



## **The Louisiana Survey 2024 Report 2**

*Louisiana residents' views on crime and criminal justice policy*

The second of three reports from the Reilly Center for Media & Public Affairs  
at Louisiana State University's Manship School of Mass Communication



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## Reilly Center for Media & Public Affairs

The Reilly Center for Media & Public Affairs is partnership-driven, action-oriented, and dedicated to exploring contemporary issues at the intersection of mass communication and public life. Its interdisciplinary approach draws together experts from diverse fields to advance research and dialogue. The intent is to inspire our communities to think deeply, develop solutions, take action and broaden knowledge. The Center's role, within the state's flagship university, is to respond quickly to the needs of state governance in addressing challenges facing Louisiana, particularly in times of crisis such as during Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, the 2010 Deepwater Horizon oil spill, and the 2016 historic floods. Underlying the Center's endeavors is to strengthen and advance the Manship School's national and state leadership in media and politics.

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## About the 2024 Louisiana Survey

The *2024 Louisiana Survey* is the latest in an annual series of statewide surveys from the Reilly Center for Media & Public Affairs at Louisiana State University's Manship School of Mass Communication.

Reflecting the continuing evolution of survey research, we used two approaches for this year's survey. First, we used our traditional probability-sampling approach to draw landline and cell phone numbers for a live-interview telephone survey. Second, in partnership with the research firm *YouGov*, we administered an online survey to a nonprobability sample of Louisiana residents who participate in the *YouGov* panel. We use statistical weights in the analysis of responses from both modes to adjust for likelihood of participation and ensure each sample represents the population of adult Louisiana residents. More information about our methods, including *YouGov*'s strategy for generating representative samples, is available in the survey methodology section of this report.

The body of this report focuses on results from the traditional telephone mode with probability sampling. However, interested readers can find the topline results from both samples at the end of this document.

The mission of the *Louisiana Survey*, which began in 2003, is to capture Louisiana residents' assessments of life in the state, including their beliefs about the quality of the economy and government performance, as well as their attitudes on policy issues of contemporary importance. To that end, each year the *Louisiana Survey* contains core items designed to serve as barometers of public sentiment, including assessments of whether the state is heading in the right direction or wrong direction and perceptions about the most important problems facing the state. The *2024 Louisiana Survey* also includes questions about perceptions and experiences with crime, climate events, and coastal land loss, as well as questions to measure attitudes about criminal justice, energy, environmental, and coastal policies.

As part of an effort to ensure that the *Louisiana Survey* fulfills its public service mission, the research team solicited input about topics for the survey from members of the policy community across the political spectrum. These advisors provided invaluable insight into the design of the questionnaire and in identifying the contemporary policy questions that could most benefit from an understanding of the public's views. While we are indebted to them for their time and contributions, they bear no responsibility for final decisions on the questionnaire, analysis, and interpretation appearing in this report or for any mistakes therein.

We especially thank the Reilly Family Foundation for their generous support and vision in helping to create the *Louisiana Survey*.

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## Summary

Louisiana residents approve a broad spectrum of policies to address crime and criminal justice issues.

- A large majority of Louisiana residents (72%) says the amount of crime has increased in the past few years, but fewer (41%) say crime is increasing in their local communities. Although most Louisiana residents were not victims of crime over the past year, most personally know someone who was the victim of property crime (58%) and many personally know someone who was attacked or threatened with violence (44%).
- Majorities of state residents support sending Louisiana State Police to help local law enforcement in areas with high crime (84%), having the state Office of the Attorney General take over prosecutions of some local crimes in areas with high crime rates (74%), and increasing spending on local law enforcement (56%). Majorities of Louisiana residents also support more alternatives to prison (86%) and allowing judges to have flexibility in sentencing people convicted of crimes (65%). Most (55%) continue to approve of the criminal justice reforms passed in recent years.

