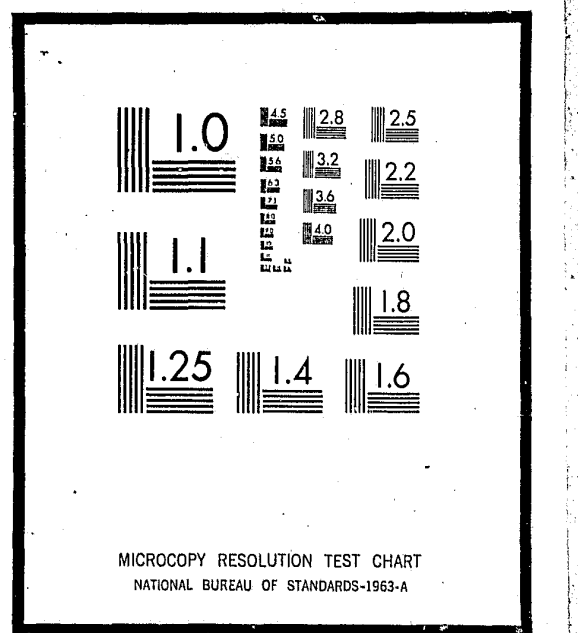


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Public Opinion of Criminal Justice in California:
A Survey Conducted by Field Research Corporation

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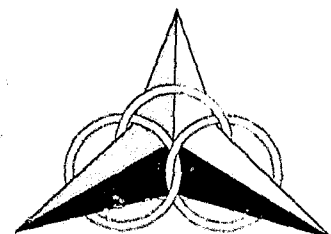
Public Opinion of Criminal Justice in California

A SURVEY CONDUCTED BY
FIELD RESEARCH CORPORATION

1974

This report was initially prepared in April, 1972.
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Project STAR
 Systems and Training Analysis of Requirements
 for Criminal Justice Participants



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FOREWORD

Mervin Field and the Field Research Corporation have long been committed to returning to the public some of the values gained from the opinion surveys which that organization regularly conducts in California. This publication is a good example of the policy related survey research in which they engage. The work was done by the Field organization for the California Department of Justice Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training, on behalf of project STAR. It was through the Field organization's association with the Institute of Governmental Studies and the State Data Program that the possibilities of acquiring the material and issuing the report for general distribution in its present format came to our attention.

The Field Poll is a remarkable resource, as it is the only state-level poll that is comparable in frequency and quality to the principal national polls like Gallup and Harris. Moreover for many years Mervin Field and his associate, Robert Meyer, author of this report, have not only permitted but also actively encouraged access to their poll results, for use by the academic community and citizens at large.

California is therefore doubly enriched, first by the periodic publication of poll results on state-level issues, and second by having access, through the University's State Data Program, to a long series of valuable records of the changing face of public opinion in the state.

The data series begins in 1956, and new results are added on a continuing basis as successive polls are completed and processed. Each poll is useful and interesting in its own right--and of course always timely because it deals with recent views on issues of current interest. But the cumulative worth of the entire series as a research resource is much greater than the sum of its individual parts, because of the continuity of the polling efforts, and the growing span of years covered.

The Institute of Governmental Studies has been pleased to facilitate the development and utilization of this resource, by helping make the poll data available for use by students, faculty, researchers and the general public. William Bicker, Director of the State Data Program, has been instrumental in this effort. In addition, the task has been made pleasant by the cooperative and constructive attitude and policies of the Field Research Corporation and staff.

Special thanks are due author Robert Meyer, and Harriet Nathan, Institute Editor, each of whom helped deal with some of the editorial and production questions raised by the republication. My secretary, Hazel Karns, helped coordinate the several efforts. Catherine Winter of the Institute's manuscript staff, did the principal additional photo-ready typing that was required.

Stanley Scott
Assistant Director
Institute of Governmental Studies

March 1975

NATIONAL CHAIRMAN'S PREFACE

Project STAR has been a multimillion dollar, three-and-one-half year effort by four states and numerous local criminal justice agencies to identify appropriate roles for the criminal justice system and to develop means for achieving desired role performance. Although role identification is not a new concept, it is foreign to the criminal justice system.

In recognition of this need, working policemen from around the country began to seek funds to identify police roles approximately ten years ago. Subsequently, the effort was expanded to include other key criminal justice positions, and funds were provided by a combination of federal, state, and local agencies beginning in 1971.

Although the findings and end products of Project STAR do not directly involve everyone working in crime reduction and criminal justice, they do deal with those six key positions that are primarily responsible for rendering services to the public and the clients of the system. Thus, for the first time, those responsible for criminal justice operations have an empirical data base on role performance upon which to recruit, select, train, educate, assign, evaluate, and promote appropriate personnel within and among agencies. In addition, the Project has developed a useful basis for a public education program and for the analysis of the impact of social trends on the criminal justice system.

It is impossible to generate a commitment to a Project--and a concept--of such tremendous importance and scope in a few words. However, the response and interest of the 6,000 persons who have been involved in Project STAR have been overwhelming. Their dedication has avoided the ivory-tower approach and has provided a needed mix of theory and practical insight.

Of course, there is no value to Project findings and end products unless they are implemented. The Project STAR National Advisory Council urges all those involved in criminal justice to make themselves familiar with the Project and to implement the results. We talk a great deal about change, but are we afraid to change ourselves? It's time that we in the business develop and provide the most professionally competent person possible to maintain the order and justice needed in all of American society 24 hours a day.

Ben Clark, Chairman
National Advisory Council
Project STAR
(STAR = Systems and Training
Analysis of Requirements for
Criminal Justice Participants)

PROJECT DIRECTOR'S PREFACE

This volume contains the results of a public opinion poll on criminal justice issues and situations conducted during 1972 in California as part of Project STAR. The report was originally prepared as a "working" document for internal use of the Project, with appropriate modifications to be made as required. However, the value of the report suggested that it be made available in its original form on a general basis.

The results of the public opinion poll were used as one source of data for identifying the desired roles, tasks, and performance objectives of key operational criminal justice personnel. Other research techniques used by Project STAR include the administration of standardized questionnaires to representative criminal justice personnel in four states, field observation, search of the literature, expert opinion, and an analysis of social trends. Appropriate roles, tasks, and performance objectives for the six major criminal justice positions were adopted by the Project National Advisory Council in July of 1973.

The general findings of Project STAR research on criminal justice role performance and associated education, training, selection and performance measurement requirements are contained in *Role Performance and the Criminal Justice System; Volume I: Summary*. In addition, all performance objectives developed for appropriate criminal justice positions are contained in *Role Performance and the Criminal Justice System; Volume II: Detailed Performance Objectives*. Further, the frequency distribution of responses to the survey of operational personnel is contained in *Role Performance and the Criminal Justice System; Volume III: Expectations of Operational Personnel*.

Project STAR also produced a final report entitled *The Impact of Social Trends on Crime and Criminal Justice* which contains Project findings on the potential impact of social trends and which includes a proposed mechanism for a continuous assessment of these trends. Further, based upon all of this research, Project STAR developed a *Role Training Program for Police*, a *Role Training Program for Caseworkers and Correctional Workers*, and a *Role Training Program for Judges, Defense Attorneys, and Prosecuting Attorneys*.

Finally, the Project produced one other working document entitled *Future Roles of Criminal Justice Personnel: Position Papers* and containing views of three leading criminal justice scholars on potential future roles of key criminal justice positions.

Charles P. Smith
Director
Project STAR

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The Project STAR research and development effort was conducted by the American Justice Institute of Sacramento, California, under contract to the California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training.

This phase of Project STAR was supported in part by funds authorized under the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended, through the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, U.S. Department of Justice (Grants #71-DF-713, 72-DF-99-0019, and 73-DF-99-0009); the California Council on Criminal Justice (Grants #0176, A-67072 and A-1158-73); the Michigan Office of Criminal Justice Programs (Grants #0883-01 and 02); the New Jersey Law Enforcement Planning Agency (Grant #550-P-18-71); and the Texas Criminal Justice Council (Grant #1-A1-1229).

Matching funds have come from the California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training and in-kind contributions have been provided by some 1,500 state and local criminal justice agencies. Sponsorship of the Project by these organizations does not necessarily indicate their concurrence with the conclusions, recommendations, or end products of the Project.

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A. SALIENCE OF CRIME TO THE PUBLIC

At the level of top-of-the-mind concern, crime and criminal justice issues stand rather high -- about two out of five persons spontaneously mentions something in this area as being "one of the most pressing problems facing the people of this community these days." Highest on the list of such concerns among teenagers is "drugs" while adults divide their concerns principally between "drugs" and "unsafe streets." Adult males and females exhibit equal amounts of concern, but teenage girls seem especially fearful of drugs.

Among the adult population, economic issues also rank high in concern: "taxes and inflation" and "unemployment and welfare" each is mentioned by 19% to 22% of the people. Men tend to be more concerned about these issues than women are. "Pollution and ecology" also ranks high with adult men and women as a matter of local concern, being named by about 21% of all adults, regardless of sex. Beyond these issues, "transportation," "minority and youth problems," and "education" are each mentioned by about one in ten persons.

Teenagers, on the other hand, seldom express concern about economic issues, although a number of boys (14%) are concerned about employment matters. Girls, on the other hand, much more often than boys express concern about pollution issues (19% vs. 3%), while boys more often mention being concerned about educational issues (17% vs. 7%).

Table 1.1 contains the percentage distributions of survey respondents' freely mentioned concerns in response to an open-ended question asked at the beginning of the interview, before the respondent was exposed to further questioning about specific criminal justice issues. Placing this question at the beginning means, ideally, that the responses reflect the most salient public concerns, i.e., those closest to the surface of peoples' consciousness. It will be noted that the question was designed to encourage a distinctly local reference -- people were asked to say what they felt were the "most pressing problems facing the people of this community these days." Thus, missing from the list of concerns are some issues which are known to have high salience to people today (e.g., the Vietnam War, preservation of wilderness, etc.), but which are seen by most people as existing in a wider frame of reference than the local community.

It is also important to consider in interpreting these findings that asking people to name issues that are considered "most pressing" to them tends to encourage them to single out those which have the highest immediate attention value, e.g. recent crimes which attract front page news treatment, while tending to minimize mention of problems with less immediacy but possibly with no less long-range importance, e.g. transportation or housing, or health. A question of this type should be regarded as simply a sounding of the salience, or prominence, of current public concerns rather than as an assessment of their possible importance to the public.

TABLE 1.1

LEVEL OF FREE-RESPONSE MENTION OF CRIME AND
CRIMINAL JUSTICE ISSUES AS COMMUNITY PROBLEMS:
ADULTS AND TEENAGERS, BY SEX

"WHAT DO YOU FEEL ARE THE MOST PRESSING PROBLEMS FACING THE PEOPLE OF THIS COMMUNITY THESE DAYS?"	ADULTS		TEENAGERS	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
<u>Crime/criminal justice issues</u>	38%	39%	38%	50%
Crime, unsafe streets	17	21	3	6
Drugs	13	18	35	47
More police protection, stricter laws	8	5	-	-
Police harassment, brutality	1	1	2	1
Reorganization of courts, too slow	3	1	-	-
Taxes, inflation issues	25%	19%	-%	-%
Unemployment, welfare issues	21%	17%	14%	9%
Pollution, ecology issues	22%	20%	3%	19%
Transportation issues	12%	11%	2%	2%
Minority, youth issues	12%	9%	9%	6%
Education issues	10%	10%	17%	7%
Housing issues	4%	3%	-%	2%
Health issues	1%	1%	-%	2%
Public attitudes (morality, apathy, generation gap)	4%	4%	16%	21%
<i>Number of respondents</i>	(381)	(430)	(58)	(68)

Multiple responses were possible and many respondents mentioned more than one concern, as is shown by the fact that each of the columns of percentages add to a great deal more than 100%. "Net" counts are shown for each item indicating the percentage of respondents making any comment in that category, i.e. it is a count from which multiple mentions within the category have been eliminated. Multiple responses between categories are still possible, however.

B. RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF CRIME ISSUES

In order to provide a better index of the importance of criminal justice issues in relation to other public concerns, a question was next posed to survey respondents which asked them to rank their concern with a set of nine specific issues, and then to rate the kind of job they felt local public officials were doing in dealing with each one. Table 1.2 shows the list of issues as they were presented to respondents, and the average concern level and the average job rating given to each one.

Three issues are seen as being of virtually equal importance, as measured by mean concern levels: (1) air and water pollution, (2) protection against property loss from crime, and (3) dealing with unemployment and poverty. The next law enforcement issue, "criminal violence" ranks fourth or fifth among the nine issues. "Equal justice for all" is ranked seventh in concern, and "rehabilitation of offenders" is ranked eighth. Last in concern by a fairly large margin is "transportation" -- apparently few communities have transportation difficulties which concern their residents very much.

Looking at the job ratings given to public officials on the matters of most concern, it appears that the greatest discrepancy between importance and performance centers on pollution control -- it is top-ranked in concern and lowest rated in performance. Also discrepant is the performance of local officialdom in dealing with unemployment.

Official performance on criminal justice issues tends to rank about par, or above par, viz:

	(Adults)	
	Concern rank	Performance rank
Protecting against burglary and theft	2	3
Protecting against violence	4-5	1
Providing equal justice	7	5
Rehabilitating parolees	8	7

TABLE 1.2

RANK ORDER OF PUBLIC CONCERN OVER COMMUNITY ISSUES AND THEIR ASSESSMENT OF THE JOB PUBLIC OFFICIALS ARE DOING IN DEALING WITH THEM: TOTAL ADULTS

ISSUES	CONCERN		JOB RATING	
	MEAN POSITION	RANK	MEAN RATING	RANK
Controlling and reducing air and water pollution	4.52	1	3.43	9
Protecting citizens against burglary and theft	4.50	2	4.24	3
Dealing with unemployment and poverty	4.46	3	3.45	8
Providing high quality public schools in this district	4.19	4-5	4.27	2
Protecting citizens against criminal violence on the streets of this community	4.19	4-5	4.47	1
Providing medical and health services needed by citizens of this community	4.12	6	4.16	4
Providing equal justice in the courts for all people of this community	3.79	7	4.05	5
Rehabilitation of criminal offenders who are being released on parole	3.43	8	3.71	7
Transportation facilities	3.16	9	3.73	6

Number of respondents: each mean rating is computed on the total respondent base of 811.

Concern was measured by asking respondents to rank-order the nine issues, starting with the one ranked number one, number two, and number three; then with the one ranked lowest, next to lowest, and third lowest. Items were then scored as follows: Rank 1 = 7, 2 = 6, 3 = 5, last = 1, next to last = 2, third from last = 3, all others = 4.

Job rating was obtained for each item on a seven-point scale ranging from "extremely good" = 7 to "extremely poor" = 1.

C. SUBGROUP DIFFERENCES IN LEVEL OF CONCERN

Some differences in level of concern about criminal justice issues are found between adults and teens, between males and females, and from area to area of the state. Table 1.3 shows the average importance rank accorded to the four CJ issues by various subgroups. In this table it will be noted that burglary and theft concerns male and female adults equally, but teenage boys are much more concerned than teenage girls about this. Greater than average concern about this exists in Southern California than in Northern, especially in the South outside of the Los Angeles/Orange County area.

Concern about criminal violence, however, affects females of all ages more than it does males, and is of somewhat more concern in the Los Angeles/Orange County areas and in the San Francisco Bay Area.

The issue of "equal justice in the courts for all people" is of somewhat more concern to adult males than it is to adult females, but teenage girls are more concerned than boys are about this matter. People in Northern California are somewhat more strongly affected than are Southern Californians, especially more so than those residing outside of the Los Angeles/Orange area.

Concern about rehabilitation of offenders who are being released into the community does not generally differ from one area to the next, but is markedly lower in outer parts of Southern California.

The performance of local officials on these problems is shown in Table 1.4.

Comparison of subgroup differences in this table shows these significant patterns:

- Male adults are consistently less strongly favorable toward the job law enforcement agencies are doing than are women, but the pattern is reversed among teenagers, where young girls tend to be less favorable on every issue except rehabilitation. (This is partially but not fully explained by somewhat more frequent "neutral/no opinion" responses by girls which tends to depress their mean rating level somewhat.)
- Residents of the Los Angeles/Orange County area are consistently less favorable than average toward the job their public officials are doing, particularly with regard to protecting against burglary/theft and crimes of violence. Residents of the remaining Southern California counties are especially favorable on most issues.
- San Francisco Bay Area residents are somewhat more critical than others on the issue of providing equal justice for all, but are more supportive than average of efforts of rehabilitation. The Northern California public outside the Bay Area are quite favorable toward the efforts officials are making to protect against burglary/theft and violent crimes.

TABLE 1.3

DEGREE OF CONCERN ABOUT FOUR CRIMINAL JUSTICE
SYSTEM ISSUES: ADULT/TEENS BY SEX, AND BY AREA OF STATE

	DEGREE OF CONCERN* ABOUT--				Number of respondents
	BURGLARY AND THEFT	CRIMINAL VIOLENCE	EQUAL JUSTICE	REHABILI- TATION OF OFFENDERS	
All Adults	4.50	4.19	3.79	3.43	(811)
Males	4.50	4.05	3.96	3.40	(381)
Females	4.51	4.31	3.64	3.46	(430)
Los Angeles/Orange Cos.	4.48	4.25	3.74	3.47	(341)
Other Southern Calif.	4.80	4.11	3.58	3.24	(175)
S.F. Bay Area	4.40	4.27	3.97	3.37	(143)
Other Northern Calif.	4.43	3.99	3.86	3.57	(152)
All Teenagers	4.22	4.38	4.07	3.19	(126)
Males	4.40	4.21	3.97	3.22	(58)
Females	4.03	4.56	4.18	3.16	(68)

*Mean position calculated on a seven-point concern scale. See Table 1.2 for wording of scale categories and for full wording of the four items whose means are shown here.

TABLE 1.4

PUBLIC APPRAISAL OF JOB PERFORMANCE OF LOCAL PUBLIC OFFICIALS
ON FOUR CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM ISSUES:
ADULT/TEENS BY SEX, AND BY AREA OF STATE

	RATING OF JOB* BEING DONE BY LOCAL OFFICIALS ON--				Number of respondents
	BURGLARY AND THEFT	CRIMINAL VIOLENCE	EQUAL JUSTICE	REHABILI- TATION OF OFFENDERS	
All Adults	4.24	4.47	4.05	3.71	(811)
Males	4.13	4.44	3.96	3.65	(381)
Females	4.34	4.49	4.13	3.78	(430)
Los Angeles/Orange Co.	3.93	4.10	3.93	3.65	(341)
Other Southern Calif.	4.77	5.01	4.54	3.72	(175)
S.F. Bay Area	4.32	4.55	3.89	3.93	(143)
Other Northern Calif.	4.44	4.76	4.13	3.59	(152)
All Teenagers	4.36	4.73	4.26	3.96	(126)
Males	4.43	4.86	4.43	3.79	(58)
Females	4.29	4.59	4.09	4.13	(68)

*Mean rating calculated on a seven-point job performance scale. See Table 1.2 for wording of scale categories and for full wording of the four items whose means are shown here.

FIGURE 1.

LIST OF CRIMES AND THEIR DESCRIPTIONS
WHICH WAS PRESENTED TO SURVEY RESPONDENTS

CARD C

1. ARSON: Someone deliberately set fire, or tried to set fire, to property belonging to you or someone in your family.
2. ASSAULT: Someone attacked or beat up on you or some other member of your household. Includes fist fights, muggings, and other kinds of physical violence.
3. AUTO OFFENSES: You or someone in your family were injured by a hit-run driver, a drunk, or a reckless driver. Your property or your car was damaged by someone else's reckless driving.
4. BRIBERY: You or someone in your household was asked to make an under-cover payment to some public official, such as a policeman, an inspector, a councilman, or some official like that so he would not make trouble for you.
5. BURGLARY: While you were gone someone broke into your home or business, or attempted to break in, or came in through an open door or window and took something.
6. CAR THEFT: Someone stole a car belonging to you or some member of the family, or took your car without permission.
7. CONSUMER FRAUD: Merchandise was misrepresented, was not delivered, repairs were not made as paid for.
8. EMBEZZLEMENT: Theft of goods or money by employees; pilfering.
9. FORGERY OR FRAUD: Someone gave you or a member of your household counterfeit money, forged your signature on a check or a credit card, gave you a bad check, or swindled you out of money or property in any way.
10. LARCENY: Someone stole something belonging to you or some household member, from a car, a mailbox, a locker, or some other place outside of your home. Includes having your pocket picked, having a camera stolen, shop-lifting, etc.
11. MALICIOUS MISCHIEF OR VANDALISM: Someone destroyed, or tried to destroy property belonging to you or to some member of your household. Includes things like ripping down a fence, tearing off a car aerial, defacing property with paint, etc.
12. RAPE OR CHILD MOLESTING: You or a member of your family was sexually assaulted or raped; a child was sexually molested by someone.
13. ROBBERY: Someone used force, or threatened to use force to take money or property from you or some household member. Includes purse snatching, taking things from children by force, etc.
14. ANY OTHER INCIDENTS INVOLVING PROPERTY DAMAGE, LOSS OF MONEY, OR PHYSICAL INJURY DUE TO CRIMINAL ACTION BY OTHER PERSONS.

D. EXPOSURE TO CRIMINAL ACTS

Nearly half of the California public, 45%, assert that they personally, or members of their households, have been victimized by one or more criminal acts within the past year; many people relate instances of several crimes. Within the past five years, 64% of the families report having been victimized. Teenagers somewhat less often tell of having been victimized -- 37% say they have been victimized within the past year, and 53% within the past five years. (It should be noted here that the teenagers interviewed were drawn from the same households that furnished the adult sample of respondents. For this reason, their reports of experiences will tend to parallel those of adults although they were encouraged to report only their own behavior, experiences and attitudes.)

Respondents' claims of criminal victimization are, of course, subject to considerable error of reporting. The answers described here were elicited by exposing respondents to a checklist of major crime categories (excepting homicide) and asking them to designate which, if any, of the events on that list had happened to them or to a member of their family (a) within the past five years, (b) within the past year, (c) which ones had happened to a friend or close acquaintance in the past year or so, and (d) which one they felt was most likely to happen to them. The list of crime descriptions which were provided to respondents is shown in Figure 1.

In all cases, the respondents' responses were taken at face value. No attempt was made to verify the facts or to evaluate the seriousness of the crimes. Consequently, the frequencies of crime claims will undoubtedly not correspond closely to any existing

indices. A nationwide public opinion survey in 1966* estimated that approximately 20% of U.S. households had been victimized by crime during a year's time. The list of crimes used for that study and for this one are substantially the same, but in the 1966 study a careful evaluation was made of each reported crime before it was included in the analysis and about one in three was discarded as being ineligible for inclusion (e.g., happened outside the U.S., happened to non-family member) or was unreliably reported. If a one-third discount is applied to the California finding of 45%, the resulting adjusted rate would be approximately 30%, which is still substantially above the 20% figure reported nationwide for 1966. We cannot interpret this difference any further, however, due to different methodology and the different universe of study.

The crimes most frequently reported as occurring within the past year by California respondents in the present survey are: malicious mischief or vandalism - 15%; burglary - 12%; auto offenses - 11%; consumer fraud - 10%; larceny - 9%. Assault, robbery, forgery/fraud, and car theft are mentioned by 3%-4% of respondents. Arson, bribery, embezzlement, and rape/child molesting are mentioned by 1% or fewer persons.

Within the past five years, these frequencies of victimization were reported to the survey interviewers: burglary - 24%; auto offenses - 22%; malicious mischief, vandalism - 21%; consumer fraud - 16%; larceny 14%; assault - 9%; car theft - 9%; robbery - 7%; forgery/fraud - 6%. Arson, bribery, embezzlement and rape/child molesting within the previous five year period are named by 1%-3% of the survey respondents.

Table 1.5 shows the distribution of crimes by frequency of mention.

*Ennis, Phillip H. Criminal Victimization in the United States, National Opinion Research Center, University of Chicago. May, 1967.

When asked what crime they were most frightened by, "rape or child molesting" was far and away most often named -- over half of the adults and teenagers selected that. Next in order was "assault," named by about 15%-20%. No other crimes elicited such high fears. When viewing the situation from a probability standpoint, the crime adult Californians feel is "most likely" to happen to them is burglary (32%). The expected rate for this crime is several times greater than the actually reported rate, even over an extended period of time (12% reported within past year, 24% within past five years). The same is true of robbery -- 10% expect this as most likely, but only 4% have experienced it in past year, and 7% within past five years. Several others also show somewhat larger expectation rates than actual experience within the past year would indicate, e.g., auto offenses, car theft, and assault.

Teenagers report somewhat less frequent incidents of malicious mischief/burglary, and consumer fraud, as might perhaps be expected. Their expectations are greater than adults' are for the crimes of larceny, assault, and rape/child molestation; differences which can also no doubt be attributed to teenagers' differing life styles.

Table 1.6 shows sex differences in reported incidence of crimes and differences in expectations about criminal victimization. In this table it appears that adult men report slightly more crimes than women do, and that their frequency of reporting consumer fraud is quite a bit greater than women's. The expectations of each group are not markedly different, however.

Teenage girls report almost four times as many cases of burglary as boys do, while boys more often report such things as auto offenses, assault, robbery, and fraud. Among girls, 3% report having been victims of rape/child molestation within the past year. The expectations of teenage boys and girls about various crime occurrences are not markedly different from their reported experiences.

TABLE 1.5

EXPOSURE TO SELECTED KINDS OF CRIME AND CRIMES RESPONDENTS FEEL ARE MOST LIKELY: ADULTS AND TEENAGERS

CRIME	ADULTS VICTIMIZED--				TEENAGERS VICTIMIZED--			
	PAST YEAR	PAST FIVE YEARS	FRIEND OR ACQUAIN- TANCE		PAST YEAR	PAST FIVE YEARS	FRIEND OR ACQUAIN- TANCE	
			ACQUAIN- TANCE	MOST LIKELY			ACQUAIN- TANCE	MOST LIKELY
Malicious mischief, vandalism	15%	21%	13%	10%	11%	14%	20%	8%
Burglary	12	24	29	32	5	13	33	21
Auto offenses	11	22	15	15	7	12	19	15
Consumer fraud	10	16	8	6	3	5	4	3
Larceny	9	14	9	5	9	16	15	10
Assault	4	9	13	7	6	7	16	13
Robbery	4	7	15	10	3	6	18	11
Forgery/fraud	3	6	4	1	3	3	4	1
Car theft	3	9	19	7	2	2	15	8
Arson	1	3	2	1	1	2	6	-
Bribery	1	2	2	1	2	2	3	3
Embezzlement	1	2	2	1	-	2	2	-
Rape/child molesting	1	1	3	1	1	1	10	4
Other	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	1
None of these	55%	36%	36%	5%	63%	47%	23%	5%
Number of respondents	(811)				(126)			

TABLE 1.6

EXPOSURE TO SELECTED KINDS OF CRIME IN PAST YEAR, AND CRIMES RESPONDENTS BELIEVE ARE MOST LIKELY TO HAPPEN TO THEM: ADULTS AND TEENAGERS, BY SEX

	ADULTS				TEENAGERS			
	IN PAST YEAR		MOST LIKELY		IN PAST YEAR		MOST LIKELY	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
Malicious mischief/vandalism . . . . .	.14%	15%	10%	10%	5%	18%	7%	9%
Burglary . . . . .	.13	12	30	34	3	6	21	21
Auto offenses . . . . .	.12	11	16	13	9	6	16	15
Consumer fraud . . . . .	.14	7	6	6	3	3	5	2
Larceny . . . . .	.9	9	5	5	9	10	10	9
Assault . . . . .	.4	3	9	5	7	4	16	10
Robbery . . . . .	.3	5	8	11	5	2	12	10
Forgery/fraud . . . . .	.4	2	1	*	5	2	2	-
Car theft . . . . .	.4	3	7	7	2	2	9	7
Arson . . . . .	.1	*	1	1	-	2	-	-
Bribery . . . . .	.1	*	1	1	2	2	-	6
Embezzlement . . . . .	.2	1	2	1	-	-	-	-
Rape/child molesting	*	1	-	2	-	3	-	7
Other . . . . .	.1	1	1	1	-	-	2	-
None of these . . . . .	.53	57	5	4	64	62	3	6
Number of respondents	(381)	(430)	(381)	(430)	(58)	(68)	(58)	(68)

*Less than 1/2 of one percent.

