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# Criminologogy: an overview

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KNOWLEDGE SHARING ON THE MODERNIZATION OF CRIMINAL LAW (Seminar-Workshop)

June 6 to 9, 2022, The Judicial Academy Philippines, Tagaytay City

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  1. Inform to society
  2. Crime prevention
  3. Help public policy

- Crime
- Offender
- Victim
- Social control









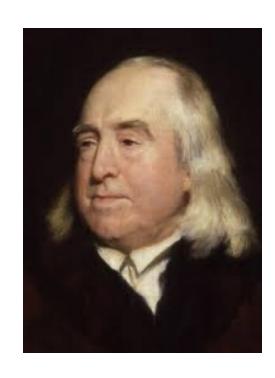








**HOWARD** 



**BENTHAM** 

#### **ROOTS OF CRIMINOLOGY**



















# **OBJECTS OF STUDY**

















# **OFFENDER**













# **VICTIMS**













# SOCIAL CONTROL



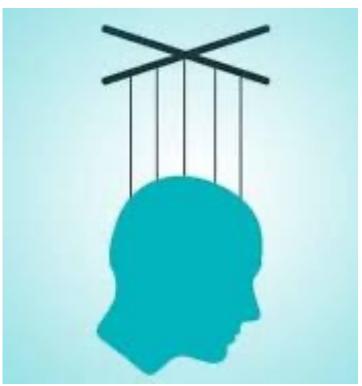


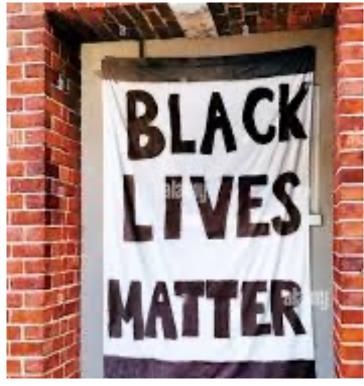


























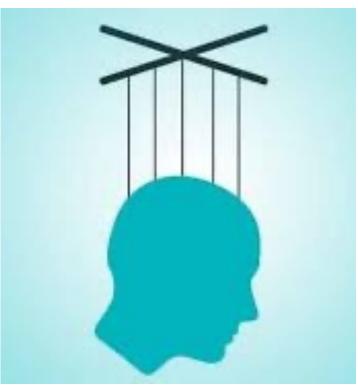














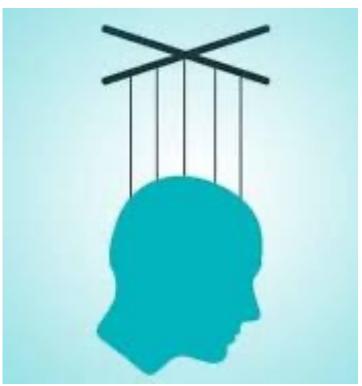


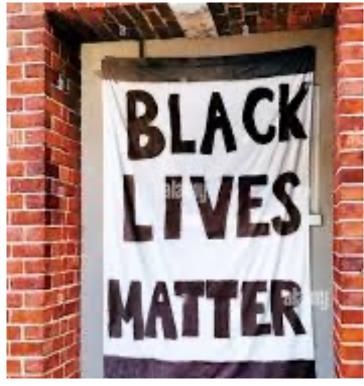






















### The social function of Criminology

#### 1. Inform to society

- Public opinion
- Public authorities

#### 2. Crime prevention

#### 3. What public policy works

How and why criminal laws are made











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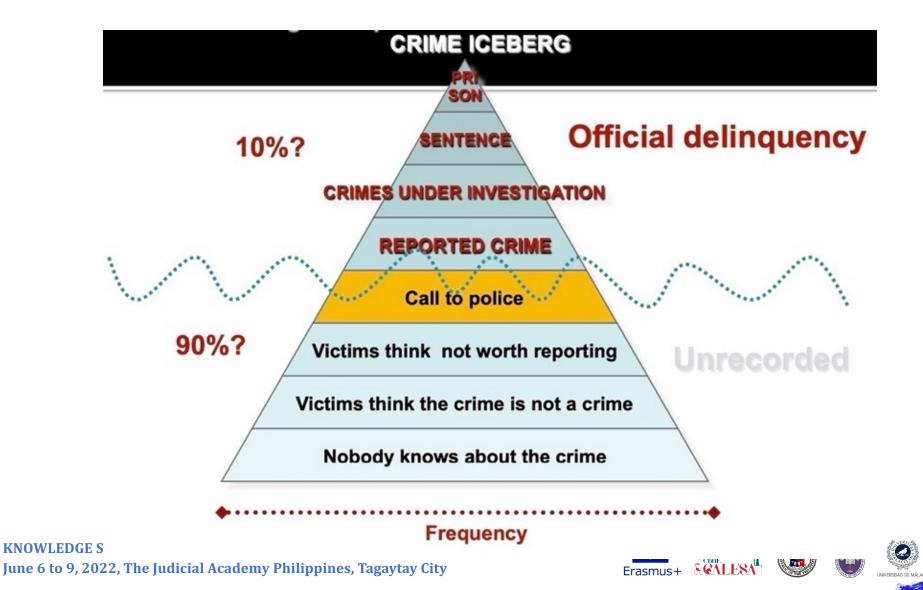


