1974

A Study of Relative Quality of Life in Selected Louisiana Parishes.

Dennis Anthony Evans
Louisiana State University and Agricultural & Mechanical College

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in partial fulfillment of the
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Doctor of Education

in

The Department of Extension
and International Education

by

Dennis Anthony Evans
B.A., Northwestern State University, 1970
M.A., Louisiana State University, 1972
December, 1974
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ABSTRACT

This study focuses on perception of changes in relative quality of life in five Louisiana parishes for the period 1960 to 1970. The parishes in the study include East Feliciana, Franklin, Livingston, Natchitoches, and Union parishes.

Two hundred white and non-white parish knowledgeables (forty in each parish) were personally interviewed about general changes in quality of life and specific changes in government, economy, human development, and physical facilities. Chi-square statistical analyses indicated significant differences in perception of changes in quality of life by parish and race.

Findings indicated that parish knowledgeables overwhelmingly agreed that quality of life had improved since 1960. There was the distinct feeling among respondents, both white and non-white, that steady, ameliorative changes were taking place in their respective parishes. Knowledgeables characteristically shared a genuine sense of optimism in assessing changes in quality of life during the decade.

Knowledgeables were sensitive to the needs of disadvantaged groups or types of people in the study parishes. Elderly citizens, blacks, and low-income families were most mentioned as groups not sharing in the general betterment in relative quality of life.
There was present a greater sense of involvement and satisfaction of life among black knowledgeable. Blacks were impressed with advancements in politics, fairness and impartiality of law enforcement, and leadership in the respective parishes.

Major changes noted by parish knowledgeable centered around 1) human development issues, 2) economy, and 3) physical facilities.

Parish knowledgeable were generally impressed with changes in most areas of life but were unfavorably impressed with changes in recreational opportunities and quality of the physical environment.

Social and civic participation was not seen as greatly improved. Likewise, churches and religion noted fewer improvements since 1960.

Among parish knowledgeable there was the predominant view that federally initiated programs and actions had significantly improved quality of life during the decade.

Certain trends and characteristics revealed in the analysis of the data indicated very real differences in perception of social changes and improvements in quality of life among the five study parishes. Generally, parish knowledgeable in East Feliciana and Franklin parishes perceived fewer changes and improvements in quality of life than their counterparts in Livingston, Natchitoches, and Union parishes. Respondents in these latter parishes perceived more changes and were more likely to equate change with improvement than knowledgeable in East Feliciana and Franklin parishes.
CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

As the United States approached its 200th birthday serious questions were being raised about the future quality of life on the American scene. Semantically, these questions have been divided into two broad areas: problems of the urban crunch and problems of rural decay. In truth, both sets of problems are inevitably and inextricably related.

These problems have been thrown into sharp focus during recent years by government policy makers and academicians, as well. Social scientists, in particular, have expressed concern over the implications of rapid social changes and population shifts to the well being of American society.

Fifty years ago America was a nation half rural and half urban. Today, either pursuing opportunity or driven by necessity, 93 percent of our people are jammed into seven percent of our living space. In one 450-mile strip alone—from Boston to Washington—live almost 40 million people, 18 percent of our national population.

The problems resulting from mass crowding together are awesome and well known—slums, crime, pollution, blight... every ill known to mankind's history, and some now identifiable only with our times.

The crisis of urban America has vastly overshadowed recognition of the needs of rural America. Against the vision of open spaces and winding roads, quiet towns and a world at peace, the realities of rural America stand in stark contrast—declining job opportunities, poor housing, inadequate medical care,
irrelevant education. Just as is urban America's
promised quality of life rapidly diminishing, so
is the true quality of life in rural America.
(Future of Small Town, 1972:14)

The agricultural revolution in the United States has been a
gradual, but not a gentle, process. Since 1940, some 30 million
people have left their homes in the countryside for the cities,
a migration that continues at the rate of 800,000 people a year.
(Wade, 1973:719)

Attraction to nonfarm employment and city life has been
abetted by expectation of declines in individual farm income and
employment caused by the push of technology, increased farm size,
and the substitution of capital for labor. While economic consid­
erations are important in determining population movements (Con­
standse et al. 1968), many noneconomic considerations determine
family or individual decisions to leave a rural area or to commute
to urban employment. (Schulze, 1963; Fuguitt, 1959; Braum, 1963)

The exodus from the countryside has been spurred on in part by
steady technological change, brought about by the flow of inven­
tions and improvements and concomitantly by urban opportunities for
employment and services. However, this rural to urban trend has
not been without its ill-fated consequences:

The very things which attracted people in the
first place are now repelling them. The paved streets
which lifted them out of the mud are now clotted with
cars, littered with trash and submerged in a cacophony
of horns, motors and squealing tires. The long avenues
of bright lights are powered by generators belching
black smoke and soot into the air. The once-shiny cars,
refrigerators, bedsteads, metal and plastic containers,
and Christmas wrappings end up in mounds of refuse, too bulky to bury, too polluting to burn.  
(New Life for the Country, 1970:41)

The implications of existent and emerging social problems unquestionably relate to any discussion of future quality of life for all Americans, both urban and rural.

Winthrop Rockefeller, former governor of Arkansas and board member for the Coalition for Rural America, expresses his views about quality of life in America:

Our people aspire to a national society based on a high degree of personal control by the individual over his personal environment, life circumstances and destiny. Our national history and our constitution attest this goal. American society is grounded on those traditional values of Western Civilization which encourage the individual to exercise the greatest latitude for personal development consistent with the interests of all.

Most Americans would prefer to live out their lives in a non-megalopolitan environment. Every recent public opinion poll on this subject bears witness to these yearnings. This alternative can and must be made attainable by all Americans. Those who would must be permitted to live, work, and raise their families in such surroundings, without foreclosing themselves or their children from a full measure of the American experience.

(Rockefeller in Future of Small Town, 1972:8)

Quality of life encompasses many assumptions about the good life which reflect on the individual's values and attitudes. These assumptions of the good life are deep rooted and difficult to define, at best. However, when we attempt to define quality of life, we conjure up conceptions of freedom, equality, economic justice, and social justice. These high abstractions can be equated with certain down-to-earth realities:
Parents want their children to survive and grow up to be healthy. That is, they want access to adequate medical services; they want pure air and water, sewage and garbage disposal systems, nutritious food, and recreational facilities.

People want education. They want the knowledge and understanding that will enable them to relate to their surroundings and to take actions that will be beneficial to them and to their children. Thus, they want access to educational facilities.

People want the opportunity to influence group decisions affecting their lives. To have this opportunity, they must participate in politics.

Most people want work that will enable them to support themselves and to contribute to the well-being of others.

Most people want a social system that will equitably distribute the task of providing goods and services and the remuneration for doing the work, while allowing special rewards for those who make especially valuable contributions. 

(Haller in Quality of Rural Living, 1971:3)

The present research attempted to investigate quality of life in five Louisiana parishes and ascertain changes in quality of life from 1960 to 1970.

A general objective of this research was to study, observe, and analyze differences in perception of changes in quality of life in the five study parishes. The major emphasis revolved around changes in 1) general quality of life, 2) government, 3) economy, 4) human development, and 5) physical facilities.

This study was part of a greater research effort, U.S.D.A., Regional S-79 rural sociology project relating to Quality of Life in the South.
This research is being conducted under the auspices of the Agriculture Experiment Station and the Department of Rural Sociology, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge.
CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

The modern study of rural quality of life and problems was ushered in by the report of the Commission on Country Life, appointed by President Theodore Roosevelt (Commission on Country Life, 1911). The commission's general aim was to investigate rural problems and to improve quality of life in the rural segment up to the level of the general society. The commission's deliberations have been called "the first comprehensive attempt to learn the status of farming, the traditional occupation of the United States, under the impact of industrialization" (Ellsworth, 1960:155-156).

Galpin (1923) attempted to delineate rural communities by trade patterns. He likewise coined the term "rurban" to distinguish patterns of existence with intermingled rural and urban characteristics.

The movement of people from farm to city that began long before the 1930 depression was arrested during the 1930's and then accelerated during World War II. The extraordinary migration from rural to urban communities that followed the depression brought millions of poor rural people to the cities.

The plight of the cities then began to dominate the policy and research agendas of social analysts. As the urban
poor received more attention, the rural people received less.

Taylor (1953) interpreted the farmer's movements as attempts to get in step with commercial aspects of our national economy. Soth (1960) diagnosed the agricultural problem of the 1960's in the context of the general society. Vidich and Bensman (1960) dealt with the relations between a local community and the mass society.

Morrison and Steeves (1967) used relative deprivation of the agricultural economy when compared with industrial economy to explain rural social problems. The President's National Advisory Commission on Rural Poverty (1967) used the general society as the point of reference in its discussion of rural poverty.

The Bureau of the Census considers rural people those who live in the open country or in villages having a population of 2,500 or less. The line between rural and urban has been drawn in this way since the 1910 census. This definition is a geographical one. It is based on the idea that countryside surrounds a city. In the past, countryside surrounded a city not only geographically. It also imposed social, political, and economic characteristics on the city. Some authors maintain that the reverse is true today: socially, politically, and economically, the city is seen to surround the countryside. Friedmann and Miller (1965) and Elayar (1966) maintain we have become an urban oriented society in which there is little difference between rural and urban.

The malaise of the rural South is in part related to the vast out-migration of residents to urban places.
In *The People Left Behind* (1967:IX) the National Advisory Commission on Rural Poverty warns us of the consequences of rural poverty: "Rural poverty is so widespread, and so acute, as to be a national disgrace, and its consequences have swept into our cities, violently."

Mechanization of farming in the South has increased tremendously since World War II. On cotton plantations, tobacco lands, and cornfields, machines have steadily replaced thousands of hired hands and sharecroppers.

Ex-sharecroppers and laborers took to the road in search of a new life. Sometimes the road led to small towns in the South, already overcrowded with people unable to find jobs. Sometimes the road led to large southern cities; more often migrants headed to larger northern cities. (Beardwood, 1968:81). More arrive in northern cities every year, packing the slums still tighter, and compounding America's fiscal and social problems.

"Many of the nation's urban problems stem from mass migration from rural areas into the cities, particularly of low-income, low-skilled persons."

(Rural and Urban Growth, 1971:13)

Today's urban problems grew from sickly roots—southern counties in which poverty, illiteracy, and bad health are commonplace. (Beardwood, 1968:82) Poverty is inextricably related to the total issue of the quality of rural life.

John Kenneth Galbraith (1958:323) attempts to define poverty:

People are poverty-stricken when their income even if adequate for survival, falls markedly behind
that of the community. Then they cannot have what the larger community regards as the minimum necessary for decency; and they cannot wholly escape, therefore, the judgment of the larger community that they are indecent.

In The Affluent Society (1958) Galbraith argues that poverty has largely disappeared from the American scene.

As a general affliction, it was ended by increased output which, however imperfectly it may have been distributed, nevertheless accrued in substantial amount to those who worked for a living. The result was to reduce poverty from a problem of a majority to that of a minority. It ceased to be a general case and became a special case. (Galbraith 1958:323)

Galbraith maintained that poverty was either of two types: 1) case poverty, relating to characteristics of the individual, and 2) insular poverty, which manifests itself in an island of poverty. (Galbraith 1958:326) The author's thesis was that poverty diminished concomitantly as affluence increased. However, it has been maintained by other writers that this theory is wholly incorrect.

Thernstrum (1969:78) largely disagrees with the myth of an affluent American society:

"The fundamental domestic problem of American society is inequality, inequality in wealth, political power, and social privilege, and more than an underclass of 20 or 25 percent of the population suffers from that inequality. Future efforts to eliminate poverty, if they are to be morally sound and politically viable, must be a part of a larger effort to eliminate the major sources of inequality in our affluent, stratified society."

In recent years the myth of affluence has undergone significant modification, with the rediscovery of poverty and the deepening
racial crises. Poverty is still with us.

In an absolute sense of deprivation, the poor are unable to obtain adequate housing, health care, food, recreation, access to respected roles, or other goods and services necessary for physiological and psychological health. In a relative sense the poor have less of what is valued in a social system. (Stockdale 1972: 110)

Kapusinski (1971:346) points out that poverty is a relative term describing a constantly varying situation.

"Poverty is an ascending concept. Poverty was once starvation. Today it is eating starchy foods and owning a 1958 Chevrolet. Yesterday's luxuries became tomorrow's necessities—witness the telephone, the automobile, the radio, the refrigerator, the television— is this not a part of the diminishing phenomenon of poverty?"

President Johnson's Council of Economic Advisers defined poverty in 1964 as follows: "By the poor we mean those who are not now maintaining a decent standard of living—those whose basic needs exceed their means to satisfy them." (Millions Poor in U.S., 1971:40)

The Poor People's Campaign of 1968 performed a useful service. It helped to focus national attention on a fact that is frequently ignored: behind the restless poverty of the urban slums is the poverty of rural America, particularly the South. (Missing Campaign Issues, 1968:74) Large segments of rural America are underdeveloped pockets within our highly industrialized economy, according to government officials. (Economic and Social Conditions,
1971:III) This fact underscores the compelling need for action to correct the economic and social imbalances between rural and urban communities.

President Nixon, in assessing the needs of rural America, contends there is no magical way to improve quality of life:

Clearly, no single, rigid scheme, imposed by the Federal Government from Washington, is capable of meeting the changing and varied needs of this diverse and dynamic nation. There is no "best" way, no magic, universal cure-all, that can be dispensed from hundreds of thousands of miles away. . . Too often we have fallen into the trap of letting Washington make the final decisions. . . Sometimes the decisions were right; and programs have succeeded. Too often they were wrong, and we are still paying the price. (Nixon 1973:87)

The problem of improving quality of life is bound to an intensive total effort, encompassing a multitude of research procedures and pragmatic implementations. Solomon (1971:23) points out the need for studying the impact of social changes for adequately ascertaining tomorrow's needs:

Leaders have slowly and cautiously come to realize that to effectively transfer and utilize capital and technical knowledge will require sweeping social changes. New styles of human organization must be created and new institutions must be built. Instead of massive transfers and transplants, what is needed is generation and regeneration. Applied research and experimentation, monitored and evaluated development efforts with planned flexibility and adjustments built in will be required on a vast scale. Even where physical ecology is the same, the human ecology is usually different. The adaptation of old and development of new, types of human organization and institutions are required to meet the needs of the present drastically altered situations. Additionally an attempt to anticipate the needs for tomorrow is required. And few of us have more than a vague picture of what tomorrow will, in fact, be like.
Few people would deny that we are living in a time of rapid social change and few are categorically against change itself. But beyond that, there is probably no subject on which there is less agreement. (Gerlack and Hine 1973:3) There are almost as many interpretations of social changes as there are people discussing them.
CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

This discussion of methodological techniques and concerns is divided into four sections: the study parishes, parish knowledgeables, the questionnaire, and statistical analysis of the data.

THE STUDY PARISHES

The five parishes involved in this study include East Feliciana, Franklin, Livingston, Natchitoches, and Union. A discussion of these study parishes relating to social, economic, and demographic characteristics is presented in the following chapter of the dissertation.

The study parishes were initially selected in 1960. The present study represents a follow-up of the 1960 USDA S-44 regional project on poverty in the rural South. Therefore, the same parishes were used for the 1970 study. Essentially, the purpose of this present study is to ascertain social changes and their impact upon these already selected parishes.

The study parishes were selected in the following manner. In order to get a cross-section of Louisiana's rural residents in the 1960 study, the state was arbitrarily divided into five major
topographical areas of not more than twenty geographically contiguous parishes. From these resulting subdivisions the study parishes were judgmentally selected to represent rural segments of the state. All of the study parishes selected were also considered low-income parishes in 1960 and this fact weighed heavily in the selection process.

PARISH KNOWLEDGEABLES

A grand total of two hundred parish knowledgeable were interviewed in the five study parishes to ascertain the effect of social changes in the respective locales. Twenty-five white knowledgeable and fifteen non-white knowledgeable were interviewed in each parish, for a total of forty parish knowledgeable in each study parish.

Parish knowledgeable are here defined as persons who are perceived to have a broad knowledge of parish activities and concerns. In effect, parish knowledgeable are people reputed to be informed about the parish situation. They are often leaders but not necessarily so.

A rather rigorous process of selecting knowledgeable in the respective parishes was followed by the research staff. Positional leaders in the parish were first approached and interviewed. These knowledgeable included parish extension agents, parish officials, and other persons in the respective parishes who, by their position in the parish, are reputed to be knowledgeable of parish affairs.
These persons were asked for additional names of persons knowledgeable of parish activities and issues. In this way a listing of persons knowledgeable about the parish was compiled.

The pool of parish knowledges drew men and women from the various institutions of the parish. The listing included people in communication, education, agriculture, labor, politics, business, and government, as well as private professionals, members of civic and social organizations, developmental bodies, and miscellaneous categories. The inclusion of a broad spectrum of community and parish knowledges assured maximum validity of the research findings.

THE QUESTIONNAIRE

A survey instrument was used in ascertaining the responses and opinions of the parish knowledges concerning the impact of social changes in their respective parishes. A copy of this field schedule is attached in Appendix "A" of this dissertation.

Parish knowledges were personally contacted by the researchers and responses and comments to the various questions asked were recorded on the survey schedule. This information was later coded and served as the source of data in the analysis section of the dissertation.

ANALYSIS OF THE DATA

In order to analyze the data several techniques were used. Factual and historical data on the respective parishes were
compiled to more adequately present pertinent information concerning the parishes' current situation in terms of numbers of inhabitants, characteristics of the population, and social and economic characteristics as well. In addition, official parish newspapers were gleaned for major newsworthy articles and headlines during the past decade. Published materials such as newspaper articles served to give insight into local concerns.

Statistical analyses consisted of using chi-square tests. This statistical technique is designed to test for differences among a number of treatments or categories. (Blalock, 1960:212) This test has many applications among contingency problems of two nominal scale variables. As Siegel points out, chi-square tests are especially appropriate for nominal data because they focus on frequencies in specific categories, i.e., enumerative data. (Siegel, 1956:23)

Mueller and Schuessler (1961:262) contend that chi-square analysis is especially useful in situations where it is necessary to measure discrepancies between frequencies and where there is no clear cut alternative available. Cochran and Cox (1957:103-106) have employed this statistical technique in comparing proportions for observed frequencies for nominal scale variables. This technique is used in the following analyses.

Chi-square analyses were done manually.
CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS OF THE DATA

This chapter is divided into three major sections: profiles of the study parishes, newspaper headline analysis, and statistical analysis of the data.

PART I - PROFILES OF THE STUDY PARISHES

This section contains a description, in brief detail, of the respective parishes in terms of the current situation. Pertinent facts regarding the parish social and economic characteristics will enhance a total perspective of relative quality of life. See Figure 1 for geographical location of the respective study parishes.

East Feliciana

Included in that area of Louisianna east of the Mississippi River known as the "Florida" parishes, East Feliciana covers 290,560 acres of upland rolling hills and alluvial flatlands. (La. Public Works, 1956:7).

First peopled by settlers of British, Irish, Scotch, and French Huguenot descent, East Feliciana boasts a proud heritage of ante-bellum aristocracy and high culture. The parish's many gracious plantation homes reflect the rich cotton economy of the early 1800's.
Figure 1. Geographical Location of Study Parishes in Louisiana.
Today, East Feliciana is still rural. In 1970, its total population of 17,657 showed a decrease of 12.6 percent from its 1960 population. (See TABLE I, page 20). A substantial increase in out-migration of both whites and non-whites was noted in 1970. (See TABLE II, page 22). East Feliciana's total non-white population was 53 percent in 1970, a slight decrease of one percent from the 1960 proportion of non-whites. (See TABLE III, page 24).

Population for incorporated places in the parish has steadily increased since 1960, excepting the community of Norwood which lost nearly 20 percent of its residents during the decade. (See TABLE IV, page 26). Rural sectors of the parish experienced net losses of population during the same period; rural segments of East Feliciana lost 35.8 percent population since 1960. (See TABLE I, page 20). The parish, as a whole, is expected to continue losing population in the future. According to population projections the parish will lose 11.8 percent population by 1980. (See TABLE V, page 28).

At the time of this study East Feliciana's economy was still, in large part, agricultural in nature. Approximately 63 percent of the total land area was in farmland, of which 70 percent was devoted to pastures and the remainder was in row crops. There has been a general trend toward dairying and cattle raising and a gradual movement away from row crops. Nearly half the agricultural income was derived from livestock sales, but row crops were still an agricultural mainstay in the parish. Major crops included corn,
TABLE I

RURAL-URBAN POPULATION OF STUDY AREA PARISHES: 1970 AND 1960 AND PERCENT CHANGE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>Rural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feliciana</td>
<td>17,657</td>
<td>4,697</td>
<td>12,960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin</td>
<td>23,946</td>
<td>5,349</td>
<td>18,597</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livingston</td>
<td>36,511</td>
<td>6,752</td>
<td>29,759</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natchitoches</td>
<td>35,219</td>
<td>15,974</td>
<td>19,245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union</td>
<td>18,447</td>
<td>3,416</td>
<td>15,031</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

cotton, sweet potatoes, assorted vegetables, and soybeans.

