

Greater Cincinnati Region
Human Relations Indicator Report

The National Conference for Community and
Justice of Greater Cincinnati



March 2006

www.nccjcincinnati.org



We are pleased to commend to you this first **Greater Cincinnati Human Relations Indicator Report**. This ground-breaking study, a planned initiative of NCCJ's 60th Anniversary *Be the Change* campaign, represents an attempt to measure our region's success in overcoming "bias, bigotry, and racism" and in creating a community-wide climate of "respect and understanding among all races, religions and cultures."

The NCCJ believes it has the responsibility to provide measures of the change it desires for the 8-county area it serves. By instituting what will be a *biennial* study, NCCJ intends to use the measurement of key indicators to keep it accountable for finding the leverage points to create needed social change and implement programs to that end. Such measures also serve to monitor our progress against benchmarks, enabling us to assess the effectiveness of our region's present efforts to ensure inclusion and justice for all residents. Our goal ... to become "best in the nation."

We are very encouraged to see that this report is already generating considerable dialogue within our community on the current human relations issues that challenge our pursuit of this goal. We hope that you, too, will find guidance in this report.

On behalf of the National Conference for Community and Justice of Greater Cincinnati, we extend our heartfelt thanks to our 60th Anniversary donors and to the SC Ministry Foundation for funding this study, and to the many civic leaders of the Greater Cincinnati area who helped in the various phases of the creation of this report.

Dr. Mitchel D. Livingston
Chair, NCCJ Board of Directors

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SUMMARY OF RESULTS
FALL 2004 GREATER CINCINNATI SURVEY &
SPRING 2005 HISPANIC OVERSAMPLE

The National Conference for Community and Justice
of Greater Cincinnati

INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes findings of a survey on human relations in the Greater Cincinnati region sponsored by The National Conference for Community and Justice (NCCJ) of Greater Cincinnati, and provides interpretations and recommendations for local entities to enhance inter-group understanding, inclusion, and equity. This report is meant to educate citizens about the human relations issues facing our region, and to serve as a compass for directing social and public policy for all city and county governments and agencies in the region, local media entities, the corporate sector, social services, non-profit and grassroots organizations. As such, this survey *will be conducted on a regular biennial basis*, and the results communicated throughout the community in cooperation with other local efforts to measure human relations conditions and progress.

This report was commissioned by NCCJ and compiled by the University of Cincinnati Institute for Policy Research (IPR) as part of IPR's Greater Cincinnati Survey (GCS). This report is distinguishable from other recent human relations reports in that:

1. It surveyed residents of the eight-county Greater Cincinnati region (Hamilton, Clermont, Butler, Warren, Boone, Kenton, Campbell and Dearborn counties) rather than focusing only on the City of Cincinnati or Hamilton County.
2. It includes an oversample of the Hispanic community, enabling an examination of inter-group relations from the perspective of this emerging cultural group.
3. Its questions explore perceptions towards various racial, ethnic and cultural groups, rather than focusing solely on relations between African-Americans and Whites.
4. It utilizes a number of survey items from the NCCJ's national *Taking America's Pulse II* (TAP II) Survey¹, making possible a comparison of local inter-group relations to national trends.

A combined total of one thousand seven hundred ninety-nine **(1,799) randomly selected adults** in the metropolitan Cincinnati region were interviewed in the Fall 2004 GSC and in a May 2005 Hispanic Oversample. LaVerdad Marketing & Media conducted these interviews in Spanish under the auspices of IPR. Data is presented from both surveys with the makeup of the total sample consisting of: 284 African-Americans, 239 Hispanics, and 1,189 Whites. The potential sampling error for the combined survey is +/-2.3%.

¹ Smith, Tom W. 2000. "Taking America's Pulse II: NCCJ's 2000 Survey of Intergroup Relations in the United States." The National Conference for Community and Justice. New York.

After GCS data were compiled and statistically significant differences among groups noted by IPR, an Interpretation Team was tasked with interpreting what the data say about human relations in our region, and therefore, what action needs to be taken to build a vibrant, just and inclusive Greater Cincinnati region.

This team consisted of the following individuals and the organizations they represent: Mr. Michael Hammons (Forward Quest, Inc.), Dr. Mitchel Livingston (University of Cincinnati), Dr. Kim Downing (University of Cincinnati), Ms. Danya Karram (Islamic Center of Greater Cincinnati), Mr. Gary Wright (Equality Cincinnati), Ms. Maria Molina (Procter & Gamble Company), Ms. Paula Kollstedt (GE Transportation), Mr. Terry Grundy (United Way of Greater Cincinnati), Dr. Joan Ferrante (Northern Kentucky University), Canon Vicki Zust (Episcopal Diocese of Southern Ohio), Ms. Lesley Jones (Cincinnati Human Relations Commission), Mr. Wilton Blake (Urban League of Greater Cincinnati), Mr. Ed Burdell & Mr. Bill Woods (Applied Information Resources, Inc.), Mr. Rick Beihl (Community Police Partnering Center), Mr. Leo Calderon (Northern Kentucky University), Dr. Cathy McDaniels-Wilson (National Underground Railroad Freedom Center and Xavier University), Byron White (Community Building Collaborative of Xavier University), Ms. Susan Howarth (CET), and Tony Malinauskas (NCCJ).

NCCJ of Greater Cincinnati would also like to express its heartfelt appreciation to the SC (Sister's of Charity) Ministry Foundation for a grant that underwrote the critical Hispanic oversample component of this project.

NOTES: NCCJ acknowledges the many other racial, ethnic and cultural groups in the region. Due to limited resources this survey could not encompass all groups and secondary data was not included in the report findings. The term Hispanic is used as a more commonly understood reference for the Latino community.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The survey indicates there are several positive inter-group relations aspects in the Greater Cincinnati region:

- There is agreement on our most important local issues among African-Americans and Whites – first is the economy” and second is crime & safety. Hispanic respondents also rated these two issues in their top three issues of importance with crime and safety first and the economy as third. (Chart 1.1)
- African American and White respondents report significant contact (86-98%) with the each other, although African-Americans are more likely to have contact with Whites than vice versa.
- ♦ 61% of African-Americans and 63% of Hispanics in the region said they feel close or very close to Whites, which is 1 and 7 percentage points higher than the national figures for these groups respectively.
- A majority of respondents (79%) report that they had not personally experienced unfair treatment in any place or situation in the last 30 days.

This survey also suggests key areas for improving inter-group relations in our region:

- Reduce the isolation of Hispanic residents. Hispanic contact with African-Americans and Whites (64-81% of Hispanics respondents said they “have contact” with these groups) is less than the amount of contact Whites and African Americans have with each other (86-93%). Conversely, African-American and White respondents who said they feel “close or very close” to Hispanics is only 21-26%, which is about half the national figure. In the midst of this relative isolation, in part due to less frequent contact, 11-17% of the Hispanic respondents report they had been treated unfairly in the past 30 days. Hispanic respondents also perceive police and media treat Hispanics less favorably than they do Whites and African-Americans. The relative isolation and perception of disparate treatment has the potential for contributing to inter-group conflict as our local Hispanic population grows. . Racial isolation, in conjunction with perceived incidents of disparate treatment may be the best explanation for Hispanics ranking “race relations” as the second most important issue in Greater Cincinnati. (Chart 1.2) How Greater Cincinnati includes its Hispanic population will provide a measure of how much progress our region has made in improving relations among different racial, ethnic and cultural groups.
- Educate the White community about the disparity other racial, ethnic and cultural groups experience. Given the small percent of Whites who have experienced discrimination in the past 30 days (only 2-4% report experiencing unfair treatment as opposed to 10-17% for African-Americans and Hispanics), it is understandable Whites may find it difficult to relate to claims that such disparity exists. White respondents felt police and media treatment of African-Americans and Hispanics was considerably more fair across racial/ethnic lines than these groups evaluate how they are treated. Regionally, Whites are also more likely to think the City of Cincinnati has made progress in race relations (66%), whereas only 55% of Hispanics and 34% of African-Americans agree. (City of Cincinnati residents do not agree with the regional perception of progress made.) The fact the Hispanic responses are similar to African-American responses regarding experiences and perceptions of unfair treatment demonstrates the need for the continuation of current work in improving understanding of different racial, ethnic and cultural group experiences both between groups and within our institutions. The gap in perceptions between Whites and other racial, ethnic and cultural groups must be narrowed to enable collaborative work towards inter-group parity.
- Facilitate relationships between African-Americans and Hispanics. While both of these groups responded similarly to incidence of “experiencing unfair treatment in the past 30 days” and in their perception that police and media do not treat them as fairly as Whites, each group felt the other was not as negatively affected with respect to police treatment and media portrayal as their respective group. This is significant as history tells us that an indigenous group will consider the influx of a new group as “competition,” often resulting in inter-group conflict.

- Increase meaningful contacts between all racial, ethnic and cultural groups. Neither Whites nor Hispanics feel particularly “close” or “very close” with African-Americans in our region (43-46%), even though Whites have significantly more contact with African-Americans than Hispanics have with African-Americans (by 22 percentage points). Whites and African-Americans in our region report levels of closeness and contact with Gays and Lesbians, Muslims and Jews that are 3-8 points lower than national figures, and is low compared to closeness and contact that these two racial groups have with each other on a national level. Additionally, Hispanics in our region feel less close (11-14%) to Jews and Gays & Lesbians than comparable national figures. These figures of closeness are below the national averages, it suggesting an increase in the quantity of contact between different groups will not necessarily increase feelings of closeness; the contact must be meaningful and foster communication, empathy for experiences and appreciation for common concerns.

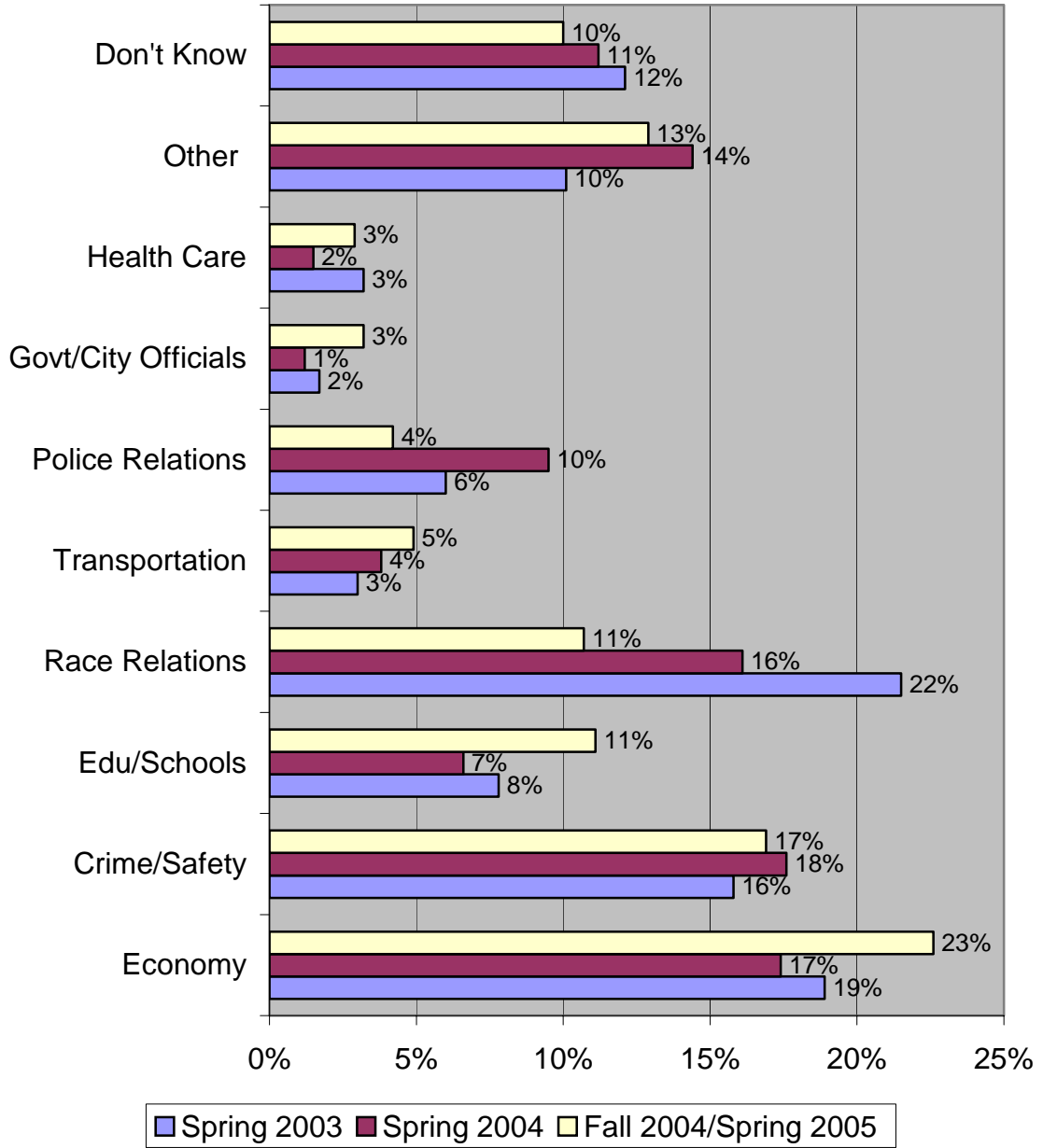
MOST IMPORTANT ISSUE IN GREATER CINCINNATI REGION

Survey respondents were asked, “There are many issues facing the Greater Cincinnati region today. In general, what do you think is the most important issue facing the Greater Cincinnati region today?” In the Fall 2004 GCS, the most frequently mentioned issues were: the economy (23%); crime and safety (17%) and education and schools and race relations tied (11%). (Chart 1.1; *Appendix Table 1.1*)

This question was also asked in the Spring 2004 GCS and the Spring 2003 GCS. Race relations ranked as the top issue (22%) on the Spring 2003 GCS with the Economy second (19%) and Crime and Safety third (16%).

