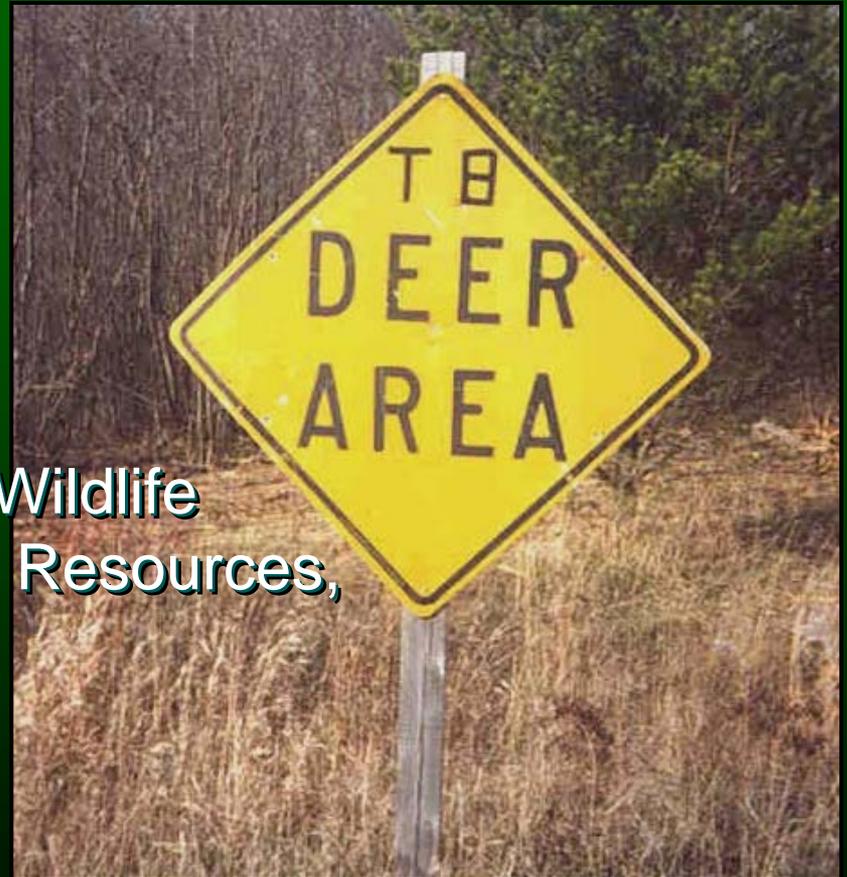


Stakeholder Acceptance: Criminological Theory, Compliance, and Cooperation

Michigan Bovine Tuberculosis
Conference
24 July 2008

Brent Rudolph
Michigan State University,
Department of Fisheries and Wildlife
Michigan Department of Natural Resources,
Wildlife Division



Hunting and Compliance

“...the hunter ordinarily has no gallery to applaud or disapprove of his conduct. Whatever his acts, they are dictated by his conscience... It is difficult to exaggerate the importance of this fact.”



- Aldo Leopold
A Sand County Almanac (1949)



TB in Deer: Management Interventions

- Restrictions on feeding and baiting
- Liberalized hunting regulations





Ontonagon County

NOV 21 2003



Kalkaska County

2002 8 30



Alcona County

21 10:21 AM



St. Joseph County

Determinants of Compliance

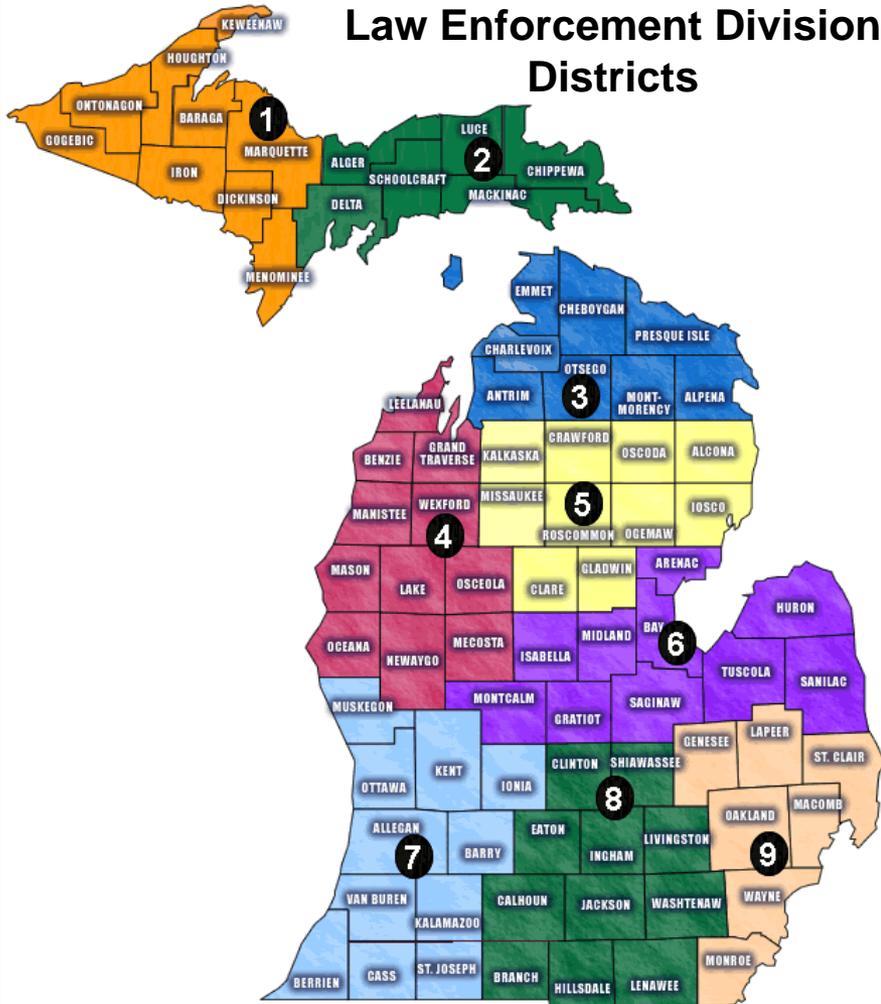
- Deterrence vs. illegal gains
 - Cost = risk of being caught and punished
 - Benefit = additional profit or opportunities associated with non-compliance
- Normative influence: sense of internal duty
 - Moral obligation
 - Social norms
 - Legitimacy of regulations, responsibility to authorities

