304CRM – case study

Module Learning Outcomes

1. Critically examine the relationship between mental disorder and crime

2. Demonstrate a critical awareness of conflicting constructions of mental disorder

3. Evaluate a range of specific theories relating to mental disorder and criminology

4. Critically assess the relationship between media representation, public discourse and mental health policy

Essential Reading

Reynolds, J. et al (eds) (2009) Mental Health Still Matters: A Reader. Basingstoke: Palgrave

Tummey, R. and Turner, T. (eds) (2008) Critical Issues in Mental Health. Basingstoke: Palgrave

Recommended Reading

Birch, M. (2012) Mediating Mental Health: Contexts, Debates and Analysis. Farnham: Ashgate Publishing.

Bo, S., Abu-Akel, A., Kongerslev, M., Haahr, U.H. and Simonsen, E. (2011) ‘Risk factors for violence amongst patients with schizophrenia’ Clinical Psychology Review 31: 711-726

Cutcliffe, J.R. and Hannigan, B. (2001) ‘Mass media, monsters and mental health clients’ Journal of Psychiatric and Mental Health Nursing. 8 (4): 315-321

Kinsella, C. and Kinsella, C. (2015) Introducing Mental Health: A Practical Guide (2nd ed.). London; Jessica Kingsley Publishers.

Lamsma, J. and Harte, J.M. (2015) ‘Violence in psychosis: Conceptualizing its causal relationship with risk factors’. Aggression and Violent Behaviour 24:75-82

Morris, G. (2006) Mental Health Issues and the Media. New York: Routledge Mullen, P.E. and Pathe, M. (2009) Stalkers and Their Victims. Cambridge:

Cambridge University Press.

Paterson, B. (2001). ‘Social policy and mental illness in England in the 1990s: violence, moral panic and critical discourse’. Journal of Psychiatric and Mental Health Nursing. 8: 257-267

Peay, J. (2012) ‘Mentally disordered offenders, mental health, and crime’ in M.Maguire, R.Morgan and R.Reiner (eds) The Oxford Handbook of Criminology. (5th ed.) Oxford: Oxford University Press. 426-448

Pinals, D.A. (2007) Stalking: Psychiatric Perspectives and Practical Approaches. Oxford: Oxford Universoty Press.

Prins, H. (2005). ‘Mental disorder and violent crime: A problematic relationship’. Probation Journal. 52 (4): 333-357

Prins, H. (2013) Psychopaths: An Introduction. Hook: Waterside Press.

Taylor, P. and Gunn, J. (1999). ‘Homicides by people with mental illness: myth and reality’ British Journal of Psychiatry. 174: 9-14

Assessment

Case study (3500 words) assesses learning outcomes 1-4

Assessment: Starting Point

This coursework requires you to focus on one of the following subjects covered within this module.

• Case Study 1: Mental Disorder and Violence

• Case Study 2: Mental Disorder and Victimisation

• Case Study 3: Mental Disorder in the Media

After selecting one of these 3 subjects, you then need to identify a narrow focus for your assignment and draw on a specific case example to highlight points throughout your paper.

For example:

Case Study 3: Mental Disorder in the Media

Your Focus: ‘Mental disorder in screen fiction’ Case Study: The Babadook

In this example, you would need to gather and analyse literature on the representations of mental disorder in screen fiction (i.e. movies, television drama, etc) and relate this literature to excerpts from the film, The Babadook.

The template for each of the three case studies can be found on Moodle, with some direction for structure.

General Coursework Advice

1. It may sound obvious – but take note of your past feedback and address the areas that you need to improve upon.

2. Read books and read journal papers. The quality of your work is completely dependent on the quality of your evidence.

3. Plan your work with a draft outline. You should know the structure and layout of your essay before you start writing it properly. This will help ensure that your work flows and has a clear, logical structure.

4. Meet with the module leader to show your draft outline. A ten-minute discussion could save you hours of wasted time writing about the wrong thing.

5. Don't forget to include case examples (and reference them properly)!

6. Use Harvard referencing. This is level 3 and there are no excuses to get

this wrong. Download the guide, use it, or throw away valuable marks.

7. Proof read before you submit. Errors in spelling, grammar and sentence structure should not be present, especially at level 3. Poorly presented work does not attain high marks.

8. Develop a sharp focus for your answer – you cannot cover everything in 3500 words. Be specific about this focus in your introduction.

9. Pay attention to the split in word count for each section. Roughly speaking, your introduction and conclusion should be about 150-200 words in this instance