On the Spring 2004 GCS, race relations dropped to second most important issue (16%), with crime and safety first (18%) and the economy third (17%).

Chart 1.1
Most Important Issue (Fall 2004/Spring 2005)

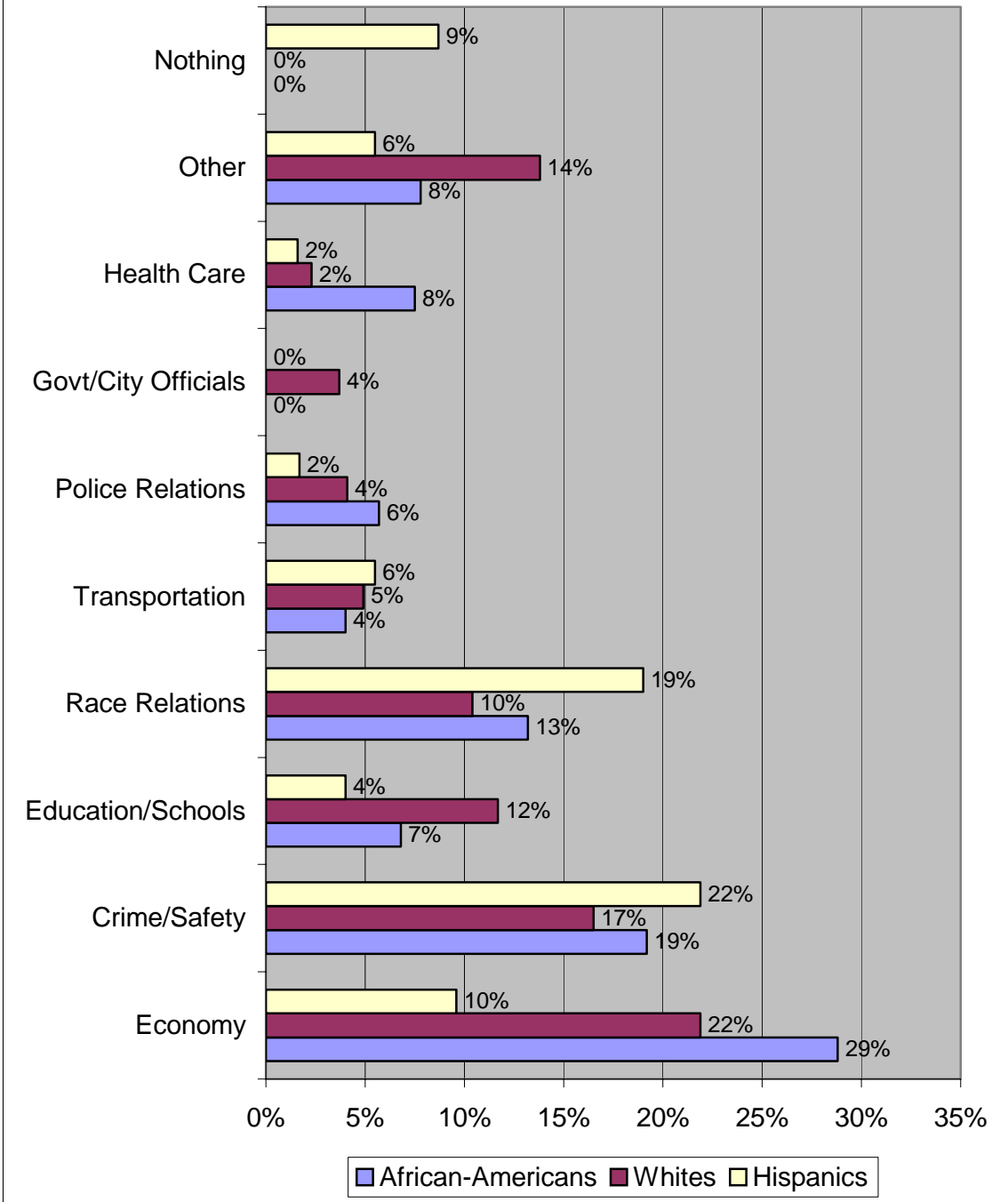


Data from GCS Spring 2003, Spring 2004, Fall 2004 and Spring 2005 Hispanic Oversample

KEY DEMOGRAPHIC GROUP RESPONSES

1. City of Cincinnati respondents most frequently cited crime and safety, the economy and race relations as the most important issues facing the Greater Cincinnati region. Respondents from other communities most frequently cited the economy as the most important issue.
2. Females are more likely than males to cite crime and safety as the most important issue, whereas males cite the economy.
3. Respondents who do not have a high school diploma are more likely than those with high school diploma or further education to cite crime and safety as the most important issue in the Greater Cincinnati region.
4. Hispanic respondents were most likely to name crime and safety, race relations and the economy as the most important issues facing the Greater Cincinnati region. Specific issues relevant to the Hispanic community were cited within these categories including: “the need for Hispanic services; obtaining documentation—i.e. drivers’ licenses and Social Security cards; racism and discrimination toward Hispanics; African-American discrimination and racism toward Hispanics and police racial profiling of Hispanics.
5. African-Americans most frequently cite the economy, crime and safety, and race relations as the most important issue. Whites most frequently cite the economy, crime and safety, and education and schools. (Chart 1.2).

**Chart 1.2; Most Important Issue
(Fall 2004/Spring 2005)**



Data from GCS Spring 2003, Spring 2004, Fall 2004 and Spring 2005 Hispanic Oversample

NOTE: Hispanics, the newest minority group in our region, ranked race relations second, followed by the indigenous minority group, African-Americans, who ranked it as third, followed by whites who ranked this issue fourth.

INTERPRETATIONS OF DATA

1. Race relations as an overall concern will increase or decrease relative to the time following a community-wide traumatic event such as the unrest in April 2001. This may account for the yearly decline of the importance of race relations shown by the survey (22% in Spring '03 vs. 11% in '04/'05), although it is still a higher concern for African-Americans (13%) than Whites (10%), and a much higher concern for Hispanics (19%) than both African-Americans and Whites. Problems persist in that attitudes towards race relations are driven largely by the economy, which is the most important issue to all groups surveyed, and other persistent, systemic disparities among groups.
2. The sleeper issue for our region relates to Hispanics, and it has the potential to develop into a serious social situation if not addressed proactively as part of an overall Greater Cincinnati Strategy. The percentage of Hispanic responses citing crime and racism were higher than corresponding percentages from Whites and African-Americans. Interpretation Team members familiar with the Hispanic community shared anecdotes that paint a picture of Hispanics working and living in conditions below what their non-Hispanic co-workers and neighbors would tolerate. How our region supports the Hispanic community will demonstrate our capacity to adapt to being a truly inclusive, multicultural community.
3. Police/Community Relations still ranks as an issue of concern (fifth at 4%) among African-Americans, Whites and Hispanics (4%). This issue has declined in importance over the past three years. The may be attributed to the City of Cincinnati's work on the Collaborative Agreement and new process that are in place. However, when ranked by racial/ethnic groups, African-Americans are most concerned (6%), followed by Whites (4%) and Hispanics (2%) indicating there is still work to be done in improving police/community relations. Some members of the Hispanic community may not expect good relations with police if they have experienced corruption among government officials in their countries of origin.
4. Crime and Safety is a significant concern among all three groups. African-Americans (19%) and Hispanics (22%) rank this issue slightly higher than Whites (17%). Minority groups are typically disproportionately affected by crime which may explain the higher percentage of respondents identifying it as an important issue relative to Whites. Recent Hispanic immigrants may not feel secure in their neighborhoods, there is anecdotal evidence that some have been the target of personal crime and post-9/11 bias toward immigrants. Local police and community agencies may not have the language interpretation skills to effectively serve the Hispanic community.
5. The continuing rates of unemployment, due in part to lack of access to jobs, and higher levels of poverty may be contributing factors which has pushed the Economy to the front as the top issue for African-Americans over race and police community relations.

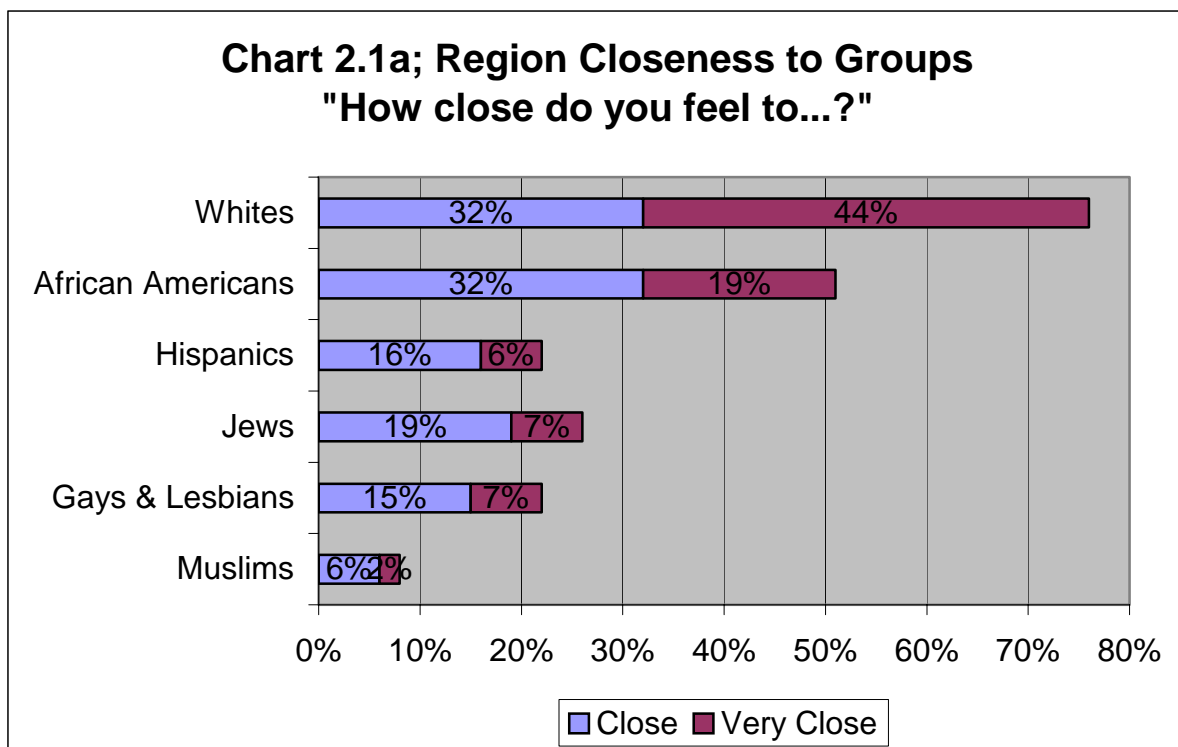
6. Education/Schools has increased in importance over the period of the GCS surveys. The increase come from White respondents, which ranked this issue higher than Race Relations. Factors contributing to the higher raking may be the increasing re-segregation of Cincinnati Public Schools and perceptions of quality of education among the 70+ school districts in the region.

