



Racial Attitudes in Pulaski County

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Introduction

This report summarizes the findings of the eighth annual survey by the University of Arkansas at Little Rock (UALR) of racial attitudes in Pulaski County.

As a metropolitan university, UALR seeks to utilize its research capabilities to address issues of critical importance. In *UALR Fast Forward*, the university's strategic planning document, UALR promises to be a "keeper of the flame on the subject of race." This pledge reflects recognition that issues of race relations remain a barrier to social and economic progress in Arkansas. Chancellor Joel E. Anderson has committed UALR to an ongoing role in seeking solutions, stating, "You have to face it to fix it."

Each year the survey includes several modules of questions assessing interracial attitudes and perceptions plus modules of questions on specific topics of interest. The standard racial attitudes modules are repeated at intervals in order to track changes over time. The special topic for Year 8 is Values, Social Conflict, and Trust. The survey has contained questions on the issue of trust throughout its history, and this year, trust receives special attention with an additional battery of questions probing the nature of trust within and between different racial and ethnic groups.

An annual telephone survey is conducted during the fall semester with findings released in March of the following year. The Year 8 report is organized with an introduction, executive summary, study methodology, survey findings, and appendix.

Year 8 is a historic year for the UALR Racial Attitudes study, as it marks the first occasion the responses of Hispanics are being presented alongside those of blacks and whites. The Racial Attitudes surveys have always been conducted with respondents of Hispanic origin, but this is the first time it has been possible to gather a sufficient number of responses to properly represent the Hispanic voices within the Pulaski County area.

Despite their divergent history, research has shown Hispanics and blacks often suffer similar impediments in the U.S. Census statistics pertaining to poverty levels, unemployment, income, and educational attainment reveal better outcomes for whites than for Hispanics or blacks. In a predominantly white, non-Hispanic society, Hispanics and blacks must sometimes also contend with prejudice and discrimination – both implicit and explicit. This alone warrants the weaving of the Hispanic voice into our local narrative, in an effort to understand and overcome these disparities in experience and treatment.

In addition, Hispanics are now the largest minority group in the United States, and represent close to 6 percent of the Pulaski County population as of 2010. As the Hispanic population continues to grow, the addition of Hispanic opinions and attitudes can help achieve a more complete picture of the racial and ethnic community dynamic in Pulaski County.

This study was funded entirely by UALR to provide information, enhance thoughtful discussion, and improve race relations in our community. A number of community groups, especially religious organizations, have responded to the Racial Attitudes in Pulaski County annual surveys by inviting UALR to give presentations to their organizations on survey results and to engage in dialogue about racial perceptions.

Reports are available at no cost. Copies for viewing and circulation may be obtained at the following web address:

Executive Summary

Year 8 of UALR's *Racial Attitudes in Pulaski County* study presents data collected from an annual telephone survey. The survey includes several modules of questions assessing interracial attitudes and perceptions related to values, social conflict, and trust. The following are some of the major findings of the study:

- Blacks, whites, and Hispanics are most likely to rate marriage as "very important" over any other value.
- Blacks and Hispanics are more likely than whites to say living a religious life or being wealthy
 is "very important."
- Nearly three in four Hispanics say newcomers to the U.S. strengthen American customs and values.
- Blacks are more than three times as likely as Hispanics to say the president shares "a lot" of
 values with them.
- Blacks consistently perceive more social conflict and greater degrees of social conflict than whites and Hispanics.
- Blacks perceive lower levels of conflict between blacks and Hispanics than Hispanics do.
- Hispanics perceive fewer conflicts in their relationships with whites than they do in their relationships with blacks.
- Blacks perceive the greatest degree of conflict between the rich/poor, the young/old.
- Hispanics perceive the lowest degree of conflict between the rich/poor, the young/old and immigrants/those born in the United States.
- Blacks are most likely to identify themselves as Democrats, and Hispanics are most likely to identify themselves as Independent.
- Blacks and Hispanics are more likely than whites to believe opposition to Obama's policies is due to racism.
- Blacks and Hispanics trust others to a lesser degree than whites.
- In general, whites from outside Little Rock (OLR-whites) trust others to a lesser degree than whites within Little Rock city limits (LR-whites).
- Blacks, whites, and Hispanics trust the people at their place of worship more than they do any other group of people.
- Blacks are the group least likely to trust their own racial/ethnic group "a lot."
- The majority of blacks and Hispanics believe they are treated "not very well" compared to whites.
- Both blacks and Hispanics report having been victims of unfair treatment in common situations during the past 30 days.
- Approximately one-third of blacks, whites, and Hispanics say they had not interacted with friends of a different racial/ethnic group at home or outside the home during the last year.
- Blacks and whites engage in more social interaction with each other than they do with Hispanics.

Study Methodology

This study is based on a landline and cell telephone survey conducted by the UALR Institute of Government Survey Research Center (SRC) between September 15, 2010 and December 2, 2010. Interviews were conducted in English and Spanish.

A total of 2,014 interviews were conducted with a stratified random sample of all residents age 18 and older living in Pulaski County, Arkansas. This year the study group expanded to include a sufficient number of Hispanic respondents to allow for data analysis for this ethnic group. The study now focuses on black, white, and Hispanic relations, and the data is divided into five georacial groups with a total of 1,909 respondents.

LR-blacks	OLR-blacks	LR-whites	OLR-whites	Hispanic
Black respondents	Black respondents	White respondents	White respondents living OUTSIDE the Little Rock city limits	Hispanic
living WITHIN the	living OUTSIDE the	living WITHIN the		respondents living
Little Rock city limits	Little Rock city limits	Little Rock city limits		in Pulaski County

The four black and white geo-racial groups contain between 410 to 422 respondents, providing a potential for sampling error of ± 5 percent at the conventional 95 percent confidence level. The Hispanic group contains 244 respondents, providing a potential for sampling error of ± 10 percent at the conventional 95 percent confidence level.

The response rate for the Year 8 survey is 41 percent (RR3) with a cooperation rate of 81 percent, based on standards established by the Council of American Survey Research Organizations.

Research shows that responses to racial issue questions can be influenced by whether interviewers and respondents perceive themselves to be of the same or a different race as one another. For the Year 8 study, the SRC used the same methodology as in previous years whereby the races of the black and white respondents and the telephone interviewers were matched. This allows for more consistent comparisons among groups and between years.

Several of the questions used in the Year 8 survey are based upon questions developed, tested, and used by the following organizations: The Gallup Research Center and the Pew Research Center for The People & The Press. The Pew Center bears no responsibility for the interpretations presented or conclusions reached based on analysis of the data. We gratefully acknowledge these organizations and their contribution to the study.

Descriptive data analysis included frequency distributions and cross-tabulations. Statistical significance was determined by chi-square analyses and t-tests on valid responses. All data analysis was conducted using SPSS software. Because of the size of the data set, the level of statistical significance was designated to be 0.05. When such a test indicates less than a 5 percent probability

that a difference occurred by chance, that difference is considered to be statistically significant and the term is used that there is a "significant difference." The reader should be aware that a finding may be "statistically significant," but the term does not imply the difference is of practical significance. In addition, if differences are not found to be statistically significant it does not mean that the results are unimportant. However, this report points out differences between groups only when the differences are statistically significant.

Appendix A contains information about data analysis and weighting, including demographic tables for the study populations.

Values

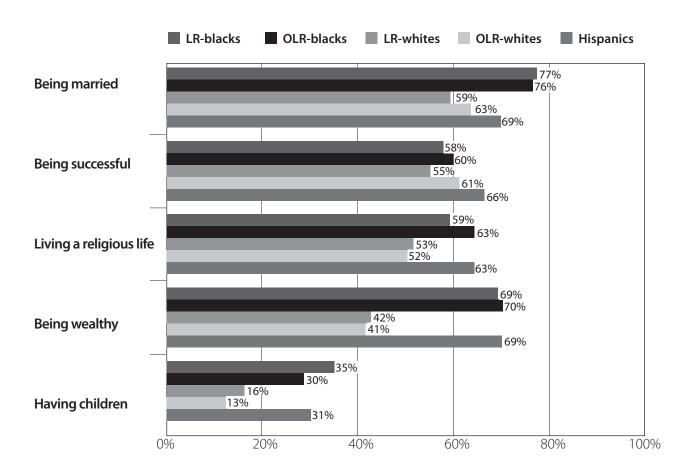
Respondents were asked to rate the importance of a range of values that are frequently identified as being priorities in many people's lives: career success, getting married, living according to religious principles, having children, and being wealthy. They were also asked about their perceptions of values along racial, ethnic, and economic lines.

Personal values



I'm going to read you a list of things that some people value in their lives but other people say are not important. Please tell me how important each thing is to you personally — very important, somewhat important, not too important, or not at all important.

Exhibit 1
Percentages saying value is "very important"





... Being married?

• Blacks, whites, and Hispanics are most likely to rate marriage as "very important" over any other value.

When asked about the importance of marriage in their lives the majority of respondents in all groups rate this value highly. Approximately three-fourths of black respondents (76 to 77 percent) view marriage as "very important" with a similar number of Hispanics (69 percent).

Although blacks and Hispanics tend to concur on this issue, there are significant differences between these two groups and the white groups. Hispanics differ mostly from LR-whites, 59 percent of whom say being married is "very important" to them, 10 percent fewer than Hispanics.

