



The Louisiana Survey 2024

Louisiana residents' views on the economy, crime, energy policy, coastal land loss, the environment, and life in the state



A report 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

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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

State of the State

Most Louisiana residents continue to think the state is heading in the wrong direction, but their perceptions of the economy and their confidence in state government have improved.

- Sixty-one percent (61%) of Louisiana residents say the state is heading in the wrong direction. This is the third consecutive year in which the share of people saying “wrong direction” outnumbers the share saying “right direction” by at least 30 percentage points.
- Crime tops the list of problems the public is concerned about, with 28% saying it is the most important problem for state government to tackle in 2024, up from 19% last year.
- Although only 36% of Louisiana residents express confidence in the government of Louisiana to address their concerns effectively, this is eight percentage points higher than it was a year ago and 11 percentage points higher than what it was in 2022 when it hit its lowest point in the history of the *Louisiana Survey*.
- The state index of consumer sentiment is 57.8, an improvement over 53.5 last year and 50.3 in 2022 – a sign that state residents view their financial situations and the economy as a whole less pessimistically than in recent years.
- Most residents of Louisiana give high evaluations to their local neighborhoods as a place to live and to the state’s public colleges and universities. They have less positive views of the state’s coastal protection and restoration efforts, the quality of the environment, the quality of health care, and the quality of the state as a place to live. They evaluate the public K-12 schools in the state, state efforts at economic development, and infrastructure especially negatively.

Crime and criminal justice

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.

Energy, Environment, and Coast

Louisiana residents support expansion of both fossil fuels and renewable energy resources. While most believe a shift to renewable energy will improve air and water quality, many do not believe it would have positive effects on the economy or on extreme weather events.

- A majority supports expansion of offshore oil and gas drilling in coastal Louisiana (75%), but majorities also support expansion of solar panel farms (72%) and wind turbine farms (59%) in the state. When asked about which to prioritize – developing alternative energy sources, such as wind, solar, and hydrogen technology or expanding exploration and production of oil, coal, and natural gas – respondents split almost evenly, 49% and 47% respectively.
- Many are skeptical about whether a transition to renewable energy will improve their lives. About half (52%) of Louisiana residents believe that a shift from fossil fuel production to renewable energy sources in the U.S. would have a positive impact on their local air and water quality. However, fewer think it will have positive effects on job opportunities in the energy sector in their community (30%), on prices for cooling and heating homes (34%), and on prices of everyday purchases (20%). Only 19% believe an energy transition would have a positive impact on extreme weather events where they live.
- Majorities of Louisiana residents think the state government is doing too little to protect air quality (55%) and to protect water quality of lakes, rivers, and streams (55%). In contrast, most state residents think Louisiana is doing the right amount to protect animals and their habitats (57%). A plurality (44%) of Louisiana residents believes the state government is doing too little to mitigate the effects of climate change.
- Many who experienced extreme weather or other disasters believe climate change played a role. Among people who said their community experienced unusual heat in the past year, 66% said climate change contributed. Among those who say their community experienced severe weather such as flooding or intense storms, 76% said climate change played a role.
- Most Louisiana residents (57%) say that coastal land loss will cause a great deal of harm to people living in coastal areas of the state. Fewer believe it will cause substantial harm to residents living across the state (32%), to the state's economy (40%), or to the state's infrastructure (41%). Coastal residents believe land loss will cause greater harm – not only to themselves but to the state generally – than Louisiana residents who live further inland believe.

State of the State

Most residents continue to believe the state is heading in the wrong direction

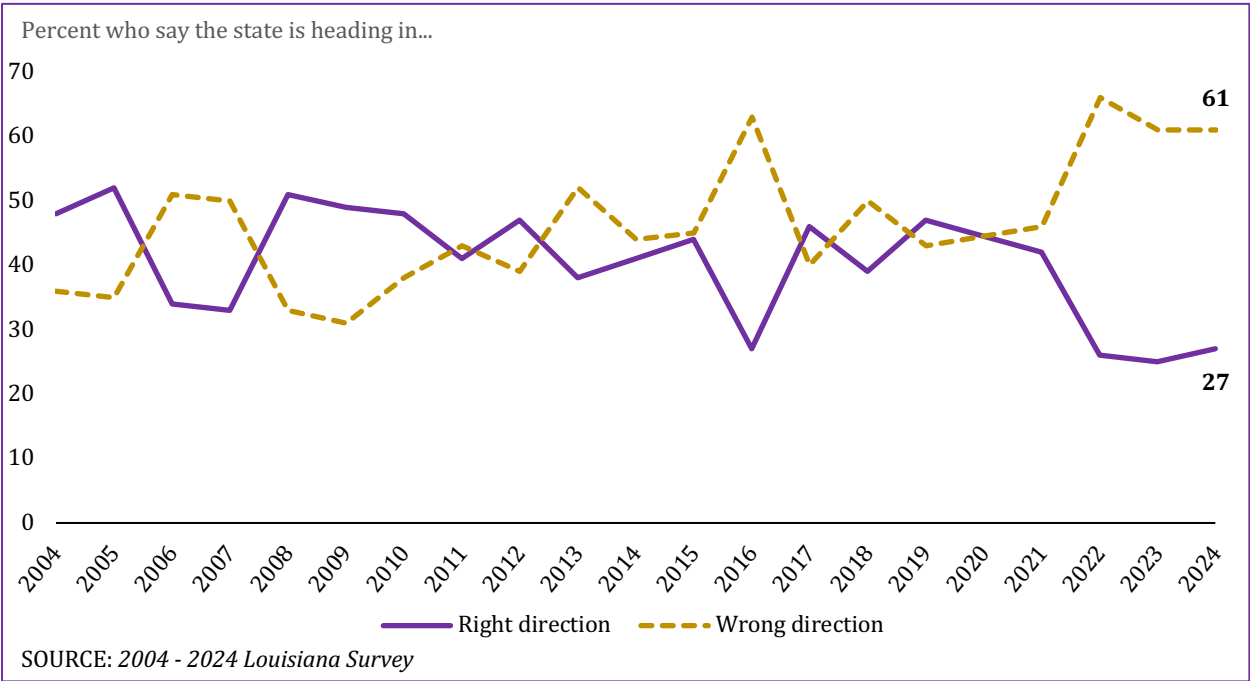
The same share of Louisiana residents says the state is heading in the wrong direction as said so a year ago (61%). Only 27% say the state is heading in the right direction, while another 12% are unsure. This marks the third consecutive year in which the share saying the state is heading in the wrong direction outnumbers the share saying it is heading in the right direction by 30 percentage points or more.

This view about the direction of the state is widespread across gender, racial and ethnic background, social and economic class, and even political beliefs. Most men (57%) and most women (67%) say the state is heading in the wrong direction. Most white respondents (59%), most Black respondents (67%), and most respondents with other racial or ethnic identities (65%) also have this view. Most college graduates (66%) as well as the majority of those with a high school diploma or less education (58%) share the belief that the state is heading in the wrong direction. Most people with household incomes below \$25,000 (62%) and most people with household incomes above \$100,000 (62%) agree about the direction of the state. Most residents of the large metropolitan areas of New Orleans (63%), Baton Rouge (67%), and Shreveport (56%) take a dim view of Louisiana's direction, but so too do most residents who live outside of these major metropolitan areas either in the southern (61%) or northern (58%) ends of the state.

Democrats (70%) and independents (65%) are more likely than are Republicans (56%) to say the state is heading in the wrong direction, but majorities across all partisan affiliations take this view. The parties have flipped their positions from a year ago. Similar to this year, most Louisianans in 2023 thought the state was heading in the wrong direction regardless of which party they identified with, but more Republicans (68%) had negative views than Democrats (52%) did then. The *Louisiana Survey* has revealed similar shifts across partisan views in the past when the governor's office moved from one party to the other (e.g., 2007-2008 and 2015-2016).