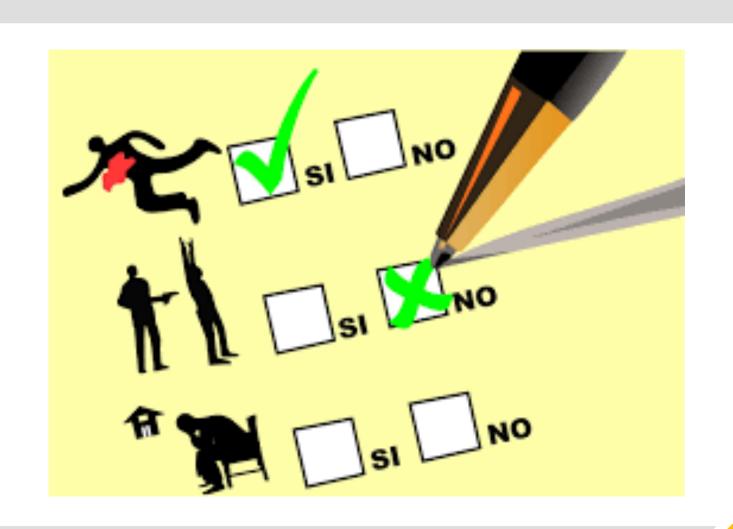


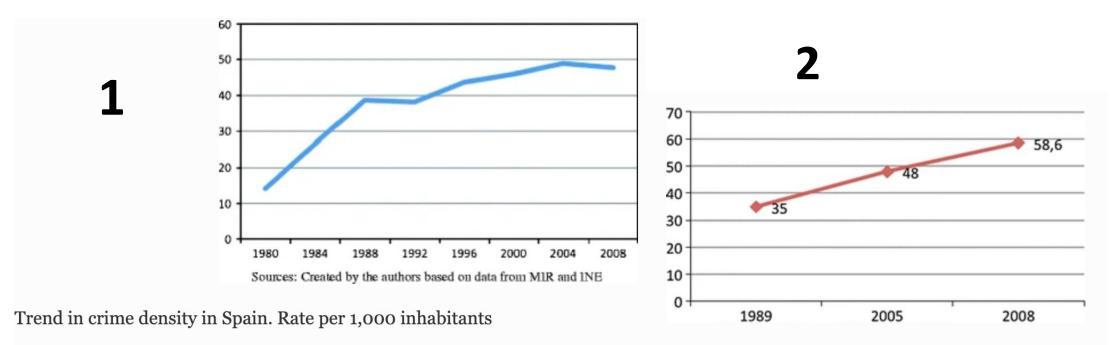
# 1. INFORM TO SOCIETY

# PUBLIC AUTHORITIESPUBLIC OPINION

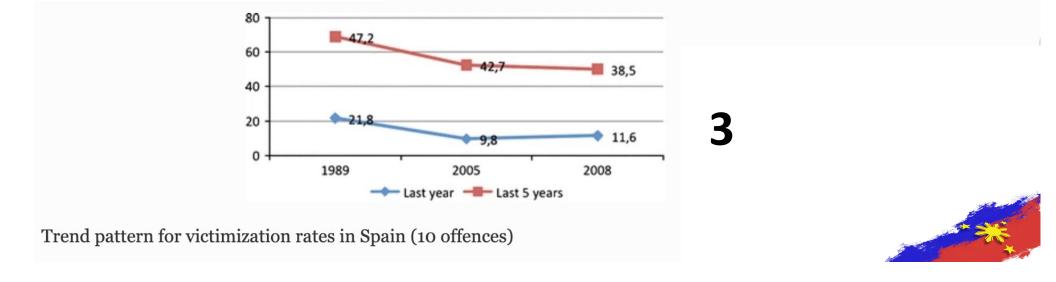








Trend in crime reported to the police in Spain for the past year for 9 crimes (%)



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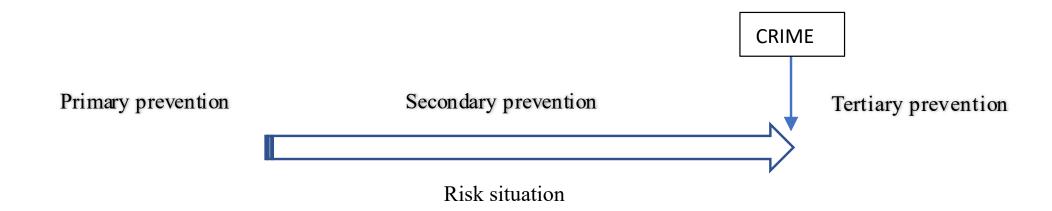




# 2. Crime prevention and control

- TYPES OF PREVENTION

#### Crime prevention types













	Primary prevention	Secondary prevention	<b>Tertiary prevention</b>
AIMS	To reduce opportunities	To prevent problems from becoming entrenched	To reduce damage and avoid repetition
1.Offender	Structural interventions at social, health and urban planning level.	Addiction therapy or guardianship of minors	Reintegration and rehabilitation (offender treatment) (Redondo, 1998)
