From Walden University's Career Services Center,

welcome to our webinar today, career opportunities in
criminal justice and I'm Lisa Cook, senior director
career services and I will be your moderator today.

Before we get started, I'd like to briefly introduce
you to the career services center.

Our mission is based on preparing our learners to and
a half go ahead career transition through education, coaching and advising them.

Here's our career services team. From left to right, Dina Bergren, and at the bottom, Nicolle Skalski who is running our slides and technical support, and Denise Pranke who coordinated and developed the content for today's content. And Andrea Obrycki.

And I'd like to introduce your presenters. Linda Kilts is Walden's program director for master's programs, public policy, and master of science and non-profit management.

Including public administration, emergency management, and home land security.

She has ten years in the profession of law enforcement, including positions as a training lieutenant, sheriff's deputy, crime prevention officer, and reserve deputy.
Her professional organizations include American society of public administration, women in Homeland security, women in national security and world future society.

Our next presenter is Dr. Mark Stallo.

He is a Walden faculty member in the school of public policy and administration.

Includes nature and analysis of white collar crime, computer crime and fraud against elderly and identity theft.

Experience is in the Dallas police department for nearly three decades in data analysis investigations patrol and training.

And his professional organizations include the national law enforcement and corrections technology center, national institute of justice, and police executive research forum.

We have such a terrific panel, so pleased to have all these distinguished individuals on with us today.
Next we have Dr. Worch who is also a Walden faculty member.

His interest include international management, international governmental relations and examiner, international comparative government.

Forty years in the profession of law enforcement and elected sheriff of Charlotte county Florida in 1988 to 2000.

Next is Joseph Ellman soon to receive his doctoral degree in public policy and administration.

His interest include collective and efficient production and delivery of services within local government and non-profit organizations.

He's had experience as a consultant, trainer, police detective and adjunct college instructor.

Professional organizations include -- member of the board of directors for the mental health America. Academic of criminal justice sciences. American society for public administration.

And then finally our last presenter is Dr. Kristen Beyer.

She's the program director for forensic psychology and also a licensed clinical psychologist.
Her interests include evaluation and treatment of depression, anxiety and adjustment issues.

She has served as a social behavioral science research coordinator at the FBI national center for violent crime.

Conducted psychological assessments for the undercover safe guard program and conducted evaluations for police officers deploying to Iraq and Afghanistan.

Professional organizations include society for police and criminal psychology, American psychological association, and the American psychology for law section.

So with that, and I'm out of breath from out of all those fantastic credentials.

I'm going to turn it over to Denise Pranke.

>> Denise: Thank you, Lisa.

Our topics for today's webinar explore criminal justice career and trends.
Look at opportunities for expanding your professional network.

And finally, look at ways to build your skills and experience.

On the next slide you'll see that the field of criminal justice has a broad reach with a wide array of opportunities.

I'm going to name just a few job titles in each of these areas.

In law enforcement, there are state and federal opportunities.

Police officer is often the first occupation that we think of.

But keep in mind there are many others.

For example, state trooper, air port and campus security.

Criminal investigator and intelligence analysts.

Examples of opportunities in the court system are
probation and parole officer.

Victim-advocate.

Corrections facilities are large with varied opportunities such as correction officer, recreation manager, prerelease program manager.

Juvenile justice opportunities include intervention officer, youth advocate, and the field of homeland security and emergency management, work across a number of areas.

The U.S. department of homeland security and FEMA are large employers.

Need experts, public health professionals, the U.S. department of homeland security is also involved in human trafficking and child exploitation, as well as protection of transportation systems.

Their website states that last year, special agents logged nearly a million hours working on child exploitation cases.
A common job description is I.T. specialist.

Businesses including insurance companies need risk management and security experts.

Private investigators may be hired by individuals or businesses.

Including insurance companies.

Non-profits include a variety of services, such as victim advocacy, adult education.

And guidance on transitioning from prison back into the community.

Social and behavioral services, include forensic psychologist, mental health counselors.

Social workers, educators, and work across all of these areas.

Case manager is a common position for someone with a bachelor’s degree.

Every one of these areas need administrative professionals, and many areas are interested in conducting programming -- program evaluations to learn more about what is working and what is not.

There is an overlap in career moment in-between areas and many job titles across multiple areas.

