Graduate Diploma in Criminal Justice

Master of Criminal Justice

Study Programmes 2006

http://www.crc.law.uwa.edu.au
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Application Form - if not enclosed, download from:
http://www.crc.law.uwa.edu.au/students/postgraduate_studies/handbook_and_application_form

Prospective students should also familiarize themselves with the information provided in the University of Western Australia Faculty of Law Postgraduate Handbook, available for purchase from the University Co op Bookshop (Phone 6488 2069) or download from:
http://www.handbooks.uwa.edu.au
1. Introduction

The Crime Research Centre at the University of Western Australia has, since mid-1998, offered two study programmes. These programmes are designed to meet the needs of both graduates (particularly from a law or social science background) and criminal justice practitioners (including lawyers, police, prison and community corrections personnel, social workers and those involved in policy formulation). All the units combine a critical examination of scholarly literature with a consideration of practical problems in areas such as policing, Aboriginal justice, women and crime, juvenile crime, crime prevention, domestic violence, sentencing and corrections administration.

The Graduate Diploma in Criminal Justice consists of the equivalent of half a year of full time study. This programme is open to both suitably qualified graduates and to people who do not have a university degree but who have experience in a relevant field of criminal justice or social policy administration, which is regarded as equivalent to degree-based qualifications, and who meet the University’s minimum English standard requirements:
http://www.uwa.edu.au/prospective/undergrad/requirements/english
http://www.international.uwa.edu.au/postgraduate/entry

The Master of Criminal Justice consists of the equivalent of one year’s full time study. This programme is open to suitably qualified graduates and to students who have performed to the required level in the Graduate Diploma in Criminal Justice.

Enrolment may also be not-for-degree. This kind of enrolment is designed for students who wish to study a single unit or units without enrolling in the Graduate Diploma or the Master’s degree.

Fuller details of the courses and of the requirements for admission are set out below.

It is also possible for suitably qualified graduate students to enrol in higher degrees by research (at PhD or Masters level) under the supervision of Centre Staff. Prospective research students must first visit the following website to view application procedures (www.postgraduate.uwa.edu.au) and to make an appointment with the Director of Studies at the Crime Research Centre (see section 12, below).

2. Some Features of the Study Programmes

The courses at the Crime Research Centre have a number of features which set them apart from many traditional university courses. As Section 14 shows, student feedback is extremely positive, both on the overall organisation and structure of the course and on the content and teaching of specific units (see section 14, below). Some of the key features are as follows:-

* The courses are linked directly into past, present and likely future research projects at the Centre. Some of those projects are described in the following section. We see a direct nexus between teaching and research and also between teaching, research and practice in the criminal justice field. Students therefore have access to contemporary and highly relevant research.
Whilst many other Masters degrees involve evening classes, often running from 6.00pm to 8.00pm one evening per week over a semester (ie around 26 hours’ contact), the Crime Research Centre units involve intensive teaching with around thirty-five hours of class contact over six days. Each unit is taught on the Thursday, Friday and Saturday of one week, followed by the Thursday, Friday and Saturday morning of another (usually the following) week. Each day’s teaching starts at 9.00am and finishes at around 3.30pm. This provides more contact hours and student feedback is that the intensive style programme has significant advantages, such as fitting in well with hours of full time employment and promoting a focused programme with active participation.

Before the commencement of the intensive class contact component, detailed pre requisite reading including current journal articles and relevant references for each unit are distributed by mail. Students are expected to familiarise themselves with this material in advance of the first day of class contact for each unit, and also with other reading as the unit progresses.

One of the advantages of this approach is that the Crime Research Centre is able to employ national and international experts to teach some of the units. These have included Professor Rob White (University of Tasmania); Professor Anne Worrall (Keele University, UK); Professor David Biles (Consultant, formerly Melbourne University and the Australian Institute of Criminology); Professor David Dixon (University of New South Wales); Associate Professor Rick Sarre (University of South Australia); Dr Don Weatherburn (Director, New South Wales Bureau of Crime Statistics); Dr Keith Carter (John Moores University, UK); Dr Chris Corns (La Trobe University); Professor Ken Polk (Melbourne University); and Associate Professor Christine Alder (Melbourne University).