E. FEAR OF CRIME

In recent years increasing public attention has been directed to crime and criminal justice problems, both because of apparently increasing crime rates and because of the heightened visibility of law enforcement, judicial, and correctional activities. Thus, it is not too surprising to find that about 55% of the adults interviewed, and 50% of the teenagers, express the opinion that the danger of crime in their city has increased within the past year.

Another evidence of citizen concern is the frequency with which people say they have stayed home because they felt it would have been unsafe to go out -- 28% of the male adults and teenagers alike said they had recently done this, and 42% of the females said they had done this. A similar question asked on the 1966 NORC survey based on a nationwide sampling found only 12% of the men interviewed, and 18% of the women, claiming to have stayed at home on occasion because of fear for their safety on the streets.* In this case, since the questions asked in the two surveys are almost identical it may be possible to conclude that there has been an increase in fear of crime on the streets since 1966. This conclusion is supported by a recent Gallup Poll report that showed an increase, from 31% to 41% between 1968 and 1972 in the per cent of people (nationwide) who said they would be afraid to walk alone at night in the neighborhood around their home.**

Despite their fears, however, a majority of people think their part of town is safer than others. Teenage boys are particularly free of fear about crime in their own neighborhoods.

Table 1.7 shows the distribution of responses to the three questions described above.

*Ennis, *op. cit.* p. 74.

**Gallup, George, "Crime in the Streets: Fear is Rising," San Francisco Chronicle, Monday, April 24, 1972.

TABLE 1.7

	ADULTS		TEENAGERS		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	
"Have there been any times recently when you ... stayed at home because you thought it unsafe to go out?"					
Yes	28%	42%	28%	41%	
No	72	58	72	59	
"Compared to other parts of this city/town, how likely is a person here to be a victim of a crime?"					
Lot more likely	8%	6%	2%	3%	
Somewhat more likely	12	18	9	18	
No difference	16	17	22	19	
Somewhat less likely	36	39	50	35	
Lot less likely	23	19	16	24	
Don't know	4	3	2	2	
"Compared with a year ago, do you feel the danger from crime of all kinds in this city/town has become greater or has it become less?"					
Greater	53%	57%	48%	52%	
About same	26	23	19	19	
Less	11	12	26	19	
Don't know	10	8	7	10	
<i>Number of respondents</i>		(381)	(430)	(58)	(68)

Note: Columns of percentages may not add to exactly 100% because of rounding.

Fear of criminal victimization varies considerably from section to section of the state, by socio-economic status, and by racial or ethnic category. Table 1.8 shows the variation in the three indices of fear of crime for different subgroups of the population.

People in the Los Angeles/Orange County area have the greatest fear of going out, they more often feel their section of town is likely to experience crime, and a majority believe that crime is on the increase over a year ago. Residents of other parts of Southern California are least worried about venturing out, and have less than average concern about their neighborhoods or the overall crime rate. San Francisco Bay Area residents are less concerned about the crime rate increase -- just 44% of them think it is going up compared to 55% in other areas.

Fear of crime is a great deal higher among middle and lower socio-economic status* people than it is among upper socio-economic status persons, but perception that the crime rate is growing is more prevalent among upper socio-economic status levels than among lower.

Black people experience nearly twice as much anxiety about going out of their homes for fear of violence as do Whites, Mexican-Americans, or Orientals. They also see their own neighborhoods as being more crime prone than other racial/ethnic groups do, and a large majority of them believe crime is greater now than it was a year ago.

Table 1.8 shows the percentage distributions of each crime fear index for the several population groups.

*Socio-economic status as used in this analysis is an index formed out of respondents' reported incomes and occupations. Each person was given a position on the scale depending on his combined characteristics; then, four categories ranging from "lower" to "upper" were formed. See Appendix A for detailed description of scoring scheme.

When people have been recent victims of robbery or assault they much more often express fears about going out. Having a car stolen or being a robbery victim does not increase fear about going out, but does lead to the belief that crime is on the increase.

TABLE 1.8
EXPRESSED FEAR OF CRIME BY AREA OF STATE,
SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS, RACE, AND VICTIMIZATION EXPERIENCE

	PER CENT WHO SAY --			Number of respondents
	UNSAFE TO GO OUT	VICTIMIZATION MORE LIKELY IN THIS PART PART OF TOWN	CRIME GREATER THAN A YEAR AGO	
All Adults	35%	22%	55%	(811)
Area of State:				
Los Angeles/Orange Co.	40%	29%	55%	(341)
Other Southern Calif	26%	16%	55%	(176)
S.F. Bay Area	36%	16%	44%	(143)
Other Northern Calif	29%	18%	68%	(152)
Socio-Economic Status:				
Lower	39%	29%	54%	(283)
Lower middle	37%	20%	54%	(233)
Upper middle	35%	22%	54%	(175)
Upper	23%	14%	60%	(117)
Race/ethnic category:				
White	34%	21%	53%	(662)
Mexican/Chicano	30%	30%	58%	(50)
Negro/Black	62%	43%	74%	(48)
Other Latin American	9%	10%	60%	(24)
Oriental	37%	5%	48%	(18)
Self or family member of victim within past year of:				
Assault	53%	39%	55%	(29)
Burglary	39%	42%	55%	(98)
Car theft	9%	34%	67%	(26)
Larceny	31%	27%	58%	(77)
Malicious mischief	26%	20%	61%	(117)
Robbery	62%	19%	66%	(32)

F. ATTITUDES CONCERNING PUNISHMENT, SENTENCING AND REHABILITATION ISSUES

The survey questionnaire includes measures of public attitudes on some of the issues surrounding punishment of criminal offenders and rehabilitation policies. Those are not intended to provide an exhaustive study, but, rather, to indicate the direction of public attitudes on these issues. Table 1.9 shows the percentage distributions of public opinion on eight questions bearing on these matters. The substance of the findings is discussed below.

Punitive Attitudes Toward Criminals

The idea that lawbreakers must be punished for their crimes ("an eye for an eye"), or that harsh punishment is a deterrent to crime, is accepted by only a minority of the public today:

	<u>Per cent who: Agree</u>	<u>Disagree</u>
"The ancient law of an eye for an eye is still a good rule to follow"	41%	50%
"Harsh punishment does not deter most criminal behavior"	64%	23%

(See Table 1.9)

Furthermore, once an offender has served his time, a large majority of the public agrees (88%) that he should be "treated no differently from any other citizen." Whether people would continue to endorse the principle in specific instances involving personal relationships or positions of trust is another matter which this survey could not address; nevertheless, the reaction to this question suggests, when combined with the preceding data, that the weight of public opinion lies in the direction of supporting forgiveness and rehabilitation for criminals rather than harsh and vengeful punishment.

Adequacy of Rehabilitation

In view of the attitudes expressed above, how can the public's strong endorsement (62%) of the statement that "the courts these days are too lenient in the sentences they pass on criminal lawbreakers" be interpreted? The answer may be found in the fact that the public also believes that "too many people are being released from prison on parole before they are rehabilitated" (69% agree). It could be argued in the light of the findings above that these attitudes reflect dissatisfaction with the rehabilitation process rather than a punitive outlook. This interpretation is reinforced by examination of three more questions having to do with rehabilitation policies explicitly.

Rehabilitation Policies

Regarding general rehabilitation policy, a substantial plurality of the public agrees (52%) that "the crime problem would be reduced if fewer offenders were sent to prison and instead more of them were re-educated and readjusted outside of prison," and only 34% disagree with the statement. No doubt this reflects to some extent public dismay over the bad prison conditions which have been dramatically brought to light in recent years by a series of prison riots. It also probably represents a growing public awareness of other arguments against penal practices by responsible critics on grounds of their high cost and their tendency to reinforce criminal behavior rather than to bring about rehabilitation.

Further evidence of the public's eagerness to find alternatives to incarceration are evident in the substantial levels of endorsement for two procedures which appear to be aimed at helping the convict to re-enter society. The first is the idea of permitting prisoners with good records to "go into the community from time to time for short periods to take care of personal business." This practice is endorsed by 61% of the public and opposed by only 27%. The second is giving prisoners scheduled for release "two or three day furloughs . . . to give them a chance to find a job and a place to live." Sixty-six per cent of the public agrees that this is desirable, and only 22% disagree.

Detailed data for all eight of the questions will be found in Table 1.9. There it will be noted also that teenagers are rather more liberal in their views on all of these issues than adults are.

TABLE 1.9
THE PUBLIC'S VIEWS ON SELECTED CRIMINAL PUNISHMENT AND REHABILITATION ISSUES

	PER CENT WHO--				
	AGREE STRONGLY	AGREE	DON'T KNOW, NOT SURE	DISAGREE STRONGLY	
The ancient law of an eye for an eye is still a good rule to follow in dealing with crime. Social justice demands that people who offend against the law be punished to the limit	Adults . . .	12%	29	37	13
	Teenagers . . .	4%	20	36	22
Experience proves that harsh punishment does not deter most criminal behavior	Adults . . .	13%	51	13	19
	Teenagers . . .	14%	47	25	14
Once a person convicted of a crime fulfills his sentence, he should be treated no differently from any other citizen	Adults . . .	28%	60	6	6
	Teenagers . . .	44%	48	5	3
Courts these days are too lenient in the sentences they pass on criminal lawbreakers	Adults . . .	27%	35	16	19
	Teenagers . . .	8%	26	26	37

*Less than 1/2 of one percent.

(continued)

TABLE 1.9 (CONT.)

	PER CENT WHO--				
	AGREE STRONGLY	AGREE	DON'T KNOW, NOT SURE	DISAGREE STRONGLY	
Too many people are being released from prison on parole before they are rehabilitated	Adults	23%	19	11	2
	Teenagers	8%	31	22	2
The crime problem would be reduced if fewer offenders were sent to prison and instead more of them re-educated and re-adjusted outside of prison	Adults	15%	14	25	9
	Teenagers	12%	16	19	8
Prisoners scheduled for parole should be given 2 or 3 day furloughs before their formal release to give them a chance to find a job and a place to live when they are finally released	Adults	16%	12	17	5
	Teenagers	14%	15	10	3
Prisoners with a record of good behavior should be permitted to go into the community from time to time for short periods to take care of pressing personal business	Adults	11%	13	21	6
	Teenagers	7%	19	16	2

Number of respondents for each item: Adults = 811; Teenagers = 126

PUBLIC ATTITUDES CONCERNING POLICE IN CALIFORNIA

Chapter II

A. CONTACT AND FAMILIARITY WITH POLICE

A substantial number of adults and teenagers in California have a close relationship with a policeman or policewoman -- about one in three claims to be a friend or relative of a police person, and 21% more say they know a policeman or woman well enough to call them by name. Thus, more than 50% of the California public above the age of 13 apparently has had some kind of contact with a policeman or policewoman of sufficient importance to have resulted in their knowing the officer's name.

Among the survey respondents, 14% of the male adults and 14% of the teenage males admitted that they had been taken to a police station under arrest. While women and teenage girls less often have themselves been arrested (2%-4%), many of them know a friend or relative who has -- 22% of the adult women, and 43% of the teenage girls claimed that someone close to them had been arrested.

About one in three people in California knows a close friend who has been in a jail or prison and if the range is expanded to include acquaintances, then up to half of the California population over 13 knows someone who has been incarcerated.

Table 2.1 shows the breakdown by age group and sex for these several modes of contact between citizens and the law enforcement system. These figures indicate that there has been a remarkable amount of fairly direct personal contact of various kinds. (In comparing the teenage and adult findings, it should be noted that the teenager sample was drawn from the same households which furnished the adult interviews; thus, it is to be expected that there will be a degree of correlation between adult and teenage experiences, behaviors, and attitudes.)

TABLE 2.1

ACQUAINTANCE WITH THE POLICE AND PERSONAL EXPERIENCE
WITH THE LAW ENFORCEMENT SYSTEM:
ADULTS AND TEENAGERS, BY SEX

	ADULTS		TEENAGERS	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
Acquaintance with police:				
Friend or relative a policeman or woman	39%	27%	35%	43%
Know one well enough to call by name	22	20	21	16
Know a policeman or woman by sight	5	5	5	6
Have been interrogated by police:				
For traffic incident	41%	24%	26%	16%
For other reason	16	4	36	28
Have been taken to police station:				
Under arrest	14%	2%	14%	4%
For other reason	8	3	12	12
Relative or friend has been arrested	25%	22%	21%	43%
Know someone who has served time in a jail, prison or other correctional institution:				
Close friend*	36%	30%	26%	47%
Acquaintance	17	11	21	16
<i>Number of respondents</i>	(381)	(430)	(58)	(68)

B. EVALUATION OF POLICE JOB PERFORMANCE

When they are asked to evaluate the "police department that serves this area," the largest number of people rate it near the top of the scale in excellence. Teenagers are somewhat less enthusiastic than adults are in their endorsement of the local police, however. In Table 2.2 is shown the percentage of people choosing each of the seven rating categories that were provided, ranging from "extremely good job" to "extremely poor job." There it will be noted that about 11% of the public choose one of the three "poor job" categories, and that 50% of the public rate the police as doing a "very good" to "excellent" job.

Residents of the major urban areas of the state -- Los Angeles/Orange county and the San Francisco Bay Area, are somewhat less strong in their praise of the police than are people who live in the Southern California regions outside of the Los Angeles area. In most cases, however, the differences reflect merely slightly less enthusiastic endorsement rather than greater levels of dissatisfaction.

By comparison with other components of the criminal justice system, the police rate quite a bit higher in public esteem: their mean rating of 5.26 compares with a mean rating of 4.44 for judges, 4.43 for district attorneys, 4.45 for public defenders, 4.37 for probation officers, 4.28 for parole officers, and 3.98 for correctional officers. These other agencies will be examined in detail in subsequent chapters, the analysis to follow here will be focused on the police.

TABLE 2.2

THE PUBLIC'S EVALUATION OF THE JOB BEING DONE BY
"THE POLICE DEPARTMENT THAT SERVES THIS AREA":
ADULTS BY AREA OF STATE, AND TEENAGERS

JOB RATING	ADULTS					TEEN- AGERS
	TOTAL	L.A./ ORANGE CO. AREA	OTHER SOUTHERN CALIF.	S.F. BAY AREA	OTHER NORTHERN CALIF.	
Extremely good job . (7) . . .	10%	10%	13%	10%	8%	6%
Very good job (6) . . .	40	37	47	39	41	25
Somewhat good job . . (5) . . .	33	33	31	33	36	51
Neutral, don't know . (4) . . .	7	10	4	8	4	9
Somewhat poor job . . (3) . . .	5	4	3	3	7	7
Very poor job (2) . . .	4	4	1	5	4	2
Extremely poor job . (1) . . .	2	2	1	2	*	1
Mean rating	5.26	5.18	5.57	5.22	5.26	5.06
<i>Number of respondents .</i>	<i>(811)</i>	<i>(341)</i>	<i>(175)</i>	<i>(143)</i>	<i>(152)</i>	<i>(128)</i>

*Less than 1/2 of one percent.

Note: Columns may not add to exactly 100% because of rounding.

C. SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC GROUP DIFFERENCES

Despite the preponderance of favorable attitudes toward the police on the part of most members of the public, Table 2.3 shows some significant differences from group to group among subsections of the public.

The greatest divergence from the generally prevailing approval of police occurs among Negroes. In this group, 22% rate the police job as being in some degree "poor," while only 2% rate it "extremely good," and if the two top categories (very good, extremely good) are combined, just 20% of the Blacks are found choosing these categories to describe their opinion of the police, as compared to more than 50% of the Whites.

Mexican/Chicano persons are also a little less likely to rate the police high on the scale of excellence -- just 6% of them choose the top category -- but they are not as strongly critical as the Blacks are, and just 11% of them rate the police "poor."

Age does not have an important effect on unfavorable attitudes toward the police, since it can be observed in Table 2.3 that at all age levels from teenage to 55 years, the total percentage of people critical of the police remains 10%-12%. However, age groups below 40 are less inclined to praise the police as highly -- just 5%-8% of the people from teenage to 40 years of age rate the police "excellent." From age 55 upward, there is relatively little criticism of the police and rather strong praise.

Critics of the police are more prevalent at both the top and the bottom of the socio-economic scale than they are in the middle classes. Among people at the lower end of the scale 13% rate the police "poor" and among those at the upper end, 11% rate them "poor." In the middle socio-economic status groups, on the other hand, just 7%-8% are found who are critical.

Educational attainment alone is not an important determinant of police criticism, since all levels have generally similar sized critical groups, but the higher up on the educational ladder people are, the less ardently do they praise the police performance. For example, 12% of those with less than high school education rate the police job "extremely good," while among those with three or more years of college only 6% are found who rate the police job "extremely good." Table 2.3 shows the percentage distributions of police ratings for various subgroups of the adult public.

TABLE 2.3
COMPARISON OF RATINGS OF JOB BEING DONE BY
"THE POLICE DEPARTMENT THAT SERVES THIS AREA":
BY SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

CHARACTERISTICS:	PER CENT RATING POLICE JOB--						Number of respondents
	EX-TREMELY GOOD	SOME-VERY GOOD	NO WHAT GOOD	OPINION, NEUTRAL	SOME-WHAT POOR	EX-TREMELY OR VERY POOR	
All Adults.	10%	40	33	7	4	6	(811)
Sex:							
Males	9%	37	34	7	4	9	(381)
Females	11%	42	33	7	5	2	(430)
Age:							
18 - 24	5%	33	42	8	8	4	(143)
25 - 39	8%	38	35	8	5	7	(252)
40 - 54	12%	40	31	6	4	7	(199)
55 and older.	14%	47	27	8	2	2	(217)
Socio-economic status:							
Lower	11%	42	27	8	7	6	(283)
Lower middle	11%	41	37	4	4	4	(233)
Upper middle	7%	38	37	11	2	5	(175)
Upper	10%	36	36	7	6	5	(117)
Education:							
Less than H.S. graduate.	12%	40	28	8	4	7	(215)
High school completed	11%	44	32	5	3	4	(244)
One-two years college or trade school	9%	35	38	7	7	4	(199)
Three or more years college	6%	39	37	9	4	6	(154)
Race/ethnic category:							
White	11%	41	32	7	4	5	(662)
Mexican/Chicano	6%	32	45	6	7	4	(50)
Negro/Black	2%	18	45	13	9	13	(48)
Other Latin American	15%	73	8	4	-	-	(24)
Oriental	-%	33	41	16	-	10	(18)
Home owner	11%	43	35	4	3	3	(474)
Renter	8%	35	31	12	6	8	(337)
Changed residence past 5 years.	8%	39	34	8	6	6	(445)
No change of residence	12%	41	33	6	3	4	(366)

Note: Rows of percentages may not add exactly to 100% because of rounding.

D. EFFECTS OF POLICE FAMILIARITY AND CRIME VICTIMIZATION

Personal acquaintance with a policeman or policewoman or simply knowing one by name leads to slightly more favorable ratings: 52% to 55% rate the police job "good" in some degree, while among those unfamiliar with any police person, only 45% rate them "good." Critics of the police are found as often among friends and relatives (10% "poor job") as they are among strangers to the police (11% "poor job").

Recent victimization tends to polarize peoples' attitudes toward the police, making them either more critical or more inclined to praise the police. For example, more than an average number of the victims of a car theft within the past year give the police an "extremely good" job rating (14%), while on the other hand, 35% of them rate the police job "poor." Likewise, victims of burglaries are both somewhat more often critical (14%) and somewhat more often supportive of police (12%).

Victims of consumer fraud, of fraud or forgery (including bad checks, credit card forgery, etc.), and malicious mischief or vandalism all are highly critical of the police-- 20% - 33% rate them doing a "poor job."

The other experience which seems to result in the greatest hostility toward police is not, surprisingly, having oneself been arrested or incarcerated, but it is having had a family member or close friend experience this. People who themselves have been stopped for interrogation on a non-traffic matter, and those who have been arrested, are less strongly favorable than average toward the job the police are doing and they express somewhat more than average unfavorability, but their opinions are not quite as extreme as those of people with second-hand experience.

Table 2.4 which follows shows the percentage distribution of ratings given to the police by subgroups of the public.

TABLE 2.4

COMPARISON OF RATINGS OF JOB BEING DONE BY "THE POLICE DEPARTMENT THAT SERVES THIS AREA": ADULTS BY ACQUAINTANCE WITH POLICE, VICTIMIZATION EXPERIENCE, AND ARREST AND INCARCERATION EXPERIENCE

CHARACTERISTICS:	PER CENT RATING POLICE JOB--						Number of respondents
	EX-TREMELY GOOD	SOME-VERY GOOD	NO WHAT GOOD	OPINION, NEUTRAL	SOME-WHAT POOR	EX-TREMELY OR VERY POOR	
All Adults	10%	40	33	7	4	6	(811)
Acquaintance with policeman or policewoman:							
Friend or relative	10%	42	33	5	4	6	(265)
Know by name only.	11%	44	33	6	3	4	(170)
Do not know any.	9%	36	33	10	5	6	(336)
Victim in past year of:							
Assault	8%	15	57	8	10	1	(29)
Auto offense	9%	36	35	8	4	7	(93)
Burglary	12%	26	41	8	9	5	(98)
Car theft	14%	20	19	12	17	18	(26)
Consumer fraud	9%	31	33	4	3	20	(85)
Forgery/fraud.	8%	43	15	-	24	9	(24)
Larceny	9%	44	33	7	2	6	(77)
Malicious mischief/vandalism.	9%	39	28	4	10	10	(117)
Robbery	6%	29	56	2	7	-	(32)
Have been stopped and interrogated by police in past 5 years:							
For traffic matter	8%	42	35	5	3	7	(249)
For other matter	3%	25	41	17	9	6	(72)
Have appeared at police station in past several years:							
Under arrest	5%	25	51	5	6	8	(56)
Other purpose	13%	48	19	9	4	8	(34)
Know another who has appeared under arrest	5%	32	38	7	9	10	(186)
Know someone who has served in jail, prison, or other institution:							
Close friend or relative	10%	33	39	6	6	6	(268)
Other person	4%	35	37	7	8	9	(119)

Note: Rows of percentages may not add exactly to 100% because of rounding.

E. EFFECTS OF ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITY AND PERSONAL VALUES

Among the general adult public, almost one in ten persons (9%) claims to be active in some civic action organization or civic improvement club; about one in five (20%) claims to be moderately or extremely active in political affairs; and nearly one in four (23%) says he is an active member of some social club, union, or professional association. These answers are crude indicators for locating people who are most likely to be influential in different aspects of community life. The opinions which these "influentials" have of police performance in their community are shown in Table 2.5.

It appears that the small cadre of civic action group members are most likely to be both more favorable and more unfavorable toward the police than average. The table shows that 14% of the civic activists are strongly favorable and 9% are strongly unfavorable toward the police. Among the rest of the public, only 9% are strongly favorable and just 5% are strongly unfavorable toward police job performance.

Citizens who are politically most active tend to be a little more favorably oriented toward police performance and less critical than persons who are not politically active. On the other hand, people who are active in clubs, unions, and associations are somewhat less favorable and more critical than are non-active persons.

It thus appears that on the whole the police have a somewhat more favorable image among certain "community influentials" as described above, but this is not universally true.

Four dimensions of personal value structure which it was believed might help to explain differences in citizens' attitudes toward the police (and other criminal justice agencies) were measured by a battery of questionnaire items which had evolved out of previous research and which were used in a national study of public opinion conducted by the Survey Research Center of the University of Michigan.* The four dimensions of value which were tapped are:

1. Acceptance of authority.
2. Situational ethic (present needs should govern actions)
3. Equalitarianism
4. Individualism

Each respondent was classified as high, medium, or low on each of the above four dimensions according to how he answered three questions making up each scale. (A detailed description of response patterns and scaling procedures will be found in Appendix A.)

In Table 2.5 are shown the percentage distributions of police job ratings given by people at three levels of each of the four scales. Here it will be noted that persons who are high on the acceptance of authority scale more often tend to give high praise to the police (18%), while those who are low on the scale are less often strongly favorable (7%) toward the job the police are doing. The scale does not, however, markedly distinguish critics of the police -- that is, critics are just about as likely to be found among the high as among the low authority acceptance groups. The overall correlation of this scale with the job rating scale is .137.

*Withey, S. The U.S. and the U.S.S.R.: A report of the public's perspective on United States - Russian relations in late 1961, in D. Bobrow (ed.) Components of Defense Policy. Chicago: Rand McNalley, 1965, pp. 164-174.

On the situational ethic scale, people who say they prefer to govern their response by the demands of specific situations tend to be somewhat less strongly supportive of the police than are people who believe in more fixed and unchanging value standards, although the correlation of this scale with police job rating is also quite low ($r = .120$) and does not account for more than a minor share of the observed variability in reaction to the police.

Adherence to a belief in equalitarianism is correlated to only a slight extent with less favorable attitudes toward the police ($r = -.118$), but the relationship is a bit more successful in predicting unfavorable attitudes toward the police than is the case with the other scales (14% of those high on equalitarianism are critical of police job, while only 6% of those low on the scale are critical).

Individualism, however, appears to have virtually nothing to do with reactions toward the police -- the variation in favorable or unfavorable police ratings from high to low on the scale is negligible ($r = -.026$).

Table 2.5 shows the police job rating percentage distributions for each of the four personal value scales.

TABLE 2.5
COMPARISON OF RATINGS OF JOB BEING DONE BY
"THE POLICE DEPARTMENT THAT SERVES THIS AREA": ADULTS BY
ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITY AND PERSONAL VALUE STRUCTURE

CHARACTERISTICS;	PER CENT RATING POLICE JOB--						Number of respondents
	EX-TREMELY GOOD	VERY GOOD	SOMEWHAT GOOD	NO OPINION, NEUTRAL	SOMEWHAT POOR	EX-TREMELY OR VERY POOR	
All Adults	10%	40	33	7	4	6	(811)
Clubs, unions, associations:							
Active member	8%	37	34	6	5	9	(183)
Inactive or non-member	11%	40	33	8	4	4	(628)
Civic action organizations:							
Member	17%	23	36	8	7	9	(74)
Non-member	9%	41	33	7	4	5	(737)
Political activity:							
Active	14%	38	30	7	7	4	(164)
Inactive or non-registered	9%	40	34	7	4	5	(647)
Acceptance of authority:							
High	18%	40	27	7	3	5	(215)
Medium	8%	44	32	8	4	4	(299)
Low	7%	34	39	7	6	7	(297)
Belief in situational ethic:							
High	7%	34	34	12	6	7	(228)
Medium	10%	38	38	8	2	4	(313)
Low	13%	46	27	3	5	6	(270)
Equalitarianism:							
High	7%	37	33	10	6	8	(244)
Medium	9%	44	33	5	4	5	(352)
Low	15%	36	35	7	3	3	(215)
Individualism:							
High	10%	39	31	7	6	6	(320)
Medium	11%	38	39	7	1	4	(276)
Low	8%	43	30	8	6	4	(215)

Note: Rows of percentages may not add exactly to 100% because of rounding.

F. PUBLIC IMAGES OF POLICE FAIRNESS AND COMMUNITY CONCERN

In evaluating the status of police in the eyes of the public, two relevant dimensions of concern are the degree to which the public feels that the police are fair and even-handed in the administration of law enforcement, and the extent to which the public feels that the police have concern about community service and involvement. To measure these attitudes a series of fourteen queries eliciting agree-disagree responses was prepared and placed on the questionnaire. In Table 2.6 the percentage distribution of responses by adults and teenagers to each item is shown; the items are ranked in order of magnitude of response indicating favorable attitudes toward the police. Each item has been classified according to its content as relating either to "community service" or "fairness." (These classifications are, of course, arbitrary but are one useful way to separate the items for purposes of interpretation.)

The first observation that can be made from Table 2.6 is that the public generally rates the police lower on items having to do with fairness. For example, among the five top items which have favorability rates of 58% to 70% among adults, four are things having to do with what we have classed as "community service and police demeanor" items, namely: refraining from the use of offensive language, earning the confidence and respect of the community, providing neighborhoods with good services, and encouraging community help in law enforcement. Only one "fairness" issue ranks high among adults -- police do not, according to a majority of adults, pick unfairly on young people; however, teenagers themselves do not as strongly endorse police for this, since only 41% of them deny it while 40% allege that the police do to some extent tend to pick on young people unfairly.

Police "fairness" issues elicit less public support on the whole. For example, only 14% of the public believes that police will not be more likely to arrest a person who displays a "bad attitude." And, just one-third of the public believes that an investigation of police misconduct will always be conducted fairly and thoroughly. Only one in three believes that the police do not favor the rich over the poor, or that they treat everyone alike regardless of race or nationality. And, 30% of the public believes that a citizen who has a complaint against a police officer will have a hard time getting the authorities to look into the matter.

