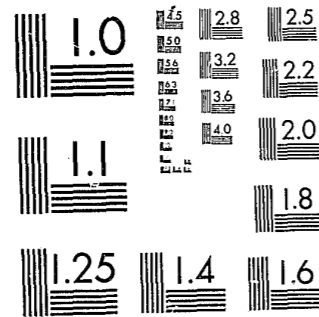


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1975 LOUISIANA CRIMINAL JUSTICE

ATTITUDINAL SURVEY



PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF

THE LOUISIANA COMMISSION ON

LAW ENFORCEMENT

LOUISIANA CRIMINAL JUSTICE SURVEY

FINAL REPORT

58973

U.S. Department of Justice  
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March, 1976

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## PART I: INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the study was to ascertain the opinions of segments of the Louisiana population regarding selected standards and goals devised by the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals. While presumably it would have been desirable to survey a sample of the entire Louisiana population, such a project would have been too unwieldy and costly. But more importantly, it would have been very difficult to design and select a suitable sample. The sample would necessarily have been very large because of the expected high variability of responses and the expected low response rate.

In view of this, the decision was made to survey identifiable groups in Louisiana whose members were involved, in some way, with the criminal justice system and/or would have an interest in the system. In collaboration with staff members of the Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Criminal Justice, 25 groups were selected; they are listed in the following table. One group, the Louisiana AFL-CIO, was not included because we were not able to secure membership rosters nor to have control over the sample selection.

Up-to-date membership rosters were secured from each group and the total number of members was determined. Since the groups vary greatly in size and in members' involvement with the criminal justice system, it was decided to treat each group as a separate entity. This meant the size of the sample to be drawn from each group would be decided in collaboration with commission staff members on the basis of the size of membership, the relative importance of the group to the criminal justice system, the anticipated response rate, and the available funds. Thus, the percent of the membership sampled varied greatly from group to group. Following the specification of sample size for each group, the sample of members was drawn by utilizing a random start and the appropriate sampling fraction. This may be explained best by an example. Suppose that a group has 640 members on its roster and that the sample size is to be 20% or 128 members. Each member is assigned a number indicating his location in the roster i.e., from 1 to 640. A number between 001 and 640 is randomly selected from a table of random numbers--say 327. This indicates that member 327 is the first to be selected for the sample. Since the sample size is to be 20%, the sampling fraction will be 1/5; thus, starting with member 327, every fifth name will be selected i.e., 332, 337, 342, etc. to 637; then starting at the beginning of the roster with member number 2, 7, 12, and so on up to 322. This procedure yields a very good approximation to a completely random sample of 128 members and is standard practice in sampling from rosters.

The number of members sampled in each group is indicated in the Survey Response, Table 1.1. Questionnaires were mailed out in August and September, 1975. A second mailing to a sample of those who had not responded was conducted in October. This evidently prompted many to respond with the questionnaire they first received because only 245 second mailing questionnaires were returned. The final cut-off date was December 16, 1975. No questionnaires received after that date have been tabulated, but only six have trickled in since.

The overall response rate of 34.6% is considered adequate although the group response rates varied considerably from 14.3% for Legislators to 78.6% for State Police Troop Commanders. It would be difficult to assert that responses from Legislators and the Louisiana Municipal Association are representative of those groups given the low response rate. With respect to responses from the other groups, there is probably a consistent bias in that people who had an interest in the criminal justice system and in the survey replied.

There were four different forms of the questionnaire: Courts, Police, Corrections, and Political. The first 47 items and the last 19 items were the same on each form. The remaining items pertained to the particular areas of interest and work of respondents. The response rate varied for the four forms from 23.1% for the Political questionnaire to 49.0% for the Courts form.

TABLE 1.1  
SURVEY RESPONSE

GROUP	No. of Respondents Sampled	No. of Questionnaires Returned	Percent Return
<u>Courts Questionnaire</u>			
03 - D.A. 'S Assoc.	163	83	50.9
06 - Crim. Bar	240	126	52.5
10 - Judges	141	54	38.3
13 - Law Instit.	19	7	36.8
Group Unknown		6	
Total	563	276	49.0
<u>Corrections Questionnaire</u>			
01 - Social Workers	309	167	54.0
05 - Vocat. Rehab.	163	98	60.1
15 - Prob. and Parole	133	78	58.6
18 - Corrections (HQ)	34	8	23.5
19 - Corrections (Angola)	103	27	26.2
20 - Corrections (Print-out)	229	71	31.0
Group Unknown		8	
Total	971	457	47.1
<u>Police Questionnaire</u>			
09 - Chiefs	249	72	28.9
11 - Sheriffs	57	22	38.6
12 - State Police Troop Com.	14	11	78.6
23 - City Police	668	231	34.6
24 - Sheriff's Deputies	689	208	30.2
Group Unknown		5	
Total	1677	549	32.7
<u>Political Questionnaire</u>			
02 - La. Munic. Assoc.	567	96	16.9
04 - Police Jurors	318	64	20.1
07 - A.C.L.U.	30	20	66.7
08 - La. C.A.A.	32	21	65.6
14 - J.C.'s	210	51	24.3
16 - Legislators	105	15	14.3
17 - Senators	39	9	23.1
21 - League W.V.	26	17	65.4
25 - N.A.A.C.P.	156	40	25.6
Group Unknown		10	
Total	1483	343	23.1
Grand Total	4694	1625	34.6



FINAL REPORT ON THE LOUISIANA CRIMINAL JUSTICE SURVEY  
TO THE LOUISIANA COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND  
ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

PART II

A GENERAL DESCRIPTION AND ANALYTIC OVERVIEW OF THE SURVEY

Submitted by:

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February 28, 1976

The purpose of Part II is to provide an overview of the study. The first section is a description of the survey and a discussion of its goals and functions. The second section is an analysis of the more general attitudinal items. This will develop a profile of the perceptions of the criminal justice system and the problem of crime held by the respondents. The third section is a more specific analysis that indicates which suggested changes in the criminal justice system have the greatest support or opposition and how this support or opposition is distributed among the elements of the criminal justice system and the attentive groups included in the study.

Section 1. Description- Goals- Functions

The Louisiana Criminal Justice Survey was conceived as an aid for implementing changes in the Louisiana Criminal Justice System that would realize the goals and standards established by the Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Criminal Justice (hereafter, the Commission). Questionnaires were mailed to sample groups of three specific components of the criminal justice system (police, courts, and corrections), and selected groups. These groups are not part of the criminal justice system, but are attentive to the issues and problems involved in the operation of the system. The groups included in the police subsample were chiefs of police, sheriffs, state police troop commanders, city police and deputy sheriffs. The groups included in the courts subsample were the District Attorneys Association, the criminal bar, judges and the Louisiana Law Institute. The groups included in the corrections subsample were social workers, vocational rehabilitation personnel, probation and parole officers, and corrections personnel. The groups included in the attentive group subsample were the Louisiana Municipal Association, police jurors, the ACLU of Louisiana, Louisiana Community Action Agency, Junior Chamber of Commerce, State Representatives, State Senators, the Louisiana League of Women Voters and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Each questionnaire included: (1) a set of items designed to discover general attitudes toward the criminal justice system, such as where the greatest improvement was needed and causes of problems within the system; (2) a set of items designed to discover underlying attitudes on crime related problems, such as cause of crime, appropriate penalties for particular crimes, treatment of prisoners, and position on the death penalty; and, (3) a set of items, non-technical and general in nature, proposing change in the system including police organization and procedure, prosecution, defense and court procedures, the organization and goals of correctional institutions and treatment of juvenile offenders.

In addition, questionnaires sent to individuals in each subsample, included a set of items based on specific goals and standards of the Commission applicable to its particular interest area.

The items making up the questionnaire were derived from three main sources: several reports of the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice; reports, goals, and standards of the Louisiana Commission of Law Enforcement and Administration of Criminal Justice and the general sociological and psychological literature in the area of criminology and penology.

The goals of the survey were to provide the Commission with information in three areas. First, the survey indicates the amount of support or opposition, on the part of the system personnel most affected, to specific change in the structure or procedures of the criminal justice system that would be required if the standards and goals of the Commission are implemented. Second, the survey was to indicate the amount of support or opposition various attentive groups felt toward the proposed changes. Third, the survey was to discover the underlying attitudinal structure relating to the criminal justice system and the problem of crime in society. This information will be of use in the implementation of the Commission goals and standards as a guide for strategy and tactics in gaining support and acceptance for the required changes.

goals  
standards

Planned changes in social institutions or processes are generally resisted and frequently sabotaged by the personnel and clientele of the affected institution or process. Smooth and successful change requires the active cooperation, participation and good will of those involved and affected by the change. The survey, simply by being administered, performed two functions that will contribute to the implementation process. In conducting the survey, the Commission, in effect, consulted 3211 individuals who are integral parts of the criminal justice system. Many of these persons have never been consulted about anything regarding their job or function much less broad issues of reforming the criminal justice system. To be sure, district attorneys, judges, and attorneys are frequently consulted but rarely city policemen, deputy sheriffs, correction officers and personnel, social workers and vocational rehabilitation workers. Consultation is an important technique for gaining the good will and cooperation of those to be affected by change.

In addition to functioning as a consultative device, the survey also functioned as a participatory device. Those who took the time and effort to respond to the questionnaire not only were consulted but actively participated. Regardless of their response, that is, whether favorable or opposed, they have been involved in a concrete way in the process of change the Commission has undertaken. Given the nature of their work

and their work load and the additional burden the questionnaire involved, a rather high proportion, 40 percent, responded. In addition to providing useful information, the study has also contributed to implementation by involving a portion of the personnel most affected by the changes in the implementation of the changes.

Some of the changes included in the Commission's goals and standards can be made without additional legislation or appropriations. Most of the proposals, however, require enabling legislation and a significant increase in expenditures for the policy area. The changes will require action by all political levels, i.e., municipal, parish and state governments. Almost all the attentive groups engage in lobbying activities at the various governmental levels. Some have shown considerable skill and have been quite successful in their efforts. Their active support for the Commission's proposals would be an important aid in their adoption and funding. The Commission will need a broad-based support coalition when it presents its legislative package. As previously stated, the survey performed consultative and participatory functions for those in the attentive groups sampled.

The successful implementation of the goals and standards will require the active cooperation and support of both system personnel and outside interests. Efforts at education and persuasion will be necessary to this purpose. The survey, in a sense, was a part of this process.

Section 2. Profile of Attitudes Toward Criminal Justice System and Problem of Crime

Because of the nature of the survey, that is, the great diversity of the groups sampled and the uneven return rate, it is impossible to infer anything from the following profile to a larger population with any degree of confidence. The purpose of sections 2 and 3 is to put handles on the complete survey and not to provide detailed analysis.

Sociologists, psychologists, theologians, commentators, police and the man in the street have been in continuous debate over the cause of crime, crime prevention methods, and treatment of criminals. Attitudes about these basic issues shape the attitudes toward specific issues on law enforcement, prosecution and corrections. In addition, some scholars in the field are currently arguing that the goal of rehabilitation should be abandoned and a more punitive approach should be taken toward the prisoner. They argue basically that rehabilitation has not worked and that community and personal safety should be the primary goals of the criminal justice system. The National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice did not share this view but it is seen by some observers as widely held among the general population and by groups making up the criminal justice system. From the

Commission's view, if the survey shows wide acceptance of the more punitive attitude, it could expect serious opposition to some of its proposed changes.

Each questionnaire included a list of sixteen statements frequently suggested as causes of crime. The respondent was asked to rank each one as A. Very Important; B. Somewhat Important; or, C. Of Little or No Importance. Sixty-one percent ranked "Coddling of Criminals, Penalties Too Soft" as very important. Sixty percent ranked drug addiction as very important. "Permissiveness, Breakdown in Authority" was ranked very important by fifty-three percent. "Decline in Religion and Morality" and "Police Too Restricted" were each ranked very important by forty-five percent. "Lack of Education, Training and Opportunity" followed with forty-four percent ranking it very important. "Poverty, Unemployment and Bad Housing" ranked very important by thirty-eight percent. And "Broken Homes and Deprived Backgrounds" was ranked very important by thirty-seven percent.

Those items seen as having little or no importance as a cause of crime were: "Uneven Distribution of Wealth in Society"--fifty-six percent; "Racial Discrimination in Jobs, Education, Housing" forty-nine percent; "Too many people living too close together" forty-eight percent; "Too many people having guns"--forty-five percent; "Policy inefficiency"--thirty-two percent.

In summary, the sample reflected the dominance of what is known as the social issue, as opposed to economic or political issue, as an explanation for crime: Permissiveness in coddling criminals, moral decline and decadence and drug addiction, handcuffing of police. This indicates a general conservatism. This conclusion seems to be confirmed when the items that are rejected as a cause of crime are contrasted with the perceived causes.

Table 1. Causes of Crime

Most Important

- 61% Coddling of Criminals, Penalties too soft
- 60% Drug Addiction
- 53% Permissiveness, Breakdown in authority
- 45% Decline in religion and morality
- 45% Police too restricted in dealing with criminals
- 44% Lack of education, training, opportunity
- 38% Poverty, unemployment, bad housing
- 37% Broken homes, deprived backgrounds

Least Important

- 56% Uneven distribution of wealth in society
- 49% Racial discrimination in jobs, education, housing
- 48% Too many people living too close together
- 45% Too many people having guns

The relatively conservative perceptions on the causes of crime coincide with the attitude toward the death penalty. Sixty-one percent of the respondents favor the death penalty while only twenty percent oppose it. On this point, sixty-two percent said the appropriate penalty for premeditated murder was the death penalty. Other crimes seen as deserving the death penalty were kidnapping (twenty-four percent) and rape (twenty-three percent).

The perceptions concerning the causes of crime are reflected to a degree in the penalties suggested for particular crimes. For example, the most suggested penalty for the sale of heroin is life imprisonment, and for heroin possession five to ten years imprisonment.

On the other hand, the survey showed a fairly strong attitude favoring the decriminalization of certain "victimless" crimes. Over half of the respondents stated that gambling, prostitution, the sale of pornography and possession of marijuana should be decriminalized. That is, there should either be no penalty or the penalty should not exceed a fine and probation.

In terms of other attitudes relating to the perception of the criminal justice system, the study showed an overwhelming awareness of the need and support for improving and reforming the operations of the system. Each respondent was asked to indicate the degree of improvement needed in the six phases of the criminal justice system: police investigation and apprehension, prosecution by district attorney, court procedures, sentencing procedures, probation and parole system, and prisons and rehabilitation. The rankings were A. Extremely Great Need, B. Great Need, C. Moderate Need, and D. Little Need. The phase of the system seen as in greatest need of improvement was corrections and rehabilitation. The phase seen in the least need of improvement was police investigation and apprehension.

Table II. Ranking of Stages of Criminal Justice System Seen in Extremely Great Need or Great Need of Improvement

Prisons and Rehabilitation programs	-	78%
Sentencing Procedures	-	73%
Court Procedures	-	69%
Probation and Parole	-	68%
Prosecution by district attorney	-	61%
Police investigation and apprehension	-	49%

stage of the system held true even when the police subsample was removed. Similarly the question asking to identify the stage in greatest need of improvement elicited corrections and rehabilitation programs by thirty-five percent of the respondents. That is, twice as frequent as any other stage. Police and Probation were the stages least frequently cited.

As regards the question of treatment of prisoners, the study does not indicate a punitive stance. Indeed, there is strong support for humane treatment of prisoners and for prisoners' rights. Ninety-four percent of the respondents agree that prisoners should have adequate medical and dental care including preventative medical and dental care. Sixty-seven percent agree that free legal services should be available to indigent prisoners on criminal and appeal matters. Sixty-four percent agree that free legal services should be available to indigent prisoners for civil matters such as divorce, estate and financial matters. Sixty-two percent agreed that housing arrangements should provide adequate privacy. Fifty-seven percent agreed that prisoners should have access to legal materials such as law books. And fifty-seven percent agreed that conjugal visits should be allowed for married prisoners.

On each item, those who strongly agreed outnumbered those who strongly disagreed. On a related question, seventy-eight percent agreed that rehabilitation should be the goal of prisons and that prison life and routine should be determined by this goal.

This great humane attitude is also evident in responses to other items. Seventy-two percent agreed that many convicted felons are unnecessarily incarcerated and should be sentenced to alternative programs such as conditional release, work and study release, supervised liberty, etc. The concern for the rights of the accused is clear in the seventy percent support for a pamphlet to be provided to each arrested person explaining in detail his rights and each step of the criminal justice process from arrest through appeal.

In summary, the generalized attitudes toward the criminal justice system and the problem of crime that emerge from the survey do not fit any neat stereotype. While fifty-three percent of the respondents classified themselves conservatives of one form or another and the

perceptions of the causes of crime and prescribed penalties indicate a certain conservatism and conventional more punitive approach to the problem of crime, this is modified by a humane and compassionate set of attitudes toward the prisoner and prisons.

Section 3. Support or Opposition to Specific Changes in the Criminal Justice System

There are some items suggesting change that have almost unanimous support with ninety percent or more of all respondents agreeing. These include: 1) establishment of permanent research and training institutes on all matters affecting the criminal justice system (95%); 2) adequate medical and dental service for prisoners including preventative medical and dental care (94%); 3) establishment of clear lines of command for overlapping police jurisdictions and for coordinating combined police actions such as riots, disasters or strike force activities (94%); 4) active police involvement in community service youth and recreational programs (92%); 5) establishment of procedures for receiving, investigating and adjudicating complaints of misconduct by all police agencies (90%); and, 6) establishment of uniform juvenile justice system with specialized judicial personnel and procedures (90%). These items are a mixed bag. Some are of the apple pie variety that can be effected by administrative order within agencies. For example, in many jurisdictions, police involvement in youth and recreation programs, is already policy. Procedures for dealing with police misconduct usually exist in some form or another. In most police agencies, a standardization and expansion could be effected. Other items, however, include extensive legislation and fairly large expenditures. These include the establishment of research and training institutes, the improvement of prisoner medical and dental care, and reform of the juvenile justice system.

Another set of items received high support ranging in the seventy percent agreement range. Again opposition within the sample is negligible. These include: 1) requiring judges visit (on a yearly basis) the correctional facilities and programs to which they sentence offenders (79%); 2) the establishment (by the state) of minimum starting salaries for all police agencies and state reimbursement of local and parish governments unable to meet the minimum (78%); 3) prison life and routine organized so as to meet prison goal of rehabilitation (78%); 4) increased use of citation or written summons in place of physical arrest by police when compatible with community safety needs (74%); 5) non-prosecution by criminal justice system of such types as juvenile status offenders (runaways, truants, etc.) and adult minor offenders such as alcoholics, addicts, mentally and physically handicapped rather turned over to social service agencies for treatment (73%); 6) police agencies should recruit more qualified women and expand police functions of female personnel (72%); 7) increased use of alternatives to incarceration should be made for convicted felons who are not a public danger or likely to be recidivist (72%); and, 8) every arrested person should be provided a pamphlet on rights and procedures of criminal justice process (70%). With the exceptions of police salary and police recruitment of more female personnel, these items all deal with the treatment of prisoners or those coming into contact in a pre-judicial way with the criminal justice

system. Most of these issues require considerable modification of existing practices and increased expenditures. On these items support outweighs opposition within every responding group. The opposition ranges between twenty and forty percent within certain groups but even here support is rarely less than sixty percent. The one exception is the opposition of 54% by sheriffs to pamphlet explaining rights. As might be expected, opposition to increased female personnel and police function is highest among police groups. For example, thirty-three percent of sheriffs and thirty-five percent of city police responding to this survey opposed this item. (On questions dealing with treatment of offenders, the goal of rehabilitation, and pamphlet explaining rights, the groups least supportive were in police and prosecution). Opposition to state mandated and subsidized minimum salaries for police personnel is strongest among the Junior Chamber of Commerce, police jurors, the League of Women Voters and Probation and Parole personnel.

The following items have support scores in the sixty percent range. Opposition to these items in contrast to the previous often exceeds the total support score within particular groups. While the overall support from the entire sample may be sixty percent or better, some groups may indicate opposition in the same range. Proposals having support scores between 60-69% include: (1) provision of free legal services to indigent prisoners for criminal and appeal matters (67%); (2) right of appeal of sentence as well as conviction (66%); (3) provision of free legal services to indigent prisoners for civil matters such as divorce, financial matters (64%); (4) adequate privacy in housing arrangements for prisoners (62%); and, (5) determination by sentencing court as to whether conditions subject offender to unconstitutional or undesirable situation (61%). Such provision would be expensive and can be seen as part of the "coddling of criminals" syndrome. Support or opposition for these items, for the most part, breaks along what would be considered liberal or conservative group lines. Support scores in the ninety percent range on the question of free legal services for indigent prisoners are found among social workers, the ACLU, Community Action Agencies, the League of Women Voters, and the NAACP. Groups with high opposition to these issues are the Jaycees, police jurors, chiefs of police, prosecutors, corrections personnel and the criminal bar.

It should be noted that the opposition with few exceptions does not outweigh the support on these items. Legal services for criminal and appeal matters has greater support than the legal services for civil matters.

The opposition to adequate privacy in prisoner housing is found most pronounced among Headquarters corrections personnel (62%), police chiefs (57%), Angola corrections personnel (52%), sheriffs (50%), city police (49%), and police jurors (45%). These groups are most intimately involved with the problem of jails and prisons and their opposition indicates considerable difficulties in implementing this objective in spite of an overall approval rate of sixty-two percent.



On the question of the sentencing court determining if prison conditions are unconstitutional or inadequate opposition comes mainly from prosecutors, judges, probation and parole personnel, state senators and Corrections Headquarters all opposing the measure by 50% or better. This opposition again indicates difficulties greater than would be expected with an overall support score of 61% for the item.

Opposition to right of appeal of sentence as well as conviction is highest among prosecutors (59%), judges (58%), the Louisiana Law Institute (57%), probational parole personnel (50%), State Representatives (46%) and State Senators (63%). Again the nature of the opposition indicates serious difficulties in making such a change.

The following items have overall support scores of more than fifty percent but less than sixty percent. Opposition to these items especially among groups most directly affected by the proposals indicates that adoption would be extremely unlikely and if adopted implementation would be haphazard if not totally unsuccessful. The items in this category include: (1) greater use of pretrial release on recognizance (59%); (2) police agency personnel should reflect a ratio roughly equal to the ethnic and minority group population of community (59%); (3) married prisoners should be allowed conjugal visits (57%); (4) prisoners should have easy access to legal materials (57%); (5) decentralization should be major objective of prisoner reform in Louisiana (55%); and, (6) large population juvenile institutions such as LTI should be replaced with small institutions such as group homes and halfway houses (53%).

Opposition to increased use of release on recognizance is most strong within police groups for example, 51% of police chiefs, 50% of sheriffs, 54% Angola personnel, 50% of city police and 57% of deputy sheriffs in the study oppose this proposal. Other groups with high opposition to this item are prosecutors (42%), police jurors (39%), state police commanders (44%), Jaycees (40%), and, probation and parole personnel (38%). Strongest support is found among social workers (78%), municipal association (70%), the criminal bar (77%), the ACLU (100%), the League of Women Voters (92%), Judges (74%), Louisiana Law Institute (75%), and the NAACP (89%). On this item the groups most involved are about equally divided pro and con.

The item urging ethnic and minority police personnel to reflect ethnic and minority ratio in the community served is opposed most strongly by judges (56%); state police commanders (54%); Jaycees (53%); city police (55%); state representatives (46%); and the criminal bar (48%). The nature of this opposition indicates serious difficulties in realizing the objective.

Opposition to conjugal visits for married prisoners is highest among police and corrections personnel and politicians. For example, within the sample we find opposition by sheriffs (65%); police chiefs (56%); Angola personnel (59%); deputy sheriffs (57%); probation and parole personnel (48%); police jurors (56%); municipal association (50%); and, state senators (43%). Given the nature of the opposition this reform would be very difficult to enact.

The question of prisoners having access to legal materials has the same support score (57%) as conjugal visits but is obviously not as emotional an issue. The strongest opposition to this reform is found among chiefs of police (59%); sheriffs (52%); corrections personnel other than Headquarters or Angola (50%); deputy sheriffs (60%); and, city police (49%). High levels of support are found among prosecutors (60%); the criminal bar (70%); the ACLU (100%); Community Action Agencies (80%); judges (56%); Jaycees (77%); state representatives (85%); state senators (57%); Angola personnel (80%); the League of Women Voters (100%); and the NAACP (75%). Again we see this item fairly well dividing the affected groups pro and con.

On the issue of decentralization of prisons as a major objective of prison reform, support is fairly constant although not widely enthusiastic. Only one group, city police, opposes this proposal (57%). All other groups support it roughly at its overall support score of fifty-five percent. On the related question of phasing out large juvenile institutions such as LTI there is greater opposition. But this opposition is found among police and corrections groups. For example, the greatest opposition is among sheriffs (54%), H.Q. corrections (50%), corrections other than H.Q. and Angola (55%), city police (63%), and deputy sheriffs (61%). Other groups roughly support the proposal in a lukewarm fashion.

A small group of proposed reforms in the general questionnaire had higher opposition than support scores. These items were: (1) probation should be standard criminal sentence and incarceration utilized only when safety of community requires (63%), (2) removal of parish and municipal jails from local control and placed under state corrections agency (61%), (3) parole agencies actively recruit ex offenders for casework positions (51%), (4) consolidation of parish and local police agencies (45%).

Opposition is overwhelming on the question of making probation the standard sentence in criminal cases. The only groups showing significant support are social workers (50%), the ACLU (82%), Corrections Headquarters (75%), Corrections Angola (60%), and the League of Women Voters (64%). All other groups in the study oppose this proposal by very high percentages. The likelihood of this proposal being given serious consideration is not great.

Removal of parish and municipal jails from local control and placing them under jurisdiction of state corrections agency also finds little support among survey respondents. The only support for the proposal is found among social workers (52%), the ACLU (54%), the League of Women Voters (50%), and the NAACP (63%). Even within these groups, support is only lukewarm. Opposition is massive and fairly uniform among all other groups.

The issue of employing ex-offenders as parole caseworkers fairs slightly better than the other items in this group. Support for the proposal is found within the criminal bar (59%), the ACLU (100%), Community Action Agency (68%), Jaycees (50%), the League of Women Voters (58%), and the NAACP (76%). Opposition is fairly uniform among the other groups. This item will be quite difficult to implement.

While the opposition to consolidation of parish and local police agencies is not as high as the other items in this group the nature and source of opposition is important. Opposition to this item is found among police chiefs (65%), sheriffs (81%), all Corrections (51%), city police (68%), and sheriffs deputies (62%). The groups that would be most affected are in strong opposition.

In summary, the general findings of the survey indicate a fairly broad base of support for significant reform of the criminal justice system. There are no monolithic opposition groups, and there is a general recognition of the great need for improvement in this area. The survey does not reveal any strong punitive mood among the respondents. To be sure there is opposition to some items by groups that would be most affected. It is not clear, however, that any considerable amount of this opposition is rigid or fixed. At the same time there also are indications that strong support for most suggested improvements exist both within the criminal justice system and within outside attentive groups. The Commission can feel some confidence that its goals and standards and its approach to implementing them is fairly realistic and there appears to be considerable chance of success. Of course, all of this is stated with the reservations concerning the representativeness and other weaknesses in the survey.

FINAL REPORT ON THE LOUISIANA CRIMINAL JUSTICE SURVEY  
TO THE LOUISIANA COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND  
ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

PART III

FOCUSED ANALYSIS - POLICE

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February 28, 1976

## PART III: FOCUSED ANALYSIS - POLICE

General Questions

In considering the replies of all 1,625 respondents on general attitude questions concerning the police, a rather unclear picture emerges. While almost half (46.9%) feel that there is a great or extremely great need for reform of police investigation and apprehension, only about 10% thought that this was the portion of the criminal justice system in greatest need of improvement when compared with other parts of the system.

A majority of the respondents felt the police were not as effective as they should be in preventing crime. More than three-fourths (75.5%) believed that restrictions on police in dealing with criminals are somewhat important as causes of crime. At the same time, almost two thirds (64.2%) felt that police inefficiency is, at least, somewhat important as a cause of crime.

Some understanding of how these respondents perceive what contributes to police ineffectiveness can be secured by an examination of Table 3.1, "Causes of Problems of Police". Almost 75% believe that political interference and lack of money and public support are at least somewhat important as causes of police problems. These factors are external to the police themselves and can be thought of as public or societal constraints. However, internal factors, such as unqualified personnel, poor administration, and inadequate organization are also seen as important. This is seen as a rather strong mandate on the part of these respondents to improve public support and to develop a major reorganization of police agencies. It should be noted, however, that these respondents evidently have an interest in the criminal justice system and that over half of them described themselves as politically conservative.

A final general question on police concerned what the minimum education requirement should be, Table 3.2. While the majority of respondents (58.2%) thought police officers should finish high school, more than a third (35.4%) felt that they should have at least two years of college. The high percentage (93.6%) who would require at least a high school education undoubtedly reflects these respondents' concern with unqualified personnel in police agencies.

Let us now consider the above items in terms of the contrast between the responses of those who completed the police questionnaire -- i.e., Police Chiefs, Sheriffs, State Police Troop Commanders, City Police and Sheriffs' Deputies -- and all other respondents. But first, a word about the statistical test utilized. The statistic employed is " $\chi^2$ " (chi-square); in this discussion, it is used as a "goodness-of-fit" test. The percentage distribution on the responses to each item for non-police respondents is applied to the total number of police who responded to the item. This yields the number of police who would be expected to give a particular response to an item, if their responses were distributed in the same way as those on non-police respondents.



The value of the statistic " $X^2$ " is a function of the discrepancies on each response between this expected number and the actual number of police who gave that response. Thus, the larger the value of  $X^2$  the greater the differences in responses to an item between police and non-police respondents. The calculated value of  $X^2$  is given at the bottom of each table accompanied by a probability level -- e.g.,  $p < .01$ . This means that under the assumption of random sampling from police and non-police respondents, the differences as large as those observed in the responses of these two groups would occur less than once in every 100 random samples -- if  $p < .01$  -- if the two groups were actually sub-groups of the same population. Since the probability of getting this result is so small, it is concluded that these two groups actually come from two different populations -- i.e., the distribution of responses of these two groups is significantly different. While large sample sizes -- with which we are dealing here -- tend to force even small differences to statistical significance, the patterns of differences between the two groups in responses to the items we are considering are quite clear-cut and therefore we have some confidence that the populations, in fact, differ.

It was noted earlier that approximately 47% of all respondents in the survey felt that there was at least a great need for improvement of police investigation and apprehension. When police are separated out, however, and these two sub-groups compared, their responses are rather different, Table 3.3. Over half of the non-police believed there is a great or extremely great need for improvement, while almost 60 percent of the police believed there is only a moderate or little need. Similarly- only 5.4 percent of police and 13 percent of all others saw this as an area in greatest need of improvement ( $p < .001$ ).

There are also marked differences among police and other respondents concerning restrictions on police as a cause of crime, Table 3.4. While more than 67 percent of the police considered this a very important cause of crime, the others sampled were almost equally divided among the three possible responses. It is interesting to note that police inefficiency as a cause of crime is viewed approximately the same way by both groups; over 65 percent of both groups recognize it as somewhat or very important, Table 3.5.

With respect to the minimum educational requirement for police, most respondents believed that a high school diploma would be sufficient, but considerably more of the non-police respondents would require college work, Table 3.6. The two groups differ significantly on this item.

In summary: respondents believe there is a need for improvement in police investigation and apprehension, but police consider this a less urgent need than do others. Also, few police consider law enforcement as the part of the criminal justice system in greatest need of reform and only 13 percent of other respondents felt this way. The two groups did not differ particularly concerning police inefficiency as a cause of crime but a significantly higher proportion of police compared to others believed restraints on police are important as a cause of crime.

### Questions on Standards and Goals

In this section, the responses of police are contrasted with those of all other respondents on questionnaire items dealing with standards and goals for police. First, each item will be examined separately and then these items will be combined into a scale and discussed from that point of view.

The first item (Item 27 on the questionnaire) pertained to the standard on clear lines of command for police, Table 3.7. The distribution on the responses for police is not markedly different from that for other respondents. The principal difference is that a slightly higher percentage of police strongly agree with this item. But, for both groups of respondents more than 97 percent agree with the item.

The item regarding the use of written summons in lieu of arrest exhibits somewhat greater differences between the two groups, Table 3.8. While 85 percent of non-police persons agree with this standard, only about 68 percent of the police concur. Correspondingly, a considerably higher proportion of police disagree.

With respect to the standard on consolidation of parish and local police agencies there is considerable disagreement between the two groups, Table 3.9. The great majority, 66 percent, of police disagree while 58 percent of the others agree with this standard.

The majority of both groups of respondents agree that the composition of the police force should reflect the ethnic or minority ratio in the community, Table 3.10. But the percentage of non-police respondents who agree is significantly higher than that for police.

The great majority of all respondents agree that efforts should be made to recruit women, Table 3.11, but non-police respondents are stronger on this issue. This may be a result of proportionately fewer women among police respondents as well as a greater degree of political conservatism expressed by police respondents.

The standard for minimum starting salaries is strongly supported by police, Table 3.12, and almost as strongly supported by other respondents. Perhaps the somewhat lower support expressed by non-police respondents is due to the idea of state support of local area police salaries.

While again there are differences between police and other respondents for the standard on adjudicating complaints of police misconduct, both groups give this item overwhelming support, Table 3.13. The difference between the two groups is accounted for in large part, by the 15 percent of police and only 4.5 percent of others who disagree.

On the final police standard for all respondents, involvement of police in youth and recreational programs, there was again overwhelming support, Table 3.14. In addition, in this instance, there was very close agreement among police and other respondents in the distribution of their responses.

The standards and goals for police discussed above -- i.e., questionnaire items 27 through 30 and 32, 33, 34, and 36 -- were incorporated into a scale to provide a more integrated and succinct way to perceive the patterns of responses. All of the items were simply dichotomized into agree and disagree responses. The items and respondents' replies to them were then arranged in such a way that a regular pattern emerged, a Guttman Scale, Table 3.14. The scaling technique yielded nine scale scores ranging from 0 to 8, in which a '0' score indicates agreement with all of them. Intermediate scores specify the patterns of responses given in Table 3.15. The Coefficient of Reproducibility of .92 means that 8% of the time an error will be made in predicting respondents' response patterns on these items from knowledge of their scale scores. This is within acceptable limits for scales of this type.

