

Racial Attitudes in Pulaski County

2014 Annual Survey Report

Values, Family and Community



INSTITUTE ON
RACE AND ETHNICITY

In partnership with
INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT



Racial Attitudes in Pulaski County

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12th Annual Survey Report

“Values, Family, and Community”

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This study is based on a dual frame (landline and cell phone) survey conducted by the UALR Institute of Government Survey Research Center between Oct. 9 and Dec. 31, 2014. Interviews were conducted in both English and Spanish.

A total of 1,826 interviews were conducted with adults living in households located in Pulaski County, Arkansas. A hybrid sample design was used which included: 1) a combination of a countywide stratified RDD (Random Digit Dialing) sample of landline telephone numbers in Pulaski County, 2) a countywide sample of cell phone numbers, and, 3) a listed landline sample of people with Hispanic first names or surnames. Oversamples were drawn for black respondents living outside Little Rock city limits and Hispanics to ensure that enough members of these two groups were included in the survey to be statistically significant. Of all completed interviews, 38 percent were interviews with a randomly selected adult within a landline household and 62 percent were interviews with cell-phone only or cell-phone mostly respondents.

Since the study focuses on black, white and Hispanic attitudes towards race relations, the data used in this analysis were limited to these three racial groups and divided into five geo-racial groups with a total of 1,765 respondents.

The black and white geo-racial groups contain between 349 and 405 respondents, providing a margin of sampling error between ± 4.9 and ± 5.2 percent at the conventional 95 percent confidence level. The Hispanic group contains 219 respondents. A margin of sampling error for this group is not applicable due to non-probability based sampling methods.

The response rate for the Year 12 survey is 39 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 of a different race. For the Year 12 study, the Survey Research Center used the same methodology as in previous years whereby black, white and Hispanic respondents and telephone interviewers were matched. This matching process allows for more consistent comparisons among groups and across years.

Several of the questions used in the survey are based upon questions developed, tested, and used by the Pew Research Center. This entity bears no responsibility for the interpretations presented or conclusions reached based on analysis of the data. We gratefully acknowledge the center's contributions to this study.

Descriptive data analysis includes frequency distributions and cross-tabulations. Because of the size of the data set, the level of statistical significance is designated to be 0.05. When tests indicate a less than 5 percent probability that a difference occurred by chance, that difference is considered to be statistically significant. This is referred to as a "significant difference" in the report. The term "significant" is not used unless the difference meets these criteria. 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.

This research is conducted in accordance with protocols and procedures approved by the Institutional Review Board for Human Subjects research at the University of Arkansas at Little Rock.

Data Analysis and Demographics

The data was 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 2011-2013 American Community Survey, 3-year estimates provided the sample estimates that formed the basis for weighting. There were 7 age groups: 18 to 29 years of age, 30 to 34, 35 to 44, 45 to 54, 55 to 64, 65 to 74 and 75 +. 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 0.27 for Black women living in Little Rock age 65-74 years old to 6.69 for Hispanic males age 25 to 29.

The tables display the basic demographic characteristics of each geo-racial group. The tables show the sample breakdown for the following variables: age, gender, marital status, education and income.

Age	LR Blacks	LR Whites	OLR Blacks	OLR Whites	Hispanic
18-24 years	16%	8%	14%	6%	18%
25-29 years	11%	10%	9%	8%	15%
30-34 years	9%	8%	12%	8%	15%
35-44 years	18%	16%	18%	13%	20%
45-54 years	18%	16%	17%	16%	12%
55-64 years	14%	17%	15%	18%	6%
65-74 years	6%	11%	6%	13%	2%
75+ years	4%	10%	3%	12%	3%
Not Collected	4%	5%	5%	4%	9%

Gender	LR Blacks	LR Whites	OLR Blacks	OLR Whites	Hispanic
Male	44%	48%	43%	50%	56%
Female	56%	52%	57%	50%	44%

Marital status	LR Blacks	LR Whites	OLR Blacks	OLR Whites	Hispanic
Married	29%	50%	33%	58%	53%
Living with a partner	2%	5%	3%	2%	7%
Divorced	17%	14%	15%	15%	8%
Separated	4%	1%	3%	1%	3%
Widowed	7%	8%	7%	11%	1%
Never been married	39%	22%	36%	14%	26%
Not Collected	1%	0%	2%	0%	2%

Data Analysis and Demographics

Education	LR Blacks	LR Whites	OLR Blacks	OLR Whites	Hispanic
Less than High School	5%	2%	6%	4%	26%
High School Graduate	24%	13%	32%	28%	20%
Some post-high school	36%	26%	33%	29%	23%
College Degree or more	32%	56%	24%	35%	23%
Not Collected	3%	3%	5%	4%	8%

Income	LR Blacks	LR Whites	OLR Blacks	OLR Whites	Hispanic
\$0-\$19,999	20%	9%	24%	7%	21%
\$20,000 - \$34,999	24%	13%	17%	18%	23%
\$35,000 - \$49,999	19%	13%	18%	17%	12%
\$50,000 - \$74,999	16%	18%	16%	21%	10%
\$75,000 or more	15%	43%	16%	32%	14%
Not Collected	6%	4%	9%	5%	20%

Introduction

The 2014 Racial Attitudes in Pulaski County is entitled “The Value of Family and Community.” This is the 12th year the UALR Institute on Government has conducted the survey. Last year’s study entitled “Money, Class, and Opportunity” focused on a number of issues related to the economy. Many of the themes from the previous year are also embedded within the values expressed about family and community in this report.

The definition of family is dramatically changing, given the fewer numbers of family arrangements comprised of households with two-parent, heterosexual spouses and their biological or adopted children living under the same roof. Likewise the meaning of extended family is evolving and will continue to do so with changing patterns of immigration, urbanization, and multi-generational households due in part to people living longer. The fact that now over 2.5 million grandparents in the United States are raising their grandchildren is another example of the ever-changing American family. Additionally, single-parented families and same sex partners within all races are definitely on the increase, according to national statistics.

According to the survey results, whites, blacks, and Hispanics have mixed views on marriage and family life. The reasons for these differences are complex. However, some explanations may relate to the historical and contemporary experiences unique to these individual racial groups.

For example, the slavery of Africans in America created a schism among intact families that still has lingering effects today. In earlier times, many African American families were splintered and sent to work on different plantations and distanced from their relatives. In other cases, male “bread winners” of different races have had to seek employment in another town or state to work in a coal mine, on a railroad, or in some other manufacturing industry in order to help maintain the family household financially. In the case of Hispanic immigrants, it is not unusual for only certain members of the family to enter the United States at once, thus often fragmenting the nuclear unit. The high divorce rate coupled with more unmarried women having children has also helped to redesign the look of the typical American household.