Local guest speakers also participate in the units, where relevant. They have included senior members of the judiciary; the Inspectorate of Custodial Services; the Ombudsman’s office; police; anti-corruption agencies; victims’ services & victims’groups; justice related organisations; Elders and distinguished representatives from the Aboriginal community and its representative organisations; and health professionals.

3. The Crime Research Centre

The Crime Research Centre was established within the Law School at the University of Western Australia in 1989, as a joint initiative between the State government and the University. The State government provided a substantial capital endowment and the University provided accommodation and salary support. The Centre has competed very successfully for research funding from a variety of government and non-government agencies (including the Australian Research Council, the Criminology Research Council, the National Health and Medical Research Council and other national and local funding bodies).

The Centre has an Advisory Board which helps to ensure liaison with criminal justice practitioners in all areas. The Board is chaired by the Chief Justice and includes the Chief Judge of the District Court, the President of the Children’s Court, the Police
Commissioner, the Director of Public Prosecutions, the Inspector of Custodial Services, the Director-General of the Ministry of Justice, the CEOs of other relevant government agencies, and the Dean of the Law School.

The Centre has made major and innovative contributions to the collection and analysis of statistical data on crime in Western Australia. It publishes annual crime and justice statistics which have significantly enhanced understanding of the extent of the crime problem in the State and trends in criminal justice. The Centre’s work in the area of criminal statistics has attracted strong interest across Australia and internationally, especially because of the development of the Integrated Numerical Offender Identification System (INOIS). This is the most sophisticated data linking model in Australia and one of the most sophisticated in the world, providing accurate and detailed data for numerous purposes, including the long term study of ‘criminal careers’ and the evaluation of criminal justice programmes.

In addition to developing a statistical database, the Centre has been at the forefront of evaluative criminal justice research in Western Australia. The focus has been on producing research which is both scholarly and of relevance to the needs of professionals involved in the formulation, development and implementation of criminal justice policy. Issues which have been examined by Centre staff in recent years include the following:

* Aboriginal contact with the criminal justice system
* The nature and extent of domestic violence
* Aboriginal family violence
* Violent property crime
* Weapon choice by violent offenders
* Repeat juvenile offenders
* Risk assessment in the criminal justice system
* Sex offending and recidivism
* Sex Offender Treatment Programs
* The provision of services for victims
* Victimisation and Repeat Victimisation
* ‘Road rage’: driving related violence
* Drink driving offences
* Social security fraud
* Women offenders and pre sentence reports
* Prison privatisation
* Criminal law reform
* Sentencing trends, policies and practices
* Rural Crime
* Young people’s attitudes to violence, including domestic violence
* Mandatory Sentencing
* Prison Management and Prisoner Discipline
* Parole
* Defendants with a mental impairment
* Sentencing Violent Offenders
* Bail: Theory and Practice
* Punishment in the Asian and Pacific Region
* Aboriginal Customary Law
* Criminal Careers of Drug Offenders
* Drug Courts and their effectiveness
4. The Study Programmes

(a) Graduate Diploma in Criminal Justice

The Graduate Diploma requires the equivalent of half a year of full time study. In order to qualify for the Graduate Diploma, a candidate must complete 24 points of study chosen from the following list. (*Note: A more detailed summary of the various units will be found in section 8).

Units are generally offered on an 18 month to 2 year cycle. For information on the specific units available in any year, please see the timetable for that year.

LAWS8539 Criminology, Criminal Law and Public Policy
LAWS8544 Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Policy
LAWS8543 Measuring Crime & Monitoring the Administration of Criminal Justice
LAWS8545 Evaluation and Research (Formerly Research Methods in Criminal Justice)
LAWS8546 The Administration of Sentences
LAWS8547 Aboriginality, Crime and Justice
LAWS8552 Dealing With Victims
LAWS8553 Dealing with Juvenile Crime and Offenders
LAWS8556 Policing Issues for the 21st Century
LAWS8557 Private & Non-Government Sector Involvement in the Criminal Justice System
LAWS8558 Punishment and Corrections in the Asia Pacific Region
LAWS8560 Risk Assessment and the Effectiveness of Treatment
LAWS8561 Theories of Punishment and Principles of Sentencing
LAWS8562 Women, Crime and the Criminal Justice System

In lieu of one six point unit, Graduate Diploma candidates may* undertake a ‘Supervised Research’ paper (LAWS8574) worth 6 points.

