Master of Justice (Policing) (JS51)

Year offered: 2011
Admissions: No
Course duration (full-time): 1.5 years (may be undertaken in one year)
Course duration (part-time): 3 years (may be undertaken in two years)
Course duration (external): 3 years (may be undertaken in two years)
Domestic Fees (indicative): 2011: Full fee tuition $7,375 (indicative) per semester FULL TIME (4 units)
International Fees (indicative): 2011: $10,875 (indicative) per semester
Domestic Entry: February and July
International Entry: February and July
Total credit points: 144
Standard credit points per full-time semester: 48
Standard credit points per part-time semester: 24
Course coordinator: Associate Professor Barbara Hocking
Discipline coordinator: Dr Col Thorne
Campus: External

Discontinuation
The Policing study area will not be available for admission in 2011. Currently enrolled Policing study area students may continue until completion.

For admission to the Master of Justice, see entry for JS54 Master of Justice or contact the School of Justice for advice. The School of Justice can be contacted via email: lawjs_enquiries@qut.edu.au or phone: (07) 3138 7132.

Full-time program (for continuing students only)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year 1 Semester 1</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JSN101 Justice and Human Rights</td>
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<tr>
<td>JSN102 Applied Data Analysis Techniques For Criminology and Criminal Justice</td>
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| JSN103 Criminal Behaviour and Investigative Practice  
OR |
| JSN104 Transnational and Organised Crime  
OR |
| JSN105 White Collar Crime: Investigation and Prevention  
Plus 1 elective unit from the following: |
| JSN113 Theories of Crime |
| JSN114 Cybercrime |
| JSN116 Independent Study  
Elective unit as approved by the Course Coordinator |

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<tr>
<th>Year 1 Semester 2</th>
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<tr>
<td>JSN111 Terrorism and Political Violence</td>
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| JSN112 Crime Prevention  
Plus 2 elective unit from the following: |
| JSN117 Independent Study  
Elective unit as approved by the Course Coordinator |
| JSN106 Analytical Methods of Intelligence  
Elective unit as approved by the Course Coordinator |
| JSN108 National Security and Intelligence  
Elective unit as approved by the Course Coordinator |

Part-time course structure (for continuing students only)

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<th>Year 1, Semester 1</th>
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<tr>
<td>JSN101 Justice and Human Rights</td>
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<td>JSN102 Applied Data Analysis Techniques For Criminology and Criminal Justice</td>
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<th>Year 2, Semester 1</th>
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<tr>
<td>JSN111 Terrorism and Political Violence</td>
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<td>JSN112 Crime Prevention</td>
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<tr>
<th>Year 2, Semester 2</th>
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| JSN111 Terrorism and Political Violence  
Plus 2 elective units from the following: |
| JSN117 Independent Study  
Elective unit as approved by the Course Coordinator |
| JSN106 Analytical Methods of Intelligence  
Elective unit as approved by the Course Coordinator |
| JSN108 National Security and Intelligence  
Elective unit as approved by the Course Coordinator |
Potential Careers:
Child Protection Officer, Community Corrections Officer, Corrective Services Officer, Customs Officer, Data Communications Specialist, Information Security Specialist, Investigator, Police Officer (Australian Federal), Police Officer (State), Policy Officer, Public Servant, Risk Manager.

UNIT SYNOPSES

JSN101 JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS
Arguments concerning perceived problems of justice and injustice usually reveal conflicting ideas about what justice actually means both theoretically, and in practice. Justice and human rights go hand in hand both theoretically and in the practice of law enforcement and other criminal justice professions. You will require a sophisticated level of understanding of theories of justice and human rights in a social and criminal context if you are to effectively apply in practice the content knowledge you have acquired in the course of your post graduate study.
Prerequisite(s): Nil Corequisite(s): Nil Credit points: 12 Campus: Internet and External Teaching period: 2009 SEM-1 Incompatible with: JSN001, JSB001, JSB411, LWN040

JSN101 JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS
Arguments concerning perceived problems of justice and injustice usually reveal conflicting ideas about what justice actually means both theoretically, and in practice. Justice and human rights go hand in hand both theoretically and in the practice of law enforcement and other criminal justice professions. You will require a sophisticated level of understanding of theories of justice and human rights in a social and criminal context if you are to effectively apply in practice the content knowledge you have acquired in the course of your post graduate study.
Equivalents: JSN001, JSB001, JSB411, LWN040 Credit points: 12 Campus: Internet and External Teaching period: 2011 SEM-1

JSN102 APPLIED DATA ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES FOR CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE
The content of this Unit is based on an assumption that students have a solid knowledge of research methodologies. This includes: an understanding of qualitative and quantitative research paradigms; principles of sampling; and various methods of collecting data. This Unit will build on that knowledge and provide students with an understanding of the techniques that can be used to analyse both quantitative and qualitative data. These skills are important for those working in criminal justice and related fields in order for them to not only process research data but also to make sense of research results published in reports, journals and other publications.
Equivalents: JSN018, JSN163, JSP163, JSP063 Credit points: 12 Campus: Internet and External Teaching period: 2011 SEM-1

JSN103 CRIMINAL BEHAVIOUR AND INVESTIGATIVE PRACTICE
Credit points: 12 Campus: Internet and External Teaching period: 2010 SEM-1

JSN104 TRANSNATIONAL AND ORGANISED CRIME
Antirequisites: JSB982 Credit points: 12 Campus: Internet and External