CLOSENESS TO GROUPS

Survey respondents were asked to indicate how closely they felt to various groups; specifically Whites, African-Americans, Jews, Hispanics, Gays and Lesbians, and Muslims. Whites were the group most respondents felt closest to, 32% felt “close” and 44% felt “very close”. A little more than half of respondents felt they were close (32%) or very close (19%) to African-Americans. Twenty-six percent felt very close/close to Jewish people, 22% felt very lose/close to both Hispanics and Gays and Lesbians. Eight percent felt very close/close to Muslims. (Chart 2.1; *Appendix Table 2.1*)

CHART 2.1A - CLOSENESS TO GROUPS (in %)

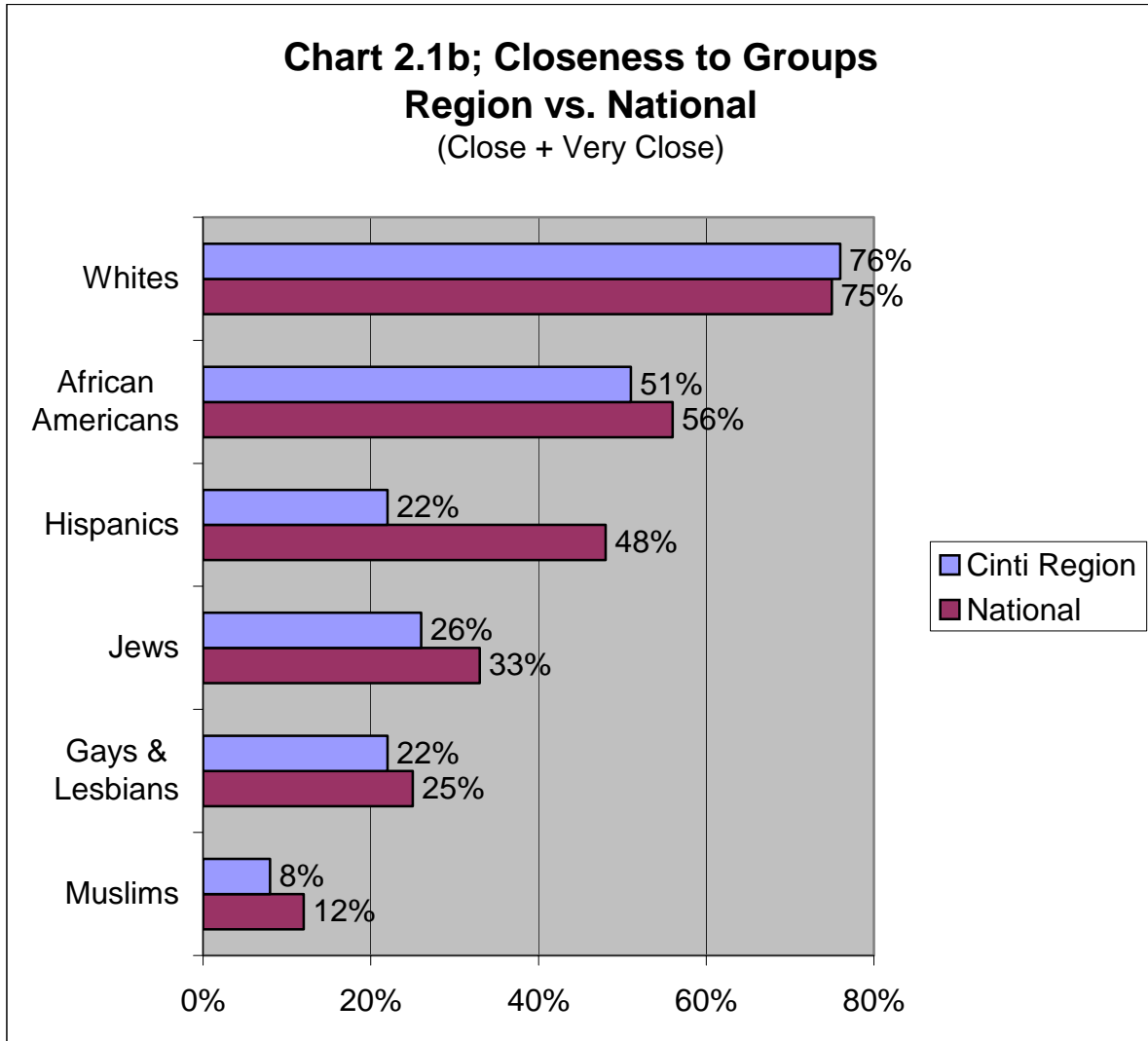
Respondents were asked, “Here are some groups that have been in the news. Please tell me how close you feel to each of them . . . very close, close, neutral, far, very far, or don’t you know enough about the group to say?”)



Data from Fall 2004 GCS/Spring 2005 Hispanic Oversample

CHART 2.1B - CLOSENES TO GROUPS; REGIONAL COMPARISON TO NATIONAL

When regional feelings of closeness between different racial, ethnic and cultural groups are compared to national findings, Greater Cincinnati residents feel less close to all minority group and slightly closer to Whites. (also refer to Appendix Table 2.1)

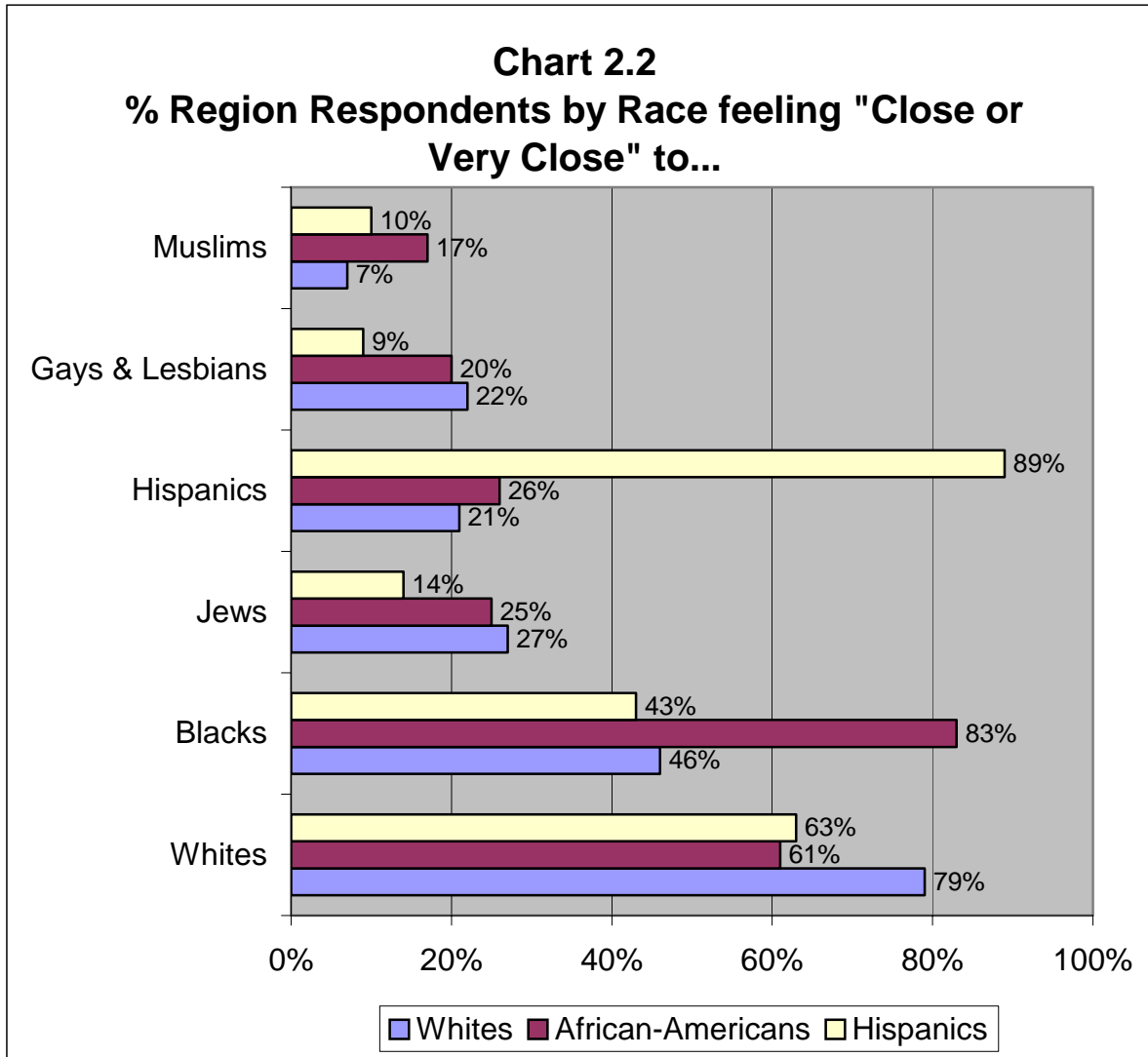


Regional data from GCS Fall 2004/ Spring 2005 Hispanic Oversample.
National data from TAP II

KEY DEMOGRAPHIC GROUP RESPONSES

1. Hispanics feel closest to other Hispanics. Outside their ethnic group, Hispanics tend to feel closest to Whites and African-Americans and much less close to the other groups in this survey question: Jews, Muslims, and Gays and Lesbians.
2. Chi-square analysis was conducted to assess statistical differences between African-Americans and Whites, and between Hispanics and Whites, in feelings of closeness to other racial, ethnic and cultural groups. African-Americans felt

closer than Whites than to Muslims, Hispanics, and other African-Americans. Whites felt significantly closer to other Whites. No significant difference in level of closeness was found between African-Americans and Whites for both Gays and Lesbians and Jews. Significant differences were found between Hispanics and Whites in feelings of closeness for each of the race and ethnic groups (Chart 2.2).



Data from GCS Fall 2004/ Spring 2005 Hispanic Oversample.

3. In most cases, closeness to different racial, ethnic and cultural groups varies according to demographic and geographic characteristics. Respondents living in both the City of Cincinnati and the Hamilton County suburbs feel closer to all groups on the survey than respondents living in other areas of the region. (Table 2.3)
4. Both younger residents and those with a higher level of formal education also feel closer to these groups than other respondents. The groups towards which

young adults reported *statistically significant* feelings of closeness were Gays and Lesbians, Hispanics and African-Americans. (Table 2.3)

TABLE 2.3 - CLOSENES TO GROUPS BY LOCATION AND BY RESPONDENT AGE GROUP
(% RESPONDENTS FEELING "CLOSE" OR "VERY CLOSE")

	City	Suburbs	Young Adults (age 18-29)	Older Adults (age 30+)
Muslims	14.2	6.6	10.0	7.5
Gays & Lesbians	24.4	20.9	31.3	18.9
Jews	32.7	24.7	19.0	28.0
Hispanics	28.0	21.1	29.4	20.4
Blacks	67.8	46.7	57.3	48.7
Whites	65.0	78.9	78.1	76.0

Data from GCS Fall 2004/ Spring 2005 Hispanic Oversample

NOTE: "City" refers to City of Cincinnati residents". "Suburbs" refers to Hamilton County suburbs.

- There is a significant statistical difference in area respondents feeling close to Hispanics than the national trends. Breaking down group responses, (Table 2.2a), African-Americans feel less close to Hispanics than to Whites. There is little difference in Hispanics regionally and nationally in their feelings of closeness to either African-Americans or Whites.

TABLE 2.2A - REGION VS. NATIONAL CLOSENES TO GROUPS BY RACE
(“CLOSE” + “VERY CLOSE”)

	Region	National
Whites feeling closeness to...		
Blacks	46	54
Hispanics	21	43
Whites	79	81
Blacks feeling closeness to...		
Blacks	83	87
Hispanics	26	47
Whites	61	60
Hispanics feeling closeness to...		
Blacks	43	46
Hispanics	89	85
Whites	63	56

Regional data from GCS Fall 2004/ Spring 2005 Hispanic Oversample.

