

Racial Attitudes  
in Pulaski County

10<sup>th</sup> Annual Survey Report  
*- Focus on Crime  
and Punishment*

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**Racial Attitudes in Pulaski County**

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## INTRODUCTION

“Race, particularly white-black race relations, has been a major problem, indeed the major problem, the biggest obstacle to progress, in our state since it was founded in 1836,” said University of Arkansas at Little Rock (UALR) Chancellor Joel E. Anderson in his September 30, 2003 inauguration speech. Chancellor Anderson has committed UALR to using the university’s resources to remove these barriers to progress toward racial and ethnic justice through research and dialogue, stating, “You have to face it to fix it”.

For ten years, the UALR Institute of Government (IOG) has conducted an annual survey of racial attitudes in Pulaski County. Topics have included Local government; Perspectives on community; Education; Health and health care; Economic wealth, housing and financial well-being; Crime; Values, social conflict and trust; and Media—a sustained effort over a decade to capture the opinions and attitudes of the Pulaski County community.

Each year the survey includes general questions that are repeated periodically in the surveys to determine whether there has been any movement in racial and ethnic attitudes. This report summarizes the findings from the tenth annual survey that focuses on the criminal justice system. Year 10 explores respondents’ attitudes toward and interactions with the actors in the criminal justice system and criminal behavior including use of drugs.

Although progress has been made in closing the racial and ethnic divides in Arkansas and specifically, Pulaski County, a review of the 10 years of survey results suggests that there continues to be significant differences in some attitudes between whites, blacks and Hispanics. Researchers in the IOG are completing an analysis of how racial attitudes have changed or stayed the same over these ten years.

The commitment to using its research capabilities to address issues of race (a focus that has expanded to include ethnicity) in Pulaski County is consistent with the focus of UALR. In UALR Fast Forward, the university’s strategic planning document, UALR promises to be a “keeper of the flame on the subject of race”.

A telephone survey was conducted during the fall of 2012. For the third consecutive year, the report includes results from Pulaski County Hispanic respondents, as well as those of black and white respondents. Year 10 marks the first opportunity to compare results from Hispanic respondents over time, and to see if there have been any attitudinal shifts in the last two years.

## A Note on Terminology Usage

At all times during this study, researchers were sensitive to the debate and uncertainty concerning the most accepted term to use when referring to respondents of Hispanic/Latino origin. Hispanic respondents were first asked about their preferences in Year 8 of this study, and this year’s findings show little change has occurred.

In Year 8, 18 percent of Hispanic respondents said they preferred the term “Hispanic” and 13 percent said they favored “Latino”. In Year 10, 21 percent of Hispanics say they prefer “Hispanic”, compared to 12 percent preferring “Latino”.

Close to two-thirds of Hispanics in Year 8 (64 percent) and in Year 10 (62 percent) say they have no preference for one term or the other.

However, the number of respondents who prefer the term “Hispanic” is somewhat greater in both years. This being the case, the term “Hispanic” was used throughout the survey and the report.

Reports are available at no cost. Copies for viewing and circulation may be obtained at the following web address: [ualr.edu/race-ethnicity/research/racial-attitudes](http://ualr.edu/race-ethnicity/research/racial-attitudes)

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Year 10 of UALR's study of Racial Attitudes in Pulaski County presents data collected from an annual telephone survey. The survey includes a module of questions related to crime and the criminal justice system, and several modules of general questions assessing interracial attitudes and perceptions.

The following are some of the major findings of the Year 10 study:

- Blacks are significantly more likely to say people are “looking out for themselves” than are whites or Hispanics;
- Whites are significantly more likely to say people “try to be fair” than are blacks or Hispanics;
- Whites are significantly more likely to believe that local police and courts treat blacks and Hispanics fairly than are blacks and Hispanics, themselves;
- Whites are significantly more likely to contact the police in the event of a violent or non-violent crime than are blacks or Hispanics;
- More than one-half of blacks say they have only “just some” or “very little” confidence that local courts treat blacks fairly;
- Nearly one-half of Hispanics say they have only “just some” or “very little” confidence that local courts treat Hispanics fairly;
- Hispanics are significantly less likely to have served on a jury in the last five years than are blacks or whites;
- Hispanics are significantly less likely to have attended court on a criminal matter than are blacks;
- Blacks and Hispanics are significantly more likely to report that they have been arrested in the last five years than are whites;
- More than 1 in 5 blacks have been in jail/prison or on probation/parole in the last five years;
- Blacks and Hispanics are significantly more likely to say the purpose of prison should be rehabilitation than are whites;
- Blacks and LR-whites are significantly more likely to work in law enforcement or have a family member who does than are Hispanics;
- Blacks are significantly more likely to say they are “very concerned” about becoming the victim of a crime than are whites or Hispanics;
- Hispanics are significantly more likely to say marijuana should not be legalized—even for medical purposes—than are blacks or whites.