No large industries were located in the parish in 1970. One small manufacturing plant and a creosoting facility employed a number of workers but these industries did not employ the majority of workers in the parish. The largest payrolls in the parish were derived from a state mental hospital and a large geriatric center. These two facilities employed over a thousand workers.

Many parish residents were employed outside the parish in industrial plants in adjacent East Baton Rouge and West Feliciana parishes.

Lumbering and logging still employed a substantial number of workers in the parish. Numerous sawmills were scattered throughout the abundant forests of the parish.

The economic and industrial potential of East Feliciana, however, remained largely undeveloped in 1970. The general buildup of industry along the Mississippi River had not yet made its way into the parish, as of that time.

Mean incomes for parish families have increased since 1960 to a figure of $6,911 in 1970. (See TABLE VI, page 30). One third of the families in the parish had incomes below poverty level; average income for poverty families in the parish was only $2,034 in 1970. (See TABLE VI, page 30). Of these poverty families 36 percent received some type of public assistance. (See TABLE VI, page 30). A substantial number of the parish residents were classified as dependent, i.e. under 18 or over 65. Forty-six
### TABLE II

**COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE, BY RACE, 1960 TO 1970, FOR STUDY PARISHES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Components of Change</th>
<th>Net Migration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1970</td>
<td>1960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Feliciana</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>17,657</td>
<td>20,198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>8,272</td>
<td>9,284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-White</td>
<td>9,385</td>
<td>10,914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>23,946</td>
<td>26,088</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>15,350</td>
<td>15,497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-White</td>
<td>8,596</td>
<td>10,591</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livingston</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>36,511</td>
<td>26,974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>32,123</td>
<td>22,921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-White</td>
<td>4,388</td>
<td>4,053</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natchitoches</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>35,219</td>
<td>35,653</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>22,068</td>
<td>20,082</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-White</td>
<td>13,151</td>
<td>15,571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>18,447</td>
<td>17,624</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>12,222</td>
<td>11,139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-White</td>
<td>6,225</td>
<td>6,485</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

percent of East Feliciana's population was classified as dependent in 1970. (See TABLE VII, page 32). As evidenced by information on income and housing, a significant number of parish residents lived at or near poverty level in 1970.

Franklin

Once a vast sea of bamboo-type cane, overshadowed by towering gums, mighty oaks, and picturesque cypress trees lining myriads of creeks, bayous and sloughs, Franklin parish has become a progressive leader in agricultural enterprises in the state. (La. Public Works, 1956:7).

Franklin Parish is located in the northeast part of the state and is bounded by Richland on the north, Madison and Tensas on the east, Catahoula on the south, and Caldwell on the west. Major waterways in the parish include the Tensas and Boeuf Rivers and Bayou Macon.

Franklin was still largely rural at the time of this study. In 1970, its total population of 23,946 showed a decrease of 8.2 percent from its 1960 population of 26,088. (See TABLE I, page 20). Net out-migration was one important factor in the parish's decreasing population trend. A loss of 14.1 percent was noted for Franklin's rural population. (See TABLE I, page 20). Franklin's total population in 1970 was only 36 percent non-white, a net loss of 5 percent non-white population since 1960. (See TABLE III, page 24).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>1960</th>
<th>1970</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>Non-White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feliciana</td>
<td>20,198</td>
<td>9,284</td>
<td>10,914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin</td>
<td>26,088</td>
<td>15,497</td>
<td>10,591</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livingston</td>
<td>26,974</td>
<td>22,921</td>
<td>4,053</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natchitoches</td>
<td>35,653</td>
<td>20,082</td>
<td>15,571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union</td>
<td>17,624</td>
<td>11,139</td>
<td>6,485</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Population for incorporated places showed significant increases in number of residents in 1970. (See TABLE IV, page 26). An exception was Baskin Community, which sustained a 25 percent loss over the decade. Again, rural sectors showed progressing decreases of population. The parish is expected to continue losing population in the next decade. Population projections show that Franklin Parish will decrease an additional 14.3 percent by 1980. (See TABLE V, page 28).

Franklin's economy was almost totally agricultural in scope at the time of this study. Eighty-one percent of the total land area of the parish was in farms. Agriculture was the mainstay of the parish, utilizing most available labor. A diversified agricultural program of pasturage and row crops was found in the parish. The major crops were cotton, corn, soybeans, and oats.

Workers not engaged in agricultural pursuits were employed in construction, retail trade, and small scale manufacturing enterprises.

Franklin parish had a limited number of forestry and wood products manufacturing concerns in the parish. A majority of the woodlands were owned by large corporations or absentee land owners in 1970.

Mean income for parish families was $5,610 in 1970. (See TABLE VI, page 30). Forty-two percent of the families in the parish had incomes less than poverty level; income for poverty families averaged $1,637 in 1970. (See TABLE VI, page 30).
## TABLE IV
POPULATION GROWTH AND PERCENT CHANGE FOR INCORPORATED PLACES IN LOUISIANA, BY STUDY PARishes 1960-1970*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>East Feliciana</td>
<td>17,657</td>
<td>20,198</td>
<td>-12.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinton</td>
<td>1,884</td>
<td>1,568</td>
<td>20.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td>4,697</td>
<td>1,824</td>
<td>157.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norwood</td>
<td>348</td>
<td>427</td>
<td>-18.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slaughter</td>
<td>580</td>
<td>403</td>
<td>43.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilson</td>
<td>606</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin</td>
<td>23,946</td>
<td>26,088</td>
<td>-8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baskin</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>-25.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gilbert</td>
<td>746</td>
<td>472</td>
<td>58.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winnuboro</td>
<td>5,349</td>
<td>4,437</td>
<td>20.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisner</td>
<td>1,339</td>
<td>1,254</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livingston</td>
<td>36,511</td>
<td>26,974</td>
<td>35.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albany</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>557</td>
<td>25.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corbin</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denham Springs</td>
<td>6,752</td>
<td>5,991</td>
<td>12.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livingston</td>
<td>1,398</td>
<td>1,183</td>
<td>18.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Vincent</td>
<td>387</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>13.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Springfield</td>
<td>268</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walker</td>
<td>1,363</td>
<td>912</td>
<td>49.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natchitoches</td>
<td>35,219</td>
<td>35,653</td>
<td>-1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashland</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campti</td>
<td>1,078</td>
<td>1,045</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clarence</td>
<td>448</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>56.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goldonna</td>
<td>337</td>
<td>292</td>
<td>15.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natchitoches</td>
<td>15,974</td>
<td>13,924</td>
<td>14.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Powhatan</td>
<td>277</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provencal</td>
<td>530</td>
<td>570</td>
<td>-7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robeline</td>
<td>274</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>-11.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union</td>
<td>18,447</td>
<td>17,624</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bernice</td>
<td>1,794</td>
<td>1,641</td>
<td>9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmerville</td>
<td>3,416</td>
<td>2,727</td>
<td>25.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junction City</td>
<td>733</td>
<td>639</td>
<td>14.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lillie</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marion</td>
<td>796</td>
<td>685</td>
<td>16.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spearsville</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of these poverty families, 35.2 percent received some type of public assistance. (See TABLE VI, page 30). Over half of Franklin's population was in dependent categories in 1970. Fifty-one percent of the parish's residents were under eighteen or over sixty-five years of age. (See TABLE VII, page 32).

Livingston

Irregular shaped Livingston Parish is located in the southeastern section of the state. It is bounded on the north by St. Helena, on the east by Tangipahoa, on the south by Lake Maurepas, St. James, and Ascension, and on the west by the Amite River which separates Livingston from East Baton Rouge Parish.

The topography of the parish is fairly flat but there are gradual rises in the upland sectors of the parish. There are three main physical divisions: 1) low swamplands near Lake Maurepas, 2) level terrace-like uplands in the northwest, and 3) undulating uplands of the northeast. (La. Public Works, 1954:7). This difference in topography accounts, at least in part, for the cultural heterogeneity in the parish.

French speaking peoples settled in the southern part of the parish along Lake Maurepas and its feeder waterways. The northern half of the parish was settled by residents of largely Anglo-Saxon descent. Also present in the parish is a cultural enclave community of Hungarian lineage near the town of Albany. (Giant Step, 1973:3).

In 1970 Livingston parish had a total population of 36,511; this figure represents an increase of 35.4 percent over the 1960
TABLE V
POPULATION GROWTH FOR STUDY PARISHES 1960, 1970, AND PROJECTIONS FOR 1980*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>East Feliciana</td>
<td>20,198</td>
<td>17,657</td>
<td>-12.6</td>
<td>15,577</td>
<td>-11.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin</td>
<td>26,088</td>
<td>23,946</td>
<td>-8.2</td>
<td>20,528</td>
<td>-14.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livingston</td>
<td>26,974</td>
<td>36,511</td>
<td>+35.4</td>
<td>47,106</td>
<td>+29.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natchitoches</td>
<td>35,653</td>
<td>35,219</td>
<td>-1.2</td>
<td>34,651</td>
<td>-1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union</td>
<td>17,624</td>
<td>18,447</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>17,981</td>
<td>-2.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

figure of 26,974. (See TABLE I, page 20). In-migration of white residents was an important factor in the increase of population in the parish. At the same time out-migration of non-whites was noted. The number of non-whites decreased by 21.6 percent from 1960 to 1970. (See TABLE II, page 22). By 1970 the proportion of non-white population in Livingston parish dropped to 12 percent. (See TABLE III, page 24).

Livingston Parish is expected to continue to increase in population; by 1980 the parish will have an additional 29.0 percent population. (See TABLE V, page 28).

All of the incorporated places in Livingston Parish experienced an increase in population since 1960. Urban places in Livingston Parish increased by 12.7 percent for 1970. (See TABLE I, page 20). Rural areas of the parish also noted a significant increase in population. In fact, nearly a 42 percent increase in population was noted for rural parts of the parish by 1970. (See TABLE I, page 20).

Livingston Parish had experienced unique changes since 1960. These changes were inextricably bound to the growing economy of the metropolitan centers of Baton Rouge and New Orleans and the greater accessibility to these urban areas via the completed Interstate system running through the parish. In many ways, incorporated towns and villages in Livingston Parish were being used increasingly as "bedroom" communities for urban industrial workers.

The economy of the parish became diversified since 1960. Many residents engaged in part-time farming operations had industrial
TABLE VI

INCOME AND POVERTY DATA FOR STUDY PARISHES*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>East Feliciana</th>
<th>Franklin</th>
<th>Livingston</th>
<th>Natchitoches</th>
<th>Union</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Number of Families</td>
<td>3,189</td>
<td>5,684</td>
<td>9,285</td>
<td>8,130</td>
<td>4,683</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean Income All Families</td>
<td>$6,911</td>
<td>$5,610</td>
<td>$8,033</td>
<td>$6,634</td>
<td>$6,740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent All Families With Incomes Less Than Poverty Level</td>
<td>33.6</td>
<td>42.1</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>37.7</td>
<td>26.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean Poverty Income</td>
<td>$2,034</td>
<td>$1,637</td>
<td>$1,921</td>
<td>$1,875</td>
<td>$2,053</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent Poverty Families Receiving Public Assistance</td>
<td>36.3</td>
<td>35.2</td>
<td>24.5</td>
<td>39.5</td>
<td>41.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

jobs as well. What agriculture that was present in 1970 was related to truck farming and forest management as well as cattle raising.

Industrial growth in the parish was steady since 1960. Although there were no large industries, there were smaller manufacturing plants, forest and woods products enterprises, and gravel operations in the parish at the time of this study.

Mean income in Livingston Parish was the highest for any of the study parishes; in 1970 average family income in Livingston Parish was $8,033. (See TABLE VI, page 30). In spite of this higher mean income, 19.6 percent of the families in the parish had incomes of less than poverty level at that time. (See TABLE VI, page 30). Mean income for poverty families in Livingston Parish was $1,921 in 1970. (See TABLE VI, page 30). Twenty-four percent of the poverty families in the parish received some kind of public assistance in 1970. Nearly 30 percent of these poverty family households lacked adequate plumbing facilities. (See TABLE VI, page 30).

Natchitoches

Natchitoches Parish is the oldest permanently inhabited area in the entire Louisiana Purchase Territory and historically one of the most interesting; its early history is closely connected with the history of Louisiana and Texas.

Located in the western portion of central Louisiana, Natchitoches Parish is bounded on the north by Red River and
TABLE VII
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER 64 YEARS OF AGE FOR STUDY PARISHES*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>Under 18 Persons</th>
<th>Under 18 Rate</th>
<th>Over 64 Persons</th>
<th>Over 64 Rate</th>
<th>Under 18 and Over 64 Persons</th>
<th>Under 18 and Over 64 Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>East Feliciana</td>
<td>6,081</td>
<td>34.4</td>
<td>2,367</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>8,448</td>
<td>47.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin</td>
<td>9,714</td>
<td>40.6</td>
<td>2,707</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>12,421</td>
<td>51.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livingston</td>
<td>14,776</td>
<td>40.5</td>
<td>2,582</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>17,358</td>
<td>47.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natchitoches</td>
<td>12,078</td>
<td>34.3</td>
<td>3,978</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>16,056</td>
<td>45.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union</td>
<td>6,549</td>
<td>35.5</td>
<td>2,503</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>9,052</td>
<td>49.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bienville Parishes, on the east by Winn and Grant Parishes, on
the south by Vernon and Rapides Parishes, and on the west by
DeSoto and Sabine. The parish lies in the high rolling plains
characteristic of northwestern Louisiana and Arkansas. The Red
River, which had a major role in the development of the area,
flows through the parish from the northwest to the southeast.
(Barnard and Burke, 1962:29). The flatlands along the river are
approximately ten miles wide on either side and are the richest
agricultural lands in the area.

Agriculture was still the leading industry in the parish in
1970; the products raised varied mainly by quantity rather than
kind. Major crops included cotton, corn, oats, hay, soybeans,
assorted vegetables, and pecans.

Approximately three-fourths of the land area of the parish
was in woodlands. Almost all of the smaller communities in the
parish owe their very existence to the wealth derived from the
forests. (La. Public Works, 1956:40). Most of these woodlands,
almost 130,000 acres, are held by the federal government in the
Kisatchie National Forest, which includes parts of several north
Other woodland areas were held by small land owners and farmers
throughout the parish.

There was a slight increase in industrial related employment
since 1960. Several small industries had located in Natchitoches
Parish over the decade.
The largest single source of income in the parish in 1970 was Northwestern State University, a four year liberal arts college. The university community afforded additional income to local residents and business enterprises in Natchitoches city.

In 1970 the parish's total population was 35,219; this figure represented a drop of 1.2 percent from the 1960 parish population. (See TABLE I, page 20). A significant number of residents, particularly blacks, migrated from the parish from 1960 to 1970. A net loss of 28.8 percent non-whites was noted. (See TABLE II, page 22). The proportion of non-whites dropped to 37 percent from the 1960 figure of 44 percent non-white. (See TABLE III, page 24).

Population for most incorporated places in the parish increased from 1960, except Provencal and Robeline towns, which showed net losses of population during the same period. (See TABLE IV, page 26). Rural sectors of the parish experienced significant decreases of population from 1960; a drop of 11.4 percent for rural areas was recorded from 1960 to 1970. (See TABLE I, page 20). The total parish population is expected to slightly decline by 1980; the population is expected to decrease by another 1.6 percent. (See TABLE V, page 28).

Mean income for all families in Natchitoches Parish was $6,634 in 1970. (See TABLE VI, page 30). Of the total families, 37.7 percent had average incomes below poverty levels. Mean income for poverty families was $1,875 in 1970. (See TABLE VI, page 30). Thirty-nine percent of the poverty families received
some kind of public assistance benefits.

Union

Created out of what was once Ouachita Parish, Union Parish is located in the northeastern part of the state. It is bounded on the north by the state of Arkansas, on the east by Ouachita Parish, on the south by Lincoln Parish, and on the west by Claiborne Parish. Union is roughly equi-distance from the east and west boundaries of the state.

Union Parish had in excess of 400,000 acres of woodlands in 1970. This was in excess of 83 percent of the total land area. (Giant Step, 1973:3). Much of this land was owned or leased by large corporations specializing in woods products. Only 27 percent of the privately owned land in the parish was actually under cultivation; the rest was in woodlands resources.

Agriculturalists in the parish raised cotton, corn, oats, sorghum, forage crops, pecans, and miscellaneous vegetables. Union Parish was especially adapted to dairying and the raising of livestock. A general trend of fewer and larger farms in the parish was discernible.

Forestry, agriculture, construction, and manufacturing were important sources of income in the parish at the time of this study. Several garment factories and small manufacturing plants have located in the parish during recent years. Oil and gas wells in the parish also served to boost the parish's economy.
The completion of the 15,000 acre Lake D'Arbonne project in the middle sixties added impetus to the development of the parish. Also, the completed Interstate system 20 miles to the south of the parish links parish residents to larger trade centers within commuting distance.

In 1970, Union's population was 18,447; a slight increase of 4.7 percent over the 1960 figure was noted. (See TABLE I, page 20). Union's non-white population in 1970 stood at 34 percent; this represents a decrease of 3 percent from 1960. (See TABLE III, page 24). It is anticipated total parish population will slightly decline by 2.5 percent by 1980. (See TABLE V, page 28).

All of the incorporated places in the parish experienced significant rates of growth from 1960.

Mean income in the parish in 1970 was $6,740. (See TABLE VI, page 30). Twenty-six percent of the families in the parish had incomes below poverty levels; mean income for impoverished families was $2,053. (See TABLE VI, page 30). Forty-one percent of these families received some type of public assistance benefits. (See TABLE VI, page 30).

Union Parish officials stressed the industrial potential of the parish in terms of the abundant natural resources available. Special interest was shown toward wood products manufacturing which would more adequately use the human resources available.
PART II - ANALYSIS OF NEWSPAPER HEADLINES

In order to more adequately grasp the implications and meaning of social changes in the study parishes occurring during the decade of the 1960's an in depth review of parish newspaper headlines was conducted by this researcher.

Official parish newspapers were gleaned for pertinent incidents, issues, and developments which had implications for understanding social change. A thorough review of major news stories and headlines during the 1960's also provided insight into the unique characteristics of the various study parishes.

Granted, newspaper stories often mirror the views of journalists and writers removed from the situation but it is defensible that headlines and news stories reflect more importantly on the community or area it allegedly represents. It would be foolish then to discount the value of reviewing human documents such as newspapers simply because of publisher bias.

Essentially, the researcher attempted to compile a listing of major headlines with import to significant changes in the parish. Official parish newspapers were reviewed in all the respective parishes to amass a fairly complete inventory of major headline stories during the decade. A much abbreviated version of this listing is attached in Appendix "B" of the dissertation.

A brief summary of these newsworthy concerns is presented for all the study parishes, respectively.
East Feliciana

Newspaper headlines during the 1960's in East Feliciana Parish centered on developmental attempts, the upgrading of physical facilities, issues and concerns relating to human development, and social and community news.

Special focus was given to cultural news in the parish. Numerous historical tours and pilgrimages as well as other cultural projects took precedence over more mundane matters.

Relatively little attention was devoted to agricultural and economic news in East Feliciana. More attention was shown to social and civic affairs.

Franklin

Newspaper headlines in Franklin Parish gave special attention to agricultural matters; this is not surprising in a parish where 81 percent of the land area was in farmland at the time of this study. Pride in parish agriculture permeated the thought of news writers in the parish.

Human development concerns and interest with poverty related problems also drew major attention during the decade. Particularly relevant were headlines dealing with adverse poverty levels in a parish of agricultural prosperity.

Livingston

Major interest was shown to physical and industrial expansion in the parish and more especially Denham Springs. The surge of
economic growth in the parish was evident in a review of headlines during the decade of the 1960's.

Dynamic changes affecting the parish were of primary interest; there appeared to be more concern with expansion and improvement of parish physical facilities, housing, and community services also. Changes and improvements in education and schools also was of significance in parish news during the decade.

Natchitoches

Prominent news stories in the 1960's centered around agricultural changes and improvements and social and cultural news.

Agricultural news stories included information on crops and services as well as advancements relating to agricultural associations in furthering farming interests.

Pride in Natchitoches' history and cultural contributions were evident in parish headlines. Numerous news stories dealing with social and cultural news were prominent in the parish newspaper headlines.

Problems with traffic, streets, drainage, zoning, and housing were also of major interest during the decade.

Union

Union Parish headlines of the 1960's centered around industrial and physical expansions. Special interest was shown the increase in the number of industrial and manufacturing firms
Industrial expansion in Bernice and Farmerville were of central concern. Also important in the news was the development and completion of the 15,000 acre Lake D'Arbonne project in the parish.

PART III - STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF THE DATA

This section will be divided into five general areas: 1) general quality of life, 2) government, 3) economy, 4) human development, and 5) physical facilities.

Because of the numerous statistical tables relating to this analysis of the data, we have included tables for all statistically significant chi-square analyses in Appendix "B" of this dissertation. Chi-square values were considered significant, for the purposes of this study, at the .05 level of significance or higher.

GENERAL QUALITY OF LIFE

The category "general quality of life" includes the first several questions on the interview schedule and was intended to get at the crux or central concern of the research effort, i.e. to ascertain the knowledges' perceptions of changes in the quality of life in the study parishes.