# Crime and Criminal Justice Policy

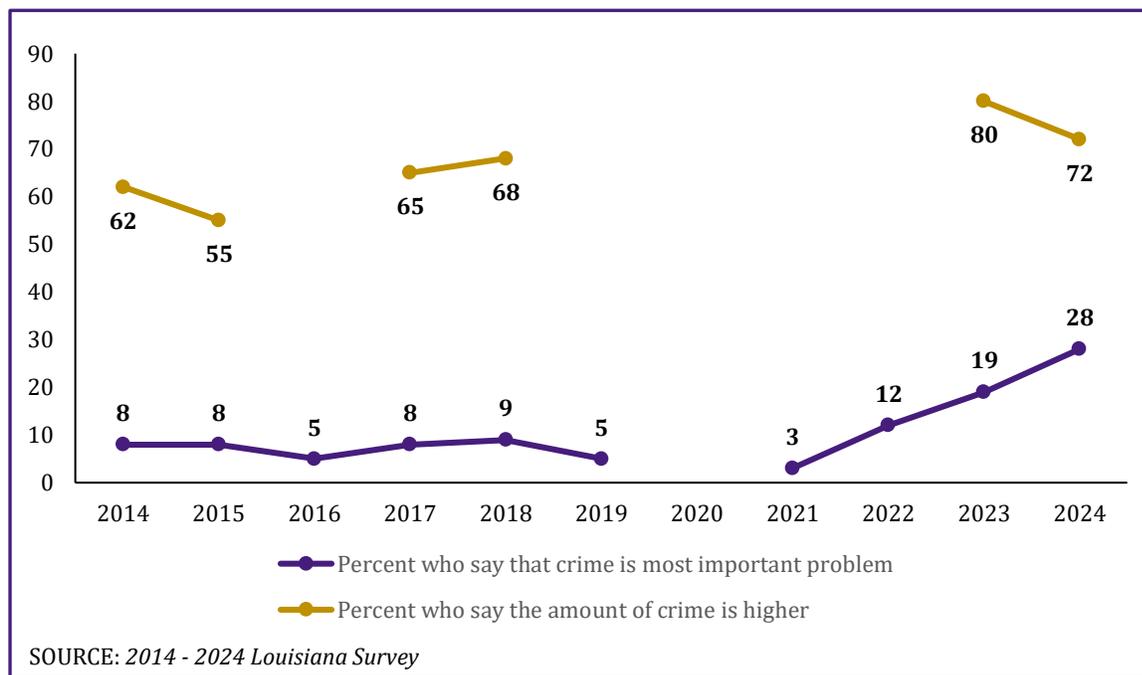
## Most say amount of crime in state has increased, fewer believe crime rose in their own community

Nearly three-fourths of Louisiana residents (72%) say that the amount of crime in the state has increased over the past few years. This share declined modestly from a year ago when 80% said the amount of crime had increased. This drop brings the share close to pre-pandemic perceptions of crime when the *Louisiana Survey* last asked this question.

When asked about their own community, however, substantially fewer (41%) say crime is on the rise.

Although most state residents were not victimized by crime in the past year, many know someone who was. About one in five (21%) Louisiana residents say they have been the victim of a property crime in the past year. However, almost three times as many (58%) say they personally know someone who has been a victim of property crime in the past year. Twelve percent (12%) say they have been attacked or threatened with violence in the past year, but 44% say they personally know someone who has been.

**Figure 1: Trend in perceptions of crime in Louisiana**



## Most want more funding for local police

The survey includes two questions to assess public confidence in local law enforcement. The first asks how much confidence respondents have in local police to protect people from crime, while the second asks how confident they are in local police to treat people fairly. Two-thirds of state residents say they are confident in their local police *to protect people from crime*, with 17% saying they have “a great deal of confidence” and 49% saying they have “a fair amount of confidence.” Fewer (22%) say they have “not too much confidence,” while just 12% say they do not have any confidence at all in local police for protection from crime.

Confidence in local police *to treat people fairly* follows the same pattern, with 18% saying they have “a great deal of confidence” and 47% saying they have “a fair amount of confidence.” One-fifth (21%) of state residents say they have “not too much confidence,” and another 12% say they do not have any confidence at all in local police to treat people fairly.