Mearns 2000, Winter and May 2001, Tyler 2003



Enforcement and Deterrence

Law Enforcement Division Districts



- Conservation Officers: 140 statewide
- 680,000 deer hunters: approx 4,800 per CO
- Maximum possible baiting fine = \$500



Hunter Baiting Use and Acceptance

Several surveys have evaluated use and acceptance of bait by Michigan deer hunters...



Perceived Gains from Using Bait

- Distracter: 47.6%



Bait on a natural trail to distract deer as a shot is taken.

Frawley 2000



Perceived Gains from Using Bait

- Distracter: 47.6%
- Attractor: 28.7%



Change movements of deer to draw them to hunting location.

Frawley 2000



Perceived Gains from Using Bait

- Distracter: 47.6%
- Attractor: 28.7%
- Concentrator: 18.5%



Extended use of bait to draw and hold deer in a hunting area.

Frawley 2000



Moral Norms and Baiting

- Ban baiting because it is unethical: 22.4%
- Never restrict: 16.5%
- Regulate only to protect herd health: 49.6%



Frawley 2000



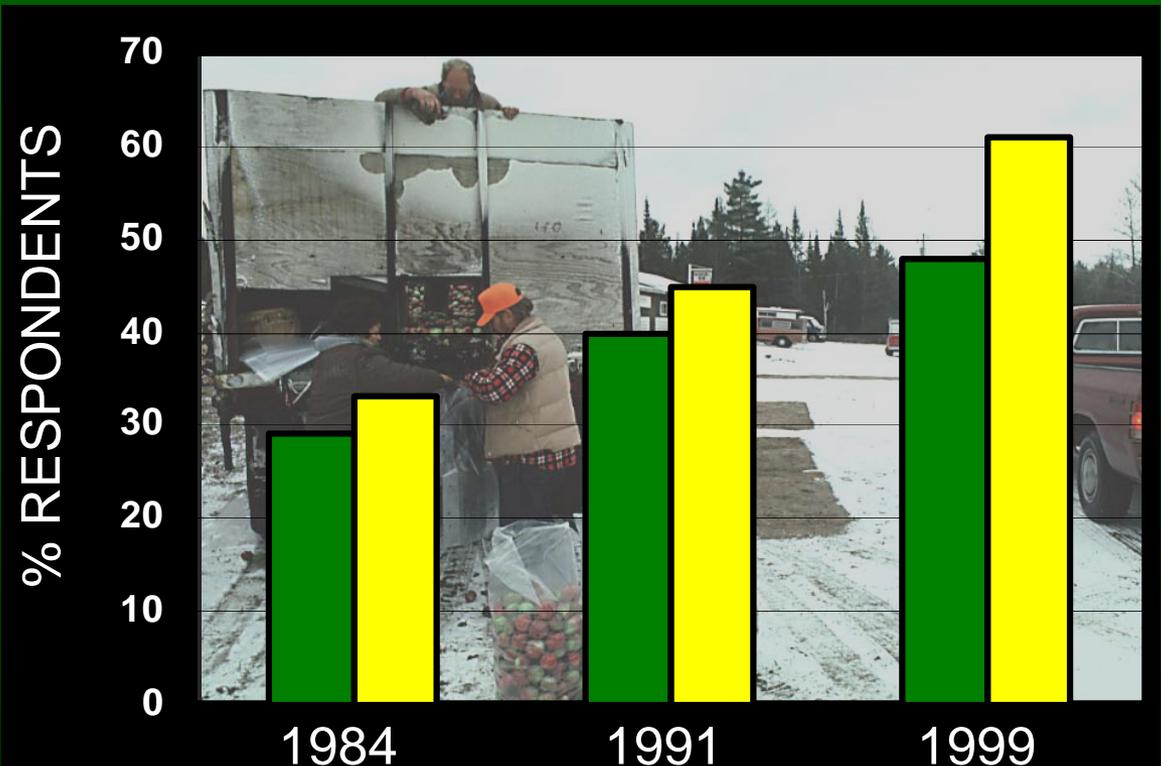
Social Norms and Baiting

“Do you hunt deer over bait?”