Many of the questions in the survey are contextualized according to respondents’ perceptions of their current environment, i.e., family unit, neighborhood or workplace. The answers are undeniably subjective, yet statistically different enough to show how the geo-racial groups do or don’t agree on common issues. As always, these annual survey reports are an opportunity for more in-depth research and investigation. Our hope is that others benefit from the information and that it will be useful to understanding and bettering our communities.

The 12th Annual Racial Attitudes in Pulaski County focuses on *Values, Family, and Community*. The survey report is based on more than 30 questions on the topic and comprised of responses in five geo-racial groups: Little Rock Whites (LR Whites), Outside of Little Rock Whites (OLR Whites), Little Rock Blacks (LR Blacks), Outside of Little Rock Blacks (OLR Blacks), and Hispanics. The commentary centers on statistical differences that are significant, curiously nuanced, or have similarities. The report is organized in three sections and includes the following highlights:

Basic values:

- Eighty-nine percent of Hispanics, 87 percent of LR Blacks, and 84 percent of OLR Blacks believe having a successful career is **very important** while only 59 percent of Little Rock Whites and 64 percent of whites outside of Little Rock indicate the same.
- The role that living a religious life plays is significantly more important to blacks than either whites or Hispanics. Eighty-one percent of LR Blacks and 74 percent of OLR Blacks indicated that a religious life was **very important** compared to 52 percent of whites in Little Rock, 68 percent of whites outside of Little Rock, and 55 percent of Hispanics.
- On the question of feelings about the future of the country from a moral and ethical perspective, blacks and Hispanics view the future more **generally positive** than whites. Hispanics were the most positive at 58 percent.
- Regarding the institution of marriage and family life, 76 percent of Hispanics believe it is **positive**. Conversely, 41 percent of whites outside of Little Rock view it as **negative** contrasted to 18 percent of Hispanics and 30 percent of LR and OLR Blacks.
- More than three-fourths of Hispanics (76 percent) believe the family is the **most important** or essential element in their lives contrasted to only 64 percent of Little Rock Whites and 67 percent of Little Rock Blacks.

Contemporary trends:

- On the issue of whether it is a good or bad thing to have **women raising children without the help of a male partner**, 71 percent of LR Blacks and 73 percent of OLR Blacks believe this is detrimental to society. However, only 62 percent of Little Rock Whites and 53 percent of Hispanics feel this way.
- Nearly half of the respondents agree that it **doesn't make much difference** whether people of different races marry each other. Sixty-three percent of OLR Whites and 54 percent of LR Whites believe interracial marriage doesn't matter, contrasted to only 44 percent of Hispanics, 57 percent of OLR Blacks and 55 percent of LR Blacks.
- On whether interracial marriage is a good or bad thing for society, 46 percent of Hispanics believe it is a **good thing**, while only 17 percent of whites outside of Little Rock say that it is. Only 4 percent of Hispanics and 5 percent of blacks believe it is **bad for society**, compared to 18 percent of whites outside of Little Rock and 11 percent of whites in Little Rock.
- Nearly half of blacks and OLR Whites believe that same-sex marriage is a **bad thing for society**, compared to only one-third (33 percent) of Hispanics and 34 percent of LR Whites. However, 25 percent of Little Rock Whites expressed that same-sex marriage was actually a **good thing**, contrasted to only 14 percent of Hispanics and 6 percent of blacks outside of Little Rock.
- Whites in Little Rock (70 percent) were more likely to have **no children living in the household**, compared to only 35 percent of Hispanics. However, 57 percent of blacks in Little Rock and 47 percent of blacks outside of Little Rock had no minors in the home.

Community issues

- Regarding the Michael Brown killing by a police officer in Ferguson, Mo., respondents offered their opinions on whether the issue raised concerns about race that need to be discussed, or was getting more attention than it deserved. The racial divisions on this question are especially sharp. Eighty-three percent of LR Blacks and 80 percent of OLR Blacks believe the **incident raises serious concerns about racism**, while only 35 percent of Little Rock whites and 28 percent of whites outside of Little Rock think so. On the other hand, 41 percent of Hispanics believe the case raises important issues about race. Furthermore, 55 percent of Little Rock whites and 62 percent of whites outside of Little Rock say the **incident is receiving more attention than it deserves**.
- When whites were asked about the treatment of blacks and Hispanics in various community settings, stark differences surfaced between perceptions of Little Rock Whites versus whites living outside of Little Rock. Almost 50 percent of Little Rock Whites believe that **blacks are treated less fairly by the police**, whereas only 33 percent of whites outside of Little Rock believe so. Conversely, 38 percent of Little Rock Whites maintain that blacks are **treated the same by police**, 54 percent of whites outside of Little Rock believe this to be the case.
- The majority of blacks and Hispanics were unable to cite having experienced **unfair treatment/ racial discrimination** within the last 30 days when shopping, dining, receiving healthcare, or dealing with the police. These percentages ranged mostly in the mid- to upper 80s, yet slightly higher for blacks than Hispanics on nearly every scale. However, close to 20 percent of Little Rock Blacks said they had experienced unfair treatment in the **workplace** in the last 30 days. Likewise, 17 percent of blacks outside of Little Rock believe they had experienced unfair treatment in a **store while shopping**, while 15 percent of Hispanics share this belief.
- Whites are more likely to be **caring for a family member over the age of 18** in their home on an unpaid basis. In fact, 50 percent of LR Whites and 54 percent of OLR Whites assume this role, while only 34 percent of LR Blacks, 32 percent of OLR Blacks and 14 percent of Hispanics do so.

Section I

BASIC VALUES ABOUT FAMILY

Being successful in a career...

Eighty-seven percent of LR Blacks, 84 percent of OLR Blacks and 89 percent of Hispanics believe having a successful career is **very important** while only 59 percent of LR Whites and 64 percent of OLR Whites consider it such. Thirty-seven percent of LR Whites and 32 percent of OLR Whites expressed that being successful in a career as **somewhat important**, in contrast to OLR Blacks at 13 percent, LR Blacks at 10 percent, and Hispanics at 9 percent.