National data from TAP II

INTERPRETATION OF THE DATA

1. Regionally, respondents feel considerably less close to Hispanics than the national average. Only 22% of survey respondents felt “close” or “very close” to Hispanics, compared to a national average of 48%. Conversely, 20% of regional respondents reported feeling “far” or “very far” from Hispanics, while the national figure is 7%. This may be due in part, to the fact that Hispanics currently comprise a small portion of our region’s population (1.4% according to the 2004 Projected Census), thus limiting chances for personal contact with Hispanics. Hispanics in our region are contacted to about the same degree as Jews and Gays/Lesbians (in the 50% range; refer to Table 4.1), and thus have about the same scores for “close + very close” (in the 20% range). Factor in the large percent of Hispanics feeling closest to other Hispanics (Chart 2.2), this is a clear indication of the isolation of the Hispanic community. Other factors contributing to the isolation are language barriers and differences in cultural practices.
2. Neither Whites nor Hispanics feel particularly close to African-Americans in our region (43-46% felt “close” or “very close”), even though Whites have significantly more contact with African-Americans than Hispanics have with African-Americans (by 22 percentage points). While these figures of closeness to African-Americans are only 3-8 points below the national figures, they suggest increasing the quantity of contact between African-Americans and Whites in our region will not necessarily increase feelings of closeness. The contact must be meaningful and foster communication, empathy for others’ experiences and appreciation for common concerns.
3. Hispanics and African-Americans in the Cincinnati region report feeling considerably more distant from other racial, ethnic and cultural groups than do Whites. Hispanics feel particularly far from other major racial/ethnic groups as their “close + very close” scores towards fellow Hispanics are 63-68 points higher than their closeness scores towards African-Americans and Whites. Similarly, African-Americans reported feeling “close + very close” towards their own race 37-40 points higher than towards Hispanics and Whites. In contrast, Whites’ scores of closeness to their own race were only 16-18 points higher than those towards the other two racial groups. Some of these differences might be attributed to the degree to which Whites may not define themselves as a distinct racial/ethnic group, or see a cultural, economic or political need to do so.
4. The three major racial and ethnic groups in this survey (White, African-American, and Hispanic) report feeling less closeness to non-racial groups than national figures. Whites reporting closeness with Muslims, Gays/Lesbians, and Jews are 3-8 points below national figures. African-Americans reporting closeness with these groups are 8 and 10 points below national scores for Muslims and Gays/Lesbians respectively, and regionally Hispanics reported closeness to Jews and Gays/Lesbians that are 11 and 14 points less than national figures. There is a significant percent of respondents who feel far from most, if not all groups.

Many factors contribute to feelings of distance, those impacting the region are the relatively segregated neighborhoods, lack of regional mass transit system and small numbers of many racial, ethnic and cultural groups residing in our region.

5. Gays and Lesbians and Muslims are perceived as very far from ones' own group
21.6% of the respondents said they felt very far from gays and lesbians and 17.8% of respondents said they felt very far from Muslims. These figures are about twice the feelings of distance reported for Hispanics (9.4%), the next most distant group, and raise concern that anti-gay or anti-Muslim incidents may occur. The feeling of distance with these groups in the Greater Cincinnati region is comparable to that nationally; regional "far" plus "very far" scores towards Muslims and Gays are within 1 point of the same scores nationally. Lack of familiarity with and isolation of these groups makes them more vulnerable to acts of hate and/or violence. Regionally, African-Americans feel 10 percentage points closer to Muslims than do Whites may be attributed in part, to the fact there is an established African-American Muslim community in Cincinnati.

EQUAL EXPERIENCES OF GROUPS IN TWO ASPECTS OF LIFE

Survey respondents were asked how they felt Whites, African-Americans and Hispanics were treated in two distinct aspects of life.

First, respondents were asked whether "fair treatment by police was equal for" Hispanics and African-Americans compared to Whites. A slight majority of respondents felt police treatment was equal for both Hispanics (55%) and African-Americans (53%) compared to Whites. Another 37% felt Hispanics did not receive equal treatment by police, while 42% felt African-Americans did not receive equal treatment compared to Whites (Table 3.1).

Second, respondents were asked whether "fair and unbiased media portrayal was equal for" Hispanics and African-Americans compared to Whites. Half the respondents felt Hispanics received equal media portrayal compared to Whites with only 45% saying African-Americans receive equal media portrayal. Conversely, 50% of respondents say African-Americans do not receive equal media portrayal compared to Whites and only 43% saying Hispanics do not receive equal media portrayal.

TABLE 3.1 - PERCEIVED EQUAL OPPORTUNITY OF GROUPS IN VARIOUS ASPECTS OF LIFE
 “Next, I’d like to ask you about how you feel Whites, Blacks and Hispanics are treated. Do you feel the opportunity for . . .” (in %)

Aspects of Life/Compared Groups	Yes, Equal	No, Not Equal	Not Sure
Fair Treatment by Police Equal for:			
Blacks and Whites	52.6	42.3	5.1
Hispanics and Whites	54.5	36.9	8.7
Fair and Unbiased Media Portrayal Equal for:			
Blacks and Whites	45.4	49.7	5.0
Hispanics and Whites	49.8	42.3	7.9

Data from Fall 2004 GCS /Spring 2005 Hispanic Oversample

KEY DEMOGRAPHIC GROUP RESPONSES

Fair Treatment by Police

1. Respondents most likely to feel African-Americans do not receive “fair treatment by police” compared to Whites include: City of Cincinnati residents and younger residents (Table 3.2); those earning \$15,000 or less annually; those with less than a high school education; and those who rent, many of whom may have higher levels of contact with police.
2. Respondents more likely to feel Hispanics are treated unfairly by police compared to Whites include: City of Cincinnati residents and younger residents (Table 3.2); those earning \$30,000 or less annually; and those who rent their homes, many of whom may have higher levels of contact with police.
3. Significant differences were found between African-Americans and Whites in experiences of fair treatment by police. African-Americans are more likely than Whites to feel both African-Americans and Hispanics do not receive “fair treatment by police” when compared to Whites. (Table 3.3)
4. Significant differences were also found between Hispanics and Whites in experiences of fair treatment by police. Hispanics are more likely than Whites to feel Hispanics do not receive “fair treatment by police” when compared to Whites. (Table 3.3).

Fair and Unbiased Media Portrayal

1. Respondents who most likely felt African-Americans do not receive “fair and unbiased media portrayal” include: City of Cincinnati residents and younger residents (Table 3.2); those earning more than \$30,000 annually; residents who attended college; and those who rent homes, many of whom are likely to have higher levels of contact with police.

2. A majority of Hispanic respondents also feel African-Americans do not receive “fair and unbiased media portrayal.” Moreover, Hispanics also feel the media does not portray Hispanics in a fair and unbiased manner. (Table 3.3)
3. Conversely, fewer groups in the Greater Cincinnati region feel Hispanics receive “fair and unbiased media portrayal,” they include: younger residents, (Table 3.2) those earning more than \$30,000 annually, and those who attended college.
4. Chi-square analysis showed African-Americans and Whites differed significantly on the equal opportunities of Hispanics and African-Americans compared to Whites in media portrayal. African-Americans are more likely than Whites to feel both African-Americans and Hispanics do not receive “fair and unbiased media portrayal” when compared to Whites. Hispanics are more likely than Whites to feel both African-Americans and Hispanics do not receive “fair and unbiased media portrayal” when compared to Whites. (Table 3.3).

TABLE 3.2 - RESPONDENTS SAYING “YES, EQUAL/FAIR BY LOCATION & AGE GROUP (in %)

	City	Suburbs	Young Adults (age 18-29)	Older Adults (age 30+)
Fair Police treatment for ...				
African-Americans and Whites	37.5	56.0	43.3	55.1
Hispanics and Whites	42.3	57.2	45.7	56.8
Fair and Unbiased Media Portrayal for...				
African-Americans and Whites	33.4	48.1	37.5	47.5
Hispanics and Whites	40.3	51.9	39.9	52.4

Data from GCS Fall 2004/ Spring 2005 Hispanic Oversample.

Note: “City” refers to “Cincinnati residents”. “Suburbs” refers to Hamilton County suburbs

TABLE 3.3 - PERCEIVED EQUAL OPPORTUNITY OF GROUPS IN VARIOUS ASPECTS OF LIFE BY RACE (in %)

“Next, I’d like to ask you about how you feel Whites, Blacks and Hispanics are treated.

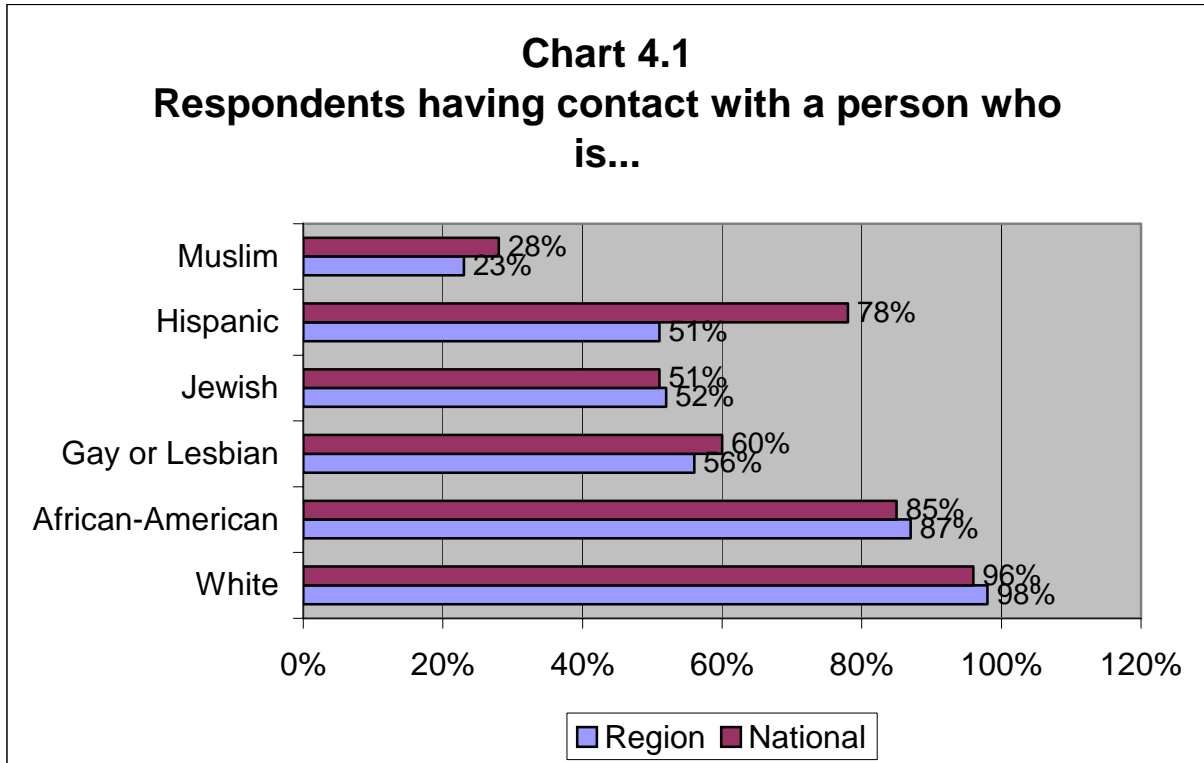
Aspects of Life/ Compared Groups	Yes, Equal			No, Not Equal		
	African-American	White	Hispanic	African-American	White	Hispanic
Fair Treatment by Police Equal for						
African-Americans and Whites	15.3	57.8	38.2	81.5	36.9	58.3
Hispanics and Whites	21.3	59.2	27.4	68.4	32.4	69.6
Fair and Unbiased Media Portrayal Equal for:						
African-Americans and Whites	21.1	48.5	43.1	74.4	46.7	50.1
Hispanics and Whites	25.1	53.2	33.7	63.9	39.6	63.8

INTERPRETATION OF THE DATA

1. Many Whites appear to be either unaware of the conditions and circumstances that foster a perception of inequality among minorities about police treatment, or they find little credibility in those perceptions. Whereas close to 60% of Whites think police treatment is equal across racial groups, only 15-38% of African-Americans and Hispanics said it is equal. Furthermore, the percentage of White respondents who said police treatment is fair exceeds the national average by approximately 16 points. It is worth noting that one in three Whites (37%) agrees there is unequal police treatment of African-Americans. In reality, African-Americans are more unified in their responses on police treatment than are Whites.
2. Many Whites appear to be unaware of perceived inequality that African-Americans and Hispanics feel about media portrayal of themselves. The percentage of respondents in our region who say media portrayal of minority groups is fair and unbiased is slightly greater than the national average (4-8 points). Approximately 50% of Whites think media portrayal is equal across racial groups, only 21-43% of African-Americans and Hispanics rated it as equal. As with police treatment, a gulf in perception across racial groups can be a barrier to collaboration and progress in improving police/community relations and fair and accurate media coverage.
3. Hispanics and African-Americans each see themselves as the most disadvantaged group in terms of police treatment and media portrayal. The percentage of African-Americans who said police treatment and/or media portrayal in the Cincinnati region was fair for Hispanics was 4-6 points greater than those who said it was fair for their group. Conversely, Hispanic respondents who said police treatment and media portrayal was fair for African-Americans was 10 points higher than those who said it was fair for their own group. These differences in perception are important as it may lead to inter-group friction if one believes one's own group is oppressed while another group is perceived to have an advantage within the community's institutions.

