



## Thomson Wadsworth Criminal Justice Survey

### Background

The goal of the Thomson Wadsworth criminal justice survey is to tap the top minds in the criminal justice field to bring to light current trends, issues and topics in criminal justice. This is an ongoing initiative, which will provide new surveys every quarter.

Findings will be publicized to generate greater awareness among the American public of criminal justice-related topics that can impact and potentially shape personal lives and society as a whole.

The results of the targeted surveys will be well publicized in the hopes of better informing the public and enhancing the quality of policy created on these issues.

### Methodology

Qualified survey pool of top experts in the criminal justice community. Survey participants include hand picked university professors and institute researchers with highly recognized levels of knowledge in criminal justice

The study received a 25% response rate with 65 completed surveys.

The survey was emailed directly via a link to individuals with Criminal Justice subject matter expertise. The respondents were able to complete the survey online and submit it back to Wadsworth via the Internet for untainted data collection.

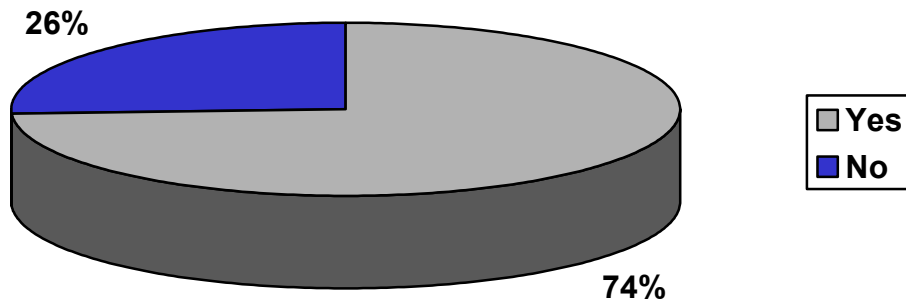
The data collection period was approximately two weeks beginning the first week in February.

### Snapshot of Key Take-Aways

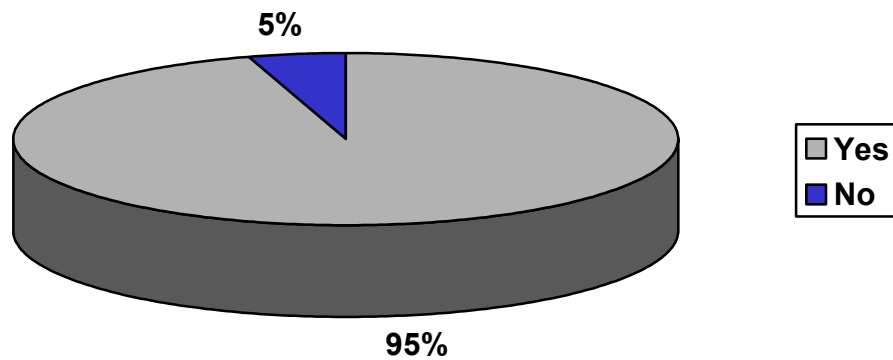
Overall, there is negative sentiment around the passage of the Patriot Act.

- The majority of respondents (95%) feel that the Patriot Act was passed too quickly without considerable thought on how it may impact existing laws or public policy.
- About three-quarters (74%) of individuals feel that the Patriot Act violates individual rights.
- Most respondents (68%) believe that existing laws could be leveraged to protect the nation from terrorism.
- All respondents believe that the Federal Government has a law enforcement/defense role in protecting the country against terrorism.

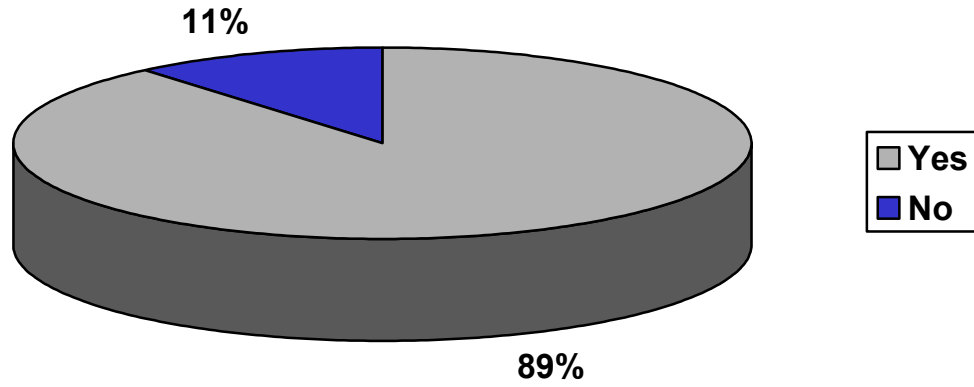
*Q. Do the provisions of the USA Patriot Act, that call for the monitoring of normative behavior to find reasonable suspicion, violate individual rights?*