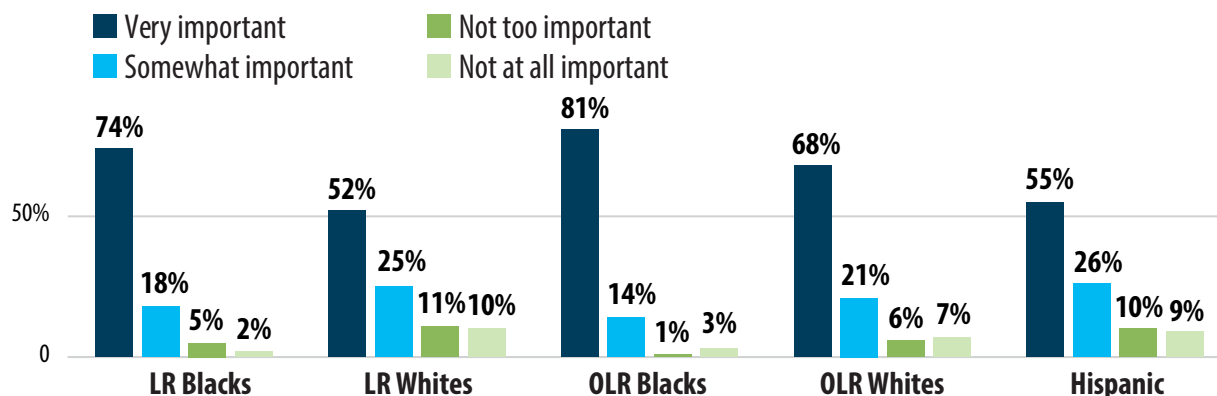
It is not clear as to whether the levels of importance equate broadly to one's family overall well-being or to the individual's sense of personal satisfaction. However, we do know that socioeconomic status directly affects family security and upward mobility. Blacks and Hispanics may also feel more acutely the need for material success than Whites. According to the Pew Research Center's 2013 report on racial disparities, the median wealth of black households was 7 percent that of white households, while the median wealth of Hispanic households was 9 percent that of white households.

Living a religious life...

Significant differences exist between blacks and whites as it relates to level of importance religion plays in their lives and that of their families. Hispanics' views match more closely to whites in this question. Blacks are significantly higher (74 percent LR, 81 percent OLR) than LR Whites at 52 percent in indicating living a religious life as **very important**, compared to 68 percent of whites outside of Little Rock. Hispanics at 55 percent are more similar to LR Whites. There is less of a spread among the races in the **somewhat important** category, which ranged from 14 percent of OLR Blacks and Hispanics at 26 percent, while whites are 21 percent OLR and 25 percent LR.

Arkansas is firmly rooted in the "Bible Belt" and would be considered not only very religious, but relatively conservative as a state on the whole. A 2012 Gallup poll listed Arkansas the fifth most religious state in the nation. However, some would argue that a religious life is quite different from a spiritual one, thus making a distinction between institutional practices such as attending worship services regularly, versus living a life that it is guided by one's faith or ethical beliefs, but not necessarily tied to organized religion.

EXHIBIT 1: Percentages saying how important is living a religious life?



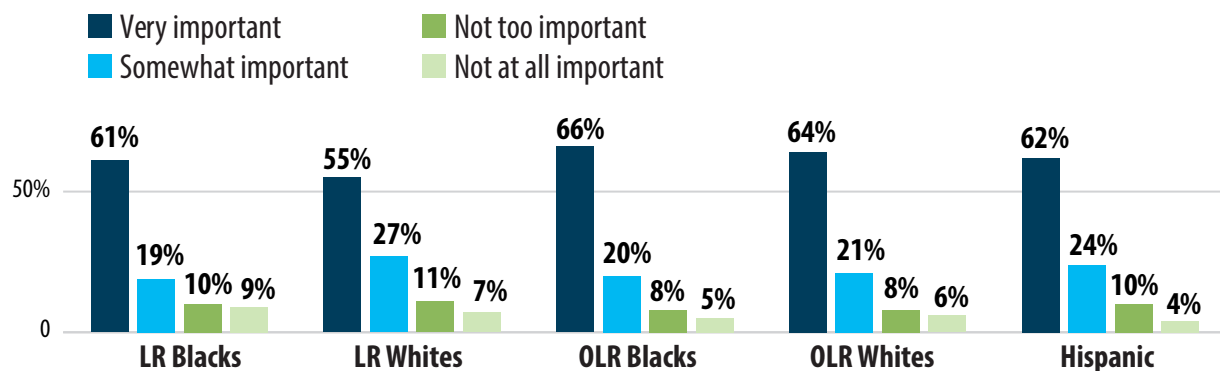
Having children...

In terms of whether respondents believe having children is **very important**, answers are approximately six out of ten for all geo-racial groups. LR Whites are the lowest at 55 percent and OLR Blacks the highest at 66 percent. The differences between the groups may speak to a number of cultural beliefs and practices related to what role having children or a certain number of them plays in making a family whole.

Smaller family sizes have been on the increase in the United States since the end of the Baby Boomer era (1946-1964). Before the Baby Boom, families typically had many children, especially those living in rural areas. The children helped with agricultural and domestic chores, often at the expense of receiving a formal education. Also, medical advances in birth control methods over the last 50 years have likely contributed to smaller families and couples with no children, along with the uptick of women in the workforce over the last several decades.

For those women choosing to have children, most births occur outside of marriage for females under the age of 30. In fact, the fastest growth in the last two decades has been white women in their 20s who have some college education. The sexual revolution and greater financial independence among women are likely two factors that have added to this trend.

EXHIBIT 2: Percentages saying how important is having children?



Positive and negative feelings about the future of the country from a moral and ethical standpoint...

Overall, blacks and Hispanics view the future more **generally positive** than whites as it relates to the country's moral and ethical standards. However, OLR Blacks (43 percent) and OLR Whites (27 percent) are markedly different in their responses; this contrasts to LR Blacks and LR Whites being nearly the same at 38 percent and 37 percent respectively. Hispanics by and large, perceive the future of the country **more positively** at 58 percent.