The black groups differ significantly from both white groups being 13 to 18 percent more inclined to rate "being married" highly important.



... Being successful in a career?

The majority of blacks, whites, and Hispanics report that having a successful career is "very important" to them. Between 58 to 60 percent of black respondents select this response along with 66 percent of Hispanics.

Although career success is high on the agenda for most respondents, there is a significant difference between Hispanics and LR-whites on this issue. Hispanics are more likely to say that having a successful career is "very important" than LR-whites by an 11 percent margin.



... Living a religious life?

• Blacks and Hispanics are more likely than whites to say living a religious life is "very important."

The majority of respondents were in agreement, with the largest share of all five groups saying living a religious life is "very important" to them.

Hispanics and blacks hold similar views on this issue, whereas once again there is a significant divergence from the white groups. Slightly over half of both white groups say religion is "very important" (52 to 53 percent) making them the group least likely to rate living a religious life as "very important."

The numbers of black respondents selecting this answer is higher at 59 to 63 percent, along with 63 percent of Hispanics.



- ... Being wealthy?
- Blacks and Hispanics are more likely than whites to say being wealthy is "very important."

Placing a value on wealth yielded considerable gaps between groups. As with earlier questions, however, the results of blacks and Hispanics are more aligned with each other than they are with whites. Between 69 to 70 percent of blacks and 69 percent of Hispanics say being wealthy is "very important." The percentages of whites responding in this way are significantly lower, between 41 to 42 percent. This difference, between 27 to 29 percent, marks one of the largest divergences among blacks and Hispanics from the whites groups in the survey.



- ... Having children?
- Blacks, whites, and Hispanics are less likely to rate having children as "very important" compared to other values.
- More blacks and Hispanics than whites say having children is "very important."

The question of having children proved to be a divisive priority. The importance placed on this value produces a broader range of responses within each group as well as along racial and ethnic lines. Overall, having children was rated as the least important value for all five geo-racial groups.

Echoing a trend from previous questions, however, blacks and Hispanics are more or less in agreement at the very top end of the scale. Between 30 to 35 percent of blacks and 31 percent of Hispanics say having children is "very important."

Again the attitudes of whites diverge from those of the other groups in this response category. Blacks and Hispanics are nearly twice as likely as whites to say having children is "very important," with only 13 to 16 percent of whites placing the highest level of importance on this priority.

Values, Race, and Ethnicity



In the last 10 years, do you think the values held by black people and the values held by white people have become more similar or more different?

• Whites are the group most likely to say the values of blacks and whites have become more similar.

Most respondents perceive some kind of change in the extent to which blacks and whites share values with only very small percentages of any group volunteering the answer "no change." Repeating a familiar pattern, black respondents have more commonality with the Hispanic viewpoint than with the white viewpoint.

Exhibit 2
Perceptions of black/white values

	LR-blacks	OLR-blacks	Hispanics	LR-whites	OLR-whites	
In the past 10 years, values of blacks and whites have become more						
Similar	54%	51%	54%	70%	66%	
Different	39%	44%	39%	19%	25%	
values of blacks and Hispanics						
Similar	58%	49%	46%			
Different	34%	45%	50%			
values of whites and Hispanics						
Similar			55%	70%	61%	
Different			39%	14%	29%	

Small majorities of blacks (51 to 54 percent) and Hispanics (54 percent) feel that the values of blacks and whites have become "more similar" over the past 10 years. Whites are significantly more inclined to have an optimistic outlook with between 66 to 70 percent saying they see increasing confluence between the values of blacks and whites.

This question was also asked in a national Pew Research study; no substantive differences were found between the local and national groups. Nationally 60 percent of blacks and 70 percent of whites feel the values of blacks and whites are becoming more similar, echoing the Pulaski County results.

However, the findings indicate a divergence of opinion between Hispanics based in Pulaski County and those polled nationally. Local Hispanics are considerably less apt to perceive increasing similarities in the value systems of blacks and whites than their national counterparts (67 percent compared with 54 percent).



In the last 10 years, do you think the values held by blacks and the values held by Hispanics have become more similar or more different?

• LR-blacks are the group most likely to say black/Hispanic values have become more similar.

This question was asked of black and Hispanic respondents. Hispanics and OLR-blacks were more or less in agreement. Just under half of both groups (46 to 49 percent respectively) conclude that the values of blacks and Hispanics have become more alike over time.

Although similar numbers of Hispanics and OLR-blacks select this response, there is a significant difference to be found between the responses of Hispanics and LR-blacks. More than one-half (58 percent) of LR-Blacks respond "more similar" making them the group most apt to find commonality between blacks and Hispanics.



In the last 10 years, do you think the values held by whites and the values held by Hispanics have become more similar or more different?

• Whites are the group most likely to say the values of whites and Hispanics have become more similar.

More than half of Hispanic respondents (54 percent) say that the values of whites and Hispanics have become "more similar" over the past 10 years, echoing Hispanic opinion about the convergence of black and Hispanic value systems.

Again Hispanic responses differ significantly from some members of the other ethnic groups — in this case, LR-whites. LR-whites are apt to take a more optimistic view on the compatibility of Hispanic/white values than Hispanics are by a 15 percent margin.

Immigration: The Impact on Values



How much do you think Hispanic immigrants and Hispanics born in the U.S. share values in common? Do Hispanic immigrants and Hispanics born in the U.S. have a lot in common, some in common, only a little in common, or almost nothing in common?

This question was asked only of Hispanics, and their opinions are distributed fairly broadly along the scale. Nearly one-third of respondents (29 percent) said U.S.-born Hispanics and those who had immigrated to the U.S. shared "a lot" of their values.

The most popular response (43 percent) was Hispanic immigrants and U.S.-born Hispanics have "some" values in common. There are, however, sizable minorities with differing views. Twenty-four percent of Hispanics are not as convinced and say that the values of these groups have "only a little" in common.

These Hispanic results are fairly similar to those gathered from a Pew national survey in which 25 percent of Hispanics said they felt immigrants and U.S.-born Hispanics shared "a lot" of their values in common, along with 39 percent saying "some," and 30 percent saying "only a little."



Which of these statements comes closer to your own views — even if neither is exactly right? The growing number of newcomers from other countries threatens traditional American customs and values. Or The growing number of newcomers from other countries strengthens traditional American customs and values. (Randomized order)

• Nearly three in four Hispanics say newcomers to the U.S. strengthen American customs and values.

Hispanics are more likely than any of the other groups to perceive the impact of newcomers on traditional American customs and values as positive. A large majority of Hispanics (74 percent) sees immigrants as strengthening American society, a percentage that is significantly larger than that of all the other groups.

The number of black respondents who take a positive view of immigration's impact on American values is lower but still substantial, at 45 to 55 percent.

As well as differing significantly from Hispanics, the white groups are also divided along geographic lines. At 63 percent, LR-whites are significantly more inclined to perceive the impact of immigration positively compared to OLR-whites (41 percent).

Values and President Obama

• Blacks are more than three times as likely as Hispanics to say the president shares "a lot" of values with them.

Black respondents are significantly more likely to say Obama shares "a lot" of values with them than any of the other groups, with 60 percent of both black groups selecting this response.

The number of whites who feel Obama shares "a lot" of values with them is markedly lower, at 32 percent for LR-whites and 19 percent for OLR-whites. This reveals a significant difference of opinion not only between blacks and whites but also within the white groups. The opinions of Hispanics are closest to those of OLR-whites, at 17 percent.

Perceptions of Conflict

The next set of questions asked about the perceptions different racial and ethnic groups are regarding levels of inter-group conflict. Respondents were also asked to assess the degree of conflict across other potential points of difference within the Pulaski County community: economic status, age, and country of origin.

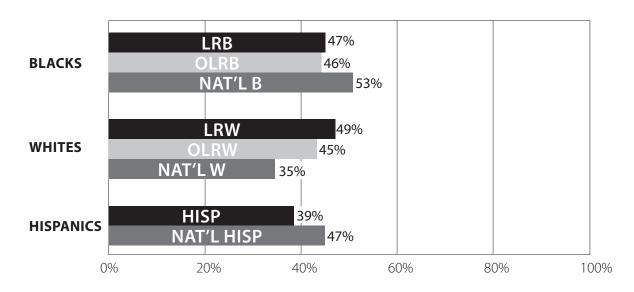
Conflict, Race, and Ethnicity

- Now I would to like to ask your opinion of differences or conflicts between different social groups in our community. In your opinion, how strong of a conflict is there in Pulaski County between <GROUP>. Would you say there are very strong conflicts, strong conflicts, note very strong conflicts, or there are no conflicts?
- *?* Blacks and whites?
 - Similar numbers of blacks, whites, and Hispanics identify "strong" or "very strong" conflicts between blacks and whites.

The opinions of blacks, whites, and Hispanics reflect each other to some extent on this question, and there are no significant differences to be found between the groups.

Similar percentages of all groups perceive that there are "strong" or "very strong" conflicts between blacks and whites in Pulaski County. Between 46 to 47 percent of black respondents, 45 to 49 percent of whites, and 39 percent of Hispanics selected this response.

Exhibit 3
Percentages who see "very strong" or "strong" conflicts between blacks and whites



However, comparable shares feel black/white relations are typified by "not very strong conflicts." This is true for 38 to 43 percent of blacks, 46 to 48 percent of whites, and 45 percent of Hispanics.

