes 15 seconds

#SC3017 Durkheim and the Functions of Crime

It seems obvious to most people that crime and social order are opposites. But more than a century ago French sociologist, Emile Durkheim, suggested that it wasn't that simple. This film looks at the introduction of Zero Tolerance Policing in New York, the imprisonment of Dr Jack Kevorkian for assisting terminally-ill patients to die and the tragic murder in the UK of Jamie Bulger, to illustrate Durkheim's three key functions of crime.

It concludes by looking at how the legacy of these ideas has been so influential in the development of criminology.

June 2020

Running Time: 8 minutes 42 seconds

#SC3018 Hate Crime in Everyday Life

Hate Crime is high profile now. But the cases of violent hate crime we see in the media are just the tip of the iceberg: things like verbal abuse, bullying, threats, and damage to property have become just another part of everyday life for many people.

This film, featuring one of the UK's leading hate crime researchers, Professor Neil Chakraborti, looks at what hate crime is, how it can be measured and why popular media stereotypes of typical hate offenders are so misleading.

Sept 2020

Running Time: 5 minutes 22 seconds

Religion, Belief and Ethics

#SCS120 [Religion: What It Is and What It Does](#)

Ask a hundred people what they think religion is and you'll probably get a hundred different answers. However, to study religion we have to bring together more general ideas about what religion is and what it does. This film, with Professor Eileen Barker of the London School of Economics, explains and illustrates the two dominant sociological approaches to religion: substantive (or exclusive) and functional (or exclusive). A great introduction for students new to the topic.

January 2019

Running Time: 05.21

#SCS121 [New Religions: alternative spiritualities](#)

Sometimes practised far away from the world and sometimes in the full glare of hostile media, there are thousands of new religions. With examples, such as the Moonies, Scientology, the Missionary Church of Kopimism, Paganism and the doomsday cult Heaven's Gate, this film identifies some of the characteristics of these new religious movements and how some scholars see their rise as an example of a major cultural shift where increasing numbers of people are losing faith in large institutions.

January 2019

Running Time: 05.50

#SCS130 [The Ethics of Abortion: When Does Life Begin?](#)

The controversies surrounding abortion involve a clash between two fundamental rights: the right of the unborn child, or foetus, and the rights of the mother. This film begins with the storm created by leading case of Roe vs Wade and then provides students with an unbiased analysis of the ethical issues underlying demands for the criminalisation and the legalisation of abortion.

January 2019

Running Time: 06.48

Closed Captioned (srt)

Research Methods

#SCS150 [Self Report Methods: Interviews and Questionnaires](#)

How do school students negotiate the pressures to perform well academically alongside the pressure to be popular and cool? Carolyn Jackson combined questionnaires and interviews to research this question and this film uses her study, Lads and Ladettes, to illustrate why these methods are chosen, their respective strengths and limitations and how the strengths of one can be used to offset the limitations of the other.

July 2019

Running Time: 07.05

Closed Captioned (srt)

#SCS151 [Participant Observation](#)

Some research questions can only really be studied by sociologists getting out of their offices and interacting directly with the people they want to study. Starting with the famous Chicago School of sociology, this film looks at some classic studies to illustrate why participation observation is used in sociology, its major strengths and limitations and its contribution to sociological understanding.

July 2019

Running Time: 07.10

Closed Captioned (srt)

#SCS152 [Case Studies](#)

If you go and see your doctor or a therapist, you'll become a 'case' to them. They'll want to know a lot more about you. Similarly, sociological case studies involve putting a social group, an event or a place 'under the microscope'. This film looks at a classic sociological study, The Spiritual Revolution, to show why case studies are used in sociology, what they provide for the sociologist and the extent to which findings can be generalised.

July 2019

Running Time: 5.00

Closed Captioned (srt)

#SCS153 [Triangulation](#)

All research strategies, practices and methods have their limitations. The most common way of trying to offset these limitations is by using a technique called triangulation. This film uses real life research studies to illustrate the four key types of triangulation: data, researcher, theoretical, and methodological. Triangulation is not only a key part of research methodology, it's also a transferable skill that can be used in the explanation and evaluation of particular research studies.

Feb 2021

Running Time: 8.30

Closed Captioned (srt and vtt)

#SC3014 [Unmasking: The End of Debate?](#)

Unmasking is an extreme form of criticism that is becoming increasingly prevalent in social science and everyday discourse where individuals are accused of being fraudulent and ideas are exposed as illusions, making debate and argument irrelevant.

In this film we look at Professor Peter Baehr's analysis of unmasking, provide some key examples, and consider some of the implications of unmasking for academia and for society.

January 2020

Running Time: 13.40

Closed Captioned (srt)

#SC3015 Making Friends with Research Methods

Understanding research methods isn't easy for many students and a lot of them also find it boring. This film uses different techniques to make research methods more interesting, accessible and easier to understand. It looks at three key questions: *Why* do students have to study research methods? *What* are research methods? And *how* are they evaluated?

March 2022

Running Time: 10.10

Closed Captioned (srt)