Table VIII shows the percent of knowledgeable respondents indicating an improvement in the general quality of life for most people in the parish and quality of life for their own families.
TABLE VIII
PERCENT OF KNOWLEDGEABLES INDICATING IMPROVEMENT
FOR GENERAL INDEXES OF QUALITY OF LIFE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Knowledgeables Attitudes</th>
<th>Percent Indicating Improvements by Parish</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>East Feliciana Franklin Livingston toches Union Mean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Quality of Life for Most People in Parish $X^2 &lt; .05$</td>
<td>90 95 93 95 95 94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knowledgeables Families' Quality of Life $X^2 &lt; .05$</td>
<td>73 68 80 85 88 79</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

General Improvements

The first question on the schedule was designed to sum up the knowledgeable's perception of change in quality of life in the parish for the decade from 1960 to 1970. As can be seen from Table VIII, an overwhelming majority of respondents (94 percent) indicated quality of life had generally improved in their parish.

Chi-square analyses indicate there was no significant difference in opinion for respondents, either by parish or race. All concurrently agreed that quality of life had improved since 1960.

Various white knowledgeable pointed out factors which had made for general improvements in their parishes. Some of their comments were as follows:

General living conditions have improved; people have higher incomes and can more adequately accommodate their needs.
More of our children are attending college and our people are more educated than ever before.

Poverty in the parish has been cut by seventy-five percent since 1960.

Ten years ago lots of people couldn't afford a thing like dental care; now more can afford it.

There are more opportunities for advancement, especially for the blacks.

In terms of just physical improvements to the parish we've come a long way.

Likewise, black knowledgeable stressed improvements in terms of minority advancements since 1960, as indicated by these statements:

Basically, blacks enjoy more freedom, better opportunities, and, in general, improved living conditions.

Blacks have more of a voice in what goes on in the parish.

There is more unity and less hatred prevalent between the races.

More government agencies are available to help poorer people.

There seems to be a greater feeling of satisfaction among blacks because of improvements in living conditions.

People are better fed and clothed than 10 years ago.

Disadvantaged Groups

As a follow-up to this question about general quality of life, knowledgeable were asked whether there were any groups or types of people in the parish for whom the situation was different from the general population. In answering the question knowledgeable
referred to eighty-six cases of groups or types of people who did not generally share in the improvements in quality of life in the parish. Table IX shows a breakdown of categories of cases mentioned.

### TABLE IX

**CATEGORIES OF PEOPLE NOT SHARING IN GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS IN QUALITY OF LIFE AND NUMBER OF TIMES MENTIONED BY PARISH KNOWLEDGEABLES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category of People</th>
<th>Number of Times Mentioned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elderly (Both white and black)</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blacks</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low-Income Groups</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>86</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Elderly citizens were most often mentioned as not sharing in general improvements in quality of life. The following comments by parish knowledgeables show growing concern for the elderly:

The elderly are worse off now; they are lonely, do not eat well, and do not have adequate savings for today's inflationary economy.

Families no longer take care of their older members.

Elderly blacks skilled only in agriculture are worse off now; they have a greater feeling of uselessness as farmers change from row crops to cattle raising; they have no alternative for employment.
Knowledgeables also mentioned blacks, low-income groups, young people, the rural segment, and other miscellaneous groups as not sharing in the improving quality of life:

- Blacks in general have remained the same; they just don't seem to care.
- Ex-sharecroppers who are tradition based lack inspiration to progress.
- The welfare class seems to have lost its sense of righteousness and has developed a handout philosophy of life.
- Young people still have few occupational opportunities.
- Rural segments are not able to get equal educational opportunities, even now.
- Farmers are worse off now; costs are higher for them but their products don't demand higher prices on the market.

Knowledgeables' Own Families

Knowledgeables were queried as to their opinion of the change in quality of life for their own families. Table VIII, page 41, gives the percent of respondents who indicated their own families' quality of life had improved. The parish mean for this question was 79 percent.

Again, knowledgeables were in general agreement that their own families' quality of life had improved, i.e., with regards to their families' situation things had generally worked for the better. Statistical analyses reveal no significant differences in response, either by parish or race.

Representative responses centered around the family's improved economic situation:
Financially, we are better off; we've been able to make investments which are now paying off.

Am making more money now; have been able to build a new house.

Have reared children and now am more financially independent.

We are better able to do things we want to; financial conditions are improved since 1960.

Style of Life

Relating to the general category of quality of life, knowledgeableables were asked whether the style of life and problems encountered in the parish were more or less urban-like when compared to 1960. Table VIII, page 41, gives the percent of knowledgeableables indicating that the style of life and problems encountered were more urban-like than previously.

TABLE X

PERCENT OF KNOWLEDGEABLES INDICATING THAT STYLE OF LIFE AND PROBLEMS WERE MORE URBAN-LIKE IN 1970

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Knowledgeables Attitudes</th>
<th>Percent Indicating Improvements by Parish</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Mean</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>East</td>
<td>Feliciana</td>
<td>Franklin</td>
<td>Livingston</td>
<td>toches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Style of Life and Problems More Urban-Like</td>
<td>X² &gt; .01</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Significant differences were found to exist for parish and race.* Chi-square analysis by parish results in a chi-square value of 17.1165 with 4 degrees of freedom at the .01 level of significance. Differences in perception of style of life and problems
TABLE XI
DIFFERENCES BY PARISH CONCERNING POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENTS IN STYLE OF LIFE AND PROBLEMS EXPRESSED BY PARISH KNOWLEDGEABLES*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Feliciana</th>
<th>Franklin</th>
<th>Livingston</th>
<th>Natchitoches</th>
<th>Union</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improved</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Improved</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>40</strong></td>
<td><strong>40</strong></td>
<td><strong>40</strong></td>
<td><strong>39</strong></td>
<td><strong>40</strong></td>
<td><strong>199</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proportion</th>
<th>Improved</th>
<th>63</th>
<th>63</th>
<th>78</th>
<th>95</th>
<th>75</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

\[ X^2 = 17.1165 \text{ (4 d. f.)} \]

*For all chi-square tables the following applies: *p > .05, **p > .01, ***p > .001 for two tailed chi-square tests.
encountered are ascertainable for the respective parishes. Livingston, Natchitoches, and Union parish knowledgeable perceived their style of life and problems as more urban-like than did the knowledgeable in East Feliciana and Franklin parishes.

Chi-square analysis by race indicates a test statistic value of 4.3484 with 1 degree of freedom at the .05 level of significance. This difference arises from a perceptible variance in response by white knowledgeable. Chi-square analysis for white knowledgeable by parish results in a chi-square value of 16.7404 with 4 degrees of freedom at the .01 level of significance. As the individual figures indicate, white knowledgeable in Livingston, Natchitoches, and Union parishes perceived their style of life and problems as more urban-like than their counterparts in East Feliciana and Franklin parishes.

Characteristic responses for these parishes could be found among the following comments by knowledgeable in these respective parishes:

Problems are more like those of the cities; the style of life is slightly more like the city due to problems of garbage, transportation, environment, police and fire protection, hospitals, etc. (Liv)

More problems of city; need zoning ordinances, need sewerage and garbage pick-up, etc. (Liv)

Things are more "citified"; people are more concerned about problem areas. (Union)

More like the cities now, with crime, drugs, lack of interest in civic affairs, and unemployment. (Nat)

Life is more urban-like; fewer people actually working on the farm, even though parish is agrarian. (Liv)

People are demanding more urban services--utilities, shopping centers, and transportation. (Nat)

Problems we only used to read about are facing our parish now. (Union)
### TABLE XII
DIFFERENCES BY RACE CONCERNING POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENTS IN STYLE OF LIFE AND PROBLEMS EXPRESSED BY PARISH KNOWLEDGEABLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improved</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Improved</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>124</strong></td>
<td><strong>75</strong></td>
<td><strong>199</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improved</td>
<td>69.4</td>
<td>82.7</td>
<td>74.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[ X^2 = 4.3484^* \text{ (1 d. f.)} \]

### TABLE XIII
DIFFERENCES BY PARISH CONCERNING POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENTS IN STYLE OF LIFE AND PROBLEMS EXPRESSED BY WHITE PARISH KNOWLEDGEABLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>East Feliciana</th>
<th>Franklin</th>
<th>Livingston</th>
<th>Natchitoches</th>
<th>Union</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Category</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improved</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Improved</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>25</strong></td>
<td><strong>25</strong></td>
<td><strong>25</strong></td>
<td><strong>24</strong></td>
<td><strong>25</strong></td>
<td><strong>124</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improved</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>69.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[ X^2 = 16.7404^{**} \text{ (4 d. f.)} \]
Major Changes Since 1960

Knowledgeables were queried as to the important changes in the parish during the last decade. They were specifically asked to relate the things that have had or will have the most effect on quality of life and prospects for the future of the parish. Table XIII gives the results of the individual responses in terms of major subject area breakdowns.

TABLE XIV

BREAKDOWN OF MAJOR CHANGES SINCE 1960 ACCORDING TO MAJOR SUBJECT MATTER AREAS AND NUMBER TIMES MENTIONED BY KNOWLEDGEABLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject Area</th>
<th>Number of Times Mentioned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economy</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Development</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Facilities</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>216</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As can be seen from the table above, knowledgeables' perceptions of changes in quality of life were no longer delineated in general terms, but were translated into more specific categories. Most often mentioned were changes relating to human development, including such areas as health, education, and welfare, churches and religion, recreation, and civic and social participation.
This obvious concern for "people" problems was not unusual, as Bronowski so succintly points out:

> When we forget the professional scientist and just think of human beings and their picture of the world, the most spectacular outcome of technological change is the way in which they have changed man's image of himself. For in the end, people are more interested in people than anything else. (Bronowski, 1969:82)

The most obvious social change relating to human development was in regards to the enfranchisement of blacks into the previously all white educational institutions. Integration became a reality in the late sixties for the study area parishes. This fact precipitated polarized attitudes about the issue of desegregation, as the following remarks by knowledgable's show:

- Changes in Negro involvement; there's a tendency to awaken blacks to availability of opportunities.

- Changes in education have been for the mutual benefit of both races.

- An improvement in education for blacks has brought about 1) a degree of dignity for black people and 2) a higher educational level for all people.

- Integration has destroyed the school systems and done away with freedom of choice.

- Integration has divided people into two camps.

- Desegregation has forced people to take a stand; the whole issue was forced.

- Integration has lowered standard of white education.

- There's more cooperation between the races.

The area of Economics also elicited a preponderant number of responses:
The economic situation has brought more money and jobs to the parish, enhancing property value and further encouraging more people to move here.

Continued mechanization has characterized agriculture in the parish; people are moving off the land to town.

Industry has increased and more jobs are available.

Local officials are working more for the economic development of the community.

There's more awareness of needs of people to make the parish a decent place to live.

Government and Physical Facilities were also mentioned as areas in which significant changes had been noted since 1960:

There are more registered voters and a more representative governmental structure now.

Blacks have now become politically conscious and represent a viable force in parish issues.

Federal programs such as rural water systems are helping develop the parish.

More environmental emphasis is being placed on land development in the parish.

Interstate highway has made land prices soar, brought in new class of people.

Highways have created greater accessibility to cities, there's an influx of industrial workers who commute.

New and better homes are being built now.

GOVERNMENT

Included under this general heading of "government" are research data on knowledgeable's opinions of changes in quality of life affected by state and federal programs, leadership in
the parish, politics, parish government, town government, community involvement, varying points of view on public issues, and parish interdependence.

Table XV gives the percent of knowledgeable respondents indicating "improved" for various categories sub-sumed under the category of government.

TABLE XV
PERCENT OF KNOWLEDGEABLES INDICATING IMPROVEMENTS FOR VARIOUS CATEGORIES OF GOVERNMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Knowledgable Attitudes</th>
<th>Percent Indicating Improvements by Parish</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quality of Life Affected by Federal</td>
<td>East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>X² &gt; .05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of Life Affected by State Government</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>X² &gt; .01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leadership in the Parish</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>X² &gt; .05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Politics</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>X² &gt; .05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parish Government</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>X² &lt; .05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Town Government</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>X² &lt; .05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Federal Programs

Knowledgeables were asked whether or not programs and actions of the federal government had improved quality of life in the parish. Eighty-seven percent of the respondents indicated quality of life had improved because of federal programs.

Chi-square analyses reveal a significant difference in response for white and black respondents. A chi-square value of 13.9145 with 1 degree of freedom at the .05 level of significance was found. Black knowledgeable, with a mean of 99 percent indicating improvement effected by federal programs, perceived improvements more than their white counterparts, with a lower mean of 80.

As evidenced via statistical tests and review of open ended interview questions, black knowledgeable looked more favorably on federal programs and actions of the 1960's than their white counterparts. Note the following comments:

Federal programs have improved quality of life for most people by providing funds to improve education, remedying social needs, and meeting other essential needs.

We're eating better; we have better homes and jobs are opening up to us.

Federal aid to disadvantaged, especially low-income groups, have helped quality of life.

Standards of justice are more uniform.

Low income groups have benefited substantially from federal programs.
Federal programs have helped improve quality of life through medicare programs, educational materials and money, food stamps, matching funds for development, etc.

Some comments, by both white and black knowledgeable, were less favorable towards federal intervention into parish concerns:

Federal programs are not equitable.

To me, federal programs bring to mind the widespread abuse of food stamps. This give-away program has made the cost of food out of reach for working people.

I believe federal government should intervene less where local governments are concerned.

Federal programs have made quality of life worse; they help the few but adversely affect the vast majority of people.

Many of these programs are abused terribly, e.g. the housing authority in town.

This federal intervention has made quality of life worse; there is increased discontentment due to interference at local level and increasing governmental controls.

State Programs

Respondents were asked whether or not state programs and actions had improved quality of life. Table XV, page 52, indicates that an average of 60 percent of knowledgeable noted improvements in quality of life due to state government. Approximately 20 percent more of the respondents noted improvements in quality of life for federal programs than for state programs.

Variation of response was noted to occur by parish. A Chi-square value of 16.75 with 4 degrees of freedom at the .01 level of
### TABLE XVI

Differences by race concerning possible improvements in quality of life affected by federal government expressed by parish knowledgeable.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improved</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Improved</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>121</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Proportion

| Improved | 80.2 | 98.6 | 87.1 |

\[ X^2 = 13.9145^* \ (1 \ d. \ f.) \]

### TABLE XVII

Differences by parish concerning possible improvements in quality of life affected by state government expressed by parish knowledgeable.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>Feliciana</th>
<th>Franklin</th>
<th>Livingston</th>
<th>Natchitoches</th>
<th>Union</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improved</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Improved</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>39</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Proportion

| Improved | 53 | 62 | 34 | 79 | 69 | 60 |

\[ X^2 = 16.75^{**} \ (4 \ d. \ f.) \]
### TABLE XVIII
DIFFERENCES BY PARISH CONCERNING POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENTS IN QUALITY OF LIFE AFFECTED BY STATE GOVERNMENT EXPRESSED BY WHITE KNOWLEDGEABLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parish Category</th>
<th>East</th>
<th>Feliciana</th>
<th>Franklin</th>
<th>Livingston</th>
<th>Natchitoches</th>
<th>Union</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improved</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>67</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Improved</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>54</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>121</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Proportion**

| **Improved** | **52** | **52** | **30** | **83** | **60** | **55.4** |

\[ X^2 = 13.3266^{**} (4 \text{ d. f.}) \]

### TABLE XIX
DIFFERENCES BY RACE CONCERNING POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENTS IN LEADERSHIP IN THE PARISH EXPRESSED BY KNOWLEDGEABLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improved</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Improved</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>198</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Proportion**

| **Improved** | **54.5** | **73.3** | **61.6** |

\[ X^2 = 6.9767^{*} (1 \text{ d. f.}) \]
significance was found to exist.

Further analysis indicates that this variation of response arises from differing responses for white knowledgeables. A chi-square value of 13.3266 with 4 degrees of freedom at the .01 level of significance was found. Essentially, this statistical significance derives from the fact that white knowledgeables in Natchitoches and Union parishes responded that quality of life had improved due to state programs more than their counterparts in East Feliciana, Franklin, and Livingston parishes. Here are some characteristic comments:

State programs are, at least in part, related to federal programs. (Nat)

It's hard to distinguish state programs since they are usually funded from federal and local sources. (Nat)

The state built the lake which has afforded more opportunities for local people. (Union)

Leadership in the Parish

Knowledgeables were questioned relative to leadership changes in the parish during the decade of the 1960's. More than half of the knowledgeables, or 62 percent of the total, indicated parish leadership had improved since 1960.

Significant statistical differences were noted for black and white knowledgeables. A chi-square value of 3.841 with 1 degree of freedom at the .05 level of significance was found. Seventy-three percent of the black respondents, as compared to 55 percent of the white respondents, indicated leadership in the
parish had improved:

Blacks have learned more about leadership; have learned how to pull together and work for goals.

Leaders see the need to help minority groups improve; are younger and more accepting of change.

Politically, more blacks are involved as leaders.

People are demanding frank discussions of the issues and leaders are more obliged to work for impartial solutions.

The black man now has a sense of belonging never before realized; blacks are being elected to leadership positions more.

Knowledgeables expressed their opinions about important changes in the characteristics of leaders as compared to 1960:

Parish leaders are younger and more progressive; better educated; old line leaders are out and the parish is more progressive than ever before.

Leaders are more realistic today.

More younger people are assuming leadership roles.

Leaders now have total community at heart and are interested in everybody's well being.

Leadership is more responsive to the needs of the people.

Changes in Politics

Knowledgeables were questioned regarding major changes in politics and political organizations since 1960. Some 82 percent of the respondents indicated there were significant changes in politics during the decade. Table XV, page 52, gives the percent of knowledgeables who felt politics had improved since 1960.
Differences by parish were evidenced by a significant test statistic. A chi-square value of 9.6630 with 4 degrees of freedom at the .05 level of significance was noted. A disproportionate number of Livingston parish knowledgeables did not see the political sphere as improved since 1960. Only 44 percent of the Livingston knowledgeables noted improvement with regards to politics, compared to a total parish mean of 61 percent.

Variance of response was also noted by race. A chi-square statistic of 14.0114 with 1 degree of freedom at the .001 level of significance was found to exist. Black knowledgeables noted improvements in politics more generally than did their white counterparts.

When black knowledgeables were compared as to their response, a significant difference is noted. A chi-square value of 13.5771 with 4 degrees of freedom at the .01 level of significance indicates a significant difference in response for black knowledgeable. Livingston's black knowledgeables, with a mean of 43 percent improved, fell short of the parish mean of 78 percent. Livingston's black knowledgeables were less impressed with changes in politics than their counterparts in other study area parishes:

Black political leaders are more militant; are sensitive to whites; blacks more united and represent a tight-knit grouping.

We still have whites telling us how to vote.
TABLE XX

DIFFERENCES BY PARISH CONCERNING POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENTS IN POLITICS EXPRESSED BY KNOWLEDGEABLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>East Pelican</th>
<th>Franklin</th>
<th>Livingston</th>
<th>Natchitoches</th>
<th>Union</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improved</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Improved</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>198</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Proportion Improved  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>East Pelican</th>
<th>Franklin</th>
<th>Livingston</th>
<th>Natchitoches</th>
<th>Union</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improved</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>61.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[ X^2 = 9.6630 \ast (4 \text{ d. f.}) \]

TABLE XXI

DIFFERENCES BY RACE CONCERNING POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENTS IN POLITICS EXPRESSED BY PARISH KNOWLEDGEABLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improved</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Improved</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>198</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Proportion Improved

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improved</td>
<td>51.2</td>
<td>78.1</td>
<td>61.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[ X^2 = 14.0114 \ast\ast\ast (1 \text{ d. f.}) \]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>Feliciana</th>
<th>Franklin</th>
<th>Livingston</th>
<th>Natchitoches</th>
<th>Union</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improved</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Improved</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Proportion | Improved | 87 | 87 | 43 | 86 | 87 | 78.1 |

\[ X^2 = 13.5771^{**} \text{ (4 d. f.)} \]
This situation is undoubtedly explainable by the small proportion of non-whites in Livingston Parish. In 1970 Livingston had only 12 percent non-white population.

Parish Government

No perceptible difference in response was noted for this question category. More than half of the knowledgeables, or 69 percent of the respondents, indicated things in regard to parish government had improved.

Town Government

Again, no perceptible variation in response was noted. More than half the respondents, or 63 percent, indicated that town government had improved. Responses did not significantly vary by parish or race.

Miscellaneous

Miscellaneous questions regarding government and political involvement are also included in this section of the analysis. These questions primarily dealt with involvement of people in the parish at the micro level and involvement of the parish with other parishes at the macro level.

Table XXIII, on the following page, gives the percent of knowledgeables indicating more involvement for the specific question category.
TABLE XXIII

PERCENT OF KNOWLEDGEABLES INDICATING MORE INVOLVEMENT IN PARISH, AT MICRO AND MACRO LEVEL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Knowledgeables Attitudes</th>
<th>Percent Indicating Improvements by Parish</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Different Kinds of People and Points of View</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$X^2 &lt; .05$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Involvement and Decision Making</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$X^2 &gt; .01$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parish Inter-Dependence with Other Parishes</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$X^2 &gt; .05$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Knowledgeables were asked if there was more involvement of people and more varying points of view on public issues than in 1960. Eighty-one percent of the respondents indicated that there were more different kinds of people and points of view than previously.