When these local results are compared to the findings of a national Pew Research Center study, the percentages of black respondents identifying "strong" or "very strong" conflicts between blacks and whites are similar. Slightly more than half of black respondents to the national poll (53 percent) perceive strong degrees of conflict.

The opinions of Pulaski County whites differ to a greater extent from their national counterparts. Ten percent more local whites perceive high levels of conflict as compared to whites nationally.

The views of local Hispanics mark a deviation from the national results in the opposite direction, with local Hispanics being 8 percent less likely to perceive high levels of conflict than those surveyed by the Pew Center.



Blacks and Hispanics?

• Blacks perceive lower levels of conflict between blacks and Hispanics than Hispanics do.

Of all five geo-racial groups, the black groups have the most optimistic take on relations between blacks and Hispanics. Only a little over a quarter of black respondents (26 to 27 percent) say there are "strong" or "very strong" conflicts between these two groups while one in five blacks believe "there are no conflicts." Whites are significantly more likely to perceive high levels of conflict, with 40 to 42 percent selecting these responses.

The opinions of Hispanics diverge significantly from both the black and white groups. More than half of Hispanics (53 percent) perceive "strong" or "very strong" conflicts between themselves and blacks. This indicates Hispanics are almost twice as likely to report high degrees of conflict as blacks, suggesting a disconnect between the attitudes of blacks and Hispanics in reference to their relations with each other.



Whites and Hispanics?

• Hispanics perceive fewer conflicts in their relationships with whites than they do in their relationships with blacks.

Whereas black respondents are the group least likely to perceive high levels of conflict between themselves and Hispanics, they are the group *most* likely to perceive high degrees of conflict between whites and Hispanics. Between 43 to 44 percent of blacks perceive "strong" or "very strong" conflicts between whites and Hispanics. These numbers are significantly higher than those of whites, 30 to 32 percent of whom selected these responses.

The portion of Hispanics reporting high degrees of conflict is lower again, suggesting Hispanics perceive less conflict in their relationships with whites than they do in their relationships with blacks.

Conflict in the Community



Rich and Poor?

- Blacks perceive the greatest degree of conflict between the rich and the poor.
- Hispanics perceive the lowest degree of conflict between the rich and the poor.

Sixty-two percent of black respondents report "strong" or "very strong" conflicts between rich and poor, marking a significant difference from the other groups. The numbers for

whites are considerably lower, with 39 to 49 percent selecting these responses, while still lower for Hispanics at 34 percent.

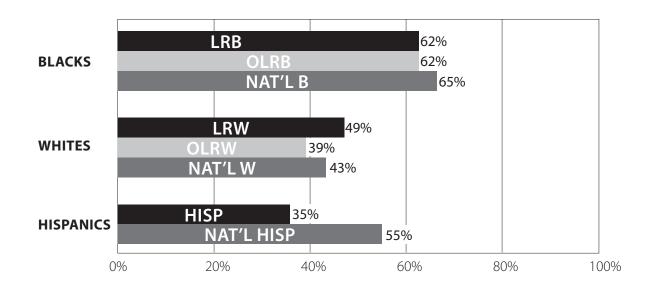
Hispanics are also the group most likely to think there are "not conflicts" between the rich and the poor in the local area, by a significant margin. Approximately one-quarter (24 percent) choose this response category as well as between 11 to 16 percent of blacks. These results diverge from those of whites, only 8 to 11 percent of whom felt there were no conflicts between rich and poor.

Hispanics in Pulaski County perceive much lower levels of conflict between economic groups than their national counterparts in the Pew Research study. Nationally, more than one-half of Hispanics (55 percent) felt that there were "strong" or "very strong" levels of conflict between rich and poor, making them 21 percent more likely to say so than Hispanics locally.

For black respondents, there was more confluence between local and national perceptions of conflict. Sixty-two percent of black respondents report "strong" or "very strong" conflicts in Pulaski County, along with 65 percent nationally. Paralleling the black respondents, Pulaski County whites more or less agree with whites in the national survey, with 43 percent of whites in the Pew study finding that there are "strong" and "very strong" conflicts between rich and poor.

Exhibit 4 shows the local and national percentages who report perceiving strong levels of conflict.

Exhibit 4
Percentages who see "very strong" or "strong" conflicts between poor and rich





Young and old?

- Blacks perceive the greatest degree of conflict between the young and old.
- Hispanics perceive the lowest degree of conflict between the young and old.

Assessing the degree of inter-generational conflict in Pulaski County reveals significant differences in the opinions of blacks, whites, and Hispanics. Echoing a trend emerging in previous questions, black respondents are more likely to perceive serious conflicts than the other groups. Nearly half of blacks (44 to 48 percent) say there are "strong" or "very strong" conflicts between the young and old.

Whites are the next most apt to give these responses (at 26 to 29 percent), and Hispanics are the least inclined to perceive high levels of conflict (at 16 percent). In fact, 36 percent of Hispanics believe there are "not conflicts" between young and old, making them more than twice as likely as any of the other groups to typify relations between young and old as being conflict-free.

As was the case with perceptions of conflict between rich and poor, Hispanics in Pulaski County are much less likely to report high levels of inter-generational conflict than their national counterparts are. Locally, only 16 percent of Hispanics said they detect "strong" or "very strong" conflicts between young and old, compared to 39 percent in the national survey.

Once again, there is less of a gap between local blacks and whites and those surveyed nationally. In the national Pew study, 42 percent of blacks and 21 percent of whites identify "strong" or "very strong" conflicts between diverse age groups.

Conflict and Immigration



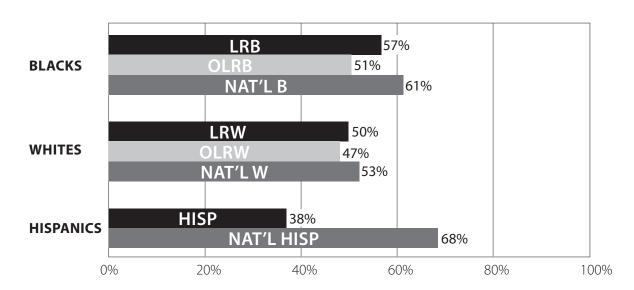
Immigrants and people born in the United States

• Hispanics perceive the lowest degree of conflict between immigrants and people born in the United States.

Hispanics are the group least inclined to perceive high levels of conflict between those new to the country and those born in the U.S. (Exhibit 5). Although 38 percent of Hispanic respondents report "strong" or "very strong" degrees of conflict among these groups, the numbers of blacks and whites selecting these categories is significantly higher. More than half of black respondents (51 to 57 percent) and similar shares of white respondents

(47 to 50 percent) identify high degrees of conflict between immigrants and native-born Americans within the local community.

Exhibit 5
Percentages who see "very strong" or "strong" conflicts between immigrant and U.S.-born people



A sizable minority of Hispanics (18 percent) believes that there are no conflicts between these groups compared to close to 10 percent of blacks and whites. In keeping with these findings and repeating a pattern seen in previous questions, Hispanics in this survey were less inclined to perceive high levels of conflict than those polled nationally. In total, 38 percent of local Hispanics feel that there are "strong" or "very strong" conflicts between U.S.-born residents and immigrants. This percent is a substantial minority, but is 30 percentage points lower than the national figure of 68 percent.

The percentages of blacks and whites reporting "strong" or "very strong" conflicts between immigrants and U.S.-born residents have a similar pattern, with local and national results echoing each other to a much higher degree than the Hispanic results do.

Social Conflict Index

• Blacks are more likely than whites or Hispanics to identify "major" and "extreme" conflicts.

Taking each individual response to the social conflict questions in combination can serve to create an index indicating each group's overall perception of conflict in the local

community. In order to achieve this, each response was tallied and placed along a seven-point scale. Each level of this scale is associated with a conflict score, with "0" representing "No conflict" and "6" representing "Extreme conflict." The percentage of respondents at each conflict score level is presented in Exhibit 6.

The black groups are the respondents least likely to observe "no" or "little" conflict in the Pulaski County community. However, sizable minorities of blacks (27 to 28 percent) do perceive these lower levels of conflict. Between 34 to 38 percent of whites also fall into these categories, as do 43 percent of Hispanics.

At the opposite end of the scale, 22 to 24 percent of black respondents select the highest degrees of conflict; "major" and "extreme." The numbers for both whites and Hispanics are lower, at 12 to 15 percent and 11 percent respectively.

Exhibit 6
Social Conflict Scale

		LR-blacks	LR-whites	OLR-blacks	OLR-whites	Hispanics
0	No conflict	15%	17%	13%	25%	26%
1	Little conflict	13%	17%	14%	13%	17%
2	Minor conflict	18%	21%	20%	15%	20%
3	Moderate conflict	18%	13%	18%	20%	13%
4	Strong conflict	14%	17%	13%	15%	12%
5	Major conflict	15%	7%	13%	7%	7%
6	Extreme conflict	9%	8%	9%	5%	4%

Politics, Identity, and Racism

The next group of questions was centered upon certain opinions and attitudes pertaining to politics and the president. Respondents were first asked to share their political affiliation. They were then asked a pair of questions concerning President Obama — what racial category did they feel was most accurate in describing the president and to what degree did they feel racism was a motivating factor behind political opposition to Obama's policies.