JSN105 WHITE COLLAR CRIME: INVESTIGATION AND PREVENTION
White-collar crime is becoming more common in Australian society. Street crime still exists but there are a larger number of people in a position to participate in white collar crime and new opportunities are presented by a more corporatised and technological society. Greater resources are being applied to detect these crimes within police services, and new agencies, such as the Australian Securities and Investment Commission, are being developed to specialise in the oversight and prosecution of offenders. The circumstances in which the crimes occur and the technological considerations raise unique questions for investigation and prevention. The background to the nature of white-collar crime is provided in JSB105 White Collar Crime - Investigations and Prevention. This unit assumes a familiarity with the nature of the offences and will provide the student with an outline of techniques for prevention and detection of white collar crime.
Antirequisites: JSB983 Credit points: 12 Campus: Internet and External

JSN106 ANALYTICAL METHODS OF INTELLIGENCE
Over the last decade or so selected technological advances have enhanced the ability of policing and intelligence agencies to collate and analyse large amounts of data and then display the links and associations in a visual manner. By doing this the respective gaps and areas requiring additional input of information become evident, thus enhancing the gathering of information and promoting the success of the investigation. As the use of the available computer software is the contemporary professional standard it is incumbent on individuals employed within this environment to utilise the data analysis software.
Antirequisites: JSB376 Credit points: 12 Contact hours: Intensive block Campus: Gardens Point Teaching period: 2011 SEM-2

JSN108 NATIONAL SECURITY AND INTELLIGENCE
The rationale of this unit is for you to be able to gain insight on how security is conceptualised from a theoretical and
applied perspective. This knowledge of the variety of ways, in which security is defined and sought, will enable a critical analysis of what security means for Australia. In addition, this unit will explore the contemporary issues that intelligence gathering operations are currently engaged with at the regional and international level. Security ostensibly is a multilayered task, which requires the domestic, regional and international conceptualisation of threats and strategic responses.

This unit will profile how security prioritization occurs within nation states and how security is conceptualised today in relation to both traditional and non-traditional security threats.

**Equivalents:** JSN164, JSP164, JSP065  **Credit points:** 12  **Campus:** Internet and External  **Teaching period:** 2011 SEM-2

**JSN111 TERRORISM AND POLITICAL VIOLENCE**

In this unit you will be taught the defining characteristics of terrorism and why it is described as both a political and criminal act. During the unit you will be exposed to different types of terror tactics and will investigate particular terror groups that are currently operating on a national, regional and international scale. This unit will explore the characteristics of terrorist organizations and examine how recent developments in technology and finance allow them to flourish. The unit will provide students with the opportunity to critically engage with counter-terror tactics, assess whether the tactics engage with the terror threat as a political or criminal one, and evaluate their effectiveness.

**Antirequisites:** JSB985  **Credit points:** 12  **Campus:** Internet and External  **Teaching period:** 2011 SEM-2

**JSN112 CRIME PREVENTION**

A key criticism of traditional criminal justice responses to crime involving police, courts and imprisonment is that they are mainly “down stream” responses, reacting after crime has occurred. This has lead criminal justice practitioners to develop schemes that identify and address causes of offending. Such approaches emphasise “up stream” responses that aim to prevent crime before they come “down stream” problems requiring responses by the crime justice system. Various methods of crime prevention have been developed with state and local agencies adopting different techniques. A key aim of crime prevention is to instil an evidence-based approach that emphasises problem solving and analysis and systemic planning. Given the importance being placed upon prevention by the private and public sector it is important for you to understand the trends described above and develop skills relevant to the development, implementation and evaluation of crime prevention strategies.

**Antirequisites:** JSB374, JSB333, JSB044  **Credit points:** 12  **Campus:** Internet and External  **Teaching period:** 2011 SEM-2

**JSN113 THEORIES OF CRIME**

The main aim of this unit is to introduce you to the study of theoretical criminology. This unit will address the social context of crime but is not exclusively sociological. The study of criminology is essentially multi-disciplinary and this is reflected in the diversity of theoretical approaches. Theory is typically offered as distinct from methods of research, however, together they provide the foundation for policy and practice. The unit provides an analytical framework in order to critically assess the epistemological claims and justifications found in criminological theory. Criminological theories are viewed embedded governmental practices aimed at ensuring the regulation and control of particular ‘problem populations’.

**Antirequisites:** JSB272, JSB231, JSB018  **Credit points:** 12  **Campus:** Internet and External  **Teaching period:** 2011 SEM-1

**JSN114 CYBERCRIME**

**Antirequisites:** JSB974  **Credit points:** 12  **Campus:** Internet and External  **Teaching period:** 2010 SEM-1

**JSN116 INDEPENDENT STUDY**

In the course of their study, Justice students may discover an area that is of particular interest to them, or which has specific relevance to their intended professional orientation. This unit gives you the opportunity to extend aspects of your coursework or professional interests in more depth as well as to continue the process of refining and developing research skills.

**Equivalents:** JSN006  **Credit points:** 12  **Campus:** Internet and External  **Teaching period:** 2011 SEM-1

**JSN117 INDEPENDENT STUDY**

In the course of their study, Justice students may discover an area that is of particular interest to them, or which has specific relevance to their intended professional orientation. This unit gives you the opportunity to extend aspects of your coursework or professional interests in more depth as well as to continue the process of refining and developing research skills.

**Equivalents:** JSN007  **Credit points:** 12  **Campus:** Internet and External  **Teaching period:** 2011 SEM-2