Teenagers hold views generally similar to those of adults on most of these matters with the exception noted above that they are less optimistic that police will treat young people fairly. On the other hand, they less often believe that the police favor the rich over the poor than adults do.

TABLE 2 6

THE PUBLIC'S IMAGE OF POLICE FAIRNESS AND CONCERN FOR COMMUNITY RELATIONS,
BY ADULTS/TEENAGERS

ITEMS RANKED IN ORDER OF RESPONSES (ADULT) INDICATING FAVORABLE ATTITUDES TOWARD POLICE:	ITEM TYPE (#)	PER CENT WHO--					COMBINED PER CENT FAVORABLE RESPONSE(*)
		AGREE STRONGLY	AGREE	DON'T KNOW, NOT SURE	DISAGREE DISAGREE STRONGLY	DISAGREE STRONGLY	
1. The police often use offensive language when dealing with the public	C				*	*	
Adults		4%	10	16	53	17	70%
Teenagers		5%	11	24	47	13	60%
2. Police officers on the street behave in a way that earns the confidence and support of the public	C		*	*			
Adults		10%	55	17	15	3	65%
Teenagers		1%	50	27	20	1	51%
3. Police officers do not give my neighborhood as good services as they do other parts of town	C				*	*	
Adults		5%	12	20	52	11	63%
Teenagers		6%	16	20	49	9	58%
4. The police have it in for young people and pick on them unfairly	F				*	*	
Adults		8%	20	11	52	8	60%
Teenagers		9%	31	18	33	8	41%

*Responses which indicate a favorable opinion of police behavior, i.e., agreement with an item expressing a positive value, or disagreement with an item expressing a negative value.

#C = Community service and police demeanor
F = Fairness

(continued)

TABLE 2.6 (CONT.)

ITEMS RANKED IN ORDER OF RESPONSES (ADULT) INDICATING FAVORABLE ATTITUDES TOWARD POLICE:	ITEM TYPE (#)	PER CENT WHO --					COMBINED PER CENT FAVORABLE RESPONSE(*)
		AGREE STRONGLY	AGREE	DON'T KNOW, NOT SURE	DISAGREE DISAGREE STRONGLY	DISAGREE STRONGLY	
5. The police encourage people in the community to help them in providing law enforcement services	C		*	*			
Adults		8%	50	20	20	3	58%
Teenagers		7%	52	19	22	1	53%
6. The police often use ex- cessive force in making arrests	F				*	*	
Adults		7%	23	19	44	6	50%
Teenagers		5%	32	20	38	4	42%
7. A citizen who has a com- plaint against a police officer will have a hard time getting the authorities to look into the matter	F				*	*	
Adults		8%	22	21	42	6	48%
Teenagers		7%	30	24	36	2	38%
8. The police treat all people alike regardless of race or nationality	F		*	*			
Adults		8%	27	12	34	19	35%
Teenagers		11%	27	10	39	13	38%

*Responses which indicate a favorable opinion of police behavior, i.e., agreement with an item expressing a positive value, or disagreement with an item expressing a negative value.

#C = Community service and police demeanor
F = Fairness

(continued)

TABLE 2.6 (CONT.)

ITEMS RANKED IN ORDER OF RESPONSES (ADULT) INDICATING FAVORABLE ATTITUDES TOWARD POLICE:	ITEM TYPE (#)	PER CENT WHO--					COMBINED PER CENT FAVORABLE RESPONSE (*)
		AGREE STRONGLY	AGREE	DON'T KNOW, NOT SURE	DISAGREE	DISAGREE STRONGLY	
9. Police give more considerate treatment to rich people than to poor people	F				*	*	
Adults		18%	34	16	27	6	33%
Teenagers.		9%	23	20	40	8	48%
10. Police investigations of complaints about police misconduct are always fair and thorough	F	*	*				
Adults		5%	27	34	27	7	32%
Teenagers.		2%	31	32	32	3	33%
11. The police become personally familiar with residents of the neighborhoods they patrol	C	*	*				
Adults		4%	28	17	42	9	32%
Teenagers.		7%	29	23	33	9	36%
12. Police administrators assign enough minority group officers to minority neighborhoods	F	*	*				
Adults		1%	21	52	21	4	22%
Teenagers.		-	22	51	25	2	22%

*Responses which indicate a favorable opinion of police behavior, i.e., agreement with an item expressing a positive value, or disagreement with an item expressing a negative value.

#C = Community service and police demeanor
F = Fairness

(continued)

TABLE 2.6 (CONT.)

ITEMS RANKED IN ORDER OF RESPONSES (ADULT) INDICATING FAVORABLE ATTITUDES TOWARD POLICE	ITEM TYPE (#)	PER CENT WHO --					COMBINED PER CENT FAVORABLE RESPONSE (*)
		AGREE STRONGLY	AGREE	DON'T KNOW, NOT SURE	DISAGREE	DISAGREE STRONGLY	
13. The police don't give people enough follow-up information about what's happening to their cases	C				*	*	
Adults		8%	35	36	18	2	20%
Teenagers.		6%	40	34	20	1	21%
14. The police are more likely to arrest a person who displays what they consider to be a bad attitude	F				*	*	
Adults		15%	62	8	13	1	14%
Teenagers.		10%	67	14	8	1	9%

Number of respondents for each item: Adults = 811; Teenagers = 126

*Responses which indicate a favorable opinion of police behavior, i.e., agreement with an item expressing a positive value, or disagreement with an item expressing a negative value.

#C = Community service and police demeanor
F = Fairness

G. PUBLIC OPINION ABOUT THE DESIRABILITY AND PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE OF SELECTED POLICE BEHAVIORS

As part of Project STAR's study of police roles, members of the public interviewed for this survey were asked to assess their perceptions of the desirability of selected police actions, and the probability with which they believed those actions actually take place. The survey respondents were exposed to thirty-three items* describing police actions in various situations. These items were selected from a longer list contained in the Role Survey questionnaire which the American Justice Institute has administered to criminal justice personnel in California and in the other states being studied. The items chosen were those which it was believed would be relevant to the public and to which people in the general public could reasonably respond with an opinion or a value judgment. The items cover behavior in a range of situations in which police may or do take action, such as handling crowds, traffic regulation, family disturbances, civil disorders, court appearances, arrest, interrogation and booking, community relations, and items falling under the heading "general performance of duties."

The situations and the items presented to respondents are shown in Table 2.7. In this table are shown the mean (average) rating for respondents as a whole regarding (i) the Desirability of the action, and (ii) the Probability of its occurring. The two ratings were elicited on a five-point scale consisting of the following categories, each having the indicated weight in computing the mean.

*Because the list of items for all seven positions being studied was too long to be accommodated in the interview time available, a split-half sampling technique was used in which any individual respondent was exposed to only one-half of the items. See Appendix A, p. 125.

Desirability:

- (5) Very desirable
- (4) Desirable
- (3) In between
- (2) Undesirable
- (1) Very undesirable

Probability:

- (5) Very probable
- (4) Somewhat probable
- (3) In between
- (2) Somewhat improbable
- (1) Very improbable

Also shown in Table 2.7 is the rank-order of the items, considered in terms of their mean Desirability ratings and their mean Probability ratings. Comparison of the two rank-orders reveals items which are discrepant, that is, which have a Probability rank markedly higher or lower than their Desirability rank.

A third element of information contained in Table 2.7 is the degree of correlation between the Desirability/Probability scales of an item and basic attitude toward the police as revealed in the overall "job rating" scale examined in Section B. For this purpose, each respondent was given a new score on each item in accordance with a scheme in which highest new score values were given when the respondent rated the item as having high Desirability combined with high Probability, and lowest new score values were assigned to ratings in which low Desirability was coupled with high Probability. Intermediate high score values were attached to answer patterns in which higher Desirability and lower Probability were associated, and intermediate low values were assigned to lower Desirability-higher Probability patterns. The effect of this is to establish a single continuum of new scores for each respondent on each item in which descending values were given to answer combinations starting with HD+HP → HD+LP → LD+LP → LD+HP. (See Appendix A, p. 131)

This scale for each item was then correlated with the job rating scale. The resulting correlation coefficients (Pearson r) indicate the extent to which believing that a

Figure 2

CATEGORIZATION OF SELECTED POLICE ACTIVITIES IN TERMS OF THEIR IMPORTANCE AND ADEQUACY OF PRESENT EMPHASIS

		IMPORTANCE OF THE INDICATED ACTION IN AFFECTING OVERALL POLICE JOB RATING		
		LOW IMPORTANCE	MEDIUM IMPORTANCE	HIGH IMPORTANCE
OPINION ABOUT DEGREE OF EMPHASIS BEING GIVEN TO THIS ACTION BY THE POLICE	OVER- EMPHASIZED	Restrict family advice to area of authority (20) Stay "invisible" to trap violator (28) Treat prisoners severely (29)	Act more harshly in some disorders (30) Use pressure tactics for information (31) Permit racial origin to impair their objectivity (33)	Overlook minor violations in crowds (22) Expect their testimony to have greater credibility (26) View community relations as part of job (16)
	ABOUT RIGHT EMPHASIS	Be influenced by public opinion (23) Tolerate verbal abuse (25) Arrest bystanders slow to obey orders (24) Be lenient enforcing laws frequently violated (27) Observe traffic regulations except in emergencies (2)	Be aware of racial discrimination problems (7)	Slant testimony to support their position (32) Allow accused to communicate (4.5) Treat requests for service seriously (8) Prevent occurrence of crimes (1) Establish a friendly helpful image (9) Deter pickpockets, purse snatchers in crowds (15)
	UNDER- EMPHASIZED	Listen to motorist's story before issuing citation (18)	Treat accused as innocent (21) Explain actions to accused (3) Respect suspect's dignity when booking (14) Recognize and handle emotional disorders (17) Treat all vehicle violators equally (19)	Stimulate citizen participation (6) Communicate with citizens groups (4.5) Maintain discipline in confrontations (10.3) Use minimum force in arrests (10.3) Instill respect rather than fear (10.3) Strengthen the family (13)

Note: Numbers in parentheses indicate the "Desirability" rank of each item.

given behavior is, for example, highly desirable and highly probable is paralleled by feeling that the police are doing a good job (or whether low desirability and high probability is associated with the opinion that police are doing a poor job). A high degree of association for an item suggests that the particular behavior may be influential in determining basic attitude toward the police, and thus provides a kind of "index of importance" for items.

The information from Table 2.7 has been summarized in Figure 2, where the thirty-three items describing police actions and behavior have been arranged in two dimensions to provide a framework for interpretation. One dimension of the chart establishes the importance of an item, as measured in terms of its correlation with basic job rating. "Low importance" items are those whose correlations were below the level of significance, i.e., which had no measurable association with job rating. * Items classed as "Medium importance" are those whose correlations were between .120 and .200; correlations above .200 gave an item a classification of "High importance." The other dimension of the chart shown in Figure 2 is degree of emphasis. Here, items are classified as being "Over-emphasized" if they have a Probability rank that is significantly higher** than their Desirability rank. If the reverse pattern is shown, i.e., if the Probability of occurrence is ranked lower than the Desirability, the item is called "Under-emphasized." Each of the thirty-three items has been classified on these two dimensions in Figure 2.

* Correlation coefficients have a theoretical range of .000 to ± 1.000 . Due to sampling variances, coefficients of less than $\pm .120$ cannot be considered significant.

** Differences of four or more positions in rank order was considered significant displacement for the purposes of this analysis.

From Figure 2 a set of priorities for police attention can be suggested.

First, those things which Californians believe are being given about the right amount of emphasis by police now, and which are considered to be of high importance in maintaining a favorable attitude about police, include: crime prevention, treating requests for service seriously, establishing a friendly and helpful image, allowing accused persons to communicate, deterring pickpockets and purse snatchers, and not attempting to support police positions by allowing officers to give "slanted" testimony in court cases. Somewhat less important, but still significant, is being aware of racial discrimination problems. Less important, and pretty much taken for granted by the public is that officers always observe traffic regulations except when they clearly show that they are operating in an emergency situation, that they be tolerant of verbal abuse, that they will be lenient about certain laws, and that they will be influenced by public opinion.

Among the important things being under-emphasized by the police today, according to the California public, is communications with citizens groups and stimulating citizens participation. The public also feels the police are not sufficiently concerned about maintaining discipline in confrontation, in using minimum force when making arrests, and in instilling an attitude of respect rather than fear when making arrests.

Also underemphasized, although at a lesser level of importance, is treating an accused person as if he were innocent, explaining their actions to an accused, respecting a suspect's dignity, resolving family problems in ways which will strengthen the family, and learning to recognize and handle people with emotional disorders.

The public feels the police are over-emphasizing certain things which contribute in a significant way to create a poorer image in the public's eyes, such as: overlooking minor law violations in crowds at public events, expecting their testimony to have greater credibility than others in court, using pressure tactics to obtain information, allowing racial origins to impair their objectivity, and in responding with more harsh action to quell civil disorders which involve certain groups. The public gave high importance to the idea that police should "view community relations as an essential part of their job" but rated it somewhat overemphasized. In view of the strongly held opinions elsewhere expressed that the police should do more to bring citizens into crime prevention activities, it may be that people were saying that community relations should not be considered merely a "part of their job" but that police should more actively reach out to citizens than they are seen as doing at present.

TABLE 2.7

DESIRABILITY AND PROBABILITY OF SELECTED POLICE ACTIONS: ADULTS STATEWIDE

SITUATION AND ACTION	DESIRABILITY		PROBABILITY		DISCREPANCY IN EMPHASIS (a)	CORRELATION WITH JOB RATING (b)
	MEAN	RANK	MEAN	RANK		
In the general performance of their duties, police officers:						
1. Permit a person's racial origin to impair their objectivity	1.81	33	3.22	23.3	Over	.156
2. Take every opportunity to prevent the occurrence of crimes	4.53	1	3.83	4	#	.263
3. Are lenient in enforcing laws that they observe are frequently violated by the general public	2.66	27	3.19	27	#	*
4. Are aware of the problems of racial discrimination	4.42	7	3.87	3	#	.138
5. Are capable of recognizing and handling persons with emotional disorders	4.09	17	3.22	23.3	Under	.135
When performing duties involving large crowds such as sporting events, parades, and civic functions, police officers:						
6. Tend to overlook minor law violations	3.24	22	3.44	16	Over	.200
7. Deter crimes such as picking pockets, snatching purses, and theft of autos	4.17	15	3.41	18.5	#	.200

Mean: average rating on a five-point scale on which very desirable/probable = 5 and very undesirable/improbable = 1.
Number of respondents: 354 to 372 per item.

- (a) Discrepancies in rank between Desirability and Probability which indicate activities that are receiving more emphasis than most people think warranted ("over") or less emphasis than is warranted ("Under").
- (b) Correlation (Pearson r) between police job rating and respondent desirability by probability score in which highest values were assigned to High D/High P responses, next highest to High D/Low P; next highest to Low D/Low P, and lowest values to Low D/High P responses.

Difference in ranks too small to be significant.
* Correlation too low to be significant.

(CONTINUED)

TABLE 2.7 (CONT.)

SITUATION AND ACTION	DESIRABILITY		PROBABILITY		DISCREPANCY IN EMPHASIS (a)	CORRELATION WITH JOB RATING (b)
	MEAN	RANK	MEAN	RANK		
In regulating vehicle and pedestrian traffic, police officers:						
8. Observe all traffic regulations except when in an emergency or in pursuit status with proper warning devices operating	4.50	2	3.92	2	#	*
9. Attempt to stay "invisible" to trap violators	2.62	28	3.71	7	Over	*
10. Listen to a violator's story before deciding whether to issue a citation or just a warning	4.06	18	3.10	29	Under	*
11. Treat all violators equally regardless of the type of car, car decorations, and regardless of the appearance of passengers in the car	4.01	19	2.98	31	Under	.149
When responding to a request for assistance related to a family disturbance, police officers:						
12. Help resolve the problem in a way that will strengthen rather than weaken the family	4.29	13	3.41	18.5	Under	.227
13. Restrict their official actions and advice only to areas in which they have authority	3.98	20	3.72	5.5	Over	*

Mean: average rating on a five-point scale on which very desirable/probable = 5 and very undesirable/improbable = 1.
Number of respondents: 354 to 372 per item.

- (a) Discrepancies in rank between Desirability and Probability which indicate activities that are receiving more emphasis than most people think warranted ("over") or less emphasis than is warranted ("Under").
- (b) Correlation (Pearson r) between police job rating and respondent desirability by probability score in which highest values were assigned to High D/High P responses, next highest to High D/Low P; next highest to Low D/Low P, and lowest values to Low D/High P responses.

Difference in ranks too small to be significant.
* Correlation too low to be significant.

(CONTINUED)

TABLE 2.7 (CONT.)

SITUATION AND ACTION	DESIRABILITY		PROBABILITY		DISCREPANCY IN EMPHASIS (a)	CORRELATION WITH JOB RATING (b)
	MEAN	RANK	MEAN	RANK		
When responding to requests for public service assistance, police officers:						
14. Treat each request seriously	4.40	8	3.72	5.5	#	.269
When assigned to control civil disorders, police officers:						
15. Arrest by-stoppers who are slow to obey orders to clear the area	2.95	24	3.40	20	#	*
16. Maintain disciplined behavior in confrontations with demonstrators	4.32	10.3	3.49	15	Under	.346
17. Act more harshly to quell disorders involving some groups than others	2.53	30	3.58	10	Over	.154
18. Make arrests with minimum use of physical force	4.32	10.3	3.43	17.5	Under	.279
When making an arrest, police officers:						
19. Tolerate verbal abuse from the person being arrested	2.92	25	3.31	21	#	*
20. Instill an attitude of respect rather than fear	4.32	10.3	3.19	26	Under	.284
When appearing in court as a witness, police officers:						
21. Expect their testimony to have greater credibility than that of others	2.80	26	3.70	8.5	Over	.264

Mean: average rating on a five-point scale on which very desirable/probable = 5 and very undesirable/improbable = 1. Number of respondents: 354 to 372 per item.

- (a) Discrepancies in rank between Desirability and Probability which indicate activities that are receiving more emphasis than most people think warranted ("over") or less emphasis than is warranted ("Under").
- (b) Correlation (Pearson r) between police job rating and respondent desirability by probability score in which highest values were assigned to High D/High P responses, next highest to High D/Low P; next highest to Low D/Low P, and lowest values to Low D/High P responses.

Difference in ranks too small to be significant.
* Correlation too low to be significant.

(CONTINUED)

TABLE 2.7 (CONT.)

SITUATION AND ACTION	DESIRABILITY		PROBABILITY		DISCREPANCY IN EMPHASIS (a)	CORRELATION WITH JOB RATING (b)
	MEAN	RANK	MEAN	RANK		
24. Slant their testimony to support their own position	2.01	32	3.01	30	#	.210
When interrogating a suspect, police officers:						
22. Use pressure tactics to obtain information	2.25	31	3.13	28	Over	.127
When holding a person accused of an offense, police officers:						
23. Treat the accused as if he were innocent	3.90	21	2.89	32	Under	.156
25. Explain to the accused exactly why actions are taken	4.48	3	3.50	14	Under	.139
26. Allow the accused person to communicate with his attorney, family, or friends	4.45	4.5	4.06	1	#	.249
When booking prisoners into a jail, police officers:						
27. Respect the dignity of the person being booked by treating him courteously	4.25	14	3.22	23.3	Under	.150
28. Treat prisoners severely; show them jail is no hotel	2.60	29	3.43	17.5	Over	*
When participating in community relations and education programs, police officers:						
29. Are influenced by public opinion on criminal justice issues	3.17	23	3.24	22	#	*

Mean: average rating on a five-point scale on which very desirable/probable = 5 and very undesirable/improbable = 1. Number of respondents: 354 to 372 per item.

- (a) Discrepancies in rank between Desirability and Probability which indicate activities that are receiving more emphasis than most people think warranted ("over") or less emphasis than is warranted ("Under").
- (b) Correlation (Pearson r) between police job rating and respondent desirability by probability score in which highest values were assigned to High D/High P responses, next highest to High D/Low P; next highest to Low D/Low P, and lowest values to Low D/High P responses.

Difference in ranks too small to be significant.
* Correlation too low to be significant.

(CONTINUED)

TABLE 2.7 (CONT)

SITUATION AND ACTION	DESIRABILITY		PROBABILITY		DISCREPANCY IN EMPHASIS (a)	CORRELATION WITH JOB RATING (b)
	MEAN	RANK	MEAN	RANK		
30. Stimulate citizen participation in crime prevention activities	4.44	6	3.51	13	Under	.328
31. View these activities as an essential part of their job	4.10	16	3.51	11.5	Over	.246
32. Communicate effectively with citizen groups	4.45	4.5	3.57	11.5	Under	.350
33. Establish a friendly, helpful image	4.38	9	3.70	8.5	#	.206

Mean: average rating on a five-point scale on which very desirable/probable = 5 and very undesirable/improbable = 1. Number of respondents: 354 to 372 per item.

- (a) Discrepancies in rank between Desirability and Probability which indicate activities that are receiving more emphasis than most people think warranted ("over") or less emphasis than is warranted ("Under").
- (b) Correlation (Pearson r) between police job rating and respondent desirability by probability score in which highest values were assigned to High D/High P responses, next highest to High D/Low P; next highest to Low D/Low P, and lowest values to Low D/High P responses.

Difference in ranks too small to be significant.
* Correlation too low to be significant.

PUBLIC ATTITUDES CONCERNING JUDGES AND COURTS IN CALIFORNIA

A. CONTACT AND FAMILIARITY WITH JUDGES AND COURTS

While about one in three or four adults claims to know a judge at least by sight, only 12% of the men and 10% of the women is closely connected, through friendship or relation, with a judge. (This contrasts with more than one in three persons who claimed a policeman or policewoman as a friend or relative.) Among teenagers, 9% of the boys, but only 2% of the girls are acquainted through friendship or relation with a judge.

Nearly half (45%) of the adult public of both sexes claims to have been called for jury duty at some time, but only 10% of the men and 7% of the women acknowledge having served on a criminal trial jury. Outside of jury service, over half of the adults say they have been in court for some purpose at some time in their lives; men are more likely than women to report court attendance (65% vs. 51%). About 38% report that they were a party in the case, and 17% were witnesses; again, men were more often involved than women, as Table 3.1 shows.

Nearly one in three teenagers reports having been in court for some purpose, frequently as parties in a case.

TABLE 3.1

ACQUAINTANCE WITH JUDGES AND PERSONAL EXPERIENCE
IN COURT: ADULTS AND TEENAGERS, BY SEX

	ADULTS		TEENAGERS	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
Acquaintance with judges:				
Friend or relative . . . . .	.12%	10%	9%	2%
Know well enough to call by name . . . . .	.17	12	5	6
Know only by sight . . . . .	.5	3	3	6
Called to jury duty . . . . .	.45%	46%	n.a.	n.a.
Have served on a jury in a criminal case . . . . .	.10%	7%	n.a.	n.a.
Have ever been in court (other than jury)				
	.65%	51%	36%	29%
As Party in a case . . . . .	.44	32	22	15
As witness . . . . .	.19	14	9	4
As spectator . . . . .	.16	11	14	15
Occasion of court visit:				
Traffic incident . . . . .	.42%	18%	19%	10%
Criminal case . . . . .	.18	10	12	4
Civil matter, other . . . . .	.26	29	9	13
<hr/>				
Number of respondents	(381)	(430)	(58)	(68)

Note: Court visit categories add to more than subtotals shown because multiple responses were accepted.

n.a. = not applicable.

B. EVALUATION OF JUDGES' JOB PERFORMANCE

Evaluating the performance of "the judges who preside over the courts in this community," the public accords them a majority vote of confidence -- 55% rate them as doing a "good job" and just 21% rate them in the "poor job" categories. Judges have a mean rating score of 4.44 on a scale of seven. It will be recalled from Chapter II that the mean rating given to police by adults was 5.26. The Judges' rating is on a par with those of other positions in the court system, i.e., district attorneys = 4.43 and public defenders = 4.45.

Contrary to the case with police, where teenagers rated the police less favorably than adults did, the judiciary is rated somewhat higher by teenagers than by adults. The mean scale value checked by teens was 4.73, while the average value for adults as a group was just 4.44.

San Francisco Bay Area residents (adults) are more lukewarm in their endorsement of the judiciary than is the case with residents of the rest of the state: Bay Area residents give the judges an average of 4.27, while in the Los Angeles/Orange county area the mean rating is 4.40, in other parts of Northern California it is 4.63, and in Southern California outside of the Los Angeles Metropolitan Area the mean judicial favorability rating is 4.58.

The percentage distributions for each of these areas in Table 3.2 shows that just 49% of the Bay Area public put judicial ratings on the "good job" side, and 27% of them place their ratings on the "poor job" side. By contrast, in Southern California, outside the L.A. Area, only 16% criticize judges while 57% rate their job "good."

TABLE 3.2

THE PUBLIC'S EVALUATION OF THE JOB BEING DONE BY "THE JUDGES WHO PRESIDE OVER THE COURTS OF THIS COMMUNITY"; ADULTS BY AREA OF STATE, AND TEENAGERS

JOB RATING	ADULTS					TEEN-AGERS
	TOTAL	LOS ANGELES/ ORANGE CO.	OTHER SOUTHERN CALIF.	S.F. BAY AREA	OTHER NORTHERN CALIF.	
Extremely good job . (7).	3%	2%	3%	2%	3%	4%
Very good (6).	17	18	18	14	20	14
Somewhat good job. . (5).	35	34	36	33	38	45
Neutral, no opinion. (4).	25	26	27	25	19	25
Somewhat poor job . (3).	13	11	11	15	16	11
Very poor job . . . (2).	5	5	4	9	3	1
Extremely poor job . (1).	3	5	1	2	1	-
Mean rating	4.44	4.40	4.58	4.27	4.63	4.73
<i>Number of respondents.</i>	(811)	(341)	(175)	(143)	(152)	(126)

Note: Columns of percentages may not add to exactly 100% because of rounding.

C. SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC GROUP DIFFERENCES

Within the population there are significant differences from group to group in reactions to the judiciary. Table 3.3 shows the percentage distribution of ratings given to judges by subgroups*. For example, men are much more critical of judges than women are: 28% of the men rate judges as doing a "poor job" while only 14% of the women are critical. There is also a distinct tendency for middle aged people to be more critical than either young adults or older people are.

Socio-economic class is also a factor: willingness to praise judges for doing a good job declines somewhat as one goes up the class/income ladder, starting with 22% most strongly favorable among lower class people to just 16% strongly favorable among upper class persons. Persons at the top of the socio-economic scale are also more prone to be strongly critical of judges. The same tendency to withhold strong praise for judges occurs as educational level increases, but it is people at the intermediate educational levels -- with high school or just one or two years of college -- who are most often critical of the judiciary.

Among different racial or ethnic groups, both Whites and Blacks are polarized toward judges -- a large proportion of each group has high praise for judges, but another substantial proportion of each group is critical. Mexican/Chicano people tend to be sparing in high praise for judges and many of them have unfavorable opinions (22% "poor job" rating). Oriental persons are also rather often critical of the judiciary (20% "poor job" rating).

*To simplify presentation of the rating scale data in this and the succeeding table, the top two scale categories and the bottom two categories on the original seven point scale have been collapsed. The shortened scale is easier to read and does not alter the substance of the findings.

TABLE 3.3

COMPARISON OF RATINGS OF JOB BEING DONE BY
"THE JUDGES WHO PRESIDE OVER THE COURTS OF THIS COMMUNITY":
ADULTS, BY SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

	PER CENT RATING JUDGES' JOB--					Number of re- spondents
	EX- TREMELY OR VERY GOOD	SOME- WHAT GOOD	NO OPINION, NEUTRAL	SOME- WHAT POOR	EX- TREMELY OR VERY POOR	
All Adults . . . . .	.19%	35	25	13	8	(811)
Sex:						
Males . . . . .	.17%	31	25	16	12	(381)
Females . . . . .	.23%	38	24	9	5	(430)
Age:						
18 - 24 . . . . .	.13%	35	35	11	6	(143)
25 - 39 . . . . .	.17%	31	28	15	10	(252)
40 - 54 . . . . .	.22%	33	21	16	8	(149)
55 and older . . . . .	.26	39	18	9	8	(217)
Socio-economic status:						
Lower . . . . .	.22%	34	22	14	9	(283)
Lower middle . . . . .	.20%	35	24	12	9	(233)
Upper middle . . . . .	.18%	36	30	12	3	(175)
Upper . . . . .	.16%	34	26	12	12	(117)
Education:						
Less than H.S. graduate . . . . .	.23%	34	24	7	11	(215)
High school completed . . . . .	.20%	34	26	13	8	(243)
1-2 years college or trade school . . . . .	.19%	33	24	17	7	(199)
Three or more years college . . . . .	.16%	40	24	14	6	(154)
Race/ethnic category:						
White . . . . .	.21%	34	24	13	8	(662)
Mexican/Chicano . . . . .	.10%	46	22	6	16	(50)
Negro/Black . . . . .	.18%	39	18	21	4	(48)
Other Latin American . . . . .	.5%	45	43	7	-	(24)
Oriental . . . . .	.9%	27	45	10	10	(18)

Note: Rows of percentages may not add to exactly 100% because of rounding

D. EFFECTS OF FAMILIARITY AND COURT EXPERIENCE

Experience in court and personal acquaintance with a judge also make some difference in evaluations given to the performance of the judiciary, as Table 3.4 shows. Here it will be seen that people who know a judge well tend to give judges less extremely favorable ratings (just 15% do so), while those who know a judge by name only are much more likely (26%) to think highly of the job judges are doing. Furthermore, people who know a judge well are most likely of all to rate judges' performance as "somewhat poor."