Political Identity

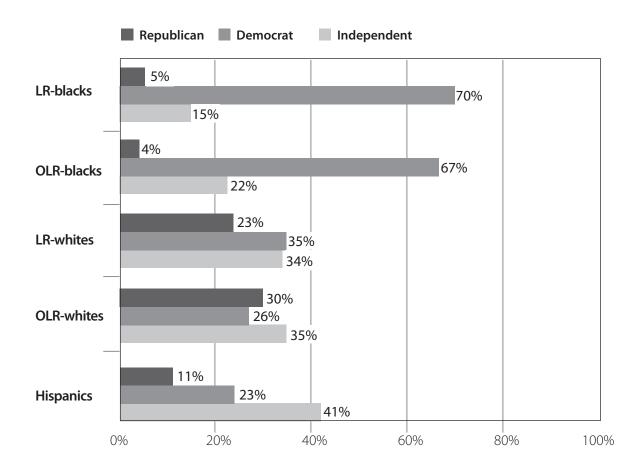


In politics today, do you consider yourself a Republican, Democrat, or Independent?

- Blacks are most likely to identify themselves as Democrats.
- Hispanics are most likely to identify themselves as Independent.
- Whites are more politically diverse than blacks or Hispanics.

The responses from black participants are more homogenized than those of any other groups polled, with more than two-thirds (67 to 70 percent) identifying themselves as Democrat. This result means they are significantly more likely to describe themselves as Democrat than either of the white groups or the Hispanic group.

Exhibit 7 Political Party Affiliation



White respondents are much more divided along party lines with no one political preference emerging as a clear majority. There is no great variation between the number of whites identifying themselves as Republican (23 to 30 percent), Democrat (26 to 35 percent), or as Independent (34 to 35 percent).

The most popular response category for Hispanics on this question is Independent. Fortyone percent of Hispanic respondents identify their political affiliation in this way. Close to one in 10 Hispanics (11 percent) self-identify as Republican, which is similar to the share answering "no party preference" (a volunteered category accounting for 12 percent of the Hispanic total).

The President's Identity

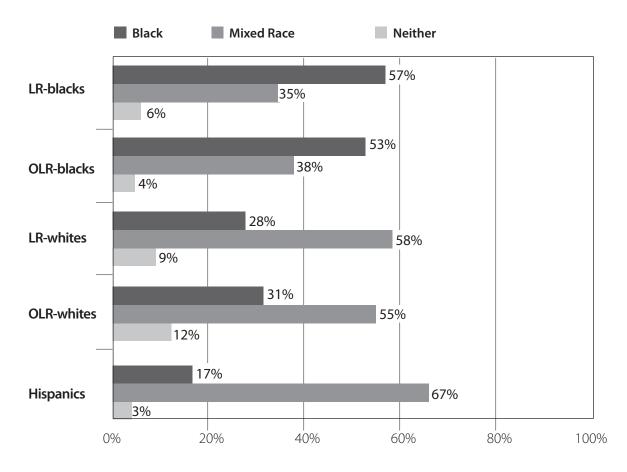


Do you mostly think of Barack Obama as a black person or mostly as a person of mixed race?

- Blacks are most likely to identify Obama as black.
- Hispanics are most likely to identify Obama as "mixed race."

The majority of black respondents (53 to 57 percent) say Barack Obama is black, marking a significant difference from the opinions of whites and Hispanics on this issue. Although nearly one-third of whites (28 to 31 percent) also identify the President as black, they are much more inclined to say he is of "mixed race" (55 to 58 percent).

Exhibit 8
Perceptions of President Obama's identity



Hispanics are even more likely than whites to determine Barack Obama is of "mixed race," with 67 percent selecting this response. Correspondingly, they were the group least likely to say the president is black (17 percent). This result marks a substantial deviation from the opinions of whites and, even more so, from those of blacks.

Opposition to Obama: Political or Racial



Now thinking about opposition to President Obama's policies, do you think that racism is a major factor, a minor factor, or not a factor in opposition to Barack Obama's policies?

• Blacks and Hispanics are more likely than whites to believe opposition to Obama's policies is due to racism.

Black and Hispanic respondents are the groups most likely to diagnose racism as a "major factor" fueling opposition to President Obama's policies. More than half of blacks (56 to 61 percent) and a similar share of Hispanics (55 percent) find this to be the case.

Whites are significantly less inclined to perceive racism as an issue, with close to one-third (30 to 35 percent) identifying it as a "major factor" impeding political support for Obama.

Attitudes and Actions

Trust

The next section explores the levels of trust participants feel comfortable extending toward others.

First, respondents were asked several general questions to establish their overall propensity for trust. The results of these questions may serve as a "baseline" to consider the degree to which certain groups trust others. For instance, if one racial group exhibits low levels of trust toward another group, having a sense of that group's native, general trust levels might help to determine if the low degree of trust is born of prejudice or if it stems from a general inclination to distrust others.

To the same end, the next set of questions focused on trust levels in a variety of everyday situations: at work, in the neighborhood, at stores, and in prayer. Finally, respondents were asked to consider how much trust they placed in the various geo-racial and ethnic groups, including their own.

Everyday Trust

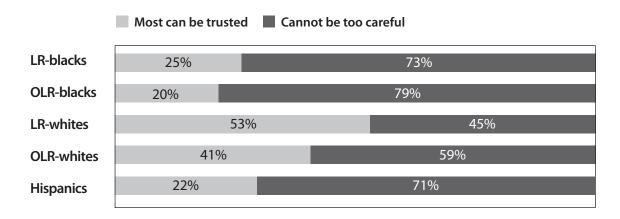


I want to ask you some questions about how you view other people. Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted or that you cannot be too careful in dealing with people?

- Blacks and Hispanics are the groups most likely to say "you cannot be too careful."
- LR-whites are significantly more likely to say most people "can be trusted" than OLR-whites.

The findings from this question indicate that blacks and Hispanics are more or less in agreement on this issue, but their opinions diverge significantly from those of whites. Large majorities of blacks (73 to 79 percent) and Hispanics (71 percent) said that it is best to exercise caution when dealing with others, answering "you cannot be too careful."

Exhibit 9
Social Trust Indicators



Whites exhibit considerably higher levels of trust than either of the other groups, but a difference can been found in the opinions of LR and OLR-whites. Fewer than half of LR-whites (45 percent) feel the need to be wary when interacting with others, but this percentage is higher for OLR-whites, 59 percent of whom feel "you cannot be too careful."

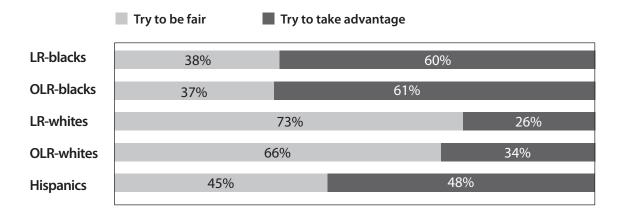
TRENDS

This question had been fielded in Years 3, 4, and 6 of the survey, and only minor changes can be observed during this time. In Year 3, the first time the question was asked, 18 percent of LR-blacks felt that people could be trusted. This year (Year 8) sees a seven-percentage point increase in this figure, suggesting a modest upturn in the numbers of LR-blacks who feel people can generally be trusted. The numbers of OLR-blacks selecting this response has fluctuated to a slightly greater degree, falling from a peak of 21 percent in Year 3 to 13 percent in Year 6. However, this year's survey sees a return close to the original level, at 20 percent.

Little change can be seen for LR-whites between Year 3 and Year 8. In Year 3, 56 percent of LR-whites said they felt people generally could be trusted in keeping with a similar share in Year 8 (53 percent). The picture is not that much different for OLR-whites, although the Year 6 results saw a decline of seven percentage points from Year 4 (46 to 39 percent). However, Year 8 sees an approximate return to the original Year 3 total of 40 percent, with 41 percent of OLR-whites reporting people "can be trusted."

?

Do you think most people would try to take advantage of you if they got the chance, or would they try to be fair?



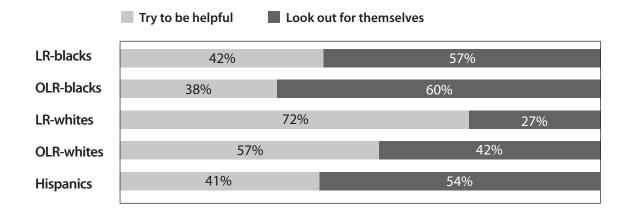
• Whites are much more likely to trust in the fairness of others than blacks or Hispanics.

As with the previous question, black and Hispanic responses reveal opinions closer to those of each other than to whites, suggesting that these groups are less inclined to trust others than whites are. Despite this superficial convergence, there are significant differences to be found between the black and Hispanic groups. Nearly two-thirds of black respondents (60 to 61 percent) suspect that people would "take advantage" if given the opportunity. Hispanic opinion is more bilaterally divided, with slightly less than half (48 percent) selecting this response category.

The gaps between these response rates and those of whites are striking and significant. Between 26 to 34 percent of whites believe others would be inclined to take advantage, making them at least 26 to 35 percent less likely to doubt the motivations of others than the black and Hispanic groups.

?

Would you say that most of the time people try to be helpful or that they are mostly just looking out for themselves?



- Blacks and Hispanics are the groups most likely to say people are "looking out for themselves."
- LR-whites are significantly more likely to say people "try to be helpful" than OLR-whites.

When asked if others were generally motivated by altruism or by selfishness, once again, the responses of Hispanics and blacks are quite alike and significantly different from those of whites. There is also significant disagreement to be found within the white groups.