Based on responses from Walden graduation surveys,
Walden graduates from the bachelors in matters in criminal justice programs have jobs such as police officer, case manager, human service specialists, EMS supervisor.

Substance abuse counselor.

Youth counselor, dispatch manager.

So next, what we'd like to do is launch two polls to hear from our audience to see what areas you're interested in.

So we'll go ahead and launch our first poll.

So please describe your experience level in the criminal justice field.

Do you have no experience?

Less than one year?

Between one and five years?

Or over five years?

So if you can just take a second and select one of those options, it will help us know who's on our webinar today.
So go ahead and then when we hear back from you, we'll share those results.

And let's see what we have.

Okay.

So 70% have no experience.

And then it looks like no one has less than a year and

we have 10% between one and five years, and then 20% after over five years.

So great.

That's really helpful for us.

Thank you for sharing that.

So next we'll go to our second poll and what areas of criminal justice interest you the most?

Law enforcement, the court system, juvenile justice and corrections, homeland security and emergency management, or business security, cyber security, investigations or social and behavioral services?

So if you can make a selection, that will help us as
well.

So there's just so many options with criminal justice.

It's really just a field that is on the move with a lot of opportunities.

Okay.

And then when everyone has a chance to make a selection -- and you might be interested in more than one, just make -- you know, just decide on which one you might be the most interested in.

So we'll share that.

Okay.

10% law enforcement.

10% the court system, juvenile justice and corrections.

And we don't have anyone on the webinar that's interested in homeland security and emergency management.

But a lot of these fields overlap.
You might think of something else but as we talk, oh,
I might really be interested in homeland security and
emergency management.
And then business security, cyber security.
And thank you for sharing that.
Okay.
Let's move on and now that we have some response from
the audience, I'm going to ask Dr. Kiltz a couple of
questions.
Dr. Kiltz, what trends do you see in the area of
criminal justice?
>> Linda: I think there's a number of significant
trends we're going to see in the next 10 to 20 years
and I like to break them down to demographic
organizational and -- from a demographic, I think
there's a number of specific things we're going to
see.
First of all, we have an ageing population.
We will see a significant number of those over the age
of 65 will increase substantially.
And from a law enforcement perspective, that should concern us because it's -- the elderly tend to be high victims of crime.

However, there is a positive.

There -- they are also great advocates and helpers because it's the elderly who are often involved in neighborhood watch.

Automatic and their ability to work with us in terms of crime prevention, education to children.

So most likely to be crimes of crime, but also at the same time, they can also help us provide solution to crime in terms of crime prevention.

In addition, we will see decline in the proportion of men, age 15 to 29.

And this is normally a group that's more prone to violent crimes and so that could be a help to us and their law enforcement field because we should see a decline and that type of crime.

And finally a major issue is the next 40 years, we should see a substantial increase in the number of Latinos in the United States that are both legal and illegally here due to immigration.
And that's a concern because we should be moving towards having more bilingual criminal justice professionals in our field and adopt our structures and cultures to be much more focused on multicultural issues.

In terms of organizational constraints within the criminal justice system, as you know, most local jurisdictions, they continue to be hampered by budget and fiscal issues, so many departments continue to downsize and, in fact, are decreasing the number of law enforcement officers that are being hired.

But tending to civilianize their work force to cut costs.

Those interested in broad range such as human resource, crime analyst, I.T. professional, white collar crimes, more often are being conducted and assisted by criminal investigators employees versus foreign officers.
And then in terms of some of the technological trends, technology is really fascinating and law enforcement, but some of the things you'll be seeing is a much greater use of video surveillance systems, particularly those with facial recognition systems to identify persons who are wanted.

We're also see more video surveillance, also put up in cities in means of deterring crime.

Seeing more video surveillance in police cars.

Now there are police officers who actually are -- are wear video surveillance systems.

So as a means of capturing the day-to-day work of law enforcement officers, we're also seeing more and more NANO technology devices being used.

From components to explosives.

Chemical and biological weapons.

Great impact for police in trying to deter crime and investigate crimes.
Those are, I think some of the major issues you're going to be seeing.

>> Okay.

And what should a person consider when deciding on a career path?

>> Linda: In terms of a career path for criminal justice in law enforcement, since those are jobs that particularly focus on the public sector, that I think the number one item is that students should have a public service ethos. A drive to want to serve the public in all kinds of working conditions. Usually the working conditions are long. Working 24/7. Many times not all -- not often in the very best conditions. You're asked to work with individuals in crisis situations.
And so you have to be -- have a personality type that is patient, empathetic, has the ability to work with diverse groups of people.