INTERGROUP CONTACT

Survey respondents were also asked about personal contact with various groups. The groups that respondents said they had the most personal contact with were Whites (98%) and African-Americans (87%). The majority of respondents also said they have personal contact with Gays and Lesbians (56%), Jewish individuals (52%), and Hispanics (51%), while only 23% said they have personal contact with Muslims (Chart 4.1).

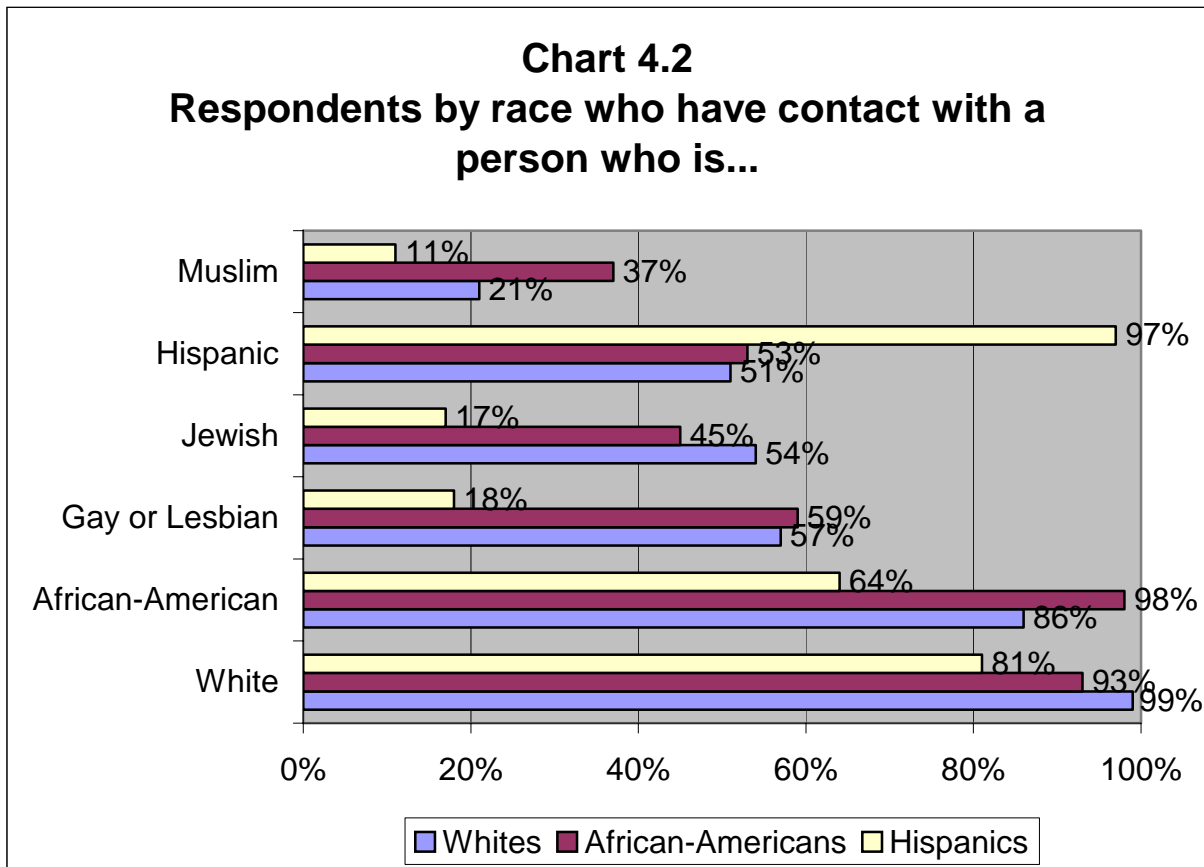


Data from Fall 2004 GCS/Spring 2005 Hispanic Oversample

KEY DEMOGRAPHIC GROUP RESPONSES

1. Respondents who are most likely to say they have personal contact with Muslims include: City of Cincinnati residents; African-Americans; males; residents younger than 65 years of age; residents who have attended college; and those with a household annual income of \$60,000 or more.
2. Respondents who are most likely to say they have personal contact with Gays and Lesbians include: City of Cincinnati residents; females; residents 18-29 years of age; those who have attended college; and those with a household annual income of \$30,000 or more.
3. Respondents who are most likely to say they have personal contact with individuals who are Jewish include: Hamilton County suburban residents; Whites; residents younger than 65 years of age; those who have attended college; and residents with a household annual income of \$30,000 or more.
4. Respondents who are most likely to say they have personal contact with Hispanics include: residents of Hamilton County (both in the City and suburbs); males; those 18-29 years of age; and those who have attended college.
5. Regionally, the overwhelming majority of respondents say they have personal contact with Whites and African-Americans.

6. When measured by race, African-Americans are significantly more likely to say they have contact with Whites than Whites are to have contact with African-Americans. (Chart 4.2)
7. Hispanics are most likely to say they have personal contact with other persons who are Hispanic (97%). Personal contacts with people outside of their cultural group are mainly people who are White or African-American. (Chart 4.2)
8. Respondents who reported personal contact with racial, ethnic and cultural groups differed significantly by race/ethnic group. African-Americans are more likely than Whites to say they have personal contact with Muslims and other African-Americans. Whites said they had more personal contact with Jewish individuals and other Whites when compared to African-Americans. No significance difference between African-Americans and Whites were found for contact with Gays and Lesbians and Hispanics. Significant differences were found between Hispanics and Whites in reported personal contact with each of the other groups (Chart 4.2).



Data from Fall 2004 GCS/Spring 2005 Hispanic Oversample

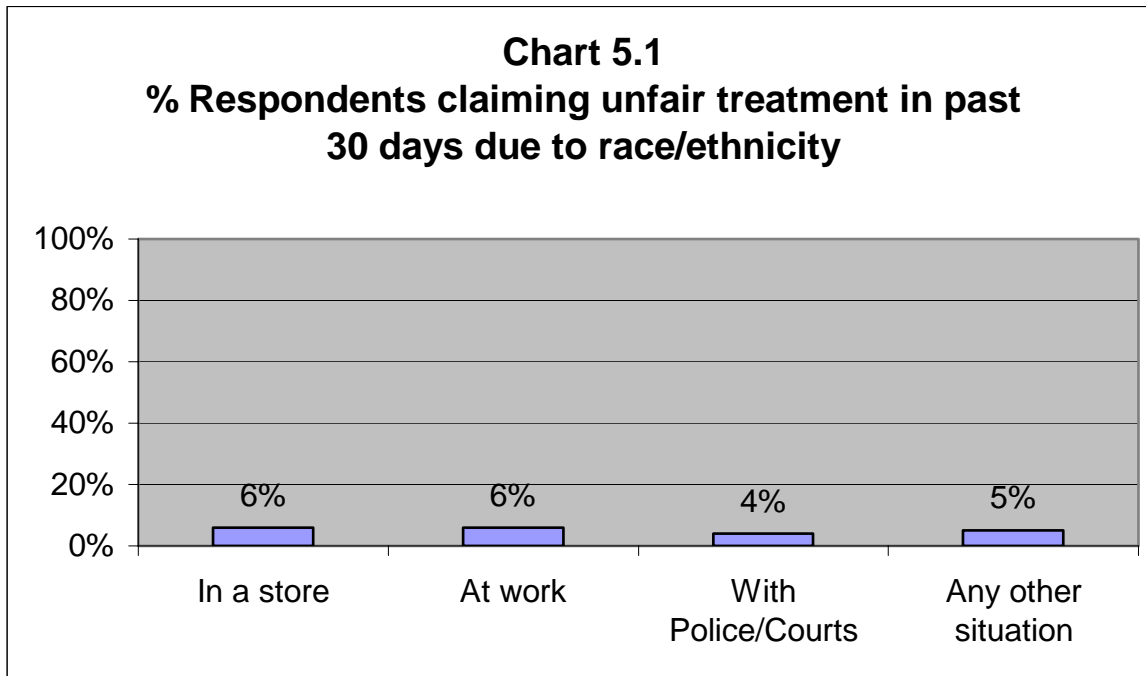
INTERPRETATION OF THE DATA

1. Whites and African-Americans report having relatively little contact with Hispanics. Contact with Hispanics by these groups was reported at 51%-53% respectively, which is slightly less than with Gays/Lesbians (57%-59% respectively). In addition, contact with Hispanics in our region is a full 27 points lower than the nation figures. Conversely, 97% of Hispanics report having contact with other Hispanics, compared to 81% and 64% reporting contact with Whites and Blacks respectively. This indicates Hispanic social isolation. The lack of meaningful inter-group contact may have significant social consequences:
 - ♦ As media representation replaces personal contact and interaction, false and stereotypical images of various racial, ethnic and cultural groups are continuously reinforced (recall that only 21-34% of African-Americans and Hispanics respectively think that media portrayal of their group is fair and unbiased; (Refer to Chart 3.1)
 - ♦ Each group becomes increasingly isolated in spite of community or political efforts to the contrary. African-Americans who have been fighting for equal opportunities and “earning a place at the table” may sometimes view Hispanic immigrants as a new issue that takes focus off of African-American concerns. This is a dynamic that has occurred throughout history between established minority groups and newcomers, and it could become a source of inter-group conflict in our region.
2. Note this question did not ask respondents to define what kind of contact they have with others. Also, more often than not, an individual will be unaware of another person’s identity as Jewish, Muslim, Gay or Lesbian. Without obvious cultural indications, an Hispanic person may simply assume that Anglo-looking person is simply White and may not identify them as Jewish, Muslim, Gay, Lesbian or African-American.
3. Regionally, inter-group contact mirrors national trends for all groups except for contact with Hispanics, another indicator of the isolation of the local Hispanic community.
4. Respondents in all groups have the least contact with Muslims, only 23% of respondents say they have contact with them. Relatedly, respondents reported feeling the least closeness to Muslims (“close + very close” is 8%). Given the small number of the predominantly immigrant Muslim community, (around 30,000) opportunities for contact are more limited than with other groups.

EXPERIENCES OF UNFAIR TREATMENT

Respondents were asked to recall if in the last 30 days they felt they were treated unfairly in places and situations as a result of their race or ethnicity. These situations included: “in a store where you were shopping,” “at your place of work,” “with police or courts,” or “in any other situation.” In all places and situations, the majority of

respondents said they had not experienced unfair treatment in any place or situation. However, six percent said they had been unfairly treated “in a store where they were shopping,” another six percent were unfairly treated at their “place of work,” four percent were unfairly treated “with police or courts” (Chart 5.1).



Respondents were also asked if they had been unfairly treated “in any other situation,” and then asked to indicate where that unfair treatment took place. Five percent said they had been unfairly treated in other places or situations. Topping the list of other places or situations mentioned was “in public, on the street or in the community,” “schools and colleges,” “in offices or where services are provided,” “in a health care setting” and “in restaurants” (Table 5.2).

