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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY OF DRUG ABUSE AND CRIME

Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis
Statistical Analysis Center

District of Columbia Government
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY OF DRUG ABUSE AND CRIME

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OVERVIEW

The Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) of the D.C. Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis was selected, along with fourteen other states, to participate as a member of a drug data consortium. This consortium is charged with gathering more data about the incidence of drug use and consequent criminal justice activity. Funds are provided to consortium participants by the Criminal Justice Statistics Association who in turn receives funding from the Bureau of Justice Assistance of the U.S. Department of Justice.

The District was given a special award of 15,000 dollars to conduct a public opinion survey by telephone about illicit drug use and how the community should respond. In addition to the District, Ohio and Massachusetts were given similar awards. It was agreed that some common items would be utilized by each of these three jurisdictions to facilitate inter-jurisdictional comparisons of responses. The SAC directors from the three jurisdictions assembled the items used in the survey.

METHODOLOGY

Development Associates, Inc., a local research firm, was contracted to conduct the telephone sampling. Between June 11 and June 21, 1988, adult respondents 18 years or older from 450 District households completed this telephone survey. A random digit dialing method, with randomization by neighborhood, age, sex, income, and ethnicity, was used to draw the sample. These sampling procedures are typically used in public opinion surveys. The sampling error, based on the size of the sample, is within a five (5) percent margin of error. Comparisons involving smaller sub-groupings (i.e., black males younger than 39) may result in a slightly higher error margin.

Socio-demographic data were ascertained from respondents that included age, gender, race, family income, ward location, and family status. Responses to items were examined along these variables to determine how attitudes differed among the various segments of the District's population.

For each response, the data were analyzed along several variables including race, sex, income, and age. For income, the sample was divided into two groups. The first group, "higher-income", was comprised of respondents from families with an annual family income of 30,000 dollars or greater while the "lower-income" group reported annual family incomes of under 30,000 dollars. For the variable age, the sample was divided into an older and younger group. Respondents under forty years were classified as younger respondents while those forty years or older were classified as older respondents.

RESULTS

Sanctions For Students

School and law enforcement officials are becoming increasingly concerned about students selling drugs to other students. Currently, there is concern among public officials as to what should be done with students who are found selling drugs to other students. Survey participants were presented with a range of responses and asked about how school officials should respond to students caught selling drugs.

Question 1:

For students found to be selling drugs to other students, what do you think should be the proper response by school officials?

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Blacks</u>	<u>Whites</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>HI</u>	<u>LI</u>	<u>Older</u>	<u>Younger</u>
(a) let the police and courts handle the matter	32	33	31	37	28	32	33	36	28
(b) expel the students from school	13	12	15	14	12	16	10	13	13
(c) keep the students in school and provide counseling	43	43	45	37	48	42	44	37	49
(d) keep the students in school, but let the parents handle any discipline	6	8	4	7	6	5	8	7	6

HI = high-income

LI = low-income

As indicated in Table 1, the majority of respondents in all population groups selected the option of keeping the student in school and providing counseling. Only 13 percent of the total respondents chose to expel the students from school.

Combatting Drug Use

Respondents were presented with four options and asked to select "which approach they felt would be most effective in combatting drug abuse." The majority of respondents, as indicated in Table 2, felt that more resources were needed for either drug abuse education and prevention or to stop the flow of illegal drugs into the country. More resources for arrest, prosecution, and detention of law violators was chosen by a small percentage of all population groups. Blacks and whites as well as higher income respondents and lower income respondents differed on this question with blacks and lower income respondents preferring resources for stopping the flow of illegal drugs in the country and whites and higher income respondents preferring more resources for drug abuse education and prevention.

Question 2:

In general, which one of the following approaches do you feel would be most effective in combatting drug abuse?

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Blacks</u>	<u>Whites</u>	Table 2 Percentages		<u>HI</u>	<u>LI</u>	<u>Older</u>	<u>Younger</u>
				<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>				
(a) more resources for drug treatment and rehabilitation	15	15	14	17	13	15	15	12	17
(b) more resources for arrest, prosecution, and detention of drug law violators	13	11	16	14	11	13	12	13	12
(c) more resources for drug abuse education and prevention	26	20	36	27	26	31	22	24	28
(d) more resources for stopping the flow of illegal drugs into the country	39	48	27	34	42	34	44	43	35

Taxes

Respondents were asked to what extent they would be willing to see their taxes increase in order to fight the drug problem. Respondents were given a choice of a 50 dollar increase, a 300 dollar increase, no increase, or a greater than 300 dollar increase.