Despite this swapping of places between Democrats and Republicans, the views of liberals and conservatives about the direction of the state have not changed as much. Among liberals, 67% said the state was heading in the wrong direction in 2023 and 68% say so this year. Among conservatives, 63% said the state was heading in the wrong direction in 2023 and 57% say so this year. In contrast, moderates have shifted much further; the share saying the state is heading in the wrong direction grew from 56% in 2023 to 67% in 2024.

Figure 1: Perceptions about the direction of the state



Crime is most common concern

Each year since 2004, the *Louisiana Survey* has asked respondents to name the single most important problem they would like state government to work on. The question is open-ended, meaning respondents can answer in their own words rather than selecting from a list of problems. Callers record their responses verbatim, and then we classify their concerns into topic categories. The following table shows the percentage of respondents who provided an answer falling within eleven topic categories. The table shows only topics that at least 2% of respondents named.

For the second year in a row, crime tops the list of Louisiana residents' most pressing concern. Indeed, the share naming crime rose to 28% from 19% a year ago. Respondents named the economy second most often, a category that includes references not only to the economy generally but also to jobs, wages, cost of living, and similar issues. Infrastructure and education follow at 9% each.

Close to two-thirds of respondents named something in one of these four topics of crime, economy, infrastructure and education. Although named by fewer respondents (4%), insurance stands out for how much it increased relative to recent years when 2% named it. Similarly, 3% of respondents express concern over immigration, an issue rarely mentioned in past editions of the *Louisiana Survey* (usually mentioned by less than 1%).

Three percent (3%) of respondents named budgetary issues, which include references to taxes and spending (in some cases calls for either more or less of each) as well as the size of the government. Likewise, 3% named public assistance or social services – often specifically for the economically disadvantaged, children, or farmers. Two percent (2%) named guns (usually as calls for more regulation or less gun violence), health care, and disaster preparedness, protection, and relief (often, but not exclusively, in reference to flood risk).

After the 11 topics shown in the table, the next most frequent responses (included among “all others”) are criminal justice, housing, the coast or environment, national politics, abortion, drugs, and need for religion in public life, each named by 1% of the sample. No more than 1% (the equivalent of just five or fewer respondents) named any other topic. Four percent (4%) could name no problem they would like to see state government address in 2024.

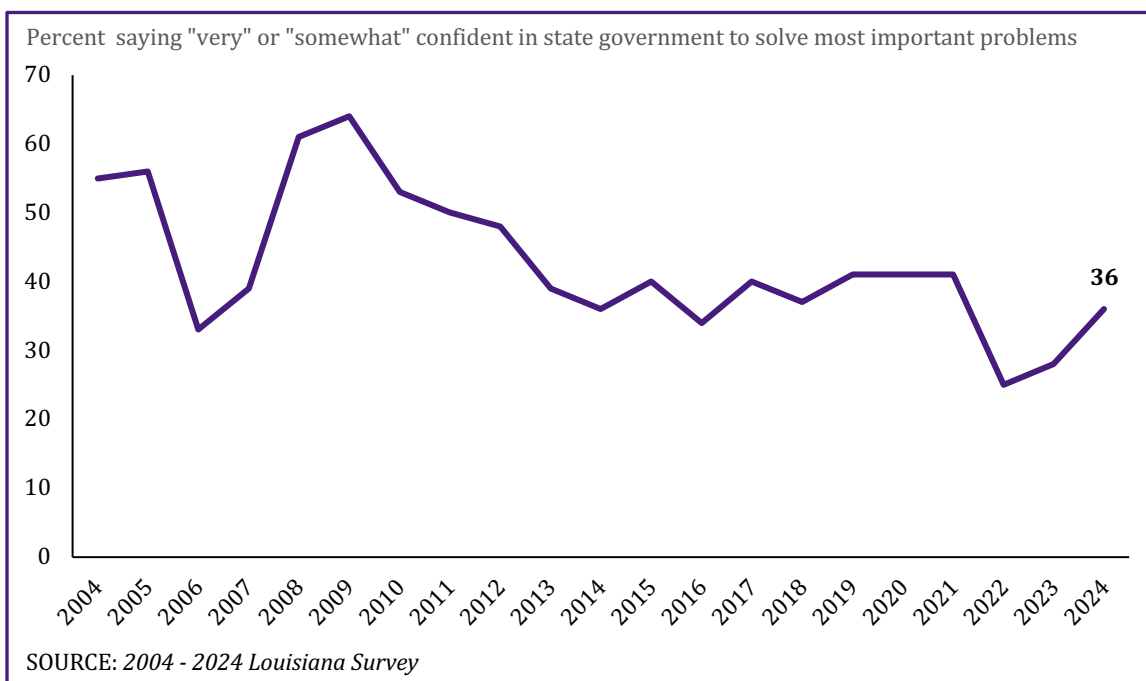
Table 1: Percentage of participants naming issue as most important (includes only issues named by at least 2% of sample)

Issue	Mentioned as Most Important
Crime	28%
Economy	18%
Infrastructure	9%
Education	9%
Insurance	4%
State budget, taxes, and spending	3%
Need for public assistance and social services	3%
Immigration	3%
Guns	2%
Health care	2%
Disaster preparedness, protection, and relief	2%
All others	13%
Don't know / Nothing	4%

Confidence in state government rises

Confidence in state government is on the rise. Although only 36% of Louisiana residents say they are either “very confident” (4%) or “somewhat confident” (32%) in the government of Louisiana to address their concerns effectively, this is eight percentage points higher than a year ago. This share is also 11 percentage points higher than in 2022 when it hit its lowest point in the history of the *Louisiana Survey*. Today, 34% are “not very confident,” and 27% are “not at all confident” in state government to deal with the issues that are important to them.

Figure 2: Confidence in state government to solve important problems



Perceptions of economy improve modestly

Since 2022, the *Louisiana Survey* has included a battery of five economic questions modelled on items in the University of Michigan's Surveys of Consumers, which collect monthly data on Americans' financial wellbeing and economic expectations. Specifically, these questions ask respondents how they are doing financially compared to a year ago, how they think they will be doing financially in another year, whether it is a good time to make large purchases, how they think business conditions are in the country overall, and what they expect the economy to be like over the next five years. We combine responses to these five items to generate an Index of Consumer Sentiment (ICS) for the state of Louisiana following the same formula researchers at the University of Michigan use for the U.S. as a whole.

Figure 3 shows the trends for consumer sentiment in the U.S. and Louisiana since early 2022. The figure shows the University of Michigan's monthly ICS from January 2022 to April 2024. Because the *Louisiana Survey* occurs just once a year, the figure shows just three ICS values for the state – once each for the months when the survey was in the field during this period (March 2022, April 2023, and April 2024). Although the value of the ICS at any single point in time does not convey much information, the index is useful for examining trends over time and for making comparisons across groups. Higher values mean that people feel better about their finances and the economy. Lower values mean they feel worse.

Two facts stand out in the figure. First, Louisiana residents tend to have more sour views than do Americans generally. Second, Louisiana residents are feeling better about the economy now than in either of the past two years of the survey.

