

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

Code	35071
Name	Criminology II
Cycle	Grade
ECTS Credits	6.0
Academic year	2023 - 2024

Study (s)

Degree	Center	Acad. year	Period
1302 - Degree in Criminology	Faculty of Law	3	First term
1923 - D.D. in Law-Criminology	Faculty of Law	3	First term

Subject-matter

Degree	Subject-matter	Character
1302 - Degree in Criminology	12 - Specific forms of crime	Obligatory
1923 - D.D. in Law-Criminology	4 - Year 3 compulsory subjects	Obligatory

Coordination

Name	Department
BUELGA VASQUEZ, SOFIA MIRNA	306 - Social Psychology
MORENO RUIZ, DAVID	306 - Social Psychology

SUMMARY

The Criminology II subject is a compulsory 3rd course subject, consisting of 6 ECTS credits. It is taught in the 5th semester of the Degree in Criminology.

This subject focuses on the criminal phenomenon from the scientific discipline of social psychology. The main interest is to understand and analyze the phenomena and psychological processes involved in the new social forms of criminality such as sectarianism, violent youth organizations, new drugs, school violence and its new modalities, harassment and technological crime, and other criminal phenomena.



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

- Ser capaz de apreciar la complejidad y diversidad del fenómeno criminal.
- Tener una conciencia crítica frente a la realidad social y los problemas sociales respetando los principios de igualdad, derechos humanos, paz, accesibilidad universal, solidaridad y protección medioambiental, todo ello desde una perspectiva de género.
- Saber atender las necesidades de la víctima, con especial referencia a las víctimas de violencia de género o los menores.
- Saber identificar la diversidad y desigualdad social y sus consecuencias en relación con el hecho delictivo, la victimización y las respuestas ante el crimen y la desviación.
- Ser capaz de aplicar los conocimientos psicosociales al estudio y comprensión de las nuevas formas de criminalidad.
- Ser capaz de analizar el delito, el delincuente y la víctima, y diseñar estrategias de prevención e intervención, desde el respeto a los derechos humanos, la igualdad entre hombres y mujeres, la paz, sostenibilidad, accesibilidad universal y diseño para todos y valores democráticos.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

- Explain and understand scientifically the phenomenon of crime for its prevention and/or intervention.

E: 5, 7, 8, 22

- Be able to analyze the phenomenology of crime from a criminological perspective: aggressor, victim, and social and environmental context.

G: 5

E: 15

- Be able to apply psychosocial knowledge to the study and understanding of new forms of criminality.

G: 5

E: 21



DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS

1. Sectarianism

New religious movements. Destructive sects. Coercive persuasion techniques. Integration and attraction processes into the sect. Psychosocial consequences. Prevention measures.

2. Violent youth organizations

Violent youth organizations. Skinheads. Latin gangs. Emergency in Spain, types, traits and doctrines. Violence and crime. Prevention measures.

3. New drugs and crime

New drugs and crime. Introduction. Ecstasy (MDMA), GHB. Crystal Meth. Ketamine and cocaethylene. Short and long-term physical and behavioral effects on the body. Crime and drugs. Risk and protective factors.

4. Bullying and Cyber-bullying

Harassment categories and criteria. New forms of harassment through information and communication technologies. Individual, micro-social and macro-social risk factors. School bullying indicators. Anti-bullying decalogue. Psychosocial consequences. Prevention.

5. Technological and organized crime

Technological and organized crime. Main cyber threats. Cyber-crime. Prevention of technological crime. Characteristics of organized crime. Responses to organized crime: prevention measures.

6. Sexual crime to minors

Sexual crime to minors. Child sex aggressors. Aggressors psychology. New forms of sexual assault through the network: grooming. Indicators associated with recidivism. Prevention and treatment of aggressors.

**WORKLOAD**

ACTIVITY	Hours	% To be attended
Theoretical and practical classes	60,00	100
Attendance at events and external activities	5,00	0
Development of group work	10,00	0
Development of individual work	10,00	0
Study and independent work	20,00	0
Readings supplementary material	5,00	0
Preparation of evaluation activities	5,00	0
Preparing lectures	15,00	0
Preparation of practical classes and problem	10,00	0
Resolution of case studies	10,00	0
TOTAL	150,00	

TEACHING METHODOLOGY

The subject development is based on the new forms of criminality. Theoretical and practical aspects linked to the understanding, explanation and prevention of the criminal phenomenon are analyzed.