2. Victim	Reducing feelings of public insecurity	Information for better protection and self-defence training	Crisis therapy. Restitution.
3. Social control	Police, judicial and penitentiary organisation. Social structures in slums, etc.	Avoid discriminatory police or judicial reactions based on the type of crime, perpetrator, or victim.	Increased institutional trust
4. Crime	Urban planning and defensible space	Protection system (Felson,1992)	Repairing and preventing damage to buildings















RECEPTION CENTER

+ - 300

STREET

+-60



STREET ACTIVITIES

(Pro-social thinking)

#### METHODOLOGY



Acompañamiento de jóvenes en situación

DRARI TEAM
(Positive Parenting)







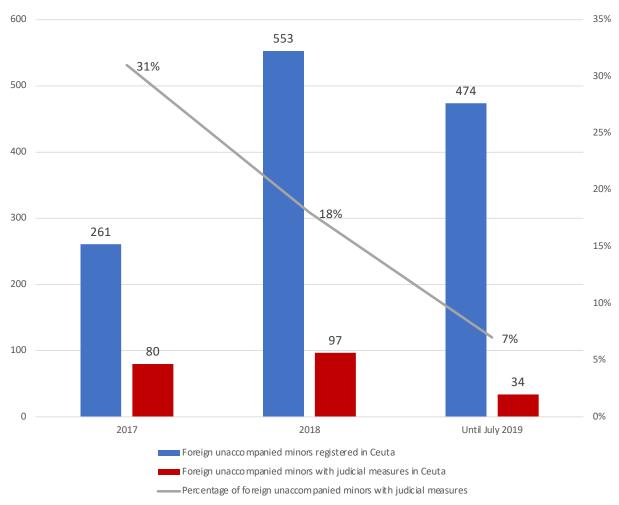








# Evolution of the delinquency of unaccompanied foreign minors in Ceuta





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#### Program for the effective police stop (PIPE)