TABLE 5.2 - EXPERIENCES OF UNFAIR TREATMENT IN OTHER SITUATIONS OR PLACES BY RACE/ETHNICITY (in %)

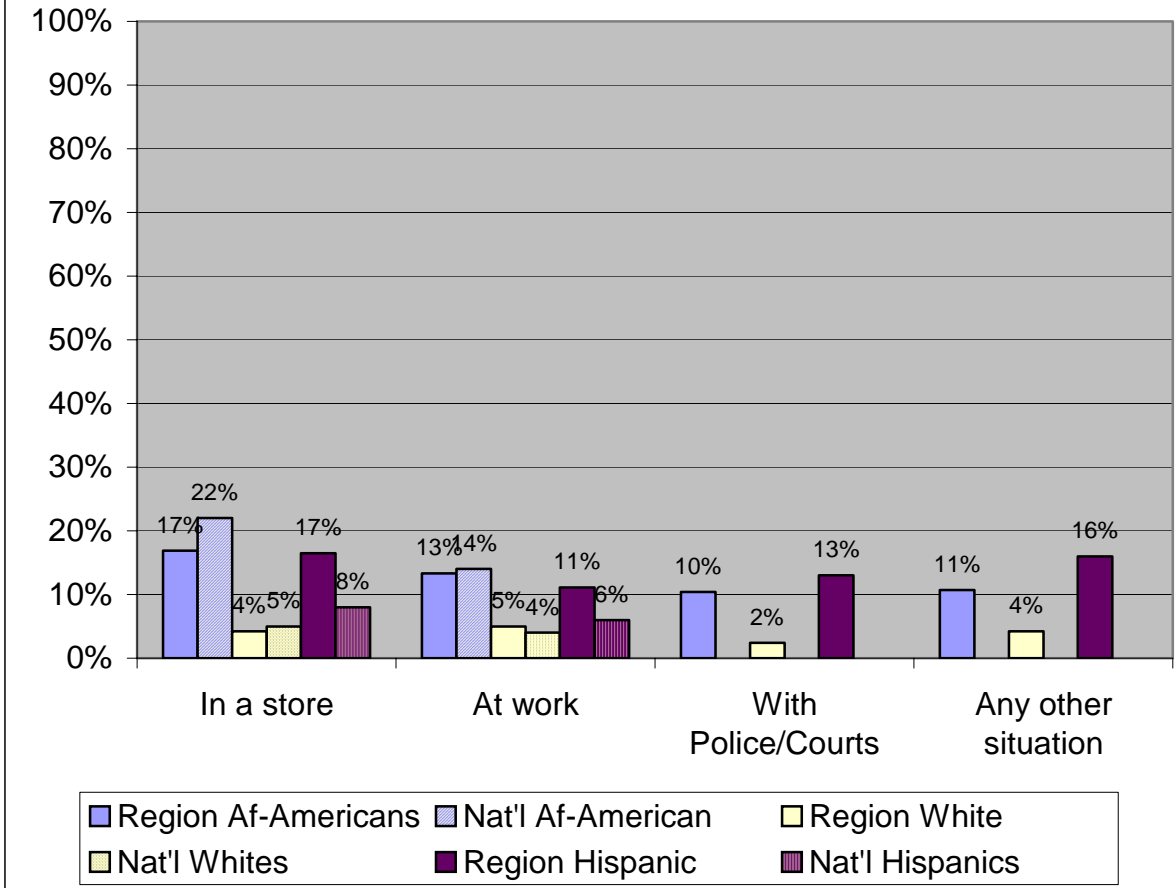
Other Situations	Treated Unfairly in Last 30 Days		
	African-Americans	Whites	Hispanics
In Restaurants	12.2	4.0	12.2
In Offices/Getting a Service Provided	4.9	10.9	6.1
Health Care Setting/Doctor's Office/Hospital	8.6	6.9	4.9
Schools/Colleges	12.3	17.5	3.2
Real Estate/Renting (e.g., Landlord Issues)	2.1	--	7.6
Insurance/Banking	3.6	--	--
Employment (e.g., Applying for a job, etc.)	2.9	2.4	11.1
Voting Place/Election Day	4.2	1.8	--
Other Government Offices (e.g., Post Office, BMV, etc.)	12.7	0.3	--
In Public/On the Streets/In the Community	15.4	23.5	18.1
In Stores	--	--	11.3
Other	4.0	10.0	25.4
Not Explained/Unclear	17.1	22.9	--
	(N=30)	(N=49)	(N=36)

Data: Fall 2004 GCS/Spring 2005 Hispanic Oversample

KEY DEMOGRAPHIC GROUP RESPONSES

1. African-Americans and Whites differed significantly in experiences of unfair treatment. Seventeen percent of African-Americans said they had experienced unfair treatment in a store where they were shopping in the past 30 days, compared to only four percent of Whites (Chart 5.3).
2. Thirteen percent of African-Americans, compared to five percent of Whites say they had experienced unfair treatment at work in the past 30 days (Chart 5.3).
3. African-Americans (10%) were more likely than Whites (2%) to say they experience unfair treatment with the police or courts (Chart 5.3).
4. When asked if unfair treatment had occurred in any other situation, African-Americans (11%) were more likely than Whites (4%) to report having been unfairly treated in another situation (Chart 5.3).
5. Chi-square analysis showed significant differences between Hispanics and Whites in experiences of unfair treatment. Hispanics were more likely than Whites to experience unfair treatment in a store where they were shopping, at their place of work, with the police or courts, and in any other situation.
6. When queried about those other situations, African-Americans most frequently cited within “the community or publicly (e.g., on the street),” “in other government offices (e.g. Post Office),” “in schools or colleges,” and “in restaurants.” Whites more frequently cited unfair treatment within the “community or publicly (e.g., on the street),” “in schools or colleges,” and “in offices or when being provided a service.” Hispanics most frequently mentioned feeling unfairly treated were “in restaurants,” “applying for a job,” and “in public, on the streets or in the community” (Table 5.2). **Caution should be used when trying to interpret the percentages, due to the small number of cases.**

Chart 5.3
%Respondents by race (vs. national) claiming unfair treatment in past 30 days due to race/ethnicity



INTERPRETATION OF THE DATA

1. Regionally, Hispanics appear to be the only racial/ethnic group experiencing notably greater unfair treatment than the national score. Hispanic respondents reported unfair treatment in stores almost 10 percentage points greater than the national figures (and 4 points higher than national in workplaces). Whites and African-Americans in the region report experiencing unfair treatment at a rate similar to national trends (within less than 3 percentage points).
2. The fact Hispanics responded they feel they experience as much as, and sometimes more unfair treatment than African-Americans, is noteworthy. 2-4% of Whites said they had experienced unfair treatment because of their race, African-Americans and Hispanics responses were in the 10-17% range. There

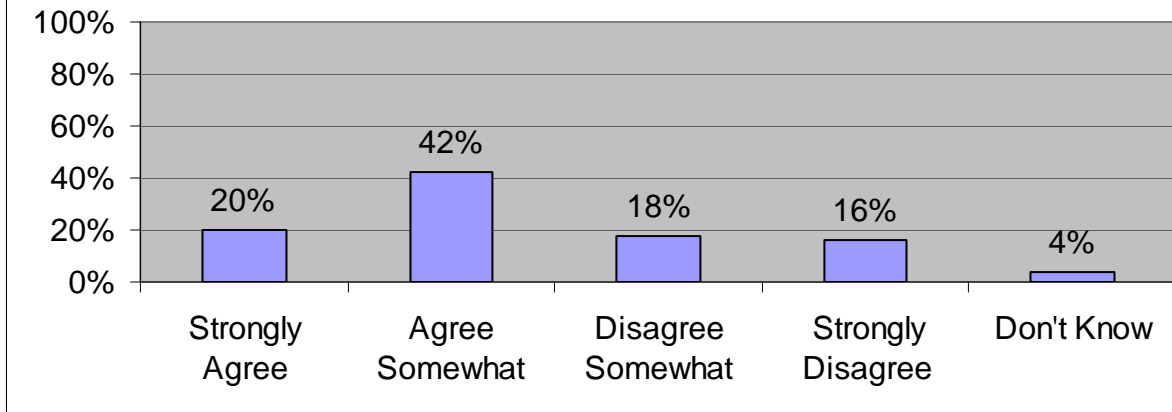
are many factors that contribute to higher incidents of unfair treatment including economic and educational opportunities, language barriers and amount of contact and familiarity between groups.

3. Interpretation Team members who have considerable contact with the Hispanic community attributed situations in which Hispanics report experiencing unfair treatment (Table 5.2) to the following based on anecdotal evidence:
 - ♦ Schools/Colleges may be a relatively less likely place for unfair treatment (3.2%) as Hispanics have a higher high-school dropout rate and lower rate of college attendance than the rates for African-Americans and Whites.
 - ♦ Real Estate/Renting issues may be relatively high (7.6%) if Hispanics are taken advantage of by landlords due to language and unfamiliarity of laws and rights. Also contributing to these issues can be lack access to and education about home ownership and financing.
 - ♦ Employment may be a relatively frequent (11.1%) situation for Hispanics to experience unfair treatment due to language barriers and the difficulty for undocumented immigrants to find mainstream employment. Also, employees' rights for many entry-level positions, which many immigrants may occupy, are often less vigorously protected. Team members cite anecdotes where this has caused many Hispanics to work as subcontractors and get paid under the table, which invites opportunities for unscrupulous clients to refuse to pay for services rendered in return for not reporting the Hispanic worker to the authorities.

CINCINNATI'S PROGRESS IN RACE RELATIONS

Respondents were asked whether they agreed or disagreed that the City of Cincinnati had made progress in improving race relations in recent years. Regionally, Nearly two-thirds of respondents (62%), either strongly agree (20%) or agree somewhat (42%), the City of Cincinnati has improved race relations. Eighteen percent disagree somewhat and 16 percent strongly disagree with the statement that the City has made progress in improving race relations, while only four percent were unsure (Chart 6.1).

Chart 6.1
Agree or disagree? "In recent years the City of Cincinnati has made progress in improving race relations."



KEY DEMOGRAPHIC GROUP RESPONSES

1. Respondents who agreed the City had made progress in improving race relations were those living outside the City of Cincinnati, residents 30 years of age or older, those with an income \$45,000 or more annually, and those with a high school or higher educational level.
2. City of Cincinnati residents are most likely to disagree with the statement that “the City of Cincinnati has made progress in improving race relations.” Residents in other areas of the region are more likely than City residents to agree with the statement (Chart 6.2).
3. Whites are twice as likely as African-Americans to agree “the City of Cincinnati has made progress in improving race relations” (Chart 6.3).
4. Chi-square analysis indicates statistically significant differences between the opinions of African-Americans and Whites towards the City’s progress in improving race relations. African-Americans, compared to Whites, were more likely to disagree that the City of Cincinnati has made progress in race relations. Analysis also indicates Hispanics and Whites differ significantly on opinions about the City’s progress in improving race relations.

Chart 6.2
Response by area to, "Cinti has made progress in race relations recently".