■ HUNT WITH BAIT

“Do you approve of other people hunting deer over bait?”

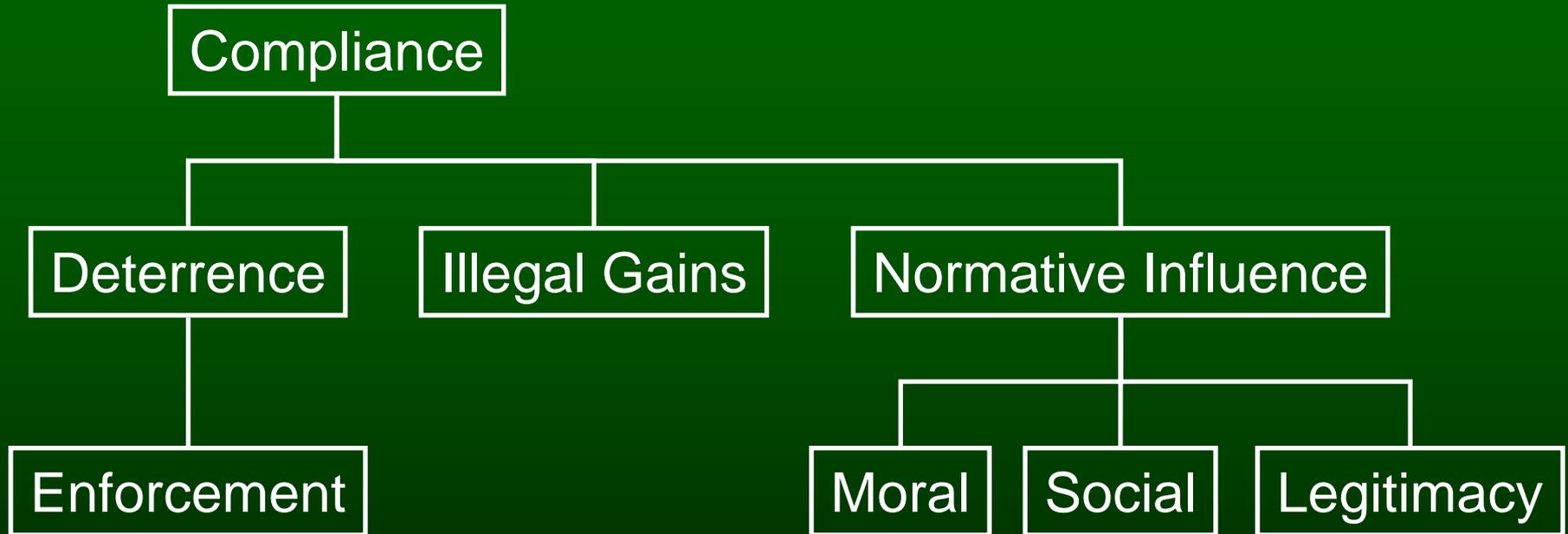
■ APPROVE OF BAIT



Frawley 2000



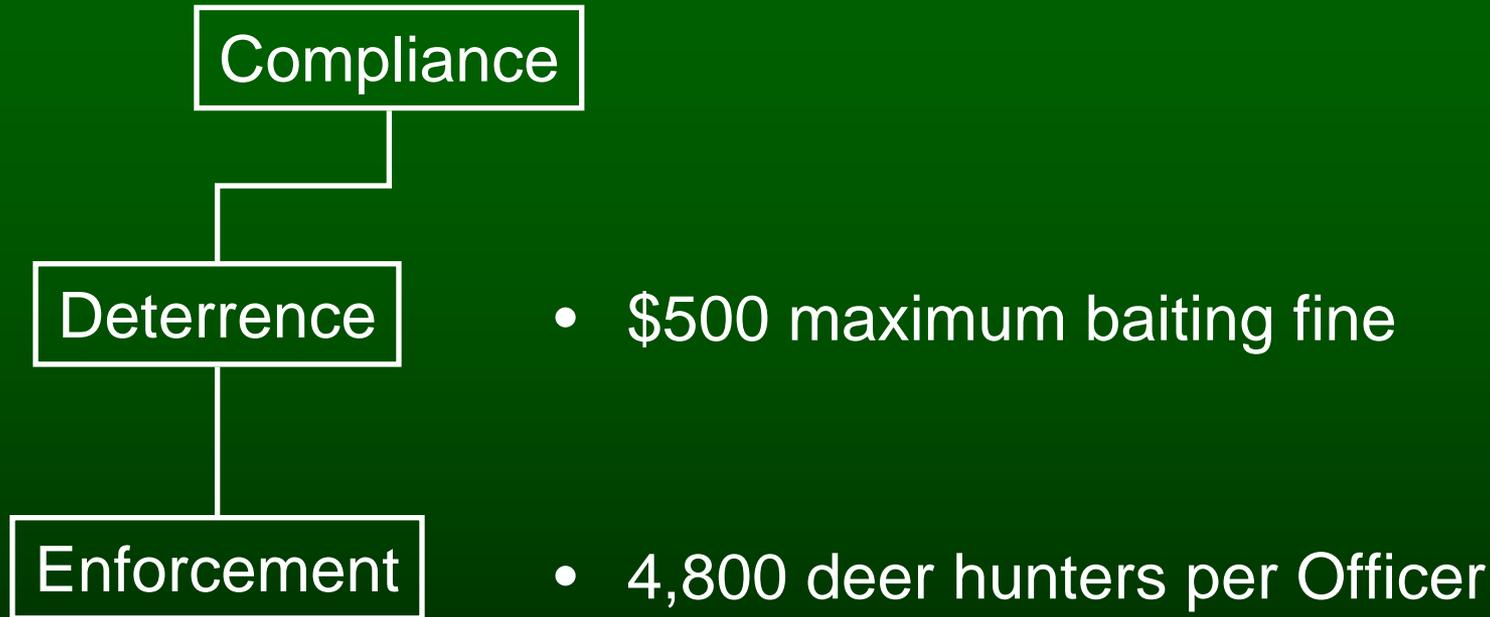
Determinants of Compliance



Sunshine and Tyler 2003, Sutinen and Kuperan 1999



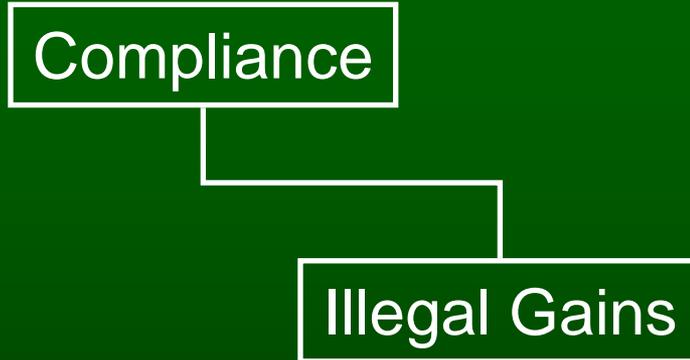
Enforcement and Deterrence



Beliefs and perceptions of risk may not match reality.



Perceived Gains from Using Bait



- Nearly half of hunters seek to distract deer
- Over half intend to influence deer movements
- Nearly 20% wish to concentrate deer over extended period

The value of these perceived gains are unknown.



Moral and Social Norms

Compliance

- Over 20% of hunters feel baiting is unethical
- Use and approval increased over time
- A majority approved of other hunters use of bait