The patterns indicate that respondents who agreed with item 29 (consolidation of parish and local police agencies) also agreed with all the other items. This item also had the lowest percentage of people agreeing with it, 45.0%, while item 27 had the highest percentage agreement- 94.4%. Scale scores 7 and 8 account for 63% of the respondents, reflecting the high percentage of agreement on all these items. It is interesting to note that agreement to consolidation of parish and local agencies, item 29, and to an equitable percentage of minority people in police agencies, item 30, tended to mean agreement to the other six items. It was these two standards which were most controversial for the respondents, but, in general it is quite clear that there is high approval for these police standards.

The same items were scaled for police respondents only, Table 3.16. While this scale is similar to that for all respondents, there are two important differences. For these police respondents items 33 and 34 change places relative to their positions on the scale for all respondents. This means that more police agree with the item on salaries than do all respondents. A similar shift occurs in the case of items 28 and 32, but in this case, the shift is probably a result of the necessary manipulation of items to increase the coefficient of reproducibility. In any case, the shifts are not particularly important since both involve a change of just one position. It is clear, however, that the ordering of these items on the scale is a bit different for the two populations.

A comparison of the percentage distributions of police and all respondents on the scale scores is not strictly legitimate for two reasons: (1) as noted above, the orderings of the items are slightly different for the two scales, and (2) the police are included within all respondents. However, a test of the differences in the percentage distributions demonstrates considerable difference ( $\chi^2 = 67.55$ ;  $p < .001$ ). The police respondents are a bit more spread out over the range of the scale scores and all respondents are more heavily concentrated in scale scores 7 and 8, indicating a higher degree of agreement on most of the items. The police, therefore, exhibit more variability in their responses to these items. This difference is even more striking since police are included among all respondents. Clearly, if they had been deleted from this group the differences between the police and all other respondents would have been greater.

An examination of the distribution of scale scores for all respondents by sex, in which scale scores are grouped into three categories, reveals that males are more variable in their responses while the vast majority of females fall into the higher scale values, Table 3.17.

The factor of race also has an effect on the distribution of scale scores for all respondents, Table 3.18. The differences between races are similar to those between sexes; white respondents are more variable and non-whites fall almost entirely in the high score values.

When scale scores are examined by educational level of respondents few differences are found. Although there is overall statistical significance ( $\chi^2 = 48.7$ ;  $p < .001$ ), the only clear cut findings are that those in the lowest (11 years of school or less) and highest (graduate or professional degree) educational categories have proportionately higher score values. Thus, the effect of education on scale score is equivocal. This seems to be a case in which statistical significance is achieved because of large sample size even though no clear relationship is observable. The findings with respect to the effect of salary on scale scores is also equivocal in the same way that education is. While statistically significant ( $\chi^2 = 16.03$ ;  $.02 < p > .05$ ), there is no clearly discernable trend.

Political philosophy, however, does have an appreciable effect on the scale scores of respondents, Table 3.19. There is a clearly discernable trend for lower to higher scale scores from conservative to liberal respondents.

For police respondents alone sex and race are associated with the score values of respondents; race is stronger than sex, in this regard, Table 3.20 and Table 3.21. Essentially males and whites are more variable in their score values than are females and non-whites, where very high percentages fall into the highest score category.

The educational level of police is not associated with (or predictive of) their score values at all and, while there is statistical significance for the relationship between salary level and score value ( $\chi^2 = 19.84$ ;  $p < .01$ ), there is no apparent trend. Finally, there is no relationship between political philosophy and score values for police respondents.

### Questions on Standards and Goals for Police Questionnaires

There were nine items on the police questionnaire dealing with police standards and, of course, these were answered only by police; items 48 through 56. As before, the items were arranged in a Guttman Scale with a coefficient of reproducibility of .92, Table 3.21. As with the items on the other scales, there was a high amount of agreement on these standards. Because of this agreement, police respondents are loaded heavily in the high score values.

Agreement on five of these items was 85 percent or greater; agreement on the other four items was less, ranging from about 61 percent for item 55 to 73 percent for item 50. All of these latter items seem to deal more with administrative matters rather than with matters close to actual on-the-job activities.

Finally, it is interesting that none of the characteristics of respondents employed in the analysis of the other scales were statistically significant -- i.e., sex, race, education, salary, and political philosophy. It is suggested that there is too little variability among police officers on these characteristics and too little variability in their scale scores to yield any association.

TABLE 3.1

PERCENT OF 1625 RESPONDENTS GIVING REPLIES OF  
"SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT" AND "VERY IMPORTANT" TO  
THE CAUSES OF PROBLEMS OF POLICE

CAUSES OF PROBLEMS	SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT PERCENT	VERY IMPORTANT PERCENT	
Lack of Money	29.5	56.8	86.3
Unqualified Personnel	33.5	49.2	82.7
Poor Administration	35.9	41.0	76.8
Inadequate Organization or Structure	34.7	29.7	64.4
Wrong Approach to Job	28.1	27.6	55.7
Political Interference	24.9	49.4	74.3
Job Just too Tough	22.9	12.7	35.6
Lack of Public Support	25.6	53.7	79.3

TABLE 3.2

REPLIES OF 1,625 RESPONDENTS CONCERNING THE  
MINIMUM EDUCATION REQUIREMENT FOR POLICE

EDUCATION REQUIREMENT SHOULD BE:	PERCENT	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
No Answer	1.0	100.0
Some High School	5.4	99.0
High School Diploma	58.2	93.6
Two Years of College	28.8	35.4
College Degree	6.6	6.6

TABLE 3.3

RESPONSE OF POLICE CONTRASTED WITH THOSE OF ALL  
OTHER GROUPS CONCERNING THE NEED FOR IMPROVEMENT OR  
REFORM OF "POLICE INVESTIGATION AND APPREHENSION."

Degree of Need For Reform	Police Questionnaire Respondents		All Other Respondents	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total*	522	100.0	1,045	100.0
Extremely Great Need	63	12.1	247	23.6
Great Need	147	28.2	305	29.2
Moderate Need	240	46.0	409	39.1
Little Need	72	13.8	84	8.0

\* Totals exclude those who did not respond to the question.  
 $\chi^2 = 57.42; p < .001$

TABLE 3.4

RESPONSES OF POLICE CONTRASTED WITH THOSE OF  
ALL OTHER GROUPS CONCERNING THE IMPORTANCE OF "RESTRICTIONS  
ON POLICE IN DEALING WITH CRIMINALS" AS A CAUSE OF CRIME

Degree of Importance	Police Questionnaire Respondents		All Other Respondents	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total*	540	100.0	1,052	100.0
Very Important	364	67.4	381	36.2
Somewhat Important	131	24.3	351	33.4
Of Little or No Importance	45	8.3	320	30.4

\* Totals exclude those who did not respond to the question.  
 $\chi^2 = 245.0; p < .001$

TABLE 3.4

RESPONSES OF POLICE CONTRASTED WITH THOSE OF  
ALL OTHER GROUPS CONCERNING THE IMPORTANCE OF "POLICE  
INEFFICIENCY" AS A CAUSE OF CRIME

Degree of Importance	Police Questionnaire Respondents		All Other Respondents	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total*	534	100.0	1,044	100.0
Very Important	112	21.0	183	17.5
Somewhat Important	244	45.8	504	48.3
Of Little or No Importance	178	33.3	357	34.2

\* Totals exclude those who did not respond to the question.  
 $\chi^2 = 4.48; p > .10$

TABLE 3.6

RESPONSES OF POLICE CONTRASTED WITH THOSE OF ALL OTHER GROUPS  
TO THE STATE, "THE MINIMUM EDUCATION REQUIREMENT  
FOR EMPLOYMENT AS A PEACE OFFICE SHOULD BE:"

Response	Police Questionnaire Respondents		All Other Respondents	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total*	544	100.0	1,065	100.0
Some High School	39	7.2	49	4.6
High School Diploma	355	65.3	590	55.4
2 Years College	132	24.3	336	31.6
College Degree	18	3.3	90	8.4

\*Totals exclude those who did not respond to the question.  
 $\chi^2 = 43.5; p < .001$

TABLE 3.7

RESPONSES OF POLICE CONTRASTED WITH THOSE OF ALL OTHER GROUPS TO THE  
STATEMENT, "CLEAR LINES OF COMMAND SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED FOR OVERLAPPING  
POLICE JURISDICTIONS AND FOR COORDINATION OF COMBINED POLICE ACTIONS, SUCH  
AS RIOTS, DISASTERS, AND STRIKE FORCE ACTIVITIES."

Response	Police Questionnaire Respondents		All Other Respondents	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total*	539	100.0	1,030	100.0
Strongly Agree	290	53.8	500	48.5
Agree	235	43.6	509	49.4
Disagree	8	1.5	15	1.5
Strongly Disagree	6	1.1	6	0.6

\* Totals exclude those who did not respond to the question.  
 $\chi^2 = 9.41; .05 > p > .02$

TABLE 3.8

RESPONSES OF POLICE CONTRASTED WITH THOSE OF ALL OTHER GROUPS TO THE STATEMENT, "POLICE AGENCIES SHOULD MAKE GREATER USE OF WRITTEN SUMMONS AND CITATIONS IN PLACE OF PHYSICAL ARREST ON PRE-HEARING JAILING WHEN COMPATIBLE WITH COMMUNITY SAFETY NEEDS."

Response	Police Questionnaire Respondents		All Other Respondents	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total*	526	100.0	1,010	100.0
Strongly Agree	83	15.8	266	26.3
Agree	273	51.9	593	58.7
Disagree	126	24.0	123	12.2
Strongly Disagree	44	8.4	28	2.8

\* Totals exclude those who did not respond to the question.  
 $\chi^2 = 145.37; p < .001$

TABLE 3.9

RESPONSES OF POLICE CONTRASTED WITH THOSE OF ALL OTHER GROUPS TO THE STATEMENT, "PARISH AND LOCAL POLICE AGENCIES SHOULD BE CONSOLIDATED."

Response	Police Questionnaire Respondents		All Other Respondents	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total*	523	100.0	951	100.0
Strongly Agree	88	16.8	223	23.4
Agree	89	17.0	331	34.8
Disagree	181	34.6	333	35.0
Strongly Disagree	165	31.5	64	6.7

\* Totals exclude those who did not respond to the question.  
 $\chi^2 = 535.95; p < .001$

TABLE 3.10

RESPONSES OF POLICE CONTRASTED WITH THOSE OF ALL OTHER GROUPS TO THE STATEMENT, "EACH POLICE AGENCY SERVING A COMMUNITY WITH LARGE ETHNIC OR MINORITY POPULATIONS SHOULD TAKE STEPS TO ACHIEVE A RATIO OF ETHNIC AND MINORITY PERSONNEL ROUGHLY EQUAL TO THE COMMUNITY POPULATION."

Response	Police Questionnaire Respondents		All Other Respondents	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total*	519	100.0	1,006	100.0
Strongly Agree	51	9.8	192	19.1
Agree	243	46.8	485	48.2
Disagree	147	28.3	250	24.8
Strongly Disagree	78	15.0	79	7.8

\* Totals exclude those who did not respond to the question.  
 $\chi^2 = 60.10; p < .001$

TABLE 3.11

RESPONSES OF POLICE CONTRASTED WITH THOSE OF ALL OTHER GROUPS TO THE STATEMENT, "EACH POLICE AGENCY SHOULD INCREASE ITS EFFORTS TO RECRUIT QUALIFIED WOMEN AND EXPAND THE POLICE FUNCTION OF FEMALE EMPLOYEES."

Response	Police Questionnaire Respondents		All Other Respondents	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Totals*	524	100.0	1,017	100.0
Strongly Agree	88	16.8	247	24.3
Agree	274	52.3	576	56.6
Disagree	131	25.0	163	16.0
Strongly Disagree	31	5.9	31	3.0

\* Totals exclude those who did not respond to the question.  
 $\chi^2 = 54.29; p < .001$



TABLE 3.12

RESPONSES OF POLICE CONTRASTED WITH THOSE OF ALL OTHER GROUPS TO THE STATEMENT, "THE STATE SHOULD ESTABLISH MINIMUM STARTING SALARIES FOR ALL POLICE AGENCIES IN THE STATE AND REIMBURSE LOCAL AND PARISH GOVERNMENTS UNABLE TO MEET THIS MINIMUM."

Response	Police Questionnaire Respondents		All Other Respondents	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total*	530	100.0	1,003	100.0
Strongly Agree	263	49.6	277	27.6
Agree	201	37.9	527	52.5
Disagree	53	10.0	157	15.6
Strongly Disagree	13	2.4	42	4.2

\* Totals exclude those who did not respond to the question.  
 $\chi^2 = 129.07$ ;  $p < .001$

TABLE 3.13

RESPONSES OF POLICE CONTRASTED WITH THOSE OF ALL OTHER GROUPS TO THE STATEMENT, "EACH POLICE AGENCY SHOULD ESTABLISH PROCEDURES FOR RECEIVING, INVESTIGATING AND ADJUDICATING COMPLAINTS OF POLICE MISCONDUCT. THE PERSONS COMPLAINING SHOULD BE INFORMED IN WRITING OF THE DISPOSITION OF THEIR COMPLAINTS."

Response	Police Questionnaire Respondents		All Other Respondents	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total*	535	100.0	1,054	100.0
Strongly Agree	131	24.5	409	38.8
Agree	325	60.8	598	56.7
Disagree	49	9.2	43	4.1
Strongly Disagree	30	5.6	4	0.4

\* Totals exclude those who did not respond to the question.  
 $\chi^2 = 448.96$ ;  $p < .001$

TABLE 3.14

RESPONSES OF POLICE CONTRASTED WITH THOSE OF ALL OTHER GROUPS TO THE STATEMENT, "POLICE PERSONNEL SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED TO ACTIVELY INVOLVE THEMSELVES IN COMMUNITY SERVICE YOUTH AND RECREATIONAL PROGRAMS."

Response	Police Questionnaire Respondents		All Other Respondents	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total*	541	100.0	1,040	100.0
Strongly Agree	207	38.3	372	35.8
Agree	308	56.9	621	59.7
Disagree	21	3.9	38	3.6
Strongly Disagree	5	0.9	9	0.9

\* Totals exclude those who did not respond to the question.  
 $\chi^2 = 1.75; p > .05$

TABLE 3.15

1,599 RESPONDENTS TO ALL QUESTIONNAIRES CLASSIFIED BY RESPONSES TO EIGHT POLICE ITEMS

27	36	RESPONSE PATTERN						Scale Score	Percent of Respondents
		34	33	28	32	30	29		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0.12
+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.50
+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2.06
+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	3	4.00
+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	4	5.69
+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	5	9.76
+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	6	14.82
+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	7	32.21
+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	8	30.83

Coefficient of Reproducibility = .92

#### QUESTIONNAIRE ITEMS FOR THE SCALE

27. Clear lines of command should be established for overlapping police jurisdictions and for coordination of combined police actions, such as riots, disasters, and strike force activities. - 94.4% Agree
36. Police personnel should be encouraged to actively involve themselves in community service, youth and recreational programs. - 92.8% Agree
34. Each police agency should establish procedures for receiving, investigating, and adjudicating complaints of police misconduct. The persons complaining should be informed in writing of the disposition of the complaints. - 90.0% Agree
33. The state should establish minimum starting salaries for all police agencies in the state and reimburse local and parish governments unable to meet this minimum. - 78.0% Agree
28. Police agencies should make greater use of written summons and citations in place of physical arrest or pre-hearing jailing when compatible with community safety needs. - 74.8% Agree
32. Each police agency should increase its efforts to recruit qualified women and expand the police functions of female employees. - 72.9% Agree
30. Each police agency serving a community with large ethnic or minority populations should take steps to achieve a ratio of ethnic and minority personnel roughly equal to the community population. - 59.8% Agree
29. Parish and local police agencies should be consolidated. - 45.0% Agree

TABLE 3.16  
534 POLICE RESPONDENTS CLASSIFIED  
BY RESPONSES TO EIGHT POLICE ITEMS

Response Pattern								Scale Score	Percent of Respondents
27	36	33	34	32	28	30	29		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0.19
+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.19
+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2.81
+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	3	6.37
+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	4	8.05
+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	5	12.92
+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	6	18.54
+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	7	34.08
+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	8	16.85

Coefficient of Reproducibility = .91

TABLE 3.17  
ALL RESPONDENTS CLASSIFIED BY SEX  
AND SCALE SCORE FOR EIGHT POLICE STANDARDS

Scale Score	Sex			
	Male Number	Male Percent	Female Number	Female Percent
Total*	1,295	100.0	294	100.0
0-2	40	3.1	3	1.0
3-5	289	22.3	19	6.5
6-8	966	74.6	272	92.5

\* Totals exclude those with missing data on these items.  
 $\chi^2 = 37.93; p < .001$

TABLE 3.18  
ALL RESPONDENTS CLASSIFIED BY RACE  
AND SCALE SCORE FOR EIGHT POLICE STANDARDS

Scale Score	White		Nonwhite	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total*	1441	100.0	140	100.0
0-2	43	3.0	0	0.0
3-5	303	21.0	2	1.4
6-8	1095	76.0	138	98.6

\* Totals exclude those with missing data on these items.  
 $\chi^2 = 37.93; p < .001$

TABLE 3.19  
ALL RESPONDENTS CLASSIFIED BY POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY  
AND SCALE SCORES FOR EIGHT POLICE STANDARDS

Scale Score	Conservative		Middle of Road		Liberal	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total*	858	100.0	316	100.0	390	100.0
0-2	33	3.8	5	1.6	2	0.5
3-5	210	24.5	57	18.0	37	9.5
6-8	615	71.7	254	80.4	351	90.0

\* Totals exclude those with missing data on these items.  
 $\chi^2 = 56.33; p < .001$

TABLE 3.20  
POLICE RESPONDENTS CLASSIFIED BY SEX  
AND SCALE SCORE FOR EIGHT POLICE STANDARDS

Scale Score	Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total*	486	100.0	46	100.0
0-2	16	3.3	1	2.2
3-5	140	28.8	5	10.9
6-8	330	67.9	40	87.0

\* Totals exclude those with missing data on these items.  
 $\chi^2 = 7.32; .02 < p < .05$

TABLE 3.21  
POLICE RESPONDENTS CLASSIFIED BY RACE  
AND SCALE SCORE FOR EIGHT POLICE STANDARDS

Scale Score	White		Nonwhite	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total*	494	100.0	37	100.0
0-2	17	3.4	0	0.0
3-5	144	29.1	1	2.7
6-8	333	67.4	36	97.3

\* Totals exclude those with missing data on these items.  
 $\chi^2 = 14.52; p < .001$

TABLE 3.22  
525 RESPONDENTS TO POLICE QUESTIONNAIRE  
CLASSIFIED BY RESPONSES TO NINE POLICE ITEMS

Response Pattern									Scale Score	Percent of Respondents
52	48	49	51	54	56	50	53	55		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0.19
+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.00
+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.57
+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0.76
+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	4	1.71
+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	5	6.10
+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	6	7.62
+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	7	12.76
+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	8	23.62
+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	9	46.67

Coefficient of Reproducibility = .92

Questionnaire Items for the Scale

52. Each police agency should develop extensive liaison and cooperation with all agencies in the community working with youth. - 96.5% Agree
48. Each police agency should establish educational incentive programs with the goal of upgrading across the board the educational level of all police personnel. - 96.5% Agree
49. Each police agency should require monthly firearms practice and specify a minimum qualifying score. - 91.2% Agree
51. Every police agency should establish special training programs for all its peace officers in preventing delinquent behavior and juvenile crime. - 87.1% Agree
54. Each police agency should have the services of a qualified psychiatrist or psychologist to screen out personnel and applicants with mental disorders or who are emotionally unfit for police work. - 84.6% Agree
56. Police collective bargaining procedures should include binding arbitration to prevent strikes or job actions. - 68.6% Agree
50. Efforts should be made by all police agencies in the state to standardize equipment in order to save money by permitting centralized purchasing arrangements. - 73.0% Agree
53. The State of Louisiana should establish minimum selection and training standards for all police agencies and peace officers within the state. - 70.5% Agree
55. Each police agency should change its personnel procedures to make maximum use of civilian employees in the various non-enforcement positions of the agency (clerical, dispatching, maintenance, traffic control). - 60.5% Agree

FINAL REPORT ON THE LOUISIANA CRIMINAL JUSTICE SURVEY  
TO THE LOUISIANA COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT  
AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

PART IV

Analysis of Attitudes Toward Court Policies and Problems  
Among Interest Groups in the Criminal Justice  
System in Louisiana: Fall, 1975

Neil Paterson

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INTRODUCTION

In planning the questionnaire for the Louisiana Criminal Justice Survey, the courts' domain was perceived to be composed of three major components -- prosecution, defense, and adjudication. These spheres are represented in the survey by members of the District Attorney's Association, by members of the Criminal Bar, and by judges at all levels of the state courts. In addition to these groups, the Louisiana State Law Institute is represented. The Institute, with its scholarly work and statutory review, adds the state law school element to those legal practitioners already included in the sample groups.

Apart from the Institute, which has a more detached role, it is evident that the courts form an inherently fractious network. The very function of the system is to bring together dissenting parties and neither side may ever be totally satisfied with the judicial outcome. Conflict such as that within the courts is also seen in the relationships between the court insiders and the external parts of the criminal justice system. Police must depend on prosecutors to press their cases in court; corrections' personnel must depend on fair judgments and fair penalties for those accused if rehabilitative goals are to be attained; the general public, in individual turn, depends on lawyers to avert the fate of judicial victims. Given the vital importance of these basic functions to the outside parties, whether policemen or miscreant, it is not surprising that the work of prosecutors, attorneys, and judges is intently scrutinized. Under such circumstances, inequities, incompetencies, and inefficiencies are of considerable concern, and their balancing opposites probably more readily overlooked. Intensifying these pressures on the conflicts between courts and clients is the constitutionally superior role chosen by the judiciary. Here, conflicts stem from the assertion of individual rights in competition with the policeman's view of investigative efficiency and with the correctional officer's view of the best means of maintaining order. In this process, the courts are never allowed to finish drawing the balance between individual rights and society's claim to be free from crime. The lack of equilibrium is, again, a constant source of friction, frustration, and hostility among the parts of the criminal justice system, and of differing definitions of how the system might best be serviced and in what direction best reformed.

In this context, the purpose of this part of the overall report of the Louisiana Criminal Justice Survey is to analyze the interest groups and their cleavages both within the narrower courts' sphere, and in the interaction of the courts groups and the larger criminal justice system. To that end, two sets of analyses are developed; one analysis takes up those questions answered by all the surveyed groups and permits a depiction of changing allegiances among prosecutors, judges, and criminal lawyers in the different kinds of interactions with outside groups; an

assessment of how the outside groups evaluate the work of the courts groups, and which areas of proposed reform have the greatest internal or external support. Secondly, a set of responses available only for the four court groups, permits the measurement of support within those groups for reform in, sometimes, more technical areas. Methods of measurement appropriate to the aim of identifying significant patterns of responses in the data are first discussed. A description of the content of the major reform dimensions to which the analysis points, follows (see Tables IV-1 to IV-4). Analyses and interpretations of the responses of specific interest groups (e.g., sheriffs or Women Voters) are then presented in some considerable detail in terms of strength of support for various reform dimensions. Additional tables pertain to the contribution of such variables as region of residence in the state and type of residence (e.g., large city or not) as sources of patterned variation in support for reforms in the courts' functioning.

#### METHODS

The tables presented in Part VI incorporate a potentially overwhelming amount of information on important issues within the criminal justice system. With the respondents' answers to each question presented according to the sample or interest group to which the respondent belonged, the tables provide many clues for seeking sources of support and criticism within the system. At the same time, using these data can be frustrated by their item by item discretion. The analytic sections of the report are therefore intended to provide syntheses of the data, to outline significant clusters of responses to questions (provided, of course, such clusters exist).

The general aim of molding the data into patterns, which hopefully make sense in terms of the content of the original questions posed and the responses they elicited, can be attained in many modes of analysis. A choice of method is required. The most widely used basic analytic models in survey research, of the kind undertaken here, are factor and latent structure analyses on the one hand and scaling of the Guttman type, on the other. The essential similarity in these methods is that the respondents are viewed as lying along attitude dimensions or continua. In the present case, the dimensions are made up of varying intensities for reform within different areas of reform. The responses to each item or question then make accessible the dimensions, and make possible their elucidation. The basic difference between factor or latent structure analysis and the Guttman scaling model is in the interpretation of the response items. In factor analysis, each response is taken to be a fallible indicator of an underlying "true" or correct trait (obviously the discovery of the trait from the items involves some computational difficulty). Conversely, the responses in Guttman scaling are taken to be the true positions on the unidimensional scale. The dimension then is not underlying or latent, but is directly recoverable from the responses. This

methodological distinction adds the powerful weight of parsimony to the choice Guttman scales in comparison with factor models. On the other hand, the usefulness of a Guttman scale, like other methods but probably to a greater extent, rests on the degree to which the actual data meet the assumptions of the method.<sup>1</sup> This critical issue of fit between data and model is taken up after the scales are described and the location of the interest groups along the scales discussed.

In the ideal case, the form of the Guttman scale is a simple cumulative, unidimensional, monotonic ranking of intensity. The items (responses to questions) and the respondents are ranked in the scale in terms of the proportion of the sample endorsing the items. In the present survey, 10% might agree that judges do a good job, 20% that policemen do a good job, and 40% that prosecutors perform well. These of course might simply be discrete items with no relationship to the Guttman type. If they do form a Guttman scale, then those respondents who endorsed the most difficult choice (the 10% who liked even judges) must also endorse both the easier items: policemen and prosecutors. Similarly, for the middle item, those who liked policemen must also like prosecutors -- the "easiest" item with its 40% endorsement. It is this ordering principle which allows a whole pattern of responses to be derived from a particular response. If the data form this kind of scale, then in any set of data, it is known that those responding to the highest item (that endorsed by the lowest proportion) also endorse those below in rank; this pattern holds sequentially down the scale to the most endorsed bottom item. Of course, real data diverge from the ideal response pattern. The divergence is measured by a coefficient of reproducibility (see Table IV-1 to Table IV-4) which conventionally and arbitrarily is set at .900 -- at which limit 10% of the respondents are misclassified by the scale. Additional criteria of fit of this sort are discussed after the substantive aspects of the scales are described.

#### REFORM SCALES MEASURED FOR ALL RESPONDENTS IN THE LOUISIANA CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

If the relevant issues are those posed in the introduction, the purpose here is to identify salient patterns of reform or criticism running through the data. It is of interest to locate the significant barriers to reform. The major substantive question is whether the appropriate picture is one of shifting coalitions or interest groups, coalescing temporarily around particular court related items, or whether stable cleavages persist regardless of the particular item. In scale terms, the latter case would be reflected in one very long reform scale embracing all the data responses; in the former, more likely, situation there will be several scales measuring support for reform along several different dimensions. The distinction stems from the requirement that, for the scale to be valid, everyone must be responding to the stimuli in the same way, in keeping with the degree to which they have the dimension property which the scale is measuring (i.e., desire for judicial reform). This requirement implies consistency of responses over



the scale. Obviously, people differ in the degree to which they possess the trait (desire for reform) and, therefore, in the items they endorse, but if judges are relatively low in their endorsement of one reform item, and social workers relatively high, then that relative position pattern must be maintained over other items in the scale. The principle, or criterion, outlined here is likely to lead to several scales, rather than one, since reform of the judicial system can be observed moving in several directions. Such was indeed the case with four scale dimensions identified for the responses drawn from all respondents in the survey.

The items making up the reform scales, along with the scales' coefficients of reproducibility are shown in Tables IV-1 through IV-4. As is indicated in the tables, the responses were formed into dichotomies. In most cases, all that process involved was adding together the strongly agree plus agree, and strongly disagree and disagree, types of responses. In each scale the items are ranked according to the ease of reform they represent: item 1 in each scale, therefore, is that item endorsed by more respondents than any other item; the final item in each scale is that endorsed by the least respondents and, in that sense of opposition, is the most difficult to effect.

Scale 1 (Table IV-1) has been labeled Conservatism: Severity of Sentencing, because of the character of the items in the scale. The marijuana possession and sale responses (items 1 and 6) were dichotomized between no penalty or a fine, and all other penalties as the most appropriate sentence. This division distinguishes between those who would decriminalize marijuana altogether (along with those who would have a traffic-ticket-like approach to the issue) from those respondents who would maintain a regular court supervision and more severe penalties. Not surprisingly, no penalty for marijuana possession is the relatively more popular of these two items.

Scale 1 is made up of items endorsing penalties for marijuana sale (87% agreement); support for the death penalty (75%); support for the denial of legal services facilitating prisoners' suing of the state (70%); and, support for tougher treatment of juveniles (58%). The social context of these items is readily apparent in the other items which also form part of the scale pattern. For example, item 2 gives support of 85% to the concept that coddling criminals is a cause of crime in today's society, and restricting the police is regarded in the same light by some 77% of the respondents. Finally, the last item of the scale comprises those who gave a self-description of "conservative".

TABLE IV-1. Scale 1. Conservatism: Support for severe sentencing and treatment of criminals. Items and item order in Guttman scale; All respondents, Louisiana Criminal Justice Survey, 1975.

Item	Dichotomized Responses	
	# of Responses	% of Responses
1. Most appropriate penalty for sale of marijuana:		
a. Penalty more severe than fine	1342	86.9
b. No penalty or fine	203	13.1
2. Assessment of the importance of coddling of criminals and too soft penalties as a cause of crime in today's society:		
a. Very or somewhat important	1357	84.7
b. Of little or no importance	245	15.3
3. Assessment of the importance of having police too restricted in dealing with criminals as a cause of crime in today's society:		
a. Very or somewhat important	1227	77.1
b. Of little or no importance	365	22.9
4. In principle, do you favor or oppose the death penalty?		
a. Favor	1000	75.1
b. Oppose	331	24.9
5. Free legal services should be available to indigent prisoners to assist them in bringing civil suits against state institutions and personnel:		
a. Disagree or strongly disagree	1064	69.7
b. Agree or strongly agree	463	30.3
6. Most appropriate penalty for marijuana possession:		
a. Penalty more severe than fine	985	64.4
b. No penalty or fine	544	35.6

Item	Dichotomized Responses	
	# of Responses	% of Responses
7. There is so much special treatment and so many special programs for juvenile offenders that these offenders are generally treated too leniently by the judicial system:		
a. Agree or strongly agree	837	57.5
b. Disagree or strongly disagree	619	42.5
8. Generally, how would you describe your political views?		
a. Conservative, moderately conservative, strongly conservative	867	54.7
b. Middle of the road to strongly liberal	719	45.3

Coefficient of reproducibility for scale = .905

The Guttman scale pattern, of course, implies that 55% who said "conservative", also endorsed all of the other items in the scale -- from too soft on juveniles down to penalties for the sale of marijuana. Similarly, all who endorsed item 7, too lenient on juveniles, also endorsed all the items lower on the scale (items 6 through 1) within tolerable margins of error.

If scale 1 is viewed in its liberal converse form then it appears as a barrier to sentencing and criminal-prisoner treatment reform. No item of reform has majority support in the scale, but opposition is weakest to treating juveniles more leniently (with 43% positive support), and strongest to decriminalizing marijuana sale (13% positive support). Marijuana possession is treated in a relatively supportive way (36% for no penalty or fine). On the other hand, opposition is surprisingly strong to providing legal services so that indigent prisoners might sue the state. Abolishing the death penalty (75% opposition) is opposed by only 5% more than providing legal services of this kind (70% opposition).

The items in Scale 1 covered both areas of personal philosophy, or view of society, and more concrete issues. Scale 2 (Table IV-2) is more narrowly focused, measuring five related areas of perceived problems in court administration and organization. The responses here draw both on the court groups themselves (judges, lawyers, prosecutors) and the police and public interest groups who encounter the court in the roles of witness, accused, juror, or observer.

The scale reflects a considerable degree of support for change in court organization. Eighty percent of respondents agree that court administration is poor; 73% that court organization is inadequate; 66% that unqualified personnel is a problem; 62% that the courts take the wrong approach to their job; only the final item (job too tough) represents a minority of the respondents (32%). On its fact, the "too tough job" item seems to represent a small degree of sympathy for the courts who cannot be expected to handle well a job which is too tough. Paradoxically, however, the Guttman pattern of responses implies that those who endorsed "too tough" also endorsed the poor administration, unqualified personnel and inadequate structure items. The inference that the job is too tough only because the courts have made it that way through poor administration and unqualified personnel is made. The "too tough" group of respondents is a very critical minority, which is, of course, joined by the majority on the other items.

TABLE IV-2. Scale 2. Administrative and Organizational problems of courts. Items and item order in Guttman scale; All respondents, Louisiana Criminal Justice Survey, 1975.

Item	Dichotomized Responses	
	# of Responses	% of Responses
1. Assessment of the importance of <u>poor administration</u> as a cause of problems in the courts:		
a. Very important or somewhat important	1191	80.3
b. Of little or no importance	293	19.7
2. Assessment of the importance of <u>inadequate organization or structure</u> as a cause of courts' problems:		
a. Very important or somewhat important	1072	73.0
b. Of little or no importance	396	27.0
3. Assessment of the importance of <u>unqualified personnel</u> as a cause of courts' problems:		
a. Very important or somewhat important	982	66.0
b. Of little or no importance	506	34.0
4. Assessment of the importance of the <u>wrong approach to job</u> as a cause of courts' problems:		
a. Very important or somewhat important	888	62.4
b. Of little or no importance	536	37.6
5. Assessment of the importance of having a <u>job just too tough</u> as a cause of courts' problems:		
a. Very important or somewhat important	473	32.2
b. Of little or no importance	996	67.8

Coefficient of reproducibility for scale = .927

As was the case for Scale 2, Scale 3 -- Inequities and Inefficiencies in Prosecution and Sentencing (Table IV-3) -- taps strongly held attitudes, or at least widely endorsed items. Approximately 94% of respondents point to a lack of coordination and cooperation in the criminal justice system; 84% perceive prosecution inefficiency as a cause of delay in processing cases; 80% believe judges work too little, contributing to the same end, delay; 76% point to a need for reform in sentencing procedures, and 64% to a similar need in prosecution by District Attorneys. Such items clearly indicate strong senses of a need for change in prosecution, court procedure, and sentencing arenas. The only controversial item, in the overall responses, is the abolition of plea bargaining which splits the sample evenly.

