



**KAPITAŁ LUDZKI**  
NARODOWA STRATEGIA SPÓJNOŚCI

Projekt współfinansowany przez  
Unię Europejską w ramach  
Europejskiego Funduszu  
Społecznego

**UNIA EUROPEJSKA**  
EUROPEJSKI  
FUNDUSZ SPOŁECZNY



<b>Course title</b>		<b>ECTS code</b>	
Policy and Crime Prevention		10.4.1055	
<b>Name of unit administrating study</b>			
null			
<b>Studies</b>			
<b>faculty</b>	<b>field of study</b>	<b>type</b>	all
Faculty of Law and Administration	Criminology and Criminal Justice	<b>form</b>	all
		<b>specialty</b>	all
		<b>specialization</b>	all
<b>Teaching staff</b>			
dr Krzysztof Stasiak; dr Georgii Sibirtsev; mgr Andrzej Lewna			
<b>Forms of classes, the realization and number of hours</b>		<b>ECTS credits</b>	
<b>Forms of classes</b>		4	
Lecture		20 h of lecture - 1 ECTS	
<b>The realization of activities</b>		80 h student's own work (including preparation for classes and for completing the course) - 3 ECTS	
classroom instruction			
<b>Number of hours</b>			
Lecture: 20 hours			
<b>The academic cycle</b>			
2023/2024 summer semester			
<b>Type of course</b>		<b>Language of instruction</b>	
obligatory		English	
<b>Teaching methods</b>		<b>Form and method of assessment and basic criteria for evaluation or examination requirements</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- multimedia-based lecture</li> <li>- problem-focused lecture</li> <li>- seminar lecture</li> </ul>		<b>Final evaluation</b> Examination	
		<b>Assessment methods</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- written exam with open questions</li> <li>- written exam (test)</li> <li>- written exam (long written answer/problem solving)</li> </ul>	
		<b>The basic criteria for evaluation</b> Student achievements, including pass and exam results, confirming the implementation of the intended learning outcomes are expressed in grades on the following scale:	
Evaluation	Digital Values	Percentage of knowledge, skills and social competences required for a given assessment *	
<b>very good</b>	5,0	91 and more	
<b>good plus</b>	4,5	81 – 90	
<b>good</b>	4,0	71 – 80	
<b>sufficient plus</b>	3,5	61 – 70	
<b>sufficient</b>	3,0	51 – 60	
<b>insufficient</b>	2,0	50 and less	
* Percentages are rounded to whole numbers in accordance with the generally applicable rounding rules.			
<b>Method of verifying required learning outcomes</b>			