Statistical analyses indicated no significant difference at the .05 level in response by parish or race. Knowledgeables generally agreed that different kinds of people were expressing their opinions relative to public affairs and that varying points of view were more expressed in 1970. Note the following comments...
Newer political organizations have been formed; people take more interest in community and parish affairs.

More people are involved; more people are running for office, more campaigning, more interest in candidates.

Civic groups pool resources in dealing with community related problems.

Knowledgeables were questioned as to general community involvement in the decision-making processes; whether the proportion of people involved in such decisions had increased. Table XXIII, page 63, shows the percent of respondents indicating an increase in the number and proportion of people involved in decision-making processes in the parish. An average of 80 percent of total respondents felt the proportion of people involved in community affairs had increased.

Statistical analyses indicated that a significant difference in response was found by parish. When knowledgeables were taken by parish, a chi-square value of 14.9256 with 4 degrees of freedom at the .01 level of significance was noted. As Table XXIII, page 63, indicates, the mean responses for Franklin and Livingston with 65 percent and 73 percent, respectively, are substantially below the total parish mean of 80 percent. Knowledgeables in these two parishes felt the proportion of people involved in the decision-making processes had not increased that much:

There's more people involved in civic organizations but generally the same people make decisions. (Franklin)
### TABLE XXIV

**DIFFERENCES BY PARISH CONCERNING POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENTS IN COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT EXPRESSED BY KNOWLEDGEABLES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>East Feliciana</th>
<th>Franklin</th>
<th>Livingston</th>
<th>Natchitoches</th>
<th>Union</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improved</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Improved</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>40</strong></td>
<td><strong>40</strong></td>
<td><strong>40</strong></td>
<td><strong>38</strong></td>
<td><strong>40</strong></td>
<td><strong>198</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improved</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>79.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[ X^2 = 14.9256^{**} (4 \text{ df.}) \]

### TABLE XXV

**DIFFERENCES BY PARISH CONCERNING POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENTS IN PARISH INTERDEPENDENCY EXPRESSED BY KNOWLEDGEABLES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>East Feliciana</th>
<th>Franklin</th>
<th>Livingston</th>
<th>Natchitoches</th>
<th>Union</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improved</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Improved</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>40</strong></td>
<td><strong>40</strong></td>
<td><strong>40</strong></td>
<td><strong>38</strong></td>
<td><strong>40</strong></td>
<td><strong>198</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improved</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>77.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[ X^2 = 12.6817^{*} (4 \text{ df.}) \]
I don't think younger people are that interested in community affairs. (Liv)

Somehow the same people generally get the decisions made. (Liv)

People simply don't want to get involved. (Fran)

A final question was asked concerning parish involvement at the macro level, i.e., the extent to which the parish was working with other parishes and the extent to which interdependency was occurring. Table XXIII, page 63, gives the percent respondents indicating more interdependency. Statistical analyses reveal a significant difference in response by parish. A chi-square value of 12.6817 with 4 degrees of freedom at the .05 level of significance was noted.

Natchitoches Parish knowledgeable perceived the increase in parish interdependence as less than their counterparts in the other study area parishes:

Natchitoches is a unique parish; it stands alone; other parishes tend to draw from this parish.

We're a big parish and isolated from other parishes, in some respects.

ECONOMY

Included under this general topic area are discussions relating to local business and the parish economic situation, employment, and agriculture.

Table XXVI, page 67, gives the percent of respondents who viewed the various categories treated as improved since 1960.
TABLE XXVI

PERCENT KNOWLEDGEABLES INDICATING IMPROVEMENTS FOR SPECIFIC CATEGORIES OF ECONOMY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Knowledgeables Attitudes</th>
<th>Percent Indicating Improvements by Parish</th>
<th>East</th>
<th>Feliciana</th>
<th>Franklin</th>
<th>Livingston</th>
<th>Natchitoches</th>
<th>Union</th>
<th>Mean</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Local Business and Financial Situation</td>
<td>$X^2 &gt; .05$</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>84</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individual Wage Earner</td>
<td>$X^2 &gt; .01$</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>93</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real Income Available</td>
<td>$X^2 &gt; .01$</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>70</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment Opportunities Available</td>
<td>$X^2 &gt; .01$</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>73</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in Employment Since 1960</td>
<td>$X^2 &gt; .001$</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>53</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>$X^2 &gt; .001$</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>72</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Local Business and Economy

Knowledgeables were asked if the situation with regards to local businessmen had improved since 1960. A substantial number of respondents, or 84 percent of the total, indicated that things
had generally improved with regards to local businesses.

When the data was analyzed by parish we found a significant difference of response. A chi-square value of 10.7059 with 4 degrees of freedom at the .05 level of significance was noted. As can be seen from Table XXVI, page 67, East Feliciana's knowledgeables perceived improvements in the business situation less than other parish knowledgeables. Compared to a total parish mean of 84 percent East Feliciana's mean of 73 percent improved was significantly lower.

Further analysis revealed a substantial variation among black knowledgeables in response to this question; a chi-square value of 14.9097 with 4 degrees of freedom at the .01 level of significance was found to exist. This variation in response arises from a relatively low estimate of improvements in business by East Feliciana black respondents. Fifty-three percent of the black knowledgeables in that parish saw business as improved compared to the total mean for black knowledgeables of 85 percent.

Knowledgeables expressed their opinion of changes in business and economy in open-ended questions relating to the general area:

We have new industries and are constantly expanding old ones. There are now better paying jobs available.

More money is in circulation than in 1960. Credit is allowing people to live better.

New shopping centers keep local people buying here.

More semi-skilled and professional jobs are available.
### TABLE XXVII

**DIFFERENCES BY PARISH CONCERNING POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENTS IN THE LOCAL BUSINESS SITUATION EXPRESSED BY KNOWLEDGEABLES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>East</th>
<th>Feliciana</th>
<th>Franklin</th>
<th>Livingston</th>
<th>Natchitoches</th>
<th>Union</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improved</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>165</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Improved</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>197</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Proportion**

| Improved | 73   | 79        | 93       | 92         | 83           | 83.8  |

\[ X^2 = 10.7059^* \text{ (4 d. f.)} \]

### TABLE XXVIII

**DIFFERENCES BY PARISH CONCERNING POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENTS IN THE LOCAL BUSINESS SITUATION EXPRESSED BY BLACK KNOWLEDGEABLES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>East</th>
<th>Feliciana</th>
<th>Franklin</th>
<th>Livingston</th>
<th>Natchitoches</th>
<th>Union</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improved</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>61</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Improved</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>72</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Proportion**

| Improved | 53   | 1.0       | 93       | 92         | 87           | 84.7  |

\[ X^2 = 14.9097 \text{ (4 d. f.)} \]
TABLE XXIX
DIFFERENCES BY PARISH CONCERNING POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENTS FOR THE INDIVIDUAL WAGE EARNER EXPRESSED BY KNOWLEDGEABLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>East</th>
<th>Feliciana</th>
<th>Franklin</th>
<th>Livingston</th>
<th>Natchitoches</th>
<th>Union</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improved</td>
<td></td>
<td>34</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Improved</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>40</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion Improved</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>92.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

χ² = 16.1205** (4 d. f.)

TABLE XXX
DIFFERENCES BY PARISH CONCERNING POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENTS IN REAL INCOME EXPRESSED BY KNOWLEDGEABLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>East</th>
<th>Feliciana</th>
<th>Franklin</th>
<th>Livingston</th>
<th>Natchitoches</th>
<th>Union</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improved</td>
<td></td>
<td>24</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Improved</td>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion Improved</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>70.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

χ² = 15.2924** (4 d. f.)
Most industries are now hiring blacks and this has directly improved our economic well-being.

Commuting workers characterize our employment patterns; many work outside the parish.

We have at least five new manufacturing plants that have substantially increased employment opportunities.

Industry employing many who have left the farm.

There is a general diversity of business enterprises in the parish.

Expert Opinion on Business and Industry

Factual data relating to business, income, and industry was sought out through the use of in-depth interviews with experts in the field, i.e. public officials in the parish considered knowledgeable about the particulars of business and industry in the locale.

Not all parishes in the study are represented as information is lacking for Franklin. The following discussions derive from insights of these expert leaders in income and industry.

East Feliciana experts listed several main sources of income within the parish: 1) beef and dairy operations, 2) state mental hospital, and 3) local sawmills. Earnings in the parish were considered below average. Major sources of income outside the parish included 1) chemical and industrial plants in Baton Rouge and 2) paper mills in West Feliciana.

Unemployment was seen as a problem in the parish. "There are more people than jobs available," one expert conceded. When
asked if there was a substantial problem concerning the balance of employment opportunities for different groups, the following comments were made:

Young people desire better employment opportunities than are available here.

Major employers hire more blacks than whites.

Most jobs are semi-skilled or unskilled; few professional opportunities.

Agricultural jobs tend to be seasonal.

Experts agreed that the situation relative to industry and income had improved since 1960. New industries cited as having come into existence since 1960 included 1) a paper mill, 2) mobile home manufacturing plants and 3) other small industries. The need for more professional jobs was stressed. Experts felt that an increase in wood products manufacturing could alleviate local employment problems.

Livingston Parish experts listed the following as major sources of income in the parish: 1) small businesses, 2) state agencies located in the parish, 3) the school system, and 4) plywood plants. Earnings in the parish were considered below average. Major sources of income from outside the parish included 1) industrial plants in Baton Rouge, and 2) construction jobs in Baton Rouge and New Orleans.

Unemployment was not seen as a problem in the parish. Considerable in-migration of people was noted.

Officials noted several employment imbalances in the parish:
Little opportunities for very low skilled or highly educated groups.

Blacks are certainly disadvantaged.

Too little agriculture in the parish.

Little industry in the parish.

Experts agreed the situation with regards to business and industry had improved since 1960. Small industries were noted to have sprung up since 1960. General industrial expansion was viewed as desired; a paper mill, in particular, was mentioned as an industry which could adequately use the natural resources of the parish.

Natchitoches experts felt that the industrial and employment situation had remained about the same since 1960. Unemployment and an imbalance of employment opportunities was seen to characterize the parish. Experts maintained a general lack of industrial related jobs in the area. Agricultural jobs tended to be seasonal in nature.

Almost any kind of industry would be welcomed, but experts especially favored forestry related industries and garment manufacturing concerns which would more adequately make use of the parish's human resources.

Natchitoches officials saw a possible conflict between low income employment and welfare programs. They maintained that incomes of some workers were not much better than welfare benefits and that disadvantaged workers would hesitate to take on employment.
Union Parish experts listed the following as major sources of income in the parish: 1) forestry related industries, 2) garment manufacturing, 3) school system, 4) state and federal government, 5) private contracting firms. Incomes derived from these sources were considered below average. Major sources of income outside the parish included 1) commercial solvent plants, 2) forestry related industries in Southern Arkansas, and 3) glass works in an adjacent parish.

Unemployment was seen as a problem. Varying weather conditions were seen to hamper timber cutting and processing and construction work also. An imbalance of employment opportunities was noted in Union Parish: young workers were preferred to older workers. Professional jobs also were lacking.

New industries operating since 1960 included two garment manufacturing firms, a wood processing plant, and a chip mill plant. Developmental agencies in Union Parish were cited as progressively working for improvements in business and industry.

Furniture manufacturing firms and wood working industries were seen as most desired industries. These industries would maximize use of the parish's natural resources.

Individual Wage Earner

Knowledgesables were asked if the situation for the individual wage earner had improved since 1960. Table XXVI, page 67, indicates the percent of respondents who viewed the situation of the wage earner as improved.
Statistical analysis by parish indicated a significant variation of response. A chi-square value of 16.1205 with 4 degrees of freedom at the .01 level of significance was calculated. This perceptible difference in response can be explained by the lower mean of 85 percent for East Feliciana knowledgeables as compared to a total parish mean of 93 percent indicating improvement.

Real Income

Respondents were questioned about the change in real income available, i.e. whether they felt that the amount of spendable income had increased since 1960, in spite of rising prices and inflationary trends. A total of 70 percent of the respondents agreed that real income had increased, despite inflation.

Responses varied by parish. A chi-square statistic of 15.2924 with 4 degrees of freedom at the .01 level of significance was calculated. As can be seen in Table XXVI, page 67, knowledgeables in Natchitoches and Livingston parishes more often noted real income improved than their counterparts in other parishes.

Employment Opportunities

Knowledgeables were queried as to their opinion about employment available in the parish. Seventy-three percent of the respondents indicated that available employment had increased.

Statistical analyses revealed a significant variation by parish. The chi-square statistic of 14.5844 with 4 degrees of freedom at the .01 level of significance was calculated for
**TABLE XXXI**

DIFFERENCES BY PARISH CONCERNING POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENTS IN EMPLOYMENT EXPRESSED BY KNOWLEDGEABLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>East</th>
<th>Feliciana</th>
<th>Franklin</th>
<th>Livingston</th>
<th>Natchitoches</th>
<th>Union</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improved</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>146</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Improved</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>53</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>199</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Proportion

| Improved | 60   | 68        | 85       | 68         | 88           | 73.4  |

\[ X^2 = 14.5844 \] (4 d. f.)

**TABLE XXXII**

DIFFERENCES BY PARISH CONCERNING POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENTS IN EMPLOYMENT EXPRESSED BY BLACK KNOWLEDGEABLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>East</th>
<th>Feliciana</th>
<th>Franklin</th>
<th>Livingston</th>
<th>Natchitoches</th>
<th>Union</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improved</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>56</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Improved</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Proportion

| Improved | 53   | 67        | 87       | 67         | 1.0          | 74.7  |

\[ X^2 = 11.2893 \] (4 d. f.)
responses by parish. Livingston and Union knowledgeable, with means of 85 and 88, respectively, were well above the total mean of 73 percent, whereas East Feliciana, with a mean of 60 percent improved, fell far short of the total mean.

Further analysis for black knowledgeable by parish indicated a disproportionate number of East Feliciana blacks failed to see the employment available as increased. A chi-square statistic of 11.2893 with 4 degrees of freedom at the .05 level was found to exist.

Respondents were also asked to compare employment opportunities now with opportunities for employment in 1960. Table XXVI, page 67, gives the percent who indicated an improvement in employment available over the ten year period.

Differences of response were noted by parish. The chi-square statistic of 34.9659 with 4 degrees of freedom at the .001 level of significance was calculated and we find that East Feliciana and Franklin knowledgeable had lower means than other parishes.

White knowledgeable were found to differ in response. A chi-square value of 24.0385 with 4 degrees of freedom at the .001 level of significance was noted. White knowledgeable in Livingston and Natchitoches parishes perceived improvements in the employment situation since 1960 more readily than did their counterparts.

Black knowledgeable also differed in their responses. A chi-square statistic of 11.6840 with 4 degrees of freedom at the .05 level of significance was noted. Blacks in Union and East Feliciana
### TABLE XXXIII

**DIFFERENCES BY PARISH CONCERNING POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENTS IN THE 10 YEAR CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES EXPRESSED BY KNOWLEDGEABLES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>Feliciana</th>
<th>Franklin</th>
<th>Livingston</th>
<th>Natchitoches</th>
<th>Union</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improved</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Improved</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Proportion**

| Improved | 40 | 43 | 80 | 75 | 28 | 53 |

\[ X^2 = 34.9659*** \text{ (4 d. f.)} \]

### TABLE XXXIV

**DIFFERENCES BY PARISH CONCERNING POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENTS IN THE 10 YEAR CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES EXPRESSED BY WHITE KNOWLEDGEABLES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>Feliciana</th>
<th>Franklin</th>
<th>Livingston</th>
<th>Natchitoches</th>
<th>Union</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improved</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Improved</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Proportion**

| Improved | 40 | 36 | 84 | 72 | 28 | 52 |

\[ X^2 = 24.0385*** \text{ (4 d. f.)} \]
### TABLE XXXV
DIFFERENCES BY PARISH CONCERNING POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENTS IN THE 10 YEAR CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES EXPRESSED BY BLACK KNOWLEDGEABLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>East</th>
<th>Feliciana</th>
<th>Franklin</th>
<th>Livingston</th>
<th>Natchitoches</th>
<th>Union</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improved</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Improved</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Proportion

| Improved | 40    | 53     | 73     | 80       | 26           | 54.7  |

\[ X^2 = 11.6840^* (4 \text{ d. f.}) \]

### TABLE XXXVI
DIFFERENCES BY PARISH CONCERNING POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENTS IN AGRICULTURE EXPRESSED BY KNOWLEDGEABLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>East</th>
<th>Feliciana</th>
<th>Franklin</th>
<th>Livingston</th>
<th>Natchitoches</th>
<th>Union</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improved</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>137</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Improved</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>53</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>190</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Proportion

| Improved | 68    | 82      | 46      | 89        | 76           | 72.1  |

\[ X^2 = 20.6330^{**} (4 \text{ d. f.}) \]
### TABLE XXXVII
DIFFERENCES BY PARISH CONCERNING POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENTS IN AGRICULTURE EXPRESSED BY WHITE KNOWLEDGEABLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>Feliciana</th>
<th>Franklin</th>
<th>Livingston</th>
<th>Natchitoches</th>
<th>Union</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improved</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Improved</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Proportion:
- Improved: 80, 84, 50, 91, 75, 76

\[ X^2 = 12.7741^* \ (4 \ d. \ f.) \]

### TABLE XXXVIII
DIFFERENCES BY PARISH CONCERNING POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENTS IN AGRICULTURE EXPRESSED BY BLACK KNOWLEDGEABLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>Feliciana</th>
<th>Franklin</th>
<th>Livingston</th>
<th>Natchitoches</th>
<th>Union</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improved</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Improved</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Proportion:
- Improved: 47, 79, 38, 85, 79, 65

\[ X^2 = 11.7363^* \ (4 \ d. \ f.) \]
parishes did not perceive as many improvements in regard to employment as their counterparts in other parishes.

Agriculture

Knowledgeables were asked about major changes in agriculture since 1960. Table XXVI, page 67, gives the percent of respondents by parish who indicated improvements in regard to agriculture and land use.

Analysis by parish indicated significant variation. A chi-square value of 20.6330 with 4 degrees of freedom at the .001 level was noted. Livingston Parish knowledgeables with a mean of 46 percent knowledgeables saying improved, was far below the total mean of 72 percent.

White knowledgeables differed in their perception of improvements in agriculture and land use. A chi-square statistic of 12.7741 with 4 degrees of freedom at the .05 level of significance was calculated. We find Livingston's white knowledgeables, with a mean of only 50 percent improved, are significantly less impressed with changes in agriculture than their counterparts.

Black knowledgeables also varied in their responses. The chi-square statistic of 11.7363 with degrees of freedom at the .05 level of significance indicates that Livingston's black knowledgeables agreed with their white counterparts that things with regard to agriculture were not all that improved. Note a few characteristic responses:
There's a definite decrease in dependence of agriculture for a living; a decrease of small farmers; people are selling their small holdings.

Land is being subdivided into smaller units for individual homesites.

A shift has occurred to chicken and cattle raising.

More part-time farmers.

Expert Opinion on Agriculture

Agricultural experts were interviewed for their opinions about the agricultural situation of the 1960's and possibilities for the future of agriculture in their respective parishes. Table XXXIX gives a summary of their impressions regarding the agricultural picture.

Significant developments were noted in each parish. A general trend away from row crops to cattle raising was discernible. An exception to this trend was the general increase in soybean production.

Union parish agricultural officials alone noted a decrease in agricultural lands through industrial expansion, roads, etc. The Lake D'Arbonne project completed during the 1960's significantly reduced acreage in the parish but was a boost to the parish in terms of other economic considerations.

All parishes noted a significant increase in part-time farmers, i.e., those persons who operated small farms and also were employed in non-agricultural jobs. One expert noted that this trend was due, in part, to the need to supplement decreasing
**TABLE XXXIX**

**EXPERT OPINION ON AGRICULTURE FOR STUDY PARISHES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question Category</th>
<th>East Feliciana</th>
<th>Franklin</th>
<th>Livingston</th>
<th>Natchitoches</th>
<th>Union</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Major Developments Since 1960</strong></td>
<td>-change from row crops to cattle</td>
<td>-better equipment</td>
<td>-catfish farming feeding-out to confinement</td>
<td>-soybean production up</td>
<td>-better pasturage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-soybeans on increase</td>
<td>-more irrigation and drainage</td>
<td>-more cattle raising</td>
<td>-equipment improved</td>
<td>-better grasses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-dairies on decrease</td>
<td>-soybeans in increase</td>
<td>-cattle increasing</td>
<td>-cotton &amp; corn yield increase</td>
<td>-cattle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Trend to Part-Time Farmers</strong></td>
<td>-yes</td>
<td>-yes</td>
<td>-yes</td>
<td>-yes</td>
<td>-yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Opportunities Not Fully Exploited</strong></td>
<td>-forestry management</td>
<td>-truck farming</td>
<td>-winter pasturage of calves</td>
<td>-truck farming wood products industries</td>
<td>-forage production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-truck farming</td>
<td></td>
<td>-truck farming</td>
<td></td>
<td>-truck farming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-peaches and pecans</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Future Prospects for Agriculture</strong></td>
<td>-pretty good</td>
<td>-pretty good</td>
<td>-fair</td>
<td>-very good</td>
<td>-pretty good</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Compiled from insights of parish agricultural agents.*
farm incomes for smaller farm units.