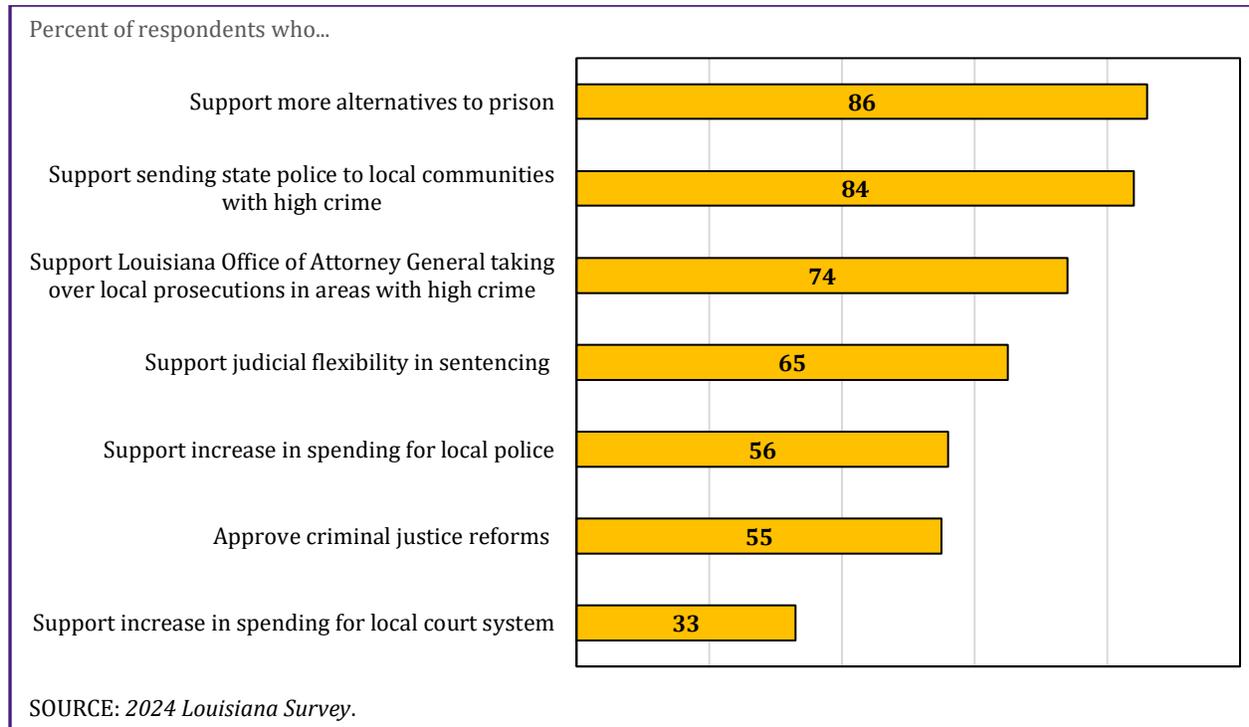
Most state residents (56%) also want to increase funding for policing in their area. Another 30% want to keep current levels of funding for local law enforcement, and only 9% want to cut funding for police.

The survey includes a similar set of questions asking about the court system in their local area. Most people are also confident in their local courts, but the levels are lower than for police. When it comes *to protecting people from crime*, 7% have a “a great deal of confidence” and 47% have “a fair amount of confidence” in their local court system; 29% say “not too much confidence” and 14% say they have no confidence at all in their local courts. Likewise, 9% have a “a great deal of confidence” and 49% have “a fair amount of confidence” in their local courts *to treat people fairly*. Another 26% say they have “not too much confidence,” and 13% say they have no confidence at all in their local courts to treat people fairly. One-third (33%) want to increase funding for their local court system, while 47% want to keep it the same and 15% want to cut court funding.

## Public supports state intervention to address local crime

Substantial majorities of Louisiana residents support state intervention in local jurisdictions to police and prosecute when crime rates are high. If their local area experience high rates of crime, 84% support the state sending in the Louisiana State Police to increase policing and 74% support the Office of the Louisiana Attorney General taking over prosecution of some criminal cases.

**Figure 2: Public supports variety of policies to address crime and criminal justice**



## **Many say criminal justice system is not tough enough, but majority also approves Edwards era reforms**

About half of state residents (48%) say Louisiana's criminal justice system is not tough enough in its handling of crime. In contrast, just 17% say the system is too tough.

Yet, Louisiana residents also generally support the criminal justice reforms passed during the administration of former governor John bel Edwards that sought to reduce the number of people in prison. A majority (55%) approve of those criminal justice reforms, albeit a smaller share than approved of these changes when the survey last asked about them in 2018 (61%) and 2019 (70%).

A large majority (86%) supports alternatives to prison – such as drug treatment or rehabilitation programs – for people convicted of non-violent offenses. This share is similar to levels of support when asked in 2017 (86%) and 2019 (88%). Similarly, most Louisiana residents (65%) support judges having flexibility to set sentences rather than imposing mandatory minimum sentences. This level of support remains unchanged since the survey last asked about this topic in 2018 (64%) and 2019 (65%); however, it is lower than when first asked in 2017 (72%).

We also asked people about the general approach they would like to see Louisiana take to reduce crime – whether more money and effort should go to addressing social and economic problems such as drug addiction, homelessness and mental health or more money and effort should go to strengthening law enforcement. Two-thirds (67%) would like the state to prioritize addressing social and economic problems that may underlie crime.