Given such endorsements for the need for change, reform, or improvement, it is of interest to try to identify the kinds of change, the direction of reform which is implicit in these items. What underlies these reform and inefficiency responses? Some strong clues can be found in the other items in the scale: 72% of the respondents describe corruption in government as an important cause of crime, and 81% consider political interference as a major problem for the courts. The Guttman scale pattern again provides the information that those respondents pushing for the abolition of plea bargaining (item 8), and for reform in prosecution by the district attorneys office (item 7), are also among those who see corruption in government and political interference as significant problems. These items clearly reflect a considerable suspicion of the criminal justice system with plea bargaining, prosecution, and sentencing all parts of the process wherein unequal justice is delivered. The question whether this is a post-Watergate sensitivity to national events, or whether more local events are sufficient to evoke this call for reform is not answerable with these data. The data to suggest, however, that sentencing with a 76% need-for-improvement score is seen by these respondents as a greater source of inequality than prosecution (64%) and the prosecutor's role in plea-bargaining (51%). The respondents here do not include those who have participated as accused parties in the judicial system (unless they are found by chance in the League of Women Voters as A.C.L.U. and the other interest groups), so it should be remembered that some of the relevant responses on this topic are absent from the survey.

The responses for Scale 4 (Table IV-4) lack the emotive quality of earlier cause of crime items. Nevertheless, pressure for reform is again strong. Incorporated in the scale are a number of tactics for protecting persons from the criminal justice system in a variety of contexts. Item 2 (with 76% support) provides for diversion from the criminal justice system for juvenile status offenders and adult alcoholics and addicts. An alternative to outright diversion as a means of keeping people out of prison is outlined in Item 3, where halfway houses and conditional release have 75% support. Items 1 and 4 provide for judicial protection for those who are incarcerated, while the fifth item takes up the avoidance of prison by accused persons (with 63% for pre-trial release on own recognizance).

TABLE IV-3. Scale 3. Inequities and Inefficiencies in Prosecution and Sentencing. Items and item order in Guttman Scale; All respondents, Louisiana Criminal Justice Survey, 1975.

Item	Dichotomized Responses	
	# of Responses	% of Responses
1. To what extent do you feel that our criminal justice system is hindered by a lack of coordination and cooperation among the various parts of it...?		
a. A great deal or to some extent	1502	94.5
b. Very little	88	5.5
2. Assessment of the importance of <u>inefficiency by the prosecution in bringing cases to trial as rapidly as possible as a contributor to the long delays between arrest and beginning of trial:</u>		
a. Very important or somewhat important	1375	88.0
b. Of little or no importance	187	12.0
3. Assessment of the importance of <u>political interference as a cause of courts' problems:</u>		
a. Very important or somewhat important	1209	80.6
b. Of little or no importance	292	19.5
4. Assessment of the importance of <u>judges who hold court an insufficient amount of time, working short days and taking long vacations, as contributors to the long delays between arrest and beginning of trial:</u>		
a. Very important or somewhat important	1240	79.5
b. Of little or no importance	319	20.5
5. Assessment of need for reform and/or improvement in <u>sentencing procedures as a part or stage of the law enforcement and criminal justice system:</u>		
a. Extremely great need, great need	1201	76.3
b. Moderate or little need	373	23.7

TABLE IV-3 (cont'd)

Item	Dichotomized Responses	
	# of Responses	% of Responses
6. Assessment of the importance of <u>corruption in government as a cause of crime in today's society:</u>		
a. Very important or somewhat important	1147	72.2
b. Of little or no importance	441	27.8
7. Assessment of need for reform and/or improvement in <u>prosecution by the District Attorney's Office as a part or stage of the law enforcement and criminal justice system:</u>		
a. Extremely great need, great need	997	63.6
b. Moderate or little need	570	36.4
8. The practice of plea bargaining should be abolished:		
a. Agree or strongly agree	741	50.5
b. Disagree or strongly disagree	726	49.5

Coefficient of reproducibility for scale = .910

Responses to these items reflect a disenchantment with prisons. It is not surprising (in looking at measures of association) that those respondents endorsing these diversions and protective measures also regarded prisons and rehabilitation as an area of much-needed reform. Only the final item -- probation as the standard sentence -- is not a majority position (34%).

Two aspects of the scale items seem to call for comment. Substantively, it seems curious that 75% support halfway houses or work release for convicted felons, yet only 63% support pre-trial release for the not yet convicted persons. In a footnote of a more methodological character, the scale items here illustrate well how the strength of support measured for a reform depends on the question posed. If Item 1 and Item 4 are both seen simply as dealing with judicial protection of prisoners in prisons, then a 15% drop from 82% to 67% seems rather sharp -- the respondents clearly see more distinction in those items. Similarly, halfway-houses are partial confinement with liberty to work (Item 3) does not seem a totally different concept from giving probational sentences (Item 6), yet the difference in support is some 40% -- from 75% to 34%. If only one of those two questions had been asked, the assessment of reform could have been different -- and surveys always do involve exactly that kind of sampling of questions included as well as sampling of respondents.

TABLE IV-4. Scale 4. Diversion and judicial oversight of the rehabilitation process. Items and item order in Guttman scale; All respondents, Louisiana Criminal Justice Survey, 1975.

Item	Dichotomized Responses	
	# of Responses	% of Responses
1. Judges should visit, at least yearly, the correctional facilities and programs to which they sentence offenders so that they may obtain firsthand knowledge of the consequences of their sentencing decisions:		
a. Agree, strongly agree	1285	81.9
b. Disagree, strongly disagree	284	18.1
2. Juvenile status offenders (such as runaways, truants, and abused or neglected children) and adults such as alcoholics, addicts, mentally retarded & and the physically handicapped who have committed minor offenses should not be prosecuted by the criminal justice system, but rather be handled by social service agencies of various kinds:		

TABLE IV-4 (cont'd)

Item	Dichotomized Responses	
	# of Responses	% of Responses
a. Agree, strongly agree	1190	76.1
b. Disagree, strongly disagree	374	23.9
3. Too many persons who are convicted of felonies (but who cannot be considered either dangerous to others or likely to be repeat offenders) are incarcerated in correctional facilities. Greater reliance should be placed upon such alternatives to incarceration as conditional release, release under supervision in the community, sentencing to halfway houses, and partial confinement with liberty to work or participate in training or education:		
a. Agree, strongly agree	1172	75.1
b. Disagree, strongly disagree	388	24.9
4. Sentencing courts should exercise jurisdiction to determine whether an offender in a correctional institution is subjected to conditions that are unconstitutional, undesirable, or not rationally related to the purpose of sentence:		
a. Agree, strongly agree	1002	67.1
b. Disagree, strongly disagree	492	32.9
5. Defendants should be investigated sufficiently to determine whether their characteristics and circumstances are such that they should be released prior to trial solely on their promise to appear for trial. Pretrial release on this basis should be made wherever appropriate.		
a. Agree, strongly agree	966	62.9
b. Disagree, strongly disagree	570	37.1
6. Probation should become the standard sentence in criminal cases. An offender should be sentenced to confinement only if confinement is judged necessary for the protection of society.		
a. Agree, strongly agree	534	34.1
b. Disagree, strongly disagree	1033	65.9

Coefficient of reproducibility for scale = .921

ANALYSIS OF REFORM SCALES BY  
MEMBERSHIP IN INTEREST GROUPS

The Guttman scaling model was seen to rest on the assumption that each individual, in each scale, responded to the conceptual criterion, such that variation in the strength of the reform dimension is found, but not basic differences in perception of question meaning. Within that framework, the scales are valid if police and judges see the issue in similar terms but in different degrees. This section takes up the question of such variations in response related to interest group affiliation. It is expected that group membership will be a powerful determinant of relative position along the hierarchical scales, as reflected in the proportion of various groups which perceive problems at each level of the scales.

A number of points should be held in mind when inspecting the tables of group responses to the scale items. The considerable differences in response rates to the mailed questionnaires makes hazardous the drawing of conclusions about group differences. In the case of the court groups the response rate varied from 50% of sampled district attorneys, to 52% of the criminal bar, and around 40% for judges, down to 25% for the Law Institute. Such response levels do not pose hopeless difficulties but they do raise the question of how different might be the non-respondents from those who did respond. Comparisons of the groups should, therefore, be carefully made realizing that the groups vary in the extent to which they reflect their memberships. In the case of the state senators and state representatives, the response rates were considered particularly low in view of the heterogeneity of those groups. Accordingly, although those responses are included in the tables, their patterns are not discussed in the text. In the same way, these sampling problems make it most inconvenient to estimate statistical significance of percentage differences among the groups. The meaning of differences is, therefore, left to judges of substantive import. Quite apart from the issue of sampling and group size, some groups are inherently small. Percentages are provided for all groups but it should be noted that in groups like the A.C.L.U., League of Women Voters, or Law Institute, a shift of 10% to 12% from one item to another may be only one or two persons. Larger groups will tend to be more inherently stable.

The interpretation of the group response tables, (i.e., Table IV-5) requires two further pointers. Firstly, the responses relate only to the favoring or opposing respondents, and the numerical totals in each table, therefore, shift with the varying numbers of "nonresponses" and "don't know responses"; in no instance are such exclusions significant proportions of the responses. Secondly, each table provides the overall favorable score for that item, which provides a relative standard or norm against which each group's score can be assessed.

In looking at the overall responses, Scale 1 was identified as a Conservative-Severity of sentencing dimension. The distribution of responses by group are shown for each item in the scale (Tables IV-5 to IV-12). In viewing the court groups in their relationships with other interest groups, it is apparent that Scale 1's dimension finds the court system under considerable attack. On one end of the continuum, the assault stems from those who accept the notion that crime is caused by coddling criminals and restricting police (presumably at the courts' behest). At the other extreme is a dissenting group pushing for less severity of sentencing. The court components are rather caught in the middle: the Criminal Bar tends to align with the coddlers; judges are less consistently and less strongly coddling, but lean in that direction; district attorneys again are not totally consistent, across items in the scale, but tend toward the hard-line. This dimension of conflict pits police, with allies in the Municipal Association and Police Juries, against Social Workers, A.C.L.U., League of Women Voters, and similar groups. It should be remembered that the discussion here of levels of support is in terms of deviations from the overall norm for each item, with groups falling above or below that overall norm in their own percentages. In terms of absolute numbers there is a majority in support for almost all the items in this scale from almost all groups, with the few notable exceptions of small groups like A.C.L.U. and League of Women Voters.

In Scale 1, item 1, (the most appropriate penalty for marijuana sale) the overall level of support for penalties is 87% (Table IV-5). Penalties are supported most by sheriffs and state police commanders (each with 100%). Support is also strong among the other police groups (city police, deputy sheriffs, police chiefs). Outside the police ranks, agreement is most notable in the Municipal Association (97%). District attorneys (94%), and judges (98%) are aligned with the penalty group. On the other hand, the Criminal Bar (73%) is considerably below the overall norm, along with Vocational-Rehabilitation (77%), Social Workers (71%), A.C.L.U. (5%), and League of Women Voters (69%).

The issue of coddling criminals (Table IV-6) evokes the same sources of support and dissent. The police bloc again exceeds the norm by consistent and considerable margins: chiefs (93%), city police (100%), deputies (98%), sheriffs (100%). External police support is once more derived from the Municipal Association (97%) and Police Jurors (95%). District Attorneys Association members are on the police side of the norm, but not so strongly (87%). Judges (67%) and the Criminal Bar (60%) are on the coddling side of the issue in conjunction with Social Workers (61%), A.C.L.U. (5%), and Women Voters (31%).

TABLE IV-5. Scale 1, Item 1. Relative support among interest groups in the Louisiana Criminal Justice System for imposing penalties for the sale of marijuana.

Interest Group	Favor	Oppose	% Favorable in Group
Social Workers	109	45	70.8
LA Municipal Association	89	3	96.7
District Attorneys Association	76	5	93.8
Police Jurors	52	4	83.9
Vocational Rehabilitation	71	21	77.2
Criminal Bar	88	33	72.7
A.C.L.U.	1	18	5.3
LA Community Action Agencies	15	5	75.0
Police Chiefs	68	2	97.1
Judges	45	1	97.8
Sheriffs	22	0	100.0
State Police Commanders	11	0	100.0
LA Law Institute	5	1	83.3
Junior Chamber	42	9	82.4
Probation and Parole	64	9	87.7
State Representatives	14	1	93.3
State Senators	7	1	87.5
Corrections (H.Q.)	7	1	87.5
Corrections (Angola)	22	4	84.6
Other Corrections	59	9	86.8
League of Women Voters	11	5	68.8
City Police	211	13	94.2
Deputy Sheriffs	192	9	95.5
NAACP	33	5	86.8
TOTAL			86.9

TABLE IV-6. Scale 1, Item 2. Relative support among interest groups in the Louisiana Criminal Justice System for the attitude "coddling of criminals causes crime".

Interest Group	Favor	Oppose	% Favorable in Group
Social Workers	101	64	61.2
LA Municipal Association	92	3	96.8
District Attorney's Association	72	11	86.8
Police Jurors	56	3	94.9
Vocational Rehabilitation	83	14	85.6
Criminal Bar	76	50	60.3
A.C.L.U.	1	18	5.3
LA Community Action Agencies	17	4	81.0
Police Chiefs	65	5	92.9
Judges	35	17	67.3
Sheriffs	22	0	100.0
State Police Commanders	11	0	100.0
LA Law Institute	5	2	71.4
Junior Chamber	46	5	90.2
Probation and Parole	72	6	92.3
State Representatives	12	3	80.0
State Senators	8	1	88.9
Corrections (H.Q.)	8	0	100.0
Corrections (Angola)	24	2	92.3
Other Corrections	61	9	87.1
League of Women Voters	6	10	31.3
City Police	226	1	99.6
Deputy Sheriffs	204	4	98.1
NAACP	30	9	76.9
TOTAL			84.7



Crime as an outcome of restricting police brings together the same police-civic unanimity (Table IV-7). Prosecutors (72%) wobble somewhat below the norm (77%) here to join judges (73%) and the much stronger dissent of the Criminal Bar (40%), League of Women Voters (38%), and A.C.L.U. (5%). The clusters around the death penalty (Table IV-8) are essentially similar, with the notable exception of the defection of District Attorneys to the death penalty side (90%).

The estimates of the most appropriate penalty for marijuana possession (Table IV-10) reflect the same kinds of dimensions within the court group. Overall support for a penalty beyond a fine is relatively low at 64%. The major opponents are again police of all kinds and their steady allies in the Municipal Association and Police Juror groups. District attorneys (54%) are on the liberal end of the issue but again less so than the Criminal Bar (31%). The "Left" aggregate is again consistent: A.C.L.U. (100% against penalties), Social Workers (64% against), Women Voters (87% against), and Community Action Agencies (65% against penalties other than fines).

Judges appear to be conservative on this issue but are rather misrepresented by the dichotomy, since they mainly chose only the next option in severity, namely probation. In contrast, the municipal groups and especially some of the police groups were pressing in significant number for sentences of 1 to 5 years and even 5 to 10 years.

The fitting treatment of juveniles (Table IV-11) repeats the pattern of earlier items. District attorneys are found along the police axis, but toward its neutral end. Judges (38%) and the criminal bar (37%) are well below the overall score of 58% for those believing juveniles are treated too leniently. Social Workers (14%), A.C.L.U. (22%), Community Action Agencies (30%), and League of Women Voters (25%) make up the lenient end of the distribution.

In the light of these patterns, it is not surprising that the final conservatism item in Scale 1 (Table IV-12) finds the Municipal Association (73%) and Police Jurors (72%), Police Chiefs (67%), and Sheriffs (82%), and Deputy Sheriffs (67%), all above the norm of 55% for the whole sample. Similarly, the Criminal Bar (46%) is much less conservative, as are the A.C.L.U. (11%), League of Women Voters (24%), and Community Action Agencies (20%).

In summary, the "get tough" dimension tapped by Scale 1 finds the court system in considerable pressure. On the "left", there is very consistent denial that criminals are coddled, that juveniles are treated too leniently, that penalties should be severe. The criminal bar seems to share these concerns, but rather less strongly than A.C.L.U., League of Women Voters, or Social Worker groups. Judges and district attorneys are caught more in the middle, with greater neutrality in terms of overall norms. There is a tendency for judges to move in the criminal bar direction, but less consistently and less strongly. In the same way, prosecutors tend to adhere to police positions: again, however, much less strongly and less consistently. It may well be that no external group is very satisfied with the status quo, but the pressures for reform take opposite courses.

TABLE IV-7. Scale 1, Item 3. Relative support among interest groups in the Louisiana Criminal Justice System for the attitude "restricting police causes crime."

<u>Interest Group</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>% Favorable in Group</u>
Social Workers	92	72	56.1
LA Municipal Association	88	7	92.6
District Attorneys Association	60	23	72.3
Police Jurors	51	9	85.0
Vocational Rehabilitation	76	21	78.4
Criminal Bar	50	75	40.0
A.C.L.U.	3	16	5.3
LA Community Action Agencies	19	2	90.5
Police Chiefs	68	2	97.1
Judges	38	14	73.1
Sheriffs	19	3	86.4
State Police Commanders	10	1	90.9
LA Law Institute	6	1	85.7
Junior Chamber	43	8	84.3
Probation and Parole	60	18	76.9
State Representatives	11	3	78.6
State Senators	7	2	77.8
Corrections (H.Q.)	6	2	75.0
Corrections (Angola)	20	5	80.0
Other Corrections	58	12	82.9
League of Women Voters	6	10	37.5
City Police	214	13	94.3
Deputy Sheriffs	179	26	87.3
NAACP	21	15	58.3
TOTAL			77.1



Table IV-8. Scale 1, Item 4. Relative support among interest groups in the Louisiana Criminal Justice System for the death penalty.

Interest Group	Favor	Oppose	% Favorable in Group
Social Workers	55	81	40.4
LA Municipal Association	66	12	84.6
District Attorneys Association	62	7	89.9
Police Jurors	45	5	90.0
Vocational Rehabilitation	54	22	71.1
Criminal Bar	60	41	59.4
A.C.L.U.	0	19	--
LA Community Action Agencies	8	10	44.4
Police Chiefs	52	8	86.7
Judges	33	10	76.7
Sheriffs	16	2	88.9
State Police Commanders	8	2	80.0
LA Law Institute	7	0	100.0
Junior Chamber	37	8	82.2
Probation and Parole	67	5	93.1
State Representatives	11	3	78.6
State Senators	6	3	66.7
Corrections (H.Q.)	5	2	71.4
Corrections (Angola)	19	1	95.0
Other Corrections	26	20	56.5
League of Women Voters	4	11	26.7
City Police	181	15	92.4
Deputy Sheriffs	155	13	92.3
NAACP	5	27	15.6
TOTAL			75.1

Table IV-9. Scale 1, Item 5. Relative support among interest groups in the Louisiana Criminal Justice System for not facilitating prisoners' suits against state institutions.

Interest Group	Favor	Oppose	% Favorable in Group
Social Workers	43	108	28.5
LA Municipal Association	77	13	85.6
District Attorneys Association	62	18	80.5
Police Jurors	47	13	78.3
Vocational Rehabilitation	50	41	55.0
Criminal Bar	75	44	63.0
A.C.L.U.	3	17	15.0
LA Community Action Agencies	8	11	42.1
Police Chiefs	61	7	89.7
Judges	42	7	85.7
Sheriffs	19	3	86.4
State Police Commanders	9	2	81.8
LA Law Institute	4	2	66.7
Junior Chamber	40	8	81.6
Probation and Parole	35	10	87.0
State Representatives	14	0	100.0
State Senators	5	4	55.6
Corrections (H.Q.)	8	0	100.0
Corrections (Angola)	17	10	63.0
Other Corrections	52	12	81.2
League of Women Voters	3	12	20.0
City Police	178	43	80.5
Deputy Sheriffs	152	43	78.0
NAACP	9	26	25.7
TOTAL			69.7

Table IV-10. Scale 1, Item 6. Relative support for imposing penalties for the possession of marijuana among interest groups in the Louisiana Criminal Justice System.

Interest Group	Favor	Oppose	% Favorable in Group
Social Workers	55	96	36.4
LA Municipal Association	72	18	80.0
District Attorneys Association	43	37	53.8
Police Jurors	48	9	84.2
Vocational Rehabilitation	51	41	55.4
Criminal Bar	37	82	31.1
A.C.L.U.	0	18	----
LA Community Action Agencies	9	11	45.0
Police Chiefs	60	10	85.7
Judges	31	14	68.9
Sheriffs	21	1	95.5
State Police Commanders	9	1	90.0
LA Law Institute	3	3	50.0
Junior Chamber	29	22	56.9
Probation and Parole	32	42	43.2
State Representatives	10	4	71.4
State Senators	3	6	33.3
Corrections (H.Q.)	4	4	50.0
Corrections (Angola)	20	6	76.9
Other Corrections	53	16	76.8
League of Women Voters	2	14	12.5
City Police	186	38	83.0
Deputy Sheriffs	159	36	81.5
NAACP	32	3	91.4
TOTAL			64.4

Table IV-11. Scale 1, Item 7. Relative support for the attitude "juveniles are treated too leniently" among interest groups in the Louisiana Criminal Justice System.

Interest Group	Favor	Oppose	% Favorable in Group
Social Workers	21	123	14.6
LA Municipal Association	63	23	73.3
District Attorneys Association	46	29	61.3
Police Jurors	33	21	59.6
Vocational Rehabilitation	35	47	42.7
Criminal Bar	41	71	36.6
A.C.L.U.	4	14	22.2
LA Community Action Agencies	6	14	30.0
Police Chiefs	54	13	80.6
Judges	18	30	37.5
Sheriffs	14	6	70.0
State Police Commanders	7	3	70.0
LA Law Institute	3	3	50.0
Junior Chamber	22	24	47.8
Probation and Parole	49	22	69.0
State Representatives	8	6	57.1
State Senators	3	2	60.0
Corrections (H.Q.)	3	5	37.5
Corrections (Angola)	14	11	51.9
Other Corrections	37	31	54.4
League of Women Voters	4	12	25.0
City Police	182	37	83.0
Deputy Sheriffs	143	46	75.7
NAACP	17	15	53.1
TOTAL			57.5

Table IV-12. Scale 1, Item 8. Relative distribution of Conservative/Non-Conservative respondents among interest groups in the Louisiana Criminal Justice System.

Interest Group	Favor	Oppose	% Favorable in Group
Social Workers	43	120	26.4
LA Municipal Association	66	25	72.5
District Attorneys Association	42	39	51.9
Police Jurors	46	18	71.9
Vocational Rehabilitation	48	48	50.0
Criminal Bar	57	68	45.6
A.C.L.U.	2	17	10.5
LA Community Action Agencies	4	16	20.0
Police Chiefs	47	23	67.1
Judges	32	19	62.8
Sheriffs	18	4	81.8
State Police Commanders	6	5	54.6
LA Law Institute	5	2	71.4
Junior Chamber	25	26	49.2
Probation and Parole	46	31	59.7
State Representatives	9	5	64.3
State Senators	5	4	55.6
Corrections (H.Q.)	2	6	25.0
Corrections (Angola)	17	8	68.0
Other Corrections	35	34	50.7
League of Women Voters	4	13	23.5
City Police	148	81	64.6
Deputy Sheriffs	136	66	67.3
NAACP	8	30	21.1
TOTAL			54.7

In comparison to Scale 1, the reform dimension measured by Scale 2 provides a quite different set of perspectives on the courts. The five items (see Tables IV-13 to IV-17) each relate to the quality of court administration, personnel and job performance. Within the court groups, judges defend their positions, with the consistently lowest scores on these items. The criminal bar also defends itself on these issues -- to a lesser extent than judges, but more than external groups. In a similar way, district attorneys fall below the norm in level of criticism, but are considerably more critical than the judges and also more critical than some of the external supportive groups (such as the League of Women Voters).

The sources of court support and criticism are re-aligned along this scale. Social workers, for example, tend to be neutral on this scale (in the sense of being close to the overall standard on each item) in sharp contrast to their position in Scale 1. Perhaps social workers are more engaged by the issues of personal rights of the arrested and imprisoned than by questions of organization. Other vital parts of the liberal coalition of Scale 1 have splintered here: A.C.L.U. and League of Women Voters have become among the most supportive of groups, while the N.A.A.C.P. and Community Action Agencies shifted together to become among those most concerned by these aspects of the courts' functioning. From the other extreme of Scale 1, the Municipal Association remains consistently critical across all the items, but its erstwhile bedfellows, the Police Jurors, are relatively neutral and less consistent in this second dimension.

Of the groups who are most immediately dependent upon the courts, as police or as correctional recipients of the courts' output, most are strongly assertive of the courts' maladroit administration. The probation and parole group is neutral over most items and even below the norm for a couple of items, but Vocational Rehabilitation is more negative, as are the three corrections groups. The courts' strongest demands for re-structuring again come from the city policemen and sheriffs' deputies who, presumably, see the courts as major obstacles to the attainment of their own professional goals.

The sentencing and prosecution inequities and inefficiencies of Scale 3 bring together the two polar groups from Scale 1. United in their consistent pressure for reform in this area across the items in Scale 3, are Municipal Association, police jurors, city police, deputy sheriffs, NAACP, and Community Action Agencies' representatives. Other groups are less fully consistent, but reform sentiment is also strong among corrections groups, Vocational-Rehabilitation and probation-parole groups with the joining of the civil libertarians and law enforcers, (from Scale 1) the courts are exposed with little support on this dimension. Some small groups, like the A.C.L.U., waver from item to item, but the only consistent support stems from the League of Women Voters (Tables IV-18 to IV-25). The support for the courts on this dimension, with the courts, is led by judges, with more muted support from the criminal bar, and less from district attorneys. In fact, the League of Women Voters tend to be more supportive than district attorneys on some of the items. Naturally, too, the relative positions of the district attorneys and criminal bar fluctuate somewhat with the particular content of the items.

Each of the eight reform items, in Scale 3, is supported by an overall majority of the sample, and also by numerical majorities in virtually all of the interest groups except the court groups themselves and the League of Women Voters. Total support is least for the abolition of plea bargaining (Table IV-25). The Courts volume of the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals pointed to the impact of plea bargaining on police who had accumulated evidence of guilt.<sup>2</sup> That observation is supported by these data where support for the abolition of plea bargaining is strong among city police (60%) and sheriff deputies (64%). The same volume pointed to claims that inequities in the plea bargaining process led to morale difficulties in correctional institutions.<sup>3</sup> Consistent with that viewpoint is the heavy support for plea bargaining among the corrections groups (83%, 70%, and 66% respectively) and probation-parole respondents (65%). At the same time, the Commission recognized that to propose the abolition of plea bargaining "may be most far reaching in the entire courts report" and likely to raise substantial opposition.<sup>4</sup> Such is indeed the case: only 40% of the criminal bar supports such a reform, 10% of judges, 11% of district attorneys, and 0% of the Louisiana Law Institute.

There is clearly a severe gulf between those external observers who see plea bargaining as part of an abused system which also extends through sentencing and the courts groups themselves who perceive these problems in slight degree.

Scale 4's dimension measures the levels of support for diversion methods and extended judicial oversight of the rehabilitative process. Salient aspects of the group responses to the items in Scale 4 are the splitting of court groups and the changing aggregations among the outsider groups (See Tables IV-26 to IV-31). Within the court groups, the criminal bar is consistently above the overall norm for each scale item, pressing for arrestee rights, prisoner rights, and diversion. Conversely, judges and district attorneys do not strongly support these issues, falling regularly below the norms. The criminal bar's positions are supported consistently by such groups as the NAACP, social workers, and corrections groups. The judges and district attorneys are supported most consistently by policemen, deputy sheriffs, and probation-parole. The last three groups are clearly not in favor of further extensions of judicial oversight into their domains.

Table IV-13. Scale 2, Item 1. Relative support among interest groups in Louisiana Criminal Justice System for regarding poor administration a court problem.

<u>Interest Group</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>% Favorable in Group</u>
Social Workers	122	29	80.8
LA Municipal Association	70	14	83.3
District Attorneys Association	59	21	73.8
Police Jurors	44	9	83.0
Vocational Rehabilitation	79	15	84.0
Criminal Bar	88	34	72.1
A.C.L.U.	14	5	73.7
LA Community Action Agencies	18	3	85.7
Police Chiefs	50	11	82.0
Judges	27	23	54.0
Sheriffs	18	4	81.8
State Police Commanders	9	2	81.8
LA Law Institute	5	1	83.3
Junior Chamber	42	9	82.3
Probation and Parole	61	15	80.3
State Representatives	5	8	33.3
State Senators	5	4	55.6
Corrections (H.Q.)	6	2	75.0
Corrections (Angola)	19	5	79.2
Other Corrections	43	10	81.1
League of Women Voters	15	2	88.2
City Police	192	27	87.7
Deputy Sheriffs	163	28	85.3
NAACP	21	3	87.5
TOTAL			80.3

Table IV-14. Scale 2, Item 2. Relative to support among interest groups in the Louisiana Criminal Justice System for regarding inadequate organization a court problem.

Interest Group	Favor	Oppose	% Favorable in Group
Social Workers	112	38	74.7
LA Municipal Association	63	21	75.0
District Attorneys Association	51	29	63.8
Police Jurors	36	16	69.2
Vocational Rehabilitation	73	21	77.7
Criminal Bar	67	55	54.9
A.C.L.U.	9	9	50.0
LA Community Action Agencies	17	4	80.9
Police Chiefs	46	16	74.2
Judges	21	28	42.9
Sheriffs	15	6	76.2
State Police Commanders	10	1	90.9
LA Law Institute	5	2	71.4
Junior Chamber	37	13	74.0
Probation and Parole	50	27	64.9
State Representatives	8	7	53.3
State Senators	5	4	55.6
Corrections (H.Q.)	7	1	87.5
Corrections (Angola)	21	3	87.5
Other Corrections	37	15	71.2
League of Women Voters	10	5	66.7
City Police	187	24	88.6
Deputy Sheriffs	147	37	79.9
NAACP	22	4	84.6
TOTAL			73.0

Table IV-15. Scale 2, Item 3. Relative support among interest groups in the Louisiana Criminal Justice System for regarding unqualified personnel a court problem.

Interest Group	Favor	Oppose	% Favorable in Group
Social Workers	96	59	61.9
LA Municipal Association	59	25	70.2
District Attorneys Association	51	28	64.6
Police Jurors	33	18	64.7
Vocational Rehabilitation	57	38	60.0
Criminal Bar	65	57	53.3
A.C.L.U.	11	8	57.9
LA Community Action Agencies	16	5	76.2
Police Chiefs	44	19	69.8
Judges	24	24	50.0
Sheriffs	15	7	68.2
State Police Commanders	7	4	63.6
LA Law Institute	4	3	57.1
Junior Chamber	28	23	54.9
Probation and Parole	53	25	68.0
State Representatives	2	12	14.3
State Senators	5	4	55.6
Corrections (H.Q.)	3	5	37.5
Corrections (Angola)	17	7	70.8
Other Corrections	37	16	69.8
League of Women Voters	10	7	58.8
City Police	178	40	81.7
Deputy Sheriffs	138	51	73.0
NAACP	16	8	66.7
TOTAL			66.0

Table IV-16. Scale 2, Item 4. Relative support among interest groups in the Louisiana Criminal Justice System for assertion that courts take the wrong approach to the job.

<u>Interest Group</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>% Favorable in Group</u>
Social Workers	104	46	69.3
LA Municipal Association	59	22	72.8
District Attorneys Association	44	36	55.0
Police Jurors	33	18	64.7
Vocational Rehabilitation	74	20	78.7
Criminal Bar	60	63	48.8
A.C.L.U.	12	7	63.2
LA Community Action Agencies	17	4	81.0
Police Chiefs	29	29	50.0
Judges	11	36	23.4
Sheriffs	11	6	64.7
State Police Commanders	4	6	40.0
LA Law Institute	1	6	14.3
Junior Chamber	34	16	68.0
Probation and Parole	47	30	61.0
State Representatives	6	8	75.0
State Senators	4	3	57.1
Corrections (H.Q.)	6	2	75.0
Corrections (Angola)	18	6	75.0
Other Corrections	39	14	73.6
League of Women Voters	8	8	50.0
City Police	128	64	66.7
Deputy Sheriffs	104	71	59.4
NAACP	21	6	77.8
TOTAL			62.4

Table IV-17. Scale 2, Item 5. Relative support among interest groups in the Louisiana Criminal Justice System for assertion that the courts' job is too tough.

<u>Interest Group</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>% Favorable in Group</u>
Social Workers	49	104	32.0
LA Municipal Association	35	48	42.2
District Attorneys Association	19	60	24.1
Police Jurors	20	33	37.7
Vocational Rehabilitation	35	59	37.2
Criminal Bar	24	98	19.7
A.C.L.U.	3	16	15.8
LA Community Action Agencies	8	13	38.1
Police Chiefs	26	35	42.6
Judges	4	43	8.5
Sheriffs	7	14	33.3
State Police Commanders	2	9	18.2
LA Law Institute	1	6	14.3
Junior Chamber	17	34	33.3
Probation and Parole	20	57	26.0
State Representatives	1	13	7.1
State Senators	3	6	33.3
Corrections (H.Q.)	1	7	12.5
Corrections (Angola)	9	15	37.5
Other Corrections	19	34	35.9
League of Women Voters	1	13	7.1
City Police	80	134	37.4
Deputy Sheriffs	70	115	37.8
NAACP	12	11	52.2
TOTAL			32.2

Table IV-18. Scale 3, Item 1. Relative support among interest groups for the assertion that the Louisiana Criminal Justice System is hindered by a lack of coordination and cooperation.