People who have served on criminal juries are often strongly favorable toward judges (31%), but a few are also strongly critical (11%).

Presence in court as a party or a witness in a criminal case leads more often to unfavorable opinions of judges' performance -- 17% are strongly critical and only 11% are strongly favorable. Parties or witnesses in civil cases, on the other hand, are more likely to be favorable, and those who have been just spectators in court are most favorable of all court attenders toward judges.

TABLE 3.4

COMPARISON OF RATINGS OF JOB BEING DONE BY
 "THE JUDGES WHO PRESIDE OVER THE COURTS OF THIS COMMUNITY":
 ADULTS, BY ACQUAINTANCE WITH JUDGE, AND COURT EXPERIENCE

	PER CENT RATING JUDGES' JOB--					Number of re- spondents
	EX- TREMELY OR VERY GOOD	SOME- WHAT GOOD	NO OPINION, NEUTRAL	SOME- WHAT POOR	EX- TREMELY OR VERY POOR	
All Adults	19%	35	25	13	8	(811)
Acquaintance with a judge:						
Friend or relative	15%	36	16	23	9	(87)
Know by name only	26%	30	18	18	8	(114)
Do not know any	19%	36	27	10	8	(576)
Have served on a criminal case jury:	31%	38	9	11	11	(69)
Have been in court (other than jury):						
Party or witness in criminal case	11%	30	21	21	17	(90)
Party or witness in civil case	17%	31	27	16	9	(291)
Spectator only	21%	42	16	16	6	(85)
Never in court	24%	37	26	7	6	(345)

E. EFFECTS OF ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITY AND PERSONAL VALUES

A crude index of "community influence" is provided by questions about respondents' degree of activity in various kinds of clubs and civic organizations, and in politics. Examining the opinions of active and non-active people (Table 3.5), it appears that judges are most often criticized for doing a "poor job" by activists of all kinds. For example, 24% of the active members of a club, union, or association rated judges "poor"; 30% of the members of civic action organizations rated them "poor"; and 32% of those most active in politics downrated judges' job performance. Active support for judges is also less prevalent among the most active people than it is among non-activists.

Personal values of respondents were assessed by four attitude scales designed to tap their degrees of (i) acceptance of authority, (ii) belief in situational ethics, (iii) equalitarianism, and (iv) individualism.* Inspection of the data in Table 3.5 will show that there is a slight relationship between attitudes toward judges' job performance and acceptance of authority in which persons with high values on that scale are found to be both more often favorable and more often critical of judges.

Persons who are most opposed to the notion of situational ethics are also a little more likely to be critical of judges' job performance, but there is no consistent relationship between peoples' scores on scales of equalitarianism or individualism and their job ratings for judges.

*See Chapter II, Section E and Appendix A for further description of scales.

TABLE 3.5

COMPARISON OF RATINGS OF JOB BEING DONE BY
"THE JUDGES WHO PRESIDE OVER THE COURTS OF THIS COMMUNITY":
ADULTS, BY ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITY AND PERSONAL VALUE STRUCTURE

	PER CENT RATING JUDGES' JOB --					Number of re- spondents
	EX- TREMELY OR VERY GOOD	SOME- WHAT GOOD	NO OPINION, NEUTRAL	SOME- WHAT POOR	EX- TREMELY OR VERY POOR	
All Adults . . . . .	.19%	35	25	13	8	(811)
Clubs, unions, associations:						
Active member . . . . .	.16%	37	22	18	6	(183)
Inactive or non- member . . . . .	.21%	34	26	11	9	(628)
Civic action organizations:						
Member . . . . .	.12%	35	23	20	10	(74)
Non-member . . . . .	.20%	35	25	12	8	(737)
Political activity:						
Active . . . . .	.16%	38	14	22	10	(164)
Inactive or non- registered . . . . .	.21%	34	27	10	8	(647)
Acceptance of authority:						
High . . . . .	.26%	28	20	17	9	(215)
Medium . . . . .	.19%	39	25	9	8	(299)
Low . . . . .	.16%	35	28	13	8	(297)
Belief in situational ethic:						
High . . . . .	.19%	36	28	8	10	(228)
Medium . . . . .	.21%	31	26	13	8	(313)
Low . . . . .	.18%	38	20	16	8	(270)
Equalitarianism:						
High . . . . .	.19%	33	23	14	11	(244)
Medium . . . . .	.24%	35	26	8	7	(352)
Low . . . . .	.14%	36	25	18	7	(215)
Individualism:						
High . . . . .	.20%	34	26	9	11	(320)
Medium . . . . .	.24%	33	18	16	9	(276)
Low . . . . .	.14%	38	31	13	3	(215)

F. PUBLIC OPINION ABOUT THE DESIRABILITY AND PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE OF SELECTED JUDICIAL BEHAVIORS

To extend the study of criminal justice agency roles, survey respondents were asked to provide their opinions about selected aspects of judicial behavior in a manner similar to that described in Chapter II with respect to police behavior.* In this, each person interviewed was asked to evaluate the desirability and the probability of specific actions that described things judges do, or might do. In all, eighteen such items were measured on five-point scales. The items rated by respondents, and the mean rating scores for each item are shown in Table 3.6. Also shown in that table are the rank order positions of each item and the extent to which discrepancies in rank order indicate some degree of "over-" or "under-emphasis" on the part of the judiciary. In addition, a correlation coefficient for each item is shown, which represents the extent to which the item was found to be related to holding a favorable or unfavorable basic attitude toward judges and their job performance.*

Figure 3 provides a summary of the significance of the data shown in Table 3.6. In the figure will be found each of the eighteen items on which judges were rated, placed in accordance with their importance to public attitudes and the relative degree of emphasis which the public feels is being placed on each one by judges. From this grouping it is possible to infer what sorts of judicial behavior may be in need of attention in order to improve public attitudes, and which others are indicative of presently favorable opinions of the judiciary.

*See Chapter II, pp. 44-46.

Figure 3
CATEGORIZATION OF SELECTED JUDGES ACTIVITIES IN TERMS OF THEIR IMPORTANCE AND ADEQUACY OF PRESENT EMPHASIS

IMPORTANCE OF THE INDICATED ACTION IN AFFECTING OVERALL JUDGES JOB RATING		LOW IMPORTANCE	MEDIUM IMPORTANCE	HIGH IMPORTANCE
OPINION ABOUT DEGREE OF EMPHASIS BEING GIVEN TO THIS ACTION BY THE JUDGES	OVER-EMPHASIZED	Believe police over defendant (15) Seize opportunities for own political interests (18)	Aware of problems of racial discrimination (6) Base sentence mostly on criminal history (12)	
	ABOUT RIGHT EMPHASIS	Recognize and handle emotional disorders (4) Be lenient on laws frequently violated (14) Permit racial origin to impair objectivity (17)	Protect legal rights of citizens (1) Communicate with citizens groups (5) Improve public image of other CJ agencies (9) More concerned with speed than justice (16)	Recognize needs and viewpoints of citizens (3) Stimulate citizen participation (7) Consider circumstances that motivate crime (8) Give similar sentences for similar crimes (11) Be influenced by public opinion (13)
	UNDER-EMPHASIZED	Treat convicted persons similarly regardless of class or appearance (2)		Aware of ex-convict opinions about effects of sentences (10)

Note: Numbers in parentheses indicate the "Desirability" rank of each item.

For example, the behaviors which are currently believed to be being given about the right amount of emphasis by judges, and which are quite influential in governing how people form their judgment of the job that judges are doing, include these things: recognizing the needs and viewpoints of citizens and paying attention to public opinion, considering the circumstances that motivated a crime when passing sentence, and giving similar sentences for similar crimes. The California public also places high importance on stimulating citizen participation in crime prevention. Also important is that judges should, and do, protect citizens' legal rights, communicate with the public, and do what they can to improve the image of other criminal justice agencies.

Important things that the judiciary over-emphasizes, according to many Californians, are: their awareness of racial problems and their emphasis on criminal history in passing sentence. Less important, but nevertheless overemphasized, say the public, is believing police testimony over that of defendants, and seizing opportunities to further their own political interests.

Judges are not sufficiently aware of the views of ex-convicts about the effects of various types of sentences, according to the public.

There are several activities of judges which Californians as a group also do not consistently associate with judges' job ratings, but which they now feel are presently being given about the right emphasis. These include: not permitting racial origins of defendants to impair their objectivity, recognizing and handling emotional disorders, and being lenient in enforcing certain laws that are frequently violated.

To summarize the impressions which the data in Figure 3 provide, it appears that Californians are concerned that judges not appear to be in league with the police, nor that they appear to give too much weight to racial discrimination problems. They should also avoid any appearance of using their positions to further their own political interests. People will continue to think well of judges to the extent that judges continue to be diligent in protecting citizens' legal rights, to temper justice with compassion (recognize emotional problems) and good sense (be lenient about some laws and listen to public opinion), and to bring the public into closer contact with the law enforcement effort.

The public seems to take for granted that judges are moving cases through court rapidly, that they are free of racial bias, that they consider motivating factors when passing sentence, and that they are consistent in sentencing. They would, however, like judges to pay more attention to class discrimination and to see what can be learned about sentencing policy from the experience of ex-convicts.

TABLE 3.6

DESIRABILITY AND PROBABILITY OF SELECTED JUDICIAL ACTIONS: ADULTS STATEWIDE

SITUATION AND ACTION	DESIRABILITY		PROBABILITY		DISCREPANCY IN EMPHASIS (a)	CORRELATION WITH JOB RATING (b)
	MEAN	RANK	MEAN	RANK		
In the general performance of their duties, judges:						
1. Are more concerned with moving cases rapidly through the courts than with seeing that each defendant receives just treatment . . .	2.31	16	3.13	14.5	#	.178
2. Permit a defendant's racial origin to impair their objectivity	2.09	17	2.88	18	#	*
3. Are aware of the problems of racial discrimination	4.25	6	3.73	2	Over	.129
4. Are capable of recognizing and handling persons with emotional disorders	4.28	4	3.49	5	#	*
5. Observe and protect the legal rights of citizens	4.54	1	3.83	1	#	.169
6. Are lenient in enforcing laws which are frequently violated by the public	2.62	14	2.98	17	#	*
7. Are influenced by public opinion on criminal justice issues	2.75	13	3.22	13	#	.307
8. Believe police testimony over that of the defendant, as a general practice	2.57	15	3.37	7	Over	*
9. Recognize the viewpoints and needs of citizens	4.32	3	3.44	6	#	.276

Mean: average rating on a five-point scale on which very desirable/probable = 5 and very undesirable/improbable = 1.
Number of respondents: 354 to 372 per item.

(a) Discrepancies in rank between Desirability and Probability which indicate activities that are receiving more emphasis than most people think warranted ("over") or less emphasis than is warranted ("under").

(b) Correlation (Pearson r) between judge job rating and respondent desirability by probability score in which highest values were assigned to High D/High P responses, next highest to High D/Low P; next highest to Low D/Low P, and lowest values to Low D/High P responses.

Difference in ranks too small to be significant.

* Correlation too low to be significant.

(CONTINUED)

TABLE 3.6 (CONT.)

SITUATION AND ACTION	DESIRABILITY		PROBABILITY		DISCREPANCY IN EMPHASIS (a)	CORRELATION WITH JOB RATING (b)
	MEAN	RANK	MEAN	RANK		
10. Improve the public's image of other criminal justice agencies	4.01	9	3.28	8	#	.116
12. Seize on opportunities to further their own political interests	2.03	18	3.25	12	Over	*
When participating in community relations and education programs, judges:						
11. Stimulate citizen participation in crime prevention activities	4.23	7	3.26	9.3	#	.275
14. Communicate effectively with citizen groups	4.26	5	3.53	4	#	.167
When involved in sentencing a person convicted of a crime, judges:						
13. Give similar sentences for similar crimes	3.82	11	3.26	9.3	#	.229
15. Consider the circumstances that motivate people to commit crime	4.04	8	3.26	9.3	#	.317
16. Treat all convicted persons similarly regardless of their social class or physical appearance	4.34	2	3.13	14.5	Under	*
17. Are aware of the opinions of ex-convicts about the effects of various types of sentences	3.83	10	3.09	16	Under	.234
18. Base sentences mostly on the criminal history of the person convicted	3.31	12	3.68	3	Over	.143

Mean: average rating on a five-point scale on which very desirable/probable = 5 and very undesirable/improbable = 1.
 Number of respondents: 354 to 372 per item.

(a) Discrepancies in rank between Desirability and Probability which indicate activities that are receiving more emphasis than most people think warranted ("over") or less emphasis than is warranted ("Under").

(b) Correlation (Pearson r) between judge job rating and respondent desirability by probability score in which highest values were assigned to High D/High P responses, next highest to High D/Low P; next highest to Low D/Low P, and lowest values to Low D/High P responses.

Difference in ranks too small to be significant.

* Correlation too low to be significant.

PUBLIC ATTITUDES TOWARD PROSECUTORS AND PUBLIC DEFENDERS Chapter IV
 IN CALIFORNIA

A. CONTACT AND FAMILIARITY WITH PROSECUTORS AND DEFENDERS

Relatively few of the public of California, adult or teenage, claim to be acquainted with any members of the bar who are district attorneys or prosecutors, or who are public defenders or lawyers appointed by the court to defend. About one in ten adults and one in twelve teenagers says such a person is a friend or relative. This level of familiarity is generally comparable to the levels of familiarity with judges reported in Chapter III.

In Chapter III it was also revealed that about ten per cent of the adult public has served on a criminal jury, and over half of the public claims to have been in court for some purpose other than jury service, many of them having been parties or witness in a case.

(See Table 3.1, p. 56)

Table 4.1 shows the degree of familiarity which people claim to have with district attorneys and defenders.

TABLE 4.1

ACQUAINTANCE WITH DISTRICT ATTORNEYS AND PUBLIC DEFENDERS: ADULTS AND TEENAGERS, BY SEX	ADULTS		TEENAGERS	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
	Acquaintance with district attorney or prosecutor:	14%	5%	9%	4%
Friend or relative	8	8	2	2
Know well enough to call by name	2	3	3	-
Know only by sight	11	7	7	6
Acquaintance with public defender or court appointed defense attorney:	9%	4%	9%	4%
Friend or relative	11	7	7	6
Know well enough to call by name	1	2	3	1
Know only by sight	1	2	3	1
Number of respondents	(381)	(430)	(58)	(68)

B. EVALUATION OF PROSECUTORS' AND DEFENDERS' JOB PERFORMANCE

People rate district attorneys and public defenders much the same way -- the percentage distribution of job ratings and the mean (average) favorability levels are very close, 4.43 and 4.45. Teenagers are, if anything, slightly more favorable than adults are, although the differences are too small to be statistically or substantively significant. It will be recalled from Chapter III that judges also have a mean rating of 4.44 (adults) and 4.73 (teens), while police (Chapter II) obtained a mean favorability rating of 5.26 among adults and 5.06 among teens.

TABLE 4.2

THE PUBLIC'S EVALUATION OF THE JOB BEING DONE BY DISTRICT ATTORNEYS (a) AND PUBLIC DEFENDERS (b): ADULTS/TEENAGERS STATEWIDE

JOB RATING	DISTRICT ATTORNEYS		PUBLIC DEFENDERS	
	ADULTS	TEENAGERS	ADULTS	TEENAGERS
Extremely good job . . . (7)	2%	-%	3%	1%
Very good job (6)	17	12	17	12
Somewhat good job . . . (5)	29	42	29	35
Neutral, don't know . . (4)	35	37	36	37
Somewhat poor job . . . (3)	11	6	11	12
Very poor job (2)	3	2	3	3
Extremely poor job . . (1)	2	2	2	-
Mean rating	4.43	4.52	4.45	4.45
Number of respondents	(811)	(126)	(811)	(126)

(a) "The district attorney and his staff who have the job of prosecuting cases where people have been charged with breaking laws."

(b) "The public defender and other defense attorneys appointed by the court to represent people who have been accused of crimes"

Note: Columns of percentages may not add to exactly 100% because of rounding.

C. SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC GROUP DIFFERENCES

In Table 4.3 a breakdown of "good job" and "poor job" ratings by various socio-demographic characteristics is shown for district attorneys (Table 4.3a) and for public defenders (Table 4.3b). One significant difference shown in these tables is that Northern California residents are more sparing of praise for both prosecutors and defenders than residents of Southern parts of the state are. Only 12%-18% of the public in the North rates them as doing "extremely or very good" jobs, while in the South, favorable ratings range between 20% and 24%.

By socio-economic status, there are no consistent differences in reaction to prosecutors, but public defenders tend to be rated quite a bit higher by people at the lower socio-economic status levels than by those at the higher levels: 24% of the lower socio-economic status group rates defenders as doing "extremely or very good" jobs, while only 14% of upper status people rate them this high.

By race, however, there are significant differences in reaction to public defenders or court-appointed lawyers: Black people have both stronger negative and stronger positive feelings than others do about defenders, with negative feelings predominating. Mexican/Chicano people also show more negative than positive feelings toward defenders.

Public defenders also rate higher with women than with men, and with older adults rather than younger persons.

Toward prosecutors, Mexican-Americans and Orientals show a predominance of favorable attitudes, while other groups tend to strike a more even balance between favorable and unfavorable attitudes.

TABLE 4.3A

COMPARISON OF RATINGS OF JOBS BEING DONE BY DISTRICT ATTORNEYS(a): ADULTS BY SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

	EX- TREMELY OR VERY GOOD JOB	SOME- WHAT GOOD	NO OPINION NEUTRAL	SOME- WHAT POOR	EX- TREMELY OR VERY POOR	Number of re- spondents
All Adults	18%	29	35	11	6	(811)
Area of State:						
Los Angeles/Orange Co.	20%	28	35	11	7	(341)
Other Southern Calif.	22%	34	30	9	5	(175)
S.F. Bay Area	12%	27	44	12	6	(143)
Other Northern Calif.	18%	33	31	15	4	(152)
Sex:						
Males	18%	25	38	13	6	(381)
Females	18%	33	32	10	6	(430)
Age:						
18 - 24	11%	26	45	11	6	(143)
25 - 39	17%	25	38	13	7	(252)
40 - 54	27%	32	23	11	8	(199)
55 and older	18%	34	35	10	2	(217)
Socio-economic status:						
Lower	20%	28	35	11	7	(283)
Lower middle	14%	34	35	10	6	(233)
Upper middle	22%	28	34	12	4	(175)
Upper	18%	29	35	14	4	(117)
Education:						
Less than H.S. graduate.	17%	28	32	12	10	(215)
High school completed	19%	28	39	8	6	(243)
1-2 years college or trade school	21%	32	29	15	4	(199)
Three or more years college	16%	32	40	11	1	(154)
Race/ethnic category:						
White	19%	29	35	13	5	(662)
Mexican/Chicano	19%	41	31	6	4	(50)
Negro/Black	16%	32	37	8	7	(48)
Other Latin American	7%	46	43	-	4	(24)
Oriental	22%	16	50	4	9	(18)

(a) The district attorney and his staff who have the job of prosecuting cases where people have been charged with breaking laws-- what kind of a job are they doing?

TABLE 4.3B

COMPARISON OF RATINGS OF JOBS BEING DONE BY PUBLIC DEFENDERS(b): ADULTS BY SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

	EX- TREMELY OR VERY GOOD JOB	SOME- WHAT GOOD	NO OPINION NEUTRAL	SOME- WHAT POOR	EX- TREMELY OR VERY POOR	Number of re- spondents
All Adults	19%	29	36	11	5	(811)
Area of State:						
Los Angeles/Orange Co.	23%	26	34	10	7	(341)
Other Southern Calif.	24%	26	37	10	3	(175)
S.F. Bay Area	12%	30	39	13	6	(143)
Other Northern Calif.	14%	36	34	13	3	(152)
Sex:						
Males	18%	25	32	16	8	(381)
Females	18%	32	39	8	3	(430)
Age:						
18 - 24	16%	30	33	15	6	(143)
25 - 39	17%	25	40	11	7	(252)
40 - 54	20%	28	35	12	5	(199)
55 and older	23%	32	33	9	3	(217)
Socio-economic status:						
Lower	24%	29	29	10	8	(283)
Lower middle	19%	32	34	12	3	(233)
Upper middle	16%	28	46	9	2	(175)
Upper	14%	21	39	18	7	(117)
Education:						
Less than H.S. graduate	23%	28	31	11	8	(215)
High school completed	18%	32	36	11	2	(243)
1-2 years college or trade school	19%	26	34	16	6	(199)
Three or more years college	14%	29	43	8	6	(154)
Race/ethnic category:						
White	20%	28	38	10	4	(662)
Mexican/Chicano	8%	48	24	13	8	(50)
Negro/Black	27%	14	15	26	18	(48)
Other Latin American	8%	42	47	3	-	(24)
Oriental	15%	24	42	5	14	(18)

(b) The public defender and other defense attorneys appointed by the court to represent people who have been accused of crimes-- what kind of job do you feel they are doing?

D. EFFECTS OF FAMILIARITY AND COURT EXPERIENCE

Personal acquaintanceship with a prosecutor or a public defender tends to improve significantly peoples' ratings of the jobs they are doing, as Table 4.4 shows. When people are especially critical of either group it appears that they have specific persons in mind, since among those who claim that they "know a prosecutor by name only," 24% express critical attitudes, and among those who "know a defender by name only," 22% are critical, whereas the level of criticism for those who know one of these lawyers personally, or of those who know none, is only 16%-17%.

Persons who have served on a jury in a criminal trial tend to praise the prosecutor a bit more often than the defender (25% vs. 21%), but they much less often criticize the prosecutor than they do the public defender (9% vs. 22%). Having been in court as a party or witness results in somewhat higher frequency of critical comments about both prosecutors and defenders. For example, of those who have appeared in connection with a criminal case, 30% have critical opinions of the performance of the defense attorney, and 22% rate the prosecutor's job as "poor," while among those never in court, or there only as spectators, the level of criticism for defender and prosecutor is only 13%-18%.

Table 4.4 shows the job rating data for various levels of the public's experience or familiarity with attorneys.

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1 OF 2

D. EFFECTS OF FAMILIARITY AND COURT EXPERIENCE

Personal acquaintanceship with a prosecutor or a public defender tends to improve significantly peoples' ratings of the jobs they are doing, as Table 4.4 shows. When people are especially critical of either group it appears that they have specific persons in mind, since among those who claim that they "know a prosecutor by name only," 24% express critical attitudes, and among those who "know a defender by name only," 22% are critical, whereas the level of criticism for those who know one of these lawyers personally, or of those who know none, is only 16%-17%.

Persons who have served on a jury in a criminal trial tend to praise the prosecutor a bit more often than the defender (25% vs. 21%), but they much less often criticize the prosecutor than they do the public defender (9% vs. 22%). Having been in court as a party or witness results in somewhat higher frequency of critical comments about both prosecutors and defenders. For example, of those who have appeared in connection with a criminal case, 30% have critical opinions of the performance of the defense attorney, and 22% rate the prosecutor's job as "poor," while among those never in court, or there only as spectators, the level of criticism for defender and prosecutor is only 13%-18%.

Table 4.4 shows the job rating data for various levels of the public's experience or familiarity with attorneys.

TABLE 4.4
COMPARISON OF RATINGS OF JOBS BEING DONE BY DISTRICT ATTORNEYS (a) AND PUBLIC DEFENDERS (b): ADULTS, BY ACQUAINTANCESHIP AND COURT EXPERIENCE

	EX- TREMELY OR VERY GOOD	SOME- WHAT GOOD	NO OPINION NEUTRAL	SOME- WHAT POOR	EX- TREMELY OR VERY POOR	Number of re- spondents
All Adults . . . . .	.18%	29	35	11	6	(811)
Acquaintance with a district attorney:						
Friend or relative . . . . .	.27%	32	24	13	4	(77)
Know by name only . . . . .	.28%	34	14	10	14	(64)
Don't know any . . . . .	.16%	29	39	11	5	(652)
Have served on a criminal case jury . . . . .	.25%	42	23	9	-	(69)
Have been in court (other than jury)						
Never in court . . . . .	.20%	32	38	8	3	(345)
Spectator only . . . . .	.17%	33	32	12	6	(85)
Party or witness in civil case . . . . .	.16%	25	36	16	7	(291)
Party or witness in criminal case . . . . .	.24%	30	24	10	12	(90)
All Adults . . . . .	.19%	29	36	11	5	(811)
Acquaintance with a public defender:						
Friend or relative . . . . .	.22%	32	30	14	2	(53)
Know by name only . . . . .	.23%	25	29	12	10	(72)
Don't know any . . . . .	.18%	28	37	11	5	(673)
Have served on a criminal case jury . . . . .	.21%	28	29	17	5	(69)
Have been in court (other than jury)						
Never in court . . . . .	.20%	31	36	12	1	(345)
Spectator only . . . . .	.14%	43	30	6	7	(85)
Party or witness in civil case . . . . .	.17%	26	38	12	7	(291)
Party or witness in criminal case . . . . .	.27%	14	29	15	15	(90)

(a) The district attorney and his staff who have the job of prosecuting cases where people have been charged with breaking laws-- what kind of a job are they doing?
(b) The public defender and other defense attorneys appointed by the court to represent people who have been accused of crimes-- what kind of job do you feel they are doing?

E. EFFECTS OF ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITY AND PERSONAL VALUES

District attorneys are slightly less often praised for a "good job" by people who are active in civic action organizations than they are by people who are active in political affairs. And the personality types that see district attorneys in the most favorable light tend to be people inclined toward a high acceptance of authority and low preference for equalitarianism. The correlations are very low, however, and the relationships, which are shown in percentage distribution form in Table 4.5a, are not marked enough to warrant more than passing comment.

Public defenders are not viewed significantly differently by active as compared to inactive people. Nor is there a significant pattern of attitude toward defenders connected with any of the four personal value scales that were administered; in all cases, the correlations are so low as to be substantively insignificant. Table 4.5b shows the percentage distribution of responses toward public defenders by people claiming differing levels of civic activity and with different levels of response on the personal value scales.

TABLE 4.5A

COMPARISON OF JOB BEING DONE BY DISTRICT ATTORNEYS (a):
ADULTS, BY ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITY AND PERSONAL VALUE STRUCTURE

	EX- TREMELY OR VERY GOOD	SOME- WHAT GOOD	NO OPINION NEUTRAL	SOME- WHAT POOR	EX- TREMELY OR VERY POOR	Number of re- spondents
All Adults	18%	29	35	11	6	(811)
Clubs, unions, associations:						
Active	16%	33	32	11	8	(183)
Inactive or non-member	19%	28	36	12	5	(628)
Civic action organizations:						
Member	9%	38	40	6	6	(74)
Non-member	20%	29	34	12	6	(737)
Political activities:						
Active	24%	37	24	10	5	(164)
Inactive or non- registered	17%	28	38	12	6	(647)
Acceptance of authority:						
High	24%	25	31	12	8	(215)
Medium	17%	36	32	12	3	(299)
Low	16%	26	40	10	8	(297)
Belief in situational ethic:						
High	14%	29	35	14	7	(228)
Medium	21%	29	36	9	5	(313)
Low	19%	31	34	12	5	(270)
Equalitarianism:						
High	15%	25	39	15	6	(244)
Medium	18%	34	31	10	7	(352)
Low	23%	27	36	10	3	(215)
Individualism:						
High	19%	25	33	13	9	(320)
Medium	18%	35	33	9	5	(276)
Low	18%	29	40	12	2	(215)

(a) The district attorney and his staff who have the job of prosecuting cases where people have been charged with breaking laws-- what kind of a job are they doing?

