

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

<b>Code</b>	35074
<b>Name</b>	Research Methods in Social Sciencies II
<b>Cycle</b>	Grade
<b>ECTS Credits</b>	6.0
<b>Academic year</b>	2023 - 2024

**Study (s)**

<b>Degree</b>	<b>Center</b>	<b>Acad. year</b>	<b>Period</b>
1302 - Degree in Criminology	Faculty of Law	2	First term
1923 - D.D. in Law-Criminology	Faculty of Law	2	First term

**Subject-matter**

<b>Degree</b>	<b>Subject-matter</b>	<b>Character</b>
1302 - Degree in Criminology	14 - Advanced research techniques	Obligatory
1923 - D.D. in Law-Criminology	3 - Year 2 compulsory subjects	Obligatory

**Coordination**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Department</b>
ABELLAN LOPEZ, MARIA ANGELES	330 - Sociology and Social Anthropology

**SUMMARY**

Research Methods in Social Sciences II is a compulsory undergraduate course. It is located in the first semester of the second year. Its content is based on the knowledge acquired in the subject Research Methods in Social Sciences I, of the first year and has continuity with the subjects Mediation and Prevention and treatment of delinquency taught in the third year. Research Methods in Social Sciences II consists of 6 ECTS credits. Each ECTS credit is equivalent to 25 hours of student work, so that the subject involves a total workload of 150 hours for the student. The course explores in depth the ontological, epistemological and methodological foundations of qualitative social research as well as its methodological pluralism. In addition, the course will go in depth into qualitative methodology, the different methodological designs, data collection techniques and the process of descriptive and interpretative analysis of the data. The course also pays special attention to the presentation of the results and their presentation in the research report.



## PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE

### Relationship to other subjects of the same degree

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

### Other requirements

This subject takes advantage of the knowledge acquired by students in the subject of Research Methods in Social Sciences I of the first year of the degree.

## OUTCOMES

### 1302 - Degree in Criminology

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## LEARNING OUTCOMES

- Advanced use of sociological analysis tools: graphs, tables, content analysis
- Learning to write technical reports on the results of the research.
- Knowing the qualitative research designs most commonly used in criminology.
- Know the phases and tasks of qualitative research design in criminology.
- Know how to design and interpret victimisation research.
- Be introduced to the technique of the criminological report.
- Know the design and application of quantitative and qualitative research techniques.
- Be able to analyse crime, the offender and the victim, and design prevention and intervention strategies, with respect for the rights of the victims.intervention, from a perspective of respect for human rights, equality between men and women, peace, sustainability, universalsustainability, universal accessibility and design for all and democratic values.



## DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS

### 1. Part One: The logic of social research: the foundations of qualitative research.

Subject 1. Paradigms of social research.

Subject 2. The rationale of qualitative research.

Subject 3. The qualitative research design.

### 2. Part Two: Basic qualitative techniques for obtaining information.

Subject 4. Documentary research

Subject 5. Interviews.

Subject 6. Focus groups and group techniques.

Subject 7. Participant observation.

Subject 8. Other emerging approaches.

### 3. Part Three: Qualitative analysis

Subject 9. Descriptive and interpretative analysis.

Subject 10. Analytical writing. Writing the research report.

Subject 11: Methodological triangulation. The joint use of quantitative and qualitative techniques in social research: tables and graphs, opinion polls, statistics, victimisation surveys and their combination with different qualitative techniques.

### 4. Practical exercises

The main practical activity will consist of carrying out a research project in a group. The project will be defended publicly in the classroom.

## WORKLOAD

ACTIVITY	Hours	% To be attended
Theoretical and practical classes	60,00	100
Development of group work	45,00	0
Study and independent work	30,00	0
Preparation of practical classes and problem	15,00	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>150,00</b>	



## TEACHING METHODOLOGY

### Training activities

The teaching methodology will combine theoretical and practical training activities, tutoring and those that include study, assessment and individual and team work.

The distribution of activities per ECTS credits will be as follows:

- expository activities: theoretical presentations, attendance at seminars and conferences, presentation of written and oral work (25% ECTS credits).
- practical activities: resolution of cases, classroom practice, computer applications, public oral presentations, workshops and practice outside the classroom (25% ECTS credits).
- teamwork activities, cooperative tasks, study, individual work and evaluation (50% ECTS credits).