Tyler's procedural justice theory, 2006







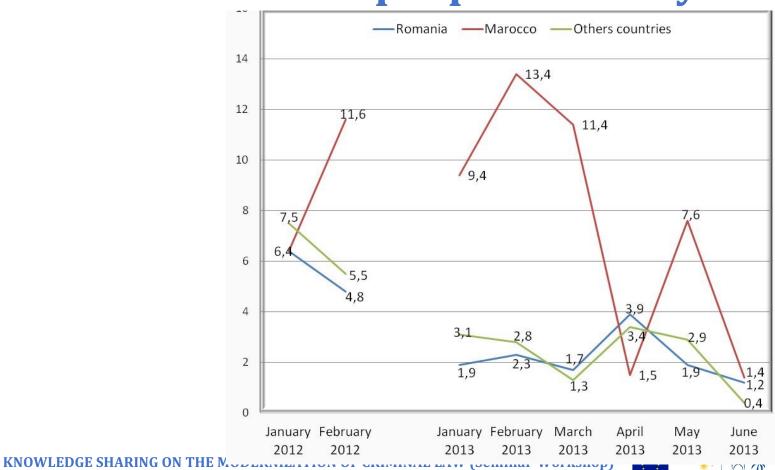






#### Program for the effective police stop

## **Disproportionality**



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#### **DETERRENCE**













#### REHABILITATION

















#### **EARLY PREVENTION**

















#### **COMMUNITY PREVENTION**



















#### **SITUATIONAL PREVENTION**





















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# 3. What public policy Works?

- How and why criminal laws are made



# Main types of assessment (Rossi et al., 1999):

Needs assessment

Process assessment

Impact or outcome assessment



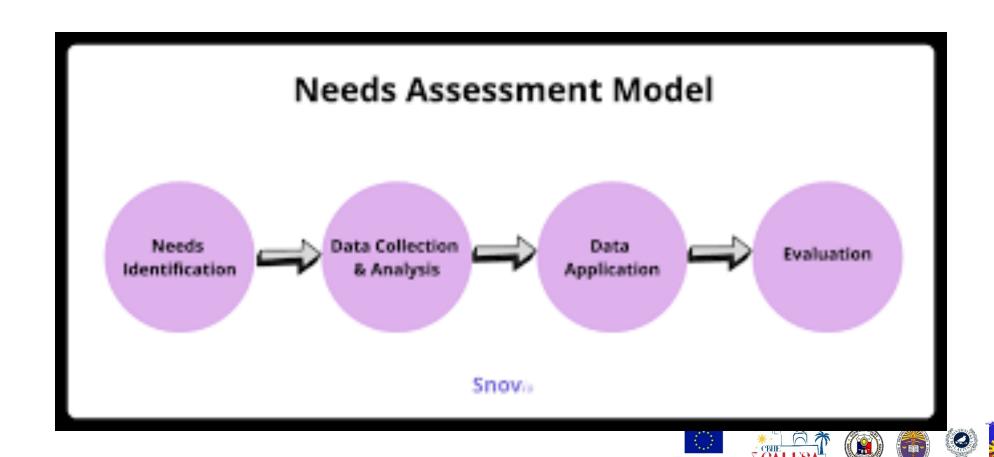








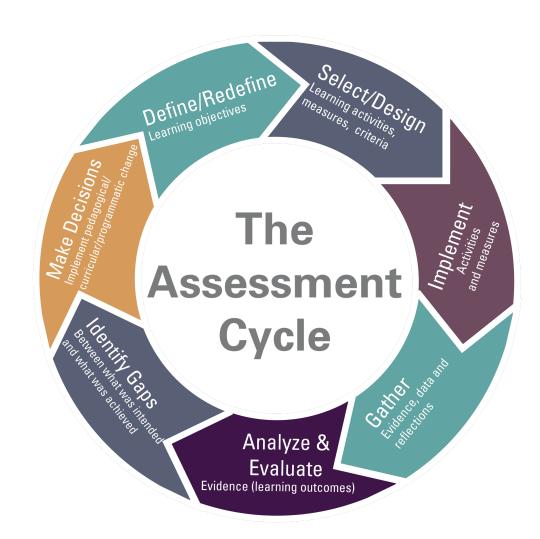
### **NEEDS ASSESSMENT**



# PROCESS ASSESSMENT



## IMPACT OR OUTCOME ASSESSMENT



#### **CONCLUSIONS**

- Criminology is a discipline of special importance for the effective and efficient performance of the penal system
- Criminology is mainly focused on crime prevention
- Criminology can be of great help for criminal policy
- Criminologival empirical knowledge must be taken into consideration in the legislative process.

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# Salamat Po Thank you!

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