The number of absentee land owners was seen as increasing for East Feliciana and Union Parishes. Franklin Parish experts argued there was less absentee-ownership than previously.

Parish experts all agreed that there were agricultural pursuits not fully exploited in their areas. Truck farming was mentioned in four parishes as a possible additional source of income to farmers. Forestry management, pasturage, and peach production were also indicated as opportunity areas not already exploited fully.

Agricultural experts did not generally agree that the future with regards to agriculture was very good. Natchitoches Parish alone was seen as having a very good future in agriculture. The other parishes indicated that the future of agriculture would only be fair.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Included under this general heading are discussions of data relating to health, education, and welfare, crime and law enforcement, social and civic participation, churches and religion, and recreation.

Table XL gives the percent of knowledgeable indicating improvements for the specific subject categories.
TABLE XL
PERCENT OF KNOWLEDGEABLES INDICATING IMPROVEMENTS FOR SPECIFIC CATEGORIES OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Knowledgeables Attitudes</th>
<th>Percent Indicating Improvements by Parish</th>
<th>East</th>
<th>Feliciana</th>
<th>Franklin</th>
<th>Livingston</th>
<th>Natchitoches</th>
<th>Union</th>
<th>Mean</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td></td>
<td>82</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>79</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td></td>
<td>59</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>66</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Welfare</td>
<td></td>
<td>74</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>71</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of Life for Poor</td>
<td></td>
<td>82</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>85</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crime and Law Enforcement</td>
<td></td>
<td>53</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>58</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social and Civic Participation</td>
<td></td>
<td>51</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Churches and Religion</td>
<td></td>
<td>40</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>51</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recreation</td>
<td></td>
<td>35</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>64</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Health

Knowledgeables were asked if the situation with regards to health and medical care had improved since 1960. Almost three-fifths of the knowledgeable, or 79 percent of the total, indicated
Health and medical care had improved during the decade of the sixties.

Statistical analyses indicate a significant variation in response by parish. A chi-square value of 27.0432 with 4 degrees of freedom at the .001 level of significance was noted. Upon closer examination, we find that Union Parish knowledgeable perceived considerably less improvements than other parish knowledgeable. Union Parish, with a mean of 53 percent improved, was significantly below the total parish mean of 79 percent.

Variation in response was also noted among white knowledgeable. A chi-square value of 26.9735 with 4 degrees of freedom at the .001 level of significance was found. Union's white respondents, with a mean of 44 percent improved, were substantially below the total mean for white knowledgeable at 78 percent improved.

Union Parish knowledgeable expressed their concern over the health care delivery system in the parish:

Two local clinics have closed and we have fewer doctors now. Essentially, only out-patient service is available in the parish.

No mental health facilities are available in Union Parish.

An inadequate ambulance service hinders proper medical care and treatment.

Medical care has deteriorated since 1960.

Fewer medical personnel and poorer quality health care characterize the parish.

More people are seeking health care facilities in Ruston, Monroe, and Shreveport.
### TABLE XLI
DIFFERENCES BY PARISH CONCERNING POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENTS IN HEALTH EXPRESSED BY KNOWLEDGEABLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>East</th>
<th>Feliciana</th>
<th>Franklin</th>
<th>Livingston</th>
<th>Natchitoches</th>
<th>Union</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improved</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>32</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Improved</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>39</strong></td>
<td><strong>40</strong></td>
<td><strong>40</strong></td>
<td><strong>40</strong></td>
<td><strong>40</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>199</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion</td>
<td>Improved</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>78.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[X^2 = 27.0432^{***} \text{ (4 d. f.)}\]

### TABLE XLII
DIFFERENCES BY PARISH CONCERNING POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENTS IN HEALTH EXPRESSED BY WHITE KNOWLEDGEABLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>East</th>
<th>Feliciana</th>
<th>Franklin</th>
<th>Livingston</th>
<th>Natchitoches</th>
<th>Union</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improved</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Improved</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>25</strong></td>
<td><strong>25</strong></td>
<td><strong>25</strong></td>
<td><strong>25</strong></td>
<td><strong>25</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>125</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion</td>
<td>Improved</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>77.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[X^2 = 26.9735^{***} \text{ (4 d. f.)}\]
Livingston's white knowledgeables unanimously agreed that health care in the parish had improved:

Parish health facilities are improved and easy access to Baton Rouge affords good medical care.

We have a variety of health facilities with local health units, nursing homes, and mental health facilities available in Hammond.

Dixon Memorial Hospital, built in the early 1960's has greatly expanded our health care facilities.

Expert Opinion on Health and Medical Care

Health officials in the respective parishes were asked to give factual information about health and medical facilities in the parish and were requested to give insights into the local health situation. Table XLIII gives a summary of these expert interviews.

Hospitals and clinics were available in every parish. All of the parishes indicated that considerable numbers of their residents sought medical care outside the parish, more especially in larger metropolitan areas within 100 miles.

Each parish indicated improvements in health care delivery since 1960. The advent of federal programs for health care was accredited as one factor in the general availability of health and medical care.

Nursing care facilities were listed in each parish. Mental health facilities were found to be lacking in East Feliciana, Franklin, and Livingston parishes.
# TABLE XLIII

**EXPERT OPINION ON HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question Category</th>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>Parish</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hospitals and Clinics</strong></td>
<td>East Feliciana</td>
<td>Franklin</td>
<td>Livingston</td>
<td>Natchitoches</td>
<td>Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinton</td>
<td>-Clinton</td>
<td>-Parish</td>
<td>-Dixon</td>
<td>-Parish</td>
<td>-two private clinics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infirmary</td>
<td>Hospital</td>
<td>Memorial</td>
<td>Hospital</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinton Health Unit</td>
<td>Winnsboro Sanitarium</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Major Medical Facilities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zachary</td>
<td>-Miss</td>
<td>-Columbia</td>
<td>-Baton Rouge</td>
<td>-Alexandria</td>
<td>-Monroe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baton Rouge</td>
<td></td>
<td>-Delhi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outside Parish</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lane Memorial Hospital in Zachary</td>
<td>-one clinic</td>
<td>-Dixon Memorial Hospital opened</td>
<td>-better health practices</td>
<td>-better care for aged</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>completed</td>
<td>closed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infirmary expanded</td>
<td>Franklin Parish Hospital opened</td>
<td>-People more able to afford health care</td>
<td>-increase in no's. of beds at local hospital</td>
<td>-more help with medicare and medicaid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Major Changes Since 1960</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physicians and Dentists Practicing</td>
<td>-five</td>
<td>-ten</td>
<td>-ten</td>
<td>-sixteen</td>
<td>-six</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursing and Convalescent Homes</td>
<td>-one</td>
<td>-two</td>
<td>-three</td>
<td>-three</td>
<td>-three</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health Facilities</td>
<td>-no</td>
<td>-no</td>
<td>-no</td>
<td>-yes</td>
<td>-yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Health and Medical Officials in Respective Parishes.*
Education

The topic of schools and education was perhaps the most controversial subject covered in the interview schedule. The matter of schools and education was evidently a central concern of parish knowledgeable, judging from the flood of open ended responses relating to it. One would guess the responses tended to be polarized and it was evident that knowledgeable shared mixed feelings about recent changes in schools and education, more especially concerning desegregation and integration of previously all-white or all-black schools.

Asked whether changes in schools and education had improved the quality of schools and education, 66 percent of the total indicated that improvements had been made.

Statistical analyses reveal a significant variation by parish. A test statistic of 11.3911 with 4 degrees of freedom at the .05 level of significance was found to exist. Upon examination, we find that Livingston and Franklin parish knowledgeable noted improvements in schools and education more than other parish knowledgeable. Table XL page 85, gives us a comparative view of responses by parish.

Livingston and Franklin knowledgeable expressed their opinion of changes in education below:

Desegregation has neither greatly hurt nor helped but we have better qualified teachers and better educational facilities. (Liv)

The school board in Livingston Parish is very progressive and is representative of the people. (Liv)
### TABLE XLIV
DIFFERENCES BY PARISH CONCERNING POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENTS IN EDUCATION EXPRESSED BY KNOWLEDGEABLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>East</th>
<th>Franklin</th>
<th>Livingston</th>
<th>Natchitoches</th>
<th>Union</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improved</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Improved</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Proportion
- Improved: 59, 70, 85, 63, 53, 65.8

\[ X^2 = 11.3911^* (4 \text{ d. f.}) \]

### TABLE XLV
DIFFERENCES BY RACE CONCERNING POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENTS IN EDUCATION EXPRESSED BY PARISH KNOWLEDGEABLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improved</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Improved</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Proportion
- Improved: 57, 82

\[ X^2 = 12.2960^{***} (1 \text{ d. f.}) \]
Integration has not affected overall quality; things are improving. (Fran)

Desegregation has eliminated a dual system of education; provided wider choices and better opportunities. (Fran)

Variation of response was expectedly related to race. A chi-square value of 12.2960 with 1 degree of freedom at the .001 level of significance was calculated. Blacks, with a mean of 81 percent improved, were substantially more impressed with changes in education than their white counterparts, with a mean of 57 percent noting improvements.

Nearly half the white respondents felt the situation with regards to education had gotten worse or remained the same. The following comments by white knowledgeable describe their negative feelings about changes in education during the 60's:

More hostility between the races is evident now.

Whites tend to be resentful towards blacks for pushing the issue; problems will be with us for years.

Teacher loads are increasing and we have inadequate facilities.

Desegregation has caused the better white students to attend private schools.

The end results of integration are yet to be seen.

Academic standards have inevitably fallen with enfranchisement of blacks.

Among white knowledgeable, variation of response was also noted. A test statistic of 21.7892 with 4 degrees of freedom at the .001 level of significance was found. Union Parish white
### TABLE XLVI

DIFFERENCES BY PARISH CONCERNING POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENTS IN EDUCATION EXPRESSED BY WHITE KNOWLEDGEABLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>East</th>
<th>Feliciana</th>
<th>Franklin</th>
<th>Livingston</th>
<th>Natchitoches</th>
<th>Union</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improved</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>69</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Improved</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>53</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>122</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Proportion

| Parish | 48  | 60  | 96  | 43  | 36  | 56.6 |

\[ \chi^2 = 21.7892^{***} \ (4 \text{ d. f.}) \]

### TABLE XLVII

DIFFERENCES BY PARISH CONCERNING POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENTS IN QUALITY OF LIFE FOR POOR PEOPLE EXPRESSED BY KNOWLEDGEABLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>East</th>
<th>Feliciana</th>
<th>Franklin</th>
<th>Livingston</th>
<th>Natchitoches</th>
<th>Union</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improved</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>167</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Improved</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>196</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Proportion

| Parish | 82.1 | 92.3 | 79.5 | 97.4 | 75  | 85.2 |

\[ \chi^2 = 10.3561^{*} \ (4 \text{ d. f.}) \]
respondents, with a mean of 36 percent improved, were significantly less impressed with changes in education than other parish knowledgeable.

Union Parish white knowledgeable indicated initiation of private schools as a direct result of integration:

Desegregation caused many white parents to send their children to private schools.

Private schools recruited the best teachers so many whites go to private schools.

There has been a definite trend toward private schools. In my opinion, good private schools will be good competition and will tend to upgrade both public and private institutions.

Knowledgeables were asked whether educational opportunities available after high school had increased since 1960. Ninety-four percent of the respondents believed that opportunities for education beyond high school had greatly increased since 1960. No statistical differences were found for parish or race.

Expert Opinion on Education

School superintendents and other public school officials considered knowledgeable about the particulars of education were interviewed and comprise our pool of experts about education in the respective parishes.

Table XLVIII gives the commentaries of experts about the educational picture in the study parishes.

The proportion of persons graduating from high school was in excess of fifty percent except in Natchitoches Parish. Quality of
TABLE XLVIII
EXPERT OPINION ON EDUCATION*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question Category</th>
<th>East Feliciana</th>
<th>Franklin</th>
<th>Livingston</th>
<th>Natchitoches</th>
<th>Union</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Proportion Finishing High School</td>
<td>-sixty percent</td>
<td>-sixty percent</td>
<td>-eighty percent</td>
<td>-fifty percent</td>
<td>-seventy percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of Education Compared to Other Parishes</td>
<td>-poorer</td>
<td>-average</td>
<td>-average</td>
<td>-average</td>
<td>-poorer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-low income, poverty area</td>
<td>-improved with change in school board administration</td>
<td>-improved better trained teachers, improved instructional aids</td>
<td>-improved education for blacks since initiation of unitary system</td>
<td>-improved about average</td>
<td>-improved individual instruction, curriculum guides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changes in Education Since 1960</td>
<td>-improved -special help now available for disadvantaged children tutor programs</td>
<td>-special education &amp; training</td>
<td>-special education &amp; training</td>
<td>-yes</td>
<td>-improved math and reading</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opportunities to Disadvantaged Children</td>
<td>-much better than previously on parish level especially for black children</td>
<td>-yes</td>
<td>-yes</td>
<td>-yes</td>
<td>-improved parish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opportunities for Recreation, Culture, and Aesthetic Enjoyment</td>
<td>-more than previously</td>
<td>-yes</td>
<td>-yes</td>
<td>-yes</td>
<td>-improved library system</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: School Officials in the Respective Parishes.*
education when compared to other parishes in the state was considered poorer in East Feliciana and Union parishes.

School officials in all of the study parishes indicated improvements in educational opportunities for the general populace and disadvantaged groups as well. Opportunities for recreation, cultural, and aesthetic enjoyment were seen to be increasing in all of the five parishes studied.

Welfare

Knowledgeables were asked about major changes in welfare and the poor and whether welfare programs had improved quality of life for poor people since 1960. Table XL, page 85, gives the percent of respondents indicating improvements in welfare programs.

Seventy-one percent of the knowledgeables indicated welfare programs had improved quality of life. No statistical differences in response were revealed in the analyses. Respondents were in general agreement that welfare programs had improved. Note the random responses of the knowledgeables:

- There are better welfare programs for those that actually need help.
- Newly hired black welfare workers communicate more readily with their clients.
- The recognition of problem areas has produced general improvements in welfare programs.

Asked whether the quality of life for poor people had improved since 1960, 85 percent of the respondents indicated the poor were better off. Statistical analyses revealed a significant variation
in response by parish. A test statistic of 10.3561 with 4 degrees of freedom at the .05 level of significance was found. Union Parish, with a mean of 75 percent improved, is significantly below the mean response by parish.

The following comments by Union knowledgeable showed the ambivalent feelings about changes in quality of life for poor people.

There is less motivation for the poor to work.

I can't really see any changes; people who are really poor and depend on welfare seem to stay in the same old rut.

Poor people are demanding more every day and willing to do less to get it.

More monies are available for poor people, but motivation is diminishing.

The rich get richer and the poor get poorer; nothing has changed that!

Asked whether there were fewer really poor people in 1970 than in 1960, slightly more than half of the respondents, or 70 percent, indicated there were fewer really poor people than in 1960. Statistical analyses indicated no significant variation by parish or race.

Crime and Law Enforcement

Knowledgeables were asked whether the situation with regards to crime and law enforcement had improved since 1960. More than half of the knowledgeable, or 58 percent, said the situation had improved.

Statistical significance was found to vary by race. A test statistic of 9.3114 with 1 degree of freedom at the .01 level of
TABLE XLIX

DIFFERENCES BY PARISH CONCERNING POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENTS IN QUALITY OF LIFE FOR POOR PEOPLE EXPRESSED BY WHITE KNOWLEDGEABLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>Feliciana</th>
<th>Franklin</th>
<th>Livingston</th>
<th>Natchitoches</th>
<th>Union</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improved</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Improved</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Proportion

| Improved | 84 | 96 | 79.2 | 1.0 | 68 | 85.4 |

\[ \chi^2 = 13.1609^* \ (4 \ d.f.) \]

TABLE L

DIFFERENCES BY RACE CONCERNING POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CRIME AND LAW ENFORCEMENT EXPRESSED BY PARISH KNOWLEDGEABLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improved</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Improved</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Proportion

| Improved | 50 | 72 | 58.3 |

\[ \chi^2 = 9.3114^{**} \ (1 \ d.f.) \]
significance was found. Blacks, with a mean of 72 percent improved, were more impressed with changes in crime and law enforcement than whites, with a mean of 50 percent noting improvements in that area.

Blacks stressed the increasing fairness of law enforcement:

Better trained law officers have more concern for everyone's general welfare.

Blacks have been added to the police force in Franklin Parish.

The law is strictly enforced; black officers enforce it even for fellow blacks.

An awareness of individual's rights has caused police to execute their duties impartially.

Both white and black knowledgesables contended that crime was on the increase in their respective parishes:

A general breakdown in respect for law and order is evident today.

The problem of drugs is having repercussions right on down the line.

Juvenile delinquency has increased tremendously.

More serious crimes are being committed now.

Thefts and vandalism among teenagers is on the increase.

Knowledgeables generally agreed that delinquency and crime were on the increase but that in spite of increasing crime rates, police and law enforcement were more adequately prepared to deal with the situation. Respondents generally agreed law enforcement officials were doing a good job.
Expert Opinion on Crime and Law Enforcement

Law enforcement officials in four study parishes were interviewed concerning crime and law enforcement; information for Natchitoches Parish is lacking. The following summary of experts' interviews will therefore, not include that parish.

East Feliciana experts were in agreement that the general crime rate and delinquency rates had increased since 1960. Experts cited increasing cases of burglaries, traffic violations, drug violations, and other offenses and misdemeanors. The arrest rate for crimes was also seen to have increased during the decade of the 1960's.

Officials argued that law enforcement officers and the courts were doing an adequate job of combating crime. Experts felt the quality of manpower available was good. Complaints against law officers for violation of individual rights were reported but were not deemed justifiable in the eyes of the courts. Sufficient cooperation and coordination on the part of law enforcement authorities and the courts was noted in the parish.

Asked whether there were any special needs, experts related the need for a rescue unit in the parish.

Franklin Parish experts maintained no significant change in general crime rates. Traffic violations and drug counts were listed as problems in the parish.

Experts maintained that the quality of law enforcement was good and that increased training and new equipment allowed law
enforcement officials to more adequately do their jobs.

Special problems listed in the parish related to stricter enforcement of drunk driving and elimination of ticket-fixing.

Livingston Parish experts agreed crime rates were up.

Burglary and juvenile delinquency were seen as common violations in the parish. Arrest rates were also up according to officials.

Officials felt law enforcement agencies were doing an adequate job in combatting crime. Few complaints were registered against law officers in the parish.

Livingston noted a prodigious increase in traffic since 1960 and pointed out the law enforcement problems related to this increase in traffic flow.

Union officials agreed crime and arrest rates were up and generally stressed the need to upgrade the law enforcement agencies in the parish. The need for training and an increase in manpower was pointed out.

Problems related to patrolling the Lake D'Arbonne area were mentioned as factors contributing to the need for an upgrading of law enforcement agencies in Union Parish.

Civic and Social Participation

Knowledgeables were questioned about changes in social and civic participation in the parish and whether these changes had improved participation since 1960. Table X L, page 85, gives the percent of knowledgeables indicating improvements in regards to
social and civic participation. Sixty percent of the respondents indicated improvements had been made in this area. Statistical analyses indicated no variation in response by parish or race.

Churches and Religion

Knowledgeables were questioned about major changes relating to churches and religion and whether changes had brought about general improvements since 1960. Table XL, page 85 gives the percent of knowledgeables indicating improvements. Slightly more than half, or 51 percent, indicated churches and religion had improved. Statistical analyses indicate a variation in response by race. A test statistic of 7.5600 with 1 degree of freedom at the .05 level of significance was found. Blacks, with a mean of only 63 percent improved, were significantly more impressed with changes in churches and religion than their white counterparts, with a mean of only 43 percent improved.

Blacks commented on the involvement of churches in secular issues:

Churches are now more involved in social and political problems of blacks.

Churches are more relating to people's needs.

Church sponsored drug programs try to get at today's social problems.

Recreation

Table XL, page 85, gives the percent of knowledgeables noting improvements in recreation in the parish. More than half
### TABLE LI

**DIFFERENCES BY RACE CONCERNING POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENTS IN CHURCHES AND RELIGION EXPRESSED BY PARISH KNOWLEDGEABLES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improved</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Improved</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>123</strong></td>
<td><strong>75</strong></td>
<td><strong>198</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Proportion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improved</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>50.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[ x^2 = 7.5600^* (1 \text{ d. f.}) \]

### TABLE LII

**DIFFERENCES BY PARISH CONCERNING POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENTS IN RECREATION EXPRESSED BY KNOWLEDGEABLES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>East</th>
<th>Franklin</th>
<th>Livingston</th>
<th>Natchitoches</th>
<th>Union</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Feliciana</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improved</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Improved</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>40</strong></td>
<td><strong>40</strong></td>
<td><strong>40</strong></td>
<td><strong>40</strong></td>
<td><strong>39</strong></td>
<td><strong>199</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Proportion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Feliciana</th>
<th>Franklin</th>
<th>Livingston</th>
<th>Natchitoches</th>
<th>Union</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improved</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>63.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[ x^2 = 23.1641^{***} (4 \text{ d. f.}) \]
TABLE LIII

DIFFERENCES BY PARISH CONCERNING POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENTS IN RECREATION EXPRESSED BY BLACK KNOWLEDGEABLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>East</th>
<th>Feliciana</th>
<th>Franklin</th>
<th>Livingston</th>
<th>Natchitoches</th>
<th>Union</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improved</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Improved</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improved</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>67</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$\chi^2 = 16.4179^{**}$ (4 d. f.)
the respondents, or 64 percent, indicated improvements with
regards to recreation.