## RESUMEN EJECUTIVO

La décima encuesta anual de la Universidad de Arkansas en Little Rock sobre actitudes raciales en el Condado de Pulaski incluye una serie de preguntas sobre la percepción del delito y el sistema de procuración de justicia, así como preguntas diversas que permiten estudiar las actitudes y percepciones que, en este ámbito, tienen los grupos raciales y étnicos sobre ellos mismos y entre sí. La información se obtuvo mediante una encuesta telefónica.

Entre los hallazgos más importantes de este año se encontró lo siguiente:

- La frecuencia con la que los entrevistados reportan que la gente sólo “mira por sí misma,” es mayor entre los negros que entre los blancos o los hispanos.
- Los blancos reportan, con mayor frecuencia que los negros o los hispanos, que la gente “trata de ser justa”.
- Los blancos opinan, más frecuentemente que los negros y los hispanos, que la policía local y los tribunales tratan a los negros y a los hispanos de manera justa.
- Ante la ocurrencia de un crimen, violento o no, es más probable que los blancos llamen a la policía que los negros o los hispanos.
- Más de la mitad de los negros reportan tener “muy poca confianza” o “sólo algo de confianza” en que los tribunales locales los traten de manera justa.
- Un poco menos de la mitad de los hispanos reportan tener “muy poca confianza” o “sólo algo de confianza” en que los tribunales los traten de manera justa.
- La probabilidad de que un hispano haya formado parte de un jurado en los últimos cinco años es menor que entre los blancos o los negros.
- La probabilidad de que un hispano haya sido citado ante un tribunal por un asunto criminal es menor que entre los negros.
- La frecuencia con que los negros y los hispanos reportan haber sido arrestados en los últimos cinco años es significativamente mayor que entre los blancos.
- En los últimos cinco años, uno de cada cinco negros ha estado en la cárcel o prisión, o está en libertad condicional.
- Los negros y los hispanos reportan, con mayor frecuencia que los blancos, que el objetivo de las prisiones debería ser la rehabilitación.
- En comparación con los hispanos, es más común que los negros y blancos residentes en Little Rock trabajen en instituciones de procuración de justicia o tengan algún familiar que lo haga.
- Los negros expresan con mayor frecuencia que los blancos o los hispanos, estar “muy preocupados” de ser víctimas de un crimen.
- La oposición a legalizar la marihuana—incluso si es con propósitos medicinales—es mayor entre los hispanos que entre blancos o negros.

## STUDY METHODOLOGY

This study is based on a dual frame survey (landline and cell phone) conducted by the UALR Institute of Government Survey Research Center between August 15, 2012 and October 22, 2012. Interviews were conducted in both English and Spanish.

A total of 1,919 interviews were conducted with adults living in households located in Pulaski County, Arkansas. A hybrid sample design was used which included the following: 1) a combination of a countywide stratified Random Digit Dialing (RDD) 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 distinctive Hispanic names. Oversamples were drawn for blacks living outside the city limits of Little Rock and for Hispanics, to ensure that enough members of these two groups were included in the survey to be statistically significant. Of all completed interviews, 77 percent were landline interviews and 23 percent were cell phone interviews.

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

Since the study focuses on black, white, and Hispanic attitudes towards race and ethnicity, the data used in this analysis were limited to these three racial/ethnic groups and divided into five geo-racial groups with a total of 1,817 respondents. The black and white geo-racial groups contain between 395 and 427 respondents, providing a margin of sampling error of  $\pm 5$  percent at the conventional 95 percent confidence level. The Hispanic group contains 171 respondents, providing a margin of sampling error of  $\pm 7.4$  percent at the conventional 95 percent confidence level.

The response rate for the Year 10 survey is 28 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 10 study, the Survey Research Center used the same methodology as in previous years whereby black and white respondents were matched with telephone interviewers of the same race. Similarly, Hispanic respondents were matched with Hispanic interviewers. This matching process allows for more consistent comparisons among groups and across years.