Handle stress, have anger management.

And be highly disciplined.

And I think that the other -- and yep.

So I think those are some the most important things.

>> Thank you, it's helpful to know that.

Thank you Dr. Kiltz.

And then we'll move on to -- and we have some questions for Dr. Stallo.

Dr. Stallo, I know that you have a strong interest in the use of program evaluation data analysis and research.

Can you describe opportunities in these areas?

>> Mark: Sure.

Good morning.

First off, more police departments in other criminal justice agencies are beginning to recognize the fact that data is drive activity and it can make them more efficient.

So what the departments are expecting a policy makers or policies are -- are asking of -- is what's happening and be more effective with the resources
that we are given.
And those resources are reducing and so as a result,
we're finding that we have to do better with less.

>> Okay.

Great.

What are steps that someone might take to get started
in program and research?

>> Mark: So program evaluation, in general, what
organizations in criminal justice are looking for are
-- what they are doing is, are they working?
Are these programs working?
Or how can we improve them?
How can we make them better?
So it requires someone to be kind of on the inside in
order to understand the program, and then to make
recommendations.
So practitioners have an advantage because of that,
but academics, they want to work, you know, in the
system, also, so what my recommendation would be is to find a way to connect with someone in the practitioner world, and so the best role here would be a practitioner and an academic working hand in hand to be able to analyze programs to make recommendations to find ways to improve what police, courts and corrections are doing.

So -- and then research in general helps to guide what's better. And I think that some researchers do a great job of looking at long-term research, and others, all they need to do is look at what's practically working in the criminal justice system and guide the practitioners.

>> Okay, great.

And one more question for you Dr. Stallo. How has your involvement in professional associations helped your career?
Mark: So for many years I have worked with analyzing data, around other types of investigative crimes and by attending things like crime analyst conference and criminal justice conference I have an opportunity to meet with people who are both practitioners and academics. And it gives myself and it gives them an opportunity to meet up with each other, and to find common interests. And typically what a researcher is looking for is the data. And I think the experience of the practitioner and the practitioner is looking for guidance on how to do a good evaluation and good research to help further their profession.

Okay, great.

Thank you for those insights.

We'll move on to the next slide, and we have a couple
of questions for Dr. Worch.

Dr. Worch, what advice do you have for someone starting a career in law enforcement?

>> Richard: Thank you very much and good day to everyone.

I was interested to see that we have 70% of our audience that has no career, and -- in the criminal justice system, but is very interested in it.

And at the same time, of those that are joining us today, half are looking forward to being above in the social and behavioral sciences.

But for the law enforcement -- but for the law enforcement respect of a career in law enforcement, if one has the opportunity, as you're a student in this particular field, a good publication to look up is -- is entitled "The challenge of crime in a free society."

I'll repeat that.

"The challenge of crime in a free society."

There was a publication published by the president's commission on law enforcement and administrative of
justice back in 1967.

But it literally set the framework for which all the criminal justice system today has operated over the last 46 years.

Around so -- and so when one looks at what they need to have for starting a career in law enforcement, one would look at the educational requirements, the physical education -- I mean the physical requirements, what the background requirements are, and let me elaborate on a few of those if I may.

If you're a law enforcement administrator today and you have ten applications on your desk, the one thing you're going to look for is the individual that certainly has the most to offer the organization.

And much of that can be found in the -- in this literature I was referring to, "the challenge of crime in a free society" as to what is important in organizations over the last 46 years.

So as you're the administrator looking at those applications, you say, who has the most to offer to this organization?
And the one thing that that administrator is looking for is, who has the best educational level?

The other reason they are looking for that is, that administrator has to answer to individuals, whether the chief or the chair.

And saying you’re using public funds, why did you have three applications on your desk when you could have hired someone with this degree or that degree and you hired someone with no degree.

The advice for hiring someone, is get a good job in law enforcement is get a good education.

The next thing is that, please make sure that you don't do anything to taint your background.

Don't do anything that is of criminal nature, or don't do anything that even submit yourself to the appearance of impropriety.