Question 3:

To what extent, if any, would you be willing to see your taxes increase in order to combat the drug problem?

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Blacks</u>	<u>Whites</u>	Table 3 Percentages		<u>HI</u>	<u>LI</u>	<u>Older</u>	<u>Younger</u>
				<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>				
(a) no increase	30	37	22	27	34	28	35	37	26
(b) \$50 per year	46	39	55	48	44	47	44	38	53
(c) \$300 per year	12	9	18	13	11	16	7	13	11
(d) more than \$300 per year	11	15	5	12	10	8	13	12	10

As indicated in Table 3, about 70 percent of the total sample indicated a willingness to pay more taxes to combat drug abuse. However, most are only willing to pay an additional 50 dollars a year. About 23 percent indicated a willingness to pay an additional 300 dollars a year or more. Whites were more willing than blacks to see their taxes increase and higher income and younger respondents were more inclined to support any tax increase.

Persons Using And Selling Drugs

A public survey using telephone interviews to gather information is limited in assessing the use and distribution of drugs. Individuals may not admit using or selling drugs in a telephone interview; however, may be more likely to admit they know someone who uses or sells drugs. Respondents were, therefore, asked if they personally know people who use or sell drugs. While responses do not directly reflect drug use or drug selling, personal knowledge of these activities serves as a measure of drug use and selling within a particular population group.

As indicated in Table 4, about 35 percent of our respondents indicated that they personally know an individual who regularly uses drugs. More younger respondents and more males answered yes to this question. Contrary to some prevailing views, there were not significant differences on this question between black and white and higher income and lower income respondents.

Question 4:

Do you personally know of an individual who regularly uses illegal drugs?

Table 4								
Percentages								
<u>Total</u>	<u>Blacks</u>	<u>Whites</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>HI</u>	<u>LI</u>	<u>Older</u>	<u>Younger</u>
35	37	33	43	29	33	36	27	42
65	63	67	57	71	67	64	73	58

Results shown in Table 5 indicate that about 18 percent of the respondents personally know someone who regularly sells drugs. More blacks and more younger respondents answered yes to this question than those of other population groups.

Question 5:

Do you personally know of an individual who regularly sells illegal drugs?

Table 5								
Percentages								
<u>Total</u>	<u>Blacks</u>	<u>Whites</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>HI</u>	<u>LI</u>	<u>Older</u>	<u>Younger</u>
18	23	13	21	16	16	20	11	25
82	77	87	79	84	84	80	89	75

Knowledge Of Alcohol Abuse

While much attention has been focused on the drug problem, alcohol abuse continues to plague our communities. Respondents were asked if they personally know of an individual who abuses alcohol.

Question 6:

Do you personally know of an individual who abuses alcohol?

		Table 6 Percentages							
		<u>Total</u>	<u>Blacks</u>	<u>Whites</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>HI</u>	<u>LI</u>	<u>Older</u> <u>Younger</u>
(1)	yes	54	50	62	61	49	53	54	50 57
(2)	no	46	50	38	39	51	47	46	50 43

As shown in Table 6, a majority of respondents indicated knowledge of an individual who abuses alcohol. White male respondents were more likely to know an individual who abuses alcohol than other population groups.

Perceptions Of Deterrence

Respondents were asked a series of questions concerning the likelihood of arrest for various drug-related activities.

Data in Table 7 shows that respondents felt persons using drugs are not likely to be arrested. Whites and the higher income population group felt more strongly than other groups that users are not likely to be arrested.

Table 8 shows that nearly two-thirds of the respondents felt that persons selling drugs were likely to be arrested. About 37 percent of black respondents compared with only 8 percent of the white respondents felt that persons selling drugs are very likely to be arrested.

Table 9 indicates that slightly more than half of the respondents felt that persons buying drugs are likely to be arrested. Blacks and the lower income population group felt more strongly that arrests for buying drugs is very likely to occur. Most respondents felt that allowing one's apartment to be used by drug dealers is likely to result in their arrest (Table 10).