* Please note that students CANNOT enrol in a supervised research paper until they have discussed the potential topic with Director of Studies and have been allocated a supervisor. Please also note that enrolment is conditional on the availability of an appropriate supervisor.

With prior approval from both schools of study, suitably qualified students can also undertake units from related degree courses (e.g. the Master of Laws or Master of Forensic Science programmes) for credit towards the Graduate Diploma in Criminal Justice, (see Credit Policy – Section 7).
(b) Master of Criminal Justice

The Master of Criminal Justice degree course involves the equivalent of one year of full time study. In order to qualify for the degree, a candidate must have completed Part 1 and Part 2 as follows:

Part 1 consists of the requirements for the Graduate Diploma in Criminal Justice as set out above (i.e. 24 points of study).

Part 2 consists of a further 24 points of study. These may be chosen from the list of electives set out above

OR

be accepted directly into the Master of Criminal Justice based on Rule 6.4.4, University of Western Australia.

Note:
• In lieu of two of the six point elective units, candidates for the Master of Criminal Justice may undertake a Supervised Research Paper (LAWS8563) worth 12 points, and must enrol in both Semester 1 (6 points) and Semester 2 (6 points) (making up the 12 points). Guidelines for the 12 point Supervised Research Paper are available on request from the Crime Research Centre.

• In lieu of one six point unit, Master’s candidates may undertake a Supervised Research Paper (LAWS8574) worth 6 points. Guidelines for the 6 point Supervised Research Paper are available on request from the Crime Research Centre.

• Please note that students CANNOT enrol in either research paper until they have discussed the potential topic with Director of Studies and been allocated a supervisor. Please also note that enrolment is conditional on the availability of an appropriate supervisor.

• With prior approval from both schools of study, suitably qualified students can also undertake units from related degree courses (e.g. the Master of Laws or Master of Forensic Science programmes) for credit towards the Graduate Diploma in Criminal Justice, (see Section 7 – Credit Policy).

5. Full Time and Part Time Study

We welcome both part time and full time students. The majority of students are part time and frequently combine study with employment and/or family responsibilities.

The Master of Criminal Justice is equivalent to one year of full-time study and the normal maximum period for completion is four years. The Graduate Diploma in Criminal Justice is equivalent to six months of full time study and the normal maximum period for completion is two years. If, for some reason, a student is unable to undertake study for a period of time (e.g. due to ill-health), it is possible to apply for “approved leave”, thereby
allowing a longer period for completion. *Note: approved leave of 12 months is also available for women for the birth of (each) child.*

6. Admission Requirements

(a) General Matters

The Graduate Diploma in Criminal Justice and Master of Criminal Justice degrees are fully ‘articulated’. This has two consequences:

* Students with a 60% average who have initially enrolled in the Diploma course may move on to the Master’s course, with full credit for the units undertaken in the course of the Diploma. In other words, they will have to complete another 24 points of study to obtain the Masters degree.

* Candidates who initially enrol in the Master of Criminal Justice, but who do not complete the 48 points of study required for that degree, may apply to be awarded the Graduate Diploma on completion of the 24 points required for that course.

(b) Admission to the Graduate Diploma in Criminal Justice

An applicant may be offered a place in the Graduate Diploma in Criminal Justice if that person meets the following criteria:

Either:

* The person has completed a bachelor’s degree in law or a relevant field of social science at the University of Western Australia, involving at least four years full time study, or the equivalent at another recognised institution.

Or:

* The person has qualifications and experience in a relevant field of criminal justice or social policy administration which are considered to be equivalent to the above-mentioned degree qualifications.

*Note:*

(i) Applicants under both categories will only be admitted if the Selection Committee (the Faculty of Law Higher Degrees Committee) is satisfied that the person’s degree or qualifications and experience are suitable preparation.

(ii) Applicants in the second category (i.e. those without a degree), may be asked to provide a written submission in support of their application.

(iii) Applicants must meet the English minimum standard requirements for entry to the University of Western Australia. Qualification through WA TEE or equivalent (pass in English, English Literature or English as a second Language) GCE Ordinary Level English: C6 or higher TOEFL (paper-based total): 580 TOEFL (computer-based total): 237
IELTS: 7.0 (no individual band less than 7.0)
Cambridge Certificate of Proficiency in English: B
CELT Bridging Programme – ‘B’ grade or above.

