

Week 1- Introduction and Studying the CJS: Introduction

Criminal Justice System

- State/territory + Commonwealth
 - Institutions, departments, personnel
 - Victims of crime
 - Accused of crime
 - Convicted of committing crime
 - Related issues and processes

Criminal Justice System Phases

- Investigation
 - Police
 - Intelligence and information agencies
- Adjudication
 - Courts, lower and higher
 - Sentencing
 - Parole
- Offender Management
 - Prisons and other custodial institutions
 - Parole Officers
 - Offender Case Management
 - Community Corrections

Is this a System?

- or a collection of independent agencies?
- Report to different ministers
- Different budgets
- Divergent aims, agendas, practices
- Where are the boundaries?

Due Process vs Crime Control

	Due Process Model	Crime Control Model
Central theme	Civil and human rights	Community safety
Underlying principle	Everyone is entitled to a process of legal procedural fairness	Human rights must be put aside in favour of protecting the community
Criminal behaviour	People are innocent until proven guilty in a court of law	People would not be arrested if they were innocent
Main focus	Protecting the human and civil rights of persons processed by the CJS	Controlling crime and maintaining social order

Purpose	To reduce the number of innocent people being wrongly convicted	To reduce the number of criminals on the street
Response to the criminal	Favours rehabilitation	Favours punishment
Use of power	Restrictions on police powers. Increases police accountability and transparency	Increases and broadens police powers
Criminal justice system	Allow people to access legal supports to be able to defend themselves in court. Appeal processes	Remove bureaucracy and move people quickly through the system
Political approach	Liberal approach	Conservation approach

Week 2- Policing and Society: Chapters 16, 17 & 18

- Policing is the exercise of the authority of state over the civilian population, based on the monopoly of coercion.

History of Police

- Australian police organisations highly centralised and bureaucratic.
- 1789 first civilian police force in NSW.
- Early formations of policing in Australia influenced by British and Irish models, but evolved differently.

Police Roles & Functions

- Police task orientations can be consolidated into five main areas:
 - Law enforcement
 - Order maintenance and conflict resolution
 - Crime prevention
 - Provision of social services
 - Traffic management
- Private policing are policing activities carried out by private agencies e.g. security at train stations, shopping malls.
- Other roles (Bayley 2005):
 - Patrolling
 - Criminal Investigation
 - Traffic
- Criminal Justice Commission 1996
 - Mostly peacekeeping
 - Most calls related to disturbances
 - Large number of calls for traffic or general assistance
 - Small number of calls for alarms
 - Very few calls for emergency situations

- A typical shift
 - 43% of time spent in the police station

Organisation, Management and Oversight of Policing

- Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC)
- Police Integrity Commission (PIC)
- Law Enforcement Conduct Commission (LECC)

Modes and Styles of Policing*

Innovation	Definition	Crime Prevention Dimensions	Role of Partnerships
Community Policing	Leaves setting priorities and the means of achieving them largely to residents and the police who serve in their neighbourhoods.	Engagement with local communities to identify local crime problems.	Police and residents work together to identify and solve community problems.
Problem Oriented Policing	Discrete pieces of police business are subject to analysis, with the aim of identifying the key cause of the problem to develop a more effective strategy.	Adopts a problem analysis and identifies crime hot spot through crime mapping which an emphasis on the adoption of situation crime prevention. Proactive model.	May involve partnerships with community groups or agencies but can be a police led response.
Third Party Policing	Police efforts to persuade organisations or non-offending persons to take some responsibility for preventing crime.	Engagement with other organisations or individuals aimed at creating crime control capabilities of third parties.	Range from one way approaches in which police coerce third parties to take action against crime to collaborative multi agency approaches.
Intelligence led Policing	Management philosophy/business model aimed at achieved crime reduction by disrupting offender activity.	Combines crime analysis with criminal intelligence and focuses police action on prolific offenders.	Focus is on enhancing collaboration between different police units.