

Degree programme	Type	Course
Criminology	OB	2

Contact lecturer

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Teaching staff

Jose Tello Sánchez

Antonio Vega Martinez

Group languages

You can consult this information at the [end](#) of the 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

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.

Learning outcomes

- CM29 (Properly lead a prevention or safety team.) Properly lead a prevention or safety team.
- CM30 (Effectively manage prevention, rehabilitation and reintegration programmes, individual or group, based on scientific evidence, and in cooperation with other professionals.) Effectively manage prevention, rehabilitation and reintegration programmes, individual or group, based on scientific evidence, and in cooperation with other professionals.
- CM31 (Correctly use police analysis methodologies in criminal investigation.) Correctly use police analysis methodologies in criminal investigation.
- CM32 (Work as a team with other professionals to evaluate a prevention or crime victim care program.) Work as a team with other professionals to evaluate a prevention or crime victim care program.
- CM33 (Work professionally in the field of criminology with objectives of pacification, social integration and prevention of new conflicts.) Work professionally in the field of criminology with objectives of pacification, social integration and prevention of new conflicts.
- KM27 (Correctly describe the legal framework for crime control agents.) Correctly describe the legal framework for crime control agents.
- KM28 (Explain the rationale for the main primary, secondary, and tertiary crime prevention programs.) Explain the rationale for the main primary, secondary, and tertiary crime prevention programs.
- KM29 (To describe, according to scientific evidence, police and private security methods for crime prevention.) To describe, according to scientific evidence, police and private security methods for crime prevention.
- SM34 (Analyze the results of a crime prevention program.) Analyze the results of a crime prevention program.
- SM35 (Effectively develop a security audit or security plan in the public or private sector.) Effectively develop a security audit or security plan in the public or private sector.
- SM36 (Assess the risk and intervention needs of offenders.) Assess the risk and intervention needs of offenders.
- SM37 (Use respectful and non-stigmatizing language with anyone involved in a conflict or crime problem.) Use respectful and non-stigmatizing language with anyone involved in a conflict or crime problem.
- SM38 (Implement prevention policies as a result of their impact on gender, ethnicity, social class and any other personal or social circumstance.) Implement prevention policies as a result of their impact on gender, ethnicity, social class and any other personal or social circumstance.

Contents

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

Learning activities and methodology

Title	Hours	ECTS	Learning outcomes
Lectures	19.5	0.78	
Seminars	19.5	0.78	
Exam	5	0.2	
Group work (Search for material, discussion, presentation preparation)	30	1.2	
Work planning reading, reflection of materials and preparation of individual works.	76	3.04	

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 assignment, analysis of a court ruling
6. Work group. Students need to research, plan, elaborate and deliver a crime prevention program.
7. Individual work to prepare the exam (part one will consist of a multiple-choice exam and second part with require students to analyze real cases.

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	Weight	Hours	ECTS	Learning outcomes
Seminar assignments / tasks	20%	0	0	CM30, KM28, SM34, SM36
Individual assignments (1)	20%	0	0	CM30, KM28, KM29, SM34, SM36, SM37
Final Exam	35%	0	0	CM30, CM31, KM27, KM28, SM34, SM36, SM37, SM38
Group research project	25%	0	0	CM29, CM32, CM33, KM28, KM29, SM34, SM35, SM37, SM38

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 (20%), Group work (25%), Final exam (35%), 2 Seminar tasks (20%)

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.

7. All students are required to have a respectful attitude towards the rest of the student o UAB's community. No offensive or discriminatory behavior (due to birth, race, sex, religion, opinion, or any others personal or social are circumstance) will be tolerated during classes.

8. Artificial Intelligence (AI) To use this technologies is allowed as an integral part of the development of the work, provided that the final result reflects a significant contribution by the student in the analysis and personal reflection. Students must clearly identify which parts have been generated with this technology, specify the

tools used and include a critical reflection on how these have influenced the process and the final result of the activity. The lack of transparency in the use of AI will be considered a lack of academic honesty and may lead to a penalty in the grade of the activity, or greater sanctions in serious cases that will be liked as plagiarism.

SINGLE ASSESSMENT

According to the Faculty of Law, the single evaluation can be carried out, with finally exam. This exam will consist of a theoretical section documented in the bibliography (50%), second part a practical of the work in the seminar (30%), and a task about criminal court sentence (20%). If you will not pass the single test, you should take a finalrecovery 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

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

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 prevencion 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

Films:

Gansel, Denis (2008) *La Ola* (Die Welle). Prevenció Socialitzadora

Merelles, Fernando (2002) Ciudad de Dios. Prevenció Ecològica

Thorne, S. Graham, J. Barantini, P. (2025) Adolescence. British miniseries Netflix.

Software

Virtual Campus of UAB. Moodle classroom.

Course groups and languages

The information provided is provisional until November 30. After this date, you will be able to consult the language of each group through this [link](#). To access the information, you will need to enter the course CODE

Type of teaching	Group	Language	Semester	Shift
(TE) Theory	1	Catalan	first semester	morning-mixed
(SEM30) Seminaris (30 estudiants per grup)	11	Catalan	first semester	morning-mixed
(SEM30) Seminaris (30 estudiants per grup)	12	Catalan	first semester	morning-mixed
(SEM30) Seminaris (30 estudiants per grup)	13	Spanish	first semester	morning-mixed