<u>Interest Group</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>% Favorable in Group</u>
Social Workers	150	12	92.6
LA Municipal Association	83	6	93.3
District Attorneys Association	53	29	64.6
Police Jurors	57	2	96.6
Vocational Rehabilitation	84	11	88.4
Criminal Bar	97	25	79.5
A.C.L.U.	18	1	97.4
LA Community Action Agencies	20	0	100.0
Police Chiefs	59	9	86.8
Judges	39	13	75.0
Sheriffs	18	3	85.7
State Police Commanders	8	3	72.7
LA Law Institute	4	2	66.7
Junior Chamber	41	9	82.0
Probation and Parole	69	9	88.5
State Representatives	14	0	100.0
State Senators	8	1	88.9
Corrections (H.Q.)	6	2	75.0
Corrections (Angola)	25	0	100.0
Other Corrections	60	4	93.8
League of Women Voters	14	3	82.4
City Police	203	20	91.0
Deputy Sheriffs	186	17	91.6
NAACP	36	1	92.3
TOTAL			88.0

Table IV-19. Scale 3, Item 2. Relative support among criminal justice interest groups for the assertion that inefficient prosecution is a contributor to delay between arrest and trial.

<u>Interest Group</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>% Favorable in Group</u>
Social Workers	161	4	97.6
LA Municipal Association	87	8	91.6
District Attorneys Association	76	6	92.7
Police Jurors	54	7	88.5
Vocational Rehabilitation	91	3	96.8
Criminal Bar	112	13	89.6
A.C.L.U.	18	1	94.7
LA Community Action Agencies	20	1	95.2
Police Chiefs	62	6	91.2
Judges	45	7	86.5
Sheriffs	22	0	100.0
State Police Commanders	10	0	100.0
LA Law Institute	6	1	85.7
Junior Chamber	50	0	100.0
Probation and Parole	70	7	90.9
State Representatives	13	1	92.9
State Senators	7	2	77.8
Corrections (H.Q.)	8	0	100.0
Corrections (Angola)	26	1	96.3
Other Corrections	64	6	91.4
League of Women Voters	16	0	100.0
City Police	220	5	97.8
Deputy Sheriffs	197	8	96.1
NAACP	40	0	100.0
TOTAL			94.5

Table IV-20. Scale 3, Item 3. Relative support among interest groups for the assertion that political interference is a courts' problem in Louisiana.

Interest Group	Favor	Oppose	% Favorable in Group
Social Workers	126	28	81.8
LA Municipal Association	74	12	86.1
District Attorneys Association	53	28	65.4
Police Jurors	42	11	79.3
Vocational Rehabilitation	82	13	86.3
Criminal Bar	71	50	58.7
A.C.L.U.	13	6	68.4
LA Community Action Agencies	21	0	100.0
Police Chiefs	55	7	88.7
Judges	10	41	19.6
Sheriffs	18	4	81.8
State Police Commanders	10	1	90.9
LA Law Institute	2	5	28.6
Junior Chamber	44	7	86.3
Probation and Parole	70	7	90.9
State Representatives	8	7	53.3
State Senators	3	6	33.3
Corrections (H.Q.)	7	1	87.5
Corrections (Angola)	22	2	91.7
Other Corrections	46	8	85.2
League of Women Voters	9	7	56.3
City Police	211	7	96.8
Deputy Sheriffs	166	26	86.5
NAACP	27	1	96.4
TOTAL			80.6

Table IV-21. Scale 3, Item 4. Relative support among interest groups of the Louisiana Criminal Justice System for the claim that judges' short days and long vacations contribute to delays between arrest and trial.

Interest Group	Favor	Oppose	% Favorable in Group
Social Workers	123	37	76.9
LA Municipal Association	79	11	87.8
District Attorneys Association	66	15	81.5
Police Jurors	51	8	86.4
Vocational Rehabilitation	82	12	87.2
Criminal Bar	74	48	60.7
A.C.L.U.	16	3	84.2
LA Community Action Agencies	16	4	80.0
Police Chiefs	55	12	82.1
Judges	17	35	32.7
Sheriffs	16	5	76.2
State Police Commanders	10	1	90.9
LA Law Institute	5	1	83.3
Junior Chamber	44	6	88.0
Probation and Parole	56	6	71.8
State Representatives	12	2	85.7
State Senators	7	2	77.8
Corrections (H.Q.)	7	1	87.5
Corrections (Angola)	18	7	72.0
Other Corrections	48	16	75.0
League of Women Voters	11	6	64.7
City Police	197	20	87.2
Deputy Sheriffs	174	27	86.6
NAACP	32	5	86.5
TOTAL			80.0



Table IV-22. Scale 3, Item 5. Relative support among interest groups of the Louisiana Criminal Justice System for improvement in sentencing procedures.

<u>Interest Group</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>% Favorable in Group</u>
Social Workers	130	31	80.7
LA Municipal Association	73	18	80.2
District Attorneys Association	53	29	64.6
Police Jurors	44	14	75.9
Vocational Rehabilitation	75	22	77.3
Criminal Bar	69	54	56.1
A.C.L.U.	9	10	47.4
LA Community Action Agencies	18	3	85.7
Police Chiefs	59	10	85.5
Judges	14	36	28.0
Sheriffs	14	8	63.6
State Police Commanders	6	5	54.6
LA Law Institute	4	3	57.1
Junior Chamber	43	8	84.3
Probation and Parole	64	14	82.1
State Representatives	8	6	57.1
State Senators	6	3	66.7
Corrections (H.Q.)	7	1	87.5
Corrections (Angola)	16	9	64.0
Other Corrections	51	19	72.9
League of Women Voters	13	4	76.5
City Police	207	18	92.0
Deputy Sheriffs	172	30	85.2
NAACP	22	14	61.1
TOTAL			76.3

Table IV-23. Scale 3, Item 6. Relative support among interest groups of the Louisiana Criminal Justice System for corruption in government as a cause of crime.

<u>Interest Group</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>% Favorable in Group</u>
Social Workers	130	36	78.3
LA Municipal Association	65	28	69.9
District Attorneys Association	39	44	47.0
Police Jurors	38	19	66.7
Vocational Rehabilitation	78	19	80.4
Criminal Bar	65	61	51.6
A.C.L.U.	14	5	73.7
LA Community Action Agencies	20	1	95.2
Police Chiefs	52	17	75.4
Judges	14	37	27.5
Sheriffs	13	9	59.1
State Police Commanders	11	0	100.0
LA Law Institute	4	3	57.1
Junior Chamber	33	18	64.7
Probation and Parole	61	17	78.2
State Representatives	5	9	35.7
State Senators	2	6	25.0
Corrections (H.Q.)	5	3	62.5
Corrections (Angola)	18	7	72.0
Other Corrections	59	11	84.3
League of Women Voters	11	5	68.8
City Police	190	36	84.1
Deputy Sheriffs	165	38	81.3
NAACP	36	3	92.3
TOTAL			72.2

Table IV-24. Scale 3, Item 7. Relative support among interest groups of the Louisiana Criminal Justice System for reform or improvement in prosecution by the District Attorney's Office.

<u>Interest Group</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>% Favorable in Group</u>
Social Workers	99	62	61.5
LA Municipal Association	68	22	75.6
District Attorneys Association	21	61	25.6
Police Jurors	45	13	77.6
Vocational Rehabilitation	55	39	58.5
Criminal Bar	47	74	38.8
A.C.L.U.	5	13	27.8
LA Community Action Agencies	16	5	76.2
Police Chiefs	51	18	73.9
Judges	20	31	39.2
Sheriffs	13	8	61.9
State Police Commanders	10	1	90.9
LA Law Institute	3	4	42.9
Junior Chamber	35	16	68.6
Probation and Parole	63	14	81.8
State Representatives	8	6	57.1
State Senators	4	5	44.4
Corrections (H.Q.)	4	4	50.0
Corrections (Angola)	18	7	72.0
Other Corrections	42	28	60.0
League of Women Voters	5	12	29.4
City Police	176	47	78.9
Deputy Sheriffs	155	50	75.6
NAACP	22	16	57.9
TOTAL			63.6

Table IV-25. Scale 3, Item 8. Relative support among interest groups of the Louisiana Criminal Justice System for the abolishment of plea bargaining.

<u>Interest Group</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>% Favorable in Group</u>
Social Workers	90	39	69.8
LA Municipal Association	46	36	56.1
District Attorneys Association	9	73	11.0
Police Jurors	34	19	64.2
Vocational Rehabilitation	56	26	68.3
Criminal Bar	5	120	4.0
A.C.L.U.	5	12	29.4
LA Community Action Agencies	9	7	56.3
Police Chiefs	31	34	47.7
Judges	5	46	9.8
Sheriffs	9	13	40.9
State Police Commanders	7	4	63.6
LA Law Institute	0	7	--
Junior Chamber	21	28	42.9
Probation and Parole	49	27	64.5
State Representatives	5	8	38.5
State Senators	2	5	28.6
Corrections (H.Q.)	5	1	83.3
Corrections (Angola)	19	8	70.4
Other Corrections	37	19	66.1
League of Women Voters	6	7	46.2
City Police	132	89	59.7
Deputy Sheriffs	126	70	64.3
NAACP	20	16	55.6
TOTAL			50.5

Table IV-26. Scale 4, Item 1. Relative support among interest groups in the Louisiana criminal justice system for having judges visit correctional institutions.

<u>Interest Group</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>% Favorable in Group</u>
Social Workers	146	16	90.1
LA Municipal Association	77	18	81.1
District Attorneys Association	58	21	73.4
Police Jurors	46	17	73.0
Vocational Rehabilitation	69	24	74.2
Criminal Bar	100	20	83.3
A.C.L.U.	19	0	100.0
LA Community Action Agencies	20	1	95.2
Police Chiefs	52	16	76.5
Judges	31	18	63.3
Sheriffs	18	4	81.8
State Police Commanders	9	2	81.8
LA Law Institute	5	2	71.4
Junior Chamber	39	9	81.3
Probation and Parole	44	31	58.7
State Representatives	12	3	80.0
State Senators	5	1	71.4
Corrections (H.Q.)	6	2	75.0
Corrections (Angola)	24	3	88.9
Other Corrections	60	10	85.7
League of Women Voters	16	1	94.1
City Police	141	81	63.5
Deputy Sheriffs	136	64	68.0
NAACP	33	5	86.8
TOTAL			76.1

Table IV-27. Scale 4, Item 2. Relative support among interest groups in the Louisiana Criminal Justice System for diverting status offenders from criminal prosecution.

<u>Interest Group</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>% Favorable in Group</u>
Social Workers	151	8	95.0
LA Municipal Association	77	14	84.6
District Attorneys Association	52	28	65.0
Police Jurors	54	6	90.0
Vocational Rehabilitation	91	4	95.8
Criminal Bar	110	15	88.0
A.C.L.U.	19	0	100.0
LA Community Action Agencies	20	1	95.2
Police Chiefs	53	15	77.9
Judges	38	15	71.7
Sheriffs	13	9	59.1
State Police Commanders	9	2	81.8
LA Law Institute	6	1	85.7
Junior Chamber	43	7	86.0
Probation and Parole	54	22	71.1
State Representatives	13	2	86.7
State Senators	6	2	66.7
Corrections (H.Q.)	8	0	100.0
Corrections (Angola)	24	3	88.9
Other Corrections	65	6	91.6
League of Women Voters	14	3	82.4
City Police	158	64	77.2
Deputy Sheriffs	149	49	75.3
NAACP	36	2	94.7
TOTAL			81.9

Table IV-28. Scale 4, Item 3. Relative support among interest groups in the Louisiana Criminal Justice System for the provision of alternatives to incarceration for safe felons.

<u>Interest Group</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>% Favorable in Group</u>
Social Workers	146	17	89.6
LA Municipal Association	64	27	70.3
District Attorneys Association	48	31	60.8
Police Jurors	49	10	83.1
Vocational Rehabilitation	79	15	84.0
Criminal Bar	102	22	81.0
A.C.L.U.	19	0	100.0
LA Community Action Agencies	16	5	76.2
Police Chiefs	56	13	81.2
Judges	31	20	60.8
Sheriffs	14	7	66.7
State Police Commanders	10	1	90.9
LA Law Institute	6	1	85.7
Junior Chamber	34	16	68.0
Probation and Parole	56	20	73.7
State Representatives	12	2	85.7
State Senators	7	2	77.8
Corrections (H.Q.)	6	2	75.0
Corrections (Angola)	24	3	88.9
Other Corrections	64	5	92.8
League of Women Voters	15	2	94.1
City Police	125	97	56.3
Deputy Sheriffs	135	59	69.6
NAACP	35	3	92.1
TOTAL			75.1

Table IV-29. Scale 4, Item 4. Relative support among interest groups in the Louisiana Criminal Justice System for having judges oversee activities in correctional institutions.

<u>Interest Group</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>% Favorable in Group</u>
Social Workers	130	23	85.0
LA Municipal Association	67	23	74.4
District Attorneys Association	36	40	47.4
Police Jurors	45	12	79.0
Vocational Rehabilitation	72	14	83.7
Criminal Bar	86	37	69.9
A.C.L.U.	18	1	94.7
LA Community Action Agencies	17	3	85.0
Police Chiefs	46	17	73.0
Judges	25	26	49.0
Sheriffs	11	9	55.0
State Police Commanders	5	6	45.5
LA Law Institute	5	2	71.4
Junior Chamber	33	12	73.3
Probation and Parole	29	45	39.2
State Representatives	11	4	73.3
State Senators	4	5	44.4
Corrections (H.Q.)	3	3	50.0
Corrections (Angola)	22	5	81.5
Other Corrections	46	21	68.7
League of Women Voters	15	2	88.2
City Police	124	90	57.9
Deputy Sheriffs	109	76	58.9
NAACP	28	7	80.0
TOTAL			67.1

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Table IV-30. Scale 4, Item 5. Relative support among interest groups in the Louisiana criminal justice system for extending the practice of pre-trial release or own recognizance.

<u>Interest Group</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>% Favorable in Group</u>
Social Workers	117	32	78.5
LA Municipal Association	64	26	71.1
District Attorneys Association	47	34	58.0
Police Jurors	37	24	60.7
Vocational Rehabilitation	58	29	66.7
Criminal Bar	96	28	77.4
A.C.L.U.	20	0	100.0
LA Community Action Agencies	16	4	80.0
Police Chiefs	34	36	48.6
Judges	37	13	74.0
Sheriffs	9	13	40.9
State Police Commanders	5	4	55.6
LA Law Institute	6	1	85.7
Junior Chamber	28	19	59.6
Probation and Parole	47	29	61.8
State Representatives	10	4	64.3
State Senators	7	0	100.0
Corrections (H.Q.)	5	2	71.4
Corrections (Angola)	12	14	46.2
Other Corrections	50	16	75.8
League of Women Voters	13	1	92.9
City Police	112	112	50.0
Deputy Sheriffs	85	113	42.9
NAACP	35	4	89.7
TOTAL			62.9

Table IV-31. Scale 4, Item 6. Relative support among interest groups in the Louisiana Criminal Justice System for making probation in the standard sentence.

<u>Interest Group</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>% Favorable in Group</u>
Social Workers	80	78	50.6
LA Municipal Association	35	58	37.6
District Attorneys Association	12	71	14.5
Police Jurors	23	36	39.0
Vocational Rehabilitation	33	60	35.5
Criminal Bar	48	73	39.7
A.C.L.U.	15	3	83.3
LA Community Action Agencies	10	11	47.6
Police Chiefs	29	40	42.0
Judges	8	44	15.4
Sheriffs	6	15	28.6
State Police Commanders	2	9	18.2
LA Law Institute	1	6	14.3
Junior Chamber	11	40	21.6
Probation and Parole	17	61	21.8
State Representatives	2	11	13.3
State Senators	2	7	22.2
Corrections (H.Q.)	6	2	75.0
Corrections (Angola)	13	14	48.2
Other Corrections	42	28	60.0
League of Women Voters	9	5	57.1
City Police	50	177	22.0
Deputy Sheriffs	53	147	26.5
NAACP	18	19	48.7
TOTAL			34.1

### Other Correlates of Support for Reforms

In surveys of the general population such characteristics as race, sex, and educational level are typically important determinants of variations in attitudes. In the present survey of the courts, these variables lose much of their importance because the sample groups of interest contain so few females or blacks, and have a uniformly high degree of educational attainment. Some of the salient pressure groups do contain females sufficient for analysis (as in Social Workers, Community Action Agencies, A.C.L.U., League of Women Voters), but other parts of the interest group constellation contain no female respondents (e.g., sheriffs, state police commanders). Most critical is the almost complete absence of female respondents in the groups of main focus here: criminal bar, judges, Law Institute, District Attorneys Association. Similarly, only a few groups contain many black respondents (Corrections, NAACP, Community Action), but the courts groups are essentially white as well as male.

Educational attainment in the court group is almost equally homogenous. Only 1 judge (of 54) claims not to have a college degree; only 1 of 126 criminal lawyers claimed not to be a college graduate. The District Attorney's Association contains somewhat greater range with only 69% professional, graduate, or law school -- but again, all but 18% are college graduates. Clearly, under such circumstances, race, sex, and education variables cannot add to an understanding of the response patterns to the scales. Accordingly, attention is limited to region of residence of respondents in the state, and to type of residence.

For purposes of analyzing responses to the scale items, the state has been divided into North and South according to State Planning Districts. The South consists of Districts 1 through 5, and the North of Districts 6 through 8. In order to distinguish the large city respondents from those in smaller cities and rural areas, the analysis was repeated for respondents in Caddo, East Baton Rouge, Jefferson, and Orleans Parishes compared with all other residents. In each case, it was anticipated that a general liberal-conservative distinction would be apparent with South and large city (or cosmopolite) composing up the relatively liberal end.

Not surprisingly, since Scale 1 taps conservatism, the responses by item for region and residence (Tables IV-32 to IV-39) are consistent over all the items. Both the South and the large city respondents are less in favor of the death penalty, less in favor of penalties for marijuana, less apt to see coddling criminals or restricting police as a cause of crime, less apt to view the current treatment of juveniles

as being too lenient, and, finally, less likely to describe themselves as political conservatives.

Region and residence patterns are similar in Scale 2, but the responses are somewhat less regular. Both large city and South respondents are stronger critics of court administration, structure, and personnel (Tables IV-40 to IV-42), but less likely to perceive the court problem as being due to taking the wrong approach or having too tough a job (Tables IV-43 to IV-44).

In contrast to Scales 1 and 2, Scale 3 does not seem to form a unidimensional scale with reference to the urban-rural or regional dichotomies. Of the eight items in Scale 3, four are more endorsed by cosmopolites, and the other four more by the small city and rural respondents; by regions, the first five items are supported more by southern residents and the last three by northern residents.

The arrestee-rights, prisoner-rights, and diversion items forming Scale 4, mix the pattern of Scale 1 with that of Scale 3. For the regional variable, the South region supports the reforms, usually by considerable margins. The urban-rural variable, however, again splits over the items; differences tend to be small but fall in both directions. It may well be that the urban variable measured here is not wholly appropriate. Both Shreveport and Baton Rouge have proved politically conservative in recent elections and further analysis might well suggest that the analytic problem occurring in Scales 3 and 4 would disappear if simply the New Orleans metropolitan area were to be compared with the rest of the state.

### Afterword on the Use of Guttman Scales

In the methodological section, prior to presenting the tables for the Guttman Scales, it was noted that the usefulness of this approach to data analysis depends on how closely the actual data fit the model. The simple pattern implied by a Guttman scale gives a very succinct overview of the responses, but it is clearly a misleading view if the model is not really appropriate. Of course, some deviations in responses from the perfect model are to be expected, but the questions raised here are how many mis-responses add up to a lack of fit, and what kinds of deviations can occur before the model's usefulness is impaired?

The conventional measure of fit is the coefficient of reproducibility which is conventionally taken to have a lower limit of .9. At that level 10% of responses deviate from the ideal pattern, and a value of .9 or higher is taken to indicate a satisfactory fit between data and model. The problem here is that, unless some care is taken, it is too easy to accept a scale (because the coefficient of reproducibility is higher than .9) when in fact, the data items are not from such a scale. In the present case, with widely varying numbers of responses from the various sampling groups, it would be possible for the responses for the smaller groups to be all in

error in terms of the scale pattern and yet meet the coefficient of reproducibility. This would be true for any groups that form less than 10% of the cases. For example, if all the other respondents formed a true scale, then almost all the judges and district attorneys could deviate from the pattern without lowering the coefficient below .9. Yet, such a biased pattern of deviations would clearly point to two scales existing in this area, rather than one. This point is that errors by group within each scale should not significantly be biased in this way. Practically, the relative ordering of groups within each item of each scale should remain more or less constant. If social workers are relatively lower than judges in their responses to the first item of a scale, then that relative position should remain the same over the other items. The tables of responses by interest group for the items of each scale permit the reader himself to inspect this aspect of the scales' degree of fit (of course, in no case do the scales fit this criterion perfectly, and Scale 3 probably has the most biased or ill-fitting group responses).

The coefficient of reproducibility also fails to reject false scales when the item responses are all too close to the extreme of over 90% -- less than 10% dichotomies. The coefficient for a scale is essentially the average of separate coefficients for each item. In turn, the coefficient for each item cannot be less than the majority response. It follows that if all items are endorsed by over 90% of respondents, then the overall coefficient has to be over .9, even if no scale pattern exists.<sup>5</sup> None of the scales here have this source of difficulty since all include items much closer to the safe 50% -- 60% agreement levels.

Finally, there is sharply increasing confidence that the Guttman scale model is an appropriate representation of a dimension in the data as the number of items in the scale increase. Scales with three response items are of limited validity even with high coefficients of reproducibility. Conversely, those scales with six and eight items (as in Scales 1 and 4) excellently meet this criterion.

#### Reform Scale Measured for Court Respondents

In addition to the questions posed to all respondents in the Louisiana Criminal Justice Survey, a further set was addressed to members of the court-related groups (criminal lawyers, judges, prosecutors, and members of the Louisiana Law Institute). Measures of association showed many of these court questions to be only weakly related and most formed scales of unsatisfactory fit or length. A major problem for analysis in this area was the highly specific response by the four groups to individual items. For example, criminal lawyers tend to be "liberal" over most items but when an item seems to directly threaten their prerogatives, they become conservative. Consequently, responses by group were not consistent over scale items. One area of concern, however, did make up a meaningful scale of six items covering the rights and protection of trial defendants and arrestees.

Scale 5 (Table IV-59) reflects considerable support among the four court groups for a variety of protective measures covering defendants, indigent prisoners, arrestees, and juveniles. Protecting juveniles from the criminal justice system by the provision of juvenile courts and judges is supported by 89% of these respondents. Greater use of citations and summons by police instead of arresting people is also supported by a very substantial 86%. Free legal services for indigent prisoners, and providing arrested persons with pamphlets explaining their rights are relatively less unanimously endorsed, but are far from being controversial reforms for these court groups. Conversely, the trial appeal responses (items 5 and 6) raise quite different levels of reform opposition. Sentence appeal splits the court group with 55% in favor. Providing for more than one appeal (item 6) is opposed by some 82%. The Guttman scale pattern again implies a rank ordering of the items such that the 18% who declared there should be more than one appeal possible (item 6) also endorsed all the other items, just as the 55% who supported sentence appeal also tended to endorse items 1 through 4.

Responses to each of the scale items by the court groups are displayed in Tables IV-60 to IV-65. The Law Institute response pattern tends to be uneven, as is to be expected for a group with only 7 respondents, and the calculation of percentages is not intended to be taken too seriously. Of the other three groups, the criminal bar tends to be the most in favor of this reform dimension. Only in the provision of legal services to indigent prisoners and in the one appeal issue does the criminal bar fail to be the most reform supportive group. The relative position of judges and district attorneys is less consistent. In no case are the differences in responses between judges and district attorneys very significant, except for the final item where only 9% of judges dissent over the one appeal issue whereas 22% of the prosecutors favor more than one appeal. Perhaps, future analysis might reveal further dimensions of this kind in the court questionnaires.



Table IV-32. Scale 1, Item 1. Relative support by region and residence for imposing penalties for the sale of marijuana.

(a) <u>Region of Residence</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>% Favorable in Group</u>
North	439	34	92.8
South	875	164	84.2
TOTAL			87.0
(b) <u>Type of Residence</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>% Favorable in Group</u>
Cosmopolite	487	117	80.6
Rest of State	838	81	91.2
TOTAL			87.0

Table IV-33. Scale 1, Item 2. Relative support by region and residence for the attitude "coddling criminals causes crime."

(a) <u>Region of Residence</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>% Favorable in Group</u>
North	429	59	87.9
South	907	181	83.4
TOTAL			84.8
(b) <u>Type of Residence</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>% Favorable in Group</u>
Cosmopolite	489	141	77.6
Rest of State	847	99	89.5
TOTAL			84.8

Table IV-34. Scale 1, Item 3. Relative support by region and residence for the attitude "restricting police causes crime."

(a) <u>Region of Residence</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>% Favorable in Group</u>
North	379	106	78.1
South	828	253	76.6
TOTAL			77.1

(b) <u>Type of Residence</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>% Favorable in Group</u>
Cosmopolite	447	182	71.1
Rest of State	760	177	81.1
TOTAL			77.1

Table IV-37. Scale 1, Item 6. Relative support by region and residence for imposing penalties for the possession of marijuana.

(a) <u>Region of Residence</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>% Favorable in Group</u>
North	338	129	72.4
South	635	404	61.1
TOTAL			64.6

(b) <u>Type of Residence</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>% Favorable in Group</u>
Cosmopolite	306	296	50.8
Rest of State	667	237	73.8
TOTAL			64.6

Table IV-38. Scale 1, Item 7. Relative support by region and residence for the attitude "juveniles are treated too leniently."

(a) <u>Region of Residence</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>% Favorable in Group</u>
North	252	193	56.6
South	573	415	58.0
TOTAL			57.6

(b) <u>Type of Residence</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>% Favorable in Group</u>
Cosmopolite	319	259	55.2
Rest of State	506	349	59.2
TOTAL			57.6

Table IV-39. Scale 1, Item 8. Relative distribution by region and residence of Conservative/Non-Conservative respondents.

(a) <u>Region of Residence</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>% Favorable in Group</u>
North	289	194	59.8
South	563	519	52.0
TOTAL			54.4

(b) <u>Type of Residence</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>% Favorable in Group</u>
Cosmopolite	305	322	48.6
Rest of State	547	391	58.3
TOTAL			54.4

Table IV-40. Scale 2, Item 1. Relative support by region and residence for regarding poor administration a court problem.

(a) <u>Region of Residence</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>% Favorable in Group</u>
North	337	97	77.7
South	841	191	81.5
TOTAL			80.4

(b) <u>Type of Residence</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>% Favorable in Group</u>
Cosmopolite	494	105	82.5
Rest of State	684	183	78.9
TOTAL			80.4

Table IV-41. Scale 2, Item 2. Relative support by region and residence for regarding inadequate organization a court problem.

(a) <u>Region of Residence</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>% Favorable in Group</u>
North	316	121	72.3
South	744	270	73.4
TOTAL			73.1

(b) <u>Type of Residence</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>% Favorable in Group</u>
Cosmopolite	430	156	73.4
Rest of State	630	235	72.8
TOTAL			73.1

Table IV-42. Scale 2, Item 3. Relative support by region and residence for regarding unqualified personnel a court problem.

(a) <u>Region of Residence</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>% Favorable in Group</u>
North	274	161	63.0
South	700	336	67.6
TOTAL			66.2
(b) <u>Type of Residence</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>% Favorable in Group</u>
Cosmopolite	406	198	67.2
Rest of State	568	299	65.5
TOTAL			66.2

Table IV-43. Scale 2, Item 4. Relative support by region and residence for assertion that courts take the wrong approach to the job.

(a) <u>Region of Residence</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>% Favorable in Group</u>
North	266	159	62.6
South	611	371	62.2
TOTAL			62.3
(b) <u>Type of Residence</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>% Favorable in Group</u>
Cosmopolite	355	219	61.9
Rest of State	522	311	62.7
TOTAL			62.3

Table IV-44. Scale 2, Item 5. Relative support by region and residence for assertion that the courts' job is too tough.

(a) <u>Region of Residence</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>% Favorable in Group</u>
North	132	296	30.8
South	335	689	32.7
TOTAL			32.2

(b) <u>Type of Residence</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>% Favorable in Group</u>
Cosmopolite	163	433	27.4
Rest of State	304	552	35.5
TOTAL			32.2

Table IV-45. Scale 3, Item 1. Relative support by region and residence for the assertion that the Louisiana criminal justice system is hindered by a lack of coordination and cooperation.

(a) <u>Region of Residence</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>% Favorable in Group</u>
North	451	29	94.0
South	1027	57	94.7
TOTAL			94.5

(b) <u>Type of Residence</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>% Favorable in Group</u>
Cosmopolite	595	28	95.5
Rest of State	883	58	93.8
TOTAL			94.5

Table IV-46. Scale 3, Item 2. Relative support by region and residence for the assertion that inefficient prosecution is a contributor to delay between arrest and trial.

(a) <u>Region of Residence</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>% Favorable in Group</u>
North	412	63	86.7
South	946	121	88.7
TOTAL			88.1

(b) <u>Type of Residence</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>% Favorable in Group</u>
Cosmopolite	541	77	87.5
Rest of State	817	107	88.4
TOTAL			88.1

Table IV-47. Scale 3, Item 3. Relative support by region and residence for the assertion that political interference is a courts' problem in Louisiana.

(a) <u>Region of Residence</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>% Favorable in Group</u>
North	346	93	78.8
South	852	192	81.6
TOTAL			80.8

(b) <u>Type of Residence</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>% Favorable in Group</u>
Cosmopolite	486	120	80.2
Rest of State	712	165	81.2
TOTAL			80.8

Table IV-48. Scale 3, Item 4. Relative support for the claim that judges' short days and long vacations contribute to delays between arrest and trial, by region and residence.

(a) <u>Region of Residence</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>% Favorable in Group</u>
North	353	121	74.5
South	876	191	81.3
TOTAL			79.8

(b) <u>Type of Residence</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>% Favorable in Group</u>
Cosmopolite	503	115	81.4
Rest of State	726	197	78.7
TOTAL			79.8

Table IV-49. Scale 3, Item 5. Relative support by region and residence for improvement in sentencing procedures.

(a) <u>Region of Residence</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>% Favorable in Group</u>
North	361	113	76.2
South	823	252	76.6
TOTAL			76.4

(b) <u>Type of Residence</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>% Favorable in Group</u>
Cosmopolite	485	136	78.1
Rest of State	699	229	75.3
TOTAL			76.4



Table IV-50. Scale 3, Item 6. Relative support by region and residence for corruption in government as a cause of crime.

(a) <u>Region of Residence</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>% Favorable in Group</u>
North	354	130	73.1
South	775	304	71.8
TOTAL			72.2
(b) <u>Type of Residence</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>% Favorable in Group</u>
Cosmopolite	145	181	71.1
Rest of State	684	253	73.0
TOTAL			72.2

Table IV-51. Scale 3, Item 7. Relative support by region and residence for reform or improvement in prosecution by the District Attorney's Office.

(a) <u>Region of Residence</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>% Favorable in Group</u>
North	325	147	68.9
South	660	410	61.7
TOTAL			63.9
(b) <u>Type of Residence</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>% Favorable in Group</u>
Cosmopolite	363	258	58.5
Rest of State	622	299	67.5
TOTAL			63.9

Table IV-52. Scale 3, Item 8. Relative support by region and residence for the abolishment of plea bargaining.

(a) <u>Region of Residence</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>% Favorable in Group</u>
North	239	204	54.0
South	495	512	49.2
TOTAL			50.6

(b) <u>Type of Residence</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>% Favorable in Group</u>
Cosmopolite	291	271	51.8
Rest of State	443	445	49.9
TOTAL			50.6

Table IV-53. Scale 4, Item 1. Relative support by region and residence for having judges visit correctional institutions.

(a) <u>Region of Residence</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>% Favorable in Group</u>
North	389	89	81.4
South	878	188	82.4
TOTAL			82.1

(b) <u>Type of Residence</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>% Favorable in Group</u>
Cosmopolite	499	114	81.4
Rest of State	768	163	82.5
TOTAL			82.1

Table IV-54. Scale 4, Item 2. Relative support by region and residence for diverting status offenders from criminal prosecution.

(a) <u>Region of Residence</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>% Favorable in Group</u>
North	347	127	73.2
South	823	242	77.3
TOTAL			76.0

(b) <u>Type of Residence</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>% Favorable in Group</u>
Cosmopolite	464	148	75.8
Rest of State	706	221	76.2
TOTAL			76.0

Table IV-55. Scale 4, Item 33. Relative support by region and residence for the provision of alternatives to incarceration for safe felons.

(a) <u>Region of Residence</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>% Favorable in Group</u>
North	345	128	72.9
South	810	253	76.2
TOTAL			75.2

(b) <u>Type of Residence</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>% Favorable in Group</u>
Cosmopolite	465	151	75.5
Rest of State	690	230	75.0
TOTAL			75.2

Table IV-56. Scale 4, Item 4. Relative support by region and residence for having judges oversee activities in correctional institutions.

(a) <u>Region of Residence</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>% Favorable in Group</u>
North	296	148	66.7
South	693	335	67.4
TOTAL			67.2

(b) <u>Type of Residence</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>% Favorable in Group</u>
Cosmopolite	390	198	66.3
Rest of State	599	285	67.8
TOTAL			67.2

Table IV-57. Scale 4, Item 5. Relative support by region and residence for extending the practice of pre-trial release on own recognizance.

(a) <u>Region of Residence</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>% Favorable in Group</u>
North	266	210	55.9
South	685	351	66.1
TOTAL			62.9

(b) <u>Type of Residence</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>% Favorable in Group</u>
Cosmopolite	407	188	68.4
Rest of State	544	373	59.3
TOTAL			62.9

Table IV-58. Scale 4, Item 6. Relative support by region and residence for making probation the standard sentence.