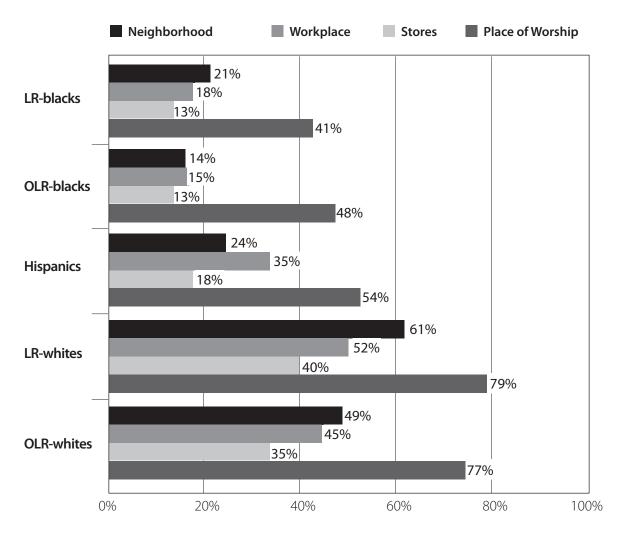
Majorities of blacks and Hispanics conclude that, in general, people are "looking out for themselves" when they interact with others. Between 57 to 60 percent of black respondents chose this response, along with 54 percent of Hispanics.

In this instance, the opinions of whites not only diverge from those of blacks and Hispanics, but they reflect significant differences in perception along geographic lines within the white group. In keeping with the findings from the first trust question in this section, OLR-whites are considerably more cautious than LR-whites. Forty-two percent of OLR-whites determine that others generally act out of self-interest, compared to 27 percent of LR-whites, a sizable difference of 15 percentage points.



Next, we'd like to know how much you trust different groups of people. Think about people in <situation>, generally speaking, would you say that you can trust them a lot, only a little, or not at all?

Exhibit 10
Percentages who report "a lot" of trust <in everyday situations>





Neighborhood

- Blacks and Hispanics are the groups least likely to say they trust people in their neighborhood "a lot."
- LR-whites are significantly more likely than OLR-whites to say they trust people in their neighborhood "a lot."

The response pattern for this question breaks out along similar lines to that of the pattern seen in the general trust questions. Blacks, Hispanics and OLR-whites exhibit lower levels of trust than LR-whites do.

At the uppermost end of the scale, only 14 to 21 percent of black respondents report trusting their neighbors "a lot." A similar share of Hispanics (24 percent) falls into this response category. For whites, there is more dissent along geographic lines. Once again, OLR-whites are significantly less apt to select the highest level of trust on the scale, with 49 percent of OLR-whites answering "a lot," compared to 61 percent of LR-whites.



This question has been posed in previous years (Year 3, Year 4, Year 6), and only minor deviations can be seen in the overall trends. Mirroring the findings from the first general trust question, LR-blacks are more likely to say they trust the people in their neighborhood "a lot" in the current year (by seven percentage points) than they were in Year 6, although the percentages are still much lower than they are for whites. In fact, despite a small dip in Year 4, the share of LR-blacks selecting this response has steadily increased, albeit in modest increments.

For OLR-blacks, there has been a change in the opposite direction. In Year 3, only 15 percent of OLR-blacks chose the highest level of trust, but there was an increase of eight percentage points in Year 4. However, subsequent years have seen a reduction in this number. OLR-blacks have come more or less full circle (to 14 percent) in Year 8, indicating they are as likely to trust their neighbors "a lot" in Year 8 as they were in Year 3.

Although the attitudes of OLR-whites appear to have changed little over the years, there has been greater variation within the LR-white groups. More often than not, the number of LR-whites saying they trust their neighbors "a lot" has increased over time. In Year 3, slightly over one-half (51 percent) of LR-whites chose this option. In Year 4, this percentage had risen substantially, to 66 percent. However, Year 6 saw a decline of 10 percentage points. Ultimately, the Year 8 results mark a positive change in the attitudes of LR-whites, with an increase of 10 percentage points in the numbers reporting the highest level of trust in their neighbors when compared to Year 3.



Workplace

• Blacks are the group least likely to place "a lot" of trust in people at their workplace.

In response to this question, black and Hispanic respondents tend to exhibit moderate or low trust levels in their work colleagues. In addition, the number of black respondents who place "a lot" of trust in their work colleagues is considerably lower than that of whites and Hispanics.

Between 15 to 18 percent of the black groups say they trust the people they work with "a lot." In a departure from the general trend that has emerged in this study, there is a significant digression from the opinions of Hispanics, who are 20 percent more likely to say they trust their work colleagues to this degree.

For both white groups, the percentages reporting the highest level of trust is conspicuously higher and marks a significant difference between whites and blacks. Between 45 to 52 percent of whites trust their co-workers "a lot," showing they are 27 to 37 percentage points more inclined to trust co-workers than the black groups. This finding is one of the largest disparities between groups in this study.

Hispanics' results also differ from those of whites but not to such a great extent. There is however a significant difference between the shares of LR-whites selecting the highest level of trust from those in the Hispanic respondent group. Nearly one-third of Hispanics say they trust their work colleagues "a lot," 17 percent fewer than LR-whites. The attitudinal gap between OLR-whites is smaller but still noticeable, with 10 percent reporting they trust co-workers "a lot."



Stores

- Whites are the group most likely to place "a lot" of trust in people who work at stores.
- Hispanics are more likely to trust their co-workers "a lot" than people who work at stores.

As with the previous question, blacks and Hispanics extend lower levels of trust than whites do. They are less prone to say they trust the people in the stores they shop in "a lot" than whites are.

In this instance, 13 percent of both black groups say they trust store-workers "a lot." A similar portion of Hispanics agree (18 percent), indicating Hispanics are considerably less inclined to trust the people in the stores in they shop in than the people they work alongside.

Whites are significantly more likely than any of the other groups to trust store-workers "a lot." Approximately one-third of both white groups (35 to 40 percent) rank their trust levels at the top end of the scale, meaning they are between 13 to 18 percent more likely to say "a lot" than blacks or Hispanics.

TRENDS

Historically, no major changes can be detected in the rates of LR-blacks and LR-whites who report "a lot" of trust in the staff at the stores they frequent. This question has been asked on two previous occasions, in Year 3 and Year 6.

However, modest changes can be seen in the trust levels of OLR-blacks and OLR-whites, in contrary directions. In Year 3, OLR-blacks were more likely to say they trust store workers "a lot" than they were in Year 6 (by seven percentage points), but the percentage this year is close to the original peak of 16 percent. On the other hand, there has been a 7 percent increase in the number of OLR-whites selecting "a lot" between Year 3 and Year 8.



Place of Worship

- Blacks, whites, and Hispanics trust the people at their place of worship more than they do any other group of people.
- Whites are significantly more likely than blacks or Hispanics to trust people at their place of worship "a lot."

Interestingly, all five groups are conspicuously more inclined to have a great deal of trust in people at their place of worship than they are to trust people in their neighborhoods, workplaces, or local stores. However, there are variances between groups.

Black respondents are less likely to say they trust the people in their congregation "a lot" than the other groups, in some cases by a significant margin. Nearly half of OLR-blacks (48 percent) select this response category, compared to a slightly smaller portion of LR-blacks (41 percent) thereby creating a significant difference between LR-blacks and Hispanics (at 54 percent).

There are also large significant differences between blacks and whites. Large majorities of whites (77 to 79 percent) place "a lot" of trust in their fellow worshippers, between 23 to a striking 38 percent more than blacks or Hispanics.

TRENDS

When this question was first asked in Year 3 of the study, 46 percent of LR-black respondents said they placed "a lot" of trust in people at their place of worship. There have been no major deviations from this figure, although in Year 4 it declined to 34 percent. Since then (in Year 6 and Year 8), the number of LR-blacks selecting "a lot" has leveled out at 41 percent, close to the original Year 3 total. OLR-blacks have varied even less in their attitudes, with 45 percent saying "a lot" in Year 3, and 48 percent giving the same response today.

Considerably bigger fluctuations can be seen in the white groups over time, particularly in the case of LR-whites. In Year 3, a little over two-thirds of white respondents said they trusted their fellow congregation members "a lot." Initially, the percentages of OLR-whites did not deviate far from this figure. However, the numbers of LR-whites selecting this category saw a small upturn of eight percentage points in Year 4, followed by a sharp decline of 11 percentage points in Year 6, falling to 66 percent. Today, the numbers of LR-whites saying they trust their fellow worshippers "a lot" has risen again, exceeding the original total by 10 percentage points. An increase can also be seen for OLR-whites, as the percentages saying "a lot" rose by 10 percentage points from Year 6 to Year 8.

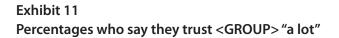
Trust, race, and ethnicity

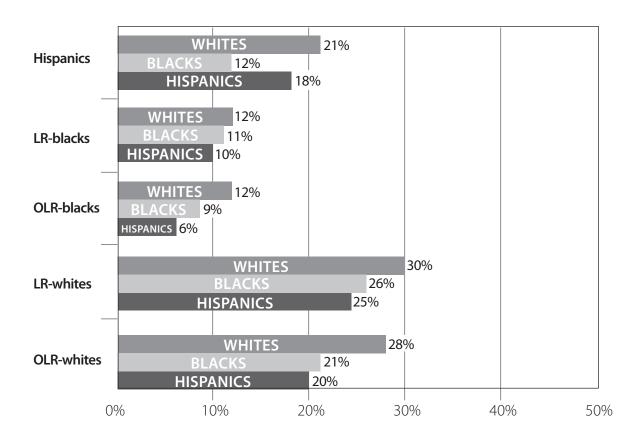


How about whites? Generally speaking, would you say that you can trust them a lot, some, only a little, or not at all?