Several of the questions used in the Year 10 survey are based upon questions developed, tested, and used by the following organizations and persons: The Gallup Research Center and the Pew Research Center. These entities bear no responsibility for the interpretations presented or conclusions reached based on analysis of the data. We gratefully acknowledge their 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 and the term is used that there is a “significant difference”.

The reader should be aware that a finding may be “statistically significant,” but the term does not imply that the difference is of practical significance. Likewise, 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 UALR Institutional Review Board for Human Subjects Research.

## TRUST AND CONFIDENCE: THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

The major focus of the Year 10 survey is to capture respondents' attitudes toward and experience with crime and the criminal justice system. The survey, therefore, gathers data on respondents' engagement with the criminal justice system, including opinions on police officers, the court system, and ultimately to sentencing. At the core of many of the questions concerning interactions with the criminal justice system is the issue of trust. To what extent do Pulaski County residents trust the criminal justice system?

### General Trust

When the survey was fielded, the following pair of general trust questions was asked alongside a set of questions relating to respondents' trust and confidence levels in the police and the judicial system as a whole. This allowed a comparison between respondents' inherent trust levels and their trust in the agencies of law enforcement.

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

- **Blacks are significantly less likely to say people mostly “try to be helpful” than whites or Hispanics**

Whites are significantly more inclined to trust the intention of others than blacks, with more than one-half of whites (51 and 56 percent) saying they feel, for the most part, that people “try to be helpful”.

Blacks are the group least likely to believe that people generally act on altruistic not selfish impulses—only around one-third of blacks (35 and 38 percent) say they trust others to be helpful.

Hispanics have more in common with whites than blacks in this instance. The majority of Hispanics (54 percent) say they believe people mainly “try to be helpful”, meaning they too are significantly more apt to feel this way than blacks.

## TRENDS

This question was also posed in Year 8 of the study, and some interesting changes can be observed when those results are compared with this year's.

The opinions of black respondents actually varied little, with 38 and 42 percent of Year 8 respondents saying people generally “try to be helpful”.

In Year 8, 72 percent of LR-whites said people mainly try to be helpful, compared to 51 percent of LR-whites this year. This 21 percentage point decrease indicates a significant decrease in the number of LR-whites who believe that people generally act in altruistic ways.

Although in Year 8 the opinions of Hispanic respondents had more in common with those of blacks, this year they are more in keeping with whites. The Year 10 results saw Hispanics much more likely to view the intent of other people positively than they were in Year 8, by 13 percentage points. Opinions tend to change very slowly over time, so to see such a large change in the space of two years is striking.

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

- **Whites are significantly more likely to say most people “try to be fair” than blacks or Hispanics**

As opposed to responses to the previous question, the answers of blacks and Hispanics here are closer to each other than they are to whites.

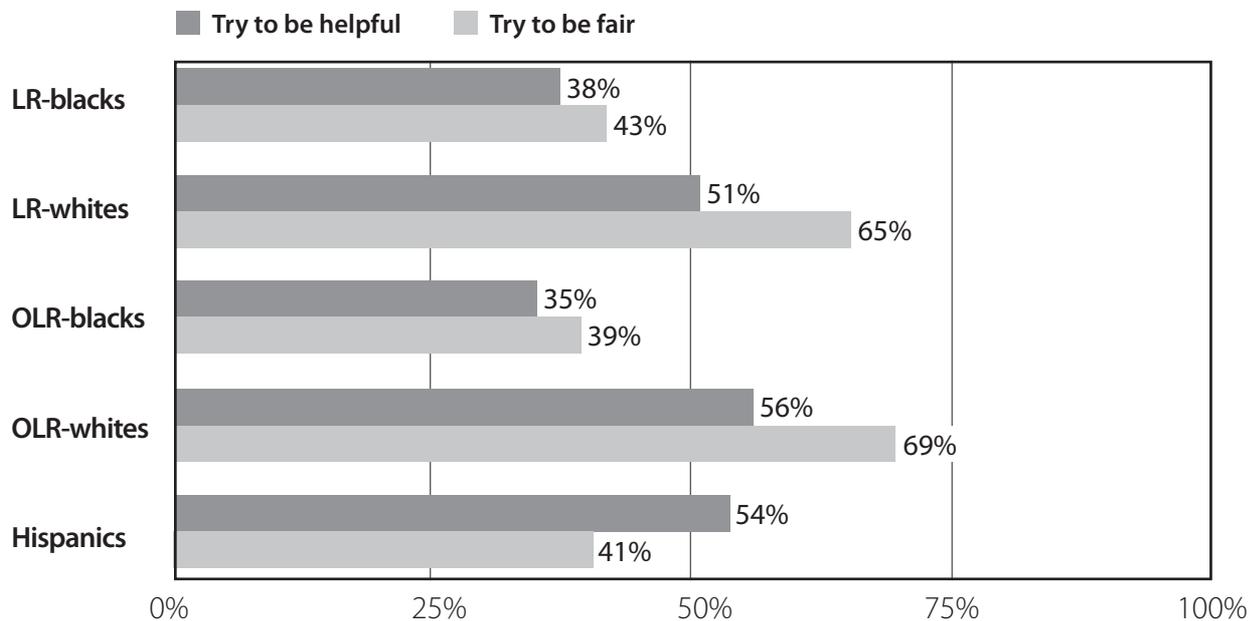
Between 39 and 43 percent of blacks say they feel most people would “try to be fair” rather than “take advantage” if given the opportunity. The results for the previous question saw the majority of Hispanics tending toward higher levels of trust, and their opinions diverged significantly from those of blacks. In this instance, however, only 41 percent of Hispanic respondents feel they can trust the intentions of others, making their views more aligned with those of black respondents.