<b>Required courses and introductory requirements</b>	
<b>A. Formal requirements</b> none	
<b>B. Prerequisites</b> none	
<b>Aims of education</b> Providing basic knowledge on cooperation in criminal matters in the European Union.	
<b>Course contents</b>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Criminal acts and negated behavior.</li> <li>2. Controlling negatively evaluated behaviors, Control of crime and other criminal activities. Control of other behaviors assessed negatively. State control (authorities), social control. Criminal policy against other social policy directions.</li> <li>3. Criminal policy. General information, Basic concepts: counter-criminal prevention, general and special prevention, criminal policy and penal policy; penitentiary policy; penalisation and depenalization; criminalization and decriminalization; partial depenalization. Examples in Polish legislation.</li> <li>4. Criminal policy as a tool for gaining and exercising power. Polish examples. Penal populism in the world and in Poland.</li> <li>5. Theory and practice of criminalization, Reasons for criminalization, criminalization obstacles, rules of criminalization and its limits. Rational and emotional criminalization. Criminalization and decriminalization for political reasons. Examples from foreign and Polish legislation.</li> <li>6. Criminalization processes in the globalization period, so-called internationalization of criminal law. The role of international law (universal and European) in shaping national law. Technological aspects of preventing and counteracting crime. Prevention of corruption, torture, organized crime, human trafficking in international and national terms.</li> <li>7. Prevention of economic crime.</li> <li>8. Prevention of particularly serious crime.</li> <li>9. Prevention of petty crime.</li> <li>10. Means of legal and criminal reaction.</li> <li>11. Means of reaction to crime and other manifestations of social maladjustment of minors.</li> <li>12. Criminal statistics. Measures assessing the work of criminal justice system bodies, police and prosecution statistics. Criteria for assessing the work of law enforcement agencies. Judicial statistics. Criteria for assessing the work of courts. Penitentiary statistics. Criteria for assessing the work of the prison system.</li> <li>13. The policy of applying the main penal measures, Law enforcement policy. The application of preventive measures in criminal proceedings. The policy of punishment in Poland. The policy of punishment in Europe. Deprivation of liberty and alternative penal measures.</li> <li>14. Policy of punishment and other means, Penitentiary policy. Policy of shaping the size of the prison population. Mainly factors affecting the population level. The level of prizonization in Poland and European countries.</li> <li>15. Degree of repression of the criminal justice system, The amount of the prizonization rate as the final effect of the criminal policy implemented in the state.</li> <li>16. New penology and preventive policy.</li> </ol>	
<b>Bibliography of literature</b>	
<p>A. Literature required to pass the course</p> <p>A.1. used during classes;</p> <p>Tilley N., Sidebottom A., Handbook of Crime Prevention and Community Safety, 2nd Edition</p> <p>Fennelly J. Lawrence, Handbook of loss prevention and crime prevention</p> <p>A.2. studied independently by the student;</p> <p>Prenzler T., Understanding Crime Prevention: The Case Study Approach, 2017</p> <p>Sherman L.W., Evidence-Based Crime Prevention, 2002</p> <p>B. Extracurricular readings</p> <p>Fenelly L., Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design, 2013</p> <p>Fenelly L., Handbook of Loss Prevention and Crime Prevention, 2012</p> <p>Latesa E., Listwan S., Koetzle D., What Works (and Doesn't) in Reducing Recidivism? Oxon 2015</p>	
<b>The learning outcomes (for the field of study and specialization)</b>	<b>Knowledge</b>
<p><b>KNOWLEDGE</b></p> <p>Crim_WG02</p> <p>Crim_WG04</p> <p>Crim_WG06</p> <p>Crim_WG07</p> <p><b>SKILLS</b></p>	<p>The student knows and understands basic concepts in the field of criminal policy issues. Lists and describes processes of criminalization, describes activities in the field of counteracting economic crime, serious and petty criminality, explains the relationships between the various means of criminal reaction, identifies / recognizes individual trends in criminal statistics, draws conclusions regarding the degree of repression of the criminal justice system.</p> <p>Crim_WG02, Crim_WG04, Crim_WG06, Crim_WG07</p>

<p>Crim_UW01 Crim_UW02 Crim_UU03 Crim_UW05 Crim_UW06 Crim_UK8</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>SOCIAL COMPETENCE</b></p> <p>Crim_KK01 Crim_KU02 Crim_KK06</p>	<p><b>Skills</b></p> <p>The student compares the methods and means of the criminal policy implemented in selected countries, classifies the various directions of criminalization activities, organizes the means of reaction to crime, chooses a rational way of responding to it, proposes alternative solutions. Crim_UW01, Crim_UW02, Crim_UU03, Crim_UW05, Crim_UW06, Crim_UK8</p> <hr/> <p><b>Social competence</b></p> <p>The student is cautious and critical in expressing opinions, keeps open in presenting views in relation to criminal policy directions, works independently, shows creativity, works in a team, engages in discussions about alternatives to the current model of criminal justice, abides by the findings made, strives to broaden knowledge. Crim_KK01, Crim_KU02, Crim_KK06</p>
<p><b>Contact</b></p> <p><a href="https://prawo.ug.edu.pl/pracownik/78711/krzysztof_stasiak">https://prawo.ug.edu.pl/pracownik/78711/krzysztof_stasiak</a></p>	