

## Crime Prevention

Code: 100441  
ECTS Credits: 6

**2024/2025**

Degree	Type	Year
2500257 Criminology	OB	2

## Contact

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## Teachers

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## Teaching groups languages

You can view this information at the [end](#) of this document.

## Prerequisites

It's recommended to have passed the courses of Pedagogy and Introduction to Criminology.

The subject will be taught taking into account the perspective of the Sustainable Development Goals

The Seminary 13 will be in Spanish language

## Objectives and Contextualisation

The general objectives are the following:

Students of the criminology degree will be able to:

1. Applying the knowledge of criminological theories to the experiences of conflict and criminality, and suggest appropriate responses according to the existing legal framework.
2. Suggest answers to the problems of crime and social conflict, taking into account the rights and interests of all parties involved and considering the values of solving social conflicts, social integration and preventing new conflicts.

In this context, the subject of crime prevention programs have the following specific objectives:

1. Identify appropriate preventive measures for criminological problems

2. Know how to choose and implement properly the different models of crime prevention.
3. Design crime prevention programs
4. Apply criminological methods of research in the field of crime prevention.

## Competences

- Ability to analyse and summarise.
- Applying a crime prevention program at a community level.
- Applying an intervention proposal about a person serving a sentence.
- Assessing the results of a prevention or intervention program when crime is concerned.
- Carrying out the criminological intervention on the basis of the values of pacification, social integration and prevention of further conflicts.
- Demonstrating a comprehension of the victim's needs on the basis of the knowledge of victimological theories.
- Designing a crime prevention program.
- Drawing up an academic text.
- Identifying existing social resources to intervene in the conflict and criminality.
- Students must demonstrate a comprehension of the best crime prevention and intervention models for each specific problem.
- Students must demonstrate they know a variety of criminal policies in order to face criminality and its different foundations.
- Students must demonstrate they know the legal framework and operating model of the crime control agents.
- Using research methods in social sciences in order to diagnose criminality problems.
- Using the evaluation techniques of criminogenic risk and needs of a person in order to decide an intervention proposal.
- Verbally transmitting ideas to an audience.
- Working autonomously.
- Working in teams and networking.

## Learning Outcomes

1. Ability to analyse and summarise.
2. Acting in a professional way in the criminological field for pacifying, social integration and delinquency-prevention purposes.
3. Applying a prevention program for crime control agents.
4. Applying an effective evaluative model in order to detect the criminological intervention needs in prison population.
5. Appropriately applying social resources to criminality.
6. Appropriately managing a security or prevention team.
7. Carrying out a results analysis of a delinquency prevention program.
8. Correctly describing in the criminological field the legal-penal framework and crime control agents.
9. Demonstrating they know the means and scientific procedures of crime prevention.
10. Developing a security plan in the private field.
11. Drawing up a delinquency prevention program.
12. Drawing up an academic text.
13. Effectively and individually implementing a criminological intervention.
14. Effectively developing a delinquency prevention program in the community area.
15. Intervening in the criminological field for pacifying, conciliatory and crime-prevention purposes.
16. Knowing the structural prevention strategy of delinquency.
17. Producing a social prevention program of delinquency.
18. Properly using the criminological prevention and intervention programs.
19. Students must be capable of carrying out a security audit in the public field.

20. Using risk analysis methods in the field of safety.
21. Verbally transmitting ideas to an audience.
22. Working autonomously.
23. Working in teams and networking.

## **Content**

### Chapter I. Basic concepts of prevention

1. Introduction
- 1.1. Basic concepts
- 1.2. Primary, secondary and tertiary crime prevention
2. Risk and Protection Analysis.
- 2.1. Static and dynamics risk factors.
- 2.2. Triple criminal risk
3. Management of criminal risk
- 3.1. Needs detection.
- 3.2. Assessment instruments and tools.
4. Design and evaluation of a prevention program

### Chapter II. Theoretical models of crime prevention

4. Classic and neoclassic model
5. Situational model
6. Ecological model. CPTED (*Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design*)
7. Developmental and social prevention. Micro-level
- 7.1. Family. New concepts and models
- 7.2. School and peer groups
8. Developmental and social prevention. Macro-level
- 8.1. Community
- 8.2. Mass media
9. Victim prevention programs

### Chapter III. Cyber Crime. Cyber Prevention.

10. Cyber Crime. Methods and Models changes.
11. Micro and macro Cybercrime. Transnational organizations.
12. Social networking in prevention

### 13. Technological challengers of crime prevention. Machine learning and AI

## Activities and Methodology

Title	Hours	ECTS	Learning Outcomes
Type: Directed			
Lectures	19.5	0.78	1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23
Seminars	19.5	0.78	1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23
Type: Supervised			
Exam	5	0.2	1, 5, 7, 9, 18, 22
Type: Autonomous			
Group work (Search for material, discussion, presentation preparation)	30	1.2	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23
Work planning reading, reflection of materials and preparation of individual works.	76	3.04	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23

The following methodologies will be used:

1. Lectures, with documents, videos and presentations.
2. Seminars in which students will present the progress in the group work, and cases studies will be discussed.
3. Guided tour of the old prison "la Modelo" in Barcelona.
4. Students are advised to ask for tutorials to progress in the individual and group learning.
5. Individual assignments. Two individual essays.
6. Work group. Students need to elaborate and deliver a crime prevention program.
7. Individual work to prepare the exam (part one test with multiple choice and second part with different real cases to analyze)

Annotation: Within the schedule set by the centre or degree programme, 15 minutes of one class will be reserved for students to evaluate their lecturers and their courses or modules through questionnaires.