The white groups are significantly more likely to say most people “would try to be fair” than either blacks or Hispanics, with 65 and 69 percent of whites giving this response.

This question was also asked in Year 8 of the study, and very little change has occurred. In Year 8, 37 and 38 percent of blacks had faith in the fairness of others, compared to significantly more whites, at 66 and 73 percent. Despite the change in Hispanic opinions over time demonstrated by the previous question, Hispanics are no more likely to trust in the fairness of others than they were two years ago, when 45 percent of Hispanic respondents reported they believed most people would “try to be fair”.

**Exhibit 1** shows the geo-racial breakout for those respondents who say people would mostly “try to be helpful”, and those saying most people “try to be fair” in Year 10.

**Exhibit 1: Percentages saying people “try to be helpful” and “try to be fair”**



## The police: trust, fairness, and interaction

### Trust

The preceding results give a sense of respondents' "baseline" levels of trust in others. The following narrative presents responses to a set of questions focused on levels of trust in local police—the most public face of law enforcement.

Respondents were asked to think about the police in their area. How much trust do they have in the police? How confident are they that police can enforce the law and manage crime?

 ***How much trust do you have for the police in your area? A great deal, quite a lot, not very much, or none at all?***

- **Whites trust local police significantly more than do blacks or Hispanics**

Blacks and Hispanics exhibit comparable levels of trust in their local police force, but within both groups there is something of a bilateral divide. Around one-half of blacks (at 47 and 53 percent) and Hispanics (at 53 percent) say they trust the local police a "great deal" or "quite a lot"—leaving close to one-half saying they have "not very much" trust or "none at all".

Whites, on the other hand, are significantly more inclined to say they trust the police in their area a "great deal" or "quite a lot". More than 8 out of 10 whites (83 and 84 percent) select these responses.

 ***How much confidence do you have that police officers in your community will do a good job of enforcing the law --- a great deal, a fair amount, just some or very little confidence?***

- **Whites are significantly more likely to have a "great deal" of confidence in local police enforcement of the law than are blacks and Hispanics**

Respondents were asked to consider how much confidence they had in the competence of the police in their communities when it came to enforcing the law.

In some ways, the response pattern to this question breaks out in a similar manner to that of the previous question—blacks and Hispanics report significantly lower levels of confidence in local police than do whites.

In this instance, the biggest difference between the groups can be found in those answering that they have a "great deal" of confidence. Of the black respondents, 22 and 27 percent choose this response, making them significantly less likely to do so than whites, 42 and 45 percent of whom express a "great deal" of confidence.

Hispanic respondents are also significantly less inclined to express a high level of confidence in the law-enforcement capabilities of police than whites. In fact, only 15 percent of Hispanics respond a "great deal", making them the group least likely to do so.

This question was also posed by the Pew Research Center in 2009. The difference of opinion between Pulaski County blacks and whites observed in the Year 10 study is echoed by findings from the Pew study. Forty-six percent of whites and 24 percent of blacks in the national study say they have "a great deal" of confidence that local police will do a good job of enforcing the law.