Question 7:

How likely is someone to be caught or arrested for each of the following activities?

(a) using drugs

Table 7
Percentages

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Blacks</u>	<u>Whites</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>HI</u>	<u>LI</u>	<u>Older</u>	<u>Younger</u>
very likely	17	27	5	18	17	14	22	18	17
fairly likely	27	32	21	21	30	21	32	30	24
not very likely	44	33	58	48	41	52	36	43	45
not likely at all	12	8	16	12	12	13	10	9	14

(b) selling drugs

Table 8
Percentages

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Blacks</u>	<u>Whites</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>HI</u>	<u>LI</u>	<u>Older</u>	<u>Younger</u>
very likely	25	37	8	24	25	18	31	28	22
fairly likely	40	38	43	36	43	37	42	40	40
not very likely	30	22	42	33	28	38	21	27	33
not likely at all	5	3	7	7	4	6	5	5	6

(c) buying drugs

Table 9
Percentages

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Blacks</u>	<u>Whites</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>HI</u>	<u>LI</u>	<u>Older</u>	<u>Younger</u>
very likely	21	34	4	22	21	14	29	23	20
fairly likely	32	38	27	28	36	28	37	34	31
not very likely	38	25	56	41	36	49	27	35	41
not likely at all	8	3	13	8	7	9	6	7	8

(d) allowing one's apartment to be used by drug dealers

Table 10
Percentages

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Blacks</u>	<u>Whites</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>HI</u>	<u>LI</u>	<u>Older</u>	<u>Younger</u>
very likely	25	35	11	26	24	18	32	28	37
fairly likely	36	34	40	33	39	34	38	12	14
not very likely	28	22	35	30	26	37	18	48	37
not likely at all	11	91	4	10	11	10	12	6	7

Major Citizen Concerns

Respondents were asked to rate various worries and concerns using a scale of zero to 100 with zero representing no worry or concern.

Question 8:

How big a worry or concern is each of the following things in your neighborhood?

Table 11								
Average Scores								
<u>Total</u>	<u>Blacks</u>	<u>Whites</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>HI</u>	<u>LI</u>	<u>Older</u>	<u>Younger</u>
44	41	44	45	43	42	44	45	43
37	43	28	38	36	31	41	36	37
43	43	42	42	43	39	45	41	45
45	48	39	42	47	39	47	42	48
40	45	33	40	40	31	45	42	39
48	58	34	47	49	38	54	44	52
39	44	31	42	37	35	40	36	41
43	46	37	43	43	38	47	37	48
45	47	42	45	45	42	46	42	48
42	41	41	38	45	39	42	38	47
52	52	49	47	55	48	52	49	54
42	46	34	42	42	34	45	37	47
42	42	38	35	46	37	43	41	42

For residents of the District, as shown in Table 11 burglaries and break-ins are a primary worry and concern along with drug trafficking, potholes, and vandalism. Blacks were more concerned about drug trafficking and murders in their neighborhoods than whites who expressed a greater concern about traffic congestion, potholes, and vandalism. Whites were most concerned about burglaries and break-ins as were higher income residents, older residents, and female residents.

Drug Use As A Crime

As indicated in Table 12, slightly more than a third of the respondents felt that drug use should be dealt with as a crime problem. The remaining respondents were either not sure or believed that drug use should be dealt with as a public health problem. There was consistency in responses to this item among the various population groups.

Question 9:

Do you feel that illegal drug use should be dealt with as a public health problem instead of a crime problem?

		Table 12 Percentages							
		<u>Total</u>	<u>Blacks</u>	<u>Whites</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>HI</u>	<u>LI</u>	<u>Older</u> <u>Younger</u>
(a)	yes	36	40	33	38	33	31	40	34 37
(b)	no	31	30	34	33	30	34	29	29 33
(c)	not sure	33	30	33	29	37	35	31	36 30

Impact Of Legalization Of Drugs

Respondents were asked two questions about the impact of legalization of drugs if it were to occur. The first question considered the impact of legalization on the number of people selling drugs. As indicated in Table 13, most respondents felt that legalization of drugs would not reduce the number of people selling drugs. There was minimal difference on this question among all population groups.