# Survey Methodology

The *2024 Louisiana Survey* includes two modes for surveying adult residents of the state: 1) a traditional live-interviewer telephone survey with probability sampling, and 2) a non-probability online survey. Although this report focuses on the results from the telephone survey to maintain continuity with reports from past editions of the survey, which also used telephone surveys, we present the results of both modes at the end of this report.

## Survey 1: Telephone survey with probability sampling

We used two kinds of sampling frames of Louisiana residents to acquire samples of landline and cell phone numbers through Marketing Systems Group (MSG), a random digit dialing (RDD) landline database and MSG's Advanced Cellular Frame (ACF). For both landline and cellphone samples, we stratified the sample numbers by parish based on each parish's share of Louisiana's total adult population in the U.S. Census Bureau's 2001 American Community Survey's five-year estimates. The RDD landline database includes all residential working banks that have at least one assigned telephone number, updated quarterly. It includes all listed, unlisted, and non-published landline numbers in these banks. MSG drew numbers from this RDD frame randomly. The ACF uses the Telecordia database, which identifies telephone numbers dedicated to cellular devices. MSG likewise drew numbers from this RDD frame randomly. MSG screened both samples of randomly selected telephone numbers to reduce instances of non-working, business, fax, and inactive telephone numbers in the samples. This screening on the landline RDD often identifies and removes 60-70% of nonworking and business numbers from the initial sample.

Louisiana State University's Public Policy Research Lab (PPRL) conducted the interviews using computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) software, which ensures that interviewers correctly ask all questions according to the questionnaire wording and properly implement all logic and skip patterns. The CATI system also managed the telephone sample, tracking the dispositions of each dial attempt on each number and allowing up to three dialing attempts for each number. To ensure the highest response rate, PPRL called numbers at various times of the day and days in the week (10:00 AM to 9:00 PM on weekdays, 10:00 AM to 6:00 PM on Saturdays, and 1:00 PM to 9:00 PM on Sundays). Respondents could request a callback at a more convenient time and date as needed. For these appointments, PPRL called at the appointed time or rescheduled if the respondent was not available at the initially requested time.

When interviewers contacted individuals by dialing the sampled telephone numbers, they introduced the survey and asked for consent to the interview. If individuals agreed to participate in the survey, interviewers next screened respondents to determine eligibility for participation (i.e., if they were 18 years of age or older and a resident of Louisiana) before conducting the interview.

PPRL's project supervisors validated 10% of each interviewer's completed surveys by calling back the respondent and verifying specific responses. Additionally, supervisors continually monitored live calls through PPRL's call monitoring system in order to ensure proper interviewing procedures.

The fielding period of this study was from March 20 to April 23, 2024. Of the 511 respondents in this sample, 12 completed the interview via a landline telephone and 499 via a cellular telephone.

Completed interviews averaged 27.5 minutes. The response rate for the sample is 5.7%. This response rate is the percentage of eligible residential households or personal cell phones in the sample for which an interview is completed. The rate is calculated using the American Association for Public Opinion Research's method for Response Rate 3 as published in their Standard Definitions. Response rates for telephones have been on decline for several decades and frequently fall in the single digits even among the very best survey research organizations.

The lead researcher for this survey at LSU weighted the combined landline and cellphone sample using an iterative procedure that matches race, education, household income, gender, age, and region to the known profiles for the adult population of Louisiana found in the Census Bureau's American Community Survey 2021 five-year estimates. Weighting cannot eliminate every source of nonresponse bias. However, proper administration of probability sampling combined with accepted weighting techniques has a strong record of yielding statistically unbiased results.

The sample has an overall margin of error of +/- 5.6 percentage points. The margin of error includes adjustment due to the weighting procedure. The design effect due to weighting is 1.3 percentage points; that is, the margin of error is 1.3 percentage points larger than it would be for a simple random sample of this size without weighting.

In addition to sampling error, as accounted for through the margin of error, readers should recognize that question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys may introduce error or bias into the findings of opinion polls. As often as possible, the *Louisiana Survey* follows the wording of relevant questions repeatedly used by reputable public opinion research institutions and projects, such as the Pew Research Center and the American National Election Studies.

