

Social Structure

Code: 100475
ECTS Credits: 6

Degree	Type	Year	Semester
2500257 Criminology	FB	1	2

Contact

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Use of languages

Principal working language: catalan (cat)
Some groups entirely in English: No
Some groups entirely in Catalan: Yes
Some groups entirely in Spanish: No

Other comments on languages

In case that some students do not understand the language of the course, all the complementary explanation they could need will be provided.

Prerequisites

There are no pre-requeriments.

Objectives and Contextualisation

This subject, Social Structure, offers the student the knowledge s/he needs to understand the processes that shape social inequality in late modern societies, and, at the same time, provides very useful and valuable inputs for the analysis of several factors associated with the genesis of criminality as well as with the social contexts in which it appears.

The aim of the subject is to introduce the students to the main concepts, theories and fields of research developed by sociologists in order to study the fundamental processes of social structuration in late modern societies.

The course focuses on the analysis of basic dimensions of inequality (class, gender, and ethnicity), and also attends to the outcomes of the structuration processes under the pressure of different institutional configurations. The acquisition of these knowledges and skills will be illustrated with comparative data from Catalonia/Spain within the context of the EU, and through the elaboration and use of several statistical indicators.

Skills

- Ability to analyse and summarise.
- Analysing the conflict and criminology by using the criminological theories and their psychological and sociological foundations.
- Drawing up an academic text.
- Students must demonstrate they know the psychological and sociological concepts and foundations of criminology.

- Verbally transmitting ideas to an audience.
- Working autonomously.
- Working in teams and networking.

Learning outcomes

1. Ability to analyse and summarise.
2. Drawing up an academic text.
3. Explaining the applied sociological bases of criminology.
4. Using the sociological bases to analyse crime situations.
5. Verbally transmitting ideas to an audience.
6. Working autonomously.
7. Working in teams and networking.

Content

A. CONCEPTS AND THEORIES

1. Presentation
2. Introduction: The sociological standpoint in the analysis of social structures
3. A historical overview of social stratification
4. Contemporary social structure
5. Social movements as revitalizing tools of social structures

B. DIMENSIONS

6. Class
7. Gender
8. Ethnicity

C. INSTITUTIONS, PROCESSES AND OUTCOMES

9. Poverty and social exclusion
10. Production models, welfare regimes and labour markets
11. Inequality and the life-cycle
12. Family diversity and equal opportunities
13. Social mobility and social reproduction
14. Recapitulation and conclusive remarks

Methodology

ON WORKING TEAMS

Teams shall include up to 5 members.

Subjects to be dealt with might be any of those you can find in the program.

Team work includes an oral presentation

Activities

Title	Hours	ECTS	Learning outcomes
Type: Directed			
Lectures.	22.5	0.9	3, 2, 1, 5, 7, 4
Seminars. Cooperative learning process (working in small groups) and mixed methodology (bi-directional).	22.5	0.9	3, 1, 5, 4
Type: Supervised			
Team work.	15	0.6	3, 2, 1, 5, 7, 4
Type: Autonomous			
Evaluation. Reflexive reading.	11	0.44	3, 1, 6, 4
Work planning. Readings, rethinking over different issues, and training for individual essays and exams.	79	3.16	3, 1, 6, 4

Evaluation

CONDITIONS FOR EVALUATION AND RE-EVALUATION

Students should come to lectures. Only those of them that have attended to at least 80% of the theoretical lectures and workshops will be evaluated (excluding those cases in which absence can be justified with written documentation).

Students will be given a second chance of redoing every exam or exercise that they have failed. Nevertheless, this recovery option will apply only for those who had submitted the first ones (unless someone could not have attended/completed them for justified reasons). Students who had failed some of the partial exercises, but who have passed on the basis of the global qualification obtained, do not need to come to the second-chance examination. Anyway, they have the right to do it if they wish to improve their final grade mark. Those who have passed all parts of the evaluation process, instead, will not be admitted to this second proof even if they wished to ameliorate their previous results.

Collective essays that do not accomplish the minimum requirements either will not be evaluated or should be remade. In this context, one must understand by "minimum requirements": (1) papers should not have major deficiencies in its formal structure, (2) they must include the recommended bibliography, (3) improper and/or excessive use of Internet materials.

Evaluation activities

Title	Weighting	Hours	ECTS	Learning outcomes
Collective working paper on one of the several subjects proposed to the students	25%	0	0	3, 2, 1, 5, 7, 4
Final exam on the contents of the course (compulsory readings and theoretical lectures)	50%	0	0	3, 1, 6, 4

Bibliography

1. COMPULSORY READINGS

Acale, M. (2017) El género como factor condicionante de la victimización y de la criminalidad femenina. *Papers : revista de sociologia*, 102(2), p. 231-259.

Bauman, Z. (2009). *Trabajo, consumismo y nuevos pobres*. Barcelona: Gedisa.

De Arce, R., y Mahía, R. (2014), *Inmigración y Pobreza*. En J. Arango, J. Oliver y E. Aja (coords.), *Anuario de la Inmigración en 2013*, (pp. 140-162). Barcelona: CIDOB.

Espluga, J. (2001) *Atur juvenil, salut i exclusió social*. *Revista Catalana de Sociologia*, 15, p. 41-67.

López-Andreu, M., y Verd, J.M. (2016) *Crisis del empleo y polarización de las trayectorias laborales. El caso de los adultos jóvenes en Cataluña*. *Papers : revista de sociologia*, 101(1), p. 5-30.

Moreno, S (2009) *Uso del tiempo, desigualdades sociales y ciclo de vida*. *Política y Sociedad*, 46(3), p. 191-202.

Parella, S. (2000) *La relació entre política familiar i estructura social: el cas espanyol*. *Revista Catalana de Sociologia*, 12, p. 111-13.

Wakefield, S. and C. Uggen (2010), *Incarceration and stratification*, *Annual Review of Sociology*.(36), p. 387-406.

2. COMPLEMENTARY READINGS

Berger, P. (1986). *Invitació a la sociologia. Una perspectiva humanística*. Barcelona: Ed. Herder.

Bourdieu, P. (2000). *La dominació masculina*. Barcelona: Edicions 62.

Bourdieu, P. (2006). *La distinción*. Madrid: Taurus.

Ealham, C. (2005). *Class, Culture & Conflict in Barcelona 1898-1937*. London: Routledge.

Mills, C.W. (1985). *La imaginació sociològica*. Barcelona: Herder, 1987.

Sennett, R. (2006). *La cultura del nuevo capitalismo*. Barcelona: Anagrama.

Sennett, R. (2005). *La corrosión del carácter*. Barcelona: Anagrama.

Subirats, J. (2005) *Perfils d'exclusió social urbana a Catalunya*. Barcelona: UAB-IGOP.

Weber, M. (1972). *L'ètica protestant i l'esperit del capitalisme*. Barcelona: Edicions 62.

3. WEBSITES

Luxembourg Income Study: <http://www.lisproject.org/>

The Stanford Center for the Study of Poverty and Inequality: <http://www.stanford.edu/group/scspi/>

UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre: <http://www.unicef-irc.org/>

European Foundation on Improvement of Living and Working Conditions:
<http://www.eurofound.europa.eu/areas/qualityoflife/eurlife/index.php>

Eurostat: <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/eurostat/home/>

OECD Family database:

http://www.oecd.org/document/4/0,3343,en_2649_34819_37836996_1_1_1_1,00.html

Institut d'Estadística de Catalunya: <http://www.idescat.cat/>

Instituto Nacional de Estadística: <http://www.ine.es>