Further information is available at the following web pages:
http://www.international.uwa.edu.au/postgraduate/entry
http://www.uwa.edu.au/prospective/undergrad/requirements/english

(c) Admission to the Master of Criminal Justice

An applicant may be admitted to the Master of Criminal Justice either directly or following successful completion of the Graduate Diploma in Criminal Justice.

Direct admission: A person may be admitted directly to the Master of Criminal Justice if that person has completed a bachelor’s degree in law or a relevant field of social science at the University of Western Australia, involving at least four years full time study, or the equivalent at another recognised institution; provided that the Selection Committee is satisfied that the person’s degree or qualifications and experience are suitable preparation for the Master’s course.

Admission after completing the Graduate Diploma: A person may be admitted to the Master’s degree on completion of the Graduate Diploma in Criminal Justice provided that person has achieved an average mark of 60% or more in the units going to make up that course. Before enrolling in further units for the Master of Criminal Justice a new application form must be completed and approved by the Director of Studies. A formal offer of a place may then be made by the University and the units completed in the Graduate Diploma of Criminal Justice can then be credited toward the Masters of Criminal Justice.

7. Credit Policy

(a) Credit towards Master of Criminal Justice/Graduate Diploma in Criminal Justice

Generally credit for previous studies will only be given up to a maximum of two units (twelve points) for the Master of Criminal Justice and one unit (six points) for the Graduate Diploma in Criminal Justice. Credit will only be given for units which have been studied at a degree level which is comparable to the Master of / Graduate Diploma in Criminal Justice units and which are in the criminal justice field.

For example, credit to the extent of one unit will be given for the completion of any one of the relevant University of Western Australia Master of Laws units (such as “Forensic Psychiatry” and “Corporate Crime”). Credit may also be given for units in the Master of Forensic Science programme. Credit cannot generally be given for undergraduate studies.

Each application for credit will be considered on its merits. Applications are considered more flexibly in the case of transferring students (ie those who have not taken out the degree for which they studied the other units) than in cases where the units have already been used for credit towards another degree.
(b) Crediting Master of Criminal Justice/Graduate Diploma in Criminal Justice units to other degrees

All Criminal Justice units may be undertaken for credit towards the Master of Laws by Coursework degree.

Students from other Masters degree courses (such as the Master of Forensic Science) may study Criminal Justice units for credit, subject to the regulations governing that course and to appropriate approvals.

8. Study of Units ‘Not for Degree’

It is possible to study Criminal Justice units on a ‘not-for-degree’ basis. This option is open to students who wish to study particular units but who do not wish to complete the requirements of a degree course.

‘Not-for-degree’ enrolment can take one of two forms. The first involves payment of the unit fee ($1650) in 2006. Under this form of enrolment, students are entitled to use the library and other University Faculties. They complete the normal assessment requirements and, if successful, receive a formal University statement to this effect. Please note that only one semester unit equivalent to 6pts can be credited to the Master of Criminal Justice degree where units have been studied on a ‘not-for-degree’ basis.

The second form of ‘not-for-degree’ enrolment is on an ‘auditing’ basis. A reduced fee applies to this form of enrolment to reflect the fact that auditing students do not undertake assessment and do not qualify for library access. This form of enrolment is particularly useful for students who wish, out of interest, to study a unit but who do not wish to undertake assessment. Credit towards a degree cannot be given for units undertaken on this basis.

Please contact us if you wish to enrol on this basis and we will advise you further on appropriate procedures.

Note: Fees are current at the time of printing but may be subject to change.

9. Unit Descriptions

LAWS8539 (formerly 200.539) Criminology, Criminal Law and Public Policy

Review of general criminological theories, including classical criminology, positivist theories which focus on ‘individual pathology’; ‘sociological’ explanations such as anomie and labelling theory; the ‘critical criminology’ movement and rational choice. General principles of criminal law and criminal responsibility, including the presumption of innocence and the burden of proof; the basis for criminalisation and the mechanisms by which the criminal law measures harm and culpability. Specific case studies will be drawn from a wide field of areas of contemporary relevance.
LAWS8543 (formerly 200.543) Measuring Crime and Monitoring the Administration of Criminal Justice

This unit explores the strengths, weaknesses and usefulness of crime and criminal justice data and considers how data should feed into policy and practice. It provides a framework for interpretation of crime and justice statistics as well as examining the detailed distribution of crime and punishment. The unit examines the role of surveys and other measures in enhancing or challenging official crime and justice statistics. It also examines the utility of integrated data systems such as the INOIS system established by the Crime Research Centre in Western Australia.