## **Survey 2: Non-probability sample administered online**

As the science of survey research continues to evolve – especially in the face of declining response rates among traditional probability-based telephone surveys – the *Louisiana Survey* continues to examine innovative technologies for measuring public opinion in the state. To that end, we included a second design for this year's survey as we did in 2022 and 2023: An online survey administered by the survey firm *YouGov* to a nonprobability sample of adult Louisiana residents. *YouGov* recruits individuals online to join its panel of survey respondents and periodically answer online questionnaires.

For this survey, 540 adult Louisiana residents in the *YouGov* panel completed the questionnaire. *YouGov* then matched 500 respondents to a sampling frame representing the adult population of the state on gender, age, race, and education. The sampling frame is a politically representative "modeled frame" of Louisiana adults, based upon the American Community Survey's public use microdata file, public voter file records, the 2020 Current Population Survey (CPS) Voting and Registration supplements, the 2020 National Election Pool (NEP) exit poll, and the 2020 CES surveys, including demographics and 2020 presidential vote. *YouGov* weighted the matched cases to the sampling frame using propensity scores. The matched cases and the frame were combined, and a logistic regression was estimated for inclusion in the frame. The propensity score function included age, gender, race/ethnicity, and years of education. The propensity scores were grouped into deciles of the estimated propensity score in the frame and post-stratified according to these deciles. The weights were then post-stratified on 2020 Presidential vote choice, a four-way stratification of gender, age (4-categories), race (4-categories), and education (4-categories), and a

two-way stratification of race (4-categories) and education (4-categories) to produce the final weight.

Respondents completed this survey from March 25 to April 3, 2024.

The margin of error for this survey is +/- 6%.

With its innovative approach to online polling, YouGov conducts surveys for a variety of business, university, and media clients, including *CBS News*, the *Economist* and the *New York Times*. [Research from scholars at Harvard University and Tufts University](#) shows that well-designed online opt-in sampling techniques, like those *YouGov* uses for its surveys, perform as well as traditional random digit dialing telephone polls.

Although the results discussed above in this report focus on Survey 1, readers can find topline results from Survey 2 below.

## **Comparison of samples to target population**

The first table below displays demographic characteristics of each sample (with and without sample weights) as well as population estimates based on the American Community Survey's five year estimates from 2001. This table allows readers to assess the effectiveness of the sampling and weighting strategies at achieving representative samples for each survey mode.

Sampling and non-response may generate unrepresentative samples in the absence of weighting. For example, the unweighted telephone sample under-represents adults who did not attend college, non-Hispanic Black adults, adults under the age of 25, and adults with a household income of less than \$50,000. It, likewise, over-represents adults who went to college and white residents of the state. The unweighted telephone sample reflects the geographic distribution of the population quite well, likely due in part to the stratified approach to sampling for this survey. The final two panels on this table show the geographic distribution of adult Louisiana residents across the nine largest metropolitan areas and the remainder of the state as well as by the size of adult population in parishes. For example, three percent (3%) of adult Louisiana residents live in the 13 parishes with the smallest adult populations (fewer than 11,900 adult residents), while 63% live in the 12 parishes with the largest adult populations (96,000 or more). Generally, the unweighted telephone sample reflects these geographic distributions well.

The unweighted online sample underrepresents adults who did not complete high school or its equivalency, adults under the age of 35, men, and individuals with household incomes of \$50,000 or more. It overrepresents adults who attended college, non-Hispanic White adults, women, and adults with household incomes below \$50,000.

The table also shows how weighting corrects many of the differences between the raw samples and the target population. Because the table displays the demographic characteristics used in weighting, these weighted samples are similar to the target population by design. In most cases, the weighted sample estimates for a particular demographic trait are within four percentage points of the population.

For example, the weighted telephone sample continues to underrepresent adults with only a high school diploma or equivalency, but by three percentage points rather than seven. It underrepresents household incomes under \$50,000 by 11 percentage points (versus 16 in the unweighted sample). In contrast, the weighted online sample over-represents household incomes under \$50,000 by 12 percentage points and under-represents household incomes of \$100,000 or more by 13 percentage points.

Part of the reason gaps remain in the distribution of household income between the target population and the weighted samples while diminishing to negligible levels for almost all other demographic traits is the high degree of item nonresponse to questions seeking to measure earnings. Item nonresponse occurs when a respondent declines to answer a particular question. Fourteen percent (14%) of the telephone sample declined to answer the question about household income, and four percent (4%) of the online sample did so. In contrast, only one to two percent declined to answer questions about their gender, race, ethnicity, education, or age. By definition, when larger shares of the sample do not provide a household income, then the remaining sample distributions will underrepresent them. Interestingly, this table suggests that people with lower-household incomes may be less likely to participate in telephone surveys or less likely to answer the question about household income if they do participate than people with higher household incomes. The opposite occurs in the online survey – people with higher household incomes are less likely to participate or less likely to answer the household income question if they do participate than people with lower household incomes.