Whether on social networking or any other thing that could end up on the Internet today that's going to
show up in background investigation, because if it's embarrassing to the organization, that administrator that eventually signed off on hiring the individual is going to have to explain why they are now having an individual on board that embarrasses the organization, and that administrator is responsible for that integrity of that organization, and there's just simply, again, going back to the ten applications, because -- if one has no problem in that area, they are going to shine above those that may have a problem in those areas.

>> Okay, those are great points.
And what qualifications are important for promotion?

>> Richard: There were five areas that you asked of those that were interested.
And of all those areas, that individual showed an interest today, those that have most opportunity for promotion.
Was the law enforcement, courts and correction area.

And the other area is promotions are somewhat thin
because they just don't have the ranks built into the
system.

>> Yeah.

>> Richard: And dealing with the law enforcement and
corrections area, it depends on whether we're looking
for qualifications for line supervision which is
ranches of corporal or Sergeant.

Or looking for mid-management, ranches of lieutenant,
or captain.

And then we're looking for those qualifications that
are responsible -- that are necessary for those
looking for administrative ranches, such as majors and
above.

So all of those qualifications are somewhat different,
but they all demand -- let's look at the universal
common denominator.
They all do demand good leadership skills, and that is that people in the organization actually want to follow those individuals.

That they work with those individuals and they have a confidence that they know those individuals know, exactly what's going on in that organization.

The other thing is, somebody is going to have to sign off on those promotions.

And the individual that signs off wants to know that the individual they are signing off upon has the interest of that organization at heart, that they are there to promote the organization.

And I mentioned this not too long ago, but it's -- I gave a speech -- there was a speech to the congress, they said the Corps, the Corps, the Corps.

When you look at who's going to sign off or not, look at the interest of the organization, the organization or the organization is going to draw most attention.

>> Dr. Worch, those are great points.

Thanks so much for sharing that.

We'll move on to our next presenter.

Joseph Ellman.

And Joseph can you describe career opportunities that bridge law enforcement and social services?
And thank you -- welcome everyone.

I was also incredibly impressed by the poll earlier that indicated over 50% of our participants have interest in the social and behavioral sciences.

There is great opportunity when we look at bridging law enforcement and the social services.

On the traditional criminal service side, we have juvenile justice opportunities, probation, parole and corrections.

Especially the idea of community corrections and looking at considering how jails and prisons are running out of space, the expense and expanding those facilitates, community corrections becomes a field within great opportunity moving forward.

Local and state policing, there is great attention on domestic violence, and many agencies, especially in my area, in the northeast.
Many agencies have placed into their departments, domestic violence type workers.

Often a social service -- excuse me, social work or counselor.

Counselor-type employees.

On the social service side, they are a great opportunities in the non-profit sector. Including areas or organizations that specialize in

domestic violence, mental health, homelessness and juvenile justice.

There's a great need for focus on the cycle that takes place between mental health or mental well being, homelessness and criminal justice system.

And often, if problems are not addressed ahead of -- or in an appropriate way before they become larger problems, then the criminal justice system becomes involved, and it's best, obviously to keep it out, to help individuals to stay out of the criminal justice
system.

So again, opportunities that look at or focus on mental health, homelessness, are of great importance when looking at the bridge between the two fields, law enforcement and social services.

>> Okay, great.

If someone is interested in consulting, what should they consider?

>> They need to discover that passion, what their expertise is.

There is great opportunity, as well as for people interested in the field of consulting.

They need to combine their education, background and develop their brand.

How we market ourselves how they present ourselves as consultants really impacts our work, and you have to look at what you've done, what you've accomplished and how are you going to put all that together and then
what is it that you want to offer to your clients or to those that you'll serve on the other end?

>> Denise: Okay, great.

And Joseph, what strategies did you use to find your adjunct teaching position?

>> Networking.

Same thing for my adjunct teaching work, networking and establishment of my credentials both my practical and my academic experience.

Certainly my studies at Walden have played an important role in my teaching.

There are websites that help guide someone interested in an adjunct teaching position.

While a person can go -- a person who is interested can go to individual college or university websites, there are some that package it all together as ago gay tors.

That includes adjunctworld.com and higherEd.com, those have been helpful to me.

Another way is to contact your local college or university, or for yourself as a guest speaker or workshop presenter.
That's often a great way to get yourself established
with your local college or university.

>> Denise: Those are great points.

And Joseph, just an additional quick question.

What motivated you to pursue a career in criminal
justice?

>> I grew up around it.

I studied as an undergraduate student.