## Assessment

### Continuous Assessment Activities

Title	Weighting	Hours	ECTS	Learning Outcomes
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Attendance and participation	10%	0	0	1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23
Final Exam	35%	0	0	1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23
Group research project	25%	0	0	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23
Individual assignments (2)	30%	0	0	1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23

## CONTINUOUS ASSESSMENT

### 1. Conditions to be evaluated

Students will be assessed if they have carried out a set of activities whose weight is equivalent to a minimum of 2/3 of the total grade for the subject. If the value of the activities carried out does not reach this threshold, the subject's teaching staff may consider the student as non-assessable.

### 2. Items of evaluation

Individual works (30%), Group work (25%), Final exam (35%), Assistance and participation (10%)

### 3. Requirements to pass the subject

Students need to obtain a minimum grade of 5 in each one of the assessment activities.

Minimum attendance of 80% in lectures and seminars is compulsory. Justifications of non-attendance are only accepted for illness or similar reasons.

Students need to participate actively in lectures and seminars, as well as presenting the two individual assignments, the group research project, and the final exam. Out of time submissions are not accepted.

### 4. Resit

Students will have the opportunity to resit when they fail any of the assessed activities.

### 5. Consequences of fraud

Students that cheat or attempt to cheat in the exam will get a 0, losing the right to a second chance. Plagiarism will conduct to a fail of the essay and, in case of recidivism the student will receive a fail mark.

### 6. Punctuality

Classes start on time. Late arrival and leaving the class before the end is not admitted. Except justified cases.

## SINGLE ASSESSMENT

According to the Faculty of Law, the single evaluation can be carried out, with final exam. This exam will consist of a theoretical section documented in the bibliography (60%), and another practical part of the work in the seminar (40%). If you will not pass the single test, you should take a final recovery exam. <https://www.uab.cat/doc/PautesAvaluacioUnica>

## Bibliography

### MANDATORY READINGS

Redondo, S. (2015). Confluencia de riesgos: Una teoría criminológica unificada. *El origen de los delitos* (pp. 209-269). Tirant lo Blanch

San-Juan, C. & Vozmediano, L. (2021). *Guía de prevención del delito*. (pp.1-61). Bosch

#### COMPLEMENTARY READINGS

Cid, J. & Larrauri, E. (2023). *Teorías criminológicas: Explicación y prevención de la delincuencia* (2ª ed.). Bosch.

College of policing (2024). *Crime reduction toolkit*.  
<https://www.college.police.uk/research/crime-reduction-toolkit>

Farrington, D. & Welsh, B. (2008). *Saving children from a life of crime: Early risk factors and effective interventions*. Oxford University Press.

Lab, S. P. (2014). Evaluación de la prevención de la criminalidad. *Crime prevention: Approaches, practices, and Evaluations* (8th edition) (pp.35-50). Routledge. Taylor & Francis Group.

Medina, J. (2011). La prevención del delito. *Políticas y estrategias de prevención del delito y seguridad Ciudadana*. (pp.1-43). Edisofer.

National Institute of Justice (2024). *Crime solutions*. <https://crimesolutions.ojp.gov>

Panchón, C. (1998). *Manual de pedagogía de la inadaptación social*. Dulac.

Pincus, J. H. (2003). *Instintos básicos*. Ed. Oberon.

Redondo, S. & Garrido, V. (2023). *Principios de Criminología* (5ª ed.). Tirant lo Blanch.

Redondo, S. & Sanchez-Meca, J. Garrido, V. (2002). Los programas psicológicos con delincuentes y su efectividad: la situación europea. *Psicotema*, 14(1, extra), 164-173.

Rojas, L. (2004). *Las Semillas de la Conducta Violenta*. Espasa Calpe.

Vázquez, C. (2003) Predicción y prevención de la delincuencia juvenil según las teorías del desarrollo social (social development theories). *Revista de Derecho*, 14, 135-158

Velasco de la Fuente, P. (2021). *Homo criminalis: el crimen a un clic. Los Nuevos riesgos de la sociedad actual* (pp. 315-399). Ariel

## Software

Virtual Campus of UAB. Moodle classroom.

## Language list

Name	Group	Language	Semester	Turn
(TE) Theory	1	Catalan	first semester	morning-mixed