Ultimately, what matters is whether the weighted samples represent the target population beyond the factors used in weighting the sample. To assess this, we compare the weighted samples to known population benchmarks taken from outside the sample. Statistics for both *Louisiana Survey* samples incorporate the sample weights. All sample statistics and benchmarks are for the adult population of Louisiana. Benchmarks represent data from the following data sources:

- U.S. Census American Community Survey (ACS), 2021 5-year estimates (average size of household, employment, and marital status);
- Louisiana Secretary of State (voter registration count is for April 1, 2024, and divided by the adult population from the 2021 ACS estimate);
- Federal Highway Administration (the number of adult licensed drivers from 2022, which is divided by the 2021 ACS adult population estimate);
- National Health Insurance Survey (cell phone access); and
- Computer and Internet Use Supplement to the Current Population Survey (internet access).

Both samples are reasonably similar to the population for many of these benchmarks, but each has its own shortcomings too. The weighted telephone sample overrepresents voter registration (likely due to well-known social desirability bias in this question for live-interviewer surveys). It also overrepresents both cellphone owners generally and those who own only a cellphone (i.e., who do not also have a landline telephone). This overrepresentation is unsurprising given the mode was built around telephone contact, primarily by cellular devices. The weighted sample underrepresents voter registration, employment, licensed drivers, and marriage.

**Table 1: Comparison of sample demographics to target population demographics used in weighting**

<b>Characteristic</b>	<b>Target population estimates (ACS)</b>	<b>Unweighted telephone probability sample</b>	<b>Weighted telephone probability sample</b>	<b>Unweighted online non probability sample</b>	<b>Weighted online non probability sample</b>
Less than high school	14%	7%	11%	7%	12%
High school graduate	33%	14%	24%	34%	35%
Some college, no degree or Associate's degree	29%	40%	34%	30%	27%
Bachelor's degree or higher	24%	39%	30%	29%	26%
Non-Hispanic, White alone	60%	66%	61%	65%	63%
Non-Hispanic, Black or African American alone	30%	16%	25%	28%	31%
Hispanic	5%	4%	3%	2%	1%
Non-Hispanic, American Indian or Alaska Native alone	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%
Non-Hispanic, Asian alone	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Non-Hispanic, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander alone	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Non-Hispanic, some other race alone	0%	3%	2%	1%	1%
Non-Hispanic, two or more races	2%	7%	4%	2%	2%
18-24 years of age	12%	5%	7%	8%	9%
25-34 years of age	18%	14%	19%	14%	18%
35-44 years of age	17%	17%	17%	19%	20%
45-54 years of age	16%	21%	18%	21%	17%
55-64 years of age	17%	17%	15%	16%	15%
65 or more years of age	20%	24%	22%	21%	21%
Men	48%	48%	47%	38%	48%
Women	52%	50%	50%	62%	52%

<b>Characteristic</b>	<b>Target population estimates (ACS)</b>	<b>Unweighted telephone probability sample</b>	<b>Weighted telephone probability sample</b>	<b>Unweighted online non probability sample</b>	<b>Weighted online non probability sample</b>
Household income less than \$50,000	47%	31%	36%	58%	59%
Household income \$50,000 to \$99,999	28%	24%	27%	24%	22%
Household income \$100,000 to \$149,999	14%	14%	13%	9%	8%
Household income \$150,000 or more	12%	17%	11%	5%	5%
Metro New Orleans	27%	30%	27%	25%	25%
Metro Baton Rouge	18%	16%	18%	16%	16%
Metro Lafayette	10%	11%	10%	10%	9%
Metro Shreveport	8%	10%	9%	8%	7%
Metro Lake Charles	5%	4%	4%	4%	5%
Metro Houma/Thibodaux	4%	4%	5%	4%	5%
Metro Monroe	4%	4%	5%	5%	5%
Metro Alexandria	3%	4%	4%	5%	4%
Metro Hammond	3%	2%	3%	2%	2%
Rest of the state	17%	16%	15%	20%	21%
Bottom quintile of parishes by adult population	3%	4%	3%	3%	5%
Second quintile of parishes by adult population	6%	6%	6%	4%	4%
Third quintile of parishes by adult population	9%	9%	8%	10%	11%
Fourth quintile of parishes by adult population	19%	18%	19%	24%	23%
Top quintile of parishes by adult population	63%	62%	63%	59%	57%