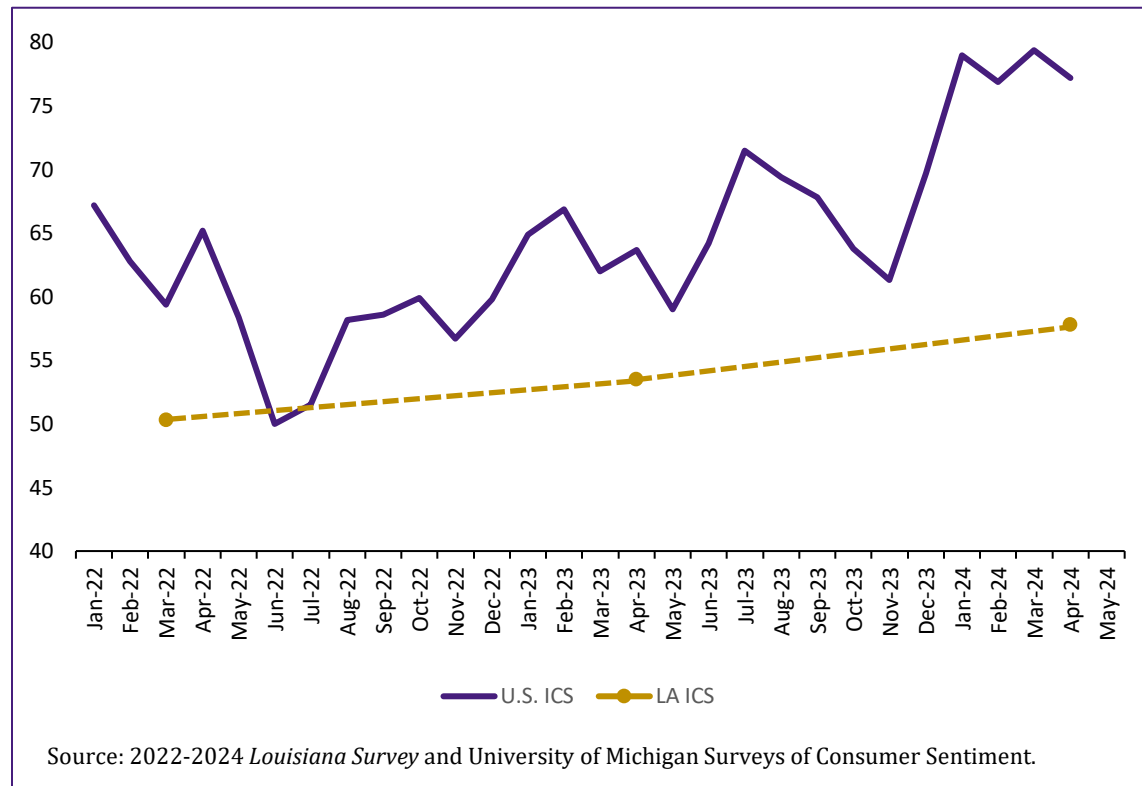
Examining each on its own, the questions reveal a bit more about how these views are changing. First, 42% of respondents said they are worse off financially than they were a year ago, roughly the same as the share who say they are about the same financially as they were a year ago (43%). Just 14% said they are better off. Each of these values is very similar to what they were over the past two years suggesting recent changes in personal financial situations are not driving improved outlooks.

However, when asked to look ahead over the year to come, fewer Louisiana residents are as pessimistic as they were in 2023. Today, 18% expect they will be worse off a year from now, but last year 26% expected to be worse off. The share who expects to be better off over the next year is about the same in 2024 (28%) as in 2023 (26%), while the share who expect their financial situation to remain about the same rose slightly from 43% in 2023 to 48% this year. Similarly, when considering the prospects for business conditions in the economy over the next year, about as many (10%) say they expect good times as said so a year ago (8%) but fewer expect bad times than did in 2023 – a drop from 50% to 42%. There is also modest improvement in how Louisiana residents think about the future of the economy over the next five years. Today, 24% say they mostly expect to see continuous good times over the next five years, up from 18% who thought so last year. This pattern indicates that Louisiana residents are not as pessimistic about what the future holds for them as they were in recent years.

Finally, when considering the economy and their own financial situation, 47% think it is a bad time to make big purchases for their homes, such as furniture or appliances, the same share as said so a year ago. Just 18% said it is a good time for these purchases, close to the 16% who said so in 2023.

In short, although the economic outlook of most Louisianas is far from positive, fewer residents of the state expect bad things for the economy or their own finances in coming years. The shift appears to result not so much from rising economic optimism as from a shift of mindset away from fearful expectations to a sense of stability about the status quo.

Figure 1: Trend in Index of Consumer Sentiment for country and state, 2022-2024



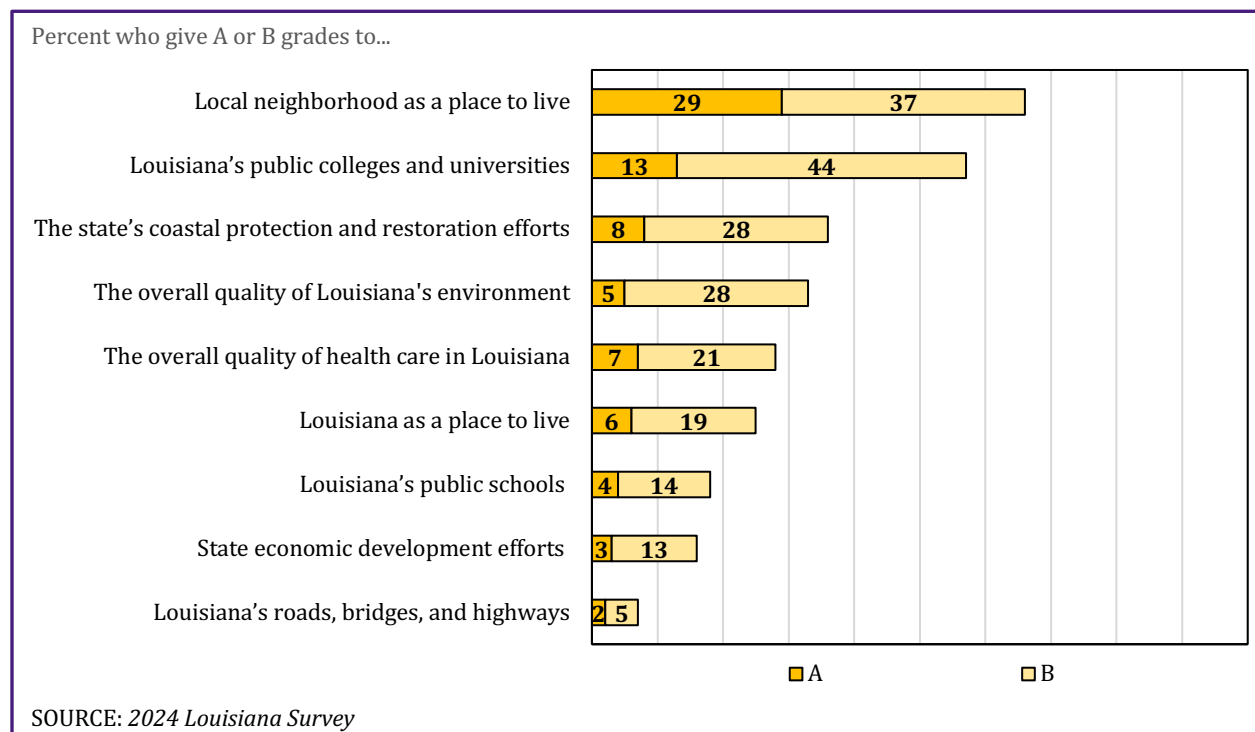
Residents rate quality of life in their neighborhoods far better than in the state as a whole

We asked respondents to grade nine aspects of life in Louisiana: the state as a place to live overall; the respondent's local neighborhood as a place to live; public colleges and universities; the quality of health care; the overall quality of the environment, including clean air and drinking water; roads, bridges, and highways; state economic development efforts to attract, recruit, and create jobs; the state's coastal protection and restoration efforts; and Louisiana's public schools overall.

The highest grades went to local neighborhoods: 29% A grades and 37% B grades. Only 14% gave their neighborhood a D or F. Louisiana residents also graded the state's public colleges and universities relatively well: 13% A grades and 44% B grades. Just 10% gave a D or F to these colleges and universities.