TABLE 4.5B

COMPARISON OF JOB BEING DONE BY PUBLIC DEFENDERS (b):
ADULTS, BY ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITY AND PERSONAL VALUE STRUCTURE

	EX- TREMELY OR VERY GOOD	SOME- WHAT GOOD	NO OPINION NEUTRAL	SOME- WHAT POOR	EX- TREMELY OR VERY POOR	Number of re- spondents
All Adults	19%	29	36	11	5	(811)
Clubs, unions, associations:						
Active	13%	28	37	15	7	(183)
Inactive or non-member.	21%	29	35	10	5	(628)
Civic action organizations:						
Member	18%	26	40	9	7	(74)
Non-member	19%	29	35	12	5	(737)
Political activities:						
Active	22%	29	27	15	6	(164)
Inactive or non-registered	18%	28	38	10	5	(647)
Acceptance of authority:						
High	26%	23	34	15	2	(215)
Medium	18%	36	31	9	6	(299)
Low	16%	25	40	11	7	(297)
Belief in situational ethic:						
High	20%	33	33	3	11	(228)
Medium	18%	28	36	10	8	(313)
Low	20%	27	36	13	4	(270)
Equalitarianism:						
High	19%	33	26	13	9	(244)
Medium	20%	31	34	11	4	(352)
Low	18%	20	49	10	3	(215)
Individualism:						
High	22%	25	33	12	7	(320)
Medium	19%	35	33	9	4	(276)
Low	14%	26	43	14	4	(215)

(b) The public defender and other defense attorneys appointed by the court to represent people who have been accused of crimes-- what kind of job do you feel they are doing?

F. PUBLIC OPINION OF THE DESIRABILITY AND PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE OF SELECTED PROSECUTOR AND PUBLIC DEFENDER BEHAVIORS

Survey respondents were asked to provide their opinions about selected aspects of prosecutors' and public defenders' behaviors in a manner similar to that previously analyzed in Chapters II and III for police and the judiciary. A detailed description of the procedure will be found in Chapter II (pp. 44 to 46). In brief, each person interviewed was asked to evaluate the desirability and the probability of occurrence of specific actions on the part of prosecutors and defenders. The basic rating values for each item are shown in Tables 4.6 (Prosecutors) and 4.7 (Defenders). Also shown there are the rank orders of items and the discrepancies, if any, between their desirability rank and their perceived probability of occurrence. Items which have a higher perceived desirability rank than probability of occurrence rank are termed "under-emphasized," while those with lower desirability rank than perceived probability of occurrence are termed "over-emphasized." Correlation coefficients are shown for each item to indicate the degree of relationship of these assessments with basic attitude toward each of the criminal justice positions.

Prosecutors

Figure 4 provides a graphic representation of the nineteen items of behavior for Prosecuting Attorneys which were rated by the public in this survey. Interpreting the data in the figure, it appears that Prosecutors are felt by Californians to be somewhat over-zealous in prosecuting marijuana and pornography offenses, and in obtaining convictions

at the expense of justice. They also feel that prosecutors too often use the office to further their own political interests. On the other hand, Californians feel that more emphasis should be given to taking opportunities to prevent crime and to prosecuting sex offenses. People feel that Prosecutors could improve their ability to recognize and handle emotional disorders.

Prosecutors could improve their image in the public's eyes by giving greater emphasis to citizen participation and to communicating with the public in community relations and education activities. They should also give attention to their present image as spending excessive time on nuisance complaints, and put more emphasis on their concern with the needs and viewpoints of citizens.

Figure 4

CATEGORIZATION OF SELECTED PROSECUTORS ACTIVITIES IN TERMS OF THEIR IMPORTANCE AND ADEQUACY OF PRESENT EMPHASIS

		IMPORTANCE OF THE INDICATED ACTION IN AFFECTING OVERALL PROSECUTORS JOB RATING		
		LOW IMPORTANCE	MEDIUM IMPORTANCE	HIGH IMPORTANCE
OPINION ABOUT DEGREE OF EMPHASIS BEING GIVEN TO THIS ACTION BY THE PROSECUTORS	OVER-EMPHASIZED	Prosecute most marijuana offenses (9) Prosecute most pornography offenses (10) Tell witnesses what to say (15) Use opportunities to further political interests (16) More concerned with convictions than justice (18)		
	ABOUT RIGHT EMPHASIS	Aware of problems of racial discrimination (2.5) Establish friendly, helpful image (4) Lenient on offenses frequently violated (13) View community relations as nuisance (17) Permit racial origin to influence (19) Prosecute most gambling offenses (11)	Improve image of other CJ agencies (7)	
	UNDER-EMPHASIZED	Take opportunity to prevent crime (5) Recognize and handle emotional disorders (8) Prosecute most sex offenses (12)	Recognize needs and viewpoints of citizens (1) Spend excessive time on nuisance complaints (14)	Stimulate citizen participation (2.5) Communicate with citizens (6)

Note: Numbers in parentheses indicate the "Desirability" rank of each item.

Defenders

Figure 5 portrays the public's perceptions of public defenders. Here it will be noted that a Defender gets higher marks for being able to recognize and deal with emotional disorders, and for raising every possible defense for his clients. Defenders are also, however, seen as under-emphasizing the opportunities they might have to prevent crime, and of over-emphasizing their defense of guilty clients.

The public places a fairly high priority (4th rank in Desirability) on providing more information about what defenders do, and feels that this should receive more emphasis than it is now getting.

Figure 5

CATEGORIZATION OF SELECTED PUBLIC DEFENDERS ACTIVITIES IN TERMS OF THEIR IMPORTANCE AND ADEQUACY OF PRESENT EMPHASIS

		IMPORTANCE OF THE INDICATED ACTION IN AFFECTING OVERALL PUBLIC DEFENDERS JOB RATING		
		LOW IMPORTANCE	MEDIUM IMPORTANCE	HIGH IMPORTANCE
OPINION ABOUT DEGREE OF EMPHASIS BEING GIVEN TO THIS ACTION BY THE PUBLIC DEFENDERS	OVER-EMPHASIZED	Tell witnesses what to say (8)	Defend clients to best of ability even when guilty (7)	
	ABOUT RIGHT EMPHASIS	Aware of problems of racial discrimination (3) Visit scene of crimes (5) More concerned to free defendant than justice (9) Allow clients to lie on stand (10)	Call witnesses who will lie (11)	Raise every possible defense (2) Recognize and handle emotional disorders (6)
	UNDER-EMPHASIZED	Inform public what defenders do (4)		Take opportunity to prevent crime (1)

Note: Numbers in parentheses indicate the "Desirability" rank of each item.

TABLE 4.6

DESIRABILITY AND PROBABILITY OF SELECTED PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS ACTIONS:
ADULTS STATEWIDE

SITUATION AND ACTION	DESIRABILITY		PROBABILITY		DISCREPANCY IN EMPHASIS (a)	CORRELATION WITH JOB RATING (b)
	MEAN	RANK	MEAN	RANK		
In the general performance of their duties prosecuting attorneys:						
1. Take every opportunity to prevent the occurrence of crimes	4.22	5	3.26	10	Under	*
2. Permit a defendant's racial origin to impair their objectivity	1.92	19	2.93	18	#	*
3. Are lenient in prosecuting offenses which are frequently violated by the public.	2.70	13	3.07	14	#	*
4. Are more concerned with securing convictions than with seeing justice done	1.94	18	3.11	13	Over	*
5. Are aware of the problems of racial discrimination	4.30	2.5	3.67	1	#	*
6. Are capable of recognizing and handling persons with emotional disorders	4.04	8	2.97	16.5	Under	*
In determining which cases to prosecute, prosecuting attorneys:						
7. Prosecute most sex offenses committed between consenting adults which are reported to them by the police	2.72	12	2.97	16.5	Under	*
8. Prosecute most gambling offenses reported to them by the police	3.56	11	3.19	12	#	*

Mean: average rating on a five-point scale on which very desirable/probable = 5 and very undesirable/improbable = 1. Number of respondents: 354 to 372 per item.

(a) Discrepancies in rank between Desirability and Probability which indicate activities that are receiving more emphasis than most people think warranted ("over") or less emphasis than is warranted ("Under").
(b) Correlation (Pearson r) between prosecuting attorney rating and respondent desirability by probability score in which highest values were assigned to High D/High P responses, next highest to High D/Low P; next highest to Low D/Low P, and lowest values to Low D/High P responses.

Difference in ranks too small to be significant.
* Correlation too low to be significant.

(CONTINUED)

TABLE 4.6 (CONT.)

SITUATION AND ACTION	DESIRABILITY		PROBABILITY		DISCREPANCY IN EMPHASIS (a)	CORRELATION WITH JOB RATING (b)
	MEAN	RANK	MEAN	RANK		
9. Prosecute most pornography offenses reported to them by the police.	3.67	10	3.36	6.5	Over	*
10. Prosecute most marijuana offenses reported to them by the police	3.69	9	3.51	2	Over	*
When involved in settling domestic and civil disputes, prosecuting attorneys:						
12. Spend excessive time on nuisance complaints	2.45	14	2.86	19	Under	.167
When participating in community relations and education programs, prosecuting attorneys:						
11. Establish a friendly, helpful image	4.25	4	3.49	3	#	*
13. Recognize the viewpoints and needs of citizens	4.32	1	3.48	4	Under	.123
14. Communicate effectively with citizen groups	4.20	6	3.27	9	Under	.279
15. Improve the public's image of other criminal justice agencies	4.15	7	3.36	6.5	#	.184
16. Seize on these opportunities to further their own political interests	2.23	16	3.42	5	Over	*
17. View these activities as nuisance assignments	2.15	17	3.04	15	#	*
18. Stimulate citizen participation in crime prevention activities	4.30	2.5	3.25	11	Under	.241
During trial proceedings, prosecuting attorneys:						
19. Specify to witnesses, before they take the stand, exactly what they should say	2.39	15	3.35	8	Over	*

Mean: average rating on a five-point scale on which very desirable/probable = 5 and very undesirable/improbable = 1. Number of respondents: 354 to 372 per item.

(a) Discrepancies in rank between Desirability and Probability which indicate activities that are receiving more emphasis than most people think warranted ("over") or less emphasis than is warranted ("Under").
(b) Correlation (Pearson r) between prosecuting attorney rating and respondent desirability by probability score in which highest values were assigned to High D/High P responses, next highest to High D/Low P; next highest to Low D/Low P, and lowest values to Low D/High P responses.

Difference in ranks too small to be significant.
* Correlation too low to be significant.

(CONTINUED)

TABLE 4.7

DESIRABILITY AND PROBABILITY OF SELECTED PUBLIC DEFENDERS AND DEFENSE ATTORNEYS ACTIONS: ADULTS STATEWIDE

SITUATION AND ACTION	DESIRABILITY		PROBABILITY		DISCREPANCY IN EMPHASIS (a)	CORRELATION WITH JOB RATING (b)
	MEAN	RANK	MEAN	RANK		
In the general performance of their duties, public defenders and defense attorneys:						
1. Are aware of the problems of racial discrimination	4.34	3	3.89	1	#	*
2. Take every opportunity to prevent the occurrence of crimes	4.39	1	3.22	5	Under	.256
3. Are capable of recognizing and handling persons with emotional disorders	4.15	6	3.21	6	#	.220
4. Are more concerned with securing the defendant's freedom than with seeing that justice is done	2.46	9	3.16	8	#	*
5. Defend their clients to the best of their ability, even when they believe they are guilty.	4.06	7	3.37	3	Over	.183
6. Should take a more active part in informing the public about what public defenders do . . .	4.24	4	2.83	10	Under	*
7. Should visit the scenes of the crimes which their clients are accused of	4.18	5	3.17	7	#	*
During trial proceedings, public defenders and defense attorneys:						
8. Raise every possible defense for their clients .	4.38	2	3.68	2	#	.233

Mean: average rating on a five-point scale on which very desirable/probable = 5 and very undesirable/improbable = 1. Number of respondents: 354 to 372 per item.

- (a) Discrepancies in rank between Desirability and Probability which indicate activities that are receiving more emphasis than most people think warranted ("over") or less emphasis than is warranted ("under").
- (b) Correlation (Pearson r) between public defender and defense attorney rating and respondent desirability by probability score in which highest values were assigned to High D/High P responses, next highest to High D/Low P; next highest to Low D/Low P, and lowest values to Low D/High P responses.
- # Difference in ranks too small to be significant.
- * Correlation too low to be significant.

(CONTINUED)

TABLE 4.7 (CONT.)

SITUATION AND ACTION	DESIRABILITY		PROBABILITY		DISCREPANCY IN EMPHASIS (a)	CORRELATION WITH JOB RATING (b)
	MEAN	RANK	MEAN	RANK		
9. Call witnesses to the stand whom they know will lie for their clients	1.69	11	2.68	11	#	.183
10. Specify to witnesses, before they take the stand, exactly what they should say	2.62	8	3.28	4	Over	*
11. Allow their clients to testify even when they know the client will lie on the witness stand	2.00	10	2.90	9	#	*

Mean: average rating on a five-point scale on which very desirable/probable = 5 and very undesirable/improbable = 1. Number of respondents: 354 to 372 per item.

- (a) Discrepancies in rank between Desirability and Probability which indicate activities that are receiving more emphasis than most people think warranted ("over") or less emphasis than is warranted ("under").
- (b) Correlation (Pearson r) between public defender and defense attorney rating and respondent desirability by probability score in which highest values were assigned to High D/High P responses, next highest to High D/Low P; next highest to Low D/Low P, and lowest values to Low D/High P responses.
- # Difference in ranks too small to be significant.
- * Correlation too low to be significant.

A. CONTACT AND FAMILIARITY

Parole officers are less well known to adults or teenagers in California than probation and correctional officers are. The latter two groups stand about on a par with judges, prosecutors, and public defenders in public visibility. Men tend to know people in these professions somewhat better than women do, as is the case with most of the other criminal justice positions examined. Among teenagers, however, girls seem equally as well acquainted as boys are with parole and correctional officers, and they appear to be somewhat better acquainted with probation officers than boys are. (While this difference is great enough to be statistically significant, its meaning is difficult to interpret without deeper investigation than was possible in this study.)

Table 5.1 contains the data showing the extent of the public's familiarity with probation, parole, and correctional officers.

TABLE 5.1

ACQUAINTANCE WITH PROBATION, PAROLE, AND CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS: ADULTS AND TEENAGERS, BY SEX	ADULTS		TEENAGERS	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
	Acquaintance with Probation officers:			
Friend or relative	13%	6%	9%	19%
Know well enough to call by name	11	9	10	4
Know only by sight	3	2	2	3
Acquaintance with Parole Officers:				
Friend or relative	7%	1%	3%	7%
Know well enough to call by name	4	6	5	4
Know only by sight	*	*	-	2
Acquaintance with Correctional Officers:				
Friend or relative	13%	7%	7%	7%
Know well enough to call by name	7	5	5	3
Know only by sight	2	1	2	-
Number of respondents	(381)	(430)	(58)	(68)

*Less than 1/2 of one percent.

B. EVALUATION OF OFFICERS' JOB PERFORMANCE

Correctional officers receive the lowest job rating of any of the seven criminal justice system positions examined. This is partially due to the large number of people who say they don't have any opinion or are "neutral," but it also is due to a large number of adults and teenagers who simply think correctional officers are doing a "poor job." More people are overtly critical of correctional officers than of any other group. Teenagers also single out probation officers for a larger than usual amount of criticism.

Table 5.2 gives the detailed percentage distribution of job ratings for probation, parole, and correctional officers, but the short table below compares the "poor job" ratings for all seven positions:

COMPARISON OF "POOR JOB" RATINGS RECEIVED BY SEVEN CRIMINAL JUSTICE POSITIONS FROM THE CALIFORNIA PUBLIC

	Percent rating job "poor"	
	Adults	Teenagers
Correctional officers . . . . .	.27%	33%
District attorneys . . . . .	.27%	10%
Judges . . . . .	.21%	12%
Probation officers . . . . .	.20%	26%
Parole officers . . . . .	.19%	13%
Public defenders . . . . .	.17%	15%
Police . . . . .	.10%	9%

TABLE 5.2

THE PUBLIC'S EVALUATION OF THE JOB BEING DONE BY PROBATION(a),
PAROLE(b), AND CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS(c),
ADULTS/TEENAGERS STATEWIDE

JOB RATING	PROBATION OFFICERS		PAROLE OFFICERS		CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	
	ADULTS	TEEN-AGERS	ADULTS	TEEN-AGERS	ADULTS	TEEN-AGERS
Extremely good job . . . (7)	2%	5%	2%	1%	2%	3%
Very good job . . . (6)	17	23	11	18	8	9
Somewhat good job . . . (5)	27	28	25	40	21	24
Neutral, don't know . . (4)	35	19	43	28	42	31
Somewhat poor job . . . (3)	13	15	13	9	15	20
Very poor job . . . (2)	4	8	4	2	8	8
Extremely poor job . . . (1)	3	3	2	2	5	5
Mean rating	4.37	4.50	4.28	4.62	3.98	4.00
Number of respondents . . .	(811)	(126)	(811)	(126)	(811)	(126)

(a) "Probation officers whose job it is to investigate and to supervise juveniles and adults who have been in trouble with the law and who receive suspended sentences or are placed on probation."

(b) "Parole officers whose job it is to supervise juveniles and adults who have served part of their sentences and who have been allowed to leave correctional institutions on parole."

(c) "Correctional officers whose job it is to supervise prisoners while they are in jails, prisons or other correctional facilities."

C. SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC GROUP DIFFERENCES

Variances in the public's appraisal of each of the three criminal justice system positions being examined in this chapter are shown in Table 5.3, parts a, b, and c. Here, the ratings given to each position are broken down by different socio-demographic characteristics. The findings of these analyses are described below:

Probation officers: (see Table 5.3a) People in the Southern part of the state are more favorable toward probation officers, while people in the Northern end of California are more likely to be rather critical of the job that probation officers are doing. Younger adults also tend to be more critical than older adults are.

At the lower end of the socio-economic scale, people are more favorable toward probation officers, and less critical, while people at the top end of the socio-economic and educational scale are the most critical of probation officers' job performance.

Black people are more likely than any other group to praise the job probation officers are doing, and do not offer much criticism. Mexican and other Latin people neither praise nor criticize probation officers very often.

Parole officers: (see Table 5.3b) The same North-South division of opinion is apparent in attitudes toward parole officers as has been observed in attitudes toward several of the other positions -- people in the North are less supportive and more critical, especially those in the San Francisco Bay Area.

Parole officers, in common with probation officers, receive their criticism disproportionately from younger, upper class, well educated people, and get more than average support from lower class, less well educated people. Black people are more prone to criticize parole officers than they are probation officers, and they are more sparing of their praise for parole officers. Oriental people are very critical of parole officers, especially in contrast to the considerable support they give to probation officers.

Correctional officers: (see Table 5.3c) The low opinion of correctional officers' job performance is especially marked in the San Francisco Bay Area. Younger members of the public are especially critical of correctional officers, and, as with probation and parole officers as well, upper class and well educated people are especially critical.

Most critical of all toward correctional officers are Black members of the California public -- 53% of them rate the job they are doing as "poor."

TABLE 5.3A
COMPARISON OF RATINGS OF JOB BEING DONE BY PROBATION OFFICERS(a): ADULTS, BY SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

	EX- TREMELY OR VERY GOOD	SOME- WHAT GOOD	NO OPINION NEUTRAL	SOME- WHAT POOR	EX- TREMELY OR VERY POOR	Number of re- spondents
All Adults	19%	27	35	13	7	(811)
Area of state:						
Los Angeles/Orange Co	20%	24	38	12	6	(341)
Other Southern Calif	20%	28	37	12	2	(175)
S.F. Bay Area	15%	26	32	16	12	(143)
Other Northern Calif	17%	34	31	11	6	(152)
Sex:						
Males	20%	20	36	15	9	(381)
Females	18%	33	34	11	5	(430)
Age:						
18 - 24	16%	26	32	18	8	(143)
25 - 39	18%	27	34	14	7	(252)
40 - 54	22%	24	34	8	11	(199)
55 and older	18%	29	39	12	1	(217)
Socio-economic status:						
Lower	24%	29	30	11	6	(283)
Lower middle	17%	25	37	13	8	(233)
Upper middle	15%	31	38	13	3	(175)
Upper	17%	20	37	16	10	(117)
Education:						
Less than H.S. graduate	23%	26	31	12	9	(215)
High school completed	18%	24	40	14	4	(243)
1-2 years college or trade school	22%	28	33	7	9	(199)
Three or more years college	17%	20	37	16	10	(154)
Race/ethnic category:						
White	17%	25	37	14	7	(662)
Mexican/Chicano	16%	36	32	10	6	(50)
Negro/Black	37%	22	19	14	7	(48)
Other Latin American	19%	68	11	3	-	(24)
Oriental	28%	20	39	3	10	(18)

(a) "Probation officers whose job it is to investigate and to supervise juveniles and adults who have been in trouble with the law and who receive suspended sentences or are placed on probation."

TABLE 5.3B

COMPARISON OF RATINGS OF JOB BEING DONE BY PAROLE OFFICERS(b): ADULTS, BY SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

	EX- TREMELY OR VERY GOOD	SOME- WHAT GOOD	NO OPINION NEUTRAL	SOME- WHAT POOR	EX- TREMELY OR VERY POOR	Number of re- spondents
All Adults	14%	25	43	13	6	(811)
Area of state:						
Los Angeles/Orange Co	17%	28	40	11	5	(341)
Other Southern Calif.	10%	28	44	17	1	(175)
S.F. Bay Area	10%	19	44	16	11	(143)
Other Northern Calif	13%	22	49	11	5	(152)
Sex:						
Males	12%	19	46	16	5	(381)
Females	16%	30	40	10	4	(430)
Age:						
18 - 24	12%	20	48	18	2	(143)
25 - 39	14%	24	40	14	7	(252)
40 - 54	12%	26	43	10	9	(199)
55 and older	16%	27	43	12	3	(217)
Socio-economic status:						
Lower	18%	26	40	10	5	(283)
Lower middle	13%	24	44	12	6	(233)
Upper middle	8%	26	46	15	4	(175)
Upper	11%	21	40	21	7	(117)
Education:						
Less than H.S. graduate	21%	26	36	11	6	(215)
High school completed	12%	24	49	13	3	(243)
1-2 years college or trade school	12%	26	42	13	7	(199)
Three or more years college	9%	23	44	17	8	(154)
Race/ethnic category:						
White	13%	24	45	13	6	(662)
Mexican/Chicano	16%	34	37	9	5	(50)
Negro/Black	25%	20	30	18	6	(48)
Other Latin American	18%	54	26	3	-	(24)
Oriental	12%	11	35	28	15	(18)

(b) "Parole officers whose job it is to supervise juveniles and adults who have served part of their sentences and who have been allowed to leave correctional institutions on parole."

TABLE 5.3C

COMPARISON OF RATINGS OF JOB BEING DONE BY CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS(c): ADULTS, BY SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

	EX- TREMELY OR VERY GOOD	SOME- WHAT GOOD	NO OPINION NEUTRAL	SOME- WHAT POOR	EX- TREMELY OR VERY POOR	Number of re- spondents
All Adults	10%	21	42	15	12	(811)
Area of state:						
Los Angeles/Orange Co	10%	20	41	14	14	(341)
Other Southern Calif.	8%	31	39	18	4	(175)
S.F. Bay Area	5%	16	42	17	20	(143)
Other Northern Calif	17%	19	46	10	8	(152)
Sex:						
Males	10%	21	39	15	14	(381)
Females	10%	20	44	14	11	(430)
Age:						
18 - 24	7%	16	32	24	21	(143)
25 - 39	9%	17	42	16	16	(252)
40 - 54	12%	24	42	12	10	(199)
55 and older	11%	25	49	10	6	(217)
Socio-economic status:						
Lower	10%	26	39	12	13	(283)
Lower middle	11%	21	41	14	12	(233)
Upper middle	8%	14	52	16	11	(175)
Upper	10%	19	36	19	16	(117)
Education:						
Less than H.S. graduate	10%	20	46	12	13	(215)
High school completed	12%	17	45	14	12	(243)
1-2 years college or trade school	9%	29	34	14	13	(199)
Three or more years college	9%	18	40	21	12	(154)
Race/ethnic category:						
White	10%	20	44	14	12	(662)
Mexican/Chicano	6%	39	29	18	8	(50)
Negro/Black	6%	10	30	25	28	(48)
Other Latin American	19%	33	41	3	5	(24)
Oriental	5%	27	35	19	14	(18)

(c) "Correctional officers whose job it is to supervise prisoners while they are in jails, prisons or other correctional facilities."

D. EFFECTS OF FAMILIARITY AND JAIL EXPERIENCES

Knowing someone who has been in jail leads to somewhat more than average criticism of probation officers, but the severest critics of the job parole officers are doing are found among people who are friends or relatives of a person in this profession. The percentage is striking -- 55% of the people who know a parole officer well rate the job being done by the group as "poor". The survey does not offer any direct explanations of why this is the case, but it is possible to conjecture that it may be a result of the fact that parole officers as a group tend to reflect to those around them an attitude of self-criticism and/or frustration about their own performance in what is conceded to be a very difficult and exposed job environment.

Knowing someone who has served time in jail or prison also tends to make people more critical of correctional officers, and, as with parole officers, the people who know a correctional officer best are also most likely to express critical attitudes about the job they believe the officers are doing (39% "poor job" ratings). Perhaps this, too, can be explained in part by the personal experiences which correctional officers might be most likely to talk about to their family members and friends; i.e., stories which tended to emphasize problems and failures in the prison system rather than its successes.

TABLE 5.4

COMPARISON OF RATINGS OF JOBS BEING DONE BY PROBATION(a), PAROLE(b), AND CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS(c): ADULTS, BY ACQUAINTANCESHIP AND INCARCERATION EXPERIENCE

	EX- TREMELY OR VERY GOOD	SOME- WHAT GOOD	NO OPINION NEUTRAL	SOME- WHAT POOR	EX- TREMELY OR VERY POOR	Number of re- spondents
All Adults (Probation)	19%	27	35	13	7	(811)
Acquaintance with a Probation Officer:						
Friend or relative	25%	36	16	12	11	(77)
Know by name only	26%	33	16	22	3	(82)
Do not know any	17%	25	40	12	6	(625)
Know someone who has served time in jail, prison, or other institution:						
Close friend or relative	19%	24	28	20	9	(268)
Other person	16%	24	34	15	10	(119)
All Adults (Parole)	14%	25	43	13	6	(811)
Acquaintance with a Parole Officer:						
Friend or relative	15%	18	12	36	19	(32)
Know by name only	29%	22	20	25	4	(40)
Do not know any	13%	25	46	12	5	(731)
Know someone who has served time in jail, prison or other institution:						
Close friend or relative	12%	22	42	18	6	(268)
Other person	12%	21	38	18	11	(119)
All Adults (Corrections)	10%	21	42	15	12	(811)
Acquaintance with a Correctional Officer:						
Friend or relative	18%	22	20	18	21	(80)
Know by name only	9%	11	44	18	18	(50)
Do not know any	9%	21	44	14	11	(670)
Know someone who has served time in jail, prison or other institution:						
Close friend or relative	10%	20	39	18	14	(268)
Other person	7%	17	35	17	24	(119)

(a) "Probation officers whose job it is to investigate and to supervise juveniles and adults who have been in trouble with the law and who receive suspended sentences or are placed on probation."
 (b) "Parole officers whose job it is to supervise juveniles and adults who have served part of their sentences and who have been allowed to leave correctional institutions on parole."
 (c) "Correctional officers whose job it is to supervise prisoners while they are in jails, prisons or other correctional facilities."

E. EFFECTS OF ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITY AND PERSONAL VALUES

People who are active in political affairs are slightly more likely to be critical of the job performance of all three positions -- probation officers, parole officers, and correctional officers. Also slightly more critical of parole and corrections officers are persons who tend to be most active in clubs, unions, and association activities. In no case, however, does organizational activity make a major difference in opinion. Members of civic action organizations, on the other hand, do not markedly differ from non-members in their reactions to the three positions.

Personal values as measured by the four scales on Acceptance of Authority, Belief in Situational Ethics, Equalitarianism, and Individualism also do not significantly differentiate opinion of the job that probation, parole, and correctional officers are doing. In short, both criticism and praise for these officers seem to be distributed rather impartially across all groups of people regardless of their organizational activity or personal values. If there is any tendency, it is for more socially and politically active people to be slightly more critical.

Table 5.5A, B, and C show these data.