LAWS8544 (formerly 200.544) Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Policy

This unit will deal with approaches towards and issues surrounding crime prevention. It will explore social crime prevention and situational crime prevention, evaluating examples from Australia and around the world against the background of key theoretical perspectives including rational choice, routine activity and environmental design. The unit will also explore the extent to which the detection and punishment of crime impact on future offending patterns of offenders and on general crime rates.

LAWS8545 (formerly 200.545) Evaluation and Research¹

This unit aims to convey a sense of excitement and creativity of the research process as well as covering issues of reliability and rigour. It informs students about the range and appropriateness of various research methodologies for the study of crime and justice problems and it provides opportunities for students to design and conduct a research or evaluation project. It examines quantitative and qualitative approaches to research and draws examples from a wide range of research conducted at the Crime Research Centre.

LAWS8546 (formerly 200.546) The Administration of Sentences

This unit will examine the processes, practices and rules by which sentences are administered. Amongst the issues of principle and practical problems are the following: the classification of prisoners; sentence planning; programme eligibility; deaths in custody; medical services; Aboriginal perspectives; mentally impaired defendants; punishments for breaches of prison discipline and parole and remission policies. These, and other contemporary issues, will be examined against the backdrop of the rights of offenders under both domestic laws and international obligations such as the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

¹ This unit replaces the unit “Research Methods in Criminal Justice”
LAWS8547 (formerly 200.547) Aboriginality, Crime and Justice

This unit will analyse the over-representation of Aboriginal people in the criminal justice system in Australia, and particularly in Western Australia. This will involve an examination of Aboriginal contact with all facets of the justice system, including issues of policing, court processes and approaches to corrections. The unit will consider the position of both juveniles and adults and will include a consideration of traditional forms of conflict resolution in Aboriginal communities. The unit will also draw, where relevant, on the experience in other jurisdictions, notably Canada and New Zealand. By way of comparison, consideration will also be given to the position of other ethnic minority groups.

LAWS8552 (formerly 200.552) Dealing with Victims

The victim has come to play an increasing role in criminal justice policy and practice. This unit explores this development against the backdrop of relevant theoretical literature. It will consider the extent and demographics of victimisation, comparing women and men, the young and old, Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal and urban and rural victims. It will consider questions of domestic and sexual violence and also the relevance, to the debate, of ‘victimless crimes’. It will then consider how victims are dealt with in the criminal process, including police contact, the treatment of victims in court, the extent to which the victim’s wishes should be reflected in sentences and issues of ‘victim protection’.

LAWS8553 (formerly 200.553) Dealing with Juvenile Crime and Offenders

Juvenile crime has been identified as a key issue throughout the western world. This unit will examine how far juvenile crime should be perceived as a special problem and will seek to explore the relationship of juvenile crime to factors such as employment, education and familial dysfunction. Particular attention will be paid to the gross over-representation of Aboriginal juveniles in the criminal justice system. The unit will explore the competing philosophical approaches to juvenile justice, including the ‘welfare’ model, the ‘punishment’ model and alternative approaches such as family group conferencing.

LAWS8556 (formerly 200.556) Policing Issues for the 21st Century

As police tasks become more complex, the nature of policing undergoes fundamental change. This unit will examine issues of contemporary concern relating to the following matters: police/community relations, including the role of community policing and surveillance; police responses to crime, such as domestic violence and traffic offences; police responses to violent and armed offenders; police discretion in areas such as prostitution and domestic violence; the relationship between the police and other agencies; police recruitment and training; the accountability and scrutiny of the police by internal investigations and external agencies such as the Ombudsman and the Director of Public Prosecutions.
LAWS8557 (formerly 200.557) Private and Non-Government Sector Involvement in the Criminal Justice System

Non-governmental organisations have a long history of involvement in the criminal justice system. In recent years, private sector involvement has grown at a rapid pace, most notably with the increasing use of private security and the development of ‘private prisons’. This unit will evaluate these trends by comparing developments in the various states of Australia, the USA and the UK. The focus will be on the quality, efficacy and cost effectiveness of ‘privatisation’ and on the key question of accountability.