The functioning of the activities will be as follows:

1) Theoretical classes: The lecturers will present the most relevant contents of each subject, providing outlines and asking questions that will be the object of clarification and work in class. The students will prepare the classes in the following way:

- a. reading the subject material previously specified by the teacher,
- b. extracting the fundamental concepts,
- c. preparing worksheets, summaries or outlines corresponding to these topics.

2) Practical classes: The practical classes will use the participatory model with the aim of prioritising communication between teacher-student and among the students themselves in order to promote co-responsibility in the learning process. Practical work may be individual, in pairs or in teams, with the aim of motivating research, analysis and internalisation of information, as well as encouraging personal relationships and the sharing of problems and solutions. In addition to the practical activities linked to the thematic units that will be proposed in some sessions, the bulk of the practice will consist of carrying out a group research project that must be defended publicly in class. In order to carry out these projects, students will have a certain number of teaching hours outside the classroom to carry out the fieldwork.

3) Readings: The teaching staff will provide a list of articles for reading and subsequent work. Likewise, students will have to complete the information offered in the classroom sessions on the contents of the programme with other readings and texts provided by the teaching staff.

4) Seminars and activities. These seminars and activities complement some of the syllabus sessions. The organisation of talks or round tables is envisaged, with the possible attendance at these activities of professional experts in the subjects worked on.



5) Tutorials. In addition to the individual tutorials that students can carry out for the relevant consultations (to resolve specific doubts about the content and development of the subject), compulsory tutorials will be programmed with the work teams to carry out a detailed follow-up of the different activities that make up the learning process, facilitate the use of the resources/tools they need to explore and elaborate new knowledge and skills.

## EVALUATION

The following general principles are established for the assessment of the subject:

- The performance of exam-type tests, in their different modalities, aimed at ascertaining the most specific knowledge. This represents 50% of the final grade (5 points out of 10).
- The group research project, which must be publicly defended in class. This represents 40% of the final grade (4 points out of 10).
- Completion of classroom assignments, reading comments and practicals that must be uploaded to the virtual classroom. This represents 10% of the final grade (1 point out of 10).

In order to pass the course, it is essential to pass the exam and the group work separately. In other words, you must obtain 2.5 out of 5 points for the exam and 2.0 out of 4 points for the group work.

In order to pass the course, the final mark must be a 5.

Likewise, the attendance and participation of the students will be valued both in the classroom classes and in the tutorials or complementary activities that are organised.

The grading system will be in accordance with current legislation.

## REFERENCES

### Basic

- Herzog, Benno (2016). Entender crimen y justicia. Métodos y técnicas de investigación social cualitativa en criminología. Tirant lo Blanch.
- Corbetta, Piergiorgio (2010). Metodología y técnicas de investigación social. Madrid, McGraw Hill.
- Valles, Miguel (1999). Técnicas cualitativas de investigación social. Síntesis sociológica.

### Additional

- Callejo, Javier; Viedma, Antonio (2006) Proyectos y estrategias de investigación social. McGraw-Hill.
- Clark, T., Foster, L., Sloan, L. & Bryman, A. (2021). Bryman's social research methods. Oxford University Press.
- Denzin, N. K., & Lincoln, Y. S. (Eds.). (1994). Handbook of qualitative research. Sage Publications, Inc.





- Flick, U. (2004). Introducción a la investigación cualitativa. Morata.
- Jupp, V., Davies, P., & Francis, P. (Eds.) (2018). Doing criminological research. Sage Publications.
- Maxfield M. G. & Babbie E. R. (2001). Research methods for criminal justice and criminology. Wadsworth Pub.
- Miller, S. L.(2007). Criminal justice research and practice: diverse voices from the field. Northeastern University.
- Rodríguez, G., Gil, J., García, E. (1996). Metodología de la investigación cualitativa. Archidona, Aljibe.
- Ruiz, J. I. (1989). La descodificación de la vida cotidiana. Universidad de Deusto.