Normative Influence

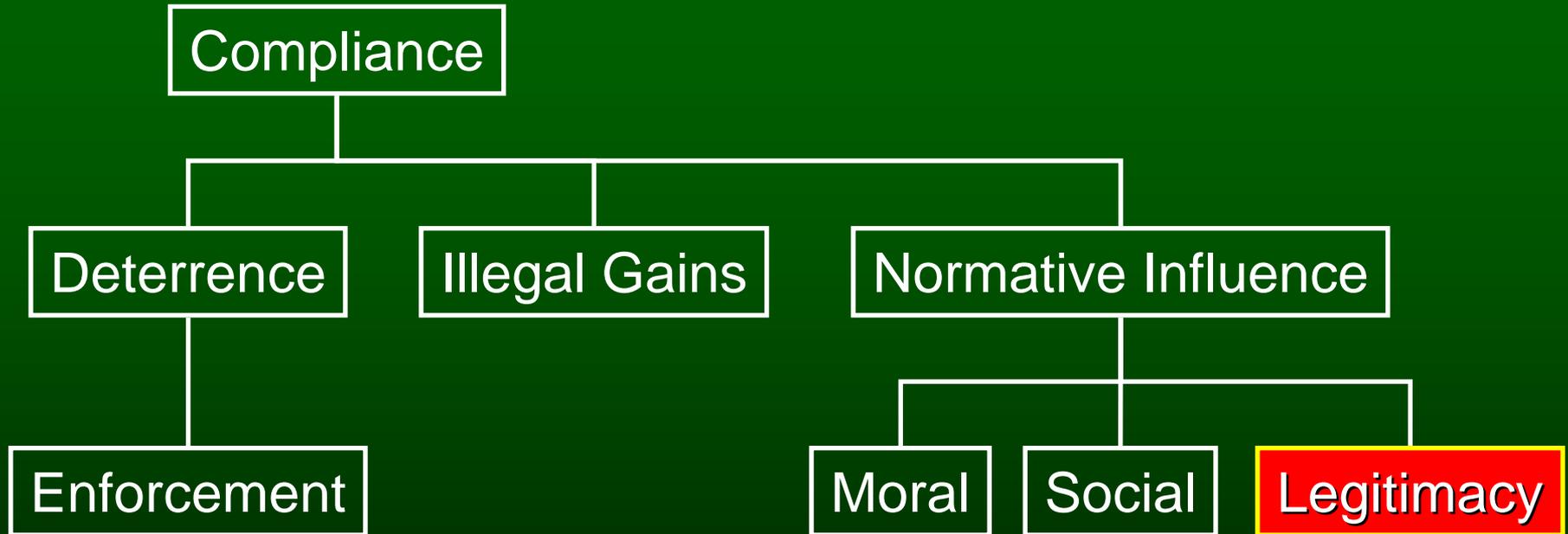
Moral

Social

Legitimacy



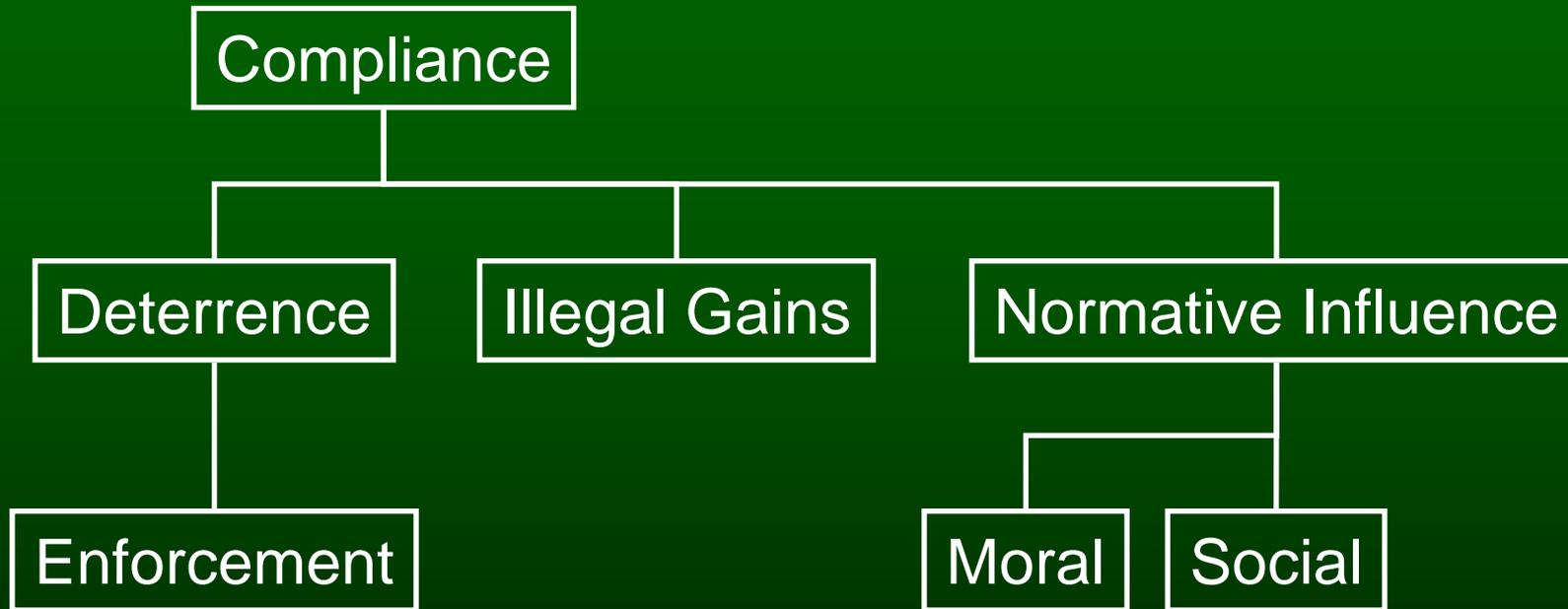
What About Legitimacy?



Sunshine and Tyler 2003, Sutinen and Kuperan 1999



Determinants of Compliance



These factors are difficult and/or expensive to influence.

Sunshine and Tyler 2003, Sutinen and Kuperan 1999



Concepts of Legitimacy

- Normative influence: duty to comply established through legitimate exercise of authority
- Procedural justice: legitimacy is built based on fair processes
 - Formal policies and procedures
 - Treatment by authorities



Enforcement and Compliance

“Though they are charged with the responsibility of controlling crime, [the police] only partially control the factors that lead people to become criminals, and the resources... may not exist for... effective strategies of crime control...”



Sunshine and Tyler 2003:524



Enforcement and Compliance

“...They do, however, have some degree of control over how they exercise their authority when dealing with members of the public.”

This does not apply only to law enforcement – agency staff and administrators also exercise authority dealing with the public.