LAWS8558 (formerly 200.558) Punishment and Corrections in the Asia and Pacific Region

Approaches to crime and punishment differ throughout the world and Australian practitioners and students will benefit from a structured understanding of alternative approaches. The experience of other countries in the Asia Pacific region will be examined with particular emphasis on the following matters; custodial and non custodial sentences; remand prisoners; prison health issues; minority groups in prisons; the international transfer of prisoners; education and treatment programmes; staffing issues; and human rights issues.

LAWS8560 (formerly 200.560) Risk Assessment and the Effectiveness of Treatment

This unit examines risk-based decision-making in criminal justice in the context of broader social change connected with the risk society and governmentality. It explores key issues about the varied uses of risk assessment, including the meaning(s) of risk, its apparent prominence in criminal justice decisions, actuarial versus clinical approaches to assessment, the different contexts of risk-assessment use, and the relationship between risk and offender treatment.

LAWS8561 (formerly 200.561) Theories of Punishment and Principles of Sentencing

This unit will discuss the main theories of punishment, deterrence, rehabilitation, incapacitation and retribution/desert. It will examine in depth the principles of sentencing used in legislation and by the courts and consider how these principles accord with the various theories of punishment. Amongst the areas of emphasis will be the development and use of community based alternatives to imprisonment, the role of imprisonment, the sentencing of recidivist and dangerous offenders, the proper roles of the courts and Parliament, problems of sentencing disparity and the sentencing of Aboriginal offenders.
LAWS8562 (formerly 200.562) Women, Crime and the Criminal Justice System

This unit will examine the position of women in the criminal justice system in the following contexts: women as victims, including sexual assaults, domestic violence and homicide; women as a pressure group; women as participants in the process, particularly policing and corrections and women as sentenced persons, particularly as prisoners. The unit will highlight numerous contemporary concerns, including the way in which women are conceptualised in the criminal process, women social security offenders, women who kill and the impact of the imprisonment of mothers.

LAWS8563 (formerly 200.563) Supervised Research (12 points) (Masters Students only)

Enrolment in this unit is subject to the availability of a suitable supervisor from the Crime Research Centre and is only available to students enrolled in the Master of Criminal Justice. It provides an opportunity for a longer and more detailed piece of independent research under the supervision of staff from the Crime Research Centre. Students who wish to enrol in this unit must initially make an appointment with the Director of Studies to discuss the viability of the proposed topic and its relevance to the field of criminal justice. A supervisor must be allocated prior to enrolment in this unit. This unit is worth 12 points (the equivalent of two normal coursework units) and a student must enrol in this unit twice, once in Semester 1 (6 points) and also for Semester 2 (6 points) to make up the 12 points.

LAWS8574 (formerly 200.574) Supervised Research (6 points) (Masters and Graduate Diploma Students)

Enrolment in this unit is subject to the availability of a suitable supervisor from the Crime Research Centre and is available to students enrolled in both the Graduate Diploma of Criminal Justice and the Master of Criminal Justice. It provides an opportunity for a detailed piece of independent research under the supervision of staff from the Crime Research Centre. Students who wish to enrol in this unit must initially make an appointment with the Director of Studies to discuss the viability of the proposed topic and its relevance to the field of criminal justice. A supervisor must be allocated prior to enrolment in this unit. This unit is worth 6 points (the equivalent of one normal coursework unit) enrolment can be in either Semester 1 or Semester 2.

10. Fees

(a) Local Students

For 2006, the fees for the Graduate Diploma in Criminal Justice and the Master of Criminal Justice will be $1,650 per six-point unit. This means that the total cost for the Graduate Diploma in Criminal Justice will be $6,600 and for the Master of Criminal Justice it will be $13,200.
If you elect to pay “upfront”, fees are to be paid three weeks in advance of the particular unit commencing. You may also be eligible for FEE-HELP, a loan given to eligible fee-paying postgraduate students to help pay part or all of their tuition fees. Enquiries about FEE-HELP should be directed to Student Administration. See web page: http://www.studentadmin.uwa.edu.au/

You can borrow up to the amount of the tuition fee being charged by your provider for your unit of study. However, over your lifetime you can borrow only up to the FEE-HELP limit. Full details of FEE-HELP are available at web page: http://www.goingtouni.gov.au/

Where studies are work related, you may also wish to discuss the tax situation with an accountant.