- Hispanics are more likely than blacks to place "a lot" of trust in whites.
- The level of trust whites place in other whites is lower than their general trust levels might anticipate.

At the top of the trust scale, distinct differences can be seen between the degree to which Hispanics, blacks, and whites trust each other. Black respondents are the group least likely to say they trust whites "a lot." Slightly more than one in 10 (12 percent) selected this response, marking a significant deviation from the opinions of Hispanics and of whites themselves. Twenty-one percent of Hispanics say they trust whites "a lot," meaning they are more likely to exhibit high levels of trust in whites than blacks are.

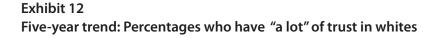


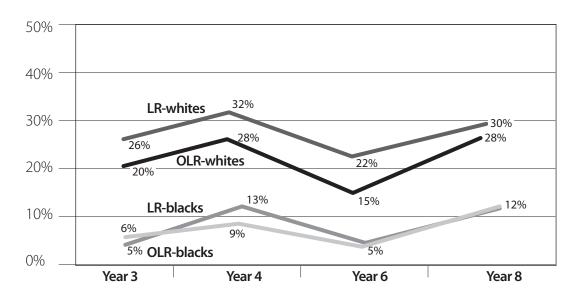


The responses of white participants give rise to another interesting finding. The results for the white groups in the trust section indicate that whites are generally apt to exhibit fairly high levels of trust. It is somewhat uncharacteristic that the percentages that say they trust other whites "a lot" is noticeably lower. In fact, fewer whites say they trust other whites "a lot" than they do for any other question in the trust section.



Although the percentages of respondents saying they trust whites "a lot" differ along racial lines, it intriguing to note that the pendulum-like fluctuations in each geo-racial groups' response rates parallel each other, though they vary in degree.





In Year 3, when LR-blacks were asked to what extent they trusted whites, only 5 percent responded "a lot." This percentage increased a little in Year 4 to 13 percent. The next study (Year 6) saw an equal amount of change (eight percentage points) but in the opposite direction. Today, the percentage has risen to near its original level, at 12 percent. Although the percentages are a little different, the same rise and fall of trust can be seen in the OLR-black group. Since Year 3, there has been a six-percentage point increase in the number of OLR-blacks expressing "a lot" of trust in whites.

More whites are inclined to trust other whites "a lot" than blacks are, but we see a rise and fall in the numbers similar to that of the black groups. In Year 3, between 20 to 26 percent of whites report trusting other whites "a lot." Paralleling the black respondents, there is a slight upswing in Year 4, followed by a marked decline in Year 6 (10 percentage points for LR-whites and 13 percentage points for OLR-whites). This decline is redressed in the present year, at 30 percent for LR-whites and 28 percent for OLR-whites.



How about blacks?

- Blacks are the group least likely to trust their own racial/ethnic group "a lot."
- Whites are more likely to trust blacks "a lot" than blacks are themselves.

Approximately one in 10 black respondents (9 to 11 percent) say that they trust other blacks "a lot," meaning that they are the group least likely to extend a high level of trust to other

members of their racial or ethnic group. The portion of Hispanics saying they trust blacks "a lot" is more or less equal to that of the black groups, at 12 percent.

Interestingly, whites are the group most likely to say they trust blacks "a lot," as they are more apt to select this response than Hispanics or blacks themselves. For whites, the numbers are significantly higher than they are for blacks or Hispanics. Between 21 to 26 percent of whites answered in this way, exceeding the other groups by 10 and 17 percentage points. Year 3 was the first year this question was fielded. Over time, the percentages of whites have changed little, suggesting neither an improvement nor a decline in the number of whites placing the highest level of trust in blacks.



How about Hispanics?

• Whites are more likely to trust Hispanics "a lot" than blacks are.

At the uppermost end of the trust scale, the attitudes of Hispanics and whites have more congruence with each other than with those of the black groups. Between 20 to 25 percent of whites say that they trust Hispanics "a lot," along with a similar share of Hispanics (18 percent). Considerably fewer blacks report trusting Hispanics "a lot." Ten percent of LR-blacks say they trust Hispanics to this level, compared to 6 percent of OLR-blacks.

Perceptions of Discrimination

The next set of questions was designed to explore perceptions of treatment in the local community and to determine if respondents felt they had been the victim of unfair treatment owing to their race or ethnicity.



How well do you think HISPANICS are treated in your community — the same as whites, not very well, or badly?

The majority of Hispanics believe they are treated "not very well."

The percentages believing Hispanics are treated the "same as whites" in the local community varies along racial, ethnic, and geographic lines. LR-blacks take a fairly moderate stance, with one-third (32 percent) perceiving that Hispanics and whites receive equal treatment in the community. OLR-blacks have a slightly more positive view, with 41 percent selecting this response.

LR-whites concur, with 41 percent of LR-white respondents detecting no real difference in the treatment of Hispanics and whites. This number increases significantly for OLR-whites, more than half of whom (55 percent) agrees with this opinion.

Hispanics are the group least likely to agree they are treated on par with whites. Only one-quarter of Hispanics believe this to be the case; the majority (59 percent) feels they are treated "not very well." Close to one in 10 (11 percent) take an even more despondent view of the treatment they receive, reporting they are actually treated "badly."



How well do you think BLACKS are treated in your community . . .?

• The majority of blacks believe they are treated "not very well" compared to whites.

As with the previous question, perceptions regarding the treatment of blacks in the community diverge along racial, ethnic, and geographic lines. Of all the respondents, the black groups are least likely to say that blacks and whites are treated equally.

Among those black respondents who feel there is parity of treatment, there is no real variation across geographic lines, with 32 percent of LR-blacks and 34 percent of OLR-blacks responding in this way. However, more than one-half of black respondents say they are treated "not very well," and 11 to 14 percent consider they are treated "badly."

Whites have a markedly more optimistic outlook. Half of LR-whites (50 percent) feel blacks and whites are treated as well as each other, meaning they are significantly more likely to do so than the black groups. The portion of OLR-whites sharing this view is even higher, with more than two-thirds (68 percent) perceiving equal treatment. This figure marks a significant departure not only from both black respondent groups but also from LR-whites.

The number of Hispanics saying blacks and whites are treated equally also differs significantly from the white percentages. The opinions of Hispanics are closer to those of blacks, with 40 percent of Hispanic respondents believing blacks and whites are treated "the same" in the local community.



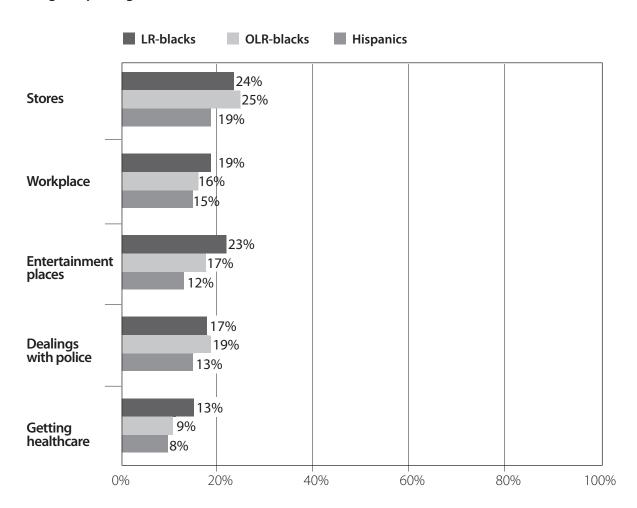
Now thinking about your own personal experiences ... can you think of any occasion in the last 30 days when you were treated unfairly because you were [BLACK/HISPANIC]

- o *In a store where you shop* ...
- At your place of work ...
- o In a restaurant, bar, theater, or other entertainment place...
- o In dealing with the police, such as traffic accidents...
- While getting healthcare for yourself or a family member...
- Both blacks and Hispanics report having been victims of unfair treatment in common situations during the past 30 days.

This battery of questions was directed toward the black and Hispanic groups. When presented with a variety of common situations, the vast majority of these respondents

report they had not been discriminated against because of their racial or ethnic background within the last 30 days. However, it cannot be overlooked that some respondents do report unfair treatment in these situations, in some cases, up to a rate of 1 in 4. These results can be seen in Exhibit 13.

Exhibit 13
Percentages reporting unfair treatment



Nineteen percent of Hispanics say they had experienced discrimination when shopping in stores, along with a comparable percentage of blacks (24 to 25 percent). At work, 15 percent of Hispanics and 16 to 19 percent of blacks report discrimination. When seeking healthcare, 8 percent of Hispanics and 9 to 13 percent of blacks perceive unfair treatment.

When recalling interactions with the police, between 17 to 19 percent of black respondents say they had been discriminated against in the last 30 days. The portion of Hispanics

selecting this response (13 percent) is lower than for either of the black groups. There is also a noticeable difference between the numbers of LR-blacks and Hispanics reporting unfair treatment while visiting entertainment venues. Twenty-three percent of LR-blacks report discrimination in this circumstance, compared to Hispanics (12 percent).