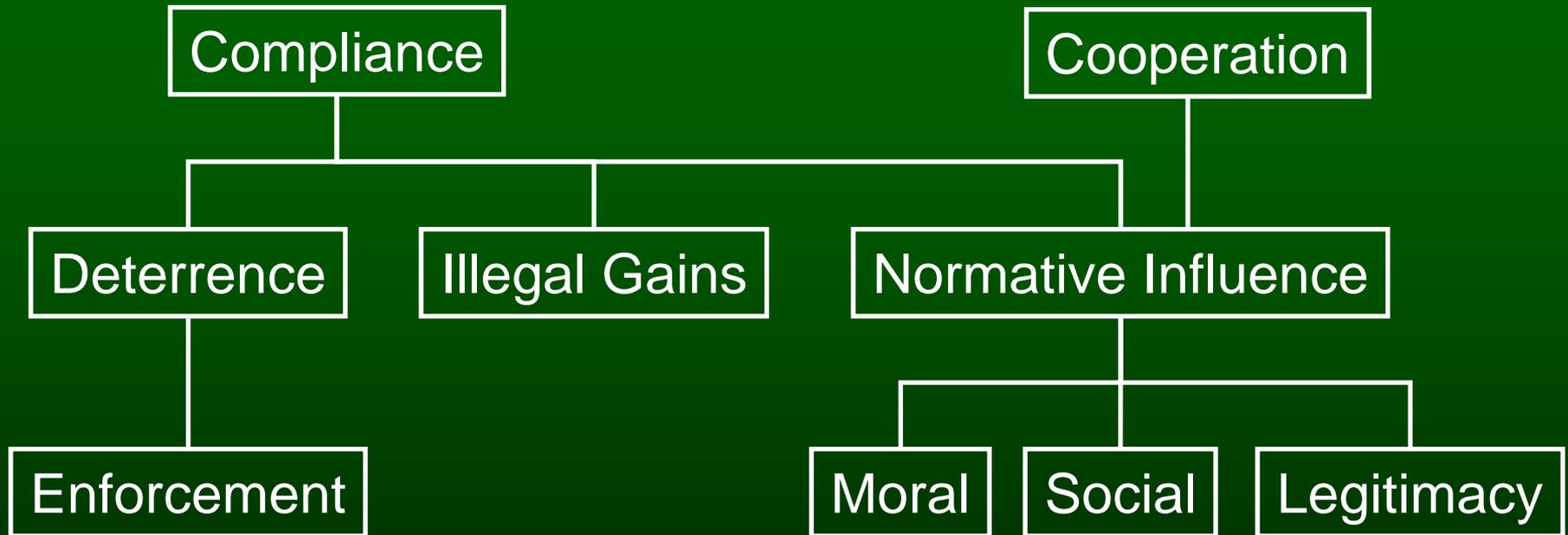
Sunshine and Tyler 2003:524

Components of Procedural Justice

- Participation: opportunity to have input regarding the resolution of conflicts or problems
- Neutrality: perception of honesty, impartiality, and objectivity of authorities
- Trustworthiness: linked to judgments about particular authorities; their explanation of alternatives considered and justification for decisions
- Treatment with dignity and respect: dignity as individuals and members of society