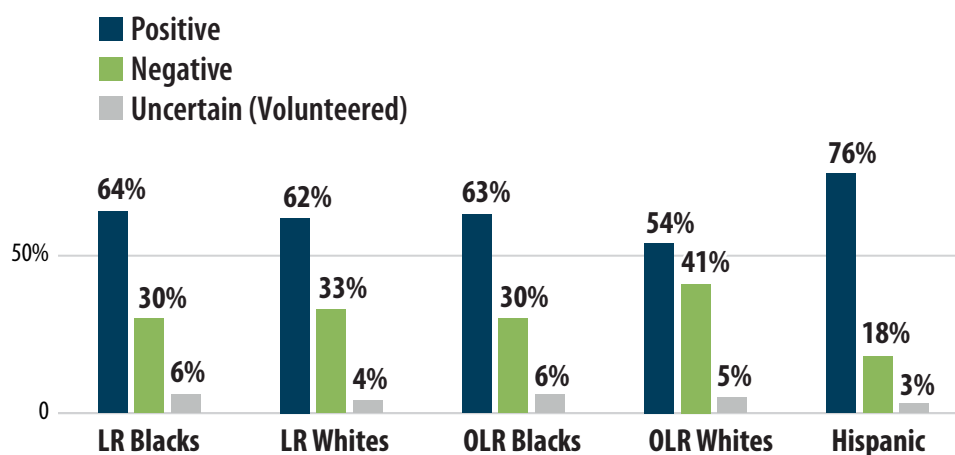
Last year's report asked a question about who was to blame for the country's economic condition adversely affecting the middle-class over the previous five years. The majority cited the U.S. Congress from a list of choices, whereas whites were more likely to assign fault specifically to President Obama than Hispanics, and significantly more so than blacks.

Feelings on the institution of marriage and the family ...

Respondents' thoughts about the institution of marriage were nearly the same among LR Blacks, LR Whites, and OLR Blacks with approximately six out of ten feeling generally positive. However, 54 percent of OLR Whites rate marriage as **positive**. Hispanics rate marriage as **most positive** among the groups at 76 percent. On the other hand, 41 percent of OLR Whites view marriage as **negative** contrasted to 18 percent of Hispanics 30 percent of LR and OLR Blacks.

According to U.S. Census data, a record-low 51 percent of adults aged 18 and older were married in 2010, compared with 72 percent in 1960. However, only 55 percent of black adults had ever married compared with 64 percent of Hispanics and 75 percent of whites. Increases in co-habitation, single-person households and solo parenthood have been a part of the decline overall, with the sharpest among the least educated of all geo-racial groups.

EXHIBIT 3: Percentages saying how important is the institution of marriage and the family?



How important is family in your life...

Most respondents believe that the family is the **most important** or essential element in their lives. However, blacks and Hispanics indicate this to be the case more so than whites. LR Whites were the lowest at 64 percent and Hispanics the highest at 76 percent. LR Blacks (67 percent) were similar to OLR Whites (68 percent); however, OLR Blacks were 71 percent.

Section II

CONTEMPORARY TRENDS

Children in the household...

Of those surveyed, 57 percent of LR Blacks, 47 percent of OLR Blacks, 70 percent of LR Whites, and 65 percent of OLR Whites have **no children living in the household**. Conversely, 26 percent of OLR Blacks has at least one child under the age of 18 living in the home and 25 percent of Hispanics, but only 11 percent of LR Whites. Of those who have **three children**, Hispanics (10 percent), LR Blacks (8 percent), and OLR Blacks (7 percent) are higher than LR Whites (3 percent) and OLR Whites (5 percent).

EXHIBIT 4: How many children under the age of 18 live in your household, either full or part time?

	LR Blacks	LR Whites	OLR Blacks	OLR Whites	Hispanic
Zero	57%	70%	47%	65%	35%
One	19%	11%	26%	16%	25%
Two	11%	14%	12%	11%	23%
Three	8%	3%	7%	5%	10%
Four	3%	1%	3%	2%	5%
Five	1%	1%	2%	1%	0%
Six	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Seven	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

More women not having children ...

The majority of the respondents stated that more women not having children either **didn't make a difference** or was a **bad thing for society**. LR Whites and Hispanics at 55 percent share the opinion that it **makes no difference**. Conversely, 46 percent of LR Blacks and 44 percent of OLR Blacks suggest it is a **bad thing**.

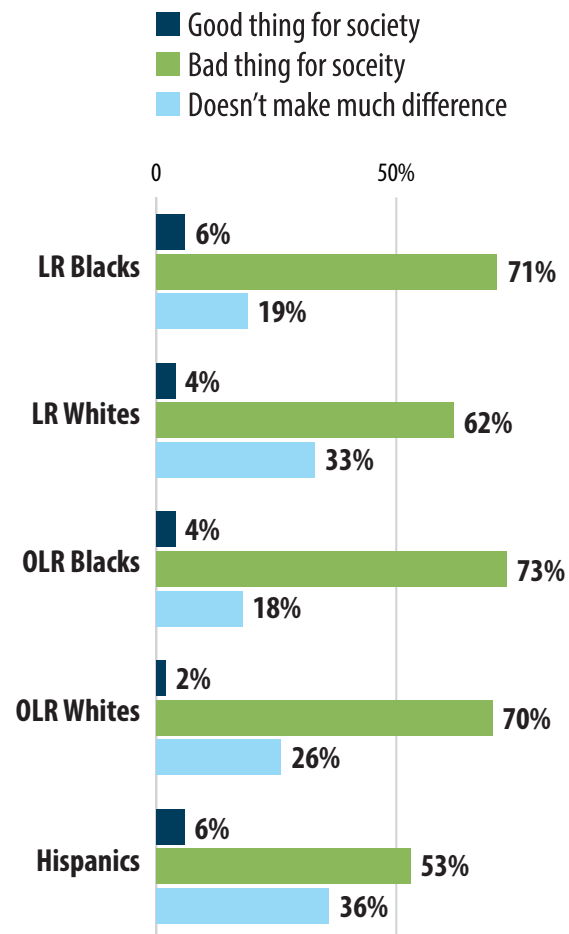
More women raising children without a male partner in the home...

Seventy-one percent of LR Blacks and 73 percent of OLR Blacks also believe that **women raising children without the help of a man** was more detrimental to society than LR Whites (62 percent) and Hispanics (53 percent). By comparison, Hispanics (36 percent) and LR Whites (33 percent) maintain **it doesn't make much difference whether the male is present** in the household with children.

Fifty years ago, Daniel Patrick Moynihan's predicted that the breakdown of the African-American family would be single-parent households, and poverty would become an unavoidable plight for generations that follow. Today, more than 70 percent of black children nationwide grow up in homes without a father, according to the U.S. Census Bureau. High levels of incarceration and early mortality especially of black men due to violence or homicide, factor into the equation.