Exhibit 14 Number of discrimination situations experienced in past 30 days

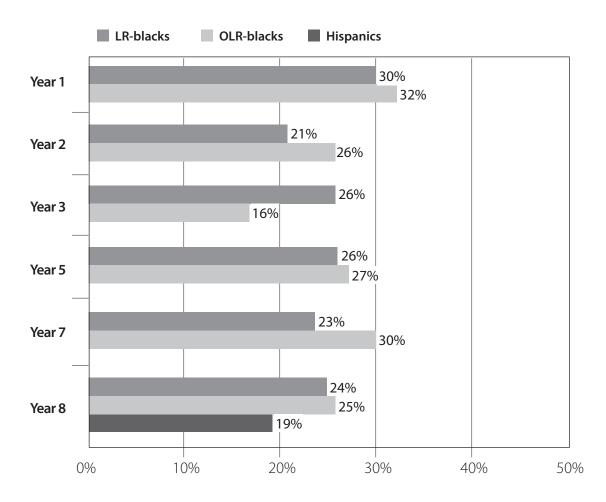
	No Situation	At least one situation	At least two situations	Three or more situations
LR-blacks	51%	44%	27%	15%
OLR-blacks	55%	40%	25%	13%
Hispanics	66%	30%	17%	9%

Between 30 to 44 percent of the blacks and Hispanics surveyed had experienced unfair treatment in at least one of the five situations in a 30-day period. Between 17 to 27 percent of the groups had experienced discrimination in at least two situations. (Exhibit 14)



This series of questions has been posed six times throughout the history of the survey. Reviewing trend results can help to determine if there have been any changes in the rate at which black respondents have reported racially motivated unfair treatment during the last eight years.

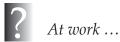
Exhibit 15
Eight-year trend: Unfair treatment while shopping in stores





At the store ...

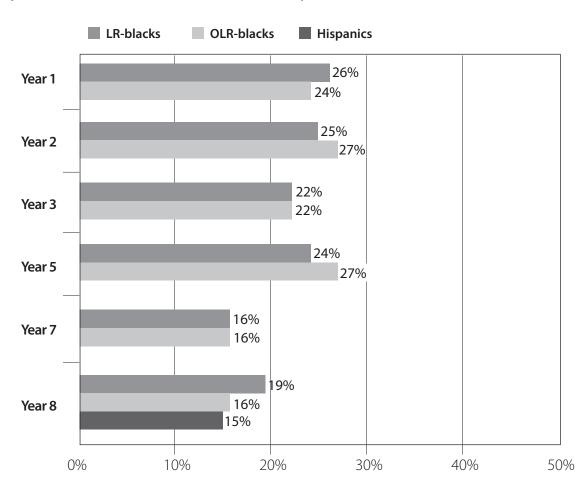
Since Year 1, when these questions were first fielded, there have been small fluctuations in the proportions of black respondents reporting unfair treatment while shopping in stores. In Year 1, 30 percent of LR-blacks said they had suffered discriminatory treatment in stores. In Year 2, this number had fallen by nine percentage points. For OLR-blacks, the change is more pronounced. Year 1 saw 32 percent reporting unfair treatment, but encouragingly, this rate had fallen by 16 percentage points by Year 3. Unfortunately, this downward trend did not hold, and in Year 5 the portions of OLR-blacks reporting unfair treatment had risen to 27 percent. However, a slight decline can be observed from Year 1 to Year 8, for both groups, as illustrated in Exhibit 15.



Since Year 1, only slight variations can be detected in responses to this question, when close to one-quarter of black participants (24 to 26 percent) reported being the victims of discrimination at their workplace.

However, a noticeable decline in these percentages occurred between Year 5, when 24 percent of LR-blacks said they had experienced unfair treatment at work, and Year 7, when this number fell to 16 percent. For OLR-blacks, there was a slightly larger decline of 11 percentage points (from 27 to 16 percent). These figures remain fairly consistent in the present year but do indicate fewer blacks feel they have endured workplace discrimination today than they did eight years ago. These results can be seen in Exhibit 16.

Exhibit 16
Eight-year trend: Unfair treatment while in the workplace



?

At entertainment places ...

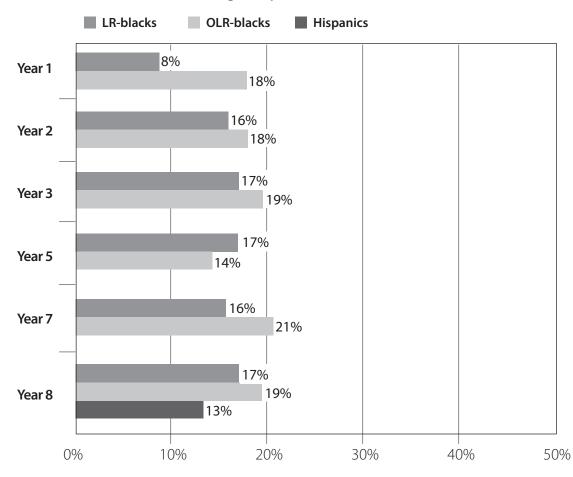
For the most part, there has been very little change in the numbers of black respondents reporting unfair treatment when they visit entertainment venues such as restaurants, bars, or the theater. However, it is interesting to note that there has been a marked decline in the number of OLR-blacks saying they have been discriminated against in this type of situation between Year 7 and Year 8. The percentage of OLR-blacks reporting unfair treatment at entertainment venues peaked at 29 percent in Year 7. In Year 8, there has been an encouraging drop of 12 percentage points (to 17 percent).



When dealing with the police ...

The percentages of black respondents reporting racially motivated unfair treatment when dealing with the police has changed to some degree over the years, though not dramatically.

Exhibit 17
Eight-year trend: Unfair treatment in dealing with police



In Year 1, there was a noticeable divergence in the opinions of LR and OLR-blacks. OLR-blacks were more likely to report police discrimination than their Little Rock counterparts, with close to 1 in 5 saying they had experienced unfair treatment in their encounters with law enforcement. Over time, this gap narrows. In Year 2, 16 percent of LR-blacks reported unfair treatment to twice as many as the previous year to bringing them more in line with the opinions of OLR-blacks. Apart from this increase, the portion of LR-blacks noting unfair treatment in this context stays more or less constant. The figures for OLR-blacks do not vary greatly either. However, there is an increase of seven percentage points from Year 5 to Year 7 (14 percent to 21 percent).



While getting health care ...

The percentages of black respondents reporting unfair treatment while seeking medical care for himself/herself or a family member remain mostly unchanged from year to year.

In Year 2, the opinions of both groups were fairly similar, with 17 percent of LR-blacks and 20 percent of OLR-blacks noting discriminatory treatment while getting health care. The only noticeable deviation from these percentages occurred between Years 7 and 8, when there was a drop of eight percentage points for OLR-blacks.

Social Interaction

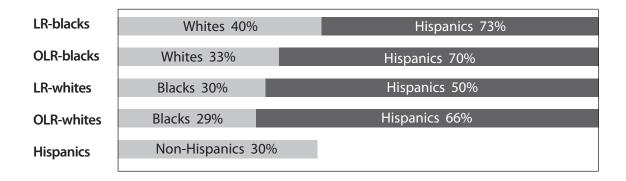
The next set of questions was designed to assess the degree to which respondents interact and socialize with other racial and ethnic groups. All groups were asked if during the course of the previous year they had visited the home of a friend of a different race/ethnicity or if friends of a different race/ethnicity had visited their home. They were also asked if they had socialized with members of other racial and ethnic groups outside the home.

Socializing: Together and Apart



How many times in the past year have you been inside the home of a [BLACK/WHITE/NON-HISPANIC] friend or have they been inside your home?

Exhibit 18
Percentages who report no home-based socializing with other groups



Black respondents and socializing at home with whites...

• At least one-third of blacks say they had not interacted with white friends at home during the last year.

The level of home-based socialization between blacks and whites varied considerably, with a tendency toward polarization at the extremes of the scale.

Sizable minorities of the black groups (between 33 to 40 percent) say they had not been to the home of a white friend nor had a white friend visited their home at all during the course of the previous year.

At the opposite end of the scale however, one-quarter of LR-blacks (25 percent) report they had engaged in this kind of activity on more than 10 occasions. The share of OLR-blacks who recalled socializing with white friends at home on more than 10 occasions exceeds that of LR-blacks by 12 percentage points.

Black respondents and socializing at home with Hispanics...

• Blacks are more likely to have socialized at home with whites than with Hispanics during the last year.

There is a striking difference in the extent to which black respondents socialize with whites at home and the extent to which they socialize with Hispanics at home.

Close to three-quarters of both black groups (70 to 73 percent) say they had not visited a Hispanic friend at their home nor gone to a Hispanic friend's home over the past year. Further, one in 10 black respondents (10 to 11 percent) report socializing in this way on only one or two occasions.

Very few black respondents report high levels of home-based socializing with Hispanics. Only one in 10 respondents place themselves at the very top of the scale, reporting visiting with Hispanic friends on more than 10 occasions.

White respondents and socializing at home with blacks...

• Close to one-third of whites say they had not interacted with black friends at home during the last year.

As was the case with black respondents, the frequency of white/black home-based interaction was fairly varied among white respondents.