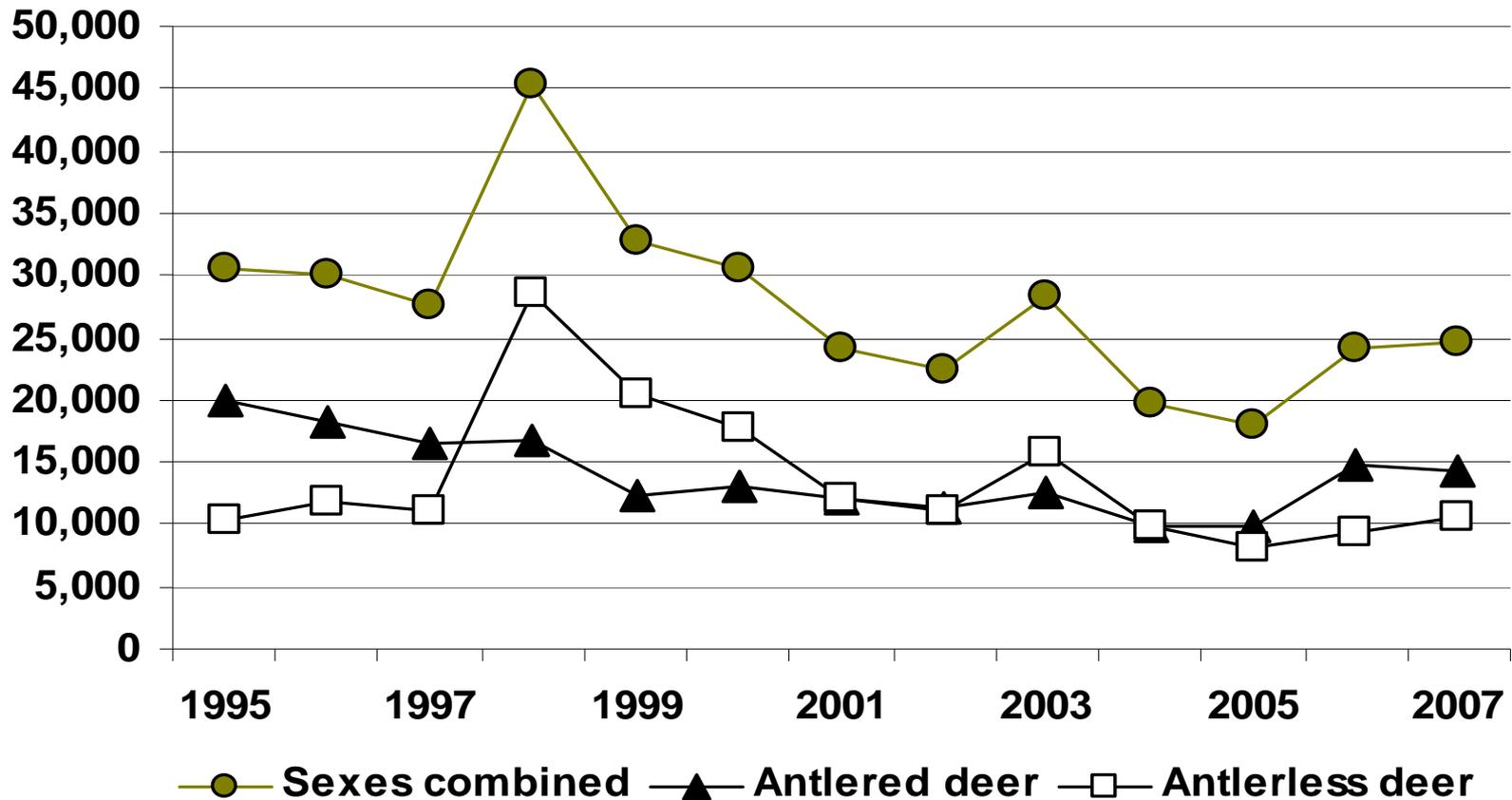
Compliance, Cooperation, and Legitimacy



Sunshine and Tyler 2003, Sutinen and Kuperan 1999



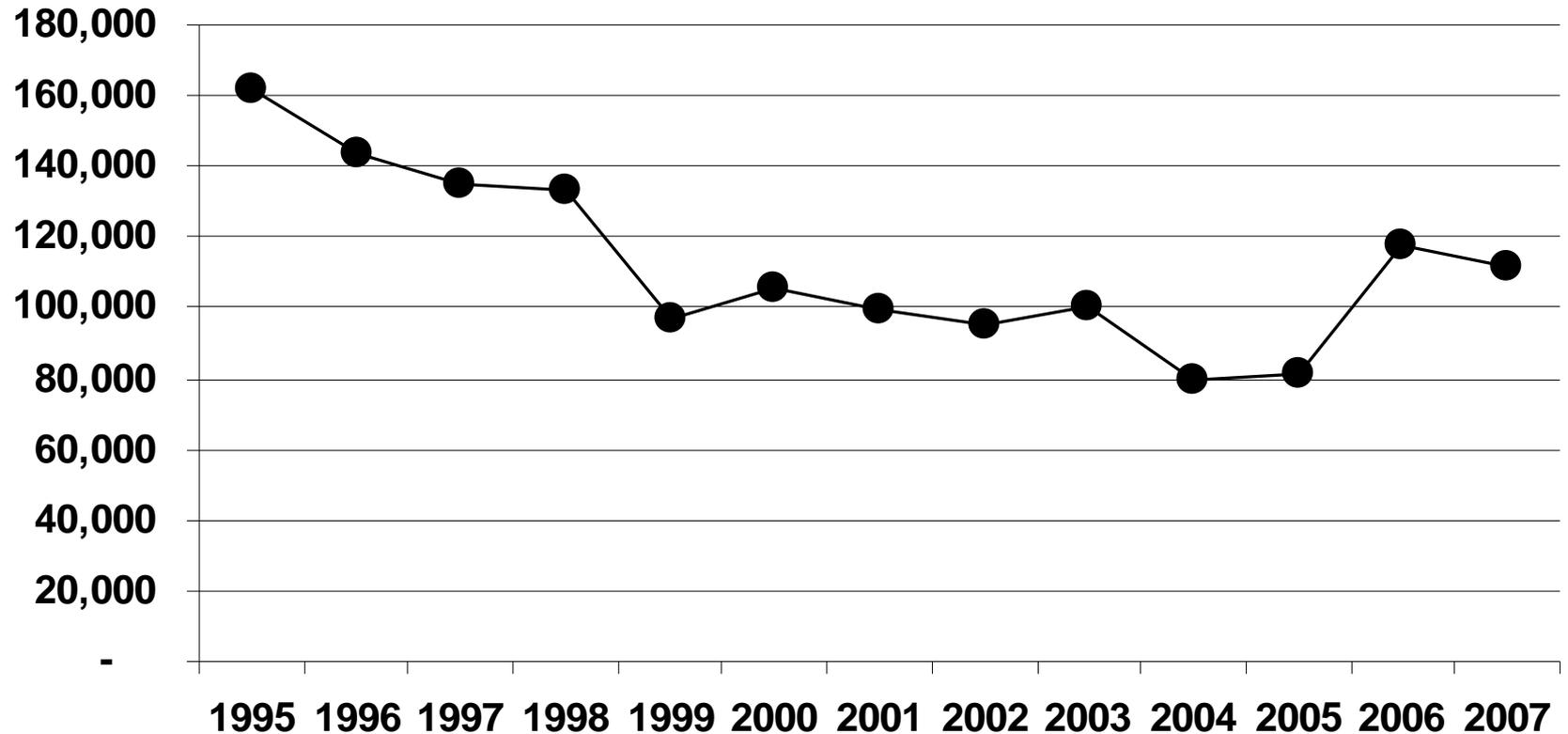
Deer Harvest Estimates



5-County Bovine TB Area Deer Harvest Estimates
Michigan Department of Natural Resources



Deer Population Estimates



5-County Bovine TB Area Deer Population Estimates
Michigan Department of Natural Resources



Research Approach

- Evaluate influence of key parameters on compliance and cooperation
 - Perceptions of risk of being caught and punished
 - Value of perceived gains from non-compliance
 - Components of procedural justice: participation, neutrality, trustworthiness, treatment with dignity and respect