When I say I grew up around it, I had family members
involved in law enforcement when I was a child.

And I studied it.

I -- it was something I wanted to do for a long time
and that opportunity presented itself, and developed
into a great career.

>> Denise: Okay, great.

Thank you so much for all of those points.

And then let's move on to our next presenter,

Dr. Beyer.

Dr. Beyer, can you describe your career path in
forensic psychology?
Kristen: Certainly.

And thank you, welcome everyone.

Hi a bit of a unique entree into the field.

Around what I tell students in terms of pursuing a path is to really engage internship opportunities and to talk with people, seek opportunities within the field so that you have a better sense of the type of work, the nature of the work that you’re interested in doing.

So for me, I was in graduate school and I was in the abnormal class and I was reading a book from an FBI profiler, regarding a criminal personality project that they had been involved in.

And it really peaked my interested, mid-90s, dating myself.

So this is something that I think I would be interested in, and I contacted our local field office, FBI field office and learned about internship
opportunities and I was really able to -- I applied and was offered a position with their honors internship program and that was really a gateway experience for me into the field and into an organization that, from the outside seemed very difficult to kind of get a read on, exactly, what they were doing and so on and so forth. So that opportunity gave the internship opportunity allowed me to talk with people who are engage in the kind of work that I wanted to do, first hand. So I did the 12-week internship with the FBI in the behavioral science unit.

And then I went back to school and finished up, and when a position became available, that internship served very valuable. They posted position violent crime resource specialist, and -- which, you know, is a fairly popular unit, there was great media and marketing
associated with that unit.

There are television shows on it, and movies based on it.

And so while those are great media sources, it's important to understand the reality of the job as well, and the internship allowed me to do that, so when I applied for a position there, I was able to kind of really speak to the nature of the work.

And it is quite different.

It's obviously going to be much more entertaining on tell visitation.

A lot more paperwork involved.

Folks are a lot less glamorous and we also rode coach, not private planes.

So no jets flying us around.

I was able to engage in really unique work.

I -- which is -- which is interesting for students, but isn't a large of opportunity.

A lot of interest but not a lot of opportunity.
And what I tell students first of all, where you have people, you always have the ability to apply psychology or certainly forensic psychology, and I think our speakers today have talked about different opportunities within the juvenile justice system, child protective services or the social service system.

All of those areas require -- you would be very -- you know, your skill set would be very enhanced by understanding -- understanding forensic psychology, all those principles that can be applied beyond a "criminal profiling" kind of environment.

>> Denise: Those are excellent points.

>> Kristen: And just the line of work, having that opportunity with the federal government, it helps you to understand and gain expose your and just, for me personally, as a result of working there, I was involved in things as a psychology.

I'm a clinical psychologist by training but never thought I would be employed to --

After 911, I was deployed to provide employment assistance to units, or services to agents who were recovering.
That's an interesting story and thank you for sharing that.

I'm -- I'm mindful of the time we have together so we're going to move on and then hopefully the listeners will have questions here, shortly, but we'll move on to the next slide.

And you've heard from our presenters in terms of the importance of building your professional network.

So we want to take a closer look at some networking strategies.

You want to think of networking as the art of building and sustaining mutually beneficial relationships and connections.

Experts in career development say that approximately 70 to 80% of jobs are found through networking.

So it's important to build and maintain a strong
professional network throughout your career.

Being active in a professional association is an excellent way to expand your network, learn about opportunities and trends in your field.

Professional associations typically have an annual conference, and some hold smaller events throughout the year.

So we advise joining a local or regional chapter if possible.

And they also often have targets career resources on their websites.

So check those out.

A lot of times you department have to be a member to look at their website and use the resources that they have.

A few months ago we posted a blog story about a student in the BS psychology program.

She attended a local conference and met someone who
was able to help her find an internship at a local non-profit and that led to a full-time job. 
And on this slide we listed just a sample of associations you may want to explore. There are many others. 
Appeared then moving on, on the next slide, with over 300 million members and 200 countries, LinkedIn is a powerful tool to build your network. On LinkedIn you can connect with other professionals, research companies and jobs, learn about trends. And you can also review other people's career paths and their job titles. And here's just a sample of a few criminal justice-related groups. So you can see, we've got law enforcement network, American probation and parole.

Forensic psychology.

On the next slide.
The corrections connection.

And emergency management.