The opinions of Pulaski County Hispanics diverge noticeably from their national counterparts however. In 2009, Pew researchers found that 37 percent of Hispanics surveyed nationally say they have a "great deal" of confidence that local police will do a good job, indicating that their confidence level is approaching that of whites. This stands in contrast to the 15 percent of Hispanics who say they have a "great deal" of confidence in the Year 10 local study.

 ***How much confidence do you have that police officers in your community will do a good job of dealing with gangs --- a great deal, a fair amount, just some, or very little confidence?***

- **Whites have significantly greater confidence in police handling of gang crime than blacks or Hispanics**

This question addressed respondents' confidence in the ability of local police to handle a specific crime problem—gang crime.

At least one-half of each group has a “great deal” or a “fair amount” of confidence in police handling of gang activities. However, this is a scant majority for the black groups, with between 51 and 59 percent of black respondents selecting this answer. This makes them the group least apt to have a lot of confidence in the way local police deal with gang activity.

Many Hispanics are also disinclined to have a “great deal” or “fair amount” of confidence, although close to two-thirds (62 percent) do respond in this way.

Whites are significantly more likely to choose responses from the upper end of the scale than are blacks or Hispanics, with 76 and 78 percent of whites reporting a “great deal” or “fair amount” of confidence in community policing of gang crime.

### **Fairness**

Respondents were asked for their opinions on how much police could be relied upon to treat various groups fairly.

 ***How much confidence do you have that police officers in your community will treat people fairly --- a great deal, a fair amount, just some, or very little confidence?***

- **Whites are significantly more likely to say they have a “great deal” or “fair amount” of confidence in the fairness of local police than are blacks or Hispanics**

The first question in this set was a general one, and asked respondents to what extent they trusted local police when it came to fair treatment of the community as a whole.

Once again, the opinions of blacks and Hispanics have much in common. Around 5 out of 10 blacks and Hispanics (at 49 and 53 percent, and 56 percent respectively) report a “great deal” or “fair amount” of confidence in the fairness of local police.

Whites are significantly more likely than any of the other groups to express the highest levels of confidence in the police, with more than 8 out of 10 whites (83 and 84 percent) saying they have a “great deal” or “fair amount” of confidence.

The next set of questions sought to measure how confident respondents were that police in Pulaski County would treat its residents fairly, irrespective of racial or ethnic background.

 ***How much confidence do you have that police officers in your community will treat BLACKS fairly --- a great deal, a fair amount, just some, or very little confidence?***

This question was asked only of blacks, to gain a personal perspective from black respondents on this topic. More than one-half of black respondents report having low confidence levels about the way local police treat black community members. Between 56 and 57 percent of blacks say they have only “just some” or “very little” confidence in the police in this context.

 ***How much confidence do you have that police officers in your community will treat HISPANICS fairly --- a great deal, a fair amount, just some, or very little confidence?***

A parallel question was asked only of Hispanic respondents—how confident are they that local police can be relied upon to treat Hispanic members of the community fairly?

The responses of Hispanics are somewhat similar to those of blacks. One-half of Hispanics (50 percent) say they have “just some” or “very little” confidence in the police when it comes to treating Hispanics fairly.

 ***How much confidence do you have that police officers in your community will treat BLACKS and HISPANICS fairly --- a great deal, a fair amount, just some or very little confidence?***

- **Whites are significantly more likely to believe that local police treat blacks and Hispanics fairly than blacks and Hispanics are themselves**

To gain a comparative view, the survey also asked whites about their perceptions of police treatment of blacks and Hispanics. In keeping with their general tendency to have the highest confidence and trust levels of all the groups, whites are significantly more inclined to have a positive view of police fairness toward minorities than are blacks or Hispanics.

Whites are the group least likely to say they have “just some” or “very little” confidence in police fair treatment, at 23 and 27 percent.

**Exhibit 2** shows the results for the numbers of blacks and Hispanics and their opinions as to what extent the police can be trusted to treat people fairly overall, and then blacks and Hispanics specifically.

**Exhibit 2: Percentages having “just some” or “very little” confidence in police treating blacks/Hispanics fairly**

	LR-blacks	OLR-blacks	Hispanic
Treat People fairly	46%	50%	42%
Treat Blacks fairly	57%	56%	—
Treat Hispanics fairly	—	—	50%

**Interaction**

The next set of questions focus on specific kinds of interaction with the police, to examine the likelihood of respondents contacting the police should they have the misfortune to be victims of crime.