Question 10:

Do you believe that legalization of drugs would in the long run reduce the number of people selling drugs?

		Table 13 Percentages							
		<u>Total</u>	<u>Blacks</u>	<u>Whites</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>HI</u>	<u>LI</u>	<u>Older</u> <u>Younger</u>
(a)	yes	34	33	35	39	31	32	37	31 37
(b)	no	52	55	50	50	54	54	51	54 51
(c)	not sure	13	12	15	11	15	14	12	15 12

The majority of respondents also felt that legalization would not, in the long run, reduce the number of people using drugs. As indicated in Table 14, there was consistency in this response among all of the population groups.

Question 11:

Do you believe that legalization of drugs would, in the long run, reduce the number of people using drugs?

	Table 14 Percentages							
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Blacks</u>	<u>Whites</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>HI</u>	<u>LI</u>	<u>Older</u> <u>Younger</u>
(a) yes	20	25	14	23	19	17	24	21 20
(b) no	64	60	71	63	65	68	61	60 68
(c) not sure	15	15	15	14	16	15	15	19 12

As indicated in Table 15, the majority of respondents did believe that legalization of drugs, in the long run, would reduce drug-related crime. Whites, males, and younger respondents believed this more strongly than other population groups.

Question 12:

Do you feel that legalization of drugs would, in the long run, reduce drug-related crime?

	Table 15 Percentages							
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Blacks</u>	<u>Whites</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>HI</u>	<u>LI</u>	<u>Older</u> <u>Younger</u>
(a) yes	51	48	58	56	48	52	50	46 56
(b) no	39	42	32	40	39	38	40	41 37
(c) not sure	10	10	10	4	13	10	10	12 7

Considering Marijuana And Cocaine Legalization

Recently, the question concerning legalization of drugs has been the focus of a great deal of attention by both the media and lawmakers. Respondents were asked whether they felt that lawmakers should consider legalizing cocaine or marijuana.

As shown in Table 16, about 41 percent of all respondents felt that lawmakers should consider legalization of marijuana. More than half of the white respondents and about a third of the black respondents answered yes to this question. Younger adults, males, and people of higher incomes were more likely to answer yes than those of other population groups.

Question 13:

Do you feel that lawmakers should consider the possibility of legalizing marijuana?

		Table 16 Percentages							
		<u>Total</u>	<u>Blacks</u>	<u>Whites</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>HI</u>	<u>LI</u>	<u>Older</u> <u>Younger</u>
(a)	yes	41	33	53	49	35	46	35	32 49
(b)	no	50	57	38	44	54	46	55	59 42
(c)	not sure	9	10	8	7	11	9	10	9 9

Table 17 shows that only 16 percent of all respondents are in favor of lawmakers considering legalization of cocaine. There was minimal support in all population groups.

Question 14:

Do you feel that lawmakers should consider the possibility of legalizing cocaine?

		Table 17 Percentages							
		<u>Total</u>	<u>Blacks</u>	<u>Whites</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>HI</u>	<u>LI</u>	<u>Older</u> <u>Younger</u>
(a)	yes	16	12	22	22	12	18	14	15 17
(b)	no	79	83	73	74	82	78	79	80 77
(c)	not sure	5	5	5	4	6	4	7	5 6

DISCUSSION

The District of Columbia Public Opinion Survey of Drug Abuse and Crime indicates that the various segments of the District's adult population tend to agree in most of their perceptions of the District's drug problem. However, the factors of race, family income level, and age in some instances produce some differences in response patterns.

Respondents generally indicated a preference for prevention and drug interdiction efforts rather than arrest, detention or treatment as approaches to solving our drug problem. This preference may suggest a growing frustration with the lack of results achieved in spite of enhanced drug law enforcement efforts over the last several years.

A surprising finding is the overwhelming support of at least a minimal tax increase to raise funds to specifically address the drug problem. Frequently, in surveys of this nature, respondents will indicate a concern about a problem and at the same time indicate an unwillingness to raise their taxes to address that problem.