And then, moving on to the next slide, volunteering is an excellent way to gain new skills and experience.

I know many of you don't have your foot in the door yet, so volunteering is a great way to try new things and discover your strengths and what you enjoy.

You can meet other practitioners in your field.

You can also include volunteer experience on your resumé and talk about it in an interview.

I've listed a few organizations to get you started thinking about available opportunities, citizen Corps is under the umbrella of FEMA.

A Walden student, we worked with, was offered a paid position with the citizen Corps as a direct result of her volunteering with the organization.

Cert or community emergency response teams are also under the umbrella of FEMA.

And over 2,200 registered Cert programs in the U.S.

Next slide we have listed KASA, court appointed special advocates for children.

In the network of over 900 community-based programs review the, train and support volunteers to advocate
for abused and neglected children in courtrooms and communities.

And then we have listed, the AVP or the 589tive -- the alternatives to violence project.

This is a global organization that started in a New York prison system in 1975 and now operate in 32 states and 50 countries.

AVP trains volunteers to facilitate workshops for prisoners in high-risk populations in how to deal with potentially high risk situations without resorting to violence.

My neighbor is a passionate volunteer of AVP in Minnesota.

She told me one of the most interesting aspects of the organization is that they role play what will happen upon release, so prisoners can practice responding to situations in a positive way.

To avoid ending up in activities that may lead them back into criminal behavior.
On the next slide we have a few more volunteer organizations.

There's volunteers in police service.

And they have more than 2,000 registered programs with more than 200,000 volunteers.

And also I want to encourage you to check the Walden service network for volunteer opportunities.

And then idealist is an excellent site to search as well.

When I search for criminal justice I got over 1,100 results.

So now -- next let's take sometime for questions.

Lisa, do we have any questions?

>> Lisa: Yes, we do, Denise.

Rhonda asked, can you provide advice and tips, as far as building your network through connecting with practitioners in criminal justice who are working in an academic capacity?
I think Jill -- Joe might have hinted about that, so maybe, Joe, if you could take that?

>> Joe: Certain.

Can you repeat the question, please, Lisa?

>> Lisa: Basically Rhonda's asking about how would you advise a student to network with criminal justice practitioners who are currently working in an academic capacity?

What advice and strategies would you share for that?

>> Joe: The volunteer opportunities that Denise had mentioned are wonderful for making connections.

And also LinkedIn, while LinkedIn may appear to be global, it really is a local networking or provides for networking opportunities as well.

Many of those groups have members that are local.

Some of them have subgroups and then there are often opportunities where people will get together in certain regional or geographic areas to promote
whatever the interest is of the group, so I would say
a combination, in just establishing yourself in
getting out there and speaking with others, but it is
a great way to begin the networking process.

>> Denise: And Lisa, I'll add that most faculty will
belong to professional associations in their field and
attend the conferences.
So that's a great way to meet academics.

>> Lisa: Great.

Thank you.

Question for Dr. Beyer.

You mentioned that you were involved in providing
support to investigators at the crime scene post 911.
Could you talk a little more about that?

>> Dr. Beyer: Certainly.

At my role at the FBI I had a collateral position
within the employee assistance program.
And so what I think a lot of folks, maybe outside of
the field don't understand is that we have to make
sure that our first responders, and the folks engaging
in that kind of work, have good self-care and, you know, mental health.

And so we were available to provide services to the folks who were on our evidence-recovery team and were gathering evidence from the plane crash.

And so, you know, things that would come up, just for example, we had an agent who recovered a in the case class that was embedded in a tree and she was really struggling with that, recognizing, just days before, that necklace had been around someone's neck and the gravity of that situation.

So psychological first aid so the agents can do their job so the job gets done.

>> Denise: Great.

Thank you.

Liz Dr. Kiltz, I know in our earlier discussions we talked about ways that students could become more qualified through volunteering at law enforcement agencies, and could you talk a little bit about how we go about doing that?

I think you said now it's common practice volunteers have own firearms for that.
Wondering if you can go into a little more detail about that.

>> Sure.

There's a number of ways people can volunteer at local law enforcement agencies.

I started by being a reserve deputy in the local county sheriff's department.

And many departments use reserve deputies for various things.

And what they require of those volunteers may be different.

For me, I worked in rural Montana that didn't have a lot of money, so expected to purchase my own uniforms and firearms.