TABLE 5.5A

COMPARISON OF RATING OF JOB BEING DONE BY PROBATION OFFICERS^(a)
ADULTS: BY ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITY AND PERSONAL VALUE STRUCTURE

	EX- TREMELY OR VERY GOOD	SOME- WHAT GOOD	NO OPINION NEUTRAL	SOME- WHAT POOR	EX- TREMELY OR VERY POOR	Number of re- spondents
All Adults	19%	27	35	13	7	(811)
Clubs, unions, associations:						
Active member	21%	28	33	7	11	(183)
Inactive or non-member	18%	27	35	14	6	(628)
Civic action organizations:						
Member	13%	38	32	8	8	(74)
Non-member	19%	26	35	13	7	(737)
Political activity:						
Active	14%	30	30	16	10	(164)
Inactive or non-registered	20%	26	36	12	6	(647)
Acceptance of authority:						
High	28%	15	34	12	10	(215)
Medium	18%	34	34	8	6	(299)
Low	13%	28	36	18	5	(297)
Belief in situational ethic:						
High	15%	21	41	16	8	(228)
Medium	21%	28	36	9	7	(313)
Low	19%	31	28	15	6	(270)
Equalitarianism:						
High	20%	26	31	15	8	(244)
Medium	19%	31	36	10	4	(352)
Low	17%	21	37	15	10	(215)
Individualism:						
High	23%	26	30	13	8	(320)
Medium	16%	29	36	11	7	(276)
Low	15%	26	39	15	6	(215)

(a) "Probation officers whose job it is to investigate and to supervise juveniles and adults who have been in trouble with the law and who receive suspended sentences or are placed on probation."

TABLE 5.5B

COMPARISON OF RATING OF JOB BEING DONE BY PAROLE OFFICERS(b): ADULTS, BY ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITY AND PERSONAL VALUE STRUCTURE

	EX- TREMELY OR VERY GOOD	SOME- WHAT GOOD	NO OPINION NEUTRAL	SOME- WHAT POOR	EX- TREMELY OR VERY POOR	Number of re- spondents
All Adults	13%	25	43	13	6	(811)
Clubs, unions, associations:						
Active member	13%	22	41	15	9	(183)
Inactive or non-member	14%	26	43	13	5	(628)
Civic action organizations:						
Member	7%	33	41	15	4	(74)
Non-member	14%	24	43	13	6	(737)
Political activity:						
Active	8%	25	33	21	13	(164)
Inactive or non-registered	15%	25	45	11	4	(647)
Acceptance of authority:						
High	20%	17	43	9	11	(215)
Medium	15%	32	38	12	4	(299)
Low	8%	24	48	17	3	(297)
Belief in situational ethic:						
High	14%	24	47	11	4	(228)
Medium	16%	23	43	12	5	(313)
Low	11%	27	38	16	9	(270)
Equalitarianism:						
High	15%	23	40	15	8	(244)
Medium	15%	28	44	11	3	(352)
Low	11%	21	44	16	8	(215)
Individualism:						
High	17%	26	40	11	5	(320)
Medium	12%	25	45	11	7	(276)
Low	11%	22	44	18	5	(215)

(b) "Parole officers whose job it is to supervise juveniles and adults who have served part of their sentences and who have been allowed to leave correctional institutions on parole."

TABLE 5.5C

COMPARISON OF RATING OF JOB BEING DONE BY CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS(c): ADULTS, BY ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITY AND PERSONAL VALUE STRUCTURE

	EX- TREMELY OR VERY GOOD	SOME- WHAT GOOD	NO OPINION NEUTRAL	SOME- WHAT POOR	EX- TREMELY OR VERY POOR	Number of re- spondents
All Adults	10%	21	42	15	13	(811)
Clubs, unions, associations:						
Active member	8%	24	41	12	16	(183)
Inactive or non-member	11%	20	42	16	12	(628)
Civic action organizations:						
Member	10%	30	35	17	8	(74)
Non-member	10%	20	42	14	13	(737)
Political activity:						
Active	8%	23	37	20	12	(164)
Inactive or non-registered	10%	20	43	13	13	(647)
Acceptance of authority:						
High	15%	23	41	9	12	(215)
Medium	11%	28	40	13	8	(299)
Low	6%	13	43	21	17	(297)
Belief in situational ethic:						
High	8%	15	49	12	17	(228)
Medium	11%	23	37	18	10	(313)
Low	10%	23	41	14	12	(270)
Equalitarianism:						
High	10%	22	36	14	8	(244)
Medium	11%	19	42	18	10	(352)
Low	8%	22	48	12	10	(215)
Individualism:						
High	11%	18	39	15	17	(320)
Medium	10%	24	42	15	8	(276)
Low	8%	21	46	14	12	(215)

(c) "Correctional officers whose job it is to supervise prisoners while they are in jails, prisons or other correctional facilities."

F. PUBLIC OPINION OF THE DESIRABILITY AND PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE
OF SELECTED BEHAVIORS BY PROBATION, PAROLE, AND CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS

Previous chapters have shown how survey respondents evaluated the desirability and probability of certain actions by incumbents in the various criminal justice positions being studied. (See Chapter II, pp. 44-46 for detailed description of the rating process.) In this chapter the comparable ratings given by the public to Probation, Parole, and Correctional Officers will be analyzed.

Tables 5.6 (Probation), 5.7 (Parole), and 5.8 (Correctional) present the list of items that were evaluated for each position, together with their mean ratings and rank orders on desirability and probability of occurrence. When items have higher perceived desirability rank than probability of occurrence rank they are termed "under-emphasized." When the reverse is true, they are termed "over-emphasized." All others are considered "about right" in present degree of emphasis. Correlation coefficients for each item indicate its degree of association with basic attitude toward each position.

Probation Officers

Figure 6 provides a summary analysis of the fifteen items rated for Probation Officers. Here it will be noted that probation officers are seen as somewhat over-concerned about problems of racial discrimination. They also don't put enough emphasis, according to the public's view, on crime prevention. While Californians seem to feel that Probation Officers should more diligently seek aid from community organizations to assist rehabilitation, they balance it with a feeling that efforts to gain more public

acceptance of probationers are somewhat overdone. Nevertheless, despite a general disposition toward more firmness and less favoritism toward probationers, the public still believes that Probation Officers may be too willing to revoke paroles.

It is quite important to the public that Probation Officers assist probationers to adjust and that they be able to cope with emotional disorders, and they are believed to be placing about the right amount of emphasis on this. Also important, and being done with proper emphasis, is counseling probationers and setting standards they can fulfill.

Parole Officers

Figure 7 shows the distribution of items describing how the public perceives Parole Officers. Here it will be noted that Parole Officers are seen to be too ready to revoke parole, and that this is an important matter in judging the job that they do. Also important in judging the kind of job being done by Parole Officers, and being under-emphasized in the public's view, is identifying potential employers for parolees. Also not sufficiently emphasized, the public feels, is the efforts exerted by Parole Officers to prevent crime, and to recognize emotional disorders and to assist parolees to adjust.

Important, and being performed adequately at present, are such things as being aware of racial discrimination problems, setting standards which parolees can understand and fulfill, and giving them counseling and advice and seeking rehabilitation aid from community agencies. The public also credits Parole Officers with being more concerned

Figure 6

CATEGORIZATION OF SELECTED PROBATION OFFICERS ACTIVITIES IN TERMS OF THEIR IMPORTANCE AND ADEQUACY OF PRESENT EMPHASIS

IMPORTANCE OF THE INDICATED ACTION IN AFFECTING OVERALL PROBATION OFFICERS JOB RATING		LOW IMPORTANCE	MEDIUM IMPORTANCE	HIGH IMPORTANCE
OPINION ABOUT DEGREE OF EMPHASIS BEING GIVEN TO THIS ACTION BY THE PROBATION OFFICERS	OVER-EMPHASIZED	Increase public acceptance of probationers (8) Recommend revocation when warranted (9)		Aware of problems of racial discrimination (4)
	ABOUT RIGHT	Identify with probationer not establishment (10) Identify potential employers (11) Expect testimony to have greater credibility (12) View community relations as a nuisance (13) Slant testimony to support positions (14) Permit racial origin to impair objectivity (15)	Give counseling and guidance (1) Set standards probationer can fulfill (6)	Assist probationers to adjust (2.5) Handle emotional disorders (7)
	UNDER-EMPHASIZED		Seek aid for rehabilitation of probationers (5)	Take opportunities to prevent crimes (2.5)

Note: Numbers in parentheses indicate the "Desirability" rank of each item.

with rehabilitation than with punishment. Parole Officers should not, and do not according to the public's view, identify too closely with the parolee, or permit racial bias to affect their judgment, and they should take care not to appear to be slanting their testimony in court to justify their actions.

Correctional Officers

The public image of Correctional Officers (Figure 8) is not entirely favorable, as earlier sections of this chapter have shown. The factors shown in Figure 8 which appear to be at least partially responsible for this include treating prisoners too severely, using force on prisoners who refuse to obey, and permitting racial origin to impair objectivity. All of these things are importantly associated with shaping basic attitudes. Failing to recognize and handle emotional disorders, and to treat prisoners with respect and to report their grievances are also matters for strong criticism at present by the public.

Important things which the public feels Correctional Officers are doing adequately at this time are: being aware of racial discrimination problems, of seeking community help for rehabilitation and jobs and of giving prisoners maximum freedom within the rules. Permission for conjugal visits and tolerance of homosexual practices in prison are not seen as very desirable (12th and 15th in desirability), and are seen as receiving about the right amount of emphasis at this time. Prevention of crime and medical attention are also seen as adequately emphasized at present.

Figure 7

CATEGORIZATION OF SELECTED PAROLE OFFICERS ACTIVITIES IN TERMS OF THEIR IMPORTANCE AND ADEQUACY OF PRESENT EMPHASIS

		IMPORTANCE OF THE INDICATED ACTION IN AFFECTING OVERALL PAROLE OFFICERS JOB RATING		
		LOW IMPORTANCE	MEDIUM IMPORTANCE	HIGH IMPORTANCE
OPINION ABOUT DEGREE OF EMPHASIS BEING GIVEN TO THIS ACTION BY THE PAROLE OFFICERS	OVER-EMPHASIZED			Recommend revocation when warranted (8) Identify potential employers (10)
	ABOUT RIGHT EMPHASIS	Identify with parolee not establishment (11) Slant testimony to support position (12) Permit racial origin to impair objectivity (13)	Give counseling and advice (1.5) Seek aid for rehabilitation of parolees (7) Seek support for rehabilitation over punishment (9)	Aware of problems of racial discrimination (3) Set standards parolee can fulfill (6)
	UNDER-EMPHASIZED		Handle emotional disorders (4) Go out of way to assist parolee to adjust (5)	Take opportunities to prevent crime (1.5)

Note: Numbers in parentheses indicate the "Desirability" rank of each item.

Figure 8

CATEGORIZATION OF SELECTED CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS ACTIVITIES IN TERMS OF THEIR IMPORTANCE AND ADEQUACY OF PRESENT EMPHASIS

		IMPORTANCE OF THE INDICATED ACTION IN AFFECTING OVERALL CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS JOB RATING		
		LOW IMPORTANCE	MEDIUM IMPORTANCE	HIGH IMPORTANCE
OPINION ABOUT DEGREE OF EMPHASIS BEING GIVEN TO THIS ACTION BY THE CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS	OVER-EMPHASIZED	Seek support for rehabilitation over punishment (9)		Use force when other methods fail (13) Treat prisoners severely (14) Permit racial origin to impair objectivity (16)
	ABOUT RIGHT EMPHASIS	Provide necessary medical attention (2.5) Take opportunities to prevent crime (4) Tolerate homosexual practices (15) Permit conjugal visits (12)	Give maximum freedom within rules (7) Identify potential employers (10)	Aware of problems of racial discrimination (1) Seek aid in rehabilitation (5)
	UNDER-EMPHASIZED	Treat accused as if innocent (11)	Report prisoner grievances (6) Treat prisoners with courtesy and respect (8)	Handle emotional disorders (2.5)

Note: Numbers in parentheses indicate the "Desirability" rank of each item.

TABLE 5.6

DESIRABILITY AND PROBABILITY OF SELECTED PROBATION OFFICERS ACTIONS:
ADULTS STATEWIDE

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SITUATION AND ACTION	DESIRABILITY		PROBABILITY		DISCREPANCY IN EMPHASIS (a)	CORRELATION WITH JOB RATING (b)
	MEAN	RANK	MEAN	RANK		
In the general performance of their duties, probation officers:						
1. Are aware of the problems of racial discrimination	4.41	4	3.94	1	Over	.221
2. Permit a probationer's racial origin to impair their objectivity	2.09	15	2.91	14.5	#	*
3. Give counseling and guidance to their probationer as needed	4.50	1	3.85	2	#	.177
4. Take every opportunity to prevent the occurrence of crimes	4.45	2.5	3.62	6	Under	.272
6. Are capable of recognizing and handling persons with emotional disorders	4.35	7	3.51	9	#	.293
When supervising persons on probation, probation officers:						
5. Identify with the probationer rather than with the "establishment".	3.83	10	3.25	12	#	*
7. Recommend revocation of probation when warranted	4.04	9	3.67	3	Over	*
8. Go out of their way to assist probationers to adjust	4.45	2.5				
10. Set behavioral standards for each probationer which he can understand and fulfill	4.39	6	3.59	7	#	.181

Mean: average rating on a five-point scale on which very desirable/probable = 5 and very undesirable/improbable = 1.
Number of respondents: 354 to 372 per item.

(a) Discrepancies in rank between Desirability and Probability which indicate activities that are receiving more emphasis than most people think warranted ("over") or less emphasis than is warranted ("Under").

(b) Correlation (Pearson r) between probation officer rating and respondent desirability by probability score in which highest values were assigned to High D/High P responses, next highest to High D/Low P; next highest to Low D/Low P, and lowest values to Low D/High P responses.

Difference in ranks too small to be significant.

* Correlation too low to be significant.

(CONTINUED)

TABLE 5.6 (CONT.)

SITUATION AND ACTION	DESIRABILITY		PROBABILITY		DISCREPANCY IN EMPHASIS (a)	CORRELATION WITH JOB RATING (b)
	MEAN	RANK	MEAN	RANK		
When appearing in court as a witness, probation officers:						
9. Slant their testimony to support their own position	2.19	14	3.15	13	#	*
12. Expect their testimony to have greater credibility than that of others	3.00	12	3.45	10	#	*
When participating in community relations and education programs, probation officers:						
11. View these activities as nuisance assignments.	2.31	13	2.91	14.5	#	*
13. Use such occasions to identify potential employers for probationers	3.81	11	3.38	11	#	*
14. Seek the aid and cooperation of public and private service organizations for rehabilitation of probationers	4.40	5	3.58	8	Under	.135
15. Attempt to increase the public's acceptance of probationers in the community	4.12	8	3.63	4.5	Over	*

Mean: average rating on a five-point scale on which very desirable/probable = 5 and very undesirable/improbable = 1.
Number of respondents: 354 to 372 per item.

(a) Discrepancies in rank between Desirability and Probability which indicate activities that are receiving more emphasis than most people think warranted ("over") or less emphasis than is warranted ("Under").

(b) Correlation (Pearson r) between probation officer rating and respondent desirability by probability score in which highest values were assigned to High D/High P responses, next highest to High D/Low P; next highest to Low D/Low P, and lowest values to Low D/High P responses.

Difference in ranks too small to be significant.

* Correlation too low to be significant.

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TABLE 5.7

DESIRABILITY AND PROBABILITY OF SELECTED PAROLE OFFICERS ACTIONS:
ADULTS STATEWIDE

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SITUATION AND ACTION	DESIRABILITY		PROBABILITY		DISCREPANCY IN EMPHASIS (a)	CORRELATION WITH JOB RATING (b)
	MEAN	RANK	MEAN	RANK		
In the general performance of their duties, parole officers:						
1. Give counseling and guidance to their parolees as needed	4.53	1.5	3.81	3	#	.132
2. Take every opportunity to prevent the occurrence of crimes	4.53	1.5	3.73	4	Under	.301
3. Are capable of recognizing and handling persons with emotional disorders	4.34	4	3.46	8	Under	.192
4. Are aware of the problems of racial discrimination	4.41	3	3.92	1	#	.308
5. Permit a parolee's racial origin to impair their objectivity	1.81	13	2.93	12	#	*
When supervising persons on parole, parole officers:						
6. Recommend revocation of parole when warranted .	4.21	8	3.83	2	Over	.315
7. Go out of their way to assist the parolee to adjust	4.32	5	3.45	9.5	Under	.132
8. Set behavioral standards for each parolee which he can understand and fulfill	4.31	6	3.64	5	#	.213
9. Identify with the parolee rather than with the "establishment"	3.67	11	3.15	11	#	*

Mean: average rating on a five-point scale on which very desirable/probable = 5 and very undesirable/improbable = 1.
Number of respondents: 354 to 372 per item.

(a) Discrepancies in rank between Desirability and Probability which indicate activities that are receiving more emphasis than most people think warranted ("over") or less emphasis than is warranted ("Under").

(b) Correlation (Pearson r) between parole officer rating and respondent desirability by probability score in which highest values were assigned to High D/High P responses, next highest to High D/Low P; next highest to Low D/Low P, and lowest values to Low D/High P responses.

Difference in ranks too small to be significant.

* Correlation too low to be significant.

(CONTINUED)

TABLE 5.7 (CONT.)

SITUATION AND ACTION	DESIRABILITY		PROBABILITY		DISCREPANCY IN EMPHASIS (a)	CORRELATION WITH JOB RATING (b)
	MEAN	RANK	MEAN	RANK		
When appearing in court as a witness, parole officers:						
10. Slant their testimony to support their own position	1.99	12	2.91	13	#	*
When participating in community relations and education programs, parole officers:						
11. Seek public support for the policy of rehabilitation as opposed to punishment for parolees	4.14	9	3.45	9.5	#	.152
12. Use such occasions to identify potential employers for parolees	4.09	10	3.54	7	Over	.300
13. Seek the aid and cooperation of public and private service organizations for rehabilitation of parolees	4.30	7	3.60	6	#	.156

Mean: average rating on a five-point scale on which very desirable/probable = 5 and very undesirable/improbable = 1.
Number of respondents: 354 to 372 per item.

(a) Discrepancies in rank between Desirability and Probability which indicate activities that are receiving more emphasis than most people think warranted ("over") or less emphasis than is warranted ("Under").

(b) Correlation (Pearson r) between parole officer rating and respondent desirability by probability score in which highest values were assigned to High D/High P responses, next highest to High D/Low P; next highest to Low D/Low P, and lowest values to Low D/High P responses.

Difference in ranks too small to be significant.

* Correlation too low to be significant.

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TABLE 5.8

DESIRABILITY AND PROBABILITY OF SELECTED CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS ACTIONS:
ADULTS STATEWIDE

SITUATION AND ACTION	DESIRABILITY		PROBABILITY		DISCREPANCY IN EMPHASIS (a)	CORRELATION WITH JOB RATING (b)
	MEAN	RANK	MEAN	RANK		
In the general performance of their duties, correctional officers:						
1. Permit inmates to be with their wives in private for conjugal visits	3.70	12	2.81	14	#	*
2. Are capable of recognizing and handling persons with emotional disorders	4.39	2.5	3.26	8.5	Under	.208
3. Take every opportunity to prevent the occurrence of crime	4.38	4	3.41	4	#	*
4. Are aware of the problems of racial discrimination	4.40	1	3.64	3	#	.292
5. Permit a prisoner's racial origin to impair their objectivity	1.82	16	3.11	11	Over	.248
When holding an accused person in jail, correctional officers:						
6. Treat the accused person as if he were innocent	3.89	11	2.79	15	Under	*
7. Provide necessary medical attention for the accused person	4.39	2.5	3.66	2	#	*

Mean: average rating on a five-point scale on which very desirable/probable = 5 and very undesirable/improbable = 1.
Number of respondents: 354 to 372 per item.

(a) Discrepancies in rank between Desirability and Probability which indicate activities that are receiving more emphasis than most people think warranted ("Over") or less emphasis than is warranted ("Under").
(b) Correlation (Pearson r) between correctional officer rating and respondent desirability by probability score in which highest values were assigned to High D/High P responses, next highest to High D/Low P; next highest to Low D/Low P, and lowest values to Low D/High P responses.

Difference in ranks too small to be significant.
* Correlation too low to be significant.

(CONTINUED)

TABLE 5.8 (CONT.)

SITUATION AND ACTION	DESIRABILITY		PROBABILITY		DISCREPANCY IN EMPHASIS (a)	CORRELATION WITH JOB RATING (b)
	MEAN	RANK	MEAN	RANK		
When supervising prisoners in a correctional facility, correctional officers:						
8. Treat prisoners with courtesy and respect	4.11	8	2.77	16	Under	.132
9. Use force when individual prisoners refuse to obey reasonable orders and other methods have failed	3.33	13	3.81	1	Over	.247
10. Report prisoner grievances to the proper authorities	4.30	6	3.09	12	Under	.173
11. Give prisoners the maximum freedom possible within the institution's rules	4.13	7	3.26	8.5	#	.130
12. Tolerate homosexual practices	1.94	15	2.82	13	#	*
13. Treat prisoners severely; show them that prison is not a resort	2.45	14	3.32	6	Over	.297
When participating in community relations and education programs, correctional officers:						
14. Use such occasions to identify potential employers for inmates	4.03	10	3.15	10	#	.148
15. Seek public support for the policy of rehabilitation as opposed to punishment for prisoners	4.05	9	3.36	5	Over	*
16. Seek the aid and cooperation of public and private service organizations for rehabilitation of inmates	4.32	5	3.29	7	#	.209

Mean: average rating on a five-point scale on which very desirable/probable = 5 and very undesirable/improbable = 1.
Number of respondents: 354 to 372 per item.

(a) Discrepancies in rank between Desirability and Probability which indicate activities that are receiving more emphasis than most people think warranted ("over") or less emphasis than is warranted ("Under").
(b) Correlation (Pearson r) between correctional officer rating and respondent desirability by probability score in which highest values were assigned to High D/High P responses, next highest to High D/Low P; next highest to Low D/Low P, and lowest values to Low D/High P responses.

Difference in ranks too small to be significant.
* Correlation too low to be significant.

Appendix A

THE SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Overview of the Survey Method

This public opinion survey was made by means of interviews with a cross-section sampling of the general public of California. In all, 811 personal, in-home interviews were made with persons 18 and older, and 126 were made with teenagers aged 14-17. The survey was designed to produce results that could be projected to the population of the state at large; to this end, it includes a proportionate number of people representing all socio-economic levels, ages, and races.

Interviews were made in the homes of respondents by trained interviewers employed by Field Research Corporation, between January 15 and February 6, 1972.

The Sample Design

Field Research Corporation's Master Sample of California was used as the sampling framework for this project. Sixty of the master sample's primary sampling units (PSU's) were used. These PSU's have been selected by a systematic random sampling procedure with probability of selection in proportion to population. Within each PSU, three sample clusters were drawn, each one consisting of a group of 10 households. (Four clusters were drawn in eight randomly designated PSU's to provide added interviews.) Starting points for the formation of clusters were located by random selection from the current telephone directory covering the PSU. Once begun, the cluster listing process includes households without telephones as they are encountered in the block.

Interviewers made up to three callbacks if necessary in an attempt to obtain an interview at designated households. Within households, an adult respondent was selected by a systematic procedure which called for the interviewer to interview the youngest male adult at home; if no males were at home, then the interview was made with the oldest female at home. This manner of respondent selection, while not a strict probability model, has proved to be an efficient way to obtain a range of respondent age and sex groups that conforms quite closely to the census population distribution by sex and age. Any imbalances in the distribution of the sample are corrected by weighting, as described below.

Weighting Corrections - Adult Sample

Two stages of weighting were used to provide a resulting sample that is free of directory sampling bias, and which is aligned with known population parameters. The first stage of weighting corrects for variable telephone density from neighborhood to neighborhood, a fact which tends to bias the probability of selection of cluster starting addresses. For example, neighborhoods within a directory area which have a low proportion of households listed in the current directory (whether because of absence of telephones altogether or because of a high proportion of unlisted numbers) will have less chance to be selected as cluster sites, while neighborhoods with proportionately more listed telephones per household will have a greater probability of falling into the sample. This probability bias is corrected through a process which assigns a weight to each cluster of interviews which is inversely proportional to the density of listed telephone homes encountered in the cluster. This procedure results in an adjusted sample in which non-telephone and non-listed telephone homes are represented in their proper proportions.*

*This sample procedure and the weighting correction is based on a design concept originated by the late J. Stevens Stock and Market-Math, Inc. It is currently used by Field Research Corporation and several other leading research organizations.

A second weighting stage was then applied to the adjusted probability sample resulting from the first stage weighting described above. Although the original sample is designed to be self-weighting, i.e., proportionate to population, variations from ideal fulfillment occur due to operational factors, such as the age/sex respondent selection procedure, and to random sampling variability. Consequently, the purpose of this second stage of weighting is to adjust the sample for deviations from major population parameters, such as age, sex, and area of the state.

Teenage Sampling Procedure

The teenage sample interviews were made with young persons residing in households where adults had been interviewed. At the conclusion of each interview the age composition of household was ascertained, and where the family had one or more teenagers the interviewer asked to be allowed to make another interview. Where there was more than one teenager in the household, the interviewer asked to interview the oldest boy then at home, or the oldest girl in that order of preference. Where necessary, interviewers made callbacks to obtain teenage interviews. A limit of a maximum of two teenage interviews per cluster was established to remain within the desired sample size of approximately 125 teenagers.

The resulting teenage sample was weighted to compensate for a slight sex bias. The raw sample consisted of 46% males and 54% females; this was corrected to match the population ratio of 51.5% to 48.5%.

Interviewer Training and Supervision

A total of ninety resident interviewers were employed on this survey. These were members of Field Research Corporation's corps of experienced survey research interviewers in California. Each interviewer was provided with detailed written instructions for administering the survey questionnaire, and her work was carefully checked while in progress. When completed, each interviewer's work was verified by supervisors who re-contacted a sample of respondents to assure that the interview reports were authentic and accurate. No work was accepted which did not meet stringent standards of fidelity and completeness.

Field Interviewing Results

In total, 1,880 households were visited by the field interviewers employed on this survey. Contact could not be made with 573, or 30%, of the households because of persistent not-at-homeness (18%), illness in the home (7%), language barriers (4%), and inaccessible residences (2%). From the remaining households interviews were completed with 811 adult persons and 126 teenagers. Table A shows the disposition of household calls in detail.

Table A
RESULTS OF FIELD INTERVIEWING

	Number	Per cent
Total households in sample	1880	100.0
No one at home or no adult or eligible teenager reached after callbacks	346	18.4
Illness in the family	126	6.7
Language barrier	71	3.8
Inaccessible household	30	1.6
Refused interview (unwilling, too busy)	462	24.6
Began but did not complete interview	28	1.5
Interview completed in household	817	43.4
Adult only interviewed	811	43.1
Teenager also interviewed	120	6.4
Teenager only interviewed (adult could not be reached for interview)	6	.3

Characteristics of Persons Interviewed

Table B below shows the distribution of characteristics of the persons interviewed. The data in this table are based on weighted frequencies, after the stage one and two adjustments were made in the sample.

Table B
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERISTICS OF ADULT RESPONDENTS (BASED ON WEIGHTED SAMPLE DATA)

Sex:	
Male	48.4
Female	51.6
Age:	
18-20	8.2
21-24	9.5
25-29	13.3
30-34	8.8
35-39	9.1
40-44	7.0
45-49	9.5
50-54	7.9
55-59	7.2
60-64	6.2
65 and older	13.2
Family Income:	
Under \$3000	10.6
\$3,000 - \$4,799	8.7
\$4,800 - \$6,499	8.3
\$6,500 - \$7,499	4.6
\$7,500 - \$8,499	10.0
\$8,500 - \$11,999	20.3
\$12,000 - \$14,999	15.6
\$15,000 - \$19,999	9.0
\$20,000 - \$22,999	3.4
\$23,000 and over	6.4
Refused, not reported	3.0

(continued)

Table B (cont.)

Education:

8th grade or less	10.3
9 - 11th grade	16.0
High school completed	30.1
1 - 2 years technical or trade school	7.1
1 year college or university	6.0
2 years college or university	11.1
3 years college or university	3.7
4 years college or university	6.4
5 or more years	8.8
Refused, not reported . . . . .	.5

Racial/ethnic group:

Mexican/Chicano	6.3
Other Latin American	2.8
Negro/Black	6.0
Oriental	2.4
White	81.7
Other . . . . .	.8

The teenage sample (weighted for sex) was distributed 51.5% male, 48.5% female; age 14 = 19.6%, age 15 = 24.4%, age 16 = 28.6%, and age 17 = 27.4%.