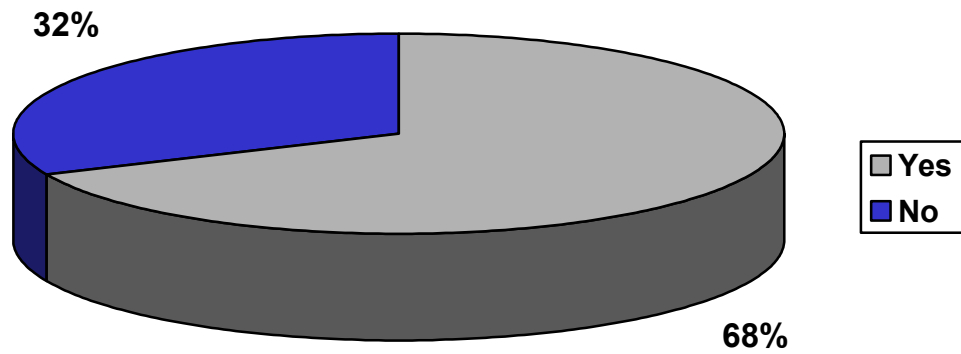
*Q. Was the USA Patriot Act passed too quickly and/or without adequate analysis on its impact on other laws and public policy?*



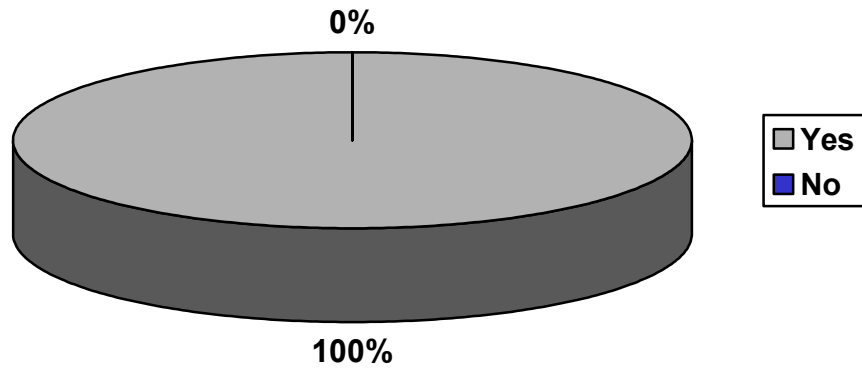
*Q. Does the Patriot Act blur the distinction between criminal evidence and national security intelligence?*



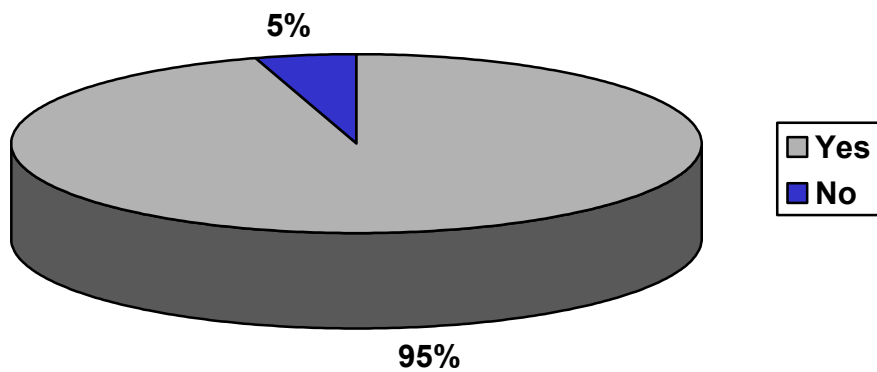
*Q. Should we use existing/regular laws instead to protect the nation from terrorism?*