Parish differences in response were evident through statistical
analyses. A chi-square statistic of 23.1641 with 4 degrees
of freedom at the .001 level of significance was noted. Essen-
tially, this difference arises out of relatively high degrees of
improvements noted in Natchitoches and Union parishes while East
Feliciana indicated the least amount of improvements.

Black knowledgeable also varied significantly in their re-
sponses. A test statistic of 16.4179 with 4 degrees of freedom at
the .01 level of significance was found. Black knowledgeable in
East Feliciana, with a mean of 27 percent improved, were less
impressed with changes in recreation than other black knowledgeable.

East Feliciana knowledgeable expressed their opinions about
changes in recreation in the following comments:

The public recreational facilities available have decreased since 1960.

There's very little recreational opportunities available, especially for young adults.

The parish recreation center is not doing well without white participation in its activities.

Very little recreational opportunities are available to girls.

Now we have nothing in the way of recreational opportunities.

Natchitoches and Union knowledgeable claimed recreational opportunities improved favorably since 1960:

More youngsters are interested in recreation now. (N)

We have recreational programs for everyone; ten years ago only whites had sufficient recreational opportunities. (N)
People are more recreationally minded. (N)

The new lake has afforded great opportunities for fishing, sailing, and swimming. (U)

Shortened work week and increased pay allows people to enjoy recreation more. (U)

PHYSICAL FACILITIES

Included under this topic are discussions of data concerning communications, public utilities, roads and highways, and Physical Environment.

Table LIV gives the percent of knowledgesbles who indicated improvements relative to each category.

TABLE LIV

PERCENT OF KNOWLEDGEABLES INDICATING IMPROVEMENTS FOR SPECIFIC CATEGORIES OF PHYSICAL FACILITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Knowledgesbles</th>
<th>Percent Indicating Improvements by Parish</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Attitudes</td>
<td>East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Notes:*

- $X^2 > .05$
- $X^2 > .001$
- $X^2 > .01$
Communications

Knowledgeables were asked if there had been important changes in regards to communications and whether these changes had improved communication facilities, i.e. newspapers, television, telephone, mail service, and other means of communication within the parish.

Seventy-three percent of the respondents indicated that communications facilities had improved since 1960.

Statistical analyses reveal a variation of response for black and white knowledgeables. A chi-square test statistic of 7.6862 with 1 degree of freedom at the .01 level of significance was found to exist. Blacks, with a mean of 84 percent, indicated communication improvements more than white knowledgeables, with a lower mean of 67 percent improved.

Black respondents indicated the increased impact of mass media communications on their lives:

More television and radios are present; newspapers and magazines are more widely read.

Nearly everyone has a television now.

Radio and television are the only form of recreation some people have.

Channels of communication now open to blacks.

People seem to be better informed about what's happening.

Blacks are demanding more a voice in communication media.

Public Utilities

Knowledgeables were asked about their opinion of improvements in other public utilities in the parish, i.e. water, gas, electricity, sewerage, and waste disposal. Table LIV, page 106 gives the
### TABLE LV

**DIFFERENCES BY RACE CONCERNING POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENTS IN COMMUNICATION EXPRESSED BY PARISH KNOWLEDGEABLES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improved</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Improved</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>124</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Proportion</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improved</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>73.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[ X^2 = 7.6862^{**} (1 \text{ d.f.}) \]

### TABLE LVI

**DIFFERENCES BY PARISH CONCERNING POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENTS IN PUBLIC UTILITIES EXPRESSED BY KNOWLEDGEABLES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>East Feliciana</th>
<th>Franklin</th>
<th>Livingston</th>
<th>Natchitoches</th>
<th>Union</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Category</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improved</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Improved</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>39</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Proportion</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improved</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>85.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[ X^2 = 11.8025^{*} (4 \text{ d.f.}) \]
percent of knowledgeable indicating improvements in public utilities since 1960.

Analysis shows variation in response by parish. A test statistic of 11.8025 with 4 degrees of freedom at the .05 level of significance was calculated.

Knowledgeables in Livingston Parish, with a mean of 72 percent improved, perceived less improvements in public utilities than their counterparts, with a total parish mean of 85 percent improved.

Some of the Livingston comments are as follows:

There is a problem in adequate sewerage for small towns and water as well.

No advance has been made in dealing with waste disposal problems outside Denham Springs.

Greater Livingston water system is not efficiently run; bonds are not being paid off.

The quality of our water system has deteriorated.

Roads and Highways

Table LIV gives the percent of parish knowledgeable noting improvements in roads and highways since 1960.

Differences by parish were revealed through statistical analysis. A test statistic of 27.6363 with 4 degrees of freedom at the .001 level of significance was found. We find that East Feliciana knowledgeable, with a mean of 53 percent improved, were significantly less impressed with changes in the quality of roads and highways than other parish knowledgeable.
**TABLE LVII**

Differences by Parish concerning possible improvements in roads and highways expressed by knowledgeable.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>East</th>
<th>Feliciana</th>
<th>Franklin</th>
<th>Livingston</th>
<th>Natchitoches</th>
<th>Union</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improved</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>35</td>
<td></td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Improved</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion Improved</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>88</td>
<td></td>
<td>78.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[X^2 = 27.6363^{***} (4 \text{ d. f.})\]

**TABLE LVIII**

Differences by Parish concerning possible improvements in roads and highways expressed by white knowledgeable.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>East</th>
<th>Feliciana</th>
<th>Franklin</th>
<th>Livingston</th>
<th>Natchitoches</th>
<th>Union</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improved</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Improved</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion Improved</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>84</td>
<td></td>
<td>76.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[X^2 = 15.8923^{**} (4 \text{ d. f.})\]
White knowledgeable whites were found to differ in their response.
A test statistic of 15.8923 with 4 degrees of freedom at the .01 level of significance was calculated. Again, East Feliciana whites, with a mean of 48 percent, perceived fewer improvements in roads and highways than their counterparts in other parishes.

Characteristic responses from these knowledgeable are as follows:

- Our roads are getting worse all the time.
- Terrible is the only word which could describe this parish's roads.
- There's no money to repair the roads.
- East Feliciana roads and highways are more hazardous than in 1960.
- Highway improvement programs are underway but not much has been accomplished to date.
- Roads that should be closed are kept open; transportation is a big problem in this parish.

Physical Environment

Forty-four percent of the knowledgeable noted improvements in regards to physical environment. Therefore, more than half the respondents felt the physical environment had remained the same or had deteriorated since 1960.

Statistical tests revealed significant variance in response by parish. A test statistic of 14.1557 with 4 degrees of freedom at the .01 level of significance was calculated. It was found that knowledgeable in Natchitoches and Union parishes perceived
**TABLE LIX**

**DIFFERENCES BY PARISH CONCERNING POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENTS IN PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT EXPRESSED BY KNOWLEDGEABLES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>Feliciana</th>
<th>Franklin</th>
<th>Livingston</th>
<th>Natchitoches</th>
<th>Union</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improved</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Improved</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>40</strong></td>
<td><strong>40</strong></td>
<td><strong>39</strong></td>
<td><strong>40</strong></td>
<td><strong>38</strong></td>
<td><strong>197</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Proportion

| Improved | 38 | 33 | 33 | 53 | 66 | 44.2 |

\[ X^2 = 14.1557^{**} (4 \text{ d. f.}) \]

**TABLE LX**

**DIFFERENCES BY PARISH CONCERNING POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENTS IN PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT EXPRESSED BY WHITE KNOWLEDGEABLES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>Feliciana</th>
<th>Franklin</th>
<th>Livingston</th>
<th>Natchitoches</th>
<th>Union</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improved</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Improved</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>25</strong></td>
<td><strong>25</strong></td>
<td><strong>25</strong></td>
<td><strong>25</strong></td>
<td><strong>24</strong></td>
<td><strong>124</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Proportion

| Improved | 36 | 32 | 28 | 48 | 67 | 42.0 |

\[ X^2 = 9.9844^{*} (4 \text{ d. f.}) \]
more improvements in physical environment than did their counterparts in Franklin and Livingston parishes. Table LIV, page 106 graphically shows this difference in response.

White knowledgeable also varied significantly in answering the question. A chi-square value of 9.9844 with 4 degrees of freedom at the .05 level was calculated. We find that Livingston and Franklin white knowledgeable perceived considerably less improvements with regards to physical environment than their counterparts in other parishes.

Livingston Parish knowledgeable expressed their opinion of environment and pollution:

There's a lot of pollution because of open garbage dumps.

Raw sewerage is present in local rivers and streams.

Air pollution is a problem in Holden and Denham Springs.

More garbage and trash litter the highways than ever before.

Franklin whites likewise related the problematic situation with regards to the physical environment:

Clearing of lands has been good for farming but has ruined wild life conservation and hunting opportunities.

Waters are more polluted and our forests are disappearing.

Approximately 60,000 acres of our parish's woodlands have been lost.

Curtailment in use of DDT will drastically affect local farmers.
Expert Opinion on Physical Environment

Public officials in four study parishes were interviewed as to their opinions and perceptions of environmental problems and their evaluation of physical environment in the parish. Information for Livingston Parish is lacking, therefore, it will be excluded from the following discussion.

Table LXI gives a brief summary of the expert opinions on physical environment.

Air pollution was not mentioned as a major problem in any of the study parishes. East Feliciana experts maintained there was a minor problem with odors from paper mills in the southwest section of the parish and Union Parish experts noted an air pollution problem in the Sterlington area.

Stream and water pollution was mentioned as a problem in East Feliciana and Union Parish. Oxidation pond leakage in East Feliciana was mentioned as a slight problem. Union officials contended the Ouachita River was seriously polluted from industrial wastes.

The availability of parks and recreational facilities were noted in the several parishes. Natchitoches Parish with Kisatchie National Forest and Union Parish's Lake D'Arbonne were cited as important tourist attractions to the parishes.

Land clearing and forest management were not seen as problematic to parish environment by any of the parish experts. No large projects or public works were mentioned as a threat to
### TABLE LXI

**EXPERT OPINION ON PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT FOR STUDY PARISHES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question Category</th>
<th>Parish</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>East Feliciana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Air Pollution Problems</strong></td>
<td>-paper mill odors in Southwest plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stream Pollution Problems</strong></td>
<td>-leakage from oxidation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Special Environment Problems</strong></td>
<td>-indiscriminate dumping of solid wastes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Advantages and Disadvantages of Environment in the Parish</strong></td>
<td>-very little air pollution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-streams pollution free</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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115
the well-being of the environment.

East Feliciana officials mentioned indiscriminate dumping of solid wastes as a special environmental problem. Pine beetles were mentioned as a potential threat in Natchitoches Parish.
CHAPTER V

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

This chapter is divided into two major sections: 1) a summary of the research findings, and 2) conclusions derived from the study and implications for future research.

SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS

This study was designed to investigate the impact of social changes on five Louisiana parishes for the period 1960 to 1970. Forty parish knowledgeable were interviewed in each study parish for a total of two hundred respondents. Various questions relating to quality of life in general, and specific changes in quality of life, in particular, were directed to this pool of respondents knowledgeable about parish affairs.

Knowledgeables were queried about changes classified, for the purposes of this study, into five broad categories: 1) general quality of life, 2) government, 3) economy, 4) human development, and 5) physical facilities.

The central focus of this research was to ascertain general areas of improvement in the respective study parishes. Alternative response and open ended questions were designed to elicit the parish knowledgeable's perceptions of social changes and their import to parish amelioration.
Several techniques were employed in analyzing and evaluating the research data. Factual information on demographic, social, and economic characteristics was compiled to present an accurate profile of the study parishes. Newspapers in the respective parishes were scanned for evidence of certain trends during the study decade. Finally, chi-square analyses were used to indicate possible differences in responses among parish knowledgeable.

The following summary of research findings is divided into three sections: 1) analyses showing no differences, 2) analyses revealing differences by race, and 3) analyses revealing differences by parish.

ANALYSES SHOWING NO DIFFERENCES

Several questions on the interview schedule elicited responses which did not differ significantly among parish knowledgeable, either by parish or race. Briefly, let us review these areas of no difference.

General Quality of Life

The two hundred knowledgeable interviewed overwhelmingly agreed that, in general, quality of life had improved in the respective parishes since 1960. Ninety-three percent of the total respondents indicated improvements; no significant variation of response was noted either by parish or race.

Knowledgeables were quick to cite the upgrading of living standards, the decrease in adverse poverty levels, and the
significant increase in social and economic opportunities. Black knowledgeable, in particular, stressed the improvements in terms of minority advances in opportunities for education, employment, and self-actualization. They also expressed the feeling that blacks were characterized by a greater sense of satisfaction with life in 1970.

 Asked whether there were any groups or types of people in the parish who did not share in the improvements in general quality of life, knowledgeable named several groups:

1) Elderly residents (both white and non-white)
2) Blacks
3) Low-income groups
4) Young people
5) Rural residents
6) Miscellaneous categories

Knowledgeable were asked their opinion of the change in quality of life for their own families. Again, knowledgeable were in general agreement that their own families' quality of life had improved. Seventy-eight percent of the respondents believed quality of life for their own families had improved since 1960. Statistical analyses revealed no significant variation in response, either by parish or race.

Knowledgeable were asked to describe major events or changes which had altered the parish in any way since 1960. Major changes mentioned centered around issues or changes in the following areas:

1) Human development, i.e. health, education, welfare, social participation, and crime and law enforcement.
2) Economy, i.e. local business, wages and income, employment opportunities, and agriculture.
3) Physical facilities, i.e. communications, public utilities, roads and highways, recreation, and physical environment.

Perhaps the most striking changes related to the enfranchisement of blacks into social and economic institutions previously all white. Certainly the most mentioned issues and changes were subsumed under the topic of human development. Clearly, knowledgeables were more interested in "people" affairs than anything else.

Government

For the question category of parish government, no perceptible statistical differences among parish knowledgeables was found to exist. Slightly more than two out of three respondents (69 percent) indicated things with regard to parish government had improved.

Again, for the question category of town government, no statistical differences in response were found. More than half (63 percent) of the respondents, indicated town government had improved since 1960. Response did not significantly vary by parish or race.

Knowledgeables were also in general agreement that there were more different kinds of people and varying points of view than in 1960. Eighty percent of the knowledgeables felt that this was the case. No significant differences among knowledgeables were noted.

Human Development

A great majority of the knowledgeables, or 93 percent of the total, agreed that educational opportunities beyond high school had
significantly improved since 1960. No significant variation was noted by parish or race.

Welfare programs were seen as generally improved since 1960. Seventy percent of the knowledgeable noted improvements in welfare programs from the previous decade. No significant variation was evidenced via statistical analyses.

Relating to civic and social participation, three out of five respondents (60 percent) indicated things had improved in this area since 1960. No significant differences were noted among parish knowledgeable.

DIFFERENCES BY RACE

Analysis of the data revealed certain question areas in which statistical significance was specifically related to race. Let us review these areas of racial differences only.

Government

Concerning the area of government, knowledgeable were most verbal about federal programs and actions of the 1960's. Eighty seven percent of the respondents maintained that federal programs and actions during the decade had improved relative quality of living in the parish.

Statistical analyses revealed a significant variation of response by race. Black knowledgeable, with a mean of 99 percent expressing improvement, perceived greater improvements via federal programs and actions than white knowledgeable, with a mean of 80
percent. Both racial groupings had characteristically high mean responses for improvement due to federal governmental programs, but white knowledgeable were inclined to verbalize reservations about federal intervention into local affairs, abuse in federal programs, etc., than their black counterparts.

Considering parish leadership, more than half of the knowledgeable, or 61 percent, indicated leadership in the parish had improved since 1960. Statistical tests revealed a variation of response by race. Blacks, with a mean of 73 percent improved, perceived improvements in parish leadership more than their white counterparts, with a mean of 54 percent improved.

**Human Development**

Relating to crime and law enforcement, only 58.3 percent of the total number of knowledgeable perceived any real improvements. Variation of response was noted by race. Blacks, with a mean of 72 percent indicating improvement, were slightly more impressed with changes in crime and law enforcement than whites, with a mean of 50 percent. Blacks stressed the increasing fairness and impartiality of law enforcement officials as major factors in improving law enforcement in the respective parishes.

In the area of churches and religion little improvement was noted. Only 50 percent of the respondents felt churches and religion had improved since 1960. Statistical difference of response was found for race. Blacks, with a mean of 63 percent indicating improvement, were considerably higher than whites, with a mean of
only 43 percent. Knowledgeables noted that there was more overt church-going activity but that many people were not really involved in churches and religion. Knowledgeables also noted the decline in the number of teenagers and young adults attending churches.

Physical Facilities

Knowledgeables were queried about communications facilities and improvements during the decade. Seventy three percent of the respondents noted general improvements in communications since 1960. Statistical differences were found by race. Black knowledgeables perceived improvements in communications, especially mass media channels, more than their white counterparts.

DIFFERENCES BY PARISH

Analysis of the data revealed significant differences of opinion and response by parish for many question categories. Knowledgeables in the respective parishes perceived changes and improvements in their parishes in different ways; it becomes evident, upon closer investigation, that certain trends and characteristics predominate in the various study parishes.

Table LXII is designed to summarize differences revealed by parish. Essentially, the table serves to classify or arrange the parishes hierarchically for question categories showing differences in response by parish. That is, parishes are ranked from one to
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question Category</th>
<th>Parish</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>East Feliciana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GENERAL QUALITY OF LIFE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Style of Life &amp; Problems</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOVERNMENT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Programs</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Politics</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Involvement</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parish Interdependence</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECONOMY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Business</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wage Earner</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real Income</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Year Change in Employment</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUMAN DEVELOPMENT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life for Poor People</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recreation</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHYSICAL FACILITIES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Utilities</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roads and Highways</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Environment</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUMMATIVE RANKING</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEAN PROPORTION KNOWLEDGEABLES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOTING IMPROVEMENTS</td>
<td>64.94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
five for each category.* A ranking of "1" indicates the parish showing the highest percent expressing change for the item and a "5" ranking shows the parish where least change was expressed.

For example, under the heading "General Quality of Life" we find reference to style of life and problems encountered. For this question category Natchitoches Parish was ranked highest while East Feliciana and Franklin Parishes shared the lowest ranking, i.e. more knowledgeable in Natchitoches Parish perceived style of life and problems encountered since 1960 more urban-like than their counterparts. Likewise, East Feliciana and Franklin shared the lowest ranking for this question category because equal proportions of their knowledgeable perceived little or no change in the style of life and problems encountered in the parish since 1960.

Under the category "Government" in Table LXII page 124 we find reference to state programs and actions since 1960. Again, for this category Natchitoches Parish is ranked highest, i.e. the proportion of knowledgeable indicating improvements is highest for Natchitoches Parish than any other parish. Livingston, ranked lowest among the respective study parishes, had the lowest proportion of respondents indicating improvements for this category.

Total mean proportions of knowledgeable indicating improvements were calculated. This total mean reflected the proportion of respondents indicating improvements for each category. The parish

*When parishes had equal proportions of respondents indicating improvements they were given equal ranking for that question category.
with the highest mean proportion of knowledgeable notings improvements was given an overall ranking of "1" and so on. In this way an overall or summative evaluation is presented.

By using this table in the following discussion of the summary findings we can more readily discern certain trends in parish responses for question categories and evaluate the findings within a more total perspective.

East Feliciana

Parish knowledgeable in East Feliciana generally perceived less improvements, across the board, when compared to the other study parishes. Table LXII, page 124, shows the consistently lower rankings given East Feliciana for the various question categories. The total mean of 64.94 for East Feliciana placed that parish fourth overall among the study parishes.

General Quality of Life

Little change was noted in the parish with regards to style of life or problems encountered by the knowledgeable. East Feliciana respondents did not perceive their problems or style of life as becoming significantly more urban-like than in 1960.

Government

East Feliciana ranked next to last with respect to improvements due to state programs and actions. Relatively few parish knowledgeable perceived any direct improvements in quality of life because of state programs.
Politics were viewed as generally improved since 1960. Among the study parishes, East Feliciana ranked third in proportion of knowledgeable indicating improvements in politics.

Community involvement in the parish was seen as significantly increased over 1960. East Feliciana ranked first among the study parishes for this category.

Parish interdependence was also seen to have significantly increased since 1960. East Feliciana ranked second among the study parishes in this regard.

Economy

East Feliciana knowledgeable were especially dismal about changes relating to parish economy. All of the categories relating to economy and agriculture reflect consistently lower ratings for the parish.

Human Development

Health, education, and welfare were seen as generally improved in East Feliciana. Recreationally, East Feliciana was ranked last among the study parishes. East Feliciana ranked third in terms of improvements in quality of life for the poor.