Just the same, single-parent households are not unique to ethnic minorities, as they are steadily increasing in the white population as more and more young adult, educated females choose to give birth without marriage. Moreover, two-thirds of children in the United States are born to mothers under the age of 30. And in cases of divorce, more than 80 percent of U.S. women receive custody of the children.

EXHIBIT 5: More single women having children without a male partner to help raise them...



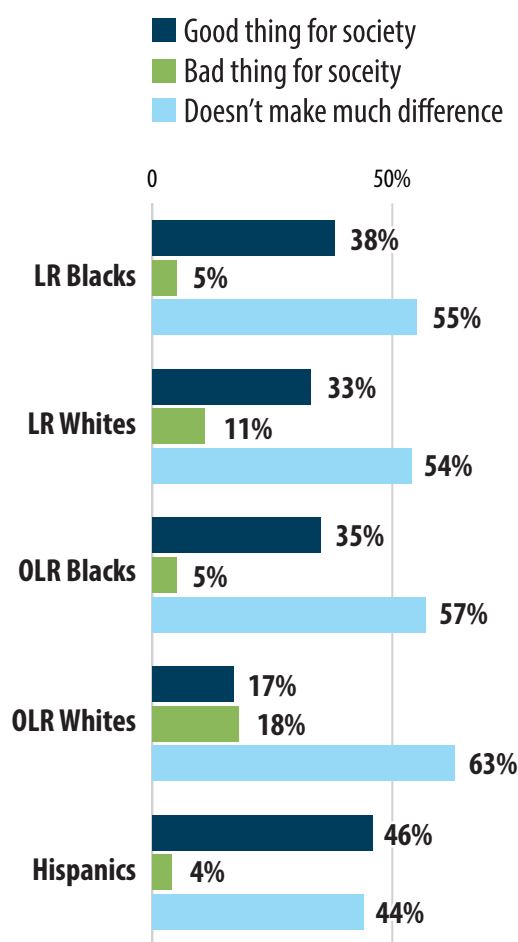
Interracial marriage...

On the topic of whether people of different races marrying each other is a good or bad thing for society, or makes no difference, there were varied responses across racial lines. More than half surveyed indicate that it **doesn't make much difference** according to LR Blacks (55 percent), LR Whites (54 percent) and OLR Blacks (57 percent). It was worth noting the wide spread between OLR Whites (63 percent) and Hispanics (44 percent).

What's more interesting are the responses on whether interracial marriage is a **good thing for society**. Of the Hispanic respondents, 46 percent say **"yes"** it is; however, only 17 percent of OLR Whites think so. LR Blacks (38 percent), OLR Blacks (35 percent), and LR Whites (33 percent) were in closer agreement. This is further supported by OLR Whites (18 percent) and LR Whites (11 percent) who expressed that intermarrying is a **bad thing**. Only 4 percent of Hispanics and 5 percent of blacks believe interracial marriage is bad for society.

Diverse cultural and religious beliefs about interracial marriage most likely factor into how various ethnic groups see this issue. It has often been a taboo subject, and particularly in the southern region of the United States where laws to prohibit remained in place longer than in other parts of the country. However, as the United States continues to become more multicultural, interracial marriages will continue to increase. A larger question to consider is whether these types of marital arrangements will help ease or exacerbate racial tensions between certain groups, or have no effect at all. Also, more children and young people identify themselves as being biracial or multiracial and would rather not accept only one classification of their interracial parentage.

EXHIBIT 6: More people of different races marrying each other...

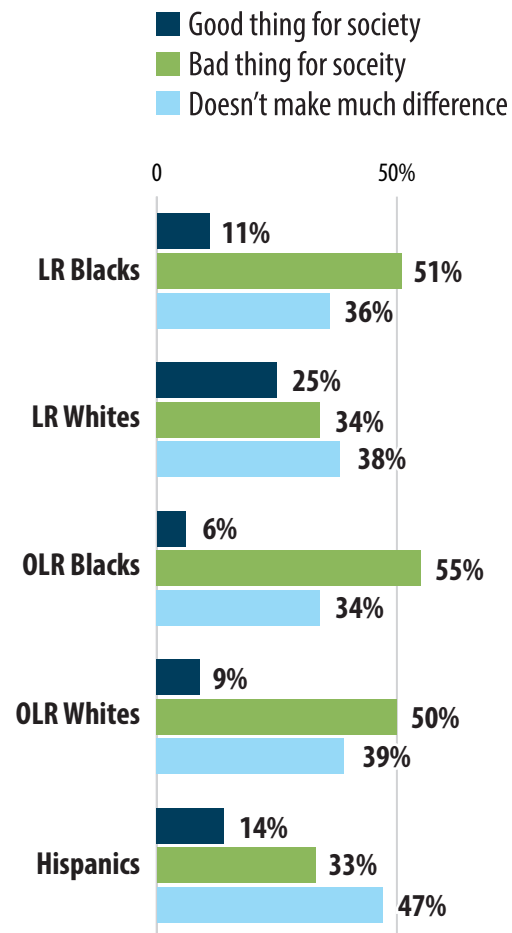


Same sex marriage...

According to survey responses, LR Blacks at 36 percent, OLR Blacks at 34 percent, LR Whites at 38 percent, and OLR Whites at 39 percent share similar views that members of the same sex marrying each other **doesn't make much difference**. However, nearly half of LR Blacks (51 percent), 55 percent of OLR Blacks and 50 percent of OLR Whites believe that it is a **bad thing for society**. By contrast, far fewer Hispanics (33 percent) believe it is a bad thing. A fourth of LR Whites (25 percent), and only 9 percent of OLR Whites, 11 percent of LR Blacks and 6 percent of OLR Blacks feel that it is a **good thing for society**.

Depending on which public opinion poll referenced, somewhere between 65-70 percent of Arkansans say they are opposed to same-sex marriage. The responses in the survey may reflect less conservative views than what might be more commonplace in smaller, less urban communities across the state.

EXHIBIT 7: People of the same sex marrying each other...



Section III

COMMUNITY ISSUES

Age began noticing racial differences...

Most respondents commented that they were between the ages of **5-17 years** when they started to notice racial differences between themselves and those around them. Interestingly, 10 percent of LR Whites and 9 percent of OLR Whites recognized such distinctions **under the age of five**, versus Hispanics (8 percent) and blacks (5 percent). One can only speculate as to what may account for these differences in awareness as it relates to individual's early experiences in their home, family and social settings.