Questionnaire Processing

Completed questionnaires were returned to Field Research Corporation's central data processing facility in San Francisco, where they were edited for consistency and completeness, and where open-end question responses were read and coded for tabulation. The processed questionnaires were then keypunched. Five data cards for each survey respondent were required to record all of the questionnaire and rating booklet data obtained. When punched, these data decks were next subjected to a computerized card-editing and logical consistency check.

The statistical data were obtained by computer tabulation using special programs designed for processing questionnaire survey data. Basic tabulations were prepared on Field Research Corporation's in-house IBM 1130 computing system, and additional tabulations and correlation analysis was performed on a CDC 6400 computing system.

Estimates of Sampling Error

All surveys based on probability sample of human populations are subject to some degree of error tolerance due to random sampling variability. The extent of this variability in a particular survey can be assessed through the use of a technique known as "replicating sampling."^{*} This procedure utilizes data generated by the survey itself to estimate empirically the amount of sampling tolerance in the data. Table C contains the tolerance limits for data from this survey, calculated at the 95% confidence level. The figures in the table indicate the plus or minus range within which we have 95% confidence that the "true value" of a given statistic would be found if we were to survey the whole population. For example, 55% of the adult sample said they believed that the danger of

^{*}W. Edwards Deming, Sample Designs in Business Research (New York: Wiley, 1960) pp. 87-101.

crime "has become greater compared to a year ago." In Table C it will be seen that data based on the total sample of 811 persons which have a frequency near 50-50% are subject to a tolerance range of plus or minus 4 percentage points. Thus, we are 95% certain that if we had interviewed all adults in California, we would have obtained a "true value" for this statistic somewhere in the range between 51% and 59%.

Table C
TABLE OF SAMPLING TOLERANCES AT 95% CONFIDENCE LEVEL

Sample Base	Percentage Division of Replies					
	50-50	60-40	70-30	80-20	90-10	95-5
Adult sample:						
50	16	15	14	13	9	7
100	11	11	10	9	7	5
150	9	9	8	7	5	4
200	8	8	7	6	5	3
250	7	7	6	6	4	3
300	6	6	6	5	4	3
350	6	6	5	5	4	3
400	6	5	5	4	3	2
500	5	5	5	4	3	2
600	5	4	4	4	3	2
700	4	4	4	3	3	2
800	4	4	4	3	2	2
Teenage sample:						
126	9	9	8	7	5	4
68	11	11	11	9	7	5
58	14	14	12	11	8	6

CJS Role Survey Item Booklets

It was desired to have members of the general public respond to certain of the same items that are contained in the Role Survey questionnaire which was administered to criminal justice system agency members in California, Texas, Michigan, and New Jersey. One hundred and twenty-five items were selected from the Role Survey as being relevant to the public and were presented to the public opinion survey respondents in a self-administered questionnaire booklet that was presented to each adult and teenage respondent midway through the personal interview. This part of the questionnaire was filled out by the respondent and returned to the interviewer, at which point the orally administered portion of the interview was resumed. In order to keep the interview length within tolerable limits (i.e., approximately 45 minutes average), it was necessary to divide the Role Survey item list into two matched halves, and to have each respondent make answers to only one-half of the total list of items. One-half of the respondents (alternating interviews) were given the set of even-numbered items to fill out; the remaining one-half filled out a similar booklet containing the odd-numbered items.

Not every respondent completed a Role Survey rating booklet due to unwillingness or inability to cope with the items. In a few cases the interviewer read the items to persons who could not manage the task themselves. In all, approximately 675 of the adult respondents and 110 of the teenagers filled out booklets. A booklet was accepted as "completed" if the respondent was able to respond to items in at least one section of the ratings.

The cover page for the Role Survey booklet items which describes the rating task as it was presented to respondents will be found in Appendix B. The specific odd- and even-numbered items that respondents evaluated are presented in Tables 2.7; 3.6; 4.8; and 5.8 of the report.

Socio-Economic Status Scale

A scale of "socio-economic status" was formed out of respondents' answers to three questions: income, occupation, and employment status. Table D below shows the class positions assigned to various combinations of characteristics.

Table D
SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS SCALE#

Occupation of chief earner	Income quartile*	Self-employed	Work for other	Retired, student, unempl.
Professional, technical	IV	U	U	-
	III	U	UM	-
	II	UM	LM	-
	I	LM	LM	-
Managers, proprietors, officials	IV	U	U	-
	III	U	UM	-
	II	UM	LM	-
	I	LM	LM	-
Clerical, white collar	IV	U	UM	-
	III	UM	UM	-
	II	LM	LM	-
	I	L	L	-
Sales	IV	U	UM	-
	III	UM	UM	-
	II	LM	LM	-
	I	L	L	-

continued--

Table D (cont.)

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS SCALE#

Occupation of chief earner	Income quartile*	Self-employed	Work for other	Retired, student, empl.
Foreman, skilled manual workers	IV	UM	UM	-
	III	LM	LM	-
	II	LM	L	-
	I	L	L	-
Operatives, semi-skilled	IV	UM	LM	-
	III	LM	LM	-
	II	L	L	-
	I	L	L	-
Service workers	IV	LM	LM	-
	III	L	L	-
	II	L	L	-
	I	L	L	-
Laborer, unskilled manuals	IV	LM	LM	-
	III	L	L	-
	II	L	L	-
	I	L	L	-
Student, unemployed	IV	-	-	LM
	III	-	-	LM
	II	-	-	L
	I	-	-	L
Retired	IV	-	-	UM
	III	-	-	LM
	II	-	-	L
	I	-	-	L

*IV = \$15,000 plus
 III = \$8,500 - \$14,999
 II = \$5,000 - \$8,499
 I = Under \$5,000

#U = Upper SES
 UM = Upper middle SES
 LM = Lower middle SES
 L = Lower SES

Personal Value Structure Scales

Four dimensions of personal value structure which it was believed might help to explain differences in citizens' attitudes toward the various criminal justice system positions being studied were measured by a series of twelve questions incorporated in the survey questionnaire. The items were those used on a national survey of public opinion conducted in 1961 by the Survey Research Center of the University of Michigan. (Withey, S. The U.S. and the U.S.S.R: a report on the public's perspective on United States - Russian relations in late 1961, University of Michigan Survey Research Center monograph series 30.) The Withey items were in turn drawn from a longer set developed by Bales and Couch (Bales, R. and Couch, A. The value profile: a factor analytic study of value statements. Sociological Inquiry, 1969, 39, 3-17).

Table E shows the items used and the mean (average) response given to each item on a five-point scale by adults in the 1961 national survey and in this California survey. As will be seen in the table, there is a close correspondence in the responses given to the items in the two surveys. This suggests that the items are apparently reliable, i.e., they provide consistent, stable, measures. As to their validity, i.e., their ability to measure the attitudes which they purport to measure, they have face validity based on item content and they were originally selected out of a larger list of items by a factor analytic procedure which established that they were perceived by respondents to have a domain of common content. The findings of the present survey show correlations of some of the scales to be in expected directions with attitudes toward police and certain of the other agencies, thus lending support to the judgment that they are at least partially valid indicators. Table F

shows the correlation of each of the four personal value scales with basic job rating scales for the seven criminal justice system positions studied.

Table E
PERSONAL VALUE SCALE ITEMS MEAN SCORES*

	Nationwide sample 1961	California sample 1972
ACCEPTANCE OF AUTHORITY:		
1. Young people sometimes get rebellious ideas, but as they grow up they ought to get over them . . .	4.1	3.58
5. You have to respect authority and when you stop respecting authority, your situation isn't worth much . . .	4.2	4.13
9. Obedience and respect for authority are the most important things in character that children should learn	4.2	3.88
SITUATIONAL ETHICS:		
2. Solutions to most human problems should be based on the situation at the time, not on some general idea of right or wrong	3.4	3.62
6. Do what you want to do that's fun and worry about the future later	2.3	1.90
10. Since no values last forever, the only real values are those that fit the needs of right now	3.0	2.79
EQUALITARIANISM:		
3. A group of people that are nearly equal will work a lot better than one where people have bosses and where some people have higher positions than others	3.1	2.72
7. Everyone should have an equal chance and an equal say in most things	3.9	4.03
11. Everyone should have what he needs for his life, the important things belong to all of us	3.5	3.64

(continued)

Table E (cont.)

	Nationwide sample 1961	California sample 1972
INDIVIDUALISM:		
4. A man who starts out bravely on his own should be admired	4.1	4.14
8. In life a person should for the most part "go it alone," working on his own and trying to make his own life	3.1	2.96
12. One should not depend on other persons or things, the center of life should be found inside oneself	3.6	3.63
Number of respondents	(1475)	(811)

*Agree strongly = 5; Agree = 4; Not sure = 3; Disagree = 2; Disagree strongly = 1.

Table F
CORRELATION OF PERSONAL VALUE SCALES WITH JOB RATINGS

	Acceptance of Authority	Situational Ethics	Equal- itarianism	Indi- vidualism
Job rating of Police . . . . .	.137	-.120	-.118	-.026
Job rating of Judges . . . . .	.038	.020	-.001	-.028
Job rating of District Attorneys . . . . .	.053	-.050	-.106	-.071
Job rating of Public Defenders . . . . .	.096	.035	-.014	.026
Job rating of Probation Officers . . . . .	.049	-.064	.036	.053
Job rating of Parole Officers . . . . .	.040	.071	.044	.091
Job rating of Correctional Officers . . . . .	.196	-.075	-.076	-.035

Desirability and Probability Scoring

Each respondent was asked to give desirability and probability responses to a number of Role Survey items that were contained in the special self-administered questionnaire booklets. In order to facilitate the analysis of these items a rescoring procedure was adopted which provided a single index number indicating the degree of discrepancy between the respondent's perception of the desirability of an action and his assessment of the frequency with which he considered it likely to occur, and the direction of the discrepancy. The new scoring scheme provides for assignment of increasing weight to a response as the perceived probability of occurrence of the behavior increases and/or as its desirability was felt to be increasingly greater or lesser. Items having "in between" desirability were given a neutral or "0" score, regardless of their perceived probability.

Table G shows the scores assigned to each combination of desirability/probability. The properties of the scoring scheme are such that within the "somewhat" desirability levels, probability scores are successively incremented by 2, 3, 4, and 5; and within the "extreme" desirability levels the increments are 3, 4, 5, and 6. Proceeding in the other direction, the increment between desirability levels within levels of desirability is successively 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

Table G
DESIRABILITY/PROBABILITY RESCORING SCHEME

	Extremely unlikely	Somewhat unlikely	In- between	Somewhat likely	Extremely likely
Extremely desirable	+2	+5	+9	+14	+20
Somewhat desirable	+1	+3	+6	+10	+15
In-between	0	0	0	0	0
Somewhat undesirable	-1	-3	-6	-10	-15
Extremely undesirable	-2	-5	-9	-14	-20

Appendix B
THE SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

Field Research Corporation
145 Montgomery Street
San Francisco, CA 94104

Time begun:
am
pm

Int. No.

375-001
010672
Final

COMMUNITY OPINION SURVEY

Hello. I'm of Field Research Corporation, an independent public opinion research company. We're working on a survey throughout the state on public opinion and I'd like to interview you on some questions of interest in your community.

- 1a. First of all, how long have you lived in this state, altogether? (RECORD BELOW)
1b. How long have you lived here in this city or town? (RECORD BELOW)

	LENGTH OF TIME LIVED IN--	
	STATE	CITY/TOWN
LESS THAN 1 YEAR	14 1	15 1
1 YEAR TO 2.9 YEARS	2	2
3 TO 4.9 YEARS	3	3
5 - 9.9 YEARS	4	4
10 - 19.9 YEARS	5	5
20 YEARS OR LONGER	6	6

2. What do you feel are the most pressing problems facing the people of this community these days?
PROBE: Any other problems you think are serious?

- 3a. Now, this card (CARD A-1) shows a list of some issues that may be of concern to people here. On this list, please tell me which of these things you would rank number one in concern or importance to you today. Which one would you rank number two? Which one number three? (PLACE RANK NUMBERS IN BOXES)

Now, which one on that list would you rank lowest in concern or importance to you? Which one would you rank next to lowest? Which one would be of least concern after that? (PLACE NUMBERS IN BOXES)

WHEN FINISHED YOU SHOULD HAVE SIX BOXES FILLED WITH NUMBERS (1,2,3,7,8,9) THREE BOXES WILL BE EMPTY.

- 3b. Now, I'd like you to give me a rating of what kind of a job you feel the public officials in this city or town are doing in dealing with each of these problems. Use this card (A-2) to give me your rating of the public officials. RECORD NUMBER OF ANSWER IN BOXES UNDER 3b.

	3a. RANKING OF CONCERN	3b. JOB PUBLIC OFFICIALS DOING
a) Transportation facilities for this community	23 <input type="checkbox"/>	32 <input type="checkbox"/>
b) Providing high quality public schools in this district	24 <input type="checkbox"/>	33 <input type="checkbox"/>
c) Protecting citizens against burglary and theft in this part of town	25 <input type="checkbox"/>	34 <input type="checkbox"/>
d) Protecting citizens against criminal violence on the streets of this community	26 <input type="checkbox"/>	35 <input type="checkbox"/>
e) Providing medical and health services needed by citizens of this community	27 <input type="checkbox"/>	36 <input type="checkbox"/>
f) Providing equal justice in the courts for all people of this community	28 <input type="checkbox"/>	37 <input type="checkbox"/>
g) Controlling and reducing air and water pollution in this community	29 <input type="checkbox"/>	38 <input type="checkbox"/>
h) Rehabilitation of criminal offenders who are being released into the community on probation or parole	30 <input type="checkbox"/>	39 <input type="checkbox"/>
i) Dealing with unemployment and poverty	31 <input type="checkbox"/>	40 <input type="checkbox"/>

4. Are you a member of any social or fraternal clubs, or labor union, a business association, or a professional association? (IF YES) Are you extremely active, moderately active, or not too active in these? (IF ACTIVE IN MORE THAN ONE, ANSWER FOR ONE MOST ACTIVE IN)
- NOT A MEMBER 41 1
NOT TOO ACTIVE 2
MODERATELY ACTIVE 3
EXTREMELY ACTIVE 4
5. Are you a member of any civic action organizations or civic improvement clubs? (IF YES) Are you extremely active, moderately active, or not too active?
- NOT A MEMBER 42 1
NOT TOO ACTIVE 2
MODERATELY ACTIVE 3
EXTREMELY ACTIVE 4
6. Are you registered to vote? (IF YES) Besides voting, are you extremely active, moderately active, or not too active in political affairs, such as working on campaigns, attending meetings, and so on?-
- NOT REGISTERED 43 1
NOT TOO ACTIVE 2
MODERATELY ACTIVE 3
EXTREMELY ACTIVE 4
7. I'm going to read you a few statements about some of the things that some people believe and others don't. I'd like you to tell me whether you agree or disagree with each statement as I read it. Here is a card showing the answer categories (CARD B) Tell me whether you feel strongly about it, or only moderately. If you don't know how you feel about it, just say so. Here is the first one -- (READ EACH SLOWLY AND DISTINCTLY. REPEAT IF NECESSARY FOR UNDERSTANDING)

	AGREE STRONGLY	AGREE	DK, NOT SURE	DISAGREE	DISAGREE STRONGLY
1) Young people sometimes get rebellious ideas, but as they grow up they ought to get over them . . .	.5	.4	.3	.2	.1
2) Solutions to most human problems should be based on the situation at the time, not on some general idea of right or wrong . . .	.5	.4	.3	.2	.1
3) A group of people that are nearly equal will work a lot better than one where people have bosses and where some people have higher positions than others . . .	.5	.4	.3	.2	.1
4) A man who starts out bravely on his own should be admired . . .	.5	.4	.3	.2	.1
5) You have to respect authority and when you stop respecting authority, your situation isn't worth much . . .	.5	.4	.3	.2	.1
6) Do what you want to do that's fun and worry about the future later . . .	.5	.4	.3	.2	.1
7) Everyone should have an equal chance and an equal say in most things . . .	.5	.4	.3	.2	.1
8) In life a person should for the most part "go it alone," working on his own and trying to make his own life . . .	.5	.4	.3	.2	.1
9) Obedience and respect for authority are the most important things in character that children should learn . . .	.5	.4	.3	.2	.1
10) Since no values last forever, the only real values are those that fit the needs of right now . . .	.5	.4	.3	.2	.1
11) Everyone should have what he needs for his life, the important things belong to all of us . . .	.5	.4	.3	.2	.1
12) One should not depend on other persons or things, the center of life should be found inside oneself . . .	.5	.4	.3	.2	.1

8. Next, I'm going to show you a list of things that sometimes happen to people and I'd like you to look it over for a moment. (HAND OVER CARD C AND PERMIT RESPONDENT TO READ IT THROUGH. IF RESPONDENT HAS TROUBLE READING OR UNDERSTANDING IT, READ IT ALOUD FOR HIM OR HER.)

- A. Would you tell me, please, whether any of these things have ever happened to you or to members of your household within the past five years? IF YES, ASK: Which ones? Any others? (CIRCLE CODE(S) UNDER A)
- B. (FOR EACH CIRCLED IN A) Was this within the past year, or was it longer ago than that?
- C. Which one crime on that list is the most frightening one to you, personally -- the one you'd least like to have happen to you or someone in your family?
- D. Of course, no one likes to think about being victimized, but sometimes it happens. I'd like you to tell me which one of the crimes on that list you think might be the most likely one to happen to you?
- E. Have any of the things on that card even happened to someone you know--a friend or close acquaintance in the past year or so? Which ones?

	A. Has happened within five years	B. Within past year	C. Most frightening	D. Most likely	E. Happened to friend or acquaintance
1) ARSON . . .	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
2) ASSAULT . . .	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
3) AUTO OFFENSES . . .	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
4) BRIBERY . . .	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
5) BURGLARY . . .	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5
6) CAR THEFT . . .	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6
7) CONSUMER FRAUD . . .	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7
8) EMBEZZLEMENT . . .	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8
9) FORGERY/FRAUD . . .	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9
10) LARCENY . . .	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
11) MALICIOUS MISCHIEF/VANDALISM . . .	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
12) RAPE/CHILD MOLESTING . . .	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
13) ROBBERY . . .	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
14) OTHER (specify) . . .	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
NONE OF THESE . . .	.Y	.Y	.Y	.Y	.Y

- 9. Have there been any times recently when you might have wanted to go somewhere in town, but you stayed at home because you thought it would be unsafe to go there? YES1 NO2
- 10. Compared to other parts of this (city/town/area), how likely is a person around here to be a victim of a crime-- a lot more likely, somewhat more likely, somewhat less likely, or a lot less likely? LOT MORE LIKELY1 SOMEWHAT MORE LIKELY2 ABOUT THE SAME, NO DIFFERENCE3 SOMEWHAT LESS LIKELY4 LOT LESS LIKELY5 DON'T KNOW6
- 11. Compared with a year ago, do you feel that the danger from crime of all kinds in this city or town has become greater or has it become less? GREATER1 ABOUT SAME2 LESS3 DON'T KNOW4

12. Now, I have some more statements that I'd like to see whether you agree or disagree with. As I read each one, please use this card (CARD B) and tell me which answer best fits how you feel about it?

	AGREE STRONGLY	AGREE	DK, NOT SURE	DISAGREE	DISAGREE STRONGLY
1) The crime problem would be reduced if fewer offenders were sent to prison and instead more of them re-educated and readjusted outside of prison	14 5	4	3	2	1
2) The ancient law of an eye for an eye is still a good rule to follow in dealing with crime. Social justice demands that people who offend against the law be punished to the limit	15 5	4	3	2	1
3) Courts these days are too lenient in the sentences they pass on criminal lawbreakers	16 5	4	3	2	1
4) Experience proves that harsh punishment does not deter most criminal behavior	17 5	4	3	2	1
5) Too many people are being released from prison on parole before they are rehabilitated	18 5	4	3	2	1
6) Prisoners scheduled for parole should be given 2 or 3 day furloughs before their formal release to give them a chance to find a job and a place to live when they are finally released	19 5	4	3	2	1
7) Prisoners with a record of good behavior should be permitted to go into the community from time to time for short periods to take care of pressing personal business	20 5	4	3	2	1
8) Once a person convicted of a crime fulfills his sentence, he should be treated no differently from any other citizen	21 5	4	3	2	1
9) The police treat all people alike regardless of race or nationality	22 5	4	3	2	1
10) Police give more considerate treatment to rich people than to poor people	23 5	4	3	2	1
11) The police have it in for young people and pick on them unfairly	24 5	4	3	2	1
12) The police are more likely to arrest a person who displays what they consider to be a bad attitude	25 5	4	3	2	1
13) The police become personally familiar with residents of the neighborhoods they patrol	26 5	4	3	2	1

BEGIN CARD 2

(continued)

12. (continued)

	AGREE STRONGLY	AGREE	DK, NOT SURE	DISAGREE	DISAGREE STRONGLY
14) The police encourage people in the community to help them in providing law enforcement services	27 5	4	3	2	1
15) Police officers on the street behave in a way that earns the confidence and support of the public	28 5	4	3	2	1
16) Police officers do not give my neighborhood as good services as they do other parts of town	29 5	4	3	2	1
17) Police administrators assign enough minority group officers to minority neighborhoods	30 5	4	3	2	1
18) Police investigations of complaints about police misconduct are always fair and thorough	31 5	4	3	2	1
19) A citizen who has a complaint against a police officer will have a hard time getting the authorities to look into the matter	32 5	4	3	2	1
20) The police don't give people enough follow-up information about what's happening to their cases	33 5	4	3	2	1
21) The police often use excessive force in making arrests	34 5	4	3	2	1
22) The police often use offensive language when dealing with the public	35 5	4	3	2	1

13. Now, I have some questions about the different people and agencies that make up the criminal justice system of police, courts, and corrections. I'd like you to tell me which of the answer categories on this card (CARD A-2) best fits your opinion about the kind of job that each of these agencies is doing. Here is the first one--

	Extremely Good	Very Good	Some-what Good	Neutral	Some-what Poor	Very Poor	Extremely Poor	
A) The police department that serves this area--what kind of a job would you say they are doing?	36	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
B) The district attorney and his staff who have the job of prosecuting cases where people have been charged with breaking laws--what kind of a job are they doing?	37	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
C) The judges who preside over the courts in this community--what kind of a job do you feel they are doing?	38	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
D) The public defender and other defense attorneys appointed by the court to represent people who have been accused of crimes--what kind of job do you feel they are doing?	39	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
E) Probation officers whose job it is to investigate and to supervise juveniles and adults who have been in trouble with the law and who receive suspended sentences or are placed on probation--what is your impression of the job Probation Officers are doing?	40	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
F) Parole officers whose job it is to supervise juveniles and adults who have served part of their sentences and who have been allowed to leave correctional institutions on parole--what is your impression of the job Parole Officers are doing?	41	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
G) Correctional officers whose job it is to supervise prisoners while they are in jails, prisons or other correctional facilities--what is your impression of the job Correctional Officers are doing?	42	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

14. Next, I have a booklet here in which you can fill out your own ratings of several of the different agencies making up what is called the Criminal Justice System--that is, the courts, the law enforcement agencies, and the correctional institutions. (HAND OVER BOOKLET AND A PENCIL)

Here's how you fill these items out -- (SHOW RESPONDENT HOW TO FILL OUT EXAMPLE) STAND BY TO ANSWER QUESTIONS OR OFFER ASSISTANCE IF RESPONDENT SEEMS TO NEED IT.

REMINDE RESPONDENT OF THESE THINGS AS HE STARTS, AND ONCE OR TWICE AT INTERVALS AS HE IS WORKING THROUGH THE EXAMPLES:

1. Please answer each item to the best of your ability. There are no "right" or "wrong" answers -- we just want your frank and honest opinions.
2. Remember to check two answers for each item:

First, how desirable you think it is that the action described in the item be done, and Second, how often you think it happens the way the item describes it.

If you really can't answer an item, just leave it blank and go on to the next one. Try to answer each one, however.

15. Have you ever received a notice that you were being called to serve on jury duty? YES 43
NO X

(IF YES):

A. Have you ever served as a juror in a criminal case, that is, where someone was being tried for a felony or for some other crime that involved a possible prison sentence? YES 44
NO 2

16. Have you ever been in court for any reason (besides being on a jury)? YES 45
NO X

(IF YES):

A. When you have been in court, were you personally involved as one of the parties in the case, as a witness, as a spectator, or what? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS O.K.) PARTY IN CASE 46
WITNESS 2
SPECTATOR 3
OTHER 0

B. When you have been in court, was it because of a traffic incident, a criminal case, or some civil matter? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS O.K.) TRAFFIC INCIDENT 47
CRIMINAL CASE 2
CIVIL MATTER 3
OTHER 0

17. Do you happen to know anyone who is -- A. A policeman or policewoman? YES 48
NO X

(IF YES)

Is that person a close friend or relative? FRIEND OR RELATIVE 49
(IF NO) Do you know that person well enough to call him by name if you met him on the street? COULD CALL BY NAME 2
COULD NOT CALL BY NAME 3

B. A district attorney, or prosecutor? YES 50
NO X

(IF YES)

Is that person a close friend or relative? FRIEND OR RELATIVE 51
(IF NO) Do you know that person well enough to call him by name if you met him on the street? COULD CALL BY NAME 2
COULD NOT CALL BY NAME 3

C. A judge? YES 52
NO X

(IF YES)

Is that person a close friend or relative? FRIEND OR RELATIVE 53
(IF NO) Do you know that person well enough to call him by name if you met him on the street? COULD CALL BY NAME 2
COULD NOT CALL BY NAME 3

D. A public defender or court-appointed defense attorney? YES 54
NO X

(IF YES)

Is that person a close friend or relative? FRIEND OR RELATIVE 55
(IF NO) Do you know that person well enough to call him by name if you met him on the street? COULD CALL BY NAME 2
COULD NOT CALL BY NAME 3

17. (Continued)

E. A probation officer? YES . . . 1
NO . . . X

(IF YES)

Is that person a close friend or relative?	FRIEND OR RELATIVE	57	1
(IF NO) Do you know that person well enough to call him by name if you met him on the street?	COULD CALL BY NAME		2
	COULD NOT CALL BY NAME		3

F. A parole officer? YES . . . 1
NO . . . X

(IF YES)

Is that person a close friend or relative?	FRIEND OR RELATIVE	59	1
(IF NO) Do you know that person well enough to call him by name if you met him on the street?	COULD CALL BY NAME		2
	COULD NOT CALL BY NAME		3

G. A correctional officer, that is a guard or other person who works in a jail, or prison, or correctional facility? YES . . . 1
NO . . . X

(IF YES)

Is that person a close friend or relative?	FRIEND OR RELATIVE	61	1
(IF NO) Do you know that person well enough to call him by name if you met him on the street?	COULD CALL BY NAME		2
	COULD NOT CALL BY NAME		3

18. Have you ever been stopped and interrogated by a policeman for anything in the past five years or so? YES . . . 1
NO . . . X

(IF YES)

18a. Was that for a traffic incident or was it for something else?	TRAFFIC INCIDENT	63	1
	SOMETHING ELSE		2

19. Have you ever been taken to the police station for anything in the past several years? YES . . . 1
NO . . . X

(IF YES)

A. Were you under arrest or were you appearing at the station for some other purpose?	ARREST	65	1
	OTHER PURPOSE		2

20. Has anyone in your family, or a close friend ever been taken to the police station for anything in the past several years? YES . . . 1
NO . . . X

(IF YES)

A. Was this person under arrest, or was he appearing at the station for some other reason?	ARREST	67	1
	OTHER REASON		2

21. Do you happen to know anyone personally who has served time in a county jail, a state prison, or other correctional institution? YES . . . 1
NO . . . X

(IF YES)

A. Is that a close friend, or is it someone you don't know too well?	CLOSE FRIEND	69	1
	DON'T KNOW WELL		2
	OTHER		3

22. What is your occupation, please? Not where you work, but the kind of work you do and the type of business or industry that it is in? (BEGIN CARD 3)

A. RESPONDENT: _____ (type of work) _____ (type of business or industry) 14

B. (IF "HOUSEWIFE", STUDENT OR "RETIRED") What is the occupation of the chief earner in this household? 15
CHIEF EARNER: _____ (kind of work) _____ (type of business or industry)

23. Does the chief earner work for someone else, or is he (she) self-employed? 16
WORK FOR SOMEONE ELSE 1
SELF EMPLOYED 2
RETIRED, STUDENT, NOT WORKING 3

24. What is your age, please? 17
18-20 1 45-49 7
21-24 2 50-54 3
25-29 3 55-59 9
30-34 4 60-64 0
35-39 5 65 OR OVER X
40-44 6

25. What was the last grade you completed in school? 18
8TH OR LESS 1
9TH - 11TH GRADE 2
12TH GRADE (H.S. COMPLETED) 3
1-2 YEARS TECHNICAL OR TRADE SCHOOL 4
1 YEAR COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY 5
2 YEARS COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY 6
3 YEARS COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY 7
4 YEARS COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY 8
5 OR MORE YEARS 9

26. Just for classification purposes, we'd like to have a rough idea of your total family income here. I don't need an exact figure, but would you please look at this card and tell me which amount shown there comes closest to the total yearly income of this household, before taxes. (CARD D) 19
A. UNDER \$3,000 1
B. \$3,000 - \$4,799 2
C. \$4,800 - \$6,499 3
D. \$6,500 - \$7,499 4
E. \$7,500 - \$8,499 5
F. \$8,500 - \$11,999 6
G. \$12,000 - \$14,999 7
H. \$15,000 - \$19,999 8
I. \$20,000 - \$22,999 9
J. \$23,000 AND OVER 0
NOT REPORTED (Interviewer estimate group)

27. Do you own or rent this dwelling? 20
OWN 1
RENT 2

28. How many times have you changed your address during the past five years? 21
NO CHANGE 1
ONCE 2
TWICE 3
THREE TIMES 4
FOUR OR MORE TIMES 5

29. Is there a private telephone in this residence? YES 22
NO X

(IF YES): 23
A. Is your telephone number listed in the current telephone directory? YES 1
NO 2
DON'T KNOW Y

(IF "NO" OR "DK"):
B. Is that because you have only had your telephone connected since the current directory was issued, or is this an unlisted number? 24
INSTALLED SINCE CURRENT DIRECTORY 1
UNLISTED NUMBER 2

30. Counting yourself, how many people live in this household? TOTAL 25
 A. How many are 18 years of age or older? 18+ 24
 B. How many are teenagers 14 to 17 years of age? 14 - 17* 27

*IF ANY TEENAGER (14-17) IN FAMILY, COMPLETE THIS FORM AND THEN ADMINISTER SUPPLEMENTAL BLUE FORM QUESTIONNAIRE UNLESS YOU HAVE ALREADY COMPLETED TWO TEENAGER INTERVIEWS IN THIS CLUSTER.