(b) Overseas Students

Subject to final confirmation, the fees for overseas students in 2006 will be $9,250 for the Graduate Diploma in Criminal Justice and $18,500 per annum for the Master of Criminal Justice. Overseas students must refer to the web page for international students: http://www.international.uwa.edu.au/

Intending international students should also refer to the web page which states the minimum English proficiency requirements. Please note that for those entering the Faculty of Law, the requirement is for a minimum of 580 in TOEFL with a TWE of 5, or 7.0 in IELTS with no band less than 7.0. The web address for further information is: http://www.international.uwa.edu.au/postgraduate/entry

(c) Unit Readers

Comprehensive Readers are prepared for all units and will be available for sale to students at a subsidised rate of $50 per unit (including GST), payable at commencement of the unit.

Note: Fees are current at the time of printing but may be subject to change.

11. Closing Dates

Applications are accepted at any time during the year for the Master of Criminal Justice and the Graduate Diploma of Criminal Justice. As units are taught on an intensive basis, the normal closing dates for Semester 1 and Semester 2 enrolment do not apply. Students enrolling for the first time can commence at any time during the year, conditional on an offer of a place. Re-enrolling students must refer to the Student Administration web page for re-enrolment closing dates and instructions. See web page: http://www.studentadmin.uwa.edu.au/
12. Applications and Further Information

An application form for local students is enclosed with this booklet or is downloadable from the web: http://www.crc.law.uwa.edu.au/students/postgraduate_studies/ and click on the link to Handbook and Application Form. International Students must apply through the International Office web page: www.international.uwa.edu.au).

Further information and a current timetable can be obtained from:-

The Postgraduate Secretary
Crime Research Centre
The University of Western Australia
35 Stirling Highway
Crawley
Western Australia 6009
Tel: (08) 6488 2830
Fax: (08) 6488 7918
Email: crc.courses@biz.uwa.edu.au

13. Staff at the Crime Research Centre

Director

Mr Frank Morgan is Director of the Crime Research Centre. He was formerly director of the Office of Crime Statistics (South Australia). His main areas of research include environmental criminology, crime measurement, repeat victimisation and risk assessment. He is currently engaged in major projects on the spatial distribution of crime, crime mapping, risk assessment and repeat burglary. Previously, he has published on a wide range of matters including parole, imprisonment and crime trends, and victim impact statements.

Director of Studies

Dr Harry Blagg is a Research Fellow. His main area of research in recent years has been in the area of Aboriginal contact with the criminal justice system. He is the author of Young People and Police Powers (with Meredith Wilkie - Australian Youth Foundation, Sydney, 1996) and has written, both nationally and internationally in the area of restorative justice, indigenous people, family violence, crime prevention and policing. He is Research Director for the Aboriginal Customary Law project of the WA Law Reform Commission (with Dr Neil Morgan).

Dr Joe Clare is a Research Associate at the Centre. He has a background in Psychology and the law, and since working at the Centre has been involved in research examining Indigenous family violence and burglary in Western Australia.

Mr John Fernandez is a senior research officer with the Crime Research Centre. His main responsibilities at the Centre are the production of the annual crime and justice statistics report for Western Australia, producing the Community Crime Profiles for local
governments, as well as developing and contributing in criminological research projects. His background is in mathematics and he has a post-graduate degree in statistics. His current research interests include crime mapping, motor vehicle theft and the spatial and temporal variance of crime.

Ms Anna Ferrante is a Research Fellow at the Centre. She was responsible for the implementation of the Centre’s INOIS system and has been involved with the development and maintenance of the Centre’s central databases. She has undertaken a variety of research including a study of the measurement of domestic violence. Her research interests include Aboriginal justice issues, drink driving, drug offending and crime statistics. She is co-author of the Centre’s annual publication Crime and Justice Statistics for Western Australia.