While respondents were never asked directly about their drug use, they were asked whether or not they personally know of an individual who regularly uses illegal drugs. This question is designed to measure the extent of illicit drug use within a population group. Responses suggest that illicit drug use is widespread throughout the District and nearly equally occurring among blacks and whites and higher and lower income groups. However, males and younger persons (those under 40 years old) appear more likely to be involved with illegal drugs than females or those over 40 years old. These results reflect findings recently reported by other researchers (Rand Corporation) where it was suggested that drug use was widespread among both urban and suburban population groups.

Respondents were asked to determine which type of drug activity would likely result in arrest. Most striking about this series of responses was the sharp differences between blacks and whites. While the majority of black respondents felt that persons were likely to be arrested for using, selling, or buying drugs, the majority of white respondents only felt that selling drugs was likely to result in arrest. This suggests distinct racial differences in perceptions of drug enforcement.

The drug problem ranks as the number two citizen concern among District residents behind burglaries and break-ins. However, among black respondents drugs by far is perceived to be the biggest worry or concern. Lower income and younger people perceived drugs as a bigger problem than higher income and older residents. Open-air drug markets as well as drug related violence occur more often in black and lower-income neighborhoods. This may explain why the concern is greatest among this segment of the population.

While a majority of residents felt that legalization of drugs would reduce drug-related crime, most were opposed to even consideration of legalization of either marijuana or cocaine. However, two out of five respondents under 40 were in favor of consideration of marijuana legalization. This may portend growing support for this position in future years. For cocaine, there appears to be no support for even discussions of legalization among any of the population groups.

SUMMARY

The Statistical Analysis Center of the District's Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis was awarded funds from the Criminal Justice Statistics Association to perform a public opinion survey about illicit drug use. In June 1988, a representative sample of adult District residents were contacted by telephone and responded to a series of questions assessing their views about illicit drug use.

Findings revealed that residents have great concern about public safety problems, especially drug trafficking and break-ins. Blacks and lower-income groups were more concerned about drug trafficking than other groups.

Most residents felt that counseling, drug abuse education and prevention programs, and more resources for stopping the flow of illegal drugs into the country would be more effective than additional resources for the arrest, prosecution, and detention of drug law violators. About 70 percent of the respondents indicated a willingness to see taxes increase, if the additional funds are used to address the city's drug problem.

Respondents were asked if they personally know someone who uses drugs or sells drugs. Thirty-five percent responded affirmatively. There were minimal racial or income differences among the respondent groups; however, adults under age forty and males answered yes significantly more often than other population groups. In response to the question concerning knowledge of persons selling drugs, 18 percent responded affirmatively with blacks and adults under age 40 were significantly more likely to answer yes.

About a third of the respondents felt that illegal drug use should be dealt with as a public health problem instead of as a crime problem and about 40 percent were in favor of lawmakers considering marijuana legalization. Whites and adults under age 40 were more inclined than other population groups to favor consideration of marijuana legalization. About 80 percent of the respondents were opposed to even considering cocaine legalization.

APPENDIX

D.C. DRUG OPINION SURVEY

1. For students found to be selling drugs to other students, what do you think should be the proper response by school officials?

- (a) let the police and courts handle the matter1
- (b) expel the students from school2
- (c) keep the student in school and provide counseling ...3
- (d) keep the student in school, but let the parents
handle any discipline4

2. In general which one of the following approaches do you feel would be most effective in combatting drug abuse?

- (a) more resources for drug treatment and rehabili-
tation1
- (b) more resources for arrest, prosecution, and
detention of drug law violators2
- (c) more resources for drug abuse education and
prevention3
- (d) more resources for stopping the flow of illegal
drugs into the country4

3. To what extent, if any, would you be willing to see your taxes increase in order to provide _____
(repeat answer given in previous question).

- (a) no increase1
- (b) \$50 per year2
- (c) \$300 per year3
- (d) more than \$300 per year4

4. Do you personally know of an individual who regularly uses illegal drugs?

- (1) Yes1
- (2) No2

5. Do you personally know of an individual who regularly sells illegal drugs?

- (1) Yes1
- (2) No2

6. Do you personally know of an individual who abuses alcohol?

- (1) Yes1
- (2) No2

7. Next, for each of the following drug related activities, please tell me how likely, someone is to be caught or arrested for doing that activity -- very likely to be caught or arrested, fairly likely, not very likely, or not likely at all to be caught or arrested for doing that. First take (START WITH ITEM, CIRCLED, AND CONTINUE IN ORDER UNTIL AN ANSWER HAS BEEN RECORDED FOR EACH ITEM).