**?** *If you were the victim of an assault, rape, robbery or other violent crime, would you call the police? Do you think you definitely would, probably would, probably would not or definitely would not?*

- Whites are significantly more likely to contact the police in the event of a violent crime than are blacks or Hispanics

First, respondents were asked if they would notify the police if they were the victims of a violent crime, and the results indicate that large majorities of each respondent group say they would “definitely” call the police in this circumstance. However, there are significant differences to be found between the groups.

Blacks and Hispanics are significantly less inclined to say that they would “definitely” contact the police if they had suffered a violent crime than whites. Around three-fourths of blacks (71 and 73 percent) and Hispanics (72 percent) select this response category. For whites, this number swells to 87 and 91 percent.

A small percentage of all groups say they “definitely would not” contact the police, and these respondents were posed a further question, asking them to offer reasons why. The volunteered response categories included fear of retaliation, lack of confidence in the police, and self-reliance. Although these responses are certainly interesting, the number of respondents answering this question was small, making it difficult to infer meaningful conclusions.

**?** *If you were the victim of a burglary or property crime would you call the police? Do you think you definitely would, probably would, probably would not or definitely would not?*

- Whites are significantly more likely to contact the police in the event of a non-violent crime than are blacks or Hispanics

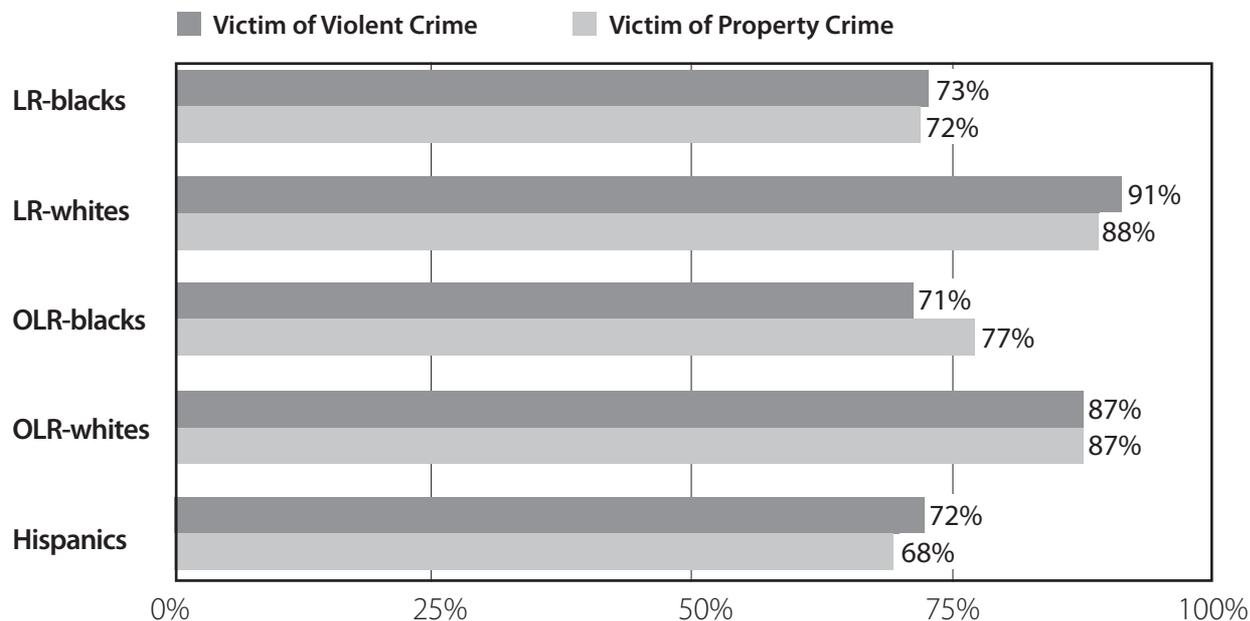
The results for this question indicate that respondents are about as likely to call the police in the event of a property or non-violent crime as they are a violent crime. Once again however, significant differences between the groups can be found.

Between 72 and 77 percent of blacks say they would “definitely” contact the police if they were victims of a burglary or property crime, along with 68 percent of Hispanics. The number of whites responding in this way is significantly higher, at 87 and 88 percent.