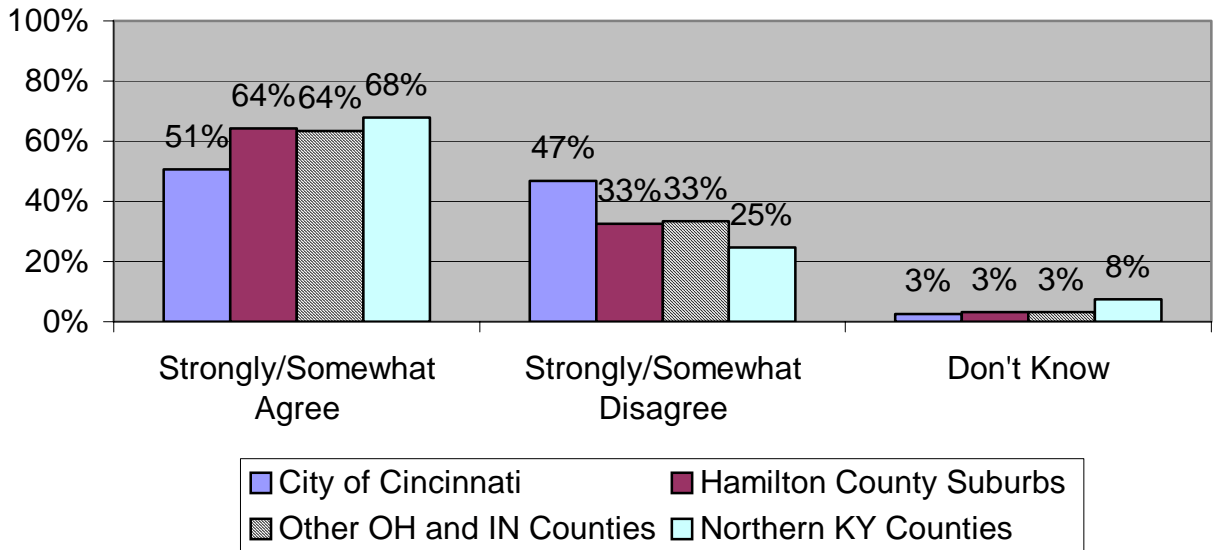
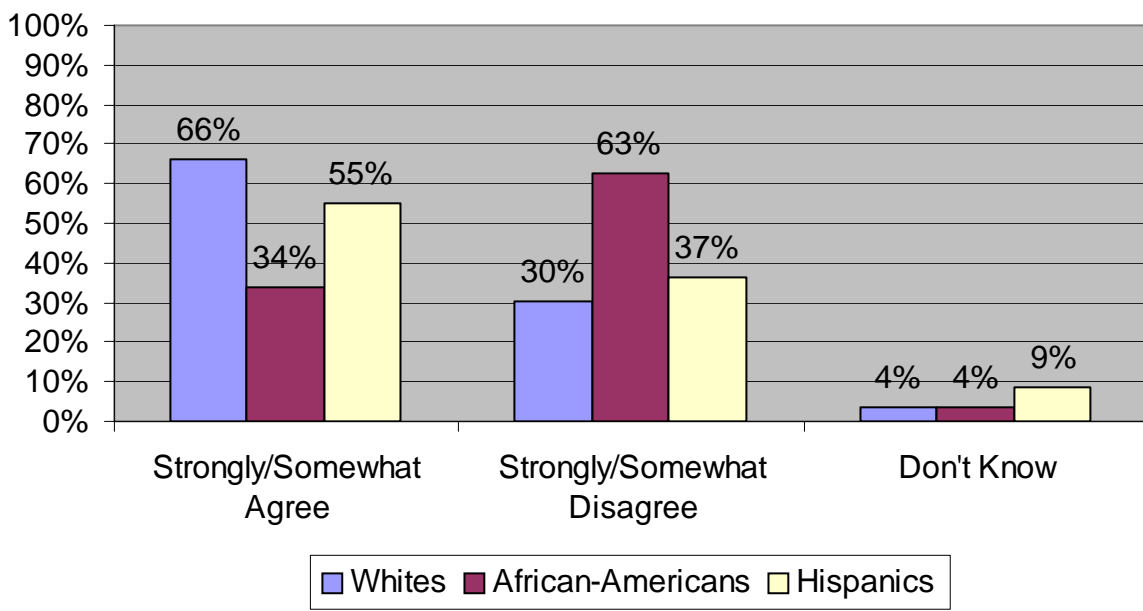


Chart 6.3
Response by race to, "Cinti has made progress in race relations recently".



Interpretations of Data

There is a gap in perception between City and suburbs that progress is being made in race relations. This situation underscores the importance of measuring and communicating to the public factual examples of unequal treatment of minority groups and of promoting open communication across groups about their different perspectives towards race relations.

SUMMARY OF DATA FINDINGS

1. The issues survey respondents reported being most important in the region in rank order are: 1) the economy, 2) crime and safety, 3) education and school, and 4) race relations. There has been a drop in the percentage of GCS survey respondents citing race relations as important since the Spring 2003 GCS.
2. In general, respondents feel closest to African-Americans and Whites. When measured out by race/ethnicity, African-Americans reported feeling significantly closer to Muslims, Hispanics, and other African-Americans, while Whites only felt significantly closer to other Whites. Hispanics and Whites differed significantly in closeness to each of the racial, ethnic and cultural groups.
3. Greater Cincinnati region residents reported feeling African-Americans and Whites received equal treatment in “media portrayal,” but not “with police and courts.”
4. A majority of respondents reported feeling Hispanics received equal treatment in “media portrayal” and “with police and courts” when compared to Whites.
5. African-American respondents reported feeling African-Americans and Hispanics received unequal treatment in “media portrayal” and “with police and courts” when compared to Whites.
6. Hispanics respondents reported feeling African-Americans and Hispanics received unequal treatment in “media portrayal” and with “police and courts” when compared to Whites.
7. Respondents reported having the most personal contact with Whites and African-Americans. When analyzed by race/ethnicity, African-Americans reported significantly more personal contact with Muslims and other African-Americans. Whites reported having significant personal contact with Jewish individuals and other Whites, when compared to African-Americans. Hispanics, compared to Whites, differed significantly on reported contact with each of the groups mentioned.
8. A large majority of respondents reported they had not experienced unfair treatment in any place or situation in the last 30 days. Six percent indicated they had been unfairly treated “in a store where they were shopping,” another six

percent said at their “place of work,” and another four percent said “with police or courts.”

9. When asked about unfair treatment in other places or situations, African-Americans, Whites and Hispanics reported most frequently experiencing unfair treatment “in public or on the street.” African-Americans and Hispanics also reported unfair treatment “in restaurants,” at the same level. **Caution should be used when trying to interpret the percentages, due to the small number of cases.**
10. Six out of ten respondents agreed the City of Cincinnati has made progress in improving race relations. Geographically, City of Cincinnati residents were more likely than residents in other areas of the region to disagree with this statement. A test of statistical significance showed African-American and Hispanic residents disagreed with this statement more frequently than Whites.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. **Continue partnerships with cultural and sector groups involved in the Indicator Project**
 - These groups can assist community decision-making bodies to include more groups in planning and decision-making to ensure that actions and activities benefit all groups and meet the community/group’s defined needs, not those perceived by the governing body or community at large
 - News media are encouraged to develop relationships with minority groups to monitor and promote fair and unbiased portrayal of such groups. This program should include monitoring information on how crime, disparities, accomplishments, etc. of each group are presented in an honest, timely, clear, and balanced fashion.
2. **Convene meetings across cultural and sector groups to understand different perspectives and build relationships**
 - Organizations with relevant programs (such as the Freedom Center’s monthly dialogues, NCCJ’s *Healing Through History* program, the AMOS Project, the Cincinnati Contract, etc.) can be encouraged to collaborate with these different groups and can provide a program for cross-cultural dialogue.
3. **Use these findings to engage groups in development of collaboration and action**
 - All government agencies need to ensure processes that seek input from all constituent groups to evaluate if current services (e.g. police, Family Welfare, etc.) are addressing the unique needs of their constituent groups, and to ascertain if the agencies are proactively positioned to fill the needs of the changing demographics.

- a) Convene a Community Roundtable to examine the information in this report and create a community plan that is responsive to specific needs of the constituent groups
 - b) Assist with providing additional resources and/or funding for the small agencies and organizations providing service to the constituent groups
 - c) Promote collaboration among organizations and agencies, creating easy access to and publicizing information about programs run by volunteers, and make information bilingual.
- Encourage all government agencies and municipalities to provide effective communication processes that keep the public apprised of progress in providing fair and equal treatment by police and government agencies across racial, ethnic and cultural groups. Additionally municipalities would work collaboratively to identify and implement educational programs that address the improvement of the quality of interactions between citizens and police, with emphasis on mutual accountability for respectful, fair, and cooperative conduct, while promoting process-based policing practices that promote the perception of police legitimacy and fairness².

4. Leverage young adult connections with different racial, ethnic and cultural groups

5. Improve connections between all communities to help create a region-wide climate of respect and understanding

- To increase interpersonal and inter-group contact, encourage region-wide participation in and support of both inter-ethnic / inter-group events (such as NCCJ's Walk As One, Fine Arts Fund Sampler Weekend, etc.) as well as ethnic-specific events (such as the Black Family Reunion, Appalachian Festival, etc.), These events should be marketed to the to the region at large, inviting and including everyone. This provides fun and educational ways to connect with groups with whom the general public reports feeling somewhat distant, such as Gays/Lesbians, Muslims, and Jews.
- To address incidents of unfair treatment in shops, restaurants, schools, workplaces, and in public where there is no internal mechanism to take corrective action, human relations organizations such as NCCJ and the Cincinnati Human Relations Commission can more broadly publicize their services in this regard.
- ♦ Regularly monitor, measure, and publicize via this "Human Relations Report" or by other means, how our local communities and our region is doing in terms of building a respectful and inclusive community.
- ♦ Leverage the unique human relations/social justice assets of the our region: The National Underground Railroad Freedom Center, The Brueggeman Center for Dialogue, The Center for Holocaust and Humanities Education, NCCJ, and other institutions of conscience to promote our region as one that intentionally enriches our human capital.

² See Tyler, Tom r. & Huo, Yuen J. 2002. *Trust in the Law: Encouraging Public Cooperation with Police and Courts*. New York: Russell Sage Foundation

APPENDIX

Survey Questions

Question 1

“There are many issues facing the Greater Cincinnati region today. In general, what do you think is the most important issue facing the Greater Cincinnati region today?”

Question 2

“Here are some groups that have been in the news. Please tell me how close you feel to each of them. Very close, close, neutral, far, very far, or don’t know enough about the group to say?”

Whites	Blacks	Hispanics
Jews	Gays & Lesbians	Muslims

Question 3

“Next, I’d like to ask you about how you feel Whites, Blacks and Hispanics are treated. Do you feel the opportunity for...

Fair and equal treatment by police for ...

Whites and Blacks	yes, no/not equal, not sure
Whites and Hispanics	yes, no/not equal, not sure

Fair and unbiased media portrayal equal for ...

Whites and Blacks	yes, no/not equal, not sure
Whites and Hispanics	yes, no/not equal, not sure

Question 4

“Now, I want to ask you about the contact you personally may have with different groups of people. Do you now have contact with a person who is ...

White	Black	Hispanic
Jewish	Gay or Lesbian	Muslim

Question 5

“Can you think of an occasion in the last 30 days you felt you were treated unfairly in the following places or situations because of your race or ethnicity? In the last 30 days were you treated unfairly ...

- In a store or where you were shopping
- At your place of work
- With police or courts
- In any other situation

Question 6

“Agree or disagree? In recent years the City of Cincinnati has made progress in improving race relations?”

MOST IMPORTANT ISSUE

Table 1.1 - Most Important Issue in Greater Cincinnati Region (in %)

<u>Issue</u>	<u>Spring 2003</u>	<u>Spring 2004</u>	<u>Fall 2004 /Hispanic Oversample</u>
Economy	18.9	17.4	22.6
Crime/Safety	15.8	17.6	16.9
Education/Schools	7.8	6.6	11.1
Race Relations	21.5	16.1	10.7
Transportation	3.0	3.8	4.9
Police Relations	6.0	9.5	4.2
Government/City Officials	1.7	1.2	3.2
Health Care	3.2	1.5	2.9
Other	10.1	14.4	12.9
Nothing	--	Less than 1	Less than 1
Don't Know	12.1	11.2	10.0
(N=)	(1565)	(1534)	(1789)

Table 1.2 - Most Important Issue in Greater Cincinnati Region by Race (in %)

<u>Issue</u>	<u>African- Americans</u>	<u>Whites</u>	<u>Hispanics</u>
Economy	28.8	21.9	9.6
Crime/Safety	19.2	16.5	21.9
Education/Schools	6.8	11.7	4.0
Race Relations	13.2	10.4	19.0
Transportation	4.0	4.9	5.5
Police Relations	5.7	4.1	1.7
Government/City Officials	Less than 1	3.7	0.0
Health Care	7.5	2.3	1.6
Other	7.8	13.8	5.5
Nothing	Less than 1	Less than 1	8.7
Don't Know	5.8	10.2	22.6
(N=)	(283)	(1184)	(234)