**Table 2: Comparison of weighted samples to population benchmarks**

<b>Characteristic</b>	<b>Population Benchmark</b>	<b>Weighted telephone probability sample</b>	<b>Weighted online non probability sample</b>
Registered to vote	84%	90%	74%
Have driver's license	89%	90%	76%
Average size of household	2.6	2.6	2.8
Employed	56%	59%	49%
Married (not separated)	46%	45%	32%
Have cell phone	95%	100%	99%
Have cell phone only	69%	87%	80%
Have internet access at home	82%	87%	84%

## Question Wording and Toplines

Unless otherwise indicated, results are for the total sample. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

**On a different topic, in the last few years, has the amount of crime in Louisiana increased, decreased, or stayed about the same?**

Response	Probability based Telephone Sample	Non probability Online Sample
Increased	72	--
Decreased	5	--
Stayed the Same	22	21
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	1	0
Increased a lot	--	30
Increased somewhat	--	43
Decreased a little	--	5
Decreased a lot	--	1

**What about in the area where you live - has the amount of crime in your area increased, decreased, or stayed about the same in the last few years?**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Probability based Telephone Sample</b>	<b>Non probability Online Sample</b>
Increased	41	--
Decreased	9	--
Stayed the Same	50	47
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	0
Increased a lot	--	14
Increased somewhat	--	27
Decreased a little	--	8
Decreased a lot	--	3

**In the past 12 months, were you the victim of a property crime – such as someone stealing or attempting to steal your car or other property, breaking into or trying to break into your home, or vandalizing your property?**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Probability based Telephone Sample</b>	<b>Non probability Online Sample</b>
Yes	21	15
No	79	85
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	0

**Other than yourself, do you personally know anyone who was the victim of a property crime in the past 12 months?**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Probability based Telephone Sample</b>	<b>Non probability Online Sample</b>
Yes	58	41
No	42	59
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	0

**In the past 12 months, have you been attacked or threatened with violence?**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Probability based Telephone Sample</b>	<b>Non probability Online Sample</b>
Yes	12	10
No	88	91
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	0

**Other than yourself, do you personally know anyone who was attacked or threatened with violence in the past 12 months?**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Probability based Telephone Sample</b>	<b>Non probability Online Sample</b>
Yes	44	34
No	56	66
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	0

**How much confidence, if any, do you have in police and sheriff's officers in your area to protect people from crime?**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Probability based Telephone Sample</b>	<b>Non probability Online Sample</b>
A great deal of confidence	17	15
A fair amount of confidence	49	47
Not too much confidence	22	29
No confidence at all	12	10
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	0

**How much confidence, if any, do you have in police and sheriff's officers in your area to treat people fairly?**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Probability based Telephone Sample</b>	<b>Non probability Online Sample</b>
A great deal of confidence	18	16
A fair amount of confidence	47	44
Not too much confidence	21	28
No confidence at all	12	12
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	1	0

**Do you think that spending for policing in your area should...?**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Probability based Telephone Sample</b>	<b>Non probability Online Sample</b>
Increase a lot	28	20
Increase a little	28	37
Stay about the same	30	34
Decrease a little	5	4
Decrease a lot	4	4
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	4	0

**How much confidence, if any, do you have in the court system in your area to protect people from crime?**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Probability based Telephone Sample</b>	<b>Non probability Online Sample</b>
A great deal of confidence	7	6
A fair amount of confidence	47	45
Not too much confidence	29	34
No confidence at all	14	14
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	2	0

**How much confidence, if any, do you have in the court system in your area to treat people fairly?**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Probability based Telephone Sample</b>	<b>Non probability Online Sample</b>
A great deal of confidence	9	9
A fair amount of confidence	49	48
Not too much confidence	26	30
No confidence at all	13	12
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	2	0

**Do you think that spending on the court system in your area should...?**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Probability based Telephone Sample</b>	<b>Non probability Online Sample</b>
Increase a lot	11	11
Increase a little	22	26
Stay about the same	47	50
Decrease a little	8	7
Decrease a lot	7	6
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	4	0

**If your local area had high crime rates, would you support or oppose sending the Louisiana State Police there to increase policing?**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Probability based Telephone Sample</b>	<b>Non probability Online Sample</b>
Support	84	80
Oppose	15	20
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	1	0