(a) <u>Region of Residence</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>% Favorable in Group</u>
North	142	337	29.7
South	386	677	36.3
TOTAL			34.2
(b) <u>Type of Residence</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>% Favorable in Group</u>
Cosmopolite	223	386	36.6
Rest of State	305	628	32.7
TOTAL			34.2

Table IV-61. Scale 5, Item 2. Relative support by group for having police agencies make greater use of summons.

<u>Interest Group</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>% Favorable in Group</u>
District Attorneys Association	62	15	80.5
Criminal Bar	113	8	93.4
Judges	37	12	75.5
LA Law Institute	7	0	100.0
TOTAL			86.2

Table IV-62. Scale 5, Item 3. Relative support by group for making free legal services available to indigent prisoners in criminal matters.

<u>Interest Group</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>% Favorable in Group</u>
District Attorneys Association	60	22	73.2
Criminal Bar	90	33	73.2
Judges	39	12	76.5
LA Law Institute	5	2	71.4
TOTAL			73.8

Table IV-63. Scale 5, Item 4. Relative support by group for giving every arrested person a pamphlet explaining his rights.

<u>Interest Group</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>% Favorable in Group</u>
District Attorneys Association	49	33	59.8
Criminal Bar	90	32	73.8
Judges	36	16	69.2
LA Law Institute	7	0	100.00
TOTAL			69.2

Table IV-64. Scale 5, Item 5. Relative support by group for giving appeal of sentence to criminal defendants.

<u>Interest Group</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>% Favorable in Group</u>
District Attorneys Association	33	47	41.3
Criminal Bar	84	36	70.0
Judges	21	29	42.0
LA Law Institute	3	4	42.9
TOTAL			54.9

Table IV-65. Scale 5, Item 6. Relative support by group for giving the convicted only one state court appeal.\*

<u>Interest Group</u>	<u>Favor</u>	<u>Oppose</u>	<u>% Favorable in Group</u>
District Attorneys Association	18	64	22.0
Criminal Bar	25	97	20.5
Judges	4	46	8.0
LA Law Institute	1	6	14.3
TOTAL			18.4

\*The correct scale response (Favor) is the disagree response.

CONCLUSION

At the beginning of this section of the report, it was observed that the courts elicit great concern and ready criticism from those who come into contact with them.

The intervening tables are abundant evidence for that point, and show the many different directions from which reform is urged forward.

It is not proposed to re-summarize those details. It is hoped, however, that the reform dimensions measured here will assist this raucous dialogue -- especially for those court participants who were respondents for this Survey.

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FINAL REPORT ON THE LOUISIANA CRIMINAL JUSTICE SURVEY  
TO THE LOUISIANA COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT  
AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

PART V

Analysis of Attitudes Toward Correctional Policies and  
Problems by Segments of the Criminal Justice  
System in Louisiana

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The purpose of Part V is to describe the result of an analysis of attitudes toward certain aspects of Louisiana's correctional institutions, policies, and problems. Part V of this report provides great detail about those attitudes by breaking down each response to questionnaire items by groups surveyed.<sup>1</sup> While this wealth of specific information is most useful, the accumulation of those details into a large mass of information presents a formidable barrier to seeing larger trends and similarities that run through the data. In fact, it is possible that general patterns might be lost entirely in a sea of facts.

The purpose of this analysis is two fold: 1) to simplify or reduce the complexity of the multitude of questions on many related topics in the corrections area by statistically creating some summary indicators or measures of basic attitudinal dimensions; and, 2) is analyze the distribution of these basic attitudes throughout the criminal justice system and by various social groupings, such as race, sex, level of educational attainment, and so forth. Since those survey respondents having a direct involvement or concern with correctional issues were asked additional detailed questions pertaining to the corrections area, particular attention will be devoted to those respondents.<sup>2</sup>

Methods

The technique used to create several summary measures of basic attitudinal dimensions is known as factor analysis.<sup>3</sup> Technical information on this technique as applied here is contained in Appendix A to Part V of this Report. For purposes of a ready understanding of the description that follows, a few comments on this method are in order. Factor analysis begins with the calculation of the statistical correlations or associations among a group of "variables," in this case the answers to questionnaire items dealing with corrections. Taking this set of correlations, every question correlated with every other, the technique proceeds by analysis to determine whether the pattern of responses to one or more subsets or questions was so similar that the question together can be said to reveal an "underlying attitudinal dimension." If such attitudinal dimensions are discovered, then "scores" on them are calculated and can be used in analysis, just as the answers to particular questions are used. The advantage of this is that the score on one attitudinal dimension may replace a large number of specific questions of which it may be considered a kind of summary.

When questions from the Louisiana Criminal Justice Survey were subjected to this form of analysis, several attitudinal dimensions appeared quite clearly. This procedure was actually conducted twice, first on questions asked of all respondents, and then on the supplementary questions asked only to those in the correctional area. For the all-respondent group two factors, attitudinal dimensions, appeared. The questions that dominated each dimension and that suggested the interpretation of them are shown in Table V-1. As can be seen, the dimension referred to as "Support for Prisoner Rights and Privileges" is composed of items relating to censoring mail, access to legal counsel and materials, housing privacy, medical care, and communication with the press.

The dimension or factor labeled "Support for 'Tough' or Traditionally Run Prisons" incorporates questionnaire items asserting that felons should not have the possibility of probation and parole and that the guiding philosophy of operating our prisons should put the accent on a harsh life for prisoners, keeping costs down and being guided by convenience to the state and personnel rather than on the bases of other factors and goals. As will be seen, for purposes of analysis and presentation the scores on these two factors (and others to be discussed) have been divided into thirds<sup>4</sup> denoting high, medium, and low levels of support for prisoner rights and a tough-traditional prison philosophy respectively.

The survey items on the questionnaires going to individuals in correctional or correctional-related positions delved into substantive areas not touched upon in the other questionnaires. For these respondents, this permits the creation of several additional measures of general attitudinal dimensions. Two types of questions will be dealt with here: 1) the perceptions of corrections respondents about the reasons for problems in the correctional area today, and, 2) support for prison decentralization, both in principle and in terms of support for the location of particular types of prisons near the respondents' homes.

Diagnosis of Prison Ailments. The corrections questionnaire offered respondents nineteen different potential causes that might account for deficiencies in our correctional system.<sup>5</sup> They were asked to indicate the extent to which they felt each contributed to prison problems. Application of factor analysis to this set of questions again revealed a clear structure to the data: the nineteen possible diagnoses of prison ailments can be reduced to several common themes or underlying dimensions. The factors that analysis uncovered are shown in Table V-2 along with the diagnostic questionnaire items that determined them.

The first dimension uncovered related to organizational and administrative deficiencies in the prisons and it was based on the questionnaire items suggesting poor administration, inadequate organization or structure, wrong approach to job, and political interference as causes of correctional problems. The item on political interference may seem a bit out of keeping with the general tenor of the other items except that it does represent outside interference in the administration of correctional institutions.

The second diagnostic dimension, interpreted as "leniency" is based on items citing leniency by the Parole Board and by judges in sentencing, inadequate prison discipline, and insufficient work for prisoners do. This last item--work for prisoners--was not thought when the questionnaire was constructed to be one that would strike the attention of those concerned with "softness" or leniency in the prison. Idle time might be thought destructive for prisoners for many reasons. However, the leniency perspective is apparently the one into which respondents placed this item.

The third dimension--labeled "Lack of External Support"--taps perceived causes which relate to deficiencies in prisons due to the amount of sustenance the prisons receive from the environment. The items citing poor pay, lack of funds, and lack of public support, while they result in internal deficiencies in the prison system, have their origins in the larger society or political system.

The fourth dimension, called "Lack of Professionalism," perhaps is a bit more difficult to interpret in light of the questionnaire items on which it was based. The absence of vocational and academic training programs and of traditional programs suggests criticisms resting upon professional standards in the area of corrections. The item citing unqualified personnel fits easily into this context also. The final diagnostic item that contributed to the "Lack of Professionalism" dimension was "Corrupting and Embittering Influence of Prison Environment." That this potential cause of prison problems fits neatly with the others is not glaringly obvious, but it may be that respondents see the corrupting and embittering effects of prison life as occurring because of a lack of professionalism. Put another way, if prisons were run in a professional manner, then they would not have the corrupting and embittering influences they do.

The final factor or dimension was related to perceived racial roots to correctional deficiencies. As seen in Table V-2, both the questionnaire items that contributed to the definition of this dimension dealt directly with racial bias, both among prison personnel and among the prisoners themselves.

Decentralization of correctional facilities is the last substantive area into which analysis will delve, through Guttman scaling<sup>6</sup> rather than the factor analytic techniques will be used. Not only did the questionnaire ask directly about the extent to which respondents favored prison decentralization,<sup>7</sup> but also a series of items probed the willingness of corrections respondents to have various kinds of correctional institutions located within three miles of their home. The types of institutions to which the respondents reacted are displayed in Table V-3 along with the percentages of respondents who would not object to their being located near their homes. Through scaling techniques applied to these questions, a summary measure of support for decentralization as it affects respondents "where they live" (as opposed to an attitudinal preference for or opposition to decentralization in the abstract) was constructed.

In conclusion, the analysis reported in this Part began with the construction of several measures of attitudes which encapsulate or summarize a much larger number of specific questions. The product of this effort is several indices of basic orientations toward correctional policies, institutions and problems. These indices, summarized immediately below, will be employed in the analysis reported in the following pages:

Measures for all respondents:

1. Support for Prisoner Rights and Privileges
2. Support for "Tough" or Traditionally Run Prisons

Measures for corrections area respondents:

1. Reasons for problems in correctional institutions-  
Degree to which attributed to Organizational  
and Administrative Influences
2. Degree to which attributed to Leniency
3. Degree to which attributed to Lack of External  
Support

4. Degree to which attributed to Lack of Professionalism
5. Degree to which attributed to Racial Problems
6. Support for Prison Decentralization

Each of these eight measures--two for all respondents and six for corrections area respondents only--are broken down into high, medium, and low categories. For example, high, medium, and low levels of Support for Prisoner Rights and Privileges, high, medium, and low degrees of belief that correctional problems are due to Lack of External Support, and so forth.

One important interpretive point remains to be made--and it should be emphasized: The high, medium, and low categories are relative, not absolute ones. Thus, while a respondent in the high category of support for prisoner rights would exhibit more support for prisoner rights than those in the medium or low categories, it would not necessarily be true that such a respondent was a great supporter of prisoner rights in an absolute sense. His support is great relative to those in the lower categories. Determination of the absolute degree of support for some particular prisoner right would be best determined by reference to the data in Part VI of this report which breaks down the answers to individual questions.

#### Support for Prisoner Rights and Privileges

##### The Group Bases of Support

All categories of respondents were classified by degree of Support for Prisoner Rights and Privileges. Table V-4 shows the breakdown of such support by group surveyed. There are some notable differences among the groups.\* The groups in which the greatest support for prisoner rights was exhibited are social workers (70.3 percent in the high support category), the American Civil Liberties Union (85.0% high), Louisiana Community Action Agencies (61.9% high), the League of Women Voters (82.4% high) and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (63.9% high).

\*Note that on the support for Prisoner Rights dimensions--and on all others discussed subsequently except the support for decentralization scale--the high, medium, and low categories were created by simply dividing the "scores" on each dimension into thirds. Thus 33.3 percent of all respondents are in the high category, 33.3 percent in the low, and so forth. This equal division of respondents in the combined samples provides a standard by which particular groups may be compared: if more than one third of a group fall into a particular category the norm for all groups together. Thus for social workers, of whom 70.3 percent fall into the high category of support for prisoner rights (see Table V-4) we can say that they exceed the norm of high support by 37 percent, a considerable margin. (This division into thirds does not apply to tables in which only one group of respondents is treated: it applies only when the table is based on all respondents eligible).

Additionally, the Vocational Rehabilitation group was slightly above the norm in support for prisoner rights (40.2%). Members of groups more directly a part of the criminal justice system are generally much less supportive of prisoner rights. Falling disproportionately into the low category of support were Probation and Parole Officers (51.9%), Corrections employees (43.5%), the District Attorney's Association (43.2%), Chiefs of Police (43.5%), and Sheriffs (40.9%). Other groups, in Table V-4, are either divided in support for prisoner rights in about the same proportions as all groups combined (i.e., one-third in each category) or they tended to be disproportionately bunched in the medium category.

##### A Necessary Digression into Methods

There appeared to be several other factors which were related to the degree of Support for Prisoner Rights and Privileges, though it must be said at the outset that there are certain problems with the interpretation of these relationships that the reader should be aware of. The conclusions that follow must be understood in the appropriate context.

The problem is as follows. This study rests on 24 separate samples (see Part I), not a single one. Thus, a table which might combine the respondents from all groups into one pool, and then break down their scores on the Support for Prisoner Rights dimension by some other variable (such as sex or race) would not be based on a valid sample of anything. The combined respondents from each group cannot be considered a random sample of the "Criminal Justice System" even, unless one is willing to assume that 1) the groups surveyed together comprise the Criminal Justice System; and, 2) that the weight or share of the particular group in the larger system is equal to the proportion of the total respondents that the group respondents happen to represent. The latter is clearly a dubious assumption. Still another problem is that some of the social attributes that might account for differences in Support for Prisoner Rights (or any other attitudinal dimension) are not evenly distributed among the groups. Thus, in looking at educational differences, for example, respondents with graduate degrees, in reality, would be composed almost exclusively of social workers and the criminal bar, groups whose members must have graduate or professional degrees. Graduate education, therefore, does not just indicate graduate education in our data but, is inextricably mixed with particular occupations. The same sort of thing occurs with other variables, though not to the same degree as with education.

An alternative to lumping all groups into a combined "sample" would be to look at the breakdown of some social variables such as race or sex and support for an attitudinal dimension within each group. That is, one could calculate a table showing the relationship between sex and Support for Prisoner Rights for judges only, another such table for probation officers alone, another for social workers, and so on. Besides the problem of the sheer number of tables that would be generated by this approach (number of attitudinal dimensions X the number of groups X the number of variables), an additional difficulty is that many individual group samples are too small to have much hope of statistically significant findings.<sup>9</sup> Thus, there are difficulties regardless of which approach is chosen.

As a practical solution to this problem, both approaches have been taken: attitudinal dimensions have been tabulated against socio-economic characteristics for all samples combined and these tabulations have been repeated for each group sample. Data on the combined samples will be presented when a look at the breakdowns by group indicates that the combined samples do not mislead one about what is happening within particular groups. When the particular groups stand out as different, this will be noted. In some cases, tables for particular groups will be presented.

#### Other Bases of Support for Prisoner Rights

Sex. Table V-5 contains the breakdown of prisoner rights support by sex and shows that women in the combined samples are more supportive of prisoner rights than males. Over half the women surveyed (51.9%) fell into the high category of Support for Prisoner Rights, while only 29.2% of the men were in the high category. This was true within all groups, as well as in the combined samples.

Race. Table V-6 shows the relationship of race to Support for Prisoner Rights in the combined samples. It can be seen that black respondents are a bit more supportive of prisoner rights with 46.2% falling into the high support class as compared to 32.0% for whites. While this slight relationship is clear in the combined samples, there are too few blacks in particular groups to support conclusions on a group by group basis.

Education. Table V-6a contains data on educational level and Support for Prisoner Rights. It can be seen that with the exception of the lowest education category (1 to 8 years, with half the respondents in the high support group) prisoner rights support generally increases with education, sustaining the generalization that, beyond the lowest educational bracket, the greater the level of educational attainment, the greater the degree of support for prisoner rights. This simply reflects differing educational levels among the groups, however. It is generally true that the better educated groups support prisoner rights to a greater degree than less well educated ones, e.g., social workers as compared to deputy sheriffs. Study of education-support tables for each group indicates, however, that within groups education makes no difference in support for prisoner rights. Thus, for example, better educated deputy sheriffs are no more likely to support prisoner rights than less well educated deputies. The same is generally true for all groups where there is variation in educational level.

Region. Louisiana is a state in which cultural differences that roughly follow regional lines long ago have been found to have political implications.<sup>10</sup> A breakdown of Support for Prisoner Rights by the region in which the respondent lives<sup>11</sup> shows that the regions seem to have a relevance here also. (See Table V-7). Residents of the metropolitan New Orleans area were most supportive of prisoner rights (44.0% in the high category) and North Louisiana were least supportive (26.3% high). Those from the Florida parishes and the Acadiana region fell in between, though it should be noted that Acadiana residents were polarized to some extent: they were the group with the highest percentage of respondents in the low support classification (39.1%). This tendency for Acadiana respondents to be relatively hostile to prisoner rights is particularly marked among Probation and Parole officers and correction workers, as shown in Tables V-8 and V-9.

Table V-10 displays support for prisoner rights by the type of community in which the respondent lives. It can be seen that there is a tendency for more support to be exhibited among those from larger urban areas. The real distinction seems to be between the largest cities and all the rest, however, rather than there being a continuous relationship across all categories. This tendency is also shown in Table V-11 in which respondents are divided between those living in the big city parishes (Orleans, Jefferson, East Baton Rouge, and Caddo) and all others. Big city parish respondents are clearly more numerous in the high support category (40.9%) than other respondents (28.4%). This is also true within most individual groups except social workers and vocational rehabilitation workers, among whom there are no differences in support for prisoner rights according to location in a big city parish as opposed to other parishes. On the other hand, among corrections workers the relationship is even stronger than in the combined samples. Table V-12 shows that big city correction workers are considerably more supportive of prisoner rights (43.3% high) than other (17.4% high).

Political Philosophy. The self-defined political philosophy of respondents bears one of the most consistent relationships to support for prisoner rights. The more liberal the respondent, the greater the degree of support for prisoner rights. This holds up for almost every group as well as for the combined samples (see Table V-13). The interesting exception is for Judges (Table V-14). Judges who classify themselves as relatively more liberal are less supportive of prisoner rights than those who describe themselves as conservative.

Summary. In terms of social characteristics, female sex, large city residence and liberal political philosophy all seem to have the greatest effect in inducing relatively large degrees of support for prisoner rights. Their opposites are associated with lower levels of support. Additionally race and region of residence were found to have some bearing on this attitudinal phenomenon, though in the latter cases with some interesting exceptions in particular groups.

#### Support for a "Tough" of Traditional Prison Philosophy

The group basis of support for a tough line. The second summary measure of attitudes toward correctional institutions among all respondents, discussed previously, was called Support for a "Tough" of Traditional Philosophy of running the prisons, and it captures the flavor of an old fashioned, "hard-line" on prison matters. Table V-14 displays the support for this philosophy broken down by groups in the criminal justice system.

Groups which support the Tough-Traditional position to a disproportionate degree are chiefs of police (52.6% high support), city police (53.6% high), deputy sheriffs (40.7% high), the Louisiana Municipal Association (41.3% high), and police jurors (49.2% high). It may be significant to note that these groups all fall into the general areas of police groups (exception: the State Police troop commanders who tend to oppose this philosophy) and politicians. The groups which tend to fall into the low category in support for the tough-traditional position include the criminal bar (47.5% low), judges (47.5% low), social workers (56.8% low), the state police troop commanders (54.5% low), the American Civil Liberties Union (65.0% low),



the League of Women Voters (70.6% low), and the NAACP (47.2% low). Among the groups most directly a part of the correctional system, probation and parole officers also tend slightly to oppose the tough-traditional approach to running prisons (41.6% low), but vocational rehabilitations and corrections personnel are about evenly divided among high, medium, and low categories.

Other bases of support for a tough-traditional prison philosophy. As with Support for Prison Rights, there were some noticeable social differences which were related to varying degrees of support for a tough-traditional prison philosophy. Sex. Table V-15 shows that there are some small sex differences in support for the hard line on prisons. Men are somewhat more likely to fall into the high support category (36.0%) than women (22.3%). Among some groups this relationship is slight, but it does hold up for all groups with a significant number of women.

Race. Table V-16 reveals that, unlike the case with the Prisoner Rights dimension, there is no relationship of race to the hard line support measure. Both blacks and whites fall about equally into high, medium, and low categories. This is true also within all groups with an appreciable number of blacks.

Region. Region of residence of the respondents--North Louisiana, Florida Parishes, Acadiana or Metropolitan New Orleans--has little bearing in the degree of support for a traditional prison philosophy in the combined samples. Table V-17 shows this. However, tables for particular groups suggest a few interesting (though statistically insignificant) exceptions: social workers and vocational rehabilitation personnel from the Florida Parishes are considerably less supportive of the hard line philosophy than others in their respective groups; corrections personnel from North Louisiana (see Table V-18) were more likely to oppose the tough-traditional stance (43.3% low support) while those from Acadiana were more likely to support it (55.6% high).

Educational Level. Table V-19 shows that among the combined samples there is a clear and fairly strong relationship between educational attainment and the degree of support for the tough-traditional approach to prisons. Specifically, the greater the level of education, the less the extent to which respondents favor the hard line philosophy. It will be recalled from the discussion of the support for Prisoner Rights dimension that, similarly, there was a relationship with educational level (with high education types tending to support prisoner rights), but that the relationship was due to the educational differences between the groups surveyed not to educational differences among the respondents within particular groups. This is not the case with the tough-traditional measure, however. Not only was high education associated with relative opposition to the hard line among the combined samples, but this relationship also held up in virtually every group. As a result, we may say that better educated corrections workers, for example, are less supportive of the tough-traditional approach than more poorly educated ones.

Salary. Table V-20 indicates that among the combined samples, the higher one's salary, the less likely he or she is to adopt a tough-traditional view concerning prison functioning. Nearly half (49.7%) of the individuals in the lowest income category (under \$7,000) fall into the high classification on support for the hard line philosophy. This declines as one looks across the Table, to the point that only 19.4 percent of those in the over \$20,000 income bracket are in the high category. This tendency is maintained among the members of nearly every group sample, though vocational rehabilitation workers are an exception. Among the respondents in that group, there is no clear relationship between salary and hard line support, though there is a slight (and statistically insignificant) tendency for lower income

individuals to oppose the tough-traditional stance.

Type of Community. Table V-21 shows that respondents in the combined samples who identify themselves as living in a large or medium-sized community score disproportionately low in degree of support for the hard line on prisons. Some 42.0 percent of those from large cities and 38.1 percent of those from medium sized cities are placed in the low support category. Residents of small towns, suburban, and rural areas all fall in about the same position with from 37.3 to 41.4 percent of them high in support of the tough-traditional position. These three groups, however, were not heavily concentrated in any of the support categories, but were spread a bit among all three. These relationships generally held up for all groups with only a few deviations: among social workers it was the small town residents who were most opposed to the hard line (71.4% low); the same was true for members of the District Attorney's Association: and, among judges, the medium sized city residents scored the greatest opposition to the tough-traditional viewpoint (71.8% low).

Political Philosophy. The self-reported, personal political philosophy of respondents bears a strong relationship to their degree of support for the tough-traditional prison line in the combined samples, as shown by Table V-22. As one moves visually from the most conservative positions to the liberal, there is a marked dropoff in degree of support for the hard line: 56.1 percent high support among strong conservatives to 25.0 percent for the strong liberals. (Actually, the moderate liberals and liberals are less supportive of this position than the strong liberals). This general pattern held up among individual groups as well as in the combined samples.

Summary. In general, differences in degree of support for a tough-traditional approach to running prisons are related to a number of factors. There were considerable differences in degrees of support according to the group of which respondents were members. Law enforcement and public official groups most tended to support this line, while the legal profession (judges and the criminal bar), social workers and several liberal oriented private interest groups (the NAACP, ACLU, and League of Women Voters) tended to oppose the tough approach. In terms of social characteristics, males, the less well-educated, the poorly paid, and rural or suburban residents tended to support the hard line. Predictably, perhaps, political conservatives did also.

#### Attitudes of Corrections Area Respondents: Diagnosis of Prison Ailments

As discussed in the section above on methods, five summary measures or dimensions of attitude concerning the reasons for prison difficulties were constructed. They were: the degree to which correctional problems were attributed to (1) Organizational and Administrative Deficiencies, (2) Leniency, (3) Lack of External Support, (4) Lack of Professionalism, and (5) Racial Problems. These indicators were based on questions asked only of respondents receiving the specialized corrections questionnaires and thus the analysis that follows will deal with the following groups only: social workers, probation and parole officers, vocational rehabilitation workers, and corrections personnel.<sup>13</sup>

The Organization/Administrative Factor. Table V-23 breaks down by group the degree to which respondents attribute prison problems to organizational or administrative factors. The difference among social workers, vocational rehabilitation personnel, probation and parole officers, and corrections workers are slight. These differences are, in fact, not statistically significant

and we cannot conclude that one group is more likely than another to perceive that administrative deficiencies lie at the root of correctional problems.

Not only are there negligible differences among correction-related groups, but also no other variable available in this study can account for them either. There are no statistically significant differences according to sex, race, education, salary, urbanness of community in which respondent lives, personal political philosophy, religion or region of residence in Louisiana. Whatever may account for variation in opinion among out corrections area respondents as to the degree to which organizational or administrative deficiencies account for prison problems, we find no clue to it in the data collected in this study.

The Leniency Factor. The lack of success in tracing the correlates of belief in administrative causes of prison deficiencies is not repeated for the leniency factor. Table V-24 shows that there were strong and statistically significant differences among groups in the correctional area according to the degree to which respondents in each group cited leniency-related causes. Probation and parole officers were most likely to cite this cause (59.0% in the high category) and social workers were least likely (with only 17.1% in the high category). Corrections and vocational rehabilitation personnel fell in between these two extremes, with corrections workers tending slightly toward agreement with the leniency cause (42.9% high) and vocational rehabilitation bunching in the medium category (40.9%).

On the basis of other characteristics of respondents which might explain differences in the degree to which they attribute correctional problems to leniency, one stands out and several can be eliminated. Sex has no bearing on this variable. However, educational attainment does, but only among corrections workers, as shown by Table V-25. Among those who work directly in or with correctional institutions, there is a tendency for the less well educated to cite leniency to the greatest degree. Among corrections workers without a high school degree, 64.3 percent were in the high category of citing leniency. For high school graduates, the figure dropped to 50.0 percent, and for those who attended college the percentage in the high category declined to 33.3 percent. Among the other three groups in the correctional area, either there was little variation in education (all social workers but a few have graduate degrees) or no relationship with the leniency factor.

Respondents' salaries have no bearing on the tendency among social workers and corrections personnel to view leniency as a cause of prison problems. Among vocational rehabilitation and probation and parole respondents, there was a slight tendency for the higher paid individuals to cite leniency related prison problems, but this relationship was slight and statistically significant only among the probation and parole officers.

The type of community in which respondents live--the degree of urbanness bears a significant relationship to the leniency factor among probation and parole officers. Table V-26 displays this. It can be seen that the more rural the community the greater the extent to which leniency is thought to be at the root of prison problems. The proportion of the large city respondents who fall in the high group is only 21.4 percent and this increases to 80

percent in the rural category.

The political philosophy of respondents bears a strong and consistent relationship to belief in leniency causes of correctional deficiencies. Table V-27 displays the relevant data for the combined samples. Self-identified conservatives were considerably more likely than liberals to attribute correctional problems to types of leniency. Over half (57.3%) of the conservatives fall into the high category on leniency, whereas only 14.3 percent of the liberal respondents were placed in the high classification. This same strong relationship occurs within each group as well as in the combined sample.

In summary, two factors--respondents' group (social workers, vocational rehabilitation, probation and parole officers, or corrections personnel) and personal political philosophy account for the greatest part of the differences in the degree to which leniency was diagnosed as the cause of correctional problems. Other factors were related to the leniency variable but not consistently for all groups.

Lack of External Support. The attitudinal dimension citing a dearth of external support--such as monetary support--is broken down by group in Table V-28. Probation and Parole officers are most supportive of the notion that prison deficiencies are due to lack of support from external sources and corrections workers follow close behind. Some 43.6 percent of probation and parole officers fall into the high support category, while the figure is 42.9 percent for the corrections group. On the other extreme, vocational rehabilitation workers tended to reject external causes (only 19.4% were located in the high category). This diagnosis of prison troubles divided social workers evenly: about a third are found in high, medium, and low groups.

In looking for other social characteristics which relate to differences in the extent to which lack of external support causes correctional differences, little is found. No variable is related to the Lack of Support variable for all groups. For corrections personnel, there are substantial sex differences in how respondents score on this dimension (See Table V-29). Men are far more likely than women to cite outside factors (50.0% high for men compared to 25.9% for women). Sex does not affect the views of other groups, however. Such other variables as race, education, salary, region of residence, and political philosophy are unrelated to the tendency to attribute correctional problems to a dearth of external support.

Unprofessionally Run Prisons. As indicated in Table V-30, social workers are most inclined among our four corrections area groups to find the Lack of Professionalism explanation of prison ailments a plausible one. Over half the social workers (50.7%) are located in the high category on this variable. Probation and parole officers stand at the other extreme and reject the lack of professionalism argument even more strongly than social workers support it. Only 11.5 percent of the probation and parole respondents are in the high category, while over half of them (57.7%) are classified as low in the extent to which they feel lack of professionalism accounts for correctional deficiencies. Corrections personnel also are prone to reject the lack of professionalism cause, with 44.0 percent being placed in the low support category. Vocational rehabilitation respondents are divided fairly evenly

between high, medium and low categories.

Among the social characteristics of respondents which might account for differences in inclination to see unprofessional prisons as a cause of their problem, one stands out.

Sex is a major explanatory factor, as Table V-31 shows. Among respondents in the combined samples, women are considerably more likely to attribute prison problems to deficiencies in professionalism. Over half (54.9%) of the women are in the high category in the Lack of Professionalism factor, whereas, only 19.4 percent of the men are found in the same category. When this relationship is broken down further by groups, the link between sex and the non-professionalism factor survives for social workers (Table V-32), vocational rehabilitation workers (Table V-33), and Probation and Parole officers (Table V-34). For corrections workers (Table V-35), the tendency for women to cite lack of professionalism is only slight (and not statistically significant).

Among other variables, none is related to the Lack of Professionalism diagnosis in a statistically significant fashion. There is a slight tendency for respondents from large cities to score high on this dimension, but this does not hold within any group except corrections personnel.

Racial Problems. Table V-36 shows the relative inclination of different groups to see racial discrimination as causing deficiencies in the prison system. There are only slight and statistically insignificant tendencies for one group to score higher on this dimension than another. Indeed, no variables including race--were significantly related to this diagnostic dimension. What accounts for variation among respondents in this area unknown.

#### Support for Prison Decentralization

The final measure of attitudes toward correctional institutions involves support for prison decentralization. Table V-37 displays the breakdown in support by each of the four groups. Social workers are most supportive of decentralization (73.0% high), followed by the vocational rehabilitation group (63.7% high), and corrections (51.1% high), and Probation and Parole officers (49.3% high). Since the average for the high category for all groups is 62.0 percent (see column headed "Totals"), it can be seen that both corrections and probation and parole officers are less supportive of decentralization than the norm, the vocational rehabilitation group is almost exactly on the norm and social workers are about 10 percent above it.

Beyond the groups themselves, several other variables are related to support for decentralization in the combined samples. However, these relationships disappear into statistical insignificance when each is related to support for decentralization within the four groups sampled. Political philosophy (with liberals supporting decentralization), type of community (with urban residents tending to support decentralization) come closest.

#### Conclusion

Of all the variables or characteristics that were included in this study and which might seem promising in accounting for differences in the ways that respondents feel about important issues in the correctional system, none so

consistently was found to make as much difference as the group to which respondents belong. Table V-38 summarizes data relating to the four corrections area groups and their positions on seven of the attitudinal dimensions. Each figure in the table is the percent of group respondents scoring in the high category on one of the five diagnostic dimensions, the support for prison rights factor and the support for a 'tough' or traditional prison philosophy factor.

On several of the variables, the contrasts among the group positions are slight. There are small or negligible differences in belief that organizational or administrative, or racial causes are at the heart of correctional problems. However, on the other variables the four groups stand apart, sometimes strikingly. Probation and Parole officers opt most heavily of all groups for leniency and lack of external support as being most responsible for the troubles of the prisons, while they are strongest in their rejection of inadequate professionalism as the culprit. Probation and parole officers also place last in support of prisoner rights. Yet, they do not rank at the top of the list in support for a "tough" or traditional prison philosophy. It may be that this last variable taps traditionalism more than toughness (in the sense of internal prison discipline).

Social workers on most attitudinal dimensions are nearest to an attitudinal opposite of probation and parole officers. Social workers are the most resolute in their rejection of leniency as a cause of prison problems and the most stalwart in insisting that lack of professionalism is a contributing factor. Social workers are also first among the four groups in support of prisoner rights and the last in supporting a "tough" or traditional prison philosophy.

Corrections personnel tend to cite leniency as a root of prison difficulties (though not as strongly as Probation and Parole officers). They also attribute part of the blame to lack of external support. Like probation and parole officers, corrections personnel rather strongly reject lack of professionalism as a cause. Indeed, it generally can be said that the attitudinal position of corrections personnel closely parallels that of Probation and parole officers, though with not quite the same extremes of position.

Vocational rehabilitation respondents are more distinct. Their stance is closer to that of the relatively "liberal" social workers than the other two groups, though in absolute terms there is some gap between them. Vocational rehabilitation workers strongly reject lack of external support as a causative factor. They do not reject lack of professionalism as a cause as strongly as do corrections and vocational rehabilitation types, but only somewhat under a third of them cite it enough to land in the high category. Similarly, vocational rehabilitation respondents were stronger in support of prisoner rights than all groups except social workers. Yet, only 40.2 percent fall into the high category on this variable. Further, vocational rehabilitation workers are second highest among the four groups in support for a tough-traditional philosophy, and they were first in citing organizational deficiencies (though they were not much higher than corrections and social workers on this count).

The attitudinal measures constructed here tap a variety of important dimensions of correctional issues. Further, groups in the correctional system

have been shown to differ significantly on them. The data collected in this study have only, at times, been able to account for differences of opinion on those issues within the groups. An explanation for these differences remains an important and interesting question for future research.

#### Notes

<sup>1</sup>See Part I for a listing of the group samples

<sup>2</sup>These respondents include those who work for correctional institutions or the State Department of Correction, Pardon and Parole Officers, Vocational Rehabilitation workers, and Social Workers.