Data from Fall 2004 GCS/Spring 2005 Hispanic Oversample

CLOSENESS TO GROUPS

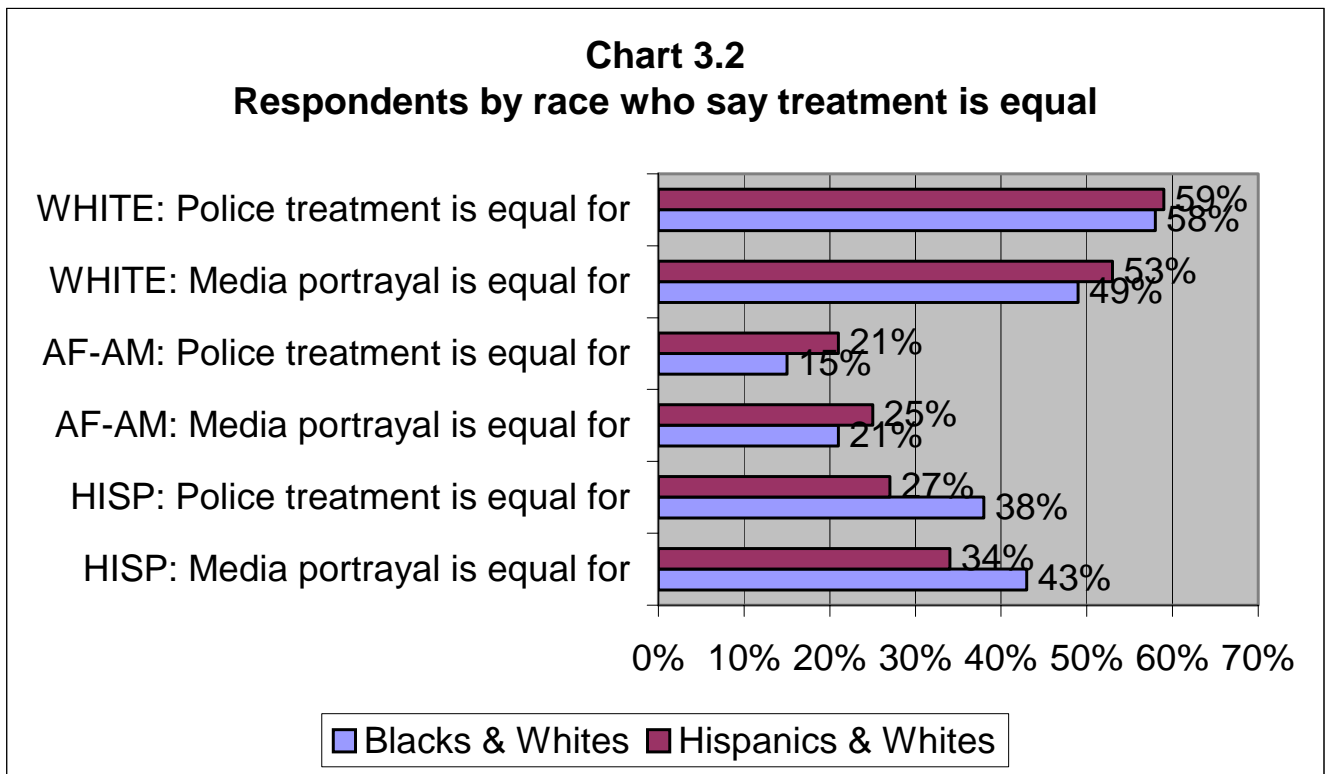
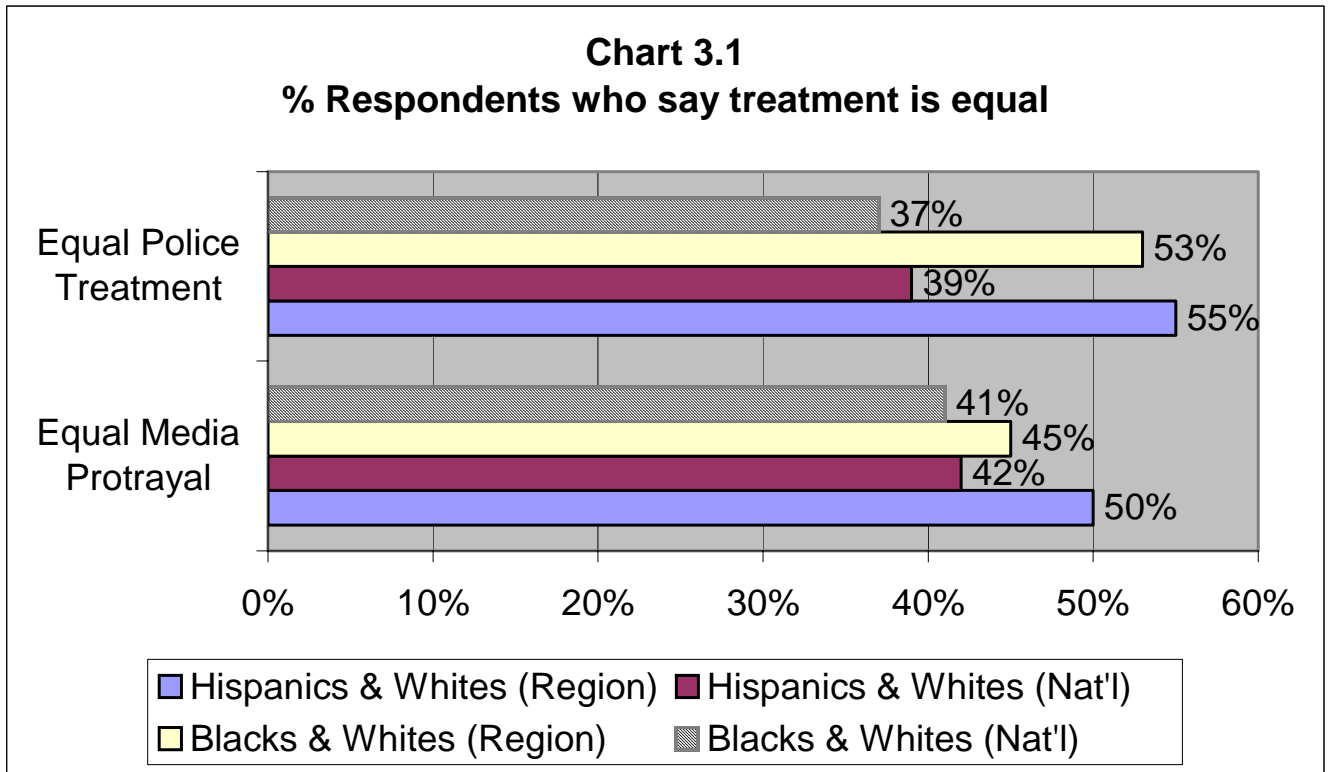
Table 2.1 - Closeness to Group (in %)

“Here are some groups that have been in the news. Please tell me how close you feel to each of them . . . very close, close, neutral, far, very far, or don’t you know enough about the group to say?”

Group	National Very Close + Close	Cincinnati			Neutral	National			Greater Cinti Very far + Far	National Very far + Far
		Greater Cinti Very Close + Close	Very Close	Close		Far	Very Far	Don’t Know		
Muslims	[12]	8.0	2.0	6.0	30.5 [29]	11.0 [15]	17.8 [12]	32.8	28.8	[27]
Gays & Lesbians	[25]	21.5	6.8	14.7	38.9 [32]	8.8 [11]	21.6 [19]	9.2	30.4	[30]
Jews	[33]	26.1	7.4	18.7	41.9[38]	6.4 [9]	5.6 [3]	20.1	12.0	[12]
Hispanics	[48]	22.3	6.2	16.1	40.9[35]	11.0 [5]	9.4 [2]	16.4	20.4	[7]
Blacks	[56]	50.5	18.5	32.0	40.0[35]	3.7 [5]	2.4 [1]	3.4	6.1	[6]
Whites	[75]	76.4	44.1	32.3	18.9[21]	1.0 [1]	0.5 [1]	3.1	1.5	[2]

All data from GCS Fall 2004/ Spring 2005 Hispanic Oversample, except national figures in [], which are from Smith, Tom W. 2000. “Taking America’s Pulse II: *NCCJ’s 2005 Survey of Intergroup Relations in the United States.*” The National Conference for Community and Justice. New York.

EQUAL EXPERIENCES OF GROUPS IN TWO ASPECTS OF LIFE



INTERGROUP CONTACT

TABLE 4.1 - INTER-GROUP CONTACT

“Now I want to ask you about the contact you personally may have with different

Percent Saying “Yes” They Have Contact With a Person who is . . .

Groups	Region & [National]	African-Americans	Whites	Hispanics
Muslim	22.7 [28]	37.4	20.9	11.4
Gay or Lesbian	56.4 [60]	58.6	56.7	17.5
Jewish	52.4 [51]	44.6	54.0	17.3
Hispanic	50.9 [78]	52.8	50.5	96.6
African-American	87.1 [85]	97.7	86.3	63.6
White	98.1 [96]	92.9	98.9	81.1

groups of people. Do you now have contact or not with a person who is . . . ?” (in %)

Data from Fall 2004 GCS / Spring 2005 Hispanic Oversample
National figures in [] TAP II, 2000

TABLE 4.2 - CONTACT WITH GROUPS BY LOCATION AND BY RESPONDENT AGE GROUP
(Percent Saying “Yes” They Have Contact With a Person who is ...)

	National	City	Suburbs	Young Adults (age 18-29)	Older Adults (age 30+)
Muslim	[28]	30.5	21.0	27.2	21.5
Gay/Lesbian	[60]	62.4	55.1	67.4	53.5
Jewish	[51]	55.9	51.6	53.9	52.0
Hispanic	[78]	53.4	50.3	66.4	46.8
Black	[85]	93.0	85.8	96.8	84.5
White	[96]	95.5	98.7	97.9	98.2

Data from Fall 2004 GCS / Spring 2005 Hispanic Oversample
National figures in [] TAP II, 2000

Note: “City” refers to City of Cincinnati residents. Suburbs refers to Hamilton County suburbs.

EXPERIENCES OF UNFAIR TREATMENT

Table 5.1 - Experiences of Discrimination by Race/Ethnicity

“Can you think of any occasion in the last 30 days you felt you were treated unfairly in the following places or situations because of your race or ethnicity? In the last 30 days were you treated unfairly . . . ?” (in %)

Treated Unfairly in Last 30 Days

Occasion	Region (Chart 5.1)	African- Americans	Whites	Hispanics
In a Store Where you Were Shopping	5.8	16.9 [17]	4.2 [5]	16.5 [7]
At Your Place of Work	6.2	13.3 [11]	5.0 [4]	11.1 [7]
With Police or Courts*	3.5	10.4	2.4	13.0
In any Other Situation*	5.1	10.7	4.2	16.0

Data from Fall 2004 GCS / Spring 2005 Hispanic Oversample
National figures in [] TAP II, 2000

Note: Regional and national data are not comparable on these items because the GCS explicitly asked if unfair treatment was experienced with Police/Courts, whereas the national study did not ask this separately.

CINCINNATI'S PROGRESS IN RACE RELATIONS

TABLE 6.1 - ATTITUDES ABOUT CINCINNATI'S PROGRESS IN RACE RELATIONS BY REGION (in %)

	<u>City of Cincinnati</u>	<u>Hamilton County Suburbs</u>	<u>Other OH and IN Counties</u>	<u>Northern KY Counties</u>
Strongly Agree	17.3	22.1	20.1	18.0
Agree Somewhat	33.3	42.2	43.4	49.9
Disagree				
Somewhat	20.4	17.2	19.3	13.8
Strongly Disagree	26.5	15.4	14.0	10.9
Don't Know	2.6	3.1	3.2	7.5

Data from: Fall 2004 GCS / Spring 2005 Hispanic Oversample

TABLE 6.2 - ATTITUDES ABOUT CINCINNATI'S PROGRESS IN RACE RELATIONS BY RACE (in %)

	<u>Whites</u>	<u>African-Americans</u>	<u>Hispanics</u>
Strongly Agree	20.6	10.2	9.0
Agree Somewhat	45.4	23.6	46.1
Disagree			
Somewhat	16.6	27.4	22.9
Strongly Disagree	13.7	35.1	13.6
Don't Know	3.7	3.7	8.5

Data from: Fall 2004 GCS / Spring 2005 Hispanic Oversample

TABLE 6.3 - ATTITUDES ABOUT CINCINNATI'S PROGRESS IN RACE RELATIONS BY AGE GROUP (in %)

	<u>18-29 yrs old</u>	<u>30+ yrs old</u>
Strongly Agree	11.3	22.1
Agree Somewhat	40.5	42.9
Disagree		
Somewhat	25.4	16.0
Strongly Disagree	21.3	14.7
Don't Know	1.5	4.4

Data from: Fall 2004 GCS / Spring 2005 Hispanic Oversample