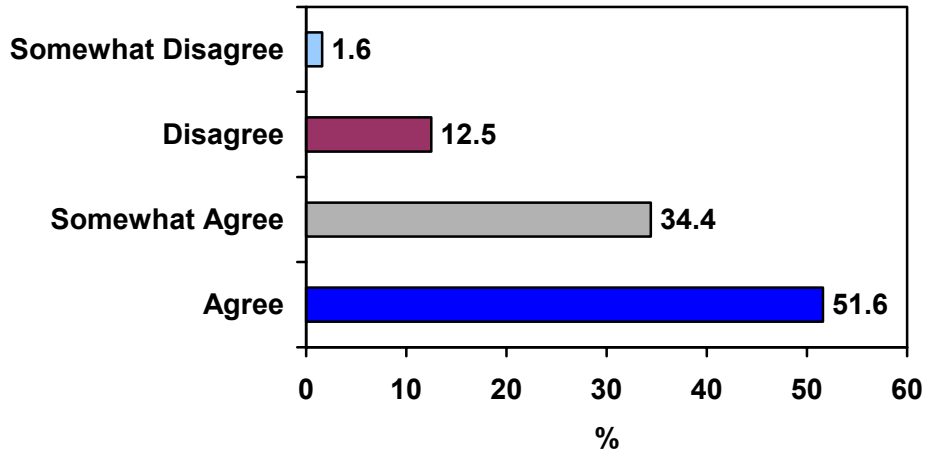
*Q. Is there a federal law enforcement role in national defense and fighting terrorism?*



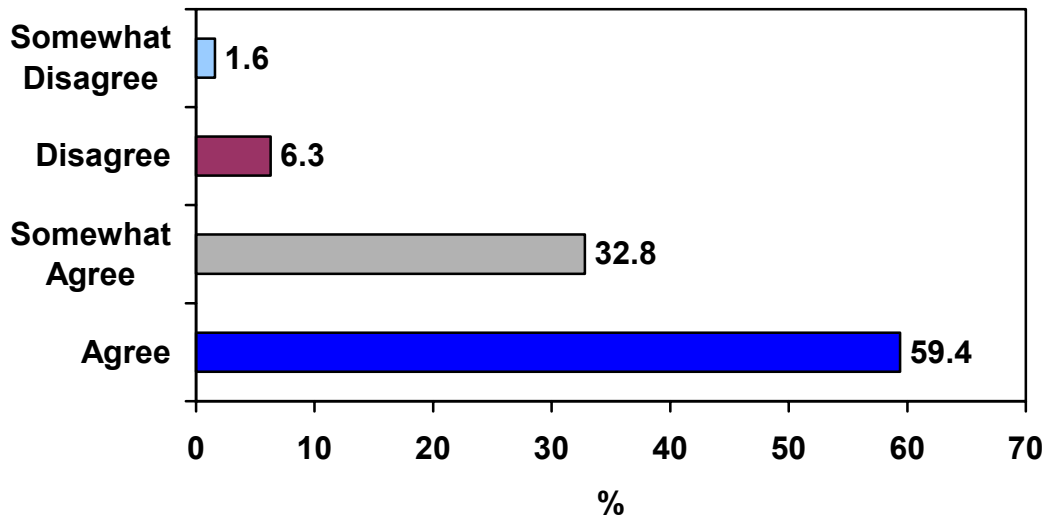
*Q. Should state and local law enforcement have a role in national defense and fighting terrorism?*



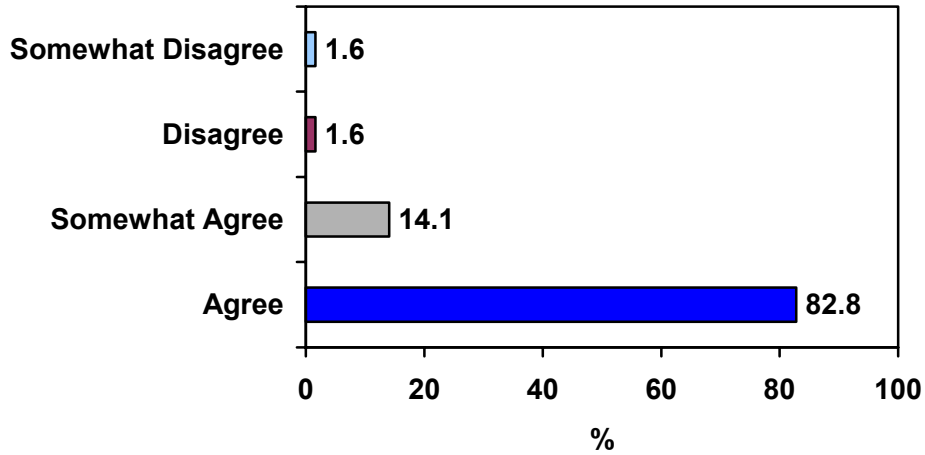
*Q. Since state and local law enforcement have deep inroads in local communities, they can serve as the eyes and ears of the national security policy at the local level.*



*Q. State and local law enforcement can be trained to recognize the indicators of terrorism and become part of a preventative effort.*



*Q. State and local forces must play a role in responding to a terrorist incident in their neighborhood.*



*Q. Should terrorism be treated as a crime or an act of war?*

