

**COURSE DATA****DATA SUBJECT****Code:** 43339**Name:** Prisoners and ex-prisoners: reintegration programmes and techniques**Cycle:** Master's Degree**ECTS Credits:** 3**Academic year:** 2025-26**STUDY (S)**

Degree	Center	Acad. year	Period
2151 - Master's degree in Psychological Intervention in the Social Environment	Facultat de Psicologia i Logopèdia	2	First quarter

SUBJECT-MATTER

Degree	Subject-matter	Character
2151 - Master's degree in Psychological Intervention in the Social Environment	Psychological assessment of and intervention in women and social minorities	COMPULSORY

COORDINATION

MARCO FRANCISCO MIRIAM

SUMMARY

The course *Reclusos y Ex-reclusos. Programas y Técnicas de Reinserción* offers a comprehensive approach to the psychosocial context of the prison system, with a particular focus on intervention programs and techniques aimed at social reintegration. Its main goal is to provide students with the theoretical and practical knowledge necessary to understand and participate in penitentiary treatment from a psychological perspective.

The role of the psychologist within the prison environment is examined, addressing the specific challenges of working in contexts marked by deprivation of liberty, resistance to change, and sociocultural diversity. The course also promotes ethical and deontological reflection on the professional dilemmas faced when working with individuals who are incarcerated or undergoing reintegration.

The course combines the study of the current legal framework, the evaluation of the effectiveness of various treatment models and techniques, and the development of professional skills essential for competent practice in this field. The course emphasizes the need for evidence-based practice that is respectful of human rights and aligned with the ethical and legal standards governing psychological intervention in the penitentiary system.



PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE

RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER SUBJECTS OF THE SAME DEGREE

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

OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Having completed the first module of advanced basic training and the first two subjects of advanced specialized training, Psychological Assessment and Intervention in Family and Childhood and Psychological Assessment and Intervention in Youth. At least 60% of these contents must have been successfully completed.

COMPETENCES / LEARNING OUTCOMES

2151 - Master's degree in Psychological Intervention in the Social Environment

Capacidad de búsqueda y de gestión de la información a través de diferentes fuentes documentales especializadas.

Capacidad para plantear y elaborar un trabajo escrito comprensible, organizado y coherente.

Conocer y saber aplicar métodos y técnicas de análisis cualitativo y cuantitativo para obtener, integrar y valorar información individual, grupal y/o comunitaria.

Poseer las habilidades de aprendizaje que permitan continuar estudiando de un modo que deberá ser en gran medida autodirigido y autónomo en el área de estudio de la psicología de la intervención social y comunitaria.

Saber aplicar los conocimientos adquiridos y su capacidad de resolución de problemas en entornos nuevos o poco conocidos dentro de contextos más amplios (o multidisciplinares) relacionados con el área de estudio de la intervención psicosocial.

Saber comunicar en el contexto de la intervención psicológica en ámbitos sociales, las conclusiones (y los conocimientos y razones últimas que las sustentan) a públicos especializados y no especializados de un modo claro y sin ambigüedades.

Ser capaz de identificar, analizar y evaluar de una manera crítica y reflexiva las necesidades, problemas y demandas sociales de poblaciones de riesgo e interés, propios de la intervención psicosocial

Ser capaz de integrar conocimientos y enfrentarse a la complejidad de formular juicios a partir de una información que, siendo incompleta o limitada, incluya reflexiones sobre las responsabilidades sociales y éticas vinculadas a la aplicación de sus conocimientos y juicios en el ámbito de la intervención psicosocial.

Ser capaz de utilizar recursos, estrategias y técnicas de intervención individual, microsocia y/o macrosocia para promover el desarrollo positivo de las personas, grupos y comunidades y/o para prevenir conductas de riesgo en los sectores propios de la intervención psicosocial.



DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS

1. Prison Treatment Programs and Techniques

1. Introduction to Criminal Law. Function of Criminal Law. Theories of punishment.
2. Imprisonment in Spain. The Criminal Code. The General Penitentiary Organic Law.
3. An overview of the prison system worldwide. Crime prevalence in Spain and around the world. Incarceration rates. Different reintegration policies.
4. Recidivism rates. Difficulties in measuring recidivism.
5. Rehabilitation and imprisonment. Principles of penitentiary intervention. Types of penitentiary institutions. Security levels. Resocializing effect of prisons.

2. Assessment of the psychosocial needs of inmates

1. Psychosocial effects of imprisonment. Prisonization. Physical consequences of imprisonment. Psychosocial consequences. Psychological effects of incarceration. The inmate code.
2. Purposes of assessment in prisons. Classification level assignment. Study for granting permits. Determination of dependency level. Suicide risk assessment. Prognosis of social reintegration for parole.
3. Inmate classification. Principles of classification in prison. Roles in prison. Types of crime. Types of adaptation to prison. Protective and risk factors: profiles.
4. The role of the prison psychologist in Spain. Areas of work and regulatory functions. Access.
5. The multidisciplinary team and the Treatment Board.
6. Psychological assessment techniques in prisons: The psychological report. Psychological variables. Social variables. Assessment techniques. Psychometric assessment tools.