At the bottom end of the scale, between 29 to 30 percent of whites report that over the past year no black friends had visited their homes, nor had they visited the homes of black friends.

The numbers of whites saying they had socialized with black friends at home on more than 10 occasions (21 to 28 percent) is similar to the percentages of blacks reporting this level of socialization with whites.

White respondents and socializing at home with Hispanics...

• At least one-third of whites say they had not interacted with Hispanic friends at home during the last year.

Echoing the results of the black groups, the level of home-based socializing between whites and Hispanics is much lower than it is between whites and blacks. However, according to white respondents, whites and Hispanics socialize in the home more than blacks and Hispanics do. The percentages of whites reporting the highest level of home-based interaction (more than 10 occasions) fall at 17 percent for LR-whites and 11 percent for OLR-whites.

Half of LR-whites (50 percent) say they had not visited the home of a Hispanic friend or had a Hispanic friend visit their home at all over the last year. For OLR-whites, this number is significantly higher, at 66 percent.

Hispanic respondents and socializing at home with non-Hispanics...

• Hispanics are more likely to report socializing at home with blacks and whites than blacks and whites are to report socializing at home with Hispanics.

The responses of Hispanics appear to run counter to the perceptions of the other groups in this instance. When compared with blacks and whites, Hispanics are less likely to report the lowest level of interaction between Hispanics and non-Hispanics and more likely to report the highest level of interaction.

Thirty percent of Hispanics say they had not socialized with non-Hispanic friends at their own home or the homes of non-Hispanic friends during the previous year. At the opposite end of the scale, a similar number (33 percent) had visited with friends of a different racial or ethnic group on more than 10 occasions.



How many times in the past year have you gone with a [BLACK/WHITE/NON-HISPANIC friend to a restaurant, bar, theater, or other entertainment place?

Black respondents and socializing outside the home with whites...

• More than one-third of blacks say they had not interacted with white friends outside the home during the last year.

The percentages of blacks who report socializing with white friends outside the home echoes the rates at which they report socializing with white friends at home.

Again, responses vary but tend to gravitate toward the lowest and highest ends of the scale. Sizable shares of black respondents (between 34 to 42 percent) say they had not gone out to any kind of entertainment venue with white friends during the course of the previous year. Of those who report socializing in this way, between 23 to 31 percent says they have been out with white friends on more than 10 occasions.

White respondents and socializing outside the home with blacks...

 More than one-third of whites say they had not interacted with black friends outside the home

At the lowest point on the scale, the percentages of white respondents who say they have not gone to a place of entertainment with a black friend in the last year are similar to those percentages of blacks; between 36 to 42 percent of whites fall into this category. At the other end of the scale, between 16 to 17 percent of whites report having visited an entertainment venue with black friends.

Hispanic respondents and socializing outside the home with non-Hispanics...

• Close to one-third of Hispanics say they had not interacted with non-Hispanic friends outside the home.

For Hispanics (as well as for whites and blacks) socializing outside the home occurs at a similar rate as socializing inside the home, certainly at the extremities of the scale.

Slightly less than one-third of respondents (29 percent) report they had not been to an entertainment venue with non-Hispanic friends during the previous year. By contrast, the same percentages say they had socialized with non-Hispanic friends on more than 10 occasions within this time frame.

Socializing and Worship



How often do you attend a church or place of worship? How many times in the past year have you gone with a [BLACK/WHITE/NON-HISPANIC] friend to a church or place of worship?

- Most blacks, whites, and Hispanics attend a place of worship on a regular basis.
- Most blacks, whites, and Hispanics say they have not visited a place of worship with friends of other racial and ethnic groups.
- Hispanics socialize with non-Hispanics less frequently at church than in other in social situations.

These two questions sought to determine how much blacks, whites, and Hispanics worshipped together. First, respondents were asked how often they attended a church or other place of worship. Then, they were asked how often they did so with members of other racial and ethnic groups.

For the majority of respondents, going to a place of worship is a regular feature of their lives, with large shares of all groups reporting regular attendance.

Between 49 to 59 percent of black respondents say they attend church (or somewhere similar) on a weekly basis. A further 18 to 28 percent report they attend a place of worship fairly regularly, from "almost every week" to "about once a month."

For whites, the numbers attending weekly are slightly lower but still substantial. Thirty-five to 42 percent of the white groups go to a religious service on a weekly basis, and 22 to 26 percent attend nearly every week or monthly.

The Hispanic responses reveal no great deviation from this pattern. Half (50 percent) of the Hispanic group visits a place of worship every week, and 21 percent attend at a rate close to a weekly or monthly basis.

Although attending religious services is an activity most of the blacks, whites, and Hispanics do on a frequent and regular basis, for the most part, they are not sharing this experience with each other.

A substantial majority of black respondents (62 to 70 percent) report they had not visited a place of worship with white friends at all over the course of the preceding year. The percentage of whites that had not worshipped with black friends is slightly higher, at 74 to 75 percent.

At church, Hispanic interaction levels with non-Hispanics are substantially lower than they are with other kinds of social activity, by quite some margin. Sixty-one percent of Hispanic respondents say they had not gone to a place of worship with non-Hispanic friends at all this past year.

Appendix A:

Data Analysis and Demographics

As this is the first time the responses of Hispanic participants have been presented in this series of surveys, it seems appropriate to offer a brief demographic profile of the people whose voices have been captured. A demographic outline cannot fully describe a living, constantly evolving community, but it can help to give a sense of the nature of the groups that populate it. The Appendix Tables A1 – A5 show the sample breakdown for the weighted variables (age and gender) and marital status and two demographic questions posed to Hispanics. Tables A6 - A7 display both the sample and the American Community Survey estimates for the unweighted variables of education and income.

All data presented in this study were weighted in order to bring the sample representations in line with the actual population proportions in Pulaski County. The data were weighted for age and gender for each of five geo-racial groups. The 2005-2009 American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates provided the sample estimates that formed the basis for weighting. There were seven age groups: 18 to 24 years of age, 25 to 34, 35 to 44, 45 to 54, 55 to 64, 65 to 74, and 75 and over. This resulted in a total of 70 weighted groups (7 age groups x 2 gender categories x 5 geo-racial groups). Weighting values ranged from 0.25 for black women age 75+ living inside the city limits of Little Rock to 5.80 for black women aged 18 to 24 living inside the city limits of Little Rock.

A1: Age

	LR-blacks	OLR-blacks	LR-whites	OLR-whites	Hispanics
18 to 24 years	17%	17%	9%	10%	15%
25 to 34 years	24%	24%	18%	17%	31%
35 to 44 years	19%	18%	17%	17%	24%
45 to 54 years	19%	21%	19%	20%	12%
55 to 64 years	12%	11%	15%	17%	10%
65 to 74 years	5%	5%	10%	11%	6%
75+ years	4%	3%	12%	9%	2%

A2: Gender

	LR-blacks	OLR-blacks	LR-whites	OLR-whites	Hispanics
Male	45%	44%	47%	48%	52%
Female	55%	56%	53%	52%	48%

A3: Marital Status

	LR-blacks	LR-whites	OLR-blacks	OLR-whites	Hispanics
Married	35%	51%	31%	54%	55%
Divorced	17%	14%	15%	15%	6%
Widowed	7%	11%	9%	10%	5%
Separated	3%	0%	4%	1%	4%
Never been married, or	34%	21%	38%	14%	18%
Member of an unmarried coup	ole 4%	3%	3%	7%	8%

A4: Terminolgy Preference - Hispanic

The terms Hispanic and Latino are both used to describe people who are of Hispanic or Latino origin or descent. Do you happen to prefer one of these terms more than the other? Which term do you prefer, Hispanic or Latino?

	Hispanics
Hispanic	18%
Latino	13%
No preference	64%
Refused	4%

A5: Birthplace - Hispanic

	Self	Mother	Father
Mexico	56%	61%	64%
US	22%	15%	13%
Central America	11%	12%	12%
Other	7%	7%	7%
Refused	4%	5%	4%

A6: Education

	LR-blacks		OLR-blacks		LR-whites		OLR-whites		Hispanics	
	Sample	Census	Sample Census		Sample Census		Sample Census		Sample Census	
Less than High School	7%	15%	9%	22%	3%	8%	9%	11%	36%	48%
High School										
graduate	34%	31%	38%	16%	15%	18%	31%	32%	33%	27%
Some post- high school	33%	35%	37%	7%	24%	25%	25%	31%	11%	12%
College Degre or more	e 26%	19%	16%	55%	58%	50%	35%	27%	16%	14%
Don't Know/ Refused	0%		0%		0%		0%		5%	

A7: Income

	LR-blacks		OLR-blacks		LR-whites		OLR-whites		Hispanics	
	Sample	Census	Sample	Census	Sample	Census	Sample	Census	Sample	Census
\$0 - \$19,999	22%	32%	22%	36%	22%	14%	18%	16%	17%	22%
\$20,000 - \$34,99	9 6%	24%	19%	22%	9%	15%	16%	17%	33%	31%
\$35,000 - \$49,99	9 23%	19%	15%	13%	8%	15%	9%	16%	11%	14%
50,000 - \$74,999	23%	14%	19%	17%	15%	18%	19%	19%	11%	16%
\$75,000 or more	21%	12%	18%	13%	41%	38%	33%	32%	9%	17%
Don't Know/ Refused	6%		7%		4%		5%		17%	







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