Physical Facilities

Public utilities improvements in East Feliciana were ranked third when compared to other study parishes. Roads and highways and the quality of the physical environment were ranked lowest in improvements among the study parishes.
Franklin

When compared with other study parishes for across the board differences, Franklin Parish ranked last. As Table LXII, page 124, indicates, Franklin's total mean of 69.22 reflects lower perceptions of improvements, across the board, than any other study parish.

General Quality of Life

With respect to style of life and problems encountered Franklin Parish ranked lowest along with East Feliciana Parish. Few changes were seen to have affected the style of life; knowledgeable did not feel that their problems and styles of life were significantly more urban-like than in 1960.

Government

State programs and actions were perceived as improving quality of life significantly; Franklin ranked third among the study parishes in proportion of respondents noting improvements due to state programs.

Politics were not viewed as substantially changed since 1960; Franklin ranked next to last in improvements made in the way politics were run in the parish.

Community involvement was seen as least improved in Franklin Parish than any other of the study parishes. Almost no changes in the involvement of people in community affairs was noted.

Likewise, Franklin ranked last in respect to improvements in parish interdependence with other parishes; no apparent advancements in this area had been made since the 1960's.
Economy

Local business was not viewed as generally improved when compared to other parishes. Franklin ranked fourth in gains made in the local business and financial situation.

The individual wage earner was evaluated as somewhat better off, but not much. Franklin came in next to last in citing improvements made by the wage earner himself.

The amount of real income was seen as slightly increased since 1960. Employment opportunities in 1970 and significant changes in employment opportunities since 1960 were also seen as slightly increased.

By contrast, agriculture was seen to be steadily improving among parish knowledgeables in Franklin Parish. Franklin ranked second in respect to agricultural improvements.

Human Development

Health and medical care in Franklin Parish was seen as least improved when compared to the other study parishes. By contrast, education, welfare, and recreation were perceived by knowledgeables as generally improved in the parish.

Physical Facilities

Advances in physical facilities were noted but knowledgeables in Franklin Parish were more favorably impressed by changes in physical environment and public utilities than with roads and highways.
Livingston

Among the study parishes, Livingston ranked third in improvements noted across the board. As Table LXII page 124 indicates, Livingston's total mean of 72.44 is significantly above Franklin and East Feliciana and below means for Natchitoches and Union Parishes. Improvements in economy in the parish were perceived by knowledgeable more than in any other general category area. This significant increase in economic activity and stability was inextricably interrelated to the industrial economies of the greater metropolitan areas of Baton Rouge and New Orleans.

General Quality of Life

Style of life and problems encountered were considerably more urban-like in 1970 than in 1960; according to parish knowledgeable Livingston ranked third in regards to this question category.

Government

Under the general category of government little changes or improvements were noted for programs of state government and local politics. Community involvement and parish interdependence with other parishes were seen to be improving since 1960. Livingston Parish ranked in the middle range for these question categories.

Economy

The category of economy elicited many favorable rankings for Livingston Parish. The surge of economic activity and the flux of
urban workers to the parish has substantially improved the financial situation in the parish.

Improvements in local business were ranked highest by Livingston Parish knowledgeable. The individual wage earner's situation was seen as vastly improved since 1960. For improvements relative to the individual wage earner, Livingston Parish ranked second among the study parishes.

For improvements in real income available Livingston Parish ranked first. Knowledgeables maintained that, in spite of inflation and other factors, real income available was still increasing over 1960.

Changes in employment opportunities since 1960 were rated exceptionally high relative to other study parishes. Likewise, employment available in 1970 was seen as significantly more than other parishes.

Agriculture, by contrast, was not judged as greatly improved over 1960. Agricultural improvements ranked lowest for Livingston Parish. Essentially, the trend away from full-time farming operations and the increasing dependence upon non-agricultural income in the parish precipitated this response. Agriculture and land use patterns were undergoing significant changes in Livingston Parish at the time of this study.

**Human Development**

Under the category of human development, Livingston ranked high with regards to education and health but relatively low for
quality of life for the poor and opportunities for recreation. The highest ranking for educational improvements is explainable, in part, by the educational innovations and better quality staff of the 1960's and the minimal changes brought about by integration in a parish with the least proportion of non-white population of all the study parishes.

**Physical Facilities**

Under the category of physical facilities, roads and highways were seen as greatly improved since 1960; physical environment slightly improved; and public utilities with minimal improvements. The need for sewerage and water systems in the parish was evident in the interviews with parish knowledgeable.

Improvements in roads and highways were mentioned as a very important factor in Livingston's surge toward betterment in the 1960's; the completion of the interstate system through the parish was a prime force in Livingston's present success at development.

**Natchitoches**

Of the study parishes Natchitoches ranked the highest in perception of improvements in the parish from 1960 to 1970. As Table LXII page 124 indicates, the total mean of 81.67 is substantially higher than any of the other parishes, giving Natchitoches the highest proportion of noted improvements by parish knowledgeable.
General Quality of Life

Natchitoches Parish knowledgeable perceived their problems and style of life as progressively more urban-like than in 1960. Natchitoches Parish was ranked first for this general question category.

Natchitoches city has undergone many changes since 1960. The movement of many rural residents to the city, especially blacks, as well as substantial increases in Northwestern's enrollment, have contributed to this milieu of urbanness in 1970. Problems with crime, drainage, zoning, and streets and traffic have taken on an aura of more urban places.

Government

Generally, things relating to politics and government in Natchitoches Parish were seen to have improved since 1960. Federal and state programs in Natchitoches Parish were viewed as significantly improving relative quality of life. Community involvement and the proportion of people involved in public issues was seen to have increased by 1970.

Parish interdependence, to the contrary, was not seen as significantly increased since 1960. Natchitoches Parish ranked last in this particular question category. This fact can be explained by Natchitoches' relative uniqueness from parishes adjacent to it. Developmental activities and other matters are often handled unilaterally by Natchitoches Parish leaders.
Economy

Economic indices in Natchitoches Parish were perceived as very high by parish knowledgeable. Natchitoches ranked highest for improvements in agriculture and also for improvements in the situation of the individual wage earner. Natchitoches Parish ranked second in improvements in local business, changes in the real income available, and the 10 year change in employment opportunities.

Natchitoches Parish had witnessed a progressive agricultural economy in the parish and had also located numerous small industrial plants to offer increased employment opportunities to parish residents at the time of this study. The stability of the university also contributed to general economic improvements in the parish.

Human Development

Health, quality of life for poor people, and recreation in Natchitoches Parish were ranked highest among the study parishes. The general availability of improved health and medical care coupled with the better opportunities for disadvantaged groups and others in obtaining the amenities of life as well as the pleasures of recreation characterized Natchitoches Parish.

Educational improvements in Natchitoches noted by parish knowledgeable were not substantial. For this question category, Natchitoches Parish ranked third among the study parishes. Difficulties in organizing a unitary educational system in the parish
may explain the lower ranking for educational improvements in Natchitoches Parish.

**Physical Facilities**

Utilities and physical environment were seen as significantly improved in Natchitoches Parish, judging from the higher rankings received for these question categories. Improvements with regards to roads and highways were not ranked nearly so high in the parish. Long awaited highway improvements in Natchitoches Parish were as yet incomplete at the time of this study.

**Union**

Union Parish ranked second among the study parishes when improvements in the parish were considered, across the board. Table XXI, page 102 indicates that Union Parish, with a total mean of 73.56, is next to the highest for all question categories. Higher rankings were noted in general quality of life, government, some indices of economy, and physical facilities, while very low rankings were noted for human development categories in Union Parish.

**General Quality of Life**

Style of life and problems encountered in the parish were seen as significantly more urban-like by knowledgeable in 1970. Union's proximity to larger metropolitan areas via the newly completed interstate system running south of the parish no doubt contributed to this feeling of increased urbanness in Union Parish.
**Government**

Under the category of government, Union Parish ranked generally high when compared to other parishes. Parish interdependence with other parishes was viewed as very high, giving Union Parish a ranking of one for this particular question category. Politics and community involvement in public issues was seen as generally increased since 1960.

**Economy**

Economic indicators are varied for Union Parish knowledgeables. Union ranked first among the study parishes for improvements relating to the individual wage earner and for employment opportunities available in 1970.

Knowledgeables in Union Parish did not perceive the employment situation as greatly improved when considered over the long haul. Union Parish ranked fifth among the study parishes relative to employment opportunities over the decade of the 1960's.

Improvements in the local business and financial situation in Union Parish were not seen as substantial since 1960. Union ranked third among the study parishes relating to improvements in the local business and financial situation.

Union Parish ranked third in improvements in agriculture. The changing land use patterns and the increasing number of non-agriculturally related jobs in the parish at the time of this study undoubtedly affected the agricultural balance in the parish.
Human Development

Health, education, and welfare got lowest rankings in Union Parish. The difficulty of obtaining adequate health and medical care, the general lack of educational facilities and opportunities, and the high proportion of low-income groups receiving public assistance payments in the parish undoubtedly relate to these lower rankings.

Recreation in Union Parish was seen as significantly improved over 1960. Union ranked second in regards to perception of recreational improvements. The completion of the Lake D'Arbonne development project in the middle sixties greatly enhanced recreational opportunities and concomitantly improved quality of the physical environment in the parish.

Physical Facilities

Union ranked first relative to quality of the physical environment. This ranking reflects the parish's pride in its forest hinterland, clean air, and clear water. Public utilities and roads and highways were likewise seen as substantially improved since 1960.

CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

A genuine sense of optimism seemed to pervade the thinking of parish knowledgeables in assessing changes in quality of life during the decade of the 1960's. This optimism reflected a general mood of change and adjustment on the rural scene. Research findings
strongly suggest that parish knowledgeables accept social changes and generally view them in a positive way.

Judging from the information available, it was concluded that there was the feeling among knowledgeables that steady ameliorative changes were taking place. Knowledgeables overwhelmingly agreed that quality of life for most people in their respective parishes, including their own families, was substantially improved since 1960.

Knowledgeables appeared sensitive to the needs of disadvantaged groups of people in the parishes studied. Elderly citizens, blacks, and low-income families were most mentioned as groups or types of people not sharing in the general improvement in quality of life. This concern for special categories of people suggested a readiness, on the part of parish knowledgeables and community leaders, to look at programs and prospects for improving quality of life for these and other similarly disadvantaged groups. It further suggested a healthy climate for instigating local programs in assisting these disadvantaged citizens.

Parish knowledgeables were favorably impressed with changes in most areas of life but were unfavorably impressed with changes in recreational opportunities and quality of the physical environment. Only 64 percent of the knowledgeables noted improvements in recreation while less than half of the respondents (44 percent) indicated improvements in the quality of the physical environment. Knowledgeables' attitudes strongly indicated that more work should be done in these areas.
Comparing and contrasting the study parishes to reveal outstanding general differences was a difficult task. However, after careful review of the research data the author found certain trends and characteristics which seemed to vary among the five study parishes.

Generally, parish knowledgeable in East Feliciana and Franklin Parishes perceived fewer changes and improvements in quality of life than their counterparts in Livingston, Natchitoches, and Union Parishes. Respondents in these latter parishes perceived more changes and were more likely to equate change with improvement than knowledgeable in East Feliciana and Franklin Parishes.

Persons engaged in implementing change at the local level should take cognizance of major differences among parishes, attempt to ascertain the meaning of change for the particular target group, and delineate the susceptibility for change among his clientele.

Among parish knowledgeable there was the predominant view that federal programs greatly improved quality of life during the decade. This feeling was expectedly high for non-whites but was also surprisingly high for white knowledgeable as well. The data indicate that 80 percent of the white respondents felt that federal programs have improved quality of life in the parish. This fact strongly suggests that white knowledgeable favor federally initiated programs directed toward blacks and other disadvantaged groups. It further suggests that action programs should not hesitate to involve white leaders in the legitimation and the
implementation of such programs.

The emergence and growing significance of black knowledgeables in the study parishes is evident in research findings. More research needs to be done to better identify these black leaders and to investigate the various ways in which they relate to the black community and to the greater community of which they are a part.

The research findings indicate that there are significant differences between whites and blacks with regards to changes in churches and religion. Blacks were more likely than whites to note improvements in churches and religion. This fact has implications for further research and analysis. It is unlikely that blacks are innately more religious than whites. To what extent do black churches relate to total community life? What is the meaning of religion within the black community and how does it differ from religion in the white community? This research topic would no doubt reveal very real and significant differences between whites and blacks in perceiving the role of the church in their lives.

Finally, there is a very pressing need to relate the current findings to a broader perspective of change in rural America. By comparing the findings to similar county studies in other states in the nation we may inevitably better comprehend the impact of social changes on rural society.
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APPENDIX A

THE INTERVIEW SCHEDULE
RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN THE RURAL SOUTH

My name is _______________ and I am from the University of _______________. We are making a study of changes that have taken place since about 1960 in rural areas, towns, and counties like yours. We are talking with community leaders and officials to get their observations concerning what kind of changes have taken place and whether in general the quality of life has improved, gotten worse, or remained about the same in the 10 years since the early 60's. I would like to ask you some questions to get at your opinions and observations on these matters.

Have you lived here in _______________ County most or all of the time since about 1960? Yes No. (If no, discontinue the interview. However, persons who came to the county in 1961 or 1962 or who were away a year or two in the middle of the period or who lived just outside the county but were involved and informed should not necessarily be eliminated if they are currently in a highly strategic position and are otherwise good informants for our purpose.)

Respondent's Name _______________

Address ________________________________________________________________

Occupation _____________________________________________________________

Other titles, positions, or leadership roles __________________________________

Estimated age Under 35, 35-50, 50-65, Over 65

Basis of selection for interview __________________________________________

I. General Opinions

First I have some general questions about what you think have been the most important changes here and what you think the trends are as to how well people are living in this county. In many of the questions I will use the term "quality of life" by which I mean not just income and economics but the degree of satisfaction with all aspects of life.
1. a. In general and on the average, would you say that the quality of life for most people in this county has (1) ___improved, (2) ___gotten worse, or (3) ___remained about the same during the past 10 years?

b. Why do you think so? In what ways?

__________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________

2. a. Are there any particular groups or types of people in the county for whom the trend has been different from what you said (above)? Any parts of the county? Age groups? Occupations? Racial groups?

b. Which ones and what trend for them? Why do you think that is?

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3. a. What about you and your family—do you feel that between 1960 and 1970 the quality of life for you has (1) ___improved, (2) ___gotten worse, or (3) ___remained about the same?

b. Why do you think so? In what ways?

__________________________________________________________

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4. What do you think have been the biggest changes in this county in the decade of the 60's—the things that have had or will have the most effect on the quality of life and the future prospects of the county?

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5. a. Do you think the quality of leadership in the county has (1) improved, (2) gotten worse, or (3) remained about the same?

b. Why or how?

c. Have there been any important changes in the characteristics of leaders (older or younger, different types of people, etc.)? What changes?

6. a. Would you say that the proportion of people and groups in the county who are involved in community activities and decision-making has (1) increased, (2) decreased, or (3) remained about the same?

b. Why or how?

7. a. Would you say that this county during the 60's has (1) gotten more involved and interdependent with other areas and with the state and nation, (2) gotten less involved, or (3) remained about the same?

b. Why or how? In what ways?

8. a. Would you say that the style of life and the problems you have to be concerned about here have during the 60's (1) gotten more like those of the cities, (2) gotten less like those of the cities, or (3) remained about the same?

b. Why or how? In what ways?

9. a. Would you say that there are more different kinds of people and different points of view on public issues in the county now than there were in 1960? (1) More, (2) fewer, or (3) about the same?

b. Why or how? In what ways?
10. During 1960 to 1970, what issues or other things have tended most to divide people here?

(1) __________________________________________________________

(2) __________________________________________________________

(3) __________________________________________________________

11. During 1960 to 1970, what things or happenings tended to bring people together here?

(1) __________________________________________________________

(2) __________________________________________________________

(3) __________________________________________________________

12. a. Would you say there are more conflicts and strong differences of opinion or more harmony and consensus in the county now than in 1960? Are people working more together than 10 years ago, more at cross purposes, or has this not changed much? (1) more conflict and cross purposes, (2) more harmony and working together, or (3) little or no change.

b. Why or how? ________________________________________________

II. Opinions and Perceptions Concerning Specific Areas of Life

Now I want to ask you about changes and trends in certain specific aspects of life, as you have observed them. Some of these questions may overlap things you have already mentioned, but I hope you will bear with me.

POPULATION (Fill in the blanks from census, before interview.)

13. a. As you probably know, according to the 1970 census this county (increased) (decreased) its population by about ___% between 1960 and 1970 and __________(increased) (decreased by) ___%.

   Name of Town

b. Are there any particular problems that you feel this kind of population change has brought or will bring for this county? Please explain.

   Problem __________________________________________________

   Why ________________________________________________________

   (1) _________________________________________________________

   (2) _________________________________________________________
14. a. Has the county government here (1) __improved in quality, (2) __gotten worse, or (3) __not changed much? (more or less honest, efficient, progressive, etc.)
   b. How or in what ways? ________________________________

15. a. Has the town or city government in this county (1) __improved in quality, (2) __gotten worse, or (3) __not changed much? (more or less honest, efficient, progressive, etc.)
   b. How or in what ways? ________________________________

16. a. Most counties are now joining more with other counties or being put in districts or committees with other counties for various projects and services. Has this (1) __helped make things better in this county, (2) __made things worse, or (3) __not changed things for better or worse.
   b. How or in what ways? ________________________________

17. a. Are people's lives here (1) __more or (2) __less affected by federal government than they were in 1960, or is it (3) __about the same? (More federal laws and regulations directly affecting people here, and federal agencies and workers here, etc.)
   b. Would you say that the programs and actions of the federal government during the past 10 years have (1) __improved the quality of life for most people around here, (2) __made the quality of life worse, or (3) __neither improved it nor made it worse?
   c. How or in what ways? ________________________________

18. a. Are people's lives here (1) __more or (2) __less affected by state government than they were in 1960, or is it (3) __about the same? (More state laws governing action, more state agencies or employees here, etc.)
b. Would you say that the programs and actions of the state government during the past 10 years (1) improved the quality of life for most people around here, (2) made the quality of life worse, or (3) neither improved it nor made it worse.

c. How or in what ways? ________________________________

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS AND POLITICS

19. a. Have there been any important changes since 1960 in the ways politics and political parties operate in this county? (1) Yes, (2) No. (More or different people voting, trend toward two- or three-party system, different organization, parties more or less important, more or less partisan, more or less responsible, etc.)

b. What changes and what have been the effects? __________

c. In general, would you say that things with regard to politics and political parties here have (1) improved, (2) gotten worse, or (3) remained about the same?

SCHOOLS AND EDUCATION

20. a. Have there been any important changes in the past 10 years so far as schools and education in this county are concerned? (1) Yes, (2) No. (consolidation, desegregation, vocational, more staying in school or going to college, better buildings, better or poorer teachers, private schools, etc.)

b. What changes and what have been the effects? __________

c. In general, would you say that the public schools here have (1) improved, (2) gotten worse, or (3) remained about the same over the past 10 years?
d. Everything considered, how adequate would you say the public schools are now? Would you say that they are (1) very good, (2) pretty good, (3) only fair, or (4) poor?

e. If private schools are adequate are the private schools? Are they (1) very good, (2) pretty good, (3) only fair, or (4) poor?

f. In general, would you say that opportunities for people in this county to get education beyond high school have (1) improved, (2) gotten worse, or (3) remained about the same during the past 10 years?

AGRICULTURE

21. a. Have there been any important changes since 1960 in agriculture and land use in this county? (1) Yes, (2) No. (Diversification, changing specialization, larger or smaller farms, less farming, crops vs. animals, etc.)

b. What changes and what have been the effects? __________

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c. In general, would you say that things with regard to agriculture and land use here have (1) improved, (2) gotten worse, or (3) remained about the same?

HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE

22. a. Have there been any important changes in the past 10 years so far as health and medical care in this county are concerned? (1) Yes, (2) No. (more or fewer doctors, new or better hospitals, nearby medical services, quality of service, mental health services, etc.)

b. What changes and what have been the effects? __________

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c. In general, would you say that medical care and health services in this county have (1) __improved, (2) __gotten worse, (3) __remained about the same.

d. Everything considered, how adequate would you say medical care and health services are at present? Would you say they are (1) __very good, (2) __pretty good, (3) __only fair, or (4) __poor?

e. What are the strong points and the weak points regarding health and medical care here?

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WELFARE AND THE POOR

23. a. Have there been any important changes since 1960 so far as the county's situation with regard to poor people and welfare programs are concerned? (1) __Yes, (2) __No. (more on welfare, better life for poor, less local responsibility, less motivation, fewer or more poor, etc.)

b. What changes and what have been the effects? __________

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WELFARE AND THE POOR

23. c. In general, would you say that welfare programs in the county have (1) __improved, (2) __gotten worse, (3) __remained about the same?

d. In general, would you say that the quality of life for poor people in this county has (1) __improved, (2) __gotten worse, or (3) __remained about the same?

e. On the whole, do you believe there are (1) __fewer really poor people in the county now than in 1960, (2) __about the same proportion, or (3) __more of them in proportion to the total population? Why do you think that is? __________
PUBLIC ORDER, SAFETY, CRIME AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

24. a. Have there been any important changes in the past 10 years concerning crime, juvenile delinquency, and law enforcement in this county? (1) Yes, (2) No.

b. What changes and what have been the effects? 