3. Intervention and treatment programs in prisons

1. The Individualized Treatment Program.
2. General intervention programs in prisons: Employment and job placement. Formal education and training. Leisure and cultural programs. Sports programs.
3. Intervention programs for specific groups: Intervention program for young inmates. Intervention programs for women and mothers. Intervention programs for foreign inmates. Inmates with disabilities. Mental health issues. Drug dependence.
4. Specific intervention programs: Respect modules. Conflict resolution through dialogue. Animal-assisted therapy. Intervention program in closed-regime units. Intervention program for violent behavior. Intervention programs for sexual and gender-based offenders. Other programs.
5. Social and labor reintegration of former inmates: Open-regime programs. Social Integration Centers.



6. Measuring the effectiveness of rehabilitation programs: The importance of evaluating effectiveness. *Nothing Works* versus *What Works*. Difficulties in evaluating the effectiveness of intervention programs.

WORKLOAD

PRESENCIAL ACTIVITIES

Activity	Hours
Tutorials	7,80
Theoretical and practical classes	22,20
Total hours	30,00

NON PRESENCIAL ACTIVITIES

Activity	Hours
Attendance at other activities	0,00
Individual or group project	25,00
Independent study and work	0,00
Preparation of lessons	0,00
Preparation for assessment activities	10,00
Resolution of case studies	10,00
Total hours	45,00

TEACHING METHODOLOGY

- In-person sessions: Participation will be encouraged as the content is delivered. Likewise, students who have worked independently or in groups on various theoretical and practical aspects related to the studied topics will be able to present and share their work in the classroom.
 - Remote sessions: Activities may include searching for specialized documentary information, providing a well-founded and justified reflection on a specific topic, or applying the knowledge gained in class.
 - Tutorials: Students may request in-person or virtual tutorials at any time through the Virtual Classroom.
- Complementary activities: Visit and talk by a professional from Penitentiary Institutions.

EVALUATION

The assessment of the course will be based on two complementary criteria that aim to evaluate both the learning process and the outcomes achieved:

1. Process Assessment (Continuous Assessment)

This will be carried out through individual and/or group assignments and activities related to each topic of the course. This component will account for **60% of the final grade (6 points)**. Tasks and assignments may



include:

- Reading of recommended texts and critical analysis
- Classroom practices and written reports
- Literature reviews
- Oral presentations and debates
- Seminars, conferences, visits, and film forums
- Resolution of case studies and practical exercises
- Applied or empirical research projects related to the course content

In the case of fraudulent practices, the procedure established by the *Protocol for action against fraudulent practices at the University of Valencia (ACGUV 123/2020)* will be followed: <https://www.uv.es/sgeneral/Protocols/C83sp.pdf>

A **minimum of 3 out of 6 points** in this section is required to pass the course.

2. Outcome Assessment

This will consist of a final written exam in a format to be specified (e.g., multiple choice, case study, short questions...). This component will account for **40% of the final grade (4 points)**. To pass this section, students must obtain a **minimum of 1.5 out of 4 points**.

Second Call

Students who do not pass the course in the first exam session may retake only the failed part (continuous assessment or exam) in the second session, keeping the grade of the passed part.

If the continuous assessment has not been passed, a single assignment worth 6 points will be proposed and must be submitted on the day of the final exam in the second session.

Honours Distinction

Honours Distinctions will be awarded to the highest grades, following the rule of one Honours Distinction per 20 students enrolled. In the case of a tie for the highest grade, the Honours Distinction will be awarded to the student with the highest exam score. If the tie persists across all evaluation criteria, an objective test will be conducted to determine the awar.

REFERENCES

BASIC REFERENCES:

Redondo, S., & Garrido, V. (2013). *Principios de Criminología* (4ªed). Tirant lo Blanch

Redondo, S. (2007). *Manual para el tratamiento psicológico de los delincuentes*. Pirámide.

Bueno, F. (2008): *Nociones de prevención del delito y tratamiento de la delincuencia*. Dykinson.

COMPLEMENTARY REFERENCES:

Romero, J. (2006). *Nuestros presos. Cómo son, qué delitos cometen y qué tratamientos se les aplica*. Dykinson.



García, J. & Sancha, V. (1985). *Psicología penitenciaria*. UNED

Leganés, S. (2002). *Clasificación penitenciaria, permisos de salida y extranjeros en prisión*. Dykinson.

Ayuso, A. (2001). *La intervención socioeducativa en el tratamiento penitenciario*. Pedagogía Social. Revista Interuniversitaria. 6. 73-99.

Núñez Peña, J. (1997). El tratamiento penitenciario y otras funciones del psicólogo. En M.Clemente & J. Nuñez (coords). *Psicología Jurídica Penitenciaria* (vol. I). Colección Retos Jurídicos en las Ciencias Sociales. Fundación Universidad-Empresa.

Haney, C. (2006). *The Psychological Impact of Incarceration: Implications for Post-Prison Adjustment*. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Página web de la Secretaría General de Instituciones Penitenciarias: <https://www.institucionpenitenciaria.es/es/web/home/inicio>

Código Penal (Ley Orgánica 10/1995, de 23 de noviembre). Boletín Oficial del Estado, núm. 281, de 24 de noviembre de 1995. <https://www.boe.es/buscar/act.php?id=BOE-A-1995-25444>

Ley Orgánica 1/1979, de 26 de septiembre, General Penitenciaria. Boletín Oficial del Estado, núm. 239, de 5 de octubre de 1979. <https://www.boe.es/buscar/act.php?id=BOE-A-1979-23708>