As with the previous question, there were a small number of respondents who say they “definitely would not” contact the police if they suffered this type of crime. When they were asked to give reasons for their choice, answer categories included lack of faith in the police, the perception that nothing could be done by police, and self-reliance.

**Exhibit 3** shows the portions of each geo-racial group who would “definitely” call the police in the event of a violent or non-violent (or property) crime.

**Exhibit 3: Percentages saying they would “definitely” call the police if they were victims of a violent and/or property crime**



*During the last 6 months, did you call the police to report something that happened to YOU which you thought was a crime?*

- Most respondents had not called the police to report a crime in the previous 6 months

The vast majority of all respondents say they had not called the police to report a crime within the last 6 months, with no significant differences between groups.

More than 8 out of 10 respondents reply “no” to this question: 84 and 86 percent of blacks, 82 and 84 percent of whites, and 84 percent of Hispanics.



*During the last 6 months, did anything which you thought was a crime happen to YOU, but you did NOT report to the police?*

- Most respondents had not experienced a crime against them in the previous 6 months that they left unreported

This question tried to determine if respondents had been victims of any crime in the six months prior to the survey but had not reported it to the police.

Again, there are no significant differences between groups, and the vast majority of all respondents say they had not experienced a crime and that they left unreported. Around 9 out of 10 respondents reply “no” to this question: 89 and 92 percent of blacks, 91 and 95 percent of whites, and 94 percent of Hispanics.

## The Criminal Justice system: trust, fairness, and interaction

In addition to questions about local police, respondents were asked a parallel set of questions about another mechanism for the implementation of justice in the local criminal justice system—the courts. They were also asked a broader question about the purpose of prison in society.

The following set of results concerns the criminal justice system as a whole, including courts and the administration of justice. Again, respondents gave their views on this system, and reported interactions they may have had with it.

### Trust

**?** *How much trust do you have in the judicial system and courts?  
A great deal, quite a lot, not very much, or none at all?*

- Whites are significantly more likely to trust in the judicial system and courts than blacks and Hispanics

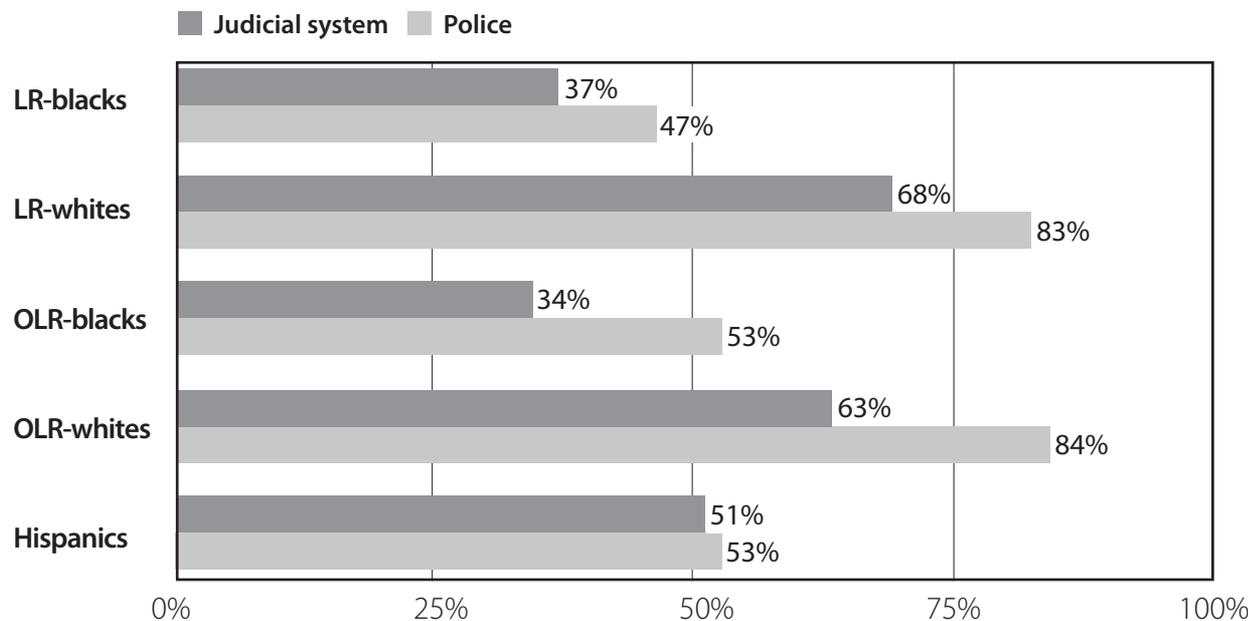
Blacks are the group least likely to trust in the fairness of the judicial system and the courts. A little over one-third of blacks (34 and 37 percent) report having a “great deal” or “quite a lot” of trust in these entities.