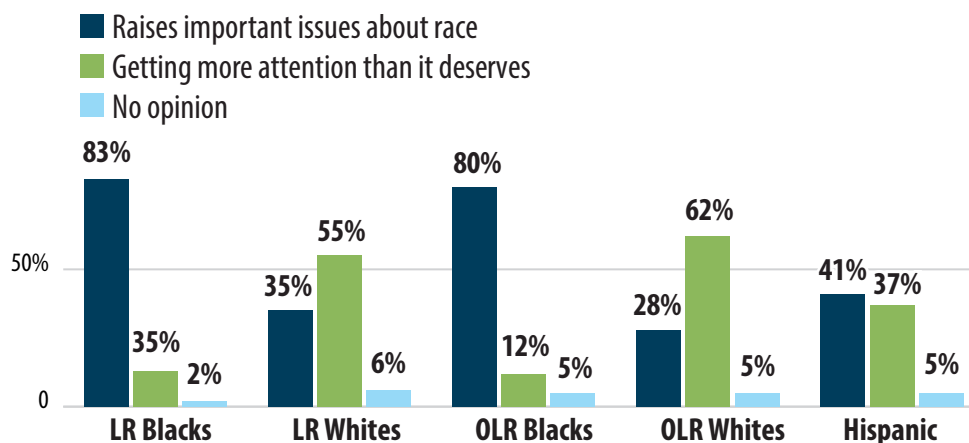
On the flip side, blacks (11 percent) and Hispanics (10 percent) came to the realization of racial differences as an **adult (18 and older)** compared to 4 percent of LR Whites and 7 percent of OLR Whites. Depending on how racially integrated one's school and neighborhood were may very well contribute to awareness of racial differences.

Michael Brown killing in Ferguson, Mo....

Survey respondents were asked about the killing of a black teen by a white police officer in Ferguson, Missouri and their views as to whether the incident caused concerns about race that need to be discussed, or that race was receiving more attention than it deserved in this particular case. The variance along racial lines is the most significant of any other subjective questions asked in the survey, yet very consistent with national survey polls on this issue.

Of LR Blacks, 83 percent say that the incident **raises important issues about race**, and 80 percent of OLR Blacks. On the other hand, only 28 percent of OLR Whites, 35 percent of LR Whites and 41 percent of Hispanics believe that this incident raises any racial concern. These percentages contrast with 55 percent of LR Whites and 62 percent of OLR Whites that maintain the police killing is **receiving more attention than it deserves**. It also worth pointing out that Hispanics said they **did not know** (11 percent), considerably higher than blacks or whites (0-2 percent).

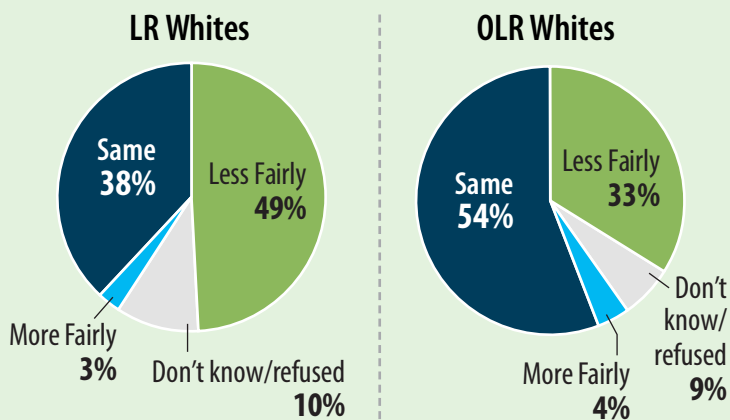
EXHIBIT 8: Thinking about the police shooting of a Black teen in Ferguson, Missouri... Overall, do you think that this case raises important issues about race that need to be discussed or do you think the issue of race is getting more attention in this case than it deserves?



Whites asked how blacks and Hispanics are treated in their community...

LR and OLR Whites were asked a series of questions about their perceptions of the treatment of blacks and Hispanics in particular settings from a **fairness** perspective. The choices included **more fairly, same, less fairly, don't know or refuse to answer**. Marked differences exist between LR Whites and OLR Whites in every category, varying as high as 16 percent in the case of how blacks are treated by the police. The views of people living in metropolitan areas versus those in the greater and suburban areas of a county region may account for different perceptions about what they see and experience.

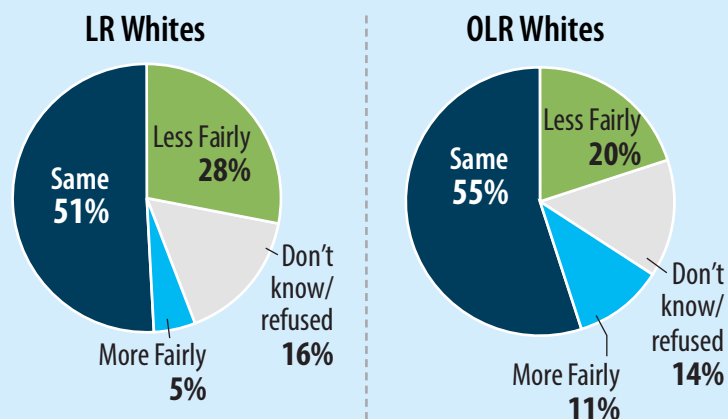
EXHIBIT 9: Are Blacks in your community treated more, the same, or less fairly than whites in dealing with the police?



For example, 49 percent of LR Whites responded that **blacks are treated less fairly** than whites when dealing with the police, whereas only 33 percent of OLR Whites believe this to be the case. This question was not asked of whites regarding Hispanics, but one on receiving health services from doctors or hospitals. Regarding healthcare, approximately half of whites (51 percent of LR and 55 percent of OLR) said Hispanics were treated the **same**.

Also, 29 percent of OLR Whites believe that Hispanics are treated less fairly in stores and shopping malls compared to 41 percent of LR Whites. These numbers may suggest that perceptions of racial discrimination may be more concentrated in the urban core, but that could be easily attributed to the fact that more blacks and Hispanics live in Little Rock proper than in the larger metropolitan area of the city.

EXHIBIT 10: Are Hispanics in your community treated more, the same, or less fairly than whites in getting healthcare from doctors or hospitals?