No other aspects of life in Louisiana included in the survey received A or B grades from a majority of respondents. Public K-12 schools (4% A grades and 14% B grades), state economic development efforts (3% A grades and 13% B grades), and transportation infrastructure (2% A grades and 5% B grades) received the lowest grades. These three received more D and F grades than A and B grades, as did the quality of health care. Louisiana as a place to live overall received essentially the same number of A and B grades as D and F grades.

Figure 4: Louisiana residents give highest grades to neighborhoods and colleges



Crime and Criminal Justice Policy

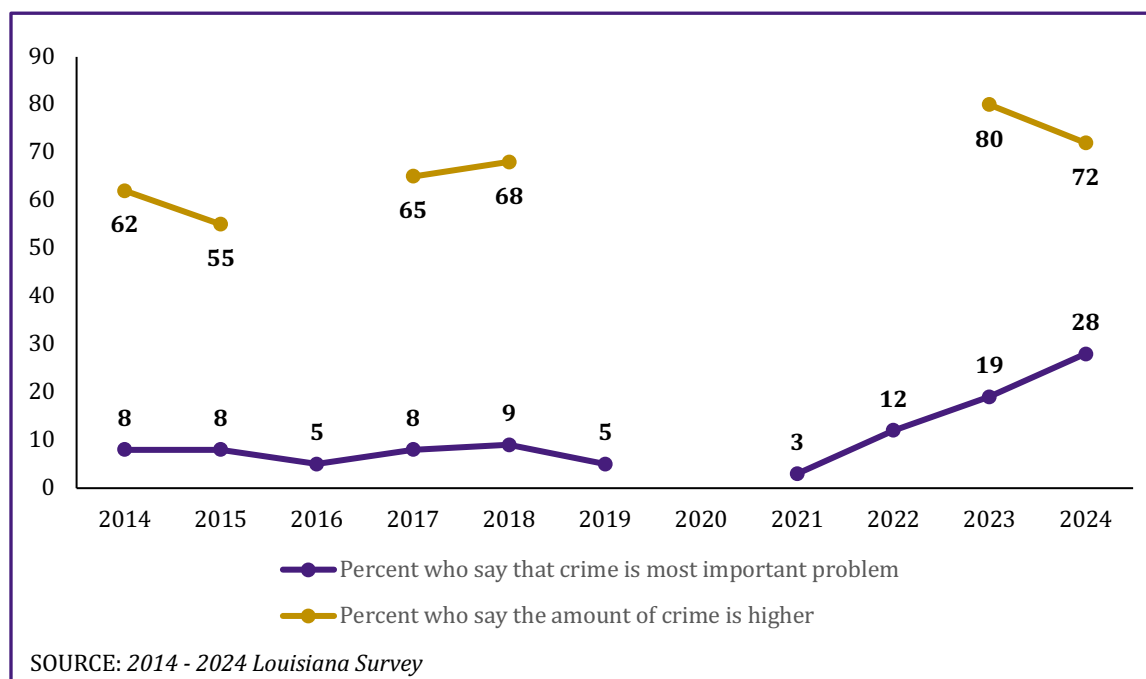
Most say amount of crime in state has increased, fewer believe crime rose in their own community

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 5: 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.

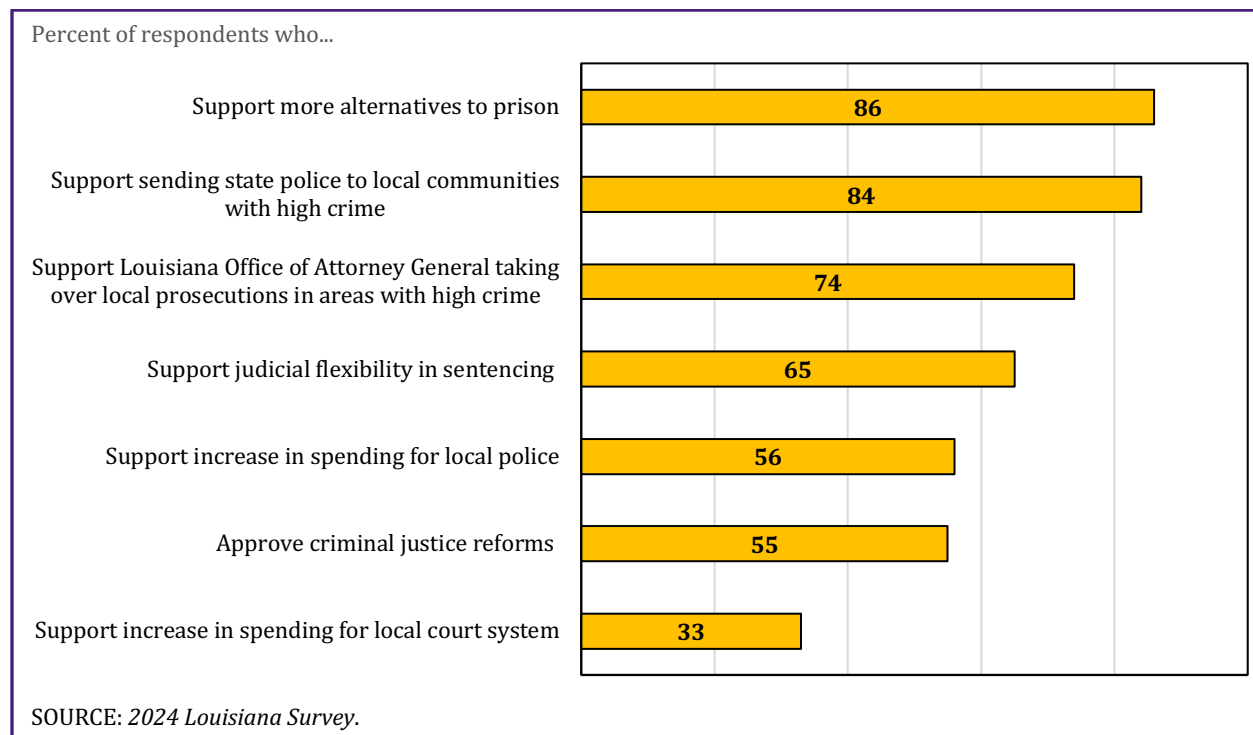
Most state residents (56%) also want to increase funding for policing in their area. Another 30% want to keep current levels of funding for local law enforcement, and only 9% want to cut funding for police.

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 6: 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.

