

**COURSE DATA****Data Subject**

<b>Code</b>	35052
<b>Name</b>	Criminology I
<b>Cycle</b>	Grade
<b>ECTS Credits</b>	9.0
<b>Academic year</b>	2022 - 2023

**Study (s)**

<b>Degree</b>	<b>Center</b>	<b>Acad. year</b>	<b>Period</b>
1302 - Degree in Criminology	Faculty of Law	1	Annual
1923 - D.D. in Law-Criminology	Faculty of Law	1	Annual

**Subject-matter**

<b>Degree</b>	<b>Subject-matter</b>	<b>Character</b>
1302 - Degree in Criminology	2 - Criminology	Basic Training
1923 - D.D. in Law-Criminology	1 - Year 1 compulsory subjects	Obligatory

**Coordination**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Department</b>
GISBERT GRACIA, VERONICA	72 - Criminal Law
SOLDINO GARMENDIA, VIRGINIA	72 - Criminal Law

**SUMMARY**

The subject Criminology I is a basic training subject, corresponding to the first course of the Degree in Criminology, with an estimated load of 9 ECTS. The subject involves a historical and conceptual route by the different proposals of theoretical frames in the understanding of the criminal phenomenon and, therefore, a study of different paradigms of understanding of the crime, criminal, victim and social control of the criminal behaviour that will be a useful tool for understanding and / or a conceptual frame for a lot of contents of the studies of the Degree.

The materia involves, beside an approximation to the concept, object and method of the discipline, a route by the history of the Criminology, and the different explanations (biological, psychological, sociological and integrated) referred to the crime, to the criminal, to the victim and to the social control of the criminal behaviour (with singular study of the preventive and reactive mechanisms of the different classes and institutions of social control).



## PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE

### Relationship to other subjects of the same degree

There are no specified enrollment restrictions with other subjects of the curriculum.

### Other requirements

## OUTCOMES

### 1302 - Degree in Criminology

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## LEARNING OUTCOMES

Know and know how to apply the theories and more extended tendencies of the contemporary criminology.

Understand the importance of the scientific explanation of the criminal phenomenon in its prevention/intervention.

Handle with the concepts and the terminology of basic Criminology.

Be able to provide an analytical explanation of the diversity and social inequality, as well as of his consequences in relation with the criminal fact, the victimisation and the answers in front of the crime and the deviation.

Initiate in the design of preventive programs oriented to the criminal and the victim.

Understand the phenomena of social control and deviation in the modern societies and its influence in the criminality.

Identify the influence of the social control in the delinquency.



## DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS

### 1. CRIMINOLOGY AS AN EMPIRICAL AND INTERDISCIPLINARY SCIENCE

### 2. OBJECT OF CRIMINOLOGY

### 3. FUNCTIONS OF CRIMINOLOGY

### 4. CLASSICAL CRIMINOLOGY

### 5. FIRST SCIENTIFIC CRIMINOLOGICAL THEORIES

### 6. THE BIOLOGICAL MODEL

### 7. THE PSYCHOLOGICAL MODEL

### 8. THE SOCIOLOGICAL MODEL. Special focus on social control

### 9. CONTEMPORARY TRENDS IN CRIMINOLOGY

### 10. CRIME PREVENTION

### 11. CRIMINOLOGICAL ANALYSIS ON MODELS OF REACTION TO CRIME

### 12. DEMOCRATICAL LEGITIMACY



## WORKLOAD

ACTIVITY	Hours	% To be attended
Theoretical and practical classes	90,00	100
Development of group work	25,00	0
Study and independent work	90,00	0
Readings supplementary material	10,00	0
Resolution of case studies	10,00	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>225,00</b>	

## TEACHING METHODOLOGY

In the face-to-face classes, the teaching will be theoretical-practical, assigning particular importance to the continuous evaluation of the learning through the activities developed in class.

In the development of the sessions will alternate , then , exhibitions of the professor with different activities that demanding an active implication by part of the student will serve to develop, complement and apply the distinct contents of the subject; these activities will be object of evaluation. For example: comments of text (analysing theoretical contributions or news in media), debates on problematic questions, projection of documentaries or films and forums of discussion on these, exhibition and discussion of directed works ...

The work of the student out of the schedule of classes involves so much a strictly individual work like cooperative activities; and it will be object of evaluation by: 1) the proofs of evaluation, 2) the activities developed in class, and 3) concrete results to deliver to the professor.

Common complementary activities will be proposed, that will form part of the formative program and will be able to incorporate, if case, individual or collective tasks or works -eventually evaluated-.

## EVALUATION

The assessment of this subject results from the qualifications obtained of the continuous evaluation developed in each group, to which corresponds 30% of the final qualification, and of the realisation of the final proof in the dates fixed by the Faculty, to which corresponds 70% of the final qualification.

It will be necessary to obtain a minimum note of pass in the final proof to surpass the asignatura, with independence of the note obtained in the continuous evaluation.

The annex of the professor will detail the conditions of the continuous evaluation and the oral or written character of the final proof, as well as if it will be made a partial proof, and under witch conditions, in the dates fixed by the Faculty.

The students that do not follow the continuous evaluation will be able to afford the final proof in first announcement, and the note obtained will remain limited to the value of this proof has in the final



qualification (70%), so that, at most, will be able to obtain a 7 like final qualification.

In case to suspend the first announcement, for the second announcement the qualification obtained in the continuous evaluation remains. If the annex of the professor foresees that there is some recoverable activity, it will determine the form to obtain the qualification of the/s same/s in second announcement.

## REFERENCES

### Basic

- Buil Gil, D. (2022). La composición del crimen. Una aproximación analítica. Tirant lo Blanch.
- Cid Moliné, J. y Larrauri Pijoan, E. (2001). Teorías criminológicas: explicación y prevención de la delincuencia. Bosch.
- García-Pablos de Molina, A. (2016). Criminología: una introducción a sus fundamentos teóricos (8ª ed.). Tirant lo Blanch.
- García-Pablos de Molina, A. (2014). Tratado de Criminología (5ª ed.). Tirant lo Blanch.
- Larrauri, E. (2015). Introducción a la Criminología y al sistema penal. Trotta.
- Serrano Tárraga, M. D. (2018). Criminología. Introducción a sus principios (2ª ed.). Dykinson, S.L.
- Serrano Maíllo, A. (2017). Teoría criminológica. La explicación del delito en la sociedad contemporánea. Dykinson.
- San Juan Guillen, C. y Vozmediano Sanz, L. (2021). Guía de prevención del delito: Seguridad, diseño urbano, participación ciudadana y acción policial. J.M. Bosch Editor.

### Additional

- Hagan, F. E., & Daigle, L. E. (2020). Introduction to Criminology: Theories, methods, and criminal behavior (10th ed.). SAGE.
- Hollin, C. R. (2013). Psychology and crime: An introduction to criminological psychology (2nd ed.). Routledge.
- Pratt, T. C., Gau, J. M., & Franklin, T. W. (2011). Key ideas in Criminology and Criminal Justice. SAGE.