And the training as the department provided training, so it made me more competitive when I applied for full-time work.

Larger city police departments and other areas offer
similar opportunities, but they provide all of the equipment and uniform as well the training. But there's also other non-sworn officer volunteer positions, often within the crime prevention offices or other outreach offices that people can be involved with, as well. And I say volunteering and internship in need of getting skills in this area.

>> Lisa: Great.

Thanks.

And should candidates take CPR or any other additional types of training to be qualified, certifications, for example?

>> Linda: It helps.

I had first responder training, CPR training. I had taken courses in critical incident management which are free through the federal emergency management agency.
Courses around, in event of emergency, what's the proper command structure, for example, for that. And so anything you could take to make it -- give auto competitive edge, beyond having an undergraduate degree in criminal justice.

Having foreign language skill.

Technology skills.

Having some of the courses in forensic psychology.

Given some of those areas that are growing, having background in accounting and business, so you can work -- and white collar crime.

Those are the unusual things you might see in a application that helps students stand out.

In all honesty.

So...

>> Lisa: Thank you.

Okay.

And Dr. Beyer, I have a question from Golden, is there
a age or physical requirement for someone interested in the forensic psychology area?

>> Kristen: I'm assuming that that question is related to the FBI.

Is there an age requirement?

And I can speak to that a little bit broadly.

If you are interested in being an agent, which is an 1811 position, there is an age requirement.

You have to be -- you have to have begun -- gone through the academy before age 37, because there's a mandatory requirement of 20 years, so you have to retire at age 57.

There is some possibility of extensions, but at this point, to be an agent you have to be in before age 37.

The other side of that, which allot of folks don't necessarily know is that through the -- you know, the professional support side of the house, which is throughout the federal government, FBI, homeland security, secret service, what have you, there are lots of professional support opportunities, such as intelligence analyst, crime analyst, operation assistant analyst.

Lots of analysts, and those do not have any age requirements.
You do have to pass a background check but, you know, you can apply at any age.
And those are professional support positions.

>> Lisa: Great.
Thank you.
And so I think that's it for our questions.
Those were terrific and very helpful answers, so thank you all.
Denise I'm going to pass it back to you.

>> Denise: Thank you, Lisa and thanks for all the great questions that we received.
Okay.
Moving on.
We received this advice to share with you from Joe Mazza, a Walden PPA doctoral opportunity with 25 years of experience in criminal justice.
And he recommends develop your critical thinking skills.
Sharpen your communication skills.
Both written and verbal.
They are essential.
And you want to manage your emotions.
Learn to be patient.
Learn everything you can about the culture of your future organization and as we were talking about build connections in your field, and find a mentor to guide you, if possible.
And so next, we want to take a look at some resources on the career services website.
So let's take a quick look here.
We have extensive resources to help you with your career management.
We have over 60 archived webinars on a variety of topics including resumés and LinkedIn, which are often common topics that students ask us about.
And then I'll point out a few specific areas on the
next slide.

To get start, explore the resources tab.

Where we have -- you can search by sector, corporate,

the government sector is going to be a -- probably a

really interesting sector for you to checkout.

Also non-profits.

I know many of you said you were interested in social

service and behavioral services.

So checkout the non-profit resources that are there.

And then you can also search by school/college.

Where you'll find some job boards specific to your

area.

Along with some professional associations as well.

And then under "general interest" you can search for

career opportunities.

So make sure you use those resources.

And then on the next slide, we invite you to connect

with us and continue our discussions on our career
services LinkedIn group.

So join our LinkedIn group, follow us on Twitter,
follow us on facebook, and then we have a lot of
Walden student success stories on our blog.
And use the optimal resumé system.
If you're working on developing a resumé, that's -- a
lot of great helpful tools there.
And if you want to work further with career services,
attend a career service overview or watch the archived
career services orientation and then everything from
our website, everything on our website you can get to
it at careercenter@WaldenU.edu.
Or from a link at your academics tab.
Or send -- or send us an e-mail at
careerservices@WaldenU.edu.
And moving to our last slide here, we'll leave you
with this final thought, "far and away the best prize
that life offers is the chance to work hard at work
worth doing."
And with that, I want to say a special thank you to
all of our guest presenters today.
And thank you all for attending.

We would appreciate it if you could take a couple of minutes to complete a short survey as you exit the webinar.

We find your feedback really helpful and so, again, thank you everyone for attending.

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