Energy, Environment, and Coast

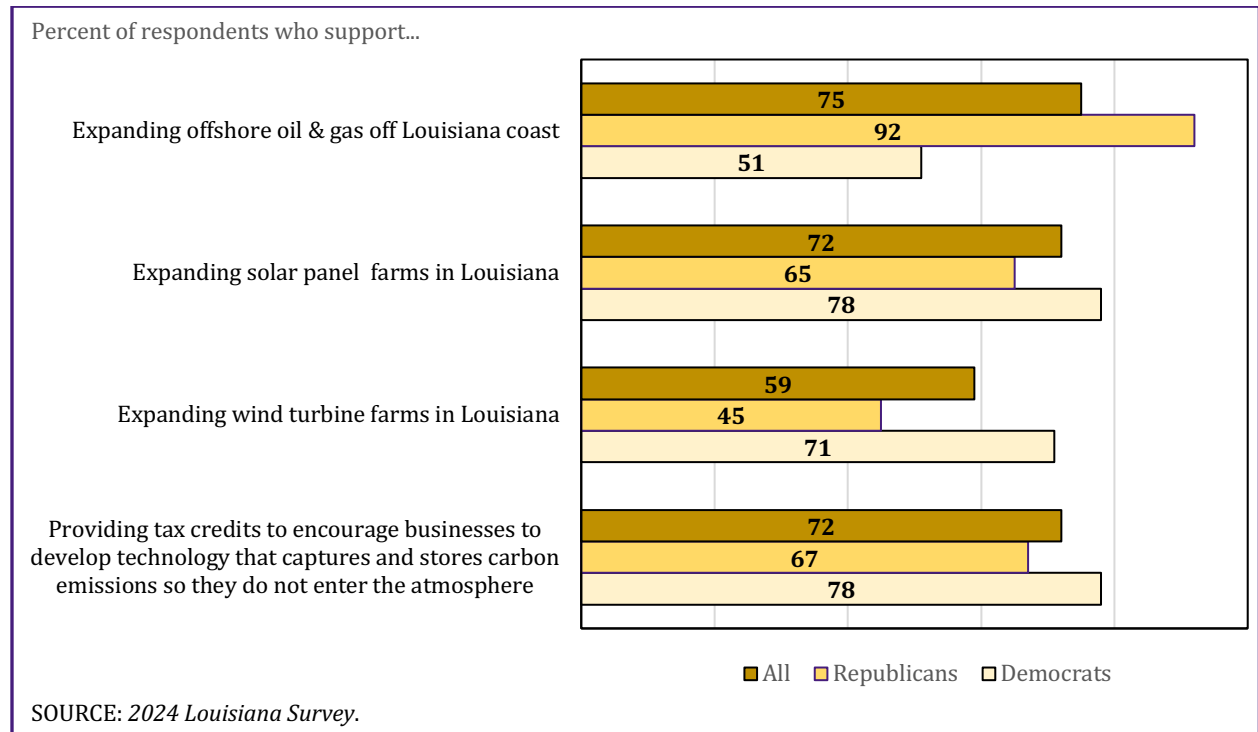
Public supports offshore oil and gas production, expansion of renewable energy sources, and carbon capture investment

When asked *in general* about what should be the more important priority for addressing America's energy supply, Louisiana residents appear divided. Responses split almost evenly between those who favor developing alternative sources, such as wind, solar, and hydrogen technology (49%) and those who favor expanding exploration and production of oil, coal and natural gas (47%). Furthermore, the split reflects deep partisan differences. Most Democrats (71%) and independents (60%) favor prioritizing the development of alternative sources, while a large majority of Republicans favor prioritizing the expansion of fossil fuels (74%).

Yet, when turning to *specific proposals* for energy policy, Louisiana residents of all political stripes are open to a variety of approaches. Three-fourths of Louisiana residents (75%) support expanding offshore oil and gas drilling off the coast of Louisiana, but most also support expanding solar panel farms (72%) and wind turbine farms (59%) in the state. Offshore drilling has the support of nearly all Republicans (92%), most independents (73%), and half of Democrats (51%). Solar panel farms have the support of large majorities among Republicans (65%), independents (73%), and Democrats (78%). Wind turbine farms are also popular among Democrats (71%) and independents (66%) but less among Republicans, only 45% of whom support their expansion.

State financial support for carbon capture technology is also popular among Louisiana residents. Nearly three-fourths (72%) of state residents support the state government providing tax credits to encourage businesses to develop technology that captures and stores carbon emissions so they do not enter the atmosphere. Most Democrats (78%), Republicans (67%), and independents (76%) support this policy.

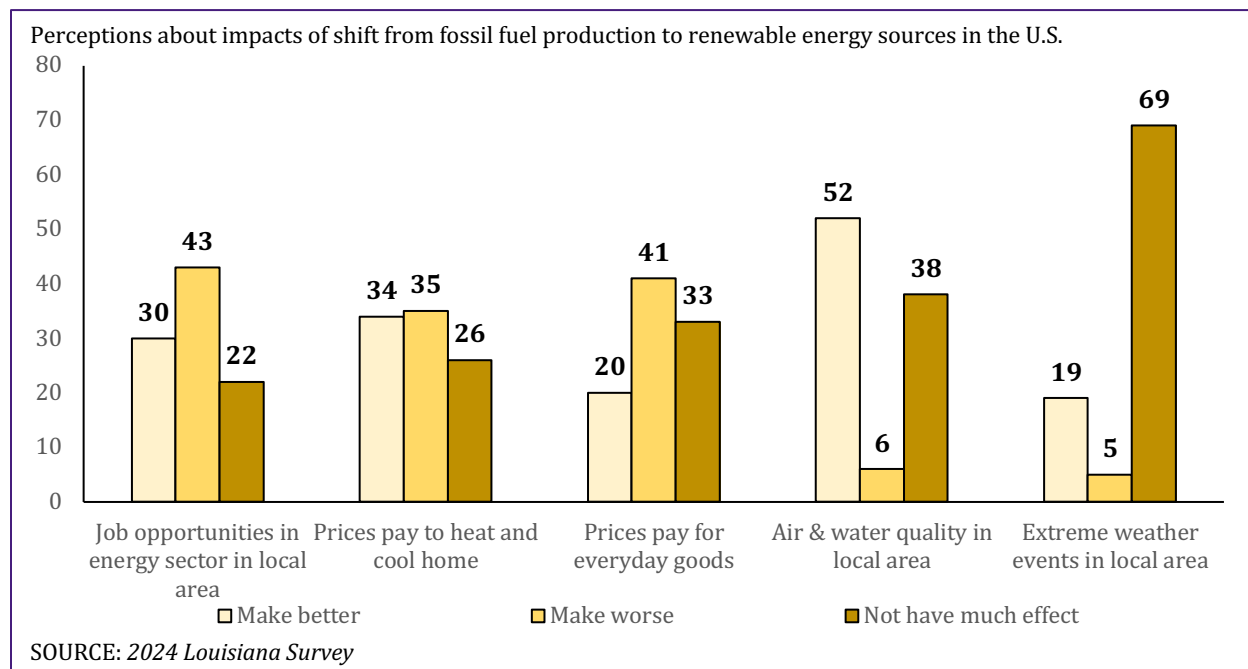
Figure 7: Support for energy and emissions policies



Many believe shift to renewable energy sources will improve environmental quality but worry about economic impact

About half (52%) of Louisiana residents believe that a shift from fossil fuel production to renewable energy sources in the U.S. would have a positive impact on their local air and water quality. At the same time, just 30% think it will improve energy sector job opportunities in their local communities if the U.S. greatly reduces energy production from fossil fuels and increases production from renewable sources. More people (41%) think such an energy transition will make prices for everyday purchases worse than think it would make them better (20%). Beliefs about how an energy transition would impact prices people pay to heat and cool their homes are more evenly split, with 34% saying it would improve prices and 35% saying it would make them worse. Most people (69%) do not think a shift from fossil fuels to renewable energy sources would have any impact on extreme weather events in their local area. Only 19% believe such an energy transition would have a positive impact on extreme weather where they live.

Figure 8: Expected impacts of shift to renewable sources of energy



Most say state doing too little to protect air and water quality but doing enough to protect animals and habitats

Most Louisiana residents think the state government is doing too little to protect air quality (55%) and to protect water quality of lakes, rivers, and streams (55%). In contrast, most think Louisiana is doing the right amount to protect animals and their habitats (57%). Almost no one says the state is doing too much to protect air quality (0%), water quality (1%), or animals and habitats (3%).

There is no clear majority view on how much the state government is doing to reduce the effects of climate change. A plurality (44%) of Louisiana residents believes the state government is doing too little to mitigate the effects of climate change, while a slightly smaller share (38%) thinks the state is doing about the right amount. Fewer (9%) say the state is doing too much to address climate change.

