Master of Justice (Advanced) Intelligence/Criminology (JS53)

Year offered: 2011
Admissions: No
Course duration (full-time): 2 years full time (with advanced standing it may be possible to complete in 1.5 years)
Course duration (part-time): 4 years part time (with advanced standing it may be possible to complete in 3 years)
Course duration (external): 4 year external/part time (with advanced standing it may be possible to complete in 3 years)
Domestic Fees (indicative): 2011: Full fee tuition $7,375 (indicative) per semester
Domestic Entry: February and July
QTAC code: Not applicable
Total credit points: 192
Standard credit points per full-time semester: 48
Standard credit points per part-time semester: 24
Course coordinator: Dr Christine Bond
Discipline coordinator: Dr Christine Bond
Campus: External

Discontinuation
The course code JS53 has been discontinued and replaced with JS55. Prospective students should check the entry for JS55 Master of Justice (Advanced) or contact the School of Justice using the contact information below.

Further Information
School of Justice
Phone: +61 7 3138 7132
Fax: +61 7 3138 7123
email: lawjs_enquiries@qut.edu.au

2011 Entry - Course Structure (Intelligence Major - Part Time, Semester 1 Entry)

Year 1 Semester 1
JSN101 Justice and Human Rights
JSN102 Applied Data Analysis Techniques For Criminology and Criminal Justice

Year 1 Semester 2
JSN108 National Security and Intelligence
JSN106 Analytical Methods of Intelligence

Year 2 Semester 1
JSN109 Intelligence Practice 1

Year 2 Semester 2
Plus one elective unit from the following:
JSN113 Theories of Crime
JSN114 Cybercrime
JSN116 Independent Study
OR an Elective unit as approved by Course Coordinator

Year 3 Semester 1
Option Unit
Option Unit
*Eligible students may receive advanced standing of 48 credit points which will replace the option units.

Year 3 Semester 2
Option Unit
Option Unit
*Eligible students may receive advanced standing of 48 credit points which will replace the option units.

Year 4 Semester 1
JSN120 Research Thesis
JSN121 Research Thesis

Year 4 Semester 2
JSN122 Research Thesis
JSN123 Research Thesis

2011 Entry - Course Structure (Criminology Major - Part-time, Semester 1 Entry)

Year 1, Semester 1
JSN101 Justice and Human Rights
JSN102 Applied Data Analysis Techniques For Criminology and Criminal Justice

Year 1, Semester 2
Choose two units from:
JSN106 Analytical Methods of Intelligence
JSN129 Policing Diversity
LWN176 Special Topic in Criminal Law (Combatting International Corruption)
JSN117 Independent Study

Year 2, Semester 1
Choose two units from:
JSN105 White Collar Crime: Investigation and Prevention
JSN128 Anti-Money Laundering
JSN124 Criminal Database Analysis
JSN116 Independent Study

Year 2, Semester 2
Choose two units from:
JSN125 Official Corruption and Ethics
JSN106 Analytical Methods of Intelligence
JSN124 Criminal Database Analysis
JSN126 Security Risk Management
JSN129 Policing Diversity
JSN130 Indigenous Justice in a Global Context
LWN176 Special Topic in Criminal Law (Combatting International Corruption)
JSN117 Independent Study
JSN104 Transnational and Organised Crime

Year 3, Semester 1
Option Unit
Option Unit
*Eligible students may receive advanced standing of 48 credit points which will replace the option units.

Year 4, Semester 1
JSN120 Research Thesis
JSN121 Research Thesis

Year 4, Semester 2
JSN122 Research Thesis
JSN123 Research Thesis

Potential Careers:
Customs Officer, Investigator, Police Officer (Australian Federal), Police Officer (State).

UNIT SYNOPSISES

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, JSP001, 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
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

**JSN109 INTELLIGENCE PRACTICE 1**

Intelligence professionals provide support to government and the private sector. Intelligence analysts are increasingly taking a leading role in investigations by providing more information to provide an informed decision for team leaders of criminal investigation teams. Within the Intelligence community they offer an advantage to managers, through the provision of accurate and timely advice. This unit presents the essentials of the intelligence system, the intelligence process and creative problem solving skills within the intelligence environment.

Intelligence analysts are provided with methodologies and tools for their profession. Intelligence work requires proficiency in thinking strategies and skills, effective interpersonal skills, teamwork and application of intelligence process methodologies in a variety of contexts.