Dr David Indermaur is a Senior Research Fellow at the Centre, an associate of the Australian Institute of Criminology and Western Australian representative of the Executive of the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology. His research interests include the study of crime trends, violent crime, domestic violence, offender motivation, crime prevention, public opinion on crime and crime policy. He is the author of Violent Property Crime (Federation Press, 1995), one of the authors of Measuring the Extent of Domestic Violence (Hawkins press, 1996); Working with Adolescents to Prevent Domestic Violence (National Crime Prevention, 1998) and Young Peoples Attitudes to Domestic Violence (2000).

Ms Nini Loh is a Senior Research Officer. Her principal responsibility relates to the compilation and analysis of the data that go into the Centre’s annual publication Crime and Justice Statistics for Western Australia.

Mr Max Maller is the Principal Research Analyst/Consultant for the Centre. He is involved with the development of the Centre’s data systems and their linking. His main research interests are recidivism, risk modelling and criminal career analysis.

Dr Lynne Roberts is a Research Fellow at the Centre With a background in psychology and health research. Her main area of research interest is the evaluation of criminal justice and diversionary programmes.

Founding Director

Professor Richard Harding was the founding Director of the Crime Research Centre. Formerly the Director of the Australian Institute of Criminology, Professor Richard Harding’s research interests include the use of weapons in crime, gun control, corporate crime and the privatisation of corrections. His most recent book is Private Prisons and Public Accountability (Open University Press, 1997). Professor Harding also has a long-standing involvement in international organisations, including United Nations bodies. In July 2000, Professor Harding was appointed as the State’s first Inspector of Custodial Services, an independent office which reports directly to Parliament. He continues to play an active role in the Centre’s teaching and research activities.
Professorial Visitors

**Associate Professor Christine Alder** worked at the Department of Criminology, University of Melbourne, her teaching and research interests have mainly been in the areas of juvenile justice and youth offending, and violence, with a particular interest in the situation of women and girls. She has served as a member of the Youth Parole Board of Victoria. Her publications include *Family Conferencing & Juvenile Justice* (1994) with Joy Wunderstitz & *Young People & Police Powers* (1994) with Rob White.

**Professor Neil Morgan** of the Faculty of Law, University of Western Australia, has published widely on corrections, sentencing and criminal law, including *Criminal Law in Singapore and Malaysia*, Butterworths, 1989 (with K.L. Koh and C.M.V. Clarkson) and is rapporteur for the Asia and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators. His most notable recent publications are in the area of mandatory sentencing and sentencing reform in Australia.

**Professor Ken Polk** worked at the Department of Criminology, University of Melbourne, and previously was Professor of Sociology at the University of Oregon, USA. A major focus of his research has been on violence and homicide, but he also has examined issues of crime prevention, juvenile justice, diversionary strategies and white collar crime. His books include, *When Men Kill: Scenarios of Masculine Violence*, (1994).

**Professor Anne Worrall** of the Department of Criminology at Keele University is an expert on women and criminal justice and on community corrections. She is the author of several books, including *Punishment in the Community: Managing Offenders, Making Choices*, 2005, *Offending Women: Female Law Breakers and the Criminal Justice System*, 1995 and *Analysing Women’s Imprisonment*, 2004.

**Professor Rob White** is Head of School in the Department of Sociology at the University of Tasmania and is one of Australia’s leading academics specialising in youth related justice issues. His most recent work has included research on youth gangs and environmental criminology. He has authored a number of books including *No Space of their Own: Young people & Social Control in Australia* (1991), & *Juvenile Justice: An Australian Perspective* (1995) with Chris Cunneen;
14. Student Questionnaire Responses

At the end of each unit, students are asked to complete a feedback questionnaire. This asks a number of evaluative questions on which students write their own comments. These comments have been extremely positive. The questionnaire also contains ten propositions relating to the practical relevance of the unit, the knowledge, preparation and utility of the unit presenters, the quality of the unit readers, class discussion and the overall enjoyment and value of the unit. Students are asked to respond in the form ‘strongly agree’; ‘agree’; ‘no opinion’; ‘disagree’; or ‘strongly disagree’; with ‘strongly agree’ always being the most positive response.

The following diagram shows the response of students to all these questions across the units offered from 1998 to 2001.

![Figure showing % of positive responses for all Units]

- **Strongly Agree** (76%)
- **Agree** (21%)
- **No Opinion** (2%)
- **Disagree** (1%)
- **Strongly Disagree** (0%)