<sup>3</sup>Harry Harman, Modern Factor Analysis (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1960).

<sup>4</sup>The factor scores were trichotomized to create these three categories.

<sup>5</sup>The complete list was: poor pay for security personnel, racial bias of prison personnel, racial bias among prisoners, location of institutions remote from urban centers with professional services, parole board too lenient, lack of vocational and academic training programs, leniency in sentencing, lack of transitional programs to ease released prisoners' adjustment to society, insufficient work for prisoners to do, corrupting and embittering influence of prison environment, inadequate prison discipline, lack of money, unqualified personnel, poor administration, inadequate organization or structure, wrong approach to job, political interference, job just too tough, and lack of public support.

<sup>6</sup>Allen L. Edwards, Techniques of Attitude Scale Construction (New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1957), Ch.7. Guttman scaling creates a unidimensional, ordinal measure of an attitudinal dimension. Scores have been trichotomized into high, medium, and low levels of support for decentralization. The Coefficient of Reproducibility for the scale equals .960.

<sup>7</sup>Respondents were presented the following statement to which they were to indicate their strong agreement, agreement, disagreement or strong disagreement: "A major objective of prison reform in Louisiana should be the decentralization of the state prison system."

<sup>8</sup>The groups samples are discussed in Part I. Some groups with extremely poor response rates and/or small size have been omitted from the present analysis. Also, the three separate samples of corrections personnel--composed of those working at the Department of Corrections, Angola and at other correctional facilities--have been combined here.

<sup>9</sup>Also, as pointed out above some social characteristics are concentrated in or absent from some groups. There are no female sheriffs, for example.

<sup>10</sup>Perry H. Howard, Political Tendencies in Louisiana (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University, 1970).

<sup>11</sup>See Appendix B to Part V for the Region divisions in Louisiana.



<sup>12</sup>The one exception is deputy sheriffs among whom a larger percentage of women are placed in the high category on Support for the Tough-Traditional Philosophy (50.0% vs. 31.8%). A chi square test shows that the relation fails to be statistically significant, however.

<sup>13</sup>The three corrections personnel samples from the Department of Corrections, Angola and other institutions have been combined for purposes of this analysis.



0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

TABLE V-1  
ATTITUDE DIMENSIONS FOR ALL RESPONDENTS

I. SUPPORT FOR PRISONER RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES	Responses				TOTAL
	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	
Survey Items Contributing to Factor					
Mail to or from prisoners should not be tampered with or censored except to control contraband.	15.5%	28.9	29.8	25.9	100.1%
Housing arrangements for prisoners should be such as to provide adequate privacy.	16.1%	48.6	24.6	10.6	99.9%
Free legal services should be available to indigent prisoners to assist them in civil matters, such as divorce, child custody, estate, and financial settlements.	18.4%	49.0	19.7	12.8	100.0%
Free legal services should be made available to indigent prisoners to assist them with criminal and appeal matters.	17.3%	52.3	19.1	11.3	100.0%
Free legal services should be made available to indigent prisoners to assist them in bringing civil suits against state institutions and personnel.	8.8%	21.5	38.8	30.9	100.0%
Prisoners should have easy access to legal materials, such as law books and court reports.	13.5%	47.7	27.4	11.5	100.1%

TABLE V-1 (Continued)

Survey Items Contributing to Factor

	Strongly Agree	Responses		Strongly Disagree	TOTAL
		Agree	Disagree		
Prisoners should have adequate medical and dental services including preventive medical and dental care.	36.2%	60.3	2.6	0.9	100.0%
Prisoners should be permitted to communicate freely with the press.	7.4%	24.4	44.7	23.9	100.1%
<u>II. SUPPORT FOR "TOUGH" AND TRADITIONALLY RUN PRISONS</u>					
All convicted felons should be sentenced to a fixed prison term with no probation or parole.	30.0%	19.0	33.7	17.4	100.1%
Prison life should be purposely unpleasant so as to serve as punishment to those incarcerated.	9.0%	24.3	50.1	16.6	100.0%
Prisons should be run in such a way as to operate as cheaply as possible, preferably with little or no cost to the state.	9.7%	25.7	47.7	17.0	100.1%
Prison life and routine should be determined primarily by convenience to the state and to prison personnel.	5.1%	24.4	51.7	18.8	100.0%

TABLE V-2

## ATTITUDE DIMENSIONS ON CAUSES OF CORRECTIONAL PROBLEMS OF CORRECTIONS RESPONDENT ONLY

I. ORGANIZATIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE DEFICIENCIES

<u>Questionnaire Items</u>	<u>Respondent Rating of Item as Cause of Problem</u>			TOTAL
	<u>Very Important</u>	<u>Somewhat Important</u>	<u>Of Little or No Importance</u>	
Poor Administration	59.0%	31.6	9.4	100.0%
Inadequate Organization or Structure	50.5%	32.3	17.2	100.0%
Wrong Approach to Job	48.7%	35.7	15.6	100.0%
Political Interference	56.9%	24.9	18.2	100.0%
<u>II. LENIENCY</u>				
Parole Board Too Lenient	26.0%	33.7	40.3	100.0%
Leniency in Sentencing	33.5%	32.4	34.2	100.1%
Insufficient Work for Prisoners	57.0%	35.4	7.7	100.1%
Inadequate Discipline	43.6%	36.6	19.8	100.0%
<u>III. Lack OF EXTERNAL SUPPORT</u>				
Poor Pay for Security Personnel	58.1%	35.3	6.6	100.0%
Lack of Money	80.7%	13.8	5.5	100.0%
Lack of Public Support	62.4%	25.1	12.5	100.0%
<u>IV. LACK OF PROFESSIONALISM</u>				
Lack of Vocational and Academic Training Programs	60.0%	28.0	12.1	100.1%
Lack of Transitional Programs to Ease Prisoners Adjustment to Society	62.1%	27.4	10.5	100.0%

TABLE V-2 (Continued)

<u>Questionnaire Items</u>	<u>Respondent Rationing of Item as Cause or Problem</u>			<u>TOTAL</u>
	<u>Very Important</u>	<u>Somewhat Important</u>	<u>Of Little or No Importance</u>	
<u>IV. Lack of Professionalism (Continued)</u>				
Unqualified Personnel	66.1%	29.2	4.6	99.9%
Corrupting and Embittering Influence of Prison Environment	62.0%	30.5	7.5	100.0%
<u>V. RACIAL PROBLEMS</u>				
Racial Bias of Prison Personnel	26.4%	43.4	30.2	100.0%
Racial Bias Among Prisoners	34.0%	44.2	21.8	100.0%

TABLE V-4

Relative Support for Prisoner Rights and Privileges  
Among Groups in the Louisiana  
Criminal Justice System

Degree of Support	Group						
	DA's ASSOC	CRIMINAL BAR	JUDGES	SOCIAL WORKERS	VOCATIONAL REHAB.	PROBATION/ PAROLE	CORRECTIONS
LOW %	35 43.2	41 34.7	19 38.8	9 5.8	21 22.8	40 51.9	41 41.0
MEDIUM %	24 29.6	45 38.1	24 49.0	37 23.9	34 37.0	29 37.7	33 33.0
HIGH %	22 27.2	32 27.1	6 12.2	109 70.3	37 40.2	8 10.4	26 26.0
M.D. %	2 0.0	8 0.0	5 0.0	12 0.0	6 0.0	1 0.0	6 0.0
TOTALS COL. %	83 100.0	126 100.0	54 100.0	167 100.0	98 100.0	78 100.0	106 100.0
REVISED	81	118	49	155	92	77	100

	CHIEFS OF POLICE	SHERIFFS	STATE POLICE TROOP COM.
LOW %	30 43.5	9 40.9	5 45.5
MEDIUM %	27 39.1	9 40.9	4 36.4
HIGH %	12 17.4	4 18.2	2 18.2
M.D. %	3 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0
	72 100.0	22 100.0	11 100.0
	69	22	11

Table V-4 (Continued)

Degree of Support	Group						
	CITY POLICE	DEPUTY SHERIFFS	MUNICIPAL ASSOC.	POLICE JURORS	ACLU	COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCIES	JC's
LOW %	85 38.3	75 38.7	39 42.4	21 35.6	1 5.0	4 19.0	14 28.6
MEDIUM %	78 35.1	72 37.1	29 31.5	17 28.8	2 10.0	4 19.0	17 34.7
HIGH %	59 26.6	47 24.2	24 26.1	21 35.6	17 85.0	13 61.9	18 36.7
M.D. %	9 0.0	14 0.0	4 0.0	5 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	2 0.0
TOTALS COL %	231 100.0	208 100.0	96 100.0	64 100.0	20 100.0	21 100.0	51 100.0
REVISED	222	194	92	59	20	21	49

Degree of Support	LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS	NAACP	M.D.	TOTAL	REVISED
	LOW %	1 5.9	2 5.6	21 0.0	513 33.2
MEDIUM %	2 11.8	11 30.6	16 0.0	514 33.6	498
HIGH %	14 82.4	23 63.9	19 0.0	513 33.3	494
M.D. %	0 0.0	4 0.0	4 0.0	85 0.0	0
	17 100.0	40 100.0	60 0.0	1625	
	17	36	0		1484

Lambda row = .18

Contingency Coefficient = .38

TABLE V-5  
Relative Support for Prisoners Rights and Privileges By Sex

Degree of Support	Sex			TOTAL	REVISED
	M.D.	MALE	FEMALE		
LOW %	2 0.0	460 36.9	51 18.0	513 33.4	511
MEDIUM %	5 0.0	424 34.0	85 30.0	514 33.2	509
HIGH %	2 0.0	364 29.2	147 51.9	513 33.4	511
M.D. %	4 0.0	62 0.0	19 0.0	85 0.0	0
TOTALS COL %	13 0.0	1310 100.0	302 100.0	1625	
REVISED	0	1248	283		1531

Lambda row = .09

Contingency Coefficient = .20





TABLE V-6a

Relative Support for Prisoner Rights and Privileges, by Level of Education

Degree of Support	Level of Education								TOTAL	REVISED
	M.D.	1-8 YEARS	9-11 YEARS	H.S. GRAD.	SOME COLLEGE	COLLEGE GRAD.	SOME GRAD/PROF WORK	GRAD/PROF DEGREE		
LOW %	1 0.0	5 16.7	29 46.0	116 45.8	121 36.3	64 36.2	50 33.1	127 24.2	513 33.4	512
MEDIUM %	5 0.0	10 33.3	15 23.8	79 31.2	120 36.0	59 33.3	57 37.7	169 32.2	514 33.2	509
HIGH %	2 0.0	15 50.0	19 30.2	58 22.9	92 27.6	54 30.5	44 29.1	229 43.6	513 33.4	511
M.D. %	4 0.0	10 0.0	6 0.0	11 0.0	16 0.0	3 0.0	6 0.0	29 0.0	85 0.0	0
TOTALS CCI %	12 0.0	40 100.0	69 100.0	264 100.0	349 100.0	180 100.0	157 100.0	554 100.0	1625	
REVISED	0	30	63	253	333	177	151	525		1532

Gamma = .19

TABLE V-7  
 Relative Support for Prisoner Rights and  
 Privileges, by Region

Degree of Support	Region					TOTAL	REVISED
	NORTH	FLORIDA	ACADIANA	METRO. N.O.	M.D.		
LOW %	171 35.7	90 30.2	155 39.1	91 26.0	6 0.0	513 33.3	507
MEDIUM %	182 38.0	104 34.9	117 29.5	105 30.0	6 0.0	514 33.4	508
HIGH %	126 26.3	104 34.9	124 31.3	154 44.0	5 0.0	513 33.4	508
M.A. %	27 0.0	7 0.0	15 0.0	26 0.0	10 0.0	85 0.0	0
TOTALS COL %	506 100.0	505 100.0	411 100.0	376 100.0	27 0.0	1625	
REVISED	479	298	396	350	0		1523

Lambda Row = .09

Contingency Coefficient = .15

TABLE V-8  
 Relative Support for Prisoner Rights and  
 Privileges by Region, Probation and  
 Parole Officers Only

Degree of Support	Region				TOTAL	REVISED
	NORTH	FLORIDA	ACADIANA	METRO N.O.		
LOW %	44.0 <sup>11</sup>	57.1 <sup>8</sup>	71.4 <sup>15</sup>	35.3 <sup>6</sup>	51.9 <sup>40</sup>	40
MEDIUM %	44.0 <sup>11</sup>	35.7 <sup>5</sup>	23.8 <sup>5</sup>	47.1 <sup>8</sup>	37.7 <sup>29</sup>	29
HIGH %	12.0 <sup>3</sup>	7.1 <sup>1</sup>	4.8 <sup>1</sup>	17.6 <sup>3</sup>	10.4 <sup>8</sup>	8
M.D. %	0.0 <sup>0</sup>	0.0 <sup>0</sup>	0.0 <sup>0</sup>	3.0 <sup>1</sup>	0.0 <sup>1</sup>	0
TOTALS COL %	100.0 <sup>25</sup>	100.0 <sup>14</sup>	100.0 <sup>21</sup>	100.0 <sup>18</sup>	78	
REVISED	25	14	21	17		77

Contingency Coefficient = .27      Lambda row = .05

TABLE V-9

Relative Support for Prisoner Rights and Privileges by Region,  
Corrections Personnel Only

Degree of Support	Region					TOTAL	REVISED
	NORTH	FLORIDA	ACADIANA	METRO. N.O.	M.D.		
LOW %	13 43.3	12 34.3	15 55.6	1 14.3	0 0.0	41 41.4	41
MEDIUM %	14 46.7	10 28.6	7 25.9	2 28.6	0 0.0	33 33.3	33
HIGH %	3 10.0	13 37.1	5 18.5	4 57.1	1 0.0	26 25.3	25
M.D. %	1 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	5 0.0	6 0.0	0
TOTALS COL %	31 100.0	35 100.0	27 100.0	7 100.0	6 0.0	106	
REVISED	30	35	27	7	0		99

$\chi^2 = 13.361, p = <.05$

Lambda row = .09

Contingency Coefficient = .34

TABLE V-10

Relative Support for Prisoner Rights and Privileges  
by Type of Community in Which Respondent Lives

Degree of Support	Type of Community						TOTAL	REVISED
	M.D.	LARGE CITY	MEDIUM CITY	SMALL CITY	SUBURB	RURAL		
LOW %	0.3 0.0	67 23.8	126 33.3	187 40.1	66 31.6	64 33.5	513 33.4	510
MEDIUM %	7 0.0	78 27.8	129 34.1	153 32.8	78 37.3	69 36.1	514 33.2	507
HIGH %	5 0.0	136 48.4	123 32.5	126 27.0	65 31.1	58 30.4	513 33.3	508
M.D. %	4 0.0	21 0.0	17 0.0	21 0.0	9 0.0	13 0.0	85 0.0	0
TOTALS COL %	19 0.0	302 100.0	395 100.0	487 100.0	218 100.0	204 100.0	1625	
REVISED	0	281	378	466	209	191		1525

Lambda Row = .09

Contingency Coefficient = .17

TABLE V-11

Relative Support for Prisoner Rights and Privileges by Respondent's Place of Residence (Four most populous Parishes or other Parishes)

Degree of Support	Type of Parish			TOTAL	REVISED
	BIG CITY PARISH	OTHER PARISH	M.D.		
LOW %	162 26.8	345 37.5	6 0.0	513 33.3	507
MEDIUM %	195 32.3	313 34.1	6 0.0	514 33.4	508
HIGH %	247 40.9	261 28.4	5 0.0	513 33.4	508
M.D. %	34 0.0	41 0.0	10 0.0	85 0.0	0
TOTALS COL %	638 100.0	960 100.0	27 0.0	1625	
REVISED	604	919	0		1523

Lambda row = .08

Contingency Coefficient = .14

TABLE V-12

Relative Support for Prisoner Rights and Privileges by Respondent's Place of Residence (Four Most Populous Parishes or other Parishes), Corrections Respondents Only

Degree of Support	Type of Parish			TOTAL	REVISED
	BIG CITY PARISH	OTHER PARISH	M.D.		
LOW %	26.8 26.7	33 47.8	0 0.0	41 41.4	41
MEDIUM %	9 30.0	24 34.8	0 0.0	33 33.3	33
HIGH %	13 43.3	12 17.4	1 0.0	26 25.3	25
M.D. %	0 0.0	1 0.0	5 0.0	6 0.0	0
TOTALS COL %	30 100.0	70 100.0	6 0.0	106	
REVISED	30	69	0		99

$X^2 = 7.976, p < .02$

Lambda Row = .09

Contingency Coefficient = .27

TABLE V-13

Relative Support for Prisoner Rights and Privileges  
by Political Philosophy

Degree of Support	Political Philosophy								TOTAL	REVISED
	M.D.	STRONG CONS.	CONS.	MODERATE CONS.	MIDDLE OF ROAD	MODERATE LIBERAL	LIBERAL	STRONG LIBERAL		
LOW %	9 0.0	56 49.1	138 38.2	139 39.6	112 37.1	40 15.7	11 12.8	8 20.0	513 33.4	504
MEDIUM %	11 0.0	29 25.4	144 39.9	123 35.0	100 33.1	88 34.6	15 17.4	4 10.0	514 33.4	503
HIGH %	12 0.0	29 25.4	79 21.9	89 25.4	90 29.8	126 49.6	60 69.8	28 70.0	513 33.2	501
M.D. %	7 0.0	4 0.0	20 0.0	17 0.0	19 0.0	11 0.0	5 0.0	2 0.0	85 0.0	0
TOTALS COL %	39 0.0	118 100.0	381 100.0	368 100.0	321 100.0	265 100.0	91 100.0	42 100.0	1625	
REVISED	0	114	361	351	302	254	86	40		1508

GAMMA = .30

TABLE V-14

Relative Support for 'Tough' or Traditionally Run Prisons, by Group

Degree of Support		Group									
		D.A.'s ASSOC.	CRIMINAL BAR	JUDGES	SOCIAL WORKERS	VOCATIONAL REHAB.	PROBATION/ PAROLE	CORRECTIONS	POLICE CHIEFS	SHERIFFS	STATE POLICE TROOP COMMAND.
LOW	1 %	31 38.3	56 47.5	26 53.1	88 56.8	28 30.4	32 41.6	31 31.0	9 13.0	6 27.3	6 54.5
MEDIUM	2 %	33 40.7	40 33.9	14 28.6	46 29.7	34 37.0	25 32.5	33 33.0	24 34.8	10 45.5	2 18.2
HIGH	3 %	17 21.0	22 18.6	9 18.4	21 13.5	30 32.6	20 26.0	36 36.0	36 52.2	6 27.3	3 27.3
M.D.	9 %	2 0.0	8 0.0	5 0.0	12 0.0	6 0.0	1 0.0	6 0.0	3 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0
TOTALS	COL %	83 100.0	126 100.0	54 100.0	167 100.0	98 100.0	78 100.0	106 100.0	72 100.0	22 100.0	11 100.0
REVISED		81	118	49	155	92	77	100	69	22	11



Table V-14 (Continued)

Degree of Support	Group					
	CITY POLICE	DEPUTY SHERIFFS	MUNICIPAL ASSOC.	POLICE JURORS	ACLU	COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCIES
LOW %	36 16.2	43 22.2	24 26.1	12 20.3	13 65.0	7 33.3
MEDIUM %	67 30.2	72 37.1	30 32.6	18 30.5	7 35.0	8 38.1
HIGH %	119 53.6	79 40.7	38 41.3	29 49.2	0 0.0	6 28.6
M.D. %	9 0.0	14 0.0	4 0.0	5 0.0	0 0.0	0 0.0
TOTALS COL %	231 100.0	208 100.0	96 100.0	64 100.0	20 100.0	21 100.0
REVISED	222	194	92	59	20	21

%	IC's	LEAGUE of WOMEN'S VOTERS	NAACP	M.D.	TOTAL	REVISED
	---	15 30.6	12 70.6	17 47.2	21 0.0	513 33.2
---	16 32.7	3 17.6	11 30.6	21 0.0	514 33.2	493
---	18 36.7	2 11.8	8 22.2	14 0.0	513 33.6	499
---	2 0.0	0 0.0	4 0.0	4 0.0	85 0.0	0
---	51 100.0	17 100.0	40 100.0	60 0.0	1625	
---	49	17	36	0		1484

Lambda row = .19

Contingency Coefficient = .34

TABLE V-15

Relative Support for 'Tough' or Traditionally Run Prisons, by Sex

Degree of Support	Sex			TOTAL	REVISED
	M.D.	MALE	FEMALE		
LOW %	4 0.0	385 30.8	124 43.8	513 33.2	509
MEDIUM %	4 0.0	414 33.2	96 33.9	514 33.3	510
HIGH %	1 0.0	449 36.0	63 22.3	513 33.4	512
M.D. %	4 0.0	62 0.0	19 0.0	85 0.0	0
TOTALS COL %	13 0.0	1310 100.0	302 100.0	1625	
REVISED	0	1248	283		1531

Lambda row = .06

Contingency Coefficient = .13

TABLE V-16

Relative Support for 'Tough' or Traditionally Run  
Prisons, by Race

Degree of Support	Race			TOTAL	REVISED
	M.D.	WHITE	BLACK		
LOW %	5 0.0	466 33.5	42 32.3	513 33.4	508
MEDIUM %	6 0.0	461 33.1	47 36.2	514 33.4	508
HIGH %	6 0.0	466 33.5	41 31.5	513 33.3	507
M.D. %	4 0.0	70 0.0	11 0.0	85 0.0	0
TOTALS COL %	21 0.0	1463 100.0	141 100.0	1625	
REVISED	0	1393	130		1523

Lambda row = 0.0

Contingency Coefficient = .02

TABLE V-17

Support for "Tough" or Traditionally Run Prisons  
by Region

Degree of Support	Region					TOTAL	REVISED
	NORTH	FLORIDA	ACADIANA	METRO. N.O.	M.D.		
LOW %	153 31.9	114 38.3	123 31.1	115 32.9	8 0.0	513 33.2	505
MEDIUM %	164 34.2	87 29.2	130 32.8	126 36.0	7 0.0	514 33.3	507
HIGH %	162 33.8	97 32.6	143 36.1	100 31.1	2 0.0	513 33.6	511
M.D. %	27 0.0	7 0.0	15 0.0	26 0.0	10 0.0	85 0.0	.0
TOTALS COL %	506 100.0	305 100.0	411 100.0	376 100.0	27 0.0	1625	
REVISED	479	298	396	350	0		1523

Lambda row = .04

Contingency Coefficient = .07

TABLE V-18

Relative Support for 'Tough' or Traditionally Run Prisons, by Region, Corrections Personnel Only

Degree of Support

Region

	NORTH	FLORIDA	ACADIANA	METRO. N.O.	M. D.	TOTAL	REVISED
LOW %	43.3 <sup>13</sup>	25.7 <sup>9</sup>	22.2 <sup>6</sup>	28.6 <sup>2</sup>	0.0 <sup>1</sup>	30.3 <sup>31</sup>	30
MEDIUM %	30.0 <sup>9</sup>	40.0 <sup>14</sup>	22.2 <sup>6</sup>	57.1 <sup>4</sup>	0.0 <sup>0</sup>	33.3 <sup>33</sup>	33
HIGH %	26.7 <sup>8</sup>	34.3 <sup>12</sup>	55.6 <sup>15</sup>	14.3 <sup>1</sup>	0.0 <sup>0</sup>	36.4 <sup>36</sup>	36
M.D. %	0.0 <sup>1</sup>	0.0 <sup>0</sup>	0.0 <sup>0</sup>	0.0 <sup>0</sup>	0.0 <sup>5</sup>	0.0 <sup>6</sup>	0
TOTALS COL %	100.0 <sup>31</sup>	100.0 <sup>35</sup>	100.0 <sup>27</sup>	100.0 <sup>7</sup>	0.0 <sup>6</sup>	106	
REVISED	30	35	27	7	0		99

Lambda row = .16

Contingency Coefficient = .30

TABLE V-19

Relative Support for 'Tough' or Traditionally Run Prisons, by Educational Level

Degree of Support	Educational Level								TOTAL	REVISED
	M.D.	1-8 YEARS	9-11 YEARS	H.S. GRAD	SOME COLLEGE	COLLEGE GRAD	SOME GRAD/PROF WORK	GRAD/PROF DEGREE		
LOW %	2 0.0	2 6.7	15 23.8	49 19.4	74 22.2	53 29.9	56 37.1	262 49.9	513 33.4	511
MEDIUM %	2 0.0	4 13.3	16 25.4	80 31.6	125 37.5	67 37.9	53 35.1	167 31.8	514 33.4	512
HIGH %	4 0.0	24 80.0	32 50.8	124 49.0	134 40.2	57 32.2	42 27.8	96 18.3	513 33.2	509
M.D. %	4 0.0	10 0.0	6 0.0	11 0.0	16 0.0	3 0.0	6 0.0	29 0.0	85 0.0	0
TOTALS CCI %	12 0.0	40 100.0	69 100.0	264 100.0	349 100.0	180 100.0	157 100.0	554 100.0	1625	
REVISED	0	30	63	253	333	177	151	525		1532

Gamma = -.37

**CONTINUED**

**2 OF 3**

TABLE V-20

Relative Support for 'Tough' or Traditionally Run Prisons, by Salary

Degree of Support	Salary						TOTAL	REVISED
	M.D.	UNDER \$7000	\$7000-\$10000	\$10000-\$15000	\$15000-\$20000	OVER \$20000		
LOW %	20 0.0	38 23.6	93 23.8	158 33.6	85 41.3	119 44.4	513 33.0	493
MEDIUM %	12 0.0	43 26.7	133 34.1	161 34.3	68 33.0	97 36.2	514 33.6	502
HIGH %	13 0.0	80 49.7	164 42.1	151 32.1	53 25.7	52 19.4	513 33.4	500
M.D. %	7 0.0	17 0.0	15 0.0	23 0.0	10 0.0	13 0.0	85 0.0	0
TOTALS COL %	52 0.0	178 100.0	405 100.0	493 100.0	216 100.0	281 100.0	1625	
REVISED	0	161	390	470	206	268		1495

Gamma = -.25

TABLE V-21

Relative Support for 'Tough' or Traditionally Run Prisons, by Type of Community

Degree of Support	Type of Community						TOTAL	REVISED
	M.D.	LARGE CITY	MEDIUM CITY	SMALL CITY	SUBURB	METRO. N.O.		
LOW 1%	6 0.0	118 42.0	144 38.1	133 28.5	57 27.3	55 28.8	513 33.2	507
MEDIUM 2%	3 0.0	91 32.4	133 35.2	156 33.5	74 35.4	57 29.8	514 33.5	511
HIGH 3%	6 0.0	72 25.6	101 26.7	177 38.0	78 37.3	79 41.4	513 33.2	507
M.D. 9%	4 0.0	21 0.0	17 0.0	21 0.0	9 0.0	13 0.0	85 0.0	0
TOTALS COL %	19 0.0	302 100.0	395 100.0	487 100.0	218 100.0	204 100.0	1625	
REVISED	0	281	378	466	209	191		1525

Lambda row = .05

Contingency Coefficient = .15



TABLE V-22

Relative Support for 'Tough' or Traditionally Run Prisons, by Political Philosophy

Degree of Support	Political Philosophy								TOTAL	REVISED
	M.D.	STRONG CONS.	CONS.	MODERATE CONS.	MIDDLE OF ROAD	MODERATE LIBERAL	LIBERAL	STRONG LIBERAL		
LOW %	11 0.0	20 17.5	85 23.5	117 33.3	103 34.1	114 44.9	44 51.2	19 47.5	513 33.3	502
MEDIUM %	9 0.0	30 26.3	126 34.9	128 36.5	103 34.1	84 33.1	23 26.7	11 27.5	514 33.5	505
HIGH %	12 0.0	64 56.1	150 41.6	106 30.2	96 31.8	56 22.0	19 22.1	10 25.0	513 33.2	501
M.D. %	7 0.0	4 0.0	20 0.0	17 0.0	19 0.0	11 0.0	5 0.0	2 0.0	85 0.0	0
TOTALS COL %	39 0.0	118 100.0	381 100.0	368 100.0	321 100.0	265 100.0	91 100.0	42 100.0	1625	

Gamma = -.25



TABLE V-23

Relative Support for View that Prison Problems are Due to Organizational or Administrative Deficiencies, by Group

Degree of Support	Group				TOTAL	REVISED
	SOCIAL WORKERS	VOCATIONAL REHAB.	PROBATION/PAROLE	CORRECTIONS		
LOW %	47 30.9	29 31.2	32 41.0	30 33.0	138 33.3	138
MEDIUM %	57 37.5	29 31.2	25 32.1	27 29.7	138 33.3	138
HIGH %	48 31.6	35 37.6	21 26.9	34 37.4	138 33.3	138
M.D. %	15 0.0	5 0.0	0 0.0	15 0.0	35 0.0	0
TOTALS COL %	167 100.0	98 100.0	78 100.0	106 100.0	449	
REVISED	152	93	78	91		414

Lambda row = .07

Contingency Coefficient = .11

TABLE V-24

Relative Support for View that Prison Problems  
are Due to Leniency, by Group

Degree of Support	Group				TOTAL	REVISED
	SOCIAL WORKERS	VOCATIONAL REHAB.	PROBATION/ PAROLE	CORRECTIONS		
LOW	82 53.9	26 28.0	10 12.8	21 23.1	139 33.6	139
MEDIUM	44 28.9	38 40.9	22 28.2	31 34.1	135 32.6	135
HIGH	26 17.1	29 31.2	46 59.0	39 42.9	140 33.8	140
M.D.	15 0.0	5 0.0	0 0.0	15 0.0	35 0.0	0
TOTALS COL %	167 100.0	98 100.0	78 100.0	106 100.0	449	
REVISED	152	93	78	91		414

Lambda row = .24

Contingency Coefficient = .37

TABLE V -25

Relative Support for View that Prison Problems are  
Due to Leniency, by Educational Level,  
Corrections Personnel Only

Level  
of  
Support

	Educational Level							TOTAL	REVISED
	M.D.	9-11 YEARS	H. S. GRAD.	SOME COLLEGE	COLLEGE GRAD.	SOME GRAD/PROF. WORK	GRAD/PROF DEGREE		
LOW %	0.0	21.3	12.5	16.7	33.3	100.0	40.0	21	21
MEDIUM %	0.0	14.3	37.5	50.0	33.3	0.0	30.0	31	30
HIGH %	0.0	64.3	50.0	33.3	33.3	0.0	30.0	39	39
M.D. %	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15	0
TOTALS COL %	1	21	43	20	5	6	10	106	
REVISED	0	14	40	18	3	5	10		90

Gamma = -.39

TABLE V-27

Relative Support for View that Prison Problems  
are Due to Leniency, by Political Philosophy

Degree of Support	Political Philosophy						TOTAL	REVISED
	M.D.	CONS.	MODERATE CONS.	MIDDLE OF ROAD	MODERATE LIBERAL	LIBERAL		
LOW %	0.3 0.0	9 11.0	20 21.3	30 36.6	54 54.5	23 46.9	139 33.5	136
MEDIUM %	0.3 0.0	26 31.7	23 24.5	28 34.1	36 36.4	19 38.8	135 32.5	132
HIGH %	0.2 0.0	47 57.3	51 54.3	24 29.3	9 9.1	7 14.3	140 34.0	138
M.D. %	0.3 0.0	11 0.0	4 0.0	7 0.0	8 0.0	2 0.0	35 0.0	0
TOTALS COL %	11 0.0	93 100.0	98 100.0	89 100.0	107 100.0	51 100.0	449	
REVISED	0	82	94	82	99	49		406

Gamma = -.47

TABLE V-28

Relative Support for the View that Prison Problems are Due to Lack of External Support, by Group

Degree of Support	Group				TOTAL	REVISED
	SOCIAL WORKERS	VOCATIONAL REHAB.	PROBATION/PAROLE	CORRECTIONS		
LOW %	52 34.2	44 47.3	13 16.7	26 28.6	135 32.6	135
MEDIUM %	51 33.6	31 33.3	31 39.7	26 28.6	139 33.6	139
HIGH %	49 32.2	18 19.4	34 43.6	39 42.9	140 33.8	140
M.D. %	15 0.0	5 0.0	0 0.0	15 0.0	35 0.0	0
TOTALS COL %	167 100.0	98 100.0	78 100.0	106 100.0	449	
REVISED	152	93	78	91		414

Lambda row = .11

Contingency Coefficient = .24

TABLE V-29

Relative Support for the View that Prison Problems are Due to Lack of External Support, by Sex, Corrections Personnel Only

Degree of Support	Sex		TOTAL	REVISED
	MALE	FEMALE		
LOW %	13 20.3	13 48.1	26 28.6	26
MEDIUM %	19 29.7	7 25.9	26 28.6	26
HIGH %	32 50.0	7 25.9	39 42.9	39
M.D. %	11 0.0	4 0.0	15 0.0	0
TOTALS COL %	75 100.0	31 100.0	106	
REVISED	64	27		91

$X^2 = 7.812, p < .05$

Lambda row = .12

Contingency Coefficient = .28

TABLE V-30

Relative Support for View that Prison Problems are Due to a Lack of Professionalism, by Group

Degree of Support	Group				TOTAL	REVISED
	SOCIAL WORKERS	VOCATIONAL REHAB.	PROBATION PAROLE	CORRECTIONS		
LOW %	25 16.4	27 29.0	45 57.7	40 44.0	137 33.1	137
MEDIUM %	50 32.9	37 39.8	24 30.8	30 33.0	141 34.1	141
HIGH %	77 50.7	29 31.2	9 11.5	21 23.1	136 32.9	136
M.D. %	15 0.0	5 0.0	0 0.0	15 0.0	35 0.0	0
TOTALS COL %	167 100.0	98 100.0	78 100.0	106 100.0	449	
REVISED	152	93	78	91		414

Lambda row = .21

Contingency Coefficient = .36

TABLE V-31

Relative Support for the View that Prison Problems are Due to Lack of Professionalism, by Sex