Most who experience severe weather events or disasters believe climate change is a factor

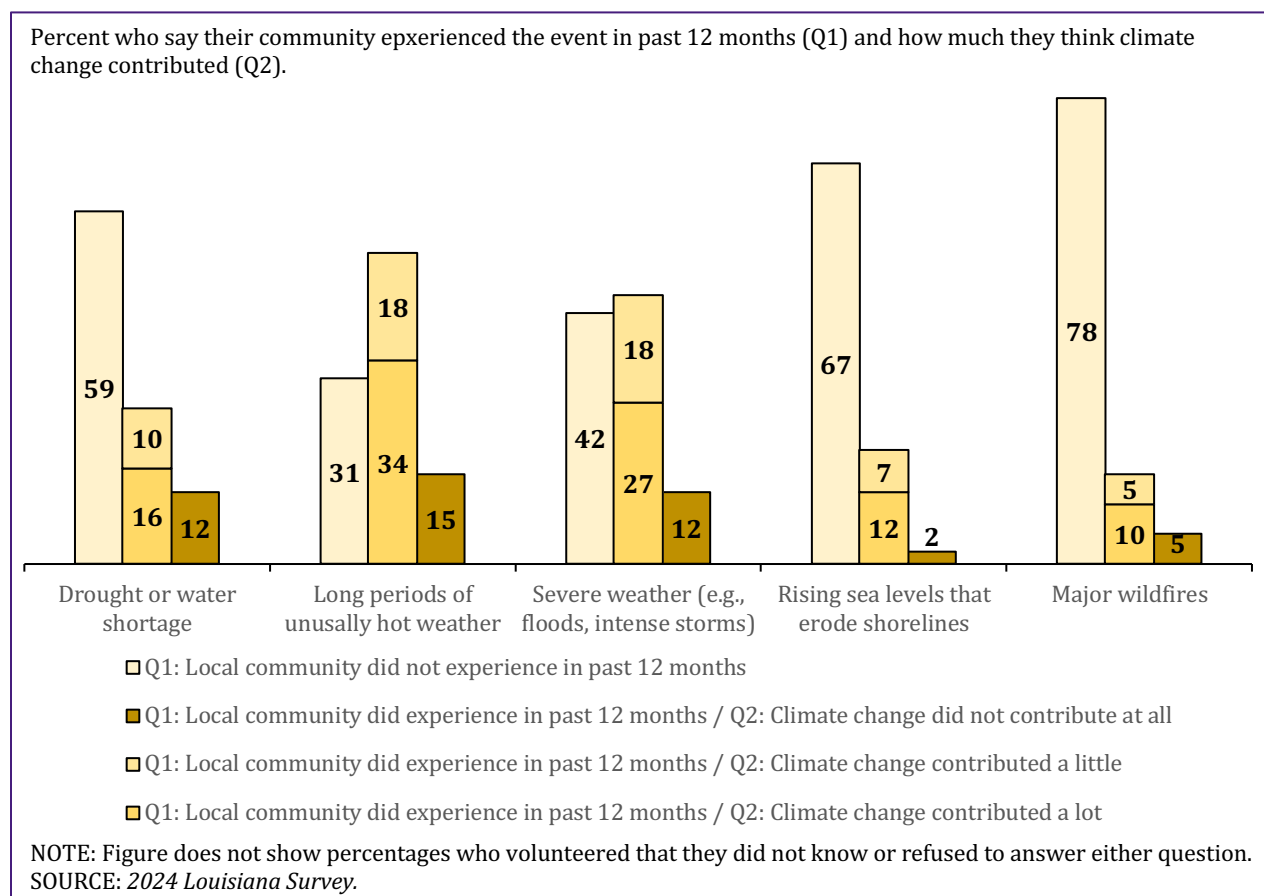
To understand whether people believe climate change plays a role in the extreme weather or disasters they experience, we asked respondents about their recent experiences with drought or water shortage, long periods of unusually hot weather, severe weather such as intense storms or floods, rising sea levels, and major wildfires. For each of these events, we asked a pair of questions. First, we asked whether they experienced the event in their local area during the past 12 months. Second, if they indicated they had experienced the event, we asked them whether they believe climate change contributed to the event.

In response to the first question, most Louisiana residents (68%) say that their local community experienced long periods of unusually hot weather in the past year. A majority (58%) also say their communities experienced severe weather like floods or intense storms. Smaller shares report major wildfires (21%) or rising sea levels that erode shorelines (22%) in their communities during the past year, although the latter rises to 38% when focusing only on residents living in the coastal region of the state. Even though nearly the entire state experienced drought conditions in the summer of 2023 according to official metrics, only 40% of respondents say their local community experienced drought or water shortage in the previous twelve months.

In each case, most of the respondents who say their community experienced these events also say that they believe climate change was a contributing factor when answering the second question. Among those who said their community experienced unusual heat, 66% said climate change contributed either a lot (40%) or a little (26%). About one-third (31%) said that climate change did not contribute at all. The numbers are similar for people who say their communities faced severe weather such as flooding or intense storms – 46% say climate change contributed a lot, 30% say it contributed a little, and just 21% say it did not contribute at all. Among those whose communities experienced sea level rise, 53% say climate change contributed a lot, 35% a little, and 10% not at all. Among those whose communities experienced major wildfires, 47% say climate change contributed a lot, 25% say it contributed a little, and 22% say it was not a contributing factor at all. Finally, 40% of those who say their community experienced drought or water shortage within the past year also say climate change contributed a lot to these conditions, 26% say it contributed a little, and 31% say it did not contribute at all.

Figure 9 combines the responses to these pairs of questions for each event. The graph shows the share of the total sample who say their community did not experience the event as well as the share of the total sample (i.e., not just those who experienced the event) who say their community did experience the event *and* say climate change did or did not contribute. Only in cases of unusually hot weather and severe weather (such as flooding or intense storms) do the shares of people who experience an event and attribute it at least somewhat to climate change exceed both the share who did not experience the event and the share who do not believe climate change played a role.

Figure 9: Experiences of weather or disaster events and perceptions about the role of climate change



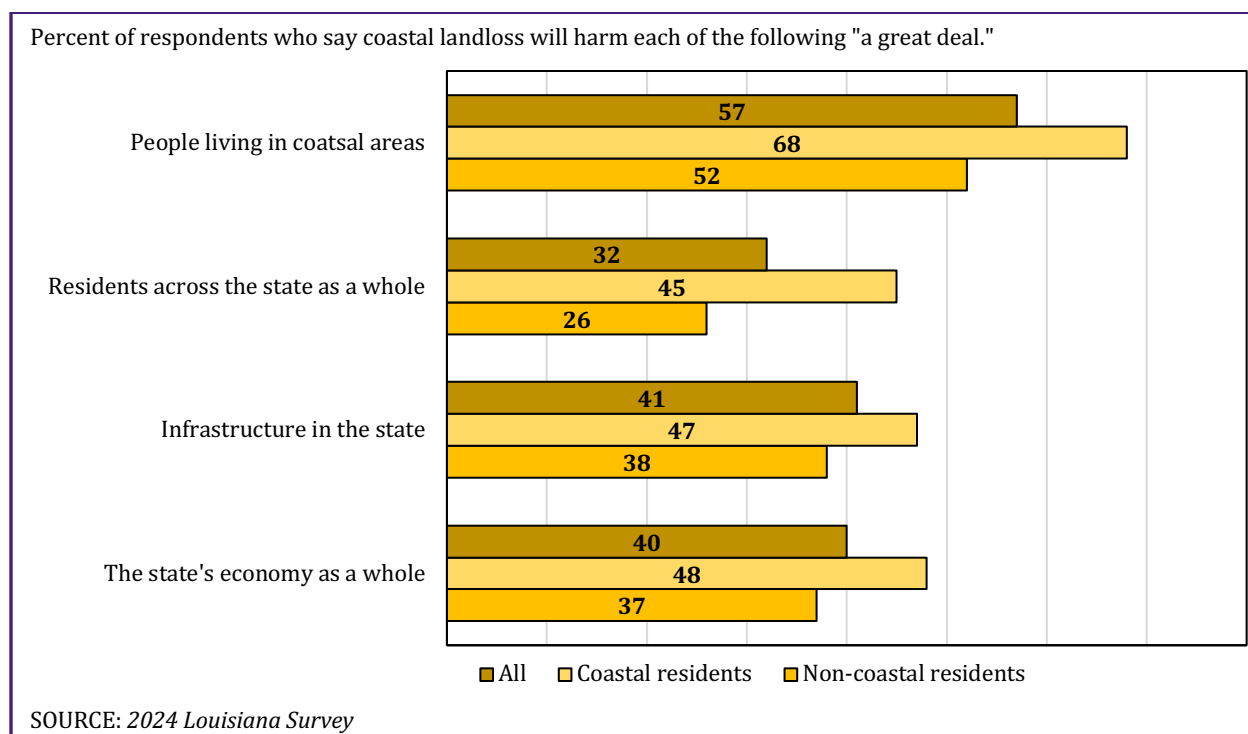
Coastal residents believe land loss harms themselves and the rest of the state