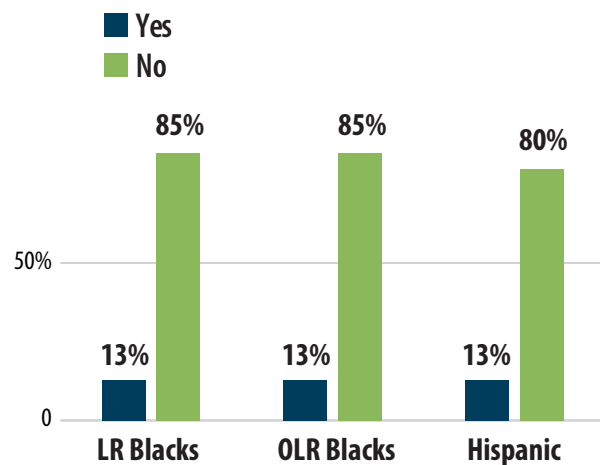
Occasions in the last 30 days that blacks and Hispanics felt treated unfairly...

Another set of questions were only posed to blacks and Hispanics to gauge their personal experience dealing in similar situations that whites had the opportunity to respond, but limited to their perceptions within the **last 30 days**. These or similar questions have been asked on the survey over the last several years and are aimed at assessing whether first-hand accounts of racial discrimination continue to be perceived by blacks and Hispanics. Very little variance emerged between LR Blacks and OLR Blacks, or Hispanics for that matter, although whites perceive the treatment of the two groups differently in general.

Most of the responses are “no” and range in the low to mid 80s. This is particularly true as it relates to shopping, place of work, restaurant or entertainment venue. However, when asked about dealings with the police and getting healthcare for the respondent or a family member, the “no” responses were higher and a couple registering well into the 90s.

To the latter point, coming in contact with the law enforcement or the healthcare delivery system may not have occurred within the last 30 days for many of the black and Hispanic respondents, so the “no” answers may be skewed due to the constricted timeframe. Notwithstanding this possibility, nearly 20 percent of LR Blacks felt discriminated against in the workplace. Additionally, 13 percent of blacks and Hispanics express having experienced racial discrimination or **unfair treatment** in the last 30 days when going to a **restaurant, bar, theatre or entertainment establishment for service**.

EXHIBIT 11: In a restaurant, bar, theater, or other entertainment place?



Caregiving to a family member...

Last, on the question of whether anyone in the household had taken care of another family member on an unpaid basis, whites (LR Whites 50 percent, OLR Whites 54 percent) are higher than blacks (LR Blacks 34 percent, OLR Blacks 32 percent), and significantly higher than Hispanics (14 percent).

Again, socioeconomic factors may very well play a part in the differences of caregiving practices among the racial groups. Regardless, a shift from institutional care to more home-based care by a family member is often the model for many aging, disabled and special needs members of society.

Full List of Survey Responses

A1: How important each is to you personally--very important, somewhat important, not too important, or not at all important. How about ...being successful in a career?

	LR Blacks	LR Whites	OLR Blacks	OLR Whites	Hispanic
Very important	87%	59%	84%	64%	89%
Somewhat important	10%	37%	13%	32%	9%
Not too important	1%	3%	2%	3%	2%
Not at all important	2%	1%	1%	2%	0%
Don't know	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Refused	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

A2: How important each is to you personally--very important, somewhat important, not too important, or not at all important. How about ...being married?

	LR Blacks	LR Whites	OLR Blacks	OLR Whites	Hispanic
Very important	45%	47%	53%	55%	46%
Somewhat important	31%	32%	26%	26%	34%
Not too important	12%	13%	10%	11%	12%
Not at all important	12%	8%	11%	9%	8%
Don't know	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Refused	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

A3: Now thinking about the future of our country, please tell me whether you feel generally positive or generally negative about . . . the moral and ethical standards in our country?

	LR Blacks	LR Whites	OLR Blacks	OLR Whites	Hispanic
Positive	38%	37%	43%	27%	58%
Negative	51%	57%	48%	66%	32%
Uncertain (Volunteered)	11%	5%	7%	6%	9%
Not at all important	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Don't know	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Refused	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%

Full List of Survey Responses

A4: Are you currently married, living with a partner, divorced, separated, widowed, or have you never been married?

	LR Blacks	LR Whites	OLR Blacks	OLR Whites	Hispanic
Married	29%	50%	33%	58%	53%
Living with a partner	2%	5%	3%	2%	7%
Divorced	17%	14%	15%	15%	8%
Separated	4%	1%	3%	1%	3%
Widowed	7%	8%	7%	11%	1%
Never been married	39%	22%	36%	14%	26%
Don't know	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Refused	1%	0%	2%	0%	2%

A5: Have you ever been married?

	LR Blacks	LR Whites	OLR Blacks	OLR Whites	Hispanic
Yes	31%	45%	42%	67%	26%
No	31%	55%	37%	33%	53%
Don't know	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Refused	38%	0%	21%	0%	21%

A6: Have you ever been divorced?

	LR Blacks	LR Whites	OLR Blacks	OLR Whites	Hispanic
Yes	29%	29%	37%	35%	21%
No	71%	71%	63%	65%	79%
Don't know	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Refused	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%

A7: How many adults, 18 years of age or older, live in your household, either full or part time?

	LR Blacks	LR Whites	OLR Blacks	OLR Whites	Hispanic
One	40%	28%	38%	25%	15%
Two	42%	57%	40%	56%	46%
Three	12%	10%	15%	12%	21%
Four	3%	2%	5%	4%	8%
Five	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%
Six	1%	0%	0%	0%	5%
Don't know	2%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Refused	0%	0%	1%	0%	2%

Full List of Survey Responses

A8: Thinking about you family life so far, would you say it has turned out about as you expected it would, or is it different than you expected it would be?

	LR Blacks	LR Whites	OLR Blacks	OLR Whites	Hispanic
About as expected	41%	53%	44%	49%	58%
Different than expected	57%	45%	55%	49%	37%
Doesn't apply/Don't have a family yet (VOL.)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Didn't have any expectations (VOL.)	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%
Don't Know	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Refused	1%	0%	1%	0%	3%

A9: Which of the following statements best describes how IMPORTANT your family is to you at this time? Would you say your family is the most important element of your life, one of the most important elements, but not the most important, or not an important element of your life.

	LR Blacks	LR Whites	OLR Blacks	OLR Whites	Hispanic
Most important	67%	64%	71%	68%	76%
One of the most important	31%	33%	26%	31%	19%
Not an important element	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%
Doesn't apply/Doesn't have family (VOL.)	1%	0%	2%	1%	3%
Don't Know	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Refused	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

A10: Next, please tell me if you think each of the following trends is generally a good thing for our society, a bad thing for our society, or doesn't make much difference? More women not ever having children.