Degree of Support	Sex			TOTAL	REVISED
	M.D.	MALE	FEMALE		
LOW %	0 0.0	113 43.8	24 15.7	137 33.3	137
MEDIUM %	1 0.0	95 36.8	45 29.4	141 34.1	140
HIGH %	2 0.0	50 19.4	84 54.9	136 32.6	134
M.D. %	1 0.0	15 0.0	19 0.0	35 0.0	0
TOTALS COL %	4 0.0	273 100.0	172 100.0	449	
REVISED	0	258	153		411

Lambda row = .21

Contingency Coefficient = .36

TABLE V-32

Relative Support for View that Prison Problems are Due to Lack of Professionalism, by Sex, Social Workers Only

Degree of Support	Sex			TOTAL	REVISED
	M.D.	MALE	FEMALE		
LOW %	0.0	18 30.0	7 7.7	25 16.6	25
MEDIUM %	0.0	20 33.3	30 33.0	50 33.1	50
HIGH %	1 0.0	22 36.7	54 59.3	77 50.3	76
M.D. %	1 0.0	2 0.0	12 0.0	15 0.0	0
TOTALS COL %	2 0.0	62 100.0	103 100.0	167	
REVISED	0	60	31		151

$\chi^2 = 14.563, p = <.001$

Lambda row = 0.0

Contingency Coefficient = .30

TABLE V-33

Relative Support for View that Prison Problems are Due to Lack of Professionalism, by Sex, Vocational Rehabilitation Respondents Only

Degree of Support	Sex			TOTAL	REVISED
	M.D.	MALE	FEMALE		
LOW %	0.0	24 38.1	3 10.7	27 29.7	27
MEDIUM %	1 0.0	28 44.4	8 28.6	37 39.6	36
HIGH %	1 0.0	11 17.5	17 60.7	29 30.8	28
M.D. %	0 0.0	2 0.0	3 0.0	5 0.0	0
TOTALS COL %	2 0.0	65 100.0	31 100.0	98	
REVISED	0	63	28		91

$\chi^2 = 17.919, p = <.001$

Lambda row = .16

Contingency Coefficient = .41



TABLE V-34

Relative Support for the View that Prison Problems  
are Due to Lack of Professionalism, by Sex  
Probation and Parole Officers Only

Degree of Support	Sex		TOTAL	REVISED
	MALE	FEMALE		
LOW	42	3	45	45
%	59.2	42.9	57.7	
MEDIUM	23	1	24	24
%	32.4	14.3	30.8	
HIGH	6	3	9	9
%	8.5	42.9	11.5	
TOTALS	71	7	78	
COL %	100.0	100.0		
REVISED	71	7		78

$$X^2 = 7.510, p = <.05$$

$$\text{Lambda row} = 0.0$$

$$\text{Contingency Coefficient} = .30$$

TABLE V-35

Relative Support for View that Prison Problems  
are Due to a Lack of Professionalism, by Sex,  
Corrections Personnel Only

Degree of Support	Sex		TOTAL	REVISED
	MALE	FEMALE		
LOW	29	11	40	40
%	45.3	40.7	44.0	
MEDIUM	24	6	30	30
%	37.5	22.2	33.0	
HIGH	11	10	21	21
%	17.2	37.0	23.1	
M.D.	11	4	15	0
%	0.0	0.0	0.0	
TOTALS	75	31	106	
COL %	100.0	100.0		
REVISED	64	27		91

$$X^2 = 4.677, N.S.$$

$$\text{Lambda row} = 0.0$$

$$\text{Contingency Coefficient} = .22$$

TABLE V-36

Relative Support for the View that Prison Problems are Due to Racial Problems, by Group

Degree of Support	Group				TOTAL	REVISED
	SOCIAL WORKERS	VOCATIONAL REHAB.	PROBATION/ PAROLE	CORRECTIONS		
LOW %	47 30.9	28 30.1	25 32.1	39 42.9	139	139
MEDIUM %	52 34.2	32 34.4	24 30.8	30 33.0	138	138
HIGH %	53 34.9	33 35.5	29 37.2	22 24.2	137	137
M.D. %	15 0.0	5 0.0	0 0.0	15 0.0	35	0
TOTALS COL %	167 100.0	98 100.0	78 100.0	106 100.0	449	
REVISED	152	93	78	91		414

Lambda row = .03

Contingency Coefficient = .12

TABLE V-37

Degree of Personal Support for Prison Decentralization, by Group

Degree of Support	Group				TOTAL	REVISED
	SOCIAL WORKERS	VOCATIONAL REHAB.	PROBATION/ PAROLE	CORRECTIONS		
LOW %	15 9.4	9 9.9	25 35.2	18 20.0	67	67
MEDIUM %	28 17.6	24 26.4	11 15.5	26 28.9	89	89
HIGH %	116 73.0	58 63.7	35 49.3	46 51.1	255	255
M.D. %	8 0.0	7 0.0	7 0.0	16 0.0	38	0
TOTALS COL %	167 100.0	98 100.0	78 100.0	106 100.0	449	
REVISED	159	91	71	90		411

Lambda row = 0.0

Contingency Coefficient = .28

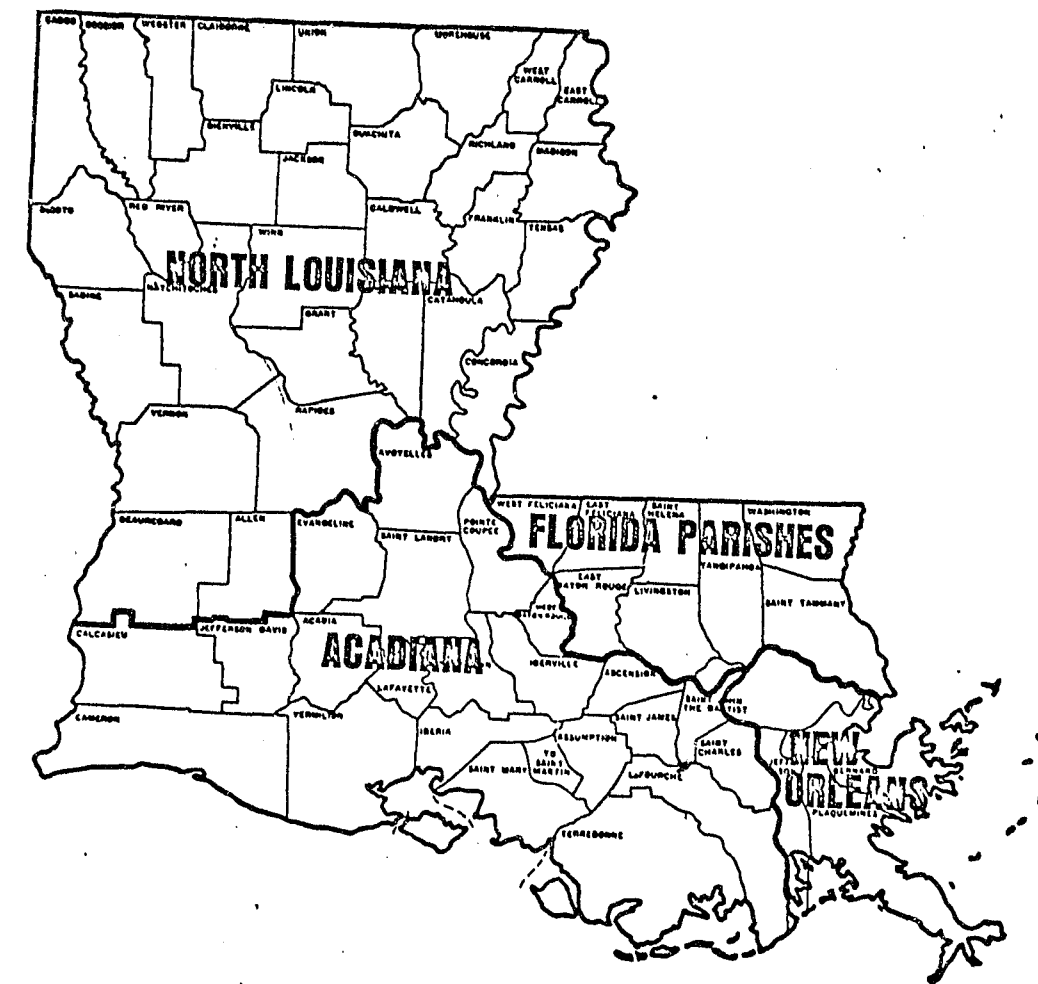
TABLE V-38

Percentage in the High Category on Seven Factors  
Relating to Correctional Issues,  
by Group

<u>Leniency</u>		<u>Lack of External Support</u>	
Probation and Parole	59.0	Probation and Parole	43.6
Corrections	42.9	Corrections	42.9
Vocational Rehab.	31.2	Social Workers	32.2
Social Workers	17.1	Vocational Rehab.	19.4
<u>Lack of Professionalism</u>		<u>Racial Problems</u>	
Social Workers	50.7	Probation and Parole	37.2
Vocational Rehab.	31.2	Vocational Rehab.	35.5
Corrections	23.1	Social Workers	34.9
Probation and Parole	11.5	Corrections	24.2
<u>Organizational and Administration Deficiencies</u>		<u>Support for Prisoner Rights</u>	
Vocational Rehab.	37.6	Social Workers	70.3
Corrections	37.4	Vocational Rehab.	40.2
Social Workers	31.6	Corrections	26.0
Probation and Parole	26.9	Probation and Parole	10.4
<u>Support for a "Tough" or Traditional Prison Philosophy</u>			
Corrections	36.0		
Vocational Rehab.	32.6		
Probation and Parole	26.0		
Social Workers	13.5		

Appendix B to Part V

BOUNDARIES OF REGIONS IN LOUISIANA



Source: Public Affairs Research Council of Louisiana, General Election 1972 (Baton Rouge: PAR, 1972), p. 8.

APPENDIX A

COURTS QUESTIONNAIRE

CONFIDENTIAL

### LOUISIANA CRIMINAL JUSTICE SURVEY

The first questions deal generally with our criminal justice system and some of the problems it faces. Please indicate in response to each, what your opinion is.

1. Below is a list of the parts or stages that make up our law enforcement and criminal justice system. Each has been criticized as needing reform or improvement. Place an "A", "B", "C", or "D" in the blank beside each, depending on how great you feel the need for improvement or reform is.

- A -- Extremely great need
- B -- Great need
- C -- Moderate need
- D -- Little need

- a. Police investigation and apprehension
- b. Prosecution by the District Attorney's Office
- c. Court procedures
- d. Sentencing procedures
- e. Probation and parole system
- f. Prisons and rehabilitation programs

2. Which one of the above parts (a through f) of the criminal justice system is in greatest need of improvement? \_\_\_\_\_

3. To what extent do you feel that our criminal justice system is hindered by a lack of coordination and cooperation among the various parts of it, including police, district attorneys, courts, and corrections personnel?

- A great deal
- To some extent
- Very little

4. Following is a list of commonly suggested causes of the crime in today's society. Place an "A", "B", or "C" in the blank beside each, depending on how important you feel each is a cause of crime today.

- A -- Very important
- B -- Somewhat important
- C -- Of little or no importance

- a. Lack of education, training, opportunity
- b. Police too restricted in dealing with criminals
- c. Drug addiction
- d. Too many people having guns
- e. Police inefficiency
- f. Too many people living too close together
- g. Permissiveness, breakdown in authority
- h. Coddling of criminals, penalties too soft
- i. Broken homes, deprived backgrounds
- j. Lack of ambition, shiftless types
- k. Racial discrimination in jobs, education, housing
- l. Corruption in government
- m. Poverty, unemployment, bad housing
- n. Greed and hatred
- o. Uneven distribution of wealth in society
- p. Decline in religion and morality

Reform in sentencing procedures is one of the major concerns of those interested in courts and correctional institutions. The following statements represent reform goals advocated by some in the sentencing area. Indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with each.

5. All convicted felons should be sentenced to a fixed prison term with no probation or parole.  
Strongly Agree     Agree     Disagree     Strongly Disagree     Don't Know

6. Too many persons who are convicted of felonies (but who cannot be considered either dangerous to others or likely to be repeated offenders) are incarcerated in correctional facilities. Greater reliance should be placed upon such alternatives to incarceration as conditional release, release under supervision in the community, sentencing to halfway houses, and partial confinement with liberty to work or participate in training or education.

Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know

7. Probation should become the standard sentence in criminal cases. An offender should be sentenced to confinement only if confinement is judged necessary for the protection of society.

Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know

8. Sentencing courts should exercise jurisdiction to determine whether an offender in a correctional institution is subjected to conditions that are unconstitutional, undesirable, or not rationally related to the purpose of sentence.

Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know

9. Judges should visit, at least yearly, the correctional facilities, and programs to which they sentence offenders so that they may obtain firsthand knowledge of the consequences of their sentencing decisions.

Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know

10. Appeal of a sentence (as well as a conviction) should be a right of a defendant in a criminal case.

Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know

11. For each crime, please check what you consider, in general, to be the most appropriate penalty.

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60 61  
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68 69  
70 71  
72 73  
74 75

Assault  
Theft  
Armed Robbery  
Prostitution  
Burglary  
Child Molestering  
Premeditated Murder  
Marijuana Possession  
Statutory Rape  
Kidnapping  
Heroin Possession  
Gambling  
Perjury  
Rape  
Sale of Pornography  
Embezzlement  
Sale of Marijuana  
Sale of Heroin  
Child Abuse

	Assault	Theft	Armed Robbery	Prostitution	Burglary	Child Molestering	Premeditated Murder	Marijuana Possession	Statutory Rape	Kidnapping	Heroin Possession	Gambling	Perjury	Rape	Sale of Pornography	Embezzlement	Sale of Marijuana	Sale of Heroin	Child Abuse
No Penalty																			
Fine																			
Fine & Probation																			
Indeterminant Sentence																			
Up to One Year																			
One Year to 5 Years																			
5 Years to 10 Years																			
10 Years to 20 Years																			
Over 20 Years																			
Life Imprisonment																			
Death Penalty																			

12. In principle, do you favor or oppose the death penalty?

Favor  Oppose  Don't Know

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13. There are often long delays from the time of arrest until the start of a person's trial. Below is a list of suggested causes which many say contribute to these delays. Indicate by each how important you think it is as a contributor to the long delays prior to the beginning of trials.

A - Very important B - Somewhat important C - Of little or no importance

- a. Lack of sufficient personnel in the court system given the caseload
- b. Judges who hold court an insufficient amount of time by working short days and taking long vacations
- c. Dilatory tactics by the defense, such as in the filing of motions.
- d. Inefficiency by the prosecution in bringing cases to trial as rapidly as possible

One of the most controversial issues in the area of corrections is the question of treatment of prisoners. Following is a series of statements of prisoner rights which have been advocated by some. Indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with each.

- 14. Mail to or from prisoners should not be tampered with or censored (except to control contraband).  
 Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know
- 15. Housing arrangements for prisoners should be such as to provide adequate privacy.  
 Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know
- 16. Free legal services should be available to indigent prisoners to assist them in civil matters, such as divorce, child custody, estate, and financial settlements.  
 Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know
- 17. Free legal services should be made available to indigent prisoners to assist them with criminal and appeal matters.  
 Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know
- 18. Free legal services should be available to indigent prisoners to assist them in bringing civil suits against state institutions and personnel.  
 Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know
- 19. Prisoners should have easy access to legal materials, such as law books and court reports.  
 Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know
- 20. Prisoners should have adequate medical and dental services including preventive medical and dental care.  
 Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know
- 21. Married prisoners should be permitted conjugal visits with their spouses.  
 Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know
- 22. Prisoners should be permitted to communicate freely with the press.  
 Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know

Following is a list of statements representing changes in the manner in which those arrested are handled by our court system. Please indicate following each statement the extent to which you agree or disagree with the suggested change.

- 23. Every arrested person should be provided with a pamphlet explaining in detail his rights and each step of the criminal justice process from arrest through trial and appeal.  
 Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know
- 24. The practice of plea bargaining should be abolished.  
 Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know

22. Defendants should be investigated sufficiently to determine whether their characteristics and circumstances are such that they should be released prior to trial solely on their promise to appeal for trial. Pretrial release on this basis should be made wherever appropriate.

Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know

26. Juvenile status offenders (such as runaways, truants, and abused or neglected children) and adults such as alcoholics, addicts, mentally retarded and the physically handicapped who have committed minor offenses should not be prosecuted by the criminal justice system but rather should be handled by social service agencies of various kinds.

Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know

The following statements represent changes in the criminal justice system affecting police. Indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with each.

27. Clear lines of command should be established for overlapping police jurisdictions and for coordination of combined police actions, such as in riots, disasters, and strike force activities.

Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know

28. Police agencies should make greater use of written summons and citations in place of physical arrest or pre-hearing jailing when compatible with community safety needs.

Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know

29. Parish and local police agencies should be consolidated.

Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know

30. Each police agency serving a community with large ethnic or minority populations should take steps to achieve a ratio of ethnic and minority personnel roughly equal to the community population.

Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know

31. The minimum education requirement for employment as a peace officer should be:

Some high school  2 years college  
 High school diploma  College degree

32. Each police agency should increase its efforts to recruit qualified women and expand the police function of female employees.

Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know

33. The state should establish minimum starting salaries for all police agencies in the state and reimburse local and parish governments unable to meet this minimum.

Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know

34. Each police agency should establish procedures for receiving, investigating, and adjudicating complaints of police misconduct. The persons complaining should be informed in writing of the disposition of their complaints.

Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know

35. Parole agencies should actively recruit ex-offenders for case work positions.

Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know

36. Police personnel should be encouraged to actively involve themselves in community service youth and recreational programs.

Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know

37. Permanent research and training institutes should be established for continued research on all matters affecting the criminal justice system and for specialized training of personnel involved in the criminal justice process.

Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know

There long has been controversy over what goals and objectives we should try to achieve in structuring and running prisons. Below is a series of statements which you sometimes hear about the purposes of prisons. Please indicate the degree to which you agree with each.

38. Prison life and routine should be purposely unpleasant so as to serve as punishment to those incarcerated.  
 Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know

39. Prisons should be run in such a way as to operate as cheaply as possible, preferably with little or no cost to the state.  
 Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know

40. Prison life and routine should be determined primarily by convenience to the state and to prison personnel.  
 Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know

41. Prisons should be structured around the goal of rehabilitation and prison life and routine should be determined by this goal.  
 Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know

42. A major objective of prison reform in Louisiana should be the decentralization of the state prison system.  
 Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know

43. Parish and municipal prisons should be removed from local control and placed under the authority of the state corrections agency.  
 Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know

The following statements relate to the specific situation of juvenile offenders. Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with each.

44. The public schools use the disciplinary devices of suspension and expulsion excessively. The schools should curtail their use of suspensions and expulsions and reserve them for only the most extreme cases.  
 Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know

45. Large population juvenile institutions, such as the Louisiana Training Institutes (LTI), should be phased out and replaced with such smaller institutions as group homes and halfway houses.  
 Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know

46. The special situation and needs of juvenile offenders requires specialized judicial personnel, such as juvenile courts and judges, to deal with them.  
 Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know

47. There is so much special treatment and so many special programs for juvenile offenders that these offenders are generally treated too leniently by the judicial system.  
 Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know

The following questions focus on specific aspects of the state court system.

48. Except under extraordinary circumstances (such as the discovery of new evidence), those convicted should have only one appeal in state courts at which time the whole trial record should be reviewed.  
 Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know

49. Court system should adopt the practice of conducting sentencing institutes to provide judges with the background information they need to fulfill their sentencing responsibilities in a knowledgeable manner.  
 Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know

50. In order to achieve equitable treatment of offenders in sentencing, judges in courts with more than one judge should adopt the policy of meeting regularly in "sentencing councils" to discuss individuals awaiting sentence. The trial judge alone should retain authority to pass sentence, but the other judges should assist him in an advisory capacity.  
 Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know

- 10 51. Civilian witnesses should be compensated for their time spent in court.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Strongly Agree \_\_\_\_\_ Agree \_\_\_\_\_ Disagree \_\_\_\_\_ Strongly Disagree \_\_\_\_\_ Don't Know
- 11 52. The severity of sentence imposed on an offender convicted should not be affected by whether he plead guilty and insisted on his right to trial.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Strongly Agree \_\_\_\_\_ Agree \_\_\_\_\_ Disagree \_\_\_\_\_ Strongly Disagree \_\_\_\_\_ Don't Know
- 12 53. Which of the following systems would you most strongly favor to meet the needs of indigent defendants?  
 a. A statewide public defender system roughly paralleling the district attorney system.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ b. A system of court appointed attorneys who are compensated at a reasonable rate.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ c. A system of court appointed attorneys who serve without compensation.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ d. Undecided.
- 13 14 54. If there were to be established an "ideal" maximum amount of time that should elapse between arrest for a felony and the beginning of the trial, how long do you think that maximum should be for the following  
 15 16 a. For those granted pre-trial release: \_\_\_\_\_ months  
 b. For those incarcerated: \_\_\_\_\_ months
- 17 55. A code of juvenile procedure should be enacted.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Strongly Agree \_\_\_\_\_ Agree \_\_\_\_\_ Disagree \_\_\_\_\_ Strongly Disagree \_\_\_\_\_ Don't Know
56. Most people recognize certain problems in the criminal justice system, but they disagree about their causes. Taking the police, courts and prisons and correctional institutions, how important do you think each of the following suggested causes of their problems actually is.

A - Very important      B - Somewhat important      C - Of little or no importance

	POLICE	COURTS	PRISONS AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS
18 19 20 Lack of Money			
21 22 23 Unqualified personnel			
24 25 26 Poor Administration			
27 28 29 Inadequate Organization and Structure			
30 31 32 Wrong Approach to Job			
33 34 35 Political Interference			
36 37 38 Job Just Too Tough			
39 40 41 Lack of Public Support			

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Finally, would you please provide some general and background information essential to the analysis of the questionnaire.

57. In which parish do you live? \_\_\_\_\_
58. In which parish do you work? \_\_\_\_\_
59. In which state were you born? \_\_\_\_\_
60. If you were born in Louisiana, in which parish? \_\_\_\_\_
61. What is your sex? \_\_\_\_\_ Male \_\_\_\_\_ Female
62. What is your race? \_\_\_\_\_ White \_\_\_\_\_ Black \_\_\_\_\_ Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_
63. How many years have you lived in your present community? \_\_\_\_\_
64. Please check the highest level of formal education which applies to you:  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 1 to 8 years \_\_\_\_\_ College graduate  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 9 to 11 years \_\_\_\_\_ Some graduate or Professional work  
 \_\_\_\_\_ High school graduate \_\_\_\_\_ Graduate or Professional degree  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Attended college
65. Have you attended any kind of additional specialized training program or received any other specialized education relating to your job? \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No
66. If yes, in what kinds of programs or training did you participate? \_\_\_\_\_
67. What is your present occupation? \_\_\_\_\_
68. How many years have you done this kind of work? \_\_\_\_\_
69. How many years have you been at your present occupational level? \_\_\_\_\_
70. Are you a member of a church? \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No
71. If yes, which denomination? \_\_\_\_\_
72. In which of the following categories does your present salary fall?  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Under \$7,000 \_\_\_\_\_ \$10,000 to \$15,000  
 \_\_\_\_\_ \$7,000 to \$10,000 \_\_\_\_\_ \$15,000 to \$20,000  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Over \$20,000
73. Which of the following best describes the area in which you live?  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Large City \_\_\_\_\_ Suburb  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Medium-Sized City \_\_\_\_\_ Rural  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Small City or Town
74. How would you describe the area in which you work?  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Large City \_\_\_\_\_ Suburb  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Medium-Sized City \_\_\_\_\_ Rural  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Small City or Town
75. Generally, how would you describe your political views?  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Strongly Conservative \_\_\_\_\_ Moderately Conservative \_\_\_\_\_ Moderately Liberal  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Conservative \_\_\_\_\_ Middle of the Road \_\_\_\_\_ Liberal  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Strongly Liberal



CORRECTIONS QUESTIONNAIRE

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CONFIDENTIAL

LOUISIANA CRIMINAL JUSTICE SURVEY

The first questions deal generally with our criminal justice system and some of the problems it faces. Please indicate in response to each, what your opinion is.

1. Below is a list of the parts or stages that make up our law enforcement and criminal justice system. Each has been criticized as needing reform or improvement. Place an "A", "B", "C", or "D" in the blank beside each, depending on how great you feel the need for improvement or reform is.

- A - Extremely great need
- B - Great need
- C - Moderate need
- D - Little need

- a. Police investigation and apprehension
- b. Prosecution by the District Attorney's Office
- c. Court procedures
- d. Sentencing procedures
- e. Probation and parole system
- f. Prisons and rehabilitation programs

2. Which one of the above parts (a through f) of the criminal justice system is in greatest need of improvement? \_\_\_\_\_

3. To what extent do you feel that our criminal justice system is hindered by a lack of coordination and cooperation among the various parts of it, including police, district attorneys, courts, and corrections personnel?

- A great deal
- To some extent
- Very little

4. Following is a list of commonly suggested causes of the crime in today's society. Place an "A", "B", or "C" in the blank beside each, depending on how important you feel each is a cause of crime today.

- A - Very important
- B - Somewhat important
- C - Of little or no importance

- a. Lack of education, training, opportunity
- b. Police too restricted in dealing with criminals
- c. Drug addiction
- d. Too many people having guns
- e. Police inefficiency
- f. Too many people living too close together
- g. Permissiveness, breakdown in authority
- h. Coddling of criminals, penalties too soft
- i. Broken homes, deprived backgrounds
- j. Lack of ambition, shiftless types
- k. Racial discrimination in jobs, education, housing
- l. Corruption in government
- m. Poverty, unemployment, bad housing
- n. Greed and hatred
- o. Uneven distribution of wealth in society
- p. Decline in religion and morality

Reform in sentencing procedures is one of the major concerns of those interested in courts and correctional institutions. The following statements represent reform goals advocated by some in the sentencing area. Indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with each.

5. All convicted felons should be sentenced to a fixed prison term with no probation or parole.

- Strongly Agree
- Agree
- Disagree
- Strongly Disagree
- Don't Know

- 33 6. Too many persons who are convicted of felonies (but who cannot be considered either dangerous to others or likely to be repeated offenders) are incarcerated in correctional facilities. Greater reliance should be placed upon such alternatives to incarceration as conditional release, release under supervision in the community, sentencing to halfway houses, and partial confinement with liberty to work or participate in training or education.
- 34 7. Probation should become the standard sentence in criminal cases. An offender should be sentenced to confinement only if confinement is judged necessary for the protection of society.
- 35 8. Sentencing courts should exercise jurisdiction to determine whether an offender in a correctional institution is subjected to conditions that are unconstitutional, undesirable, or not rationally related to the purpose of sentence.
- 36 9. Judges should visit, at least yearly, the correctional facilities, and programs to which they sentence offenders so that they may obtain firsthand knowledge of the consequences of their sentencing decisions.
- 37 10. Appeal of a sentence (as well as a conviction) should be a right of a defendant in a criminal case.
11. For each crime, please check what you consider, in general, to be the most appropriate penalty.

	Assault	Theft	Armed Robbery	Prostitution	Burglary	Child Molesting	Premeditated Murder	Marijuana Possession	Statutory Rape	Kidnapping	Heroin Possession	Gambling	Perjury	Rape	Sale of Pornography	Embezzlement	Sale of Marijuana	Sale of Heroin	Child Abuse	
38-39	No Penalty																			
40-41	Fine																			
42-43	Fine & Probation																			
44-45	Indeterminant Sentence																			
46-47	Up to One Year																			
48-49	One Year to 5 Years																			
50-51	5 Years to 10 Years																			
52-53	10 Years to 20 Years																			
54-55	Over 20 Years																			
56-57	Life Imprisonment																			
58-59	Death Penalty																			

- 74 75 12. In principle, do you favor or oppose the death penalty?  
 Favor       Oppose       Don't Know

- 1 2  
3 4  
5 6
13. There are often long delays from the time of arrest until the start of a person's trial. Below is a list of suggested causes which many say contribute to these delays. Indicate by each how important you think it is as a contributor to the long delays prior to the beginning of trials.  
 A - Very important      B - Somewhat important      C - Of little or no importance
- 7  a. Lack of sufficient personnel in the court system given the caseload
- 8  b. Judges who hold court an insufficient amount of time by working short days and taking long vacations
- 9  c. Dilatory tactics by the defense, such as in the filing of motions.
- 10  d. Inefficiency by the prosecution in bringing cases to trial as rapidly as possible
- One of the most controversial issues in the area of corrections is the question of treatment of prisoners. Following is a series of statements of prisoner rights which have been advocated by some. Indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with each.
- 11 14. Mail to or from prisoners should not be tampered with or censored (except to control contraband).  
 Strongly Agree     Agree     Disagree     Strongly Disagree     Don't Know
- 12 15. Housing arrangements for prisoners should be such as to provide adequate privacy.  
 Strongly Agree     Agree     Disagree     Strongly Disagree     Don't Know
- 13 16. Free legal services should be available to indigent prisoners to assist them in civil matters, such as divorce, child custody, estate, and financial settlements.  
 Strongly Agree     Agree     Disagree     Strongly Disagree     Don't Know
- 14 17. Free legal services should be made available to indigent prisoners to assist them with criminal and appeal matters.  
 Strongly Agree     Agree     Disagree     Strongly Disagree     Don't Know
- 15 18. Free legal services should be available to indigent prisoners to assist them in bringing civil suits against state institutions and personnel.  
 Strongly Agree     Agree     Disagree     Strongly Disagree     Don't Know
- 16 19. Prisoners should have easy access to legal materials, such as law books and court reports.  
 Strongly Agree     Agree     Disagree     Strongly Disagree     Don't Know
- 17 20. Prisoners should have adequate medical and dental services including preventive medical and dental care.  
 Strongly Agree     Agree     Disagree     Strongly Disagree     Don't Know
- 18 21. Married prisoners should be permitted conjugal visits with their spouses.  
 Strongly Agree     Agree     Disagree     Strongly Disagree     Don't Know
- 19 22. Prisoners should be permitted to communicate freely with the press.  
 Strongly Agree     Agree     Disagree     Strongly Disagree     Don't Know
- Following is a list of statements representing changes in the manner in which those arrested are handled by our court system. Please indicate following each statement the extent to which you agree or disagree with the suggested change.
- 20 23. Every arrested person should be provided with a pamphlet explaining in detail his rights and each step of the criminal justice process from arrest through trial and appeal.  
 Strongly Agree     Agree     Disagree     Strongly Disagree     Don't Know
- 21 24. The practice of plea bargaining should be abolished.  
 Strongly Agree     Agree     Disagree     Strongly Disagree     Don't Know

25. Defendants should be investigated sufficiently to determine whether their characteristics and circumstances are such that they should be released prior to trial solely on their promise to appeal for trial. Pretrial release on this basis should be made wherever appropriate.

Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know

26. Juvenile status offenders (such as runaways, truants, and abused or neglected children) and adults such as alcoholics, addicts, mentally retarded and the physically handicapped who have committed minor offenses should not be prosecuted by the criminal justice system but rather should be handled by social service agencies of various kinds.

Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know

The following statements represent changes in the criminal justice system affecting police. Indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with each.

27. Clear lines of command should be established for overlapping police jurisdictions and for coordination of combined police actions, such as in riots, disasters, and strike force activities.

Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know

28. Police agencies should make greater use of written summons and citations in place of physical arrest or pre-hearing jailing when compatible with community safety needs.

Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know

29. Parish and local police agencies should be consolidated.

Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know

30. Each police agency serving a community with large ethnic or minority populations should take steps to achieve a ratio of ethnic and minority personnel roughly equal to the community population.

Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know

31. The minimum education requirement for employment as a peace officer should be:

Some high school  2 years college  
 High school diploma  College degree

32. Each police agency should increase its efforts to recruit qualified women and expand the police function of female employees.

Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know

33. The state should establish minimum starting salaries for all police agencies in the state and reimburse local and parish governments unable to meet this minimum.

Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know

34. Each police agency should establish procedures for receiving, investigating, and adjudicating complaints of police misconduct. The persons complaining should be informed in writing of the disposition of their complaints.

Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know

35. Parole agencies should actively recruit ex-offenders for case work positions.

Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know

36. Police personnel should be encouraged to actively involve themselves in community service youth and recreational programs.

Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know

37. Permanent research and training institutes should be established for continued research on all matters affecting the criminal justice system and for specialized training of personnel involved in the criminal justice process.

Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know

49. The following are some specific reasons that people sometimes give for problems with correctional institutions in Louisiana. To what extent do you think that the items listed below are important as causes of the problems in correctional institutions?

A - Very important B - Somewhat important C - Of little or no importance

13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
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22  
23

- a. Poor pay for security personnel
- b. Racial bias of prison personnel
- c. Racial bias among prisoners
- d. Location of institutions remote from urban centers with professional services
- e. Parole board too lenient
- f. Lack of vocational and academic training programs
- g. Leniency in sentencing
- h. Lack of transitional programs to ease released prisoners' adjustment to society
- i. Insufficient work for prisoners to do
- j. Corrupting and embittering influence of prison environment
- k. Inadequate prison discipline.

50. Most people recognize certain problems in the criminal justice system, but they disagree about their causes. Taking the police, courts and prisons and correctional institutions, how important do you think each of the following suggested causes of their problems actually is.

A - Very important B - Somewhat important C - Of little or no importance

24 25 26  
27 28 29  
30 31 32  
33 34 35  
36 37 38  
39 40 41  
42 43 44  
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	POLICE	COURTS	PRISONS AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS
Lack of Money			
Unqualified Personnel			
Poor Administration			
Inadequate Organization or Structure			
Wrong Approach to Job			
Political Interference			
Job Just Too Tough			
Lack of Public Support			

Finally, would you please provide some general and background information essential to the analysis of the questionnaire.

7 8  
9 10  
11 12  
13 14

- 51. In which parish do you live? \_\_\_\_\_
- 52. In which parish do you work? \_\_\_\_\_
- 53. In which state were you born? \_\_\_\_\_
- 54. If Louisiana, in which parish? \_\_\_\_\_

There long has been controversy over what goals and objectives we should try to achieve in structuring and running prisons. Below is a series of statements which you sometimes hear about the purposes of prisons. Please indicate the degree to which you agree with each.