Most Louisiana residents (57%) recognize that coastal land loss poses a great deal of harm to *people living in coastal areas of the state*. Another 20% say land loss will cause a moderate amount of harm to coastal residents, while just 13% say it will cause only a little harm and 6% say it will cause no harm at all. Coastal residents themselves are especially concerned, with 68% saying land loss will cause a great deal of harm to people living in coastal areas. By comparison, about half (52%) of Louisiana residents living outside of these coastal areas say land loss will cause a great deal of harm to coastal residents – a difference of 16 percentage points.

Not only are coastal residents more likely than people living further from the coast to say that land loss will cause a great deal of harm to residents near the coast, but they also are more likely to say it threatens significant harm to residents across the state. Nearly half of coastal residents (45%) say land loss will cause a great deal of harm to Louisiana residents in general, not just those living on the coast. However, only about one quarter (26%) of Louisiana residents living outside the coastal region believe land loss will cause a great deal of harm to people living across the state. In all, 32% of Louisiana residents believe land loss will cause a great deal of harm to residents across the state.

Similar (albeit somewhat smaller) gaps appear between how coastal and non-coastal residents assess the threat to the state's infrastructure and economy. In all, 41% of Louisiana residents believe land loss will cause a great deal of harm to infrastructure in the state such as ports, roads, and bridges. This share is higher among coastal residents (47%) than residents outside coastal areas (38%). Likewise, 40% of Louisiana residents believe land loss will cause a great deal of harm to the state's economy as a whole – a concern more common among coastal residents (48%) than among others (37%).

Figure 10: Beliefs about effects of coastal land loss



Subsidies to relocate or rebuild after disasters are popular, mandates are not

Many areas of Louisiana are at high risk of flooding or extreme weather such as hurricanes. Although this is particularly true along the state's coast, other communities in Louisiana have faced repeated costly disasters. How should the state address communities where such disasters are likely to occur repeatedly? We asked respondents about four policies that would affect residents in areas at high risk of flooding or extreme weather. These include: 1) Providing financial assistance for communities in these areas to *rebuild* after experiencing these disasters; 2) Providing financial assistance for communities to *relocate* from these areas; 3) Requiring communities to relocate from these areas; and 4) Restricting new construction in these areas.

Notably, Louisiana residents tend to favor financial support or incentives more than mandates. More than three quarters (77%) support the state government providing financial assistance for communities to relocate from areas at high-risk of flooding or extreme weather. However, fewer (52%) support requiring communities to relocate from these areas. Support is a bit higher for mandates to restrict new construction (67%).

It appears, then, state residents may favor a long-term strategy of reducing the number and size of communities in areas at high-risk of flooding and extreme weather by subsidizing (but not requiring) relocation out of high-risk areas while also restricting the building of new homes, businesses, and other constructions there.

At the same time, however, a large majority of state residents (79%) also support providing financial assistance for these communities to *rebuild* after experiencing flooding or extreme weather, a policy that would allow communities to remain in areas at high-risk of repeated exposure to costly disasters.

Regional Definitions

Regional definitions

Greater New Orleans: Jefferson, Orleans, Plaquemines, St. Bernard, St. Charles, St. John the Baptist, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, and Washington

Greater Baton Rouge: Ascension, East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana, Iberville, Livingston, Pointe Coupee, St. Helena, West Baton Rouge, and West Feliciana

Greater Shreveport: Bossier, Caddo, and DeSoto

South Central and Southwest Louisiana: Acadia, Assumption, Avoyelles, Calcasieu, Cameron, Evangeline, Iberia, Jefferson Davis, Lafayette, Lafourche, St. James, St. Landry, St. Martin, St. Mary, Terrebonne, and Vermilion

North Louisiana: Allen, Beauregard, Bienville, Caldwell, Catahoula, Claiborne, Concordia, East Carroll, Franklin, Grant, Jackson, LaSalle, Lincoln, Madison, Morehouse, Natchitoches, Ouachita, Rapides, Red River, Richland, Sabine, Tensas, Union, Vernon, Webster, West Carroll, and Winn

Coastal definitions

Coastal: Assumption, Cameron, Iberia, Jefferson, Lafourche, Orleans, Plaquemines, St. Bernard, St. Charles, St. James, St. John the Baptist, St. Mary, Terrebonne, and Vermilion

Not coastal: Acadia, Allen, Ascension, Avoyelles, Beauregard, Bienville, Bossier, Caddo, Calcasieu, Caldwell, Catahoula, Claiborne, Concordia, DeSoto, East Baton Rouge, East Carroll, East Feliciana, Evangeline, Franklin, Grant, Iberville, Jackson, Jefferson Davis, Lafayette, LaSalle, Lincoln, Livingston, Madison, Morehouse, Natchitoches, Ouachita, Pointe Coupee, Rapides, Red River, Richland, Sabine, St. Helena, St. Landry, St. Martin, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, Tensas, Union, Vernon, Washington, Webster, West Baton Rouge, West Carroll, West Feliciana, and Winn

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 2: Comparison of sample demographics to target population demographics used in weighting

Characteristic	Target population estimates (ACS)	Unweighted telephone probability sample	Weighted telephone probability sample	Unweighted online non-probability sample	Weighted online non-probability sample
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%

Characteristic	Target population estimates (ACS)	Unweighted telephone probability sample	Weighted telephone probability sample	Unweighted online non- probability sample	Weighted online non- probability sample
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 3: Comparison of weighted samples to population benchmarks

Characteristic	Population Benchmark	Weighted telephone probability sample	Weighted online non-probability sample
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.

Would you say things are generally going in the right direction, or do you think things are going in the wrong direction here in Louisiana?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
Right direction	27	41
Wrong direction	61	59
Don't know / Refused [VOLUNTEERED]	12	0

How much confidence would you say you have in state government to address this problem effectively?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
Very confident	4	11
Somewhat confident	32	29
Not Very confident	34	38
Not at all confident	27	22
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	3	0

Would you say that you and your family are better off financially, worse off, or about the same as you were a year ago?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
Better off	14	11
Worse off	42	55
Same	43	34
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	0

Do you think that a year from now you and your family will be better off financially, worse off, or just about the same as now?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
Better off	28	29
Worse off	18	31
Same	48	40
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	6	0

Do you think that during the next twelve months we'll have very good times financially, somewhat good times, a mix of good and bad times, somewhat bad times, or very bad times?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
Very good times	2	5
Somewhat good times	8	12
Mix of good and bad times	45	55
Somewhat bad times	26	20
Very bad times	16	9
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	4	0

Looking ahead, which would you say is more likely--that in the country as a whole we'll have continuous good times economically during the next five years or so, or that we will have periods of widespread unemployment or depression?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
Continuous good times economically	24	33
Periods of widespread unemployment or depression	67	67
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	9	0

Generally speaking, do you think now is a very good time for people to buy major household items, a somewhat good time, a mix of good and bad, a somewhat bad time, or a very bad time?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
Very good times	3	5
Somewhat good times	15	17
Mix of good and bad times	32	47
Somewhat bad times	24	20
Very bad times	23	11
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	2	0