The teaching methods used in the Criminology II subject are various and can be described by the following:

- *Face-to-face sessions*. They consist of lectures by the responsible professor of the theoretical topic. Thus, this teaching model allows the professor to show the most relevant aspects of each topic. Participation along lectures will be valued.

In addition, in these face-to-face sessions, the student who will have previously worked different theoretical-practical aspects related to the studied topics with their peers in non-face-to-face sessions, will show a synthesis in public. Moreover, in these face-to-face sessions, students will carry out practical activities linked to the acquired theoretical content.

- *Non-face-to-face sessions*. They are intended to promote the development of knowledge in charge of students. The student, following certain professor's guidelines, will carry out with their peers, some research assignments with a complexity moderate level such as searching for specialized documentary information, reflection -in a verified and justified way- on some criminology subject, and designing a project for the prevention of certain forms of criminality.

- *Tutoring*. A schedule of face-to-face tutoring is offered. The main reason of the professor is to guide the student in the development of their knowledge as well as in the preparation of the papers and activities, and resolve doubts or difficulties related to the subject. Moreover, the student can use the electronic tutoring system to solve doubts with the professor.



- Virtual classroom (<http://aulavirtual.uv.es>). On this virtual platform, students can find relevant documents, information or news about topics of the Criminology II subject. The professor will upload all the information she deems appropriate for the subject development.

The “Criminology II” subject represents 6 ECTS credits which means, according to the teaching protocol of the UV Law School, two weekly lectures sessions of one hour and forty minutes, as well as the elaboration of complementary activities throughout the semester (i.e., holding interdisciplinary seminars on current issues, etc.).

EVALUATION

The subject competences will be evaluated through a global written test which will determine 60% of grade, as well as through resolution of problems and practical cases, and performance of tasks and other applied activities that the professor will propose throughout the subject, in accordance with what has been indicated in the teaching methodology section. Such evaluable activities will determine the remaining 40% of grade.

In order to approve the subject, it will be necessary to pass both written exam and practical tests proposed by the professor during the course. Moreover, students who fail the written test on first call, will maintain the grade obtained in the practical section on second call.

REFERENCES

Basic

- Buelga, S. (2012). El complejo mundo de las sectas. En M. Chóliz (Coord). Adicciones comportamentales: las nuevas adicciones. Valencia: Cristóbal Serrano.
- Buelga, S. (2013). El cyberbullying: cuando la red no es un lugar seguro. En E. Estévez (Coord.), Los problemas en la adolescencia. Madrid: Síntesis.
- Buelga, S. (2010). Aproximación psicosocial al fenómeno de las bandas latinas en España. En Asociación de Jefes y Mandos de la Policía Local (Comp), Grafitis y bandas latinas Sevilla: MAD.
- Buelga, S. (2012). El consumo de drogas en la adolescencia. En G. Musitu. (Coord). Adolescencia y Familia: Nuevos desafíos del siglo XXI. México: Trillas
- Buelga, S. y Chóliz, M. (2012). El adolescente frente a las nuevas tecnologías de la información y la comunicación . En G. Musitu. (Coord). Adolescencia y Familia: Nuevos desafíos del siglo XXI. México: Trillas.
- Cava, M. J., Martínez, B., y Moreno, D. (2012). Violencia escolar entre iguales . En G. Musitu. (Coord). Adolescencia y Familia: Nuevos desafíos del siglo XXI. México: Trillas.
- Centelles, O., Castillo, I., y Buelga, S. (2021). La Aceptación Familiar y la Conducta Prosocial: el Rol de los Factores de Personalidad en Menores con Medidas de Internamiento Judicial. Anuario de Psicología Jurídica, 31, 91-99.
- Garrido, V., Stangeland, P., y Redondo, S. (2006). Principios de criminología. Valencia: Tirant lo Blanch. (3ª edición).



Diapositivas de la asignatura y material que se dejará en el aula virtual (<http://aulavirtual.uv.es>).

Additional

- Cuevas, J.M. y Canto, J. (2006). Sectas: cómo funcionan, cómo son sus líderes, efectos destructivos y cómo combatirlas. Málaga: Alijebe.
- Echeburúa Odriozola, Enrique (2007) ¿Adicciones-- sin drogas? : Las nuevas adicciones: juego, sexo, comida, compras, trabajo, Internet. Bilbao: Desclee de Brouwer, S.A.
- Soria, M.A. (coord.) (2005). Manual de psicología jurídica e investigación criminal. Madrid: Pirámide.