	<u>very likely</u>	<u>fairly likely</u>	<u>not very likely</u>	<u>not likely at all</u>
a) using drugs	1	2	3	4
b) selling drugs	1	2	3	4
c) buying drugs	1	2	3	4
d) allowing one's apartment to be used by drug dealers	1	2	3	4

8. Next, I'd like to know how big a worry or concern, if at all, each of the following things is in your neighborhood. Using a range of zero to 100, with zero meaning it does not bother or upset you at all and 100 meaning it bothers you so much that you never stop worrying or being very upset about it, please tell me how big a worry or concern each of the following is in your neighborhood. First take ... (START WITH ITEM CIRCLED, AND CONTINUE IN ORDER UNTIL AN ANSWER HAS BEEN RECORDED FOR EACH ITEM).

a) traffic congestion	a)	___	___	___
b) noise from public disturbances or fighting	b)	___	___	___
c) potholes	c)	___	___	___
d) armed robberies and muggings	d)	___	___	___
e) dirty streets and sidewalks	e)	___	___	___
f) drug trafficking and selling	f)	___	___	___
g) auto-thefts	g)	___	___	___
h) the number of people with handguns	h)	___	___	___
i) vandalism	i)	___	___	___
j) rapes	j)	___	___	___
k) burglaries and break-ins	k)	___	___	___
l) murders	l)	___	___	___
m) purse snatching	m)	___	___	___

9. Do you feel that illegal drug use should be dealt with as a public health problem instead of a crime problem?

a) yes.....	1
b) no.....	3
c) not sure	2

10. Do you believe that legalization of drugs would in the long run reduce the number of people selling drugs?

- a) yes.....1
- b) no.....2
- c) not sure3

11. Do you believe that legalization of drugs would in the long run reduce the number of people using drugs?

- a) yes.....1
- b) no.....2
- c) not sure3

12. Do you feel that legalization of drugs would in the long run reduce drug-related crime?

- a) yes.....1
- b) no.....2
- c) not sure3

13. Do you feel that lawmakers should consider the possibility of legalizing marijuana?

- a) yes.....1
- b) no.....2
- c) not sure3

14. Do you feel that lawmakers should consider the possibility of legalizing cocaine?

- a) yes.....1
- b) no.....2
- c) not sure3

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15. Next, tell me how effective, if at all, you think each of the following would be in fighting drugs -- very effective, fairly effective, not very effective or not effective at all. First take ... (START WITH ITEM CIRCLED, AND CONTINUE IN ORDER UNTIL AN ANSWER HAS BEEN RECORDED FOR EACH ITEM).

	<u>Very Effective</u>	<u>Fairly Effective</u>	<u>Not Very Effective</u>	<u>Not Effective At All</u>
a) Life sentences, with no chance of parole, for convicted drug dealers.	1	2	3	4
b) Better Drug Education programs in the schools.	1	2	3	4
c) Putting more programs in the schools.	1	2	3	4
d) Confiscating the property of convicted drug dealers.	1	2	3	4
e) The death penalty for convicted drug dealers.	1	2	3	4
f) Speedy eviction of tenants arrested on drug charges.	1	2	3	4
g) Requiring high school students to tour prisons to learn first-hand from inmates what drug abuse has done to them.	1	2	3	4

16. First please tell me your age _____

17. Do you own the house or apartment in which you live, or do you rent?

Own1

Rent ...2

18. Do you have any children under the age of 18?

Yes1

No2

19. Are you male or female? Male.....1

Female...2

20. Which ward do you live in _____

b. What is the name of your neighborhood? _____

21. What is your zip code _____

22. What is your race, nationality or ethnic origin -- are you white, black, Hispanic, American Indian, Asian, or something else?

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| a) White | 1 |
| b) Black | 2 |
| c) Hispanic | 3 |
| d) American Indian | 4 |
| e) Asian..... | 5 |
| f) Other (Specify) _____ | 6 |

23. What is your marital status -- are you single, married, widowed, separated or divorced?

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| a) Single | 1 |
| b) Married | 2 |
| c) Widowed | 3 |
| d) Separated | 4 |
| e) Divorced | 5 |