How would you grade Louisiana as a place to live?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
A	6	13
B	19	19
C	49	40
D	19	17
F	7	12
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	0

How would you grade your local neighborhood as a place to live?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
A	29	24
B	37	33
C	21	26
D	9	9
F	5	8
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	0

What grade would you give to Louisiana's public colleges and universities?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
A	13	11
B	44	36
C	27	35
D	8	10
F	2	8
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	6	0

What grade would you give to the overall quality of health care in Louisiana?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
A	7	11
B	21	24
C	35	32
D	24	19
F	13	15
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	0

How would you grade the overall quality of Louisiana's environment, including clean air and drinking water?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
A	5	9
B	28	19
C	35	38
D	21	19
F	10	14
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	0

What grade would you give to Louisiana's roads, bridges, and highways?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
A	2	4
B	5	9
C	16	19
D	34	34
F	43	33
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	0

What grade would you give to state economic development efforts to attract, recruit, and create jobs?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
A	3	3
B	13	16
C	41	33
D	25	29
F	14	18
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	4	0

What grade would you give to the state's coastal protection and restoration efforts?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
A	8	8
B	28	26
C	34	33
D	13	20
F	7	13
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	9	0

What grade would you give to Louisiana's public schools overall?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
A	4	5
B	14	16
C	32	31
D	28	27
F	20	20
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	3	0

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?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
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?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
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?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
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?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
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?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
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?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
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?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
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...?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
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?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
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?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
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...?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
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?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
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?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
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?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
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?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
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?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
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?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
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.]

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

Do you support or oppose expanding offshore oil and gas drilling off the coast of Louisiana?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
Support	75	74
Oppose	20	26
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	4	0

Do you support or oppose expanding solar panel farms in Louisiana?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
Support	72	75
Oppose	23	25
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	5	0

Do you support or oppose expanding wind turbine farms in Louisiana?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
Support	59	70
Oppose	35	30
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	6	0

Right now, which one of the following do you think should be the more important priority for addressing America's energy supply? [ORDER OF RESPONSE OPTIONS RANDOMIZED.]

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
Developing alternative sources, such as wind, solar, and hydrogen technology	49	55
Expanding exploration and production of oil, coal and natural gas	47	45
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	4	0

Do you support or oppose the state providing tax credits to encourage businesses to develop technology that captures and stores carbon emissions so they do not enter the atmosphere?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
Support	72	72
Oppose	22	28
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	6	0

If the U.S. greatly reduces energy production from fossil fuels such as oil, coal and natural gas, and increases production from renewable sources such as wind and solar, how do you think it would impact job opportunities in the energy sector in your local area?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
Make better	30	48
Make worse	43	33
Not have much effect	22	19
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	6	0

And, how do you think it would impact the prices you pay to heat and cool your home?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
Make better	34	44
Make worse	35	36
Not have much effect	26	20
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	5	0

And, how do you think it would impact the prices you pay for everyday goods?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
Make better	20	38
Make worse	41	38
Not have much effect	33	24
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	6	0

And, how do you think it would impact air and water quality in your local area?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
Make better	52	54
Make worse	6	13
Not have much effect	38	33
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	4	0

And, how do you think it would impact the frequency of extreme weather events in your local area?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
Make better	19	34
Make worse	5	20
Not have much effect	69	46
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	7	0

How much do you think the state government of Louisiana is doing to protect air quality?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
Too much	1	5
Too little	55	62
About the right amount	38	33
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	7	0

How much do you think the state government of Louisiana is doing to protect water quality of lakes, rivers and streams?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
Too much	0	3
Too little	55	64
About the right amount	41	32
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	4	0

How much do you think the state government of Louisiana is doing to protect animals and their habitats?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
Too much	3	3
Too little	35	55
About the right amount	57	43
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	4	0

How much do you think the state government of Louisiana is doing to reduce the effects of climate change?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
Too much	9	13
Too little	44	54
About the right amount	38	33
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	9	0

In the past 12 months, has your local community experienced drought or water shortage?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
Yes	40	41
No	59	59
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	2	0

In the past 12 months, has your local community experienced long periods of unusually hot weather?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
Yes	68	73
No	31	27
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	1	0

In the past 12 months, has your local community experienced severe weather like floods or intense storms?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
Yes	58	61
No	42	39
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	0	0

In the past 12 months, has your local community experienced rising sea levels that erode shorelines?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
Yes	22	34
No	67	66
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	12	0

In the past 12 months, has your local community experienced major wildfires?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
Yes	21	20
No	78	80
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	1	0

In the past 12 months, how much do you think climate change contributed to drought or water shortage in your local community? [ASKED ONLY IF SAID EXPERIENCED DROUGHT OR WATER SHORTAGE.]

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
A lot	40	44
A little	26	41
Not at all	31	15
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	3	0

In the past 12 months, how much do you think climate change contributed to long periods of unusually hot weather in your local community? [ASKED ONLY IF SAID EXPERIENCED LONG PERIODS OF UNUSUALLY HOT WEATHER.]

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
A lot	50	54
A little	26	30
Not at all	22	16
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	2	0

In the past 12 months, how much do you think climate change contributed to severe weather like floods or intense storms in your local community? [ASKED ONLY IF SAID EXPERIENCED SEVERE WEATHER LIKE FLOODS OR INTENSE STORMS.]

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
A lot	46	45
A little	30	42
Not at all	21	12
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	2	0

In the past 12 months, how much do you think climate change contributed to rising sea levels that erode shorelines in your local community? [ASKED ONLY IF SAID EXPERIENCED RISING SEA LEVELS THAT ERODE SHORELINES.]

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
A lot	53	47
A little	35	42
Not at all	10	11
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	2	0

In the past 12 months, how much do you think climate change contributed to major wildfires in your local community? [ASKED ONLY IF SAID EXPERIENCED MAJOR WILDFIRES.]

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
A lot	47	43
A little	25	41
Not at all	22	17
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	6	0

As far as you know, is Louisiana experiencing less coastal land loss, more coastal land loss, or about the same amount as other coastal states in the U.S.? Or, do you not know?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
More	38	35
Less	2	9
About the same	15	26
Do not know	45	30
Refused [VOL.]	0	0

How much, if at all, do you think coastal land loss in Louisiana will harm people living in coastal areas of the state?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
A great deal	57	51
A moderate amount	20	33
Only a little	13	11
Not at all	6	4
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	5	0

How much, if at all, do you think coastal land loss in Louisiana will harm residents across the state as a whole?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
A great deal	32	33
A moderate amount	32	44
Only a little	26	17
Not at all	7	6
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	4	0

How much, if at all, do you think coastal land loss in Louisiana will harm infrastructure in the state – such as ports, roads, and bridges?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
A great deal	41	38
A moderate amount	30	38
Only a little	18	19
Not at all	8	5
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	3	0

How much, if at all, do you think coastal land loss in Louisiana will the state's economy as a whole?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
A great deal	40	33
A moderate amount	27	44
Only a little	21	18
Not at all	9	5
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	3	0

Do you support or oppose the state government providing financial assistance for communities to relocate from areas at high risk or flooding or extreme weather?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
Support	77	83
Oppose	19	17
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	3	0

Do you support or oppose the state government requiring communities to relocate from areas at high risk or flooding or extreme weather?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
Support	52	64
Oppose	44	36
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	4	0

Do you support or oppose the state government providing financial assistance for communities in high-risk areas to rebuild after flooding or extreme weather?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
Support	79	84
Oppose	18	16
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	3	0

Do you support or oppose the state government limiting new construction in areas at high risk or flooding or extreme weather?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
Support	67	75
Oppose	31	25
Don't know / Refused [VOL.]	2	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?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
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?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
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.]

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
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.]

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
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)

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
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)

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
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?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
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?

Response	Probability-based Telephone Sample	Non-probability Online Sample
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