__________________________________________

__________________________________________

__________________________________________

c. In general, how serious a crime and delinquency problem would you say this county has? Would you say (1) very serious, (2) pretty serious, (3) not very serious, or (4) little or no problem?

d. Do you think this county now has a drug problem? (1) Yes, (2) No, or (3) don't know.

e. How good a job do you believe the law enforcement agencies and officers of the county are doing? (1) very good, (2) pretty good, (3) only fair, or (4) poor.

f. In general, would you say the crime and law enforcement situation in the county has (1) improved, (2) gotten worse, or (3) remained about the same during the past 10 years?

ROADS, HIGHWAYS AND TRAFFIC

25. a. Have there been any important changes since 1960 as to this county's situation with regard to roads, highways, streets, traffic, and getting where you need to safely and easily? (1) Yes, (2) No.

b. What changes and what have been the effects? 

__________________________________________

__________________________________________

__________________________________________

c. In general, would you say the situation concerning transportation and roads has (1) improved, (2) gotten worse, or (3) remained about the same?
BUSINESS, INDUSTRY, AND INCOME

26. a. Have there been any important changes in the past 10 years in business and industry in this county or in nearby areas that affect this area? (New or declining industries, employment changes, commuting to other areas, change in shopping facilities or patterns, union activity, etc.)? (1) __Yes, (2) __No.

   b. What changes and what have been the effects? __________

   __________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________

   c. Would you say that local businessmen are (1) __doing better financially, (2) __doing worse, or (3) __doing about the same as they were 10 years ago?

   d. What about the men and women who work for wages in this area or want to? Are they (1) __doing better, (2) __doing worse, or (3) __doing about the same as 10 years ago?

   e. Compared to population, would you say the amount of employment available to people in this county has (1) __increased, (2) __decreased, or (3) __remained about the same during the past 10 years?

   f. What about the employment and business and professional opportunities here? Do you feel they are good enough to hold the young people who want to stay and to attract some good people from the outside? Would you say the situation in this respect is (1) __good, (2) __fair, or (3) __poor?

   g. During the past 10 years, has the situation with respect to such opportunities (1) __improved, (2) __gotten worse, or (3) __remained about the same?

   h. In terms of real income—that is, taking into account changes in both earnings and prices—would you say people in this county are (1) __better off, (2) __about the same, or (3) __worse off than they were 10 years ago?
i. About how much income would you say a family of four needs to live at a minimum adequate level here at the present time, assuming they have to pay rent, medical care and other normal expenses? (1) under $2,000, (2) $2,000 to $2,999, (3) $3,000 to $3,999, (4) $4,000 to $4,999, (5) $5,000 to $5,999, (6) $6,000 to $6,999, (7) $7,000 to $7,999, or (8) $8,000 and over.

j. About what percentage of families in the county would you say now have at least this much income? __________%

k. How good would you say the prospects are for substantial improvement in the business and employment situation of this county during the next 10 years? Would you say (1) very good, (2) pretty good, (3) only fair, or (4) poor?

SOCIAL AND CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS

27. a. Have there been any important changes since 1960 with regard to social and civic organizations in this county? (1) Yes, (2) No. (number and vitality, type of program, leadership, working together or separately, ties to the greater society, etc.)

b. What changes and what have been the effects? __________

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c. In general, would you say that the situation with regard to social and civic organizations here has (1) improved, (2) gotten worse, or (3) remained about the same?

CHURCHES AND RELIGION

28. a. Have there been any important changes in the past 10 years so far as churches and religion in this county are concerned? (1) Yes, (2) No. (Increase or decrease in attendance, cooperation or competition, involvement in social problems, leadership, special activities.)

b. What changes and with what effects? _________________

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c. In general, would you say that the situation with regard to churches and religion has (1) ___improved, (2) ___gotten worse, or (3) ___remained about the same?

RECREATION

29. a. Have there been any important changes since 1960 with regard to recreation and leisure-time opportunities and programs for people here? (1) ___Yes, (2) ___No.

b. What changes and what have been the effects? ____________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

c. In general, would you say that recreational opportunities have (1) ___improved, (2) ___gotten worse, or (3) ___remained about the same?

d. So far as young people are concerned, do you feel that opportunities for constructive recreation are (1) ___good, (2) ___fair, or (3) ___poor.

e. Are there any other special groups in the county for whom there are special needs or problems concerning recreation? What groups and what problems or needs? (age groups, minorities, rural vs. urban, specific localities.)

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COMMUNICATION MEDIA

30. a. Have there been any important changes here in the past 10 years with regard to newspapers and magazines, radio, T.V., telephones, mail service, and other means of communication and keeping up with what's going on? (New newspapers or radio or T.V., cable T.V., increased or decreased circulation, etc.) (1) ___Yes, (2) ___No.

b. What changes and what have been the effects? ____________

________________________________________________________________________
c. In general, would you say that the communication situation has (1) _improved, (2) _gotten worse, (3) _remained about the same?

OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES

31. a. What about other public utilities in the county? Have there been any important changes since 1960 in connection with water, gas, electricity, sewerage and waste disposal? (1) _Yes, (2) _No.

b. What changes and what have been the effects? __________

____________________

____________________

____________________

c. In general, would you say the situation with regard to public utilities has (1) _improved, (2) _gotten worse, (3) _remained about the same?

THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

32. a. Have there been any important changes in the past 10 years so far as the physical environment in this county is concerned—that is, water, air, soil, forests, etc.? (Pollution, mining, road or reservoir construction, lumbering, etc.) (1) _Yes, (2) _No.

b. What changes and what have been the effects? __________

____________________

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____________________

c. In general, would you say the quality of the physical environment has (1) _improved, (2) _gotten worse, (3) _remained about the same?

d. How or in what way? _________________________________

____________________

____________________

____________________

33. In general, how would you rate this county so far as the quality of the physical environment is concerned? Would you say (1) _very good, (2) _pretty good, (3) _only fair, or (4) _poor?
34. Do you feel that enough is being done in this county to maintain and control the quality of the physical environment—that is, things like zoning, control of mining and oil drilling, beautification, control of littering, etc.? (1) __Yes (What is being done?)

(2) __No (What should be done?)

35. Do you feel that enough is being done in the county to provide good housing for everyone here or who wants to live here? (Building public housing, subsidized housing for low and moderate income people, requiring repair or condemnation of substandard housing, etc.) (1) __Yes (What is being done?)

(2) __No (What should be done?)

36. Do you feel that enough is being done in the county so far as water supply and waste disposal throughout the county are concerned? (1) __Yes (What is being done?)

(2) __No (What should be done?)

SPECIAL CATEGORIES OF PEOPLE

37. a. Have there been any important changes in the last 10 years in the status and opportunities in this county of young people, old people, women, Negroes and other special groups? (1) __Yes, (2) __No.
b. What changes and what have been the effects? 


c. In general, would you say the situation and opportunities of young people here have (1) ___improved, (2) ___gotten worse, or (3) ___remained about the same?

d. In general, would you say the situation and opportunities of old people in the county have (1) ___improved, (2) ___gotten worse, or (3) ___remained about the same?

e. What about Negroes? Have their situation and opportunities here (1) ___improved, (2) ___gotten worse, or (3) ___remained about the same?

38. Now all things considered, would you say that this county as a place to live is (1) ___better than, (2) ___worse than, or (3) ___about the same as it was 10 years ago?

OTHER COMMENTS

39. If you have any other observations, suggestions, or comments about changes in this county in the past decade or those now in process or coming in the near future, we would be glad to have them. Maybe our questions have stimulated other general or specific observations that we have overlooked.
APPENDIX B

SELECTED NEWSPAPER HEADLINES FOR STUDY PARISHES FROM 1960 TO 1970
EAST FELICIANA*

1960

Number of phones in parish greatly increased over 1950.

Slaughter school facilities expanded.

East Feliciana one of four Louisiana parishes without oil wells.

1961

Sewerage for city of Clinton planned.

Volunteer fire department organized in Slaughter.

Annual historic tour considered a success.

Audubon regional library to open soon.

Changes at state mental hospital discussed.

1962

Cultural Resources committee meets to discuss renovation of Marston House.

Sales tax fails; repairs on courthouse delayed.

Norwood-Wilson gas system district formed.

Search for oil in parish continues as drillers go deeper.

Norwood school is closed.

East Feliciana joins 20 parishes in an organization to attract industry.

Plant site in Port Hudson rejected by local land owners.

1963

Efforts to increase tourism continue.

"Make Clinton Better" club formed.

*Source: The Citizen Watchman, Clinton, Louisiana
Garden Club to sponsor annual pilgrimage tour.

Centennial of Port Hudson held.

East Feliciana joins in fight to defeat bill on civil rights.

CORE comes to Clinton; kept under watchful eye.

East Feliciana awaits court decision on racial disorders here.

1964

Clinton, Jackson, and Norwood-Wilson exchanges are linked.

Ku Klux Klan burns 16 crosses in the parish.

Development council meets to discuss efforts at upgrading economic status.

Jaycees organized in Clinton.

Ordinances against criminal mischief passed; aimed at CORE.

1965

Airstrip planned for parish.

$28,000 by OEO allocated for anti-poverty work in the parish.

East Feliciana eligible for 100 per cent funds for anti-poverty work.

Headstart begins in parish.

Movie "Alvarez Kelly" to be filmed here.

As integration threatens, plans are pending for private school.

Black voters are being certified in the parish.

Clinton schools desegregated.

Silliman College bought for private school facility.
1966  Correctional school for blacks rejected by parish residents.

School board refuses federal funds then reverses its decision.

Jaycee study of Jackson revealed most worked for mental hospital.

Centenary college site to be dedicated by Tourist Commission.

Water loan for Wilson okayed.

UFO's sited in Clinton Area.

1967  Feliciana festival is planned.

St. Andrew's Episcopal church celebrates 120 years.

East Feliciana asked to join Capital Regional Planning Commission.

Mixing of black-white teachers begins in parish.

1968  Library tax passed.

Silliman School receives accreditation as state high school.

Free garbage pick-up for Jackson planned.

Commodity program signs up 3,931 in parish.

Food Stamps proposed to replace commodities.

1969  Film "The Undefeated" to be filmed here.

Area merchants meet USDA requirements for food stamps.

Food stamps okayed for parish.

Fifty million dollar pulpwood mill opens at Port Hudson.

"Citizens for Quality Education" group formed.

NAACP files suit against parish.
1970  Racial tensions in Jackson eased.

Jaycees organize in Clinton.

Parish development board revitalized.

Ordinances passed to discourage "pop" festivals in the parish.

USDA study on crops and livestock conducted.

FRANKLIN*

1960  Optimist Club forecasts growth, expansion, and prosperity for parish.

*Source: Franklin Sun, Winnsboro, Louisiana

Franklin Sun wins top honors at newspaper rally.

Survey finds parish residents prefer rural environment for rearing children.

Winnsboro adopts slogan "Not grown but growing".

Welfare programs bring $1 million income into parish a year.

School systems in parish may consolidate.

Cotton crop expected to exceed 45,000 bales.

1961  Chamber of Commerce takes on airport project.

New health unit dedicated here.

Median Income in Parish low when compared to other parishes.

Importance of sweet potatoes to parish economy acknowledged.

Civil rights investigation into voter registration begins.

*Source: Franklin Sun, Winnsboro, Louisiana
1962  Franklin Sun publishes centennial issue on agriculture.
        Landis Memorial Park Pool opens.
        Parish "dry" laws to be enforced, mayor promises.
        Cotton crop to net $11 million; 50-60,000 bales expected.
        Voters okay building of new Winnsboro High.
        Wisner to apply for a sewer grant.

1963  Klan members beat black principal in the parish.
        Groundbreaking for Wisner High School.
        Police Jury to ask for funds for ninety bridges in parish.
        New airport is dedicated.
        Over 62,000 bales of cotton taken.
        Sewer oxidation pond for Winnsboro near completion.

1964  Winnsboro Chamber of Commerce to offer services as planning and advisory committee.
        Country Club nears reality.
        Local citizens meet to discuss development programs in the parish.
        Youth center in planning stages.
        Landis Memorial Park undergoes beautification.
        Garment factory plans expansion.
        Agricultural income last year exceeded $19 million.

1965  Superintendent advises against signing federal assistance papers for schools; says integration would result.
        Farmers have "Chemical Day" to discuss herbicides and weed killers.
Rotary Club installs new president.

Broadmoor shopping center to become a reality.

Scandal develops concerning Highway One bypass.

Christmas Lighting Festival held.

1961

Jaycees name new president; distinguished Jaycee award given.

Brick company releases plans for expansion.

*Ebony* magazine contends Natchitoches statue of "good Darkie" a monument to racial bigotry.

Natchitoches area receives notice in the *Saturday Evening Post*.

School board goes on record as opposing consolidation if against local views.

Mayor proclaims "Tour" week of ante-bellum homes.

1962

Parish to plan an economic development program.

Downtown Natchitoches merchants unite into business association.

City to get new bridge across Cane River.

Hospital and nursing home facilities expanded.

Sibley Lake project dedicated.

New parish power plant begins operation.

1963

Twenty-one projects announced by Natchitoches Area Development Association.

Natchitoches to hold 250th anniversary in 1964.

Fifteen cross burnings protest march on Washington.

1964

Man and woman of the year are named.
King Cotton week held.

Costs of welfare drop since last year.

Sustain Garments offers scholarship fund for first time.

Trade school increases payroll by $42,000.

Net worth of Franklin facilities put at $46 million.

Phenomenal growth reported for Winnsboro State Bank.

Parish low in education, high in welfare; 22 per cent of income derived from government sources.

Private school plans rumored.

1966 Farm Bureau has over 700 members strong in the parish.

Area drainage needs discussed.

Voters say yes to new hospital.

Superintendent says integration plans would ruin parish schools.

Franklin Sun receives first place for agricultural coverage.

Wisner wins "cleanest city" award in fourteen parish area.

Welfare aid in parish surpasses value of soybean crop—over 3.2 million. Food Stamps okayed.

1967 HEW okays $680,000 grant for new hospital.

Chamber of Commerce solicits new industry.

Franklin parish ranked near bottom in state for wages earned.

Rural water system loan okayed.

1968 Only 27 counties in U. S. surpass cotton production of Franklin.
Bank deposits show parish growth.
Crime rate low in parish, according to statistics.
Economic development committee organized.

1969
Parish to be included in national study of nutritional needs.
Economic value of agriculture in parish exceeds $25 million.
Sheriff's office joins state-wide law enforcement network.
Parish heads state in cotton production this year.

1970
New hospital dedicated here.
Desegregation plans move on; parish made test case for freedom of choice plan.
Freedom of choice ruled out.

LIVINGSTON *

1960
New Post Office is dedicated here.
Port Vincent citizens protest inaction of state in replacing bridge.
Fourteen persons indicted in parish voting frauds.

1961
Three million dollar Dixon Memorial Hospital planned.
Port Vincent Bridge plan submitted for engineers.

1962
Forest Fires burn large acreage in parish.

*Source: Denham Springs News
Educational changes in parish take precedent in upgrading faculty and increasing fiscal appropriations.

Parish hospital district formed.

No opposition to plans for I-10 highway system in the parish.

1963 Mayor resigns under fire due to irregularities in transfer of lands.

President's death grips parish.

1964 Pine tree festival planned.

Wall paneling construction plant opens here.

Plywood plant planned for Holden.

1965 Dixon Memorial Hospital dedicated.

Integration suit to desegregate school system given school board.

Racial incidents ruin parish social activities.

Steel fabrication plant planned for parish.

Hurricane "Betsy" rips through Livingston.

1966 President of Young Women's Association elected.

Texas firm selects Denham Springs as plant site.

1967 Distinguished Service Award given.

Miss Livingston Parish named.

School Board faces integration suit under federal pressure.

Plant odors from Satsuma plant causes local complaints.

Schools ordered de-segregated.
1968  Livingston State Bank enlarges facilities; increases deposits.

Distinguished service award given to Livingston Sheriff.

Walker area community building has ground breaking ceremonies.

Pine tree festival planned.

Walker to conduct long range study.

1969  Outstanding women in the parish named.

Ground breaking ceremonies held for new city hall.

FHA okays water system loan for Albany.

School board initiates literacy survey.

Private school plans are initiated.

1970  Low rent housing project to be located in the parish.

Town hall is officially opened in Denham Springs.

Food Stamp program begun in parish.

Satsuma plant ordered closed because of noxious odors.

NATCHITOCHES*

1960  President of Pecan Growers Association named.

NAACP asks federal court to desegregate parish schools; cross burnings in parish occur as request goes to court.

Natchitoches city initiates major street plans.

Sibley Lake project begins.

*Source: The Natchitoches Times
Ground breaking ceremonies at Florien site for plywood plant held.

Food Stamps program okayed in parish.

Red River project to benefit seven area parishes.

Poverty camps seen as a possibility in Natchitoches parish.

1965

Suit filed for desegregation of Northwestern.

Sales tax proposed to replace loss of federal monies because of desegregation orders.

St. Mary's Catholic School soon to occupy new facilities.

Pipeline explosion kills seventeen Natchitoches residents.

CORE busing group told to leave by black citizenry.

School board, under pressure, submits a plan for desegregation.

Expansion construction at Northwestern begun.

1966

Water Pollution control monies allocated to Natchitoches.

Historical ties with Canadian French renewed with visit by Secretary of Quebec province.

Symphony Society plans discussed here; idea endorsed by area industry.

Food Stamps bring $300,000 to parish economy.

Headstart program begins here.

Restoration of Fort Jean Baptiste to be undertaken.

1967

School board tries to delay consolidation of Flora and Goldonna Schools.

Soybeans in the parish considered a "Cinderella" crop.

Two hundred thousand dollars granted for Kisatchie beautification.
Summer recreation programs commence here; include baseball and swimming.

Annual historic tour held.

Mobile home manufacturing plant locates in Natchitoches.

LSU study says traffic problems, poor housing, and low income decrease city's attraction to industry.

1968

Natchitoches joins Red River economic development district.

Parish eligible for OEO programs, according to Natchitoches Area Action Association.

Last passenger train stops in Natchitoches.

New traffic plan revealed for city.

The "good Darkie" statue is removed from Natchitoches under fire from militant blacks.

New black Central High is opened here.

Welfare big business in Natchitoches parish; over four million dollars in public funds dispensed annually.

1969

City adopts housing code as first step toward federal housing projects.

Textile manufacturer fails to locate in the parish.

Private school planned.

Four residents in Natchitoches named as Community leaders in America.

1970

Natchitoches Academy opens; invites public to new facilities.

Judge orders desegregation; biracial group and school board discuss integration plans.

Survey shows critical shortage of jobs in Natchitoches parish.
Northwestern gets university status.

UNION*

1960 Man of the year named in Farmerville.
Continental Can offers a $4,000 scholarship for area forestry student.
New courthouse bids let out.
Peach growers have good harvest.
Ground breaking ceremonies held for Lake D'Arbonne project.
Industrial development meet set by interested residents; development association was formed.

1961 Farmerville Industrial Development Organization, FIDO, formed.
New post office in Farmerville is opened.
Area teachers enroll in LSU institute.

1962 FIDO acquires former school property.
Union leads state in timber production.

1963 Union Civitan Club receives a charter.
Garment manufacturing firm planning location here.
Citizenry joins in clearing Lake D'Arbonne bed of debris.

1964 Vocational Technical School to offer night courses.
Garment factory to locate in Bernice; prospective employees interviewed.

*Source: The Gazette, Farmerville, Louisiana
Rural water system assured for area communities.

1965
Garment factory opens in Bernice.
Union leads state in watermelon production; watermelon festival held.
Jaycees conduct community development survey.

1966
Chip mill to be located in the parish.
Farmerville High School stadium undergoes expansion.
FIDO outlines yearly program of work.

1967
Farmerville featured in Louisiana Municipal Review; special emphasis on Lake D'Arbonne.
Farmerville celebrates 125 years as incorporated town; huge parade announced.
Ninety acre park dedicated here.
Farmerville Construction firm main contractor of Tech Stadium.

1968
Certification for food stamps begins.
Recreational center at Bernice approved.

1969
Jaycee week in Farmerville held.
New library dedicated here.
Woods products plant locates in Union parish upon completion of labor survey.

1970
D'Arbonne State Park to be formally dedicated.
Unitary school system begins operation.
Low rent housing project is indicated.
Private schools in parish gain increased support.
VITA

The author was born in Honolulu, Hawaii, on February 18, 1949. Reared in northwest Louisiana he graduated with honors from Pelican High School in May, 1967. A distinguished alumnus, he earned a Bachelor of Arts degree in Sociology at Northwestern State University of Louisiana in May, 1970.

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Candidate: Dennis Anthony Evans
Major Field: Extension Education
Title of Thesis: A Study of Relative Quality of Life in Selected Louisiana Parishes

Approved:

[Signature]
Major Professor and Chairman

[Signature]
Dean of the Graduate School

EXAMINING COMMITTEE:

[Signatures]

Date of Examination:

November 26, 1974