**If your local area had high crime rates, would you support or oppose the Office of the Louisiana Attorney General taking over prosecution of some criminal cases there?**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Probability based Telephone Sample</b>	<b>Non probability Online Sample</b>
Support	74	73
Oppose	22	27
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	4	0

**Do you support or oppose having more alternatives to prison – such as drug treatment or rehabilitation programs – for people convicted of non-violent offenses?**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Probability based Telephone Sample</b>	<b>Non probability Online Sample</b>
Support	86	83
Oppose	13	17
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	2	0

**Over the past few years, Louisiana made several changes to its criminal justice system such as shortening prison sentences for some crimes. Do you approve or disapprove of these changes?**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Probability based Telephone Sample</b>	<b>Non probability Online Sample</b>
Approve	55	65
Disapprove	29	35
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	16	0

**As you may know, mandatory minimum sentences require those convicted of certain crimes to serve a certain length of time in prison. Some people say that instead of mandatory minimums, judges should have the flexibility to determine sentences based on the facts of each case. Do you support or oppose letting judges have the flexibility to set sentences?**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Probability based Telephone Sample</b>	<b>Non probability Online Sample</b>
Support	65	71
Oppose	32	29
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	3	0

**In general, do you think the criminal justice system in Louisiana is too tough, not tough enough or about right in its handling of crime?**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Probability based Telephone Sample</b>	<b>Non probability Online Sample</b>
Too tough	17	22
Not tough enough	48	55
About right	25	24
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	10	0

**Which of the following approaches to lowering the crime rate in Louisiana comes closer to your own view -- more money and effort should go to addressing social and economic problems such as drug addiction, homelessness and mental health OR more money and effort should go to strengthening law enforcement? [ORDER OF RESPONSE OPTIONS RANDOMIZED.]**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Probability based Telephone Sample</b>	<b>Non probability Online Sample</b>
Addressing social and economic problems	67	70
Strengthening law enforcement	29	30
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	3	0

**Some people seem to follow what's going on in government and public affairs most of the time, whether there's an election going on or not. Others aren't that interested. Would you say you follow what's going on in government and public affairs most of the time, some of the time, only now and then, or hardly at all?**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Probability based Telephone Sample</b>	<b>Non probability Online Sample</b>
Most of the time	49	30
Some of the time	29	31
Only now and then	14	20
Hardly at all	8	14
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	6

**Generally speaking, do you consider yourself a Democrat, Republican, Independent, or something else?**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Probability based Telephone Sample</b>	<b>Non probability Online Sample</b>
Democrat	21	--
Republican	37	--
Independent	29	--
Something else	9	--
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	5	--

**Would you consider yourself a strong or a not so strong [INSERT PARTY SELECTED]? [ASKED ONLY IF SELECTED DEMOCRAT OR REPUBLICAN.]**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Probability based Telephone Sample</b>	<b>Non probability Online Sample</b>
Strong	67	--
Not so strong	32	--
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	1	--

**Would you say, you lean to the Democratic Party or Republican Party, or would you say you don't lean to either party? [ASKED ONLY IF DID NOT SELECT DEMOCRAT OR REPUBLICAN.]**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Probability based Telephone Sample</b>	<b>Non probability Online Sample</b>
Democratic Party	12	--
Republican Party	24	--
Don't lean to either party	59	--
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	5	--

**Party identification (if leaners classified as neither)**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Probability based Telephone Sample</b>	<b>Non probability Online Sample</b>
Democrat	21	26
Republican	37	32
Neither	38	31
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	5	11

**Party identification (leaners grouped with party to which they lean)**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Probability based Telephone Sample</b>	<b>Non probability Online Sample</b>
Democrat	26	32
Republican	47	40
Neither	26	22
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	1	6

**When it comes to politics, would you say you are very liberal, liberal, somewhat liberal, moderate, somewhat conservative, conservative, or very conservative?**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Probability based Telephone Sample</b>	<b>Non probability Online Sample</b>
Very liberal	6	6
Liberal	6	11
Somewhat liberal	7	--
Moderate	23	33
Somewhat conservative	17	--
Conservative	18	17
Very conservative	14	16
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	8	18

**Aside from weddings and funerals, how often do you attend religious services – more than once a week, once a week, once or twice a month, a few times a year, seldom, or never?**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Probability based Telephone Sample</b>	<b>Non probability Online Sample</b>
More than once a week	13	12
Once a week	22	18
Once or twice a month	11	10
A few times a year	18	14
Seldom	19	23
Never	17	18
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	1	5