CLASSIFY BY OBSERVATION:

SEX OF RESPONDENT:	TYPE OF DWELLING:	30
MALE 1	SINGLE FAMILY DETACHED	1
FEMALE 2	DUPLEX OR ATTACHED SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENCES (ROW HOUSES)	2
ETHNIC/RACIAL CATEGORY:	MULTIPLE UNIT BUILDING -- SEPARATE ENTRANCES OUTSIDE	3
MEXICAN/CHICANO 1	MULTIPLE UNIT BUILDING -- ONE ENTRANCE 2 - 6 UNITS	4
PUERTO RICAN 2	7 UNITS OR MORE	5
OTHER LATIN AMERICAN 3		
NEGRO/BLACK 4		
ORIENTAL 5		
WHITE 6		
OTHER(specify) <u> </u> . 7		

Now, just so my supervisor can verify my work, would you please tell me your name?

MR. ()
 MRS. ()
 MISS () (first name) (last name)
 ADDRESS: (number) (street)
 CITY OR AREA NAME: STATE:
 TELEPHONE NUMBER WHERE RESPONDENT CAN BE REACHED: (area code) (number)

Date completed: _____ am
 Time completed interview: _____ pm
 Total time: _____ min.

I hereby certify this to be a true and accurate account of this interview:

INTERVIEWER SIGNATURE: _____ (full name, please)

Verified by: _____ am
 Date: _____ Time: _____ pm
 Comments:

OFFICE USE ONLY

Replicate number

		31
--	--	----

 State/PSU

		32/33
--	--	-------

 Cluster Number

		34/36
--	--	-------

Field Research Corporation
 145 Montgomery Street
 San Francisco, CA 94104

Cluster No. _____ 375-001
 010772

COMMUNITY OPINION SURVEY
 Supplemental Interview for Young Persons 14-17

FAMILY LAST NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____ (Number) (Street)

CITY OR AREA NAME: _____ STATE: _____

- IF ONE TEENAGER IN FAMILY:
- 1) ASCERTAIN WHETHER AT HOME RIGHT NOW
 - 2) IF AT HOME, ASK TO SEE THAT BOY OR GIRL INTERVIEW
 - 3) IF NOT AT HOME NOW, FIND OUT WHEN HE OR SHE WILL BE AT HOME AND MAKE APPOINTMENT TO CALL BACK THEN

(callback day and time)
 TEENAGER NAME: _____ AGE: _____

- IF MORE THAN ONE TEENAGER IN FAMILY:
- 1) ASCERTAIN WHICH ONE(S) ARE HOME RIGHT NOW
 - 2) IF ANY BOYS AT HOME, ASK TO SEE OLDEST ONE AT HOME FOR INTERVIEW.
 - 3) IF NO BOYS AT HOME, ASK TO INTERVIEW OLDEST GIRL NOW AT HOME.
 - 4) IF NO TEENAGERS HOME NOW, FIND OUT WHEN OLDEST BOY WILL BE AT HOME AND MAKE APPOINTMENT TO CALL BACK THEN. IF NO TEENAGE BOY IN HOUSEHOLD MAKE APPOINTMENT TO INTERVIEW OLDEST TEENAGE GIRL.

(callback day and time)
 TEENAGER NAME: _____ AGE: _____

Date completed: _____ am
 Time started interview: _____ pm
 Time completed: _____

I hereby certify this to be a true and accurate account of this interview:

INTERVIEWER SIGNATURE: _____ (full name please)

Field Research Corporation
145 Montgomery Street
San Francisco, CA 94104

Time begun:
am
pm

Int. No.

375-001
010672
Final

COMMUNITY OPINION SURVEY

Hello. I'm of Field Research Corporation, an independent public opinion research company. We're working on a survey throughout the state on public opinion and I'd like to interview you on some questions of interest in your community.

- 1a. First of all, how long have you lived in this state, altogether? (RECORD BELOW)
1b. How long have you lived here in this city or town? (RECORD BELOW)

	LENGTH OF TIME LIVED IN--	
	STATE	CITY/TOWN
LESS THAN 1 YEAR	14 1	15 1
1 YEAR TO 2.9 YEARS	2	2
3 TO 4.9 YEARS	3	3
5 - 9.9 YEARS	4	4
10 - 19.9 YEARS	5	5
20 YEARS OR LONGER	6	6

2. What do you feel are the most pressing problems facing the young people of this community these days?
PROBE: Any other problems you think are serious?

3a. Now, this card (CARD A-1) shows a list of some issues that may be of concern to people here. On this list, please tell me which of these things you would rank number one in concern or importance to you today. Which one would you rank number two? Which one number three? (PLACE RANK NUMBERS IN BOXES)

Now, which one on that list would you rank lowest in concern or importance to you? Which one would you rank next to lowest? Which one would be of least concern after that? (PLACE NUMBERS IN BOXES)

WHEN FINISHED YOU SHOULD HAVE SIX BOXES FILLED WITH NUMBERS (1,2,3,7,8,9) THREE BOXES WILL BE EMPTY.

- 3b. Now, I'd like you to give me a rating of what kind of a job you feel the public officials in this city or town are doing in dealing with each of these problems. Use this card (A-2) to give me your rating of the public officials. RECORD NUMBER OF ANSWER IN BOXES UNDER 3b.

	3a. RANKING OF CONCERN	3b. JOB PUBLIC OFFICIALS DOING
a) Transportation facilities for this community	23 <input type="checkbox"/>	32 <input type="checkbox"/>
b) Providing high quality public schools in this district	24 <input type="checkbox"/>	33 <input type="checkbox"/>
c) Protecting citizens against burglary and theft in this part of town	25 <input type="checkbox"/>	34 <input type="checkbox"/>
d) Protecting citizens against criminal violence on the streets of this community	26 <input type="checkbox"/>	35 <input type="checkbox"/>
e) Providing medical and health services needed by citizens of this community	27 <input type="checkbox"/>	36 <input type="checkbox"/>
f) Providing equal justice in the courts for all people of this community	28 <input type="checkbox"/>	37 <input type="checkbox"/>
g) Controlling and reducing air and water pollution in this community	29 <input type="checkbox"/>	38 <input type="checkbox"/>
h) Rehabilitation of criminal offenders who are being released into the community on probation or parole	30 <input type="checkbox"/>	39 <input type="checkbox"/>
i) Dealing with unemployment and poverty	31 <input type="checkbox"/>	40 <input type="checkbox"/>

4. Are you a member of any social or fraternal clubs, or labor union, a business association, or a professional association? (IF YES) Are you extremely active, moderately active, or not too active in these? (IF ACTIVE IN MORE THAN ONE, ANSWER FOR ONE MOST ACTIVE IN)

NOT A MEMBER	41 1
NOT TOO ACTIVE	2
MODERATELY ACTIVE	3
EXTREMELY ACTIVE	4

5. Are you a member of any civic action organizations or civic improvement clubs? (IF YES) Are you extremely active, moderately active, or not too active?

NOT A MEMBER	42 1
NOT TOO ACTIVE	2
MODERATELY ACTIVE	3
EXTREMELY ACTIVE	4

6.

(NOT APPLICABLE)

7. I'm going to read you a few statements about some of the things that some people believe and others don't. I'd like you to tell me whether you agree or disagree with each statement as I read it. Here is a card showing the answer categories (CARD B) Tell me whether you feel strongly about it, or only moderately. If you don't know how you feel about it, just say so. Here is the first one -- (READ EACH SLOWLY AND DISTINCTLY. REPEAT IF NECESSARY FOR UNDERSTANDING)

	AGREE STRONGLY	AGREE	DK, NOT SURE	DISAGREE	DISAGREE STRONGLY
1) Young people sometimes get rebellious ideas, but as they grow up they ought to get over them	44 .5	.4	.3	.2	.1
2) Solutions to most human problems should be based on the situation at the time, not on some general idea of right or wrong	45 .5	.4	.3	.2	.1
3) A group of people that are nearly equal will work a lot better than one where people have bosses and where some people have higher positions than others	46 .5	.4	.3	.2	.1
4) A man who starts out bravely on his own should be admired	47 .5	.4	.3	.2	.1
5) You have to respect authority and when you stop respecting authority, your situation isn't worth much	48 .5	.4	.3	.2	.1
6) Do what you want to do that's fun and worry about the future later	49 .5	.4	.3	.2	.1
7) Everyone should have an equal chance and an equal say in most things	50 .5	.4	.3	.2	.1
8) In life a person should for the most part "go it alone," working on his own and trying to make his own life	51 .5	.4	.3	.2	.1
9) Obedience and respect for authority are the most important things in character that children should learn	52 .5	.4	.3	.2	.1
10) Since no values last forever, the only real values are those that fit the needs of right now	53 .5	.4	.3	.2	.1
11) Everyone should have what he needs for his life, the important things belong to all of us	54 .5	.4	.3	.2	.1
12) One should not depend on other persons or things, the center of life should be found inside oneself	55 .5	.4	.3	.2	.1

8. Next, I'm going to show you a list of things that sometimes happen to people and I'd like you to look it over for a moment. (HAND OVER CARD C AND PERMIT RESPONDENT TO READ IT THROUGH. IF RESPONDENT HAS TROUBLE READING OR UNDERSTANDING IT, READ IT ALOUD FOR HIM OR HER.)

- A. Would you tell me, please, whether any of these things have ever happened to you personally within the past five years? IF YES, ASK: Which ones? Any others? (CIRCLE CODE(S) UNDER A)
- B. (FOR EACH CIRCLED IN A) Was this within the past year, or was it longer ago than that?
- C. Which one crime on that list is the most frightening one to you, personally -- the one you'd least like to have happen to you or someone in your family?
- D. Of course, no one likes to think about being victimized, but sometimes it happens. I'd like you to tell me which one of the crimes on that list you think might be the most likely one to happen to you?
- E. Have any of the things on that card even happened to someone you know--a friend or close acquaintance in the past year or so? Which ones?

	A. Has happened within five years	B. Within past year	C. Most fright- ening	D. Most likely	E. Happened to friend or ac- quaintance
1) ARSON	1	1	1	1	1
2) ASSAULT	2	2	2	2	2
3) AUTO OFFENSES	3	3	3	3	3
4) BRIBERY	4	4	4	4	4
5) BURGLARY	5	5	5	5	5
6) CAR THEFT	6	6	6	6	6
7) CONSUMER FRAUD	7	7	7	7	7
8) EMBEZZLEMENT	8	8	8	8	8
9) FORGERY/FRAUD	9	9	9	9	9
10) LARCENY	0	0	0	0	0
11) MALICIOUS MISCHIEF/VANDALISM	1	1	1	1	1
12) RAPE/CHILD MOLESTING	2	2	2	2	2
13) ROBBERY	3	3	3	3	3
14) OTHER (specify)	4	4	4	4	4
NONE OF THESE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

- 9. Have there been any times recently when you might have wanted to go somewhere in town, but you stayed at home because you thought it would be unsafe to go there?
 - YES 66 .1
 - NO 66 .2
- 10. Compared to other parts of this (city/town/area), how likely is a person around here to be a victim of a crime--a lot more likely, somewhat more likely, somewhat less likely, or a lot less likely?
 - LOT MORE LIKELY 67 .1
 - SOMEWHAT MORE LIKELY 67 .2
 - ABOUT THE SAME, NO DIFFERENCE 67 .3
 - SOMEWHAT LESS LIKELY 67 .4
 - LOT LESS LIKELY 67 .5
 - DON'T KNOW 67 .6
- 11. Compared with a year ago, do you feel that the danger from crime of all kinds in this city or town has become greater or has it become less?
 - GREATER 68 .1
 - ABOUT SAME 68 .2
 - LESS 68 .3
 - DON'T KNOW 68 .4

12. Now, I have some more statements that I'd like to see whether you agree or disagree with. As I read each one, please use this card (CARD B) and tell me which answer best fits how you feel about it?

AGREE STRONGLY AGREE DK, NOT SURE DISAGREE DISAGREE STRONGLY
 BEGIN CARD 2

- 1) The crime problem would be reduced if fewer offenders were sent to prison and instead more of them re-educated and readjusted outside of prison 14 5 4 3 2 1
- 2) The ancient law of an eye for an eye is still a good rule to follow in dealing with crime. Social justice demands that people who offend against the law be punished to the limit 15 5 4 3 2 1
- 3) Courts these days are too lenient in the sentences they pass on criminal lawbreakers 16 5 4 3 2 1
- 4) Experience proves that harsh punishment does not deter most criminal behavior 17 5 4 3 2 1
- 5) Too many people are being released from prison on parole before they are rehabilitated 18 5 4 3 2 1
- 6) Prisoners scheduled for parole should be given 2 or 3 day furloughs before their formal release to give them a chance to find a job and a place to live when they are finally released 19 5 4 3 2 1
- 7) Prisoners with a record of good behavior should be permitted to go into the community from time to time for short periods to take care of pressing personal business 20 5 4 3 2 1
- 8) Once a person convicted of a crime fulfills his sentence, he should be treated no differently from any other citizen 21 5 4 3 2 1
- 9) The police treat all people alike regardless of race or nationality 22 5 4 3 2 1
- 10) Police give more considerate treatment to rich people than to poor people 23 5 4 3 2 1
- 11) The police have it in for young people and pick on them unfairly 24 5 4 3 2 1
- 12) The police are more likely to arrest a person who displays what they consider to be a bad attitude 25 5 4 3 2 1
- 13) The police become personally familiar with residents of the neighborhoods they patrol 26 5 4 3 2 1

12 (continued)

	AGREE STRONGLY	AGREE	DK, NOT SURE	DISAGREE	DISAGREE STRONGLY
14) The police encourage people in the community to help them in providing law enforcement services	27	5	4	3	2
15) Police officers on the street behave in a way that earns the confidence and support of the public	28	5	4	3	2
16) Police officers do not give my neighborhood as good services as they do other parts of town	29	5	4	3	2
17) Police administrators assign enough minority group officers to minority neighborhoods	30	5	4	3	2
18) Police investigations of complaints about police misconduct are always fair and thorough	31	5	4	3	2
19) A citizen who has a complaint against a police officer will have a hard time getting the authorities to look into the matter	32	5	4	3	2
20) The police don't give people enough follow-up information about what's happening to their cases	33	5	4	3	2
21) The police often use excessive force in making arrests	34	5	4	3	2
22) The police often use offensive language when dealing with the public	35	5	4	3	2

13. Now, I have some questions about the different people and agencies that make up the criminal justice system of police, courts, and corrections. I'd like you to tell me which of the answer categories on this card (CARD A-2) best fits your opinion about the kind of job that each of these agencies is doing. Here is the first one--

	Extremely Good	Very Good	Some- what Good	Neutral	Some- what Poor	Very Poor	Extremely Poor
A) The police department that serves this area--what kind of a job would you say they are doing?	36	7	6	5	4	3	2
B) The district attorney and his staff who have the job of prosecuting cases where people have been charged with breaking laws--what kind of a job are they doing?	37	7	6	5	4	3	2
C) The judges who preside over the courts in this community--what kind of a job do you feel they are doing?	38	7	6	5	4	3	2
D) The public defender and other defense attorneys appointed by the court to represent people who have been accused of crimes--what kind of job do you feel they are doing?	39	7	6	5	4	3	2
E) Probation officers whose job it is to investigate and to supervise juveniles and adults who have been in trouble with the law and who receive suspended sentences or are placed on probation--what is your impression of the job Probation Officers are doing?	40	7	6	5	4	3	2
F) Parole officers whose job it is to supervise juveniles and adults who have served part of their sentences and who have been allowed to leave correctional institutions on parole--what is your impression of the job Parole Officers are doing?	41	7	6	5	4	3	2
G) Correctional officers whose job it is to supervise prisoners while they are in jails, prisons or other correctional facilities--what is your impression of the job Correctional Officers are doing?	42	7	6	5	4	3	2

14. Next, I have a booklet here in which you can fill out your own ratings of several of the different agencies making up what is called the Criminal Justice System--that is, the courts, the law enforcement agencies, and the correctional institutions. (HAND OVER BOOKLET AND A PENCIL)

Here's how you fill these items out -- (SHOW RESPONDENT HOW TO FILL OUT EXAMPLE) STAND BY TO ANSWER QUESTIONS OR OFFER ASSISTANCE IF RESPONDENT SEEMS TO NEED IT.

REMIND RESPONDENT OF THESE THINGS AS HE STARTS, AND ONCE OR TWICE AT INTERVALS AS HE IS WORKING THROUGH THE EXAMPLES:

1. Please answer each item to the best of your ability. There are no "right" or "wrong" answers -- we just want your frank and honest opinions.
2. Remember to check two answers for each item:

First, how desirable you think it is that the action described in the item be done, and Second, how often you think it happens the way the item describes it.

If you really can't answer an item, just leave it blank and go on to the next one. Try to answer each one, however.

(NOT APPLICABLE)

16. Have you ever been in court for any reason?

YES . . . 1
NO . . . X

(IF YES):

A. When you have been in court, were you personally involved as one of the parties in the case, as a witness, as a spectator, or what? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS O.K.)	PARTY IN CASE	46	1
	WITNESS	2	
	SPECTATOR	3	
	OTHER _____	0	
B. When you have been in court, was it because of a traffic incident, a criminal case, or some civil matter? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS O.K.)	TRAFFIC INCIDENT	47	1
	CRIMINAL CASE	2	
	CIVIL MATTER	3	
	OTHER _____	0	

17. Do you happen to know anyone who is --

A. A policeman or policewoman?

YES . . . 48
NO . . . X

(IF YES)

Is that person a close friend or relative? (IF NO) Do you know that person well enough to call him by name if you met him on the street?	FRIEND OR RELATIVE	49	1
	COULD CALL BY NAME	2	
	COULD NOT CALL BY NAME	3	

B. A district attorney, or prosecutor?

YES . . . 50
NO . . . X

(IF YES)

Is that person a close friend or relative? (IF NO) Do you know that person well enough to call him by name if you met him on the street?	FRIEND OR RELATIVE	51	1
	COULD CALL BY NAME	2	
	COULD NOT CALL BY NAME	3	

C. A judge?

YES . . . 52
NO . . . X

(IF YES)

Is that person a close friend or relative? (IF NO) Do you know that person well enough to call him by name if you met him on the street?	FRIEND OR RELATIVE	53	1
	COULD CALL BY NAME	2	
	COULD NOT CALL BY NAME	3	

D. A public defender or court-appointed defense attorney?

YES . . . 54
NO . . . X

(IF YES)

Is that person a close friend or relative? (IF NO) Do you know that person well enough to call him by name if you met him on the street?	FRIEND OR RELATIVE	55	1
	COULD CALL BY NAME	2	
	COULD NOT CALL BY NAME	3	

(continued)

17. (Continued)

E. A probation officer?

YES . . . 56
NO . . . X

(IF YES)

Is that person a close friend or relative? (IF NO) Do you know that person well enough to call him by name if you met him on the street?	FRIEND OR RELATIVE	57	1
	COULD CALL BY NAME	2	
	COULD NOT CALL BY NAME	3	

F. A parole officer?

YES . . . 58
NO . . . X

(IF YES)

Is that person a close friend or relative? (IF NO) Do you know that person well enough to call him by name if you met him on the street?	FRIEND OR RELATIVE	59	1
	COULD CALL BY NAME	2	
	COULD NOT CALL BY NAME	3	

G. A correctional officer, that is a guard or other person who works in a jail, or prison, or correctional facility?

YES . . . 60
NO . . . X

(IF YES)

Is that person a close friend or relative? (IF NO) Do you know that person well enough to call him by name if you met him on the street?	FRIEND OR RELATIVE	61	1
	COULD CALL BY NAME	2	
	COULD NOT CALL BY NAME	3	

18. Have you ever been stopped and interrogated by a policeman for anything in the past five years or so?

YES . . . 62
NO . . . X

(IF YES)

18a. Was that for a traffic incident or was it for something else?	TRAFFIC INCIDENT	63	1
	SOMETHING ELSE	2	

19. Have you ever been taken to the police station for anything in the past several years?

YES . . . 64
NO . . . X

(IF YES)

A. Were you under arrest or were you appearing at the station for some other purpose?	ARREST	65	1
	OTHER PURPOSE	2	

20. Has anyone in your family, or a close friend ever been taken to the police station for anything in the past several years?

YES . . . 66
NO . . . X

(IF YES)

A. Was this person under arrest, or was he appearing at the station for some other reason?	ARREST	67	1
	OTHER REASON	2	

21. Do you happen to know anyone personally who has served time in a county jail, a state prison, or other correctional institution?

YES . . . 68
NO . . . X

(IF YES)

A. Is that a close friend, or is it someone you don't know too well?	CLOSE FRIEND	69	1
	DON'T KNOW WELL	2	
	OTHER _____	3	

22. What is your age please?
 141
 152
 163
 174

141
 152
 163
 174

23. Did you happen to talk with the other person in your family who was interviewed before we began this interview, (IF YES) Did you talk about any of the questions, or did you just talk in general about the survey?
 NO TALK BEFORE TALKED IN GENERAL1
 TALKED ABOUT QUESTIONS3

SEX: MALE1
 FEMALE2

SKIP COLS. 17-20

Please, just so my supervisor can verify my work, would you please tell me your name?

MR. () (first name) (last name)
 MRS. ()
 MISS ()

ADDRESS: (number) (street) (number)
 CITY OR AREA NAME: STATE:

TELEPHONE NUMBER WHERE RESPONDENT CAN BE REACHED: (area code) (number)

Date completed: am
 Time completed interview: pm
 Total time: min.

I hereby certify this to be a true and accurate account of this interview:

INTERVIEWER SIGNATURE: (full name, please)

Verified by: am
 Date: Time: pm
 Comments:

OFFICE USE ONLY

Replicate number
 State/PSU
 Cluster Number

31
 32/83
 51/56

375-001
 011172

SELF-ADMINISTERED OPINION CHECK LIST

The following questionnaire asks for your opinions about certain things having to do with different parts of the Criminal Justice System -- that is, the courts, the law enforcement agencies, and the correctional institutions. Please fill out this questionnaire yourself, but if you have any questions or problems, the interviewer will help you.

HOW TO DO IT. There are a number of statements, or items, which describe different possible actions of criminal justice agencies. We want to have your opinion on two aspects of each item --

- First, how desirable you think it is that such action occur, and
- Second, how probable it is that the thing actually happens the way it is described in the item.

EXAMPLE:

DESIRABILITY OF THIS					Probability of This Happening		
VERY	DESIR-	IN	UNDE-	VERY	Some-	Some-	Very
DESIR-	ABLE	BETWEEN	SIRABLE	UNDE-	Prob-	Prob-	Improb-
ABLE	ABLE	BETWEEN	SIRABLE	SIRABLE	able	able	able

When directing traffic, police officers--

- 1. Wear white gloves so their hand signals can be more easily seen

(Check one answer for each scale)

FOR YOUR INFORMATION: Please answer each item to the best of your ability. There are no "right" or "wrong" answers -- just your honest opinions. Your opinions will not be identified with you personally; we are interviewing a cross-section of people throughout the state and we will put everyone's answers together to get a profile of how the public as a whole feels on some of these issues. If you really can't answer one of the items, just leave it blank and go to the next one.

Now go on to fill out the rest of the items. Ask the interviewer to help you if there is anything you do not understand.

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
a) transportation facilities for this community	EXTREMELY GOOD JOB						
b) Providing high quality public schools in this district		VERY GOOD JOB					
c) Protecting citizens against burglary and theft in this community			SOMEWHAT GOOD JOB				
d) Protecting citizens against criminal violence on the streets of this community				NEUTRAL, NO OPINION			
e) Providing medical and health services needed by citizens of this community					SOMEWHAT POOR JOB		
f) Providing equal justice in the courts for all people of this community						VERY POOR JOB	
g) Controlling and reducing air and water pollution in this community							EXTREMELY POOR JOB
h) Rehabilitation of criminal offenders who are being released into the community on probation or parole							
i) Dealing with unemployment and poverty							

1. ARSON: Someone deliberately set fire, or tried to set fire, to property belonging to you or someone in your family
2. ASSAULT: Someone attacked or beat up on you or some other member of your household. Includes fist fights, muggings, and other kinds of physical violence.
3. AUTO OFFENSES: You or someone in your family were injured by a hit-run driver, a drunk, or a reckless driver. Your property or your car was damaged by someone else's reckless driving.
4. BRIBERY: You or someone in your household was asked to make an under-cover payment to some public official, such as a policeman, an inspector, a councilman, or some official like that so he would not make trouble for you.
5. BURGLARY: While you were gone someone broke into your home or business, or attempted to break in, or came in through an open door or window and took something.
6. CAR THEFT: Someone stole a car belonging to you or some member of the family, or took your car without permission.
7. CONSUMER FRAUD: Merchandise was misrepresented, was not delivered; repairs were not made as paid for.
8. EMBEZZLEMENT: Theft of goods or money by employees; pilfering.
9. FORGERY OR FRAUD: Someone gave you or a member of your household counterfeit money, forged your signature on a check or a credit card, gave you a bad check, or swindled you out of money or property in any way.
10. LARCENY: Someone stole something belonging to you or some household member, from a car, a mailbox, a locker, or some other place outside of your home. Includes having your pocket picked, having a camera stolen, shop-lifting, etc.
11. MALICIOUS MISCHIEF OR VANDALISM: Someone destroyed, or tried to destroy property belonging to you or to some member of your household. Includes things like ripping down a fence, tearing off a car aerial, defacing property with paint, etc.
12. RAPE OR CHILD MOLESTING: You or a member of your family was sexually assaulted or raped; a child was sexually molested by someone.
13. ROBBERY: Someone used force, or threatened to use force to take money or property from you or some household member. Includes purse snatching, taking things from children by force, etc.
14. ANY OTHER INCIDENTS INVOLVING PROPERTY DAMAGE, LOSS OF MONEY, OR PHYSICAL INJURY DUE TO CRIMINAL ACTION BY OTHER PERSONS.

	AGREE STRONGLY	AGREE	NOT SURE	DISAGREE	DISAGREE STRONGLY
A.	5	4	3	2	1
B.					
C.					
D.					
E.					
F.					
G.					
H.					
I.					
J.					

A. UNDER \$3,000

B. \$3,000 - \$4,799

C. \$4,800 - \$6,499

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