**Equivalents:** JSN161, JSP161, JSP061  
**Credit points:** 12  
**Campus:** Internet and External  
**Teaching period:** 2011 SEM-1

**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.

The unit considers the management of intelligence organisations, personnel and operations. It recognises the need for managers to be attuned to the context and environment in which they are operating. The unit examines organisational structures against proven principles. The subject concentrates on applying established principles and procedures to the unique needs of intelligence organisations.

**Equivalents:** JSN162, JSP162, JSP067  
**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

**JSN114 CRIMINAL DATABASE ANALYSIS**

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

**JSN112 CRIME PREVENTION**

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

**JSN110 RESEARCH THESIS**

As a consequence of the increasing reliance on computer technology within the investigative and intelligence communities within Australia it is recognised that students should gain a working knowledge of the design and development of criminal databases as well as the ability to analyse the data so contained. **Credit points:** 12  **Campus:** External  **Teaching period:** 2011 SEM-1

**JSN125 OFFICIAL CORRUPTION AND ETHICS**

Until recently, technological advancements and increased economic rationalism had forced public and private organisations into a managerial mode of governance that focussed on outcomes at the expense of process. The
managerial mode created major gaps in public accountability and responsibility, leading to increased risk of corruption, fraud and scandal. To address these problems, current government policy has begun to focus more and more on governance and accountability and their associated processes. This unit provides the theoretical and conceptual basis for examining and analysing the ethical issues involved in contemporary public and private organisations, and offers a critical analysis of current attempts at addressing these issues.

**Credit points:** 12  **Campus:** External  

**JSN126 SECURITY RISK MANAGEMENT**  
In response to the war on terror government and private organisations are becoming more aware of the risk posed to key assets and critical infrastructure by terrorist and criminal enterprises. It is recognised that students should gain a working knowledge of security risk management methodologies and their application within the workplace.

**Credit points:** 12  **Campus:** External

**JSN128 ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING**  
This Unit examines anti-money laundering measures in Australia and highlights the surveillance and monitoring of the banking and financial services sector along with other areas dealing with cash or financial transactions of interest. The student will gain an understanding of methodologies used by modern day investigators and financial analysts to obtain sources of information and financial intelligence to determine if someone is engaged in criminal activities.

The student will be able to examine the methodologies used by criminals who profit from their criminal activities, whether acting as an individual or as part of an organised group. Students will be able to explore the international standards and agreements of domestic and international laws.

It is recognised that the student should gain practical knowledge and obtain a greater understanding of the methods criminals use to conceal the money they have obtained through criminal activity.

**Credit points:** 12  **Campus:** External

**JSN129 POLICING DIVERSITY**  
Are policing strategies developed for ‘mainstream’ Australia effective for Aboriginals, or refugees from East Africa? Are Australian police forces equipped to provide effective services to the range of diverse communities they police? What programmes and initiatives are police using in Australia and overseas, and are they working? These questions form the basis for a course in Policing Diversity. This unit takes up the challenge to critically analyse these questions and thereby offer students an advanced education about the issues related to policing increasingly diverse populations in modern, complex societies like Australia. The unit will focus on key issues such as policing new migrant and refugee communities, Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT) communities, police and Aboriginal peoples, critical analysis of contemporary Australian policies and programmes aimed at enhancing police effectiveness in responding to cultural and social difference.

**Credit points:** 12  **Campus:** External  

**JSN130 INDIGENOUS JUSTICE IN A GLOBAL CONTEXT**  
Why are indigenous peoples so over-represented in criminal justice systems around the world? Why have we been unsuccessful in reducing Indigenous rates of offending and imprisonment? How do Indigenous peoples theorise the causes of crime and respond to social harm? The unit will focus on the history of colonial responses to indigenous offending, the development of contemporary policy responses to this issue, the effectiveness (or otherwise) of state policies and interventions, and Indigenous theories of criminality and social harm.

**Credit points:** 12  **Campus:** External

**LWN176 SPECIAL TOPIC IN CRIMINAL LAW (COMBATTING INTERNATIONAL CORRUPTION)**  
Countries worldwide are under increasing pressure to take effective steps, both individually and collectively, to tackle corruption and recover the proceeds of corruption. Australia is no exception. International efforts to address the problem culminated with the coming into force in December 2005 of the UN Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC). This the first global instrument designed to tackle corruption in both the private and public sectors and it builds on a number of regional anti-corruption initiatives, including the Asia Development Bank/OECD Anti-Corruption Initiative for Asia-Pacific. In addition the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) has been active within the setting of tackling corruption in international business, particularly through the OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions (OECD Convention). Australia is a party to both Conventions.

**Credit points:** 12  **Campus:** External  

**Teaching period:** 2011 SEM-2