- 36 38. Prison life and routine should be purposely unpleasant so as to serve as punishment to those incarcerated.  
 Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know
- 37 39. Prisons should be run in such a way as to operate as cheaply as possible, preferably with little or no cost to the state.  
 Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know
- 38 40. Prison life and routine should be determined primarily by convenience to the state and to prison personnel.  
 Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know
- 39 41. Prisons should be structured around the goal of rehabilitation and prison life and routine should be determined by this goal.  
 Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know
- 40 42. A major objective of prison reform in Louisiana should be the decentralization of the state prison system.  
 Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know
- 41 43. Parish and municipal prisons should be removed from local control and placed under the authority of the state corrections agency.  
 Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know

The following statements relate to the specific situation of juvenile offenders. Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with each.

- 42 44. The public schools use the disciplinary devices of suspension and expulsion excessively. The schools should curtail their use of suspensions and expulsions and reserve them for only the most extreme cases.  
 Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know
- 43 45. Large population juvenile institutions, such as the Louisiana Training Institutes (LTI), should be phased out and replaced with such smaller institutions as group homes and halfway houses.  
 Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know
- 44 46. The special situation and needs of juvenile offenders requires specialized judicial personnel, such as juvenile courts and judges, to deal with them.  
 Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know
- 45 47. There is so much special treatment and so many special programs for juvenile offenders that these offenders are generally treated too leniently by the judicial system.  
 Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know
- 1 2  
3 4  
5 6
48. Many people object to the placement of correctional institutions near their homes. Which, if any, of the following types of institutions would you object to having established within three miles of your home.
- |  | WOULD OBJECT             | WOULD NOT OBJECT         |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 7 a. Psychiatric institution             | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8 b. Maximum security institutions       | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9 c. Minimum security institutions       | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10 d. Juvenile correctional institutions | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 11 e. Work release center                | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 12 f. Juvenile group home                | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- 15 55. What is your sex?  Male  Female
- 16 56. What is your race?  White  Black  Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_
- 17 18 57. How many years have you lived in your present community? \_\_\_\_\_
- 19 58. Please check the highest level of formal education which applies to you:  
 1 to 8 years  College graduate  
 9 to 11 years  Some graduate or Professional work  
 High school graduate  Graduate or Professional Degree  
 Attended College
- 20 59. Have you attended any kind of additional specialized training program or received any other specialized education relating to your job?  Yes  No
- 21 22 60. If yes, in what kinds of programs or training did you participate? \_\_\_\_\_
- 23 24 61. What is your present occupation? \_\_\_\_\_
- 25 26 62. How many years have you done this kind of work? \_\_\_\_\_
- 27 28 63. How many years have you been at your present occupational level? \_\_\_\_\_
- 29 64. Are you a member of a church?  Yes  No
- 30 31 65. If yes, which denomination? \_\_\_\_\_
- 32 66. In which of the following categories does your present salary fall?  
 Under \$7,000  \$10,000 to \$15,000  
 \$7,000 to \$10,000  \$15,000 to \$20,000  
 Over \$20,000
- 33 67. Which of the following best describes the area in which you live?  
 Large City  Suburb  
 Medium-Sized City  Rural  
 Small City or Town
- 34 68. How would you describe the area in which you work?  
 Large City  Suburb  
 Medium-Sized City  Rural  
 Small City or Town
- 35 69. Generally, how would you describe your political views?  
 Strongly Conservative  Moderately Conservative  Moderately Liberal  
 Conservative  Middle of the Road  Liberal  
 Strongly Liberal

POLICE QUESTIONNAIRE

CONFIDENTIAL

LOUISIANA CRIMINAL JUSTICE SURVEY

The first questions deal generally with our criminal justice system and some of the problems it faces. Please indicate in response to each, what your opinion is.

1. Below is a list of the parts or stages that make up our law enforcement and criminal justice system. Each has been criticized as needing reform or improvement. Place an "A", "B", "C", or "D" in the blank beside each, depending on how great you feel the need for improvement or reform is.

- A - Extremely great need
- B - Great need
- C - Moderate need
- D - Little need

- a. Police investigation and apprehension
- b. Prosecution by the District Attorney's Office
- c. Court procedures
- d. Sentencing procedures
- e. Probation and parole system
- f. Prisons and rehabilitation programs

2. Which one of the above parts (a through f) of the criminal justice system is in greatest need of improvement? \_\_\_\_\_

3. To what extent do you feel that our criminal justice system is hindered by a lack of coordination and cooperation among the various parts of it, including police, district attorneys, courts, and corrections personnel?

- A great deal
- To some extent
- Very little

4. Following is a list of commonly suggested causes of the crime in today's society. Place an "A", "B", or "C" in the blank beside each, depending on how important you feel each is a cause of crime today.

- A - Very important
- B - Somewhat important
- C - Of little or no importance

- a. Lack of education, training, opportunity
- b. Police too restricted in dealing with criminals
- c. Drug addiction
- d. Too many people having guns
- e. Police inefficiency
- f. Too many people living too close together
- g. Permissiveness, breakdown in authority
- h. Coddling of criminals, penalties too soft
- i. Broken homes, deprived backgrounds
- j. Lack of ambition, shiftless types
- k. Racial discrimination in jobs, education, housing
- l. Corruption in government
- m. Poverty, unemployment, bad housing
- n. Greed and hatred
- o. Uneven distribution of wealth in society
- p. Decline in religion and morality

Reform in sentencing procedures is one of the major concerns of those interested in courts and correctional institutions. The following statements represent reform goals advocated by some in the sentencing area. Indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with each.

5. All convicted felons should be sentenced to a fixed prison term with no probation or parole.

- Strongly Agree
- Agree
- Disagree
- Strongly Disagree
- Don't Know

6. Too many persons who are convicted of felonies (but who cannot be considered either dangerous to others or likely to be repeated offenders) are incarcerated in correctional facilities. Greater reliance should be placed upon such alternatives to incarceration as conditional release, release under supervision in the community, sentencing to halfway houses, and partial confinement with liberty to work or participate in training or education.

33  Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know

7. Probation should become the standard sentence in criminal cases. An offender should be sentenced to confinement only if confinement is judged necessary for the protection of society.

34  Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know

8. Sentencing courts should exercise jurisdiction to determine whether an offender in a correctional institution is subjected to conditions that are unconstitutional, undesirable, or not rationally related to the purpose of sentence.

35  Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know

9. Judges should visit, at least yearly, the correctional facilities, and programs to which they sentence offenders so that they may obtain firsthand knowledge of the consequences of their sentencing decisions.

36  Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know

10. Appeal of a sentence (as well as a conviction) should be a right of a defendant in a criminal case.

37  Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know

11. For each crime, please check what you consider, in general, to be the most appropriate penalty.

38 39  
40 41  
42 43  
44 45  
46 47  
48 49  
50 51  
52 53  
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62 63  
64 65  
66 67  
68 69  
70 71  
72 73  
74 75

Assault  
Theft  
Armed Robbery  
Prostitution  
Burglary  
Child Molestering  
Premeditated Murder  
Marijuana Possession  
Statutory Rape  
Kidnapping  
Heroin Possession  
Gambling  
Perjury  
Rape  
Sale of Pornography  
Embezzlement  
Sale of Marijuana  
Sale of Heroin  
Child Abuse

	Assault	Theft	Armed Robbery	Prostitution	Burglary	Child Molestering	Premeditated Murder	Marijuana Possession	Statutory Rape	Kidnapping	Heroin Possession	Gambling	Perjury	Rape	Sale of Pornography	Embezzlement	Sale of Marijuana	Sale of Heroin	Child Abuse
No Penalty																			
Fine																			
Fine & Probation																			
Indeterminant Sentence																			
Up to One Year																			
One Year to 5 Years																			
5 Years to 10 Years																			
10 Years to 20 Years																			
Over 20 Years																			
Life Imprisonment																			
Death Penalty																			

12. In principle, do you favor or oppose the death penalty?

Favor  Oppose  Don't Know

1 2  
3 4  
5 6

13. There are often long delays from the time of arrest until the start of a person's trial. Below is a list of suggested causes which many say contribute to these delays. Indicate by each how important you think it is as a contributor to the long delays prior to the beginning of trials.

A - Very important B - Somewhat important C - Of little or no importance

7  
8  
9  
10

- a. Lack of sufficient personnel in the court system given the caseload
- b. Judges who hold court an insufficient amount of time by working short days and taking long vacations
- c. Dilatory tactics by the defense, such as in the filing of motions.
- d. Inefficiency by the prosecution in bringing cases to trial as rapidly as possible

One of the most controversial issues in the area of corrections is the question of treatment of prisoners. Following is a series of statements of prisoner rights which have been advocated by some. Indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with each.

11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19

- 14. Mail to or from prisoners should not be tampered with or censored (except to control contraband).  
 Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know
- 15. Housing arrangements for prisoners should be such as to provide adequate privacy.  
 Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know
- 16. Free legal services should be available to indigent prisoners to assist them in civil matters, such as divorce, child custody, estate, and financial settlements.  
 Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know
- 17. Free legal services should be made available to indigent prisoners to assist them with criminal and appeal matters.  
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- 18. Free legal services should be available to indigent prisoners to assist them in bringing civil suits against state institutions and personnel.  
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- 19. Prisoners should have easy access to legal materials, such as law books and court reports.  
 Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know
- 20. Prisoners should have adequate medical and dental services including preventive medical and dental care.  
 Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know
- 21. Married prisoners should be permitted conjugal visits with their spouses.  
 Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know
- 22. Prisoners should be permitted to communicate freely with the press.  
 Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know

Following is a list of statements representing changes in the manner in which those arrested are handled by our court system. Please indicate following each statement the extent to which you agree or disagree with the suggested change.

20  
21

- 23. Every arrested person should be provided with a pamphlet explaining in detail his rights and each step of the criminal justice process from arrest through trial and appeal.  
 Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know
- 24. The practice of plea bargaining should be abolished.  
 Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know



25. Defendants should be investigated sufficiently to determine whether their characteristics and circumstances are such that they should be released prior to trial solely on their promise to appeal for trial. Pretrial release on this basis should be made wherever appropriate.

22 — Strongly Agree — Agree — Disagree — Strongly Disagree — Don't Know

26. Juvenile status offenders (such as runaways, truants, and abused or neglected children) and adults such as alcoholics, addicts, mentally retarded and the physically handicapped who have committed minor offenses should not be prosecuted by the criminal justice system but rather should be handled by social service agencies of various kinds.

23 — Strongly Agree — Agree — Disagree — Strongly Disagree — Don't Know

The following statements represent changes in the criminal justice system affecting police. Indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with each.

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24 — Strongly Agree — Agree — Disagree — Strongly Disagree — Don't Know

28. Police agencies should make greater use of written summons and citations in place of physical arrest pre-hearing jailing when compatible with community safety needs.

25 — Strongly Agree — Agree — Disagree — Strongly Disagree — Don't Know

29. Parish and local police agencies should be consolidated.

26 — Strongly Agree — Agree — Disagree — Strongly Disagree — Don't Know

30. Each police agency serving a community with large ethnic or minority populations should take steps to achieve a ratio of ethnic and minority personnel roughly equal to the community population.

27 — Strongly Agree — Agree — Disagree — Strongly Disagree — Don't Know

31. The minimum education requirement for employment as a peace officer should be:

28 — Some high school — 2 years college  
— High school diploma — College degree

32. Each police agency should increase its efforts to recruit qualified women and expand the police function of female employees.

29 — Strongly Agree — Agree — Disagree — Strongly Disagree — Don't Know

33. The state should establish minimum starting salaries for all police agencies in the state and reimburse local and parish governments unable to meet this minimum.

30 — Strongly Agree — Agree — Disagree — Strongly Disagree — Don't Know

34. Each police agency should establish procedures for receiving, investigating, and adjudicating complaints of police misconduct. The persons complaining should be informed in writing of the disposition of their complaints.

31 — Strongly Agree — Agree — Disagree — Strongly Disagree — Don't Know

35. Parole agencies should actively recruit ex-offenders for case work positions.

32 — Strongly Agree — Agree — Disagree — Strongly Disagree — Don't Know

36. Police personnel should be encouraged to actively involve themselves in community service youth and recreational programs.

33 — Strongly Agree — Agree — Disagree — Strongly Disagree — Don't Know

37. Permanent research and training institutes should be established for continued research on all matters affecting the criminal justice system and for specialized training of personnel involved in the criminal justice process.

34 — Strongly Agree — Agree — Disagree — Strongly Disagree — Don't Know

There long has been controversy over what goals and objectives we should try to achieve in structuring and running prisons. Below is a series of statements which you sometimes hear about the purposes of prisons. Please indicate the degree to which you agree with each.

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— Strongly Agree — Agree — Disagree — Strongly Disagree — Don't Know

37 39. Prisons should be run in such a way as to operate as cheaply as possible, preferably with little or no cost to the state.  
— Strongly Agree — Agree — Disagree — Strongly Disagree — Don't Know

38 40. Prison life and routine should be determined primarily by convenience to the state and to prison personnel.  
— Strongly Agree — Agree — Disagree — Strongly Disagree — Don't Know

39 41. Prisons should be structured around the goal of rehabilitation and prison life and routine should be determined by this goal.  
— Strongly Agree — Agree — Disagree — Strongly Disagree — Don't Know

40 42. A major objective of prison reform in Louisiana should be the decentralization of the state prison system.  
— Strongly Agree — Agree — Disagree — Strongly Disagree — Don't Know

41 43. Parish and municipal prisons should be removed from local control and placed under the authority of the state corrections agency.  
— Strongly Agree — Agree — Disagree — Strongly Disagree — Don't Know

The following statements relate to the specific situation of juvenile offenders. Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with each.

42 44. The public schools use the disciplinary devices of suspension and expulsion excessively. The schools should curtail their use of suspensions and expulsions and reserve them for only the most extreme cases.  
— Strongly Agree — Agree — Disagree — Strongly Disagree — Don't Know

43 45. Large population juvenile institutions, such as the Louisiana Training Institutes (LTI), should be phased out and replaced with such smaller institutions as group homes and halfway houses.  
— Strongly Agree — Agree — Disagree — Strongly Disagree — Don't Know

44 46. The special situation and needs of juvenile offenders requires specialized judicial personnel, such as juvenile courts and judges, to deal with them.  
— Strongly Agree — Agree — Disagree — Strongly Disagree — Don't Know

45 47. There is so much special treatment and so many special programs for juvenile offenders that these offenders are generally treated too leniently by the judicial system.  
— Strongly Agree — Agree — Disagree — Strongly Disagree — Don't Know

1 2  
3 4  
5 6

The next questions deal with some specific changes affecting the police.

7 48. Each police agency should establish educational incentive programs with the goal of upgrading across the board the educational level of all police personnel.  
— Strongly Agree — Agree — Disagree — Strongly Disagree — Don't Know

8 49. Each police agency should require monthly firearm practice and specify a minimum qualifying score.  
— Strongly Agree — Agree — Disagree — Strongly Disagree — Don't Know

9 50. Efforts should be made by all police agencies in the state to standardize equipment in order to save money by permitting centralized purchasing arrangements.  
— Strongly Agree — Agree — Disagree — Strongly Disagree — Don't Know

- 10 — 51. Every police agency should establish special training programs for all its peace officers in preventing delinquent behavior and juvenile crime.  
 Strongly Agree     Agree     Disagree     Strongly Disagree     Don't Know
- 11 — 52. Each police agency should develop extensive liaison and cooperation with all agencies in the community working with youth.  
 Strongly Agree     Agree     Disagree     Strongly Disagree     Don't Know
- 12 — 53. The State of Louisiana should establish minimum selection and training standards for all police agencies and peace officers within the state.  
 Strongly Agree     Agree     Disagree     Strongly Disagree     Don't Know
- 13 — 54. Each police agency should have the services of a qualified psychiatrist or psychologist to screen out personnel and applicants with mental disorders or who are emotionally unfit for police work.  
 Strongly Agree     Agree     Disagree     Strongly Disagree     Don't Know
- 14 — 55. Each police agency should change its personnel procedures to make maximum use of civilian employees in the various non-enforcement positions of the agency (clerical, dispatching, maintenance, traffic control).  
 Strongly Agree     Agree     Disagree     Strongly Disagree     Don't Know
- 15 — 56. Police collective bargaining procedures should include binding arbitration to prevent strikes or job actions.  
 Strongly Agree     Agree     Disagree     Strongly Disagree     Don't Know
- 16 — 57. Which of the following comes closest to the minimum amount of training you feel should be required for law enforcement officers within their first year of service?  
 None  
 Two Weeks  
 Four Weeks  
 Six Weeks  
 Eight Weeks or Over
58. Most people recognize certain problems in the criminal justice system, but they disagree about their causes. Taking the police, courts, and prisons and correctional institutions, how important do you think each of the following suggested causes of their problems actually is.  
A — Very important      B — Somewhat important      C — Of little or no importance

	POLICE	COURTS	PRISONS AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS
17 18 19 Lack of Money			
20 21 22 Unqualified Personnel			
23 24 25 Poor Administration			
26 27 28 Inadequate			
29 30 31 Wrong			
32 33 34 Political Interference			
35 36 37 Job Just Too Tough			
38 39 40 Lack of Public Support			

- 1 — 2  
3 — 4  
5 — 6  
7 — 8  
9 — 10  
11 — 12  
13 — 14  
15 —  
16 —  
17 — 18  
19 —  
20 —  
21 — 22  
23 — 24  
25 — 26  
27 — 28  
29 —  
30 — 31  
32 —  
33 —  
34 —  
35 —
- Finally, would you please provide some general and background information essential to the analysis of the questionnaire.
59. In which parish do you live? \_\_\_\_\_
60. In which parish do you work? \_\_\_\_\_
61. In which state were you born? \_\_\_\_\_
62. If you were born in Louisiana, in which parish? \_\_\_\_\_
63. What is your sex?     Male     Female
64. What is your race?     White     Black     Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_
65. How many years have you lived in your present community? \_\_\_\_\_
66. Please check the highest level of formal education which applies to you:  
 1 to 8 years     College graduate  
 9 to 11 years     Some graduate or professional work  
 High school graduate     Graduate or professional degree  
 Attended College
67. Have you attended any kind of additional specialized training program or received any other specialized education relating to your job?     Yes     No
68. If yes, in what kinds of programs or training did you participate? \_\_\_\_\_
69. What is your present occupation? \_\_\_\_\_
70. How many years have you done this kind of work? \_\_\_\_\_
71. How many years have you been at your present occupational level? \_\_\_\_\_
72. Are you a member of a church?     Yes     No
73. If yes, which denomination? \_\_\_\_\_
74. In which of the following categories does your present salary fall?  
 Under \$7,000     \$10,000 to \$15,000  
 \$7,000 to \$10,000     \$15,000 to \$20,000  
 Over \$20,000
75. Which of the following best describes the area in which you live?  
 Large City     Suburb  
 Medium-Sized City     Rural  
 Small City or Town
76. How would you describe the area in which you work?  
 Large City     Suburb  
 Medium-Sized City     Rural  
 Small City or Town
77. Generally, how would you describe your political views?  
 Strongly Conservative     Conservative     Moderately Conservative  
 Middle of the Road     Moderately Liberal     Liberal  
 Strongly Liberal



POLITICAL QUESTIONNAIRE

CONFIDENTIAL

LOUISIANA CRIMINAL JUSTICE SURVEY

The first questions deal generally with our criminal justice system and some of the problems it faces. Please indicate in response to each, what your opinion is.

- 1
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1. Below is a list of the parts or stages that make up our law enforcement and criminal justice system. Each has been criticized as needing reform or improvement. Place an "A", "B", "C", or "D" in the blank beside each, depending on how great you feel the need for improvement or reform is.

- A - Extremely great need
- B - Great need
- C - Moderate need
- D - Little need

- \_\_\_ a. Police investigation and apprehension
- \_\_\_ b. Prosecution by the District Attorney's Office
- \_\_\_ c. Court procedures
- \_\_\_ d. Sentencing procedures
- \_\_\_ e. Probation and parole system
- \_\_\_ f. Prisons and rehabilitation programs

2. Which one of the above parts (a through f) of the criminal justice system is in greatest need of improvement? \_\_\_\_\_

3. To what extent do you feel that our criminal justice system is hindered by a lack of coordination and cooperation among the various parts of it, including police, district attorneys, courts, and corrections personnel?

- \_\_\_ A great deal
- \_\_\_ To some extent
- \_\_\_ Very little

4. Following is a list of commonly suggested causes of the crime in today's society. Place an "A", "B", or "C" in the blank beside each, depending on how important you feel each is a cause of crime today.

- A - Very important
- B - Somewhat important
- C - Of little or no importance

- \_\_\_ a. Lack of education, training, opportunity
- \_\_\_ b. Police too restricted in dealing with criminals
- \_\_\_ c. Drug addiction
- \_\_\_ d. Too many people having guns
- \_\_\_ e. Police inefficiency
- \_\_\_ f. Too many people living too close together
- \_\_\_ g. Permissiveness, breakdown in authority
- \_\_\_ h. Coddling of criminals, penalties too soft
- \_\_\_ i. Broken homes, deprived backgrounds
- \_\_\_ j. Lack of ambition, shiftless types
- \_\_\_ k. Racial discrimination in jobs, education, housing
- \_\_\_ l. Corruption in government
- \_\_\_ m. Poverty, unemployment, bad housing
- \_\_\_ n. Greed and hatred
- \_\_\_ o. Uneven distribution of wealth in society
- \_\_\_ p. Decline in religion and morality

Reform in sentencing procedures is one of the major concerns of those interested in courts and correctional institutions. The following statements represent reform goals advocated by some in the sentencing area. Indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with each.

5. All convicted felons should be sentenced to a fixed prison term with no probation or parole.

- \_\_\_ Strongly Agree
- \_\_\_ Agree
- \_\_\_ Disagree
- \_\_\_ Strongly Disagree
- \_\_\_ Don't Know

6. Too many persons who are convicted of felonies (but who cannot be considered either dangerous to others or likely to be repeated offenders) are incarcerated in correctional facilities. Greater reliance should be placed upon such alternatives to incarceration as conditional release, release under supervision in the community, sentencing to halfway houses, and partial confinement with liberty to work or participate in training or education.

33  Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know

7. Probation should become the standard sentence in criminal cases. An offender should be sentenced to confinement only if confinement is judged necessary for the protection of society.

34  Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know

8. Sentencing courts should exercise jurisdiction to determine whether an offender in a correctional institution is subjected to conditions that are unconstitutional, undesirable, or not rationally related to the purpose of sentence.

35  Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know

9. Judges should visit, at least yearly, the correctional facilities, and programs to which they sentence offenders so that they may obtain firsthand knowledge of the consequences of their sentencing decisions.

36  Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know

10. Appeal of a sentence (as well as a conviction) should be a right of a defendant in a criminal case.

37  Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know

11. For each crime, please check what you consider, in general, to be the most appropriate penalty.

38 39  
40 41  
42 43  
44 45  
46 47  
48 49  
50 51  
52 53  
54 55  
56 57  
58 59  
60 61  
62 63  
64 65  
66 67  
68 69  
70 71  
72 73  
74 75

	Assault	Theft	Armed Robbery	Prostitution	Burglary	Child Molestation	Premeditated Murder	Marijuana Possession	Statutory Rape	Kidnapping	Heroin Possession	Gambling	Perjury	Rape	Sale of Pornography	Embezzlement	Sale of Marijuana	Sale of Heroin	Child Abuse
No Penalty																			
Fine																			
Fine & Probation																			
Indeterminant Sentence																			
Up to One Year																			
One Year to 5 Years																			
5 Years to 10 Years																			
10 Years to 20 Years																			
Over 20 Years																			
Life Imprisonment																			
Death Penalty																			

12. In principle, do you favor or oppose the death penalty?

Favor  Oppose  Don't Know

1 2  
3 4  
5 6

13. There are often long delays from the time of arrest until the start of a person's trial. Below is a list of suggested causes which many say contribute to these delays. Indicate by each how important you think it is as a contributor to the long delays prior to the beginning of trials.

A - Very important B - Somewhat important C - Of little or no importance

7  
8  
9  
10

- a. Lack of sufficient personnel in the court system given the caseload
- b. Judges who hold court an insufficient amount of time by working short days and taking long vacations
- c. Dilatory tactics by the defense, such as in the filing of motions.
- d. Inefficiency by the prosecution in bringing cases to trial as rapidly as possible

One of the most controversial issues in the area of corrections is the question of treatment of prisoners. Following is a series of statements of prisoner rights which have been advocated by some. Indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with each.

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- 14. Mail to or from prisoners should not be tampered with or censored (except to control contraband).  
 Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know
  - 15. Housing arrangements for prisoners should be such as to provide adequate privacy.  
 Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know
  - 16. Free legal services should be available to indigent prisoners to assist them in civil matters, such as divorce, child custody, estate, and financial settlements.  
 Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know
  - 17. Free legal services should be made available to indigent prisoners to assist them with criminal and appeal matters.  
 Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know
  - 18. Free legal services should be available to indigent prisoners to assist them in bringing civil suits against state institutions and personnel.  
 Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know
  - 19. Prisoners should have easy access to legal materials, such as law books and court reports.  
 Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know
  - 20. Prisoners should have adequate medical and dental services including preventive medical and dental care.  
 Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know
  - 21. Married prisoners should be permitted conjugal visits with their spouses.  
 Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know
  - 22. Prisoners should be permitted to communicate freely with the press.  
 Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know
- Following is a list of statements representing changes in the manner in which those arrested are handled by our court system. Please indicate following each statement the extent to which you agree or disagree with the suggested change.
- 23. Every arrested person should be provided with a pamphlet explaining in detail his rights and each step of the criminal justice process from arrest through trial and appeal.  
 Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know
  - 24. The practice of plea bargaining should be abolished.  
 Strongly Agree  Agree  Disagree  Strongly Disagree  Don't Know

22 25. Defendants should be investigated sufficiently to determine whether their characteristics and circumstances are such that they should be released prior to trial solely on their promise to appeal for trial. Pretrial release on this basis should be made wherever appropriate.  
 Strongly Agree     Agree     Disagree     Strongly Disagree     Don't Know

23 26. Juvenile status offenders (such as runaways, truants, and abused or neglected children) and adults such as alcoholics, addicts, mentally retarded and the physically handicapped who have committed minor offenses should not be prosecuted by the criminal justice system but rather should be handled by social service agencies of various kinds.  
 Strongly Agree     Agree     Disagree     Strongly Disagree     Don't Know

The following statements represent changes in the criminal justice system affecting police. Indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with each.

24 27. Clear lines of command should be established for overlapping police jurisdictions and for coordination of combined police actions, such as in riots, disasters, and strike force activities.  
 Strongly Agree     Agree     Disagree     Strongly Disagree     Don't Know

25 28. Police agencies should make greater use of written summons and citations in place of physical arrest or pre-hearing jailing when compatible with community safety needs.  
 Strongly Agree     Agree     Disagree     Strongly Disagree     Don't Know

26 29. Parish and local police agencies should be consolidated.  
 Strongly Agree     Agree     Disagree     Strongly Disagree     Don't Know

27 30. Each police agency serving a community with large ethnic or minority populations should take steps to achieve a ratio of ethnic and minority personnel roughly equal to the community population.  
 Strongly Agree     Agree     Disagree     Strongly Disagree     Don't Know

28 31. The minimum education requirement for employment as a peace officer should be:  
 Some high school     High school diploma     2 years college     College degree

29 32. Each police agency should increase its efforts to recruit qualified women and expand the police function of female employees.  
 Strongly Agree     Agree     Disagree     Strongly Disagree     Don't Know

30 33. The state should establish minimum starting salaries for all police agencies in the state and reimburse local and parish governments unable to meet this minimum.  
 Strongly Agree     Agree     Disagree     Strongly Disagree     Don't Know

31 34. Each police agency should establish procedures for receiving, investigating, and adjudicating complaints of police misconduct. The persons complaining should be informed in writing of the disposition of their complaints.  
 Strongly Agree     Agree     Disagree     Strongly Disagree     Don't Know

32 35. Parole agencies should actively recruit ex-offenders for case work positions.  
 Strongly Agree     Agree     Disagree     Strongly Disagree     Don't Know

33 36. Police personnel should be encouraged to actively involve themselves in community service youth and recreational programs.  
 Strongly Agree     Agree     Disagree     Strongly Disagree     Don't Know

34 37. Permanent research and training institutes should be established for continued research on all matters affecting the criminal justice system and for specialized training of personnel involved in the criminal justice process.  
 Strongly Agree     Agree     Disagree     Strongly Disagree     Don't Know

There long has been controversy over what goals and objectives we should try to achieve in structuring and running prisons. Below is a series of statements which you sometimes hear about the purposes of prisons. Please indicate the degree to which you agree with each.

36 38. Prison life and routine should be purposely unpleasant so as to serve as punishment to those incarcerated.  
 Strongly Agree     Agree     Disagree     Strongly Disagree     Don't Know

37 39. Prisons should be run in such a way as to operate as cheaply as possible, preferably with little or no cost to the state.  
 Strongly Agree     Agree     Disagree     Strongly Disagree     Don't Know

38 40. Prison life and routine should be determined primarily by convenience to the state and to prison personnel.  
 Strongly Agree     Agree     Disagree     Strongly Disagree     Don't Know

39 41. Prisons should be structured around the goal of rehabilitation and prison life and routine should be determined by this goal.  
 Strongly Agree     Agree     Disagree     Strongly Disagree     Don't Know

40 42. A major objective of prison reform in Louisiana should be the decentralization of the state prison system.  
 Strongly Agree     Agree     Disagree     Strongly Disagree     Don't Know

41 43. Parish and municipal prisons should be removed from local control and placed under the authority of the state corrections agency.  
 Strongly Agree     Agree     Disagree     Strongly Disagree     Don't Know

The following statements relate to the specific situation of juvenile offenders. Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with each.

42 44. The public schools use the disciplinary devices of suspension and expulsion excessively. The schools should curtail their use of suspensions and expulsions and reserve them for only the most extreme cases.  
 Strongly Agree     Agree     Disagree     Strongly Disagree     Don't Know

43 45. Large population juvenile institutions, such as the Louisiana Training Institutes (LTI), should be phased out and replaced with such smaller institutions as group homes and halfway houses.  
 Strongly Agree     Agree     Disagree     Strongly Disagree     Don't Know

44 46. The special situation and needs of juvenile offenders requires specialized judicial personnel, such as juvenile courts and judges, to deal with them.  
 Strongly Agree     Agree     Disagree     Strongly Disagree     Don't Know

45 47. There is so much special treatment and so many special programs for juvenile offenders that these offenders are generally treated too leniently by the judicial system.  
 Strongly Agree     Agree     Disagree     Strongly Disagree     Don't Know

46 48. Many people object to the placement of correctional institutions near their homes. Which, if any, of the following types of institutions would you object to having established within three miles of your home.

- |                                       |                          |                          |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
|                                       | WOULD OBJECT             | WOULD NOT OBJECT         |
| a. Psychiatric institution            | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Maximum security institutions      | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Minimum security institutions      | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Work release center                | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Juvenile correctional institutions | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Juvenile group home                | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

49. The following are some specific reasons that people sometimes give for problems with correctional institutions in Louisiana. To what extent do you think that the items listed below are important as causes of the problems in correctional institutions?

A - Very important      B - Somewhat important      C - Of little or no importance

- 13  a. Poor pay for security personnel
- 14  b. Racial bias of prison personnel
- 15  c. Racial bias among prisoners
- 16  d. Location of institutions remote from urban centers with professional services
- 17  e. Parole board too lenient
- 18  f. Lack of vocational and academic training programs.
- 19  g. Leniency in sentencing
- 20  h. Lack of transitional programs to ease released prisoners' adjustment to society
- 21  i. Insufficient work for prisoners to do
- 22  j. Corrupting and embittering influence of prison environment
- 23  k. Inadequate prison discipline.

50. A code of juvenile procedure should be enacted.

Strongly Agree     Agree     Disagree     Strongly Disagree     Don't Know

51. Most people recognize certain problems in the criminal justice system, but they disagree about their causes. Taking the police, courts and prisons and correctional institutions, how important do you think each of the following suggested causes of their problems actually is.

A - Very important      B - Somewhat important      C - Of little or no importance

	POLICE	COURTS	PRISONS AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS
25 26 27 Lack of Money			
28 29 30 Unqualified Personnel			
31 32 33 Poor Administration			
34 35 36 Inadequate Organization or Structure			
37 38 39 Wrong Approach to Job			
40 41 42 Political Interference			
43 44 45 Job Just Too Tough			
46 47 48 Lack of Public Support			

Finally, would you please provide some general and background information essential to the analysis of the questionnaire.

- 5 6 7 8 52. In which parish do you live? \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 10 53. In which parish do you work? \_\_\_\_\_
- 11 12 54. In which state were you born? \_\_\_\_\_
- 13 14 55. If you were born in Louisiana, in which parish? \_\_\_\_\_
- 15 56. What is your sex?      Male      Female
- 16 57. What is your race?      White      Black      Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

16 17  
F 18

58. How many years have you lived in your present community? \_\_\_\_\_

59. Please check the highest level of formal education which applies to you:

- 1 to 8 years       College graduate
- 9 to 11 years       Some graduate or professional work
- High school graduate       Graduate or professional degree
- Attended college

60. Have you attended any kind of additional specialized training program or received any other specialized education relating to your job?     Yes     No

61. If yes, in what kinds of programs or training did you participate? \_\_\_\_\_

62. What is your present occupation? \_\_\_\_\_

63. How many years have you done this kind of work? \_\_\_\_\_

64. How many years have you been at your present occupational level? \_\_\_\_\_

65. Are you a member of a church?     Yes     No

66. If yes, which denomination? \_\_\_\_\_

67. In which of the following categories does your present salary fall?

- Under \$7,000       \$10,000 to \$15,000
- \$7,000 to \$10,000       \$15,000 to \$20,000
- Over \$20,000

68. Which of the following best describes the area in which you live?

- Large City       Suburb
- Medium-Sized City       Rural
- Small City or Town

69. How would you describe the area in which you work?

- Large City       Suburb
- Medium-Sized City       Rural
- Small City or Town

70. Generally, how would you describe your political views?

- Strongly Conservative       Moderately Conservative       Moderately Liberal
- Conservative       Middle of the Road       Liberal
- Strongly Liberal

34  
35

**END**