- Evaluate separately for key groups in TB area
- Face-to-face questionnaire and interviews this summer and fall



Funding Partners



Michigan Department of Agriculture



Michigan Department of Natural Resources



Michigan State University



**Safari Club International –
Michigan Involvement Committee**

Research Partners

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Mike Schecter³, and Scott Winterstein¹



Michigan State University

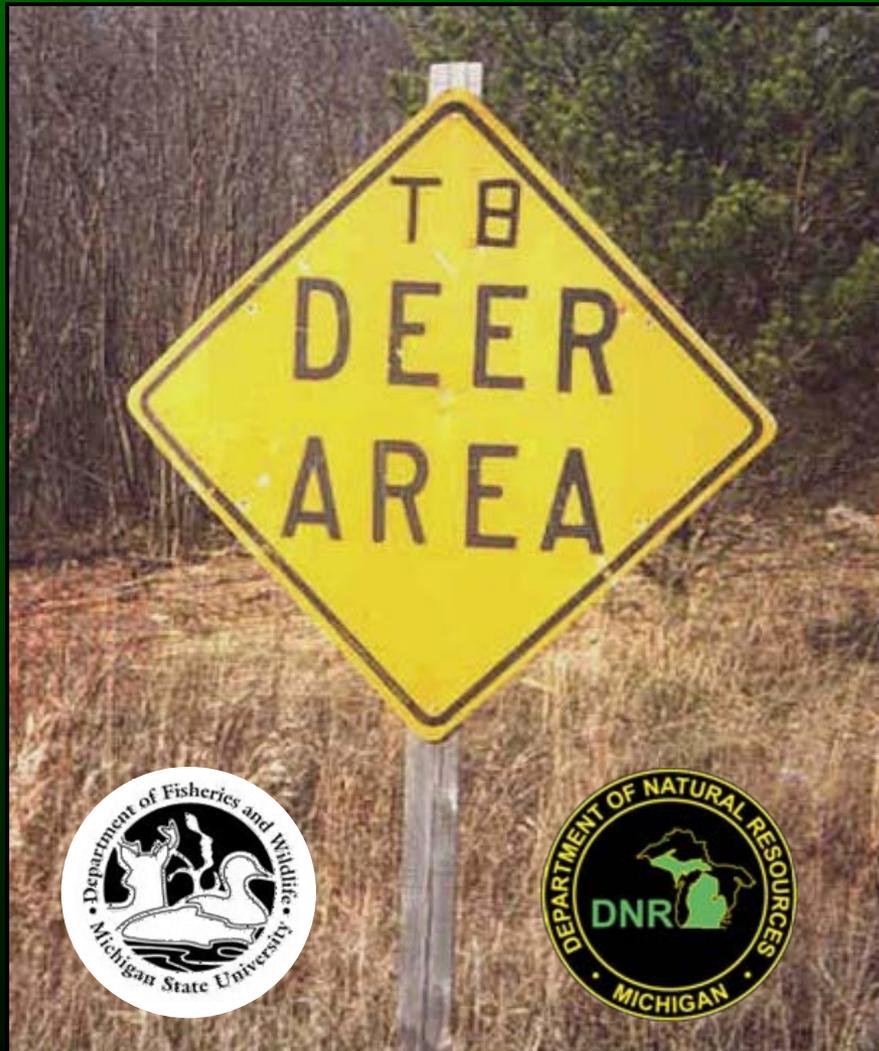
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Questions or Comments?



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