	LR Blacks	LR Whites	OLR Blacks	OLR Whites	Hispanic
Good thing for society	13%	12%	10%	7%	9%
Bad thing for society	46%	30%	44%	32%	29%
Doesn't make much difference	37%	55%	40%	59%	55%
Don't Know	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%
Refused	2%	2%	3%	2%	5%

Full List of Survey Responses

A11: At what age did you start to notice racial differences between yourself and those around you?

	LR Blacks	LR Whites	OLR Blacks	OLR Whites	Hispanic
Under 5 years	5%	10%	5%	9%	8%
5-7 years	29%	33%	26%	32%	22%
8-12 years	30%	31%	35%	25%	35%
13-17 years	22%	21%	20%	22%	17%
18+ years	11%	4%	11%	7%	10%
Don't Know	0%	0%	0%	1%	2%
Refused	3%	1%	3%	3%	5%

A12: What is your first race-related memory?

Positive Memory	White	Black	Hispanic
Self - direct action or event that happened to respondent	12%	5%	4%
Family - direct action or event that happened to respondent's family	4%	1%	2%
Community - event that happened to others in community/society	5%	1%	8%
Neutral Memory			
Self - direct action or event that happened to respondent	5%	2%	7%
Family - direct action or event that happened to respondent's family	10%	3%	3%
Community - event that happened to others in community/society	31%	19%	31%
Negative Memory			
Self - direct action or event that happened to respondent	8%	32%	23%
Family - direct action or event that happened to respondent's family	6%	4%	4%
Community - event that happened to others in community/society	7%	16%	12%
Awareness Memory			
Respondent aware of their own/others look, skin color	5%	3%	6%
Jim Crow Era Memory			
Includes restrictions/Sanctions/Segregation/Central High	8%	14%	1%

Full List of Survey Responses

A13: Thinking about your family life now compared to when you were growing up, would you say your family is closer, less close or about the same?

	LR Blacks	LR Whites	OLR Blacks	OLR Whites	Hispanic
Closer than when growing up	41%	35%	42%	41%	49%
Less close than when growing up	18%	20%	21%	18%	14%
Same as when growing up	39%	43%	36%	40%	31%
Doesn't apply/No family	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Don't Know	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Refused	2%	1%	2%	2%	7%

A14: Are blacks in your community treated more, the same, or less fairly than whites on the job or at work?

	LR Whites	OLR Whites
More fairly	10%	13%
Same	63%	69%
Less fairly	22%	13%
Don't Know	2%	3%
Refused	2%	3%

A15: Are Hispanics in your community treated more, the same, or less fairly than whites in the stores or at the shopping mall?

	LR Whites	OLR Whites
More fairly	2%	4%
Same	48%	57%
Less fairly	41%	29%
Don't Know	7%	6%
Refused	3%	4%

A16: Are Blacks in your community treated more, the same, or less fairly than whites in restaurants, bars, theaters, or other entertainment places?

	LR Whites	OLR Whites
More fairly	4%	4%
Same	68%	80%
Less fairly	25%	12%
Don't Know	2%	3%
Refused	2%	2%

A17: 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)... In a store where you were shopping?

	LR Blacks	OLR Blacks	Hispanic
Yes	12%	17%	15%
No	85%	80%	78%
Not applicable	0%	0%	0%
Don't Know	1%	0%	0%
Refused	2%	3%	7%

A18: 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)... In a restaurant, bar, theater, or other entertainment place?

	LR Blacks	OLR Blacks	Hispanic
Yes	13%	13%	13%
No	85%	85%	80%
Not applicable	0%	0%	0%
Don't Know	0%	0%	0%
Refused	2%	2%	7%

Full List of Survey Responses

A19: 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)... In dealing with the police, such as traffic incidents? (Split question with A20)

	LR Blacks	OLR Blacks	Hispanic
Yes	9%	5%	8%
No	87%	91%	85%
Not applicable	0%	0%	0%
Don't Know	2%	2%	0%
Refused	1%	2%	7%

A20: 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)... In dealing with the police?

	LR Blacks	OLR Blacks	Hispanic
Yes	3%	9%	9%
No	95%	89%	83%
Not applicable	0%	0%	0%
Don't Know	0%	0%	0%
Refused	2%	2%	9%

A21: 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)... While getting healthcare for yourself or a family member?

	LR Blacks	OLR Blacks	Hispanic
Yes	8%	5%	9%
No	89%	93%	83%
Not applicable	0%	0%	0%
Don't Know	1%	0%	0%
Refused	2%	2%	7%

A22: People who live in your neighborhood look out mainly for the welfare of their own families and are not much concerned with neighborhood welfare.

	LR Blacks	LR Whites	OLR Blacks	OLR Whites	Hispanic
Strongly agree	12%	8%	19%	12%	8%
Agree	32%	23%	24%	31%	44%
Disagree	40%	54%	35%	39%	29%
Strongly disagree	11%	14%	17%	16%	5%
Don't Know	1%	0%	2%	1%	6%
Refused	4%	2%	4%	2%	7%

Full List of Survey Responses

A23: In your neighborhood one has to be alert or someone is likely to take advantage of you.

	LR Blacks	LR Whites	OLR Blacks	OLR Whites	Hispanic
Strongly agree	13%	8%	16%	14%	14%
Agree	31%	25%	24%	22%	33%
Disagree	41%	48%	39%	41%	39%
Strongly disagree	10%	16%	17%	20%	5%
Don't Know	1%	0%	2%	0%	1%
Refused	3%	2%	3%	2%	8%

A24: Your neighborhood has prospered in the last five years.

	LR Blacks	LR Whites	OLR Blacks	OLR Whites	Hispanic
Strongly agree	11%	14%	17%	14%	9%
Agree	45%	51%	40%	46%	43%
Disagree	29%	26%	23%	28%	30%
Strongly disagree	9%	4%	10%	9%	5%
Don't Know	3%	3%	7%	1%	5%
Refused	3%	2%	3%	3%	8%

A25: In the last 12 months, has anyone in your household provided unpaid care to a FAMILY MEMBER 18 years or older to help them take care of themselves?

	LR Blacks	LR Whites	OLR Blacks	OLR Whites	Hispanic
Yes - Person on phone is caregiver	23%	28%	19%	30%	5%
Yes - Another person in household	11%	22%	13%	24%	9%
No	67%	58%	69%	55%	77%
Not applicable	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Don't Know	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Refused	2%	2%	3%	2%	8%