Whites are significantly more predisposed to express the higher levels of trust than blacks, with close to two-thirds of white respondents (63 and 68 percent) selecting these responses.

The opinions of Hispanics fall somewhere between those of the other groups, but differ markedly from both, at 51 percent. This means Hispanics are significantly more inclined to have trust in the judicial system and courts than blacks, but they are significantly less trusting than whites in this instance.

**Exhibit 4** shows the combined results for the numbers of respondents saying they have a “great deal” or “quite a lot” of trust in the judicial system and courts, alongside the numbers who express the same levels of trust in local police. The exhibit demonstrates that blacks and whites are more inclined to trust local police than they are to trust the judicial system and the courts. A comparison of the Hispanic responses, however, reveals they are more or less as apt to trust one as the other.

**Exhibit 4: Percentages saying they have a “great deal” and “quite a lot” of trust in the judicial system and the police**



## Fairness

The following set of questions asked blacks, whites, and Hispanics about their attitudes towards local courts—did they have confidence that they would be fair to people overall, and, specifically, to certain racial or ethnic groups?

 **How much confidence do you have that the courts in your community will treat people fairly --- a great deal, a fair amount, just some, or very little confidence?**

- **Whites are significantly more likely to have confidence in local courts than are blacks and Hispanics**

The findings for this question reveal significant differences between the minority groups and the white groups.

The confidence levels of blacks and Hispanics are fairly close in this instance. Forty-five and 47 percent of blacks say they have “just some” or “very little” confidence that the courts in their communities can be relied upon to treat people fairly. This is also the case for 40 percent of Hispanics.

Whites, on the other hand, are significantly less inclined to hold this opinion, with only 19 and 22 percent saying they have “just some” or “very little” confidence in the fairness of local courts. They are around half as likely to choose these responses than blacks or Hispanics.

 **How much confidence do you have that the courts in your community will treat BLACKS fairly --- a great deal, a fair amount, just some, or very little confidence?**

- **More than one-half of blacks say they have only “just some” or “very little” confidence that local courts treat blacks fairly**

This question was directed only to black respondents. Although some have a “fair amount” or a “great deal” of confidence in the fairness of local courts, those reporting lower confidence levels in the local courts form a small majority.

Between 56 and 60 percent of blacks say they have only “some” or “very little” confidence that courts could be trusted to treat black people fairly.

 **How much confidence do you have that the courts in your community will treat HISPANICS fairly --- a great deal, a fair amount, just some, or very little confidence?**

- **Nearly one-half of Hispanics say they have only “just some” or “very little” confidence that local courts treat Hispanics fairly**

This question was directed only to Hispanic respondents. The results are fairly evenly distributed between those who express higher degrees of confidence on one hand, and those who are less inclined to have confidence in the courts.

Ultimately, nearly one-half of Hispanics (46 percent) report having “just some” or “very little” confidence that Hispanics would receive fair treatment should they have dealings with the court system.

**Exhibit 5** shows the percentages of blacks and Hispanics who say they have “just some” or “very little” confidence that courts would treat people fairly. As a comparison, results are also given for the blacks and Hispanics who select these responses in relation to court treatment of their own respective racial and ethnic groups.

**Exhibit 5: Percentages having “just some” or “very little” confidence in courts treating blacks/Hispanics fairly**

	LR-blacks	OLR-blacks	Hispanics
<b>Treat People fairly</b>	45%	47%	40%
<b>Treat Blacks fairly</b>	56%	60%	—
<b>Treat Hispanics fairly</b>	—	—	46%

It is interesting to note that black respondents are more likely to say they have “just some” or “very little” confidence in local courts when they are considering the treatment blacks might expect to receive. Many blacks exhibit low levels of confidence in the fairness of courts in general, but this number rises by

11 and 13 percent when looking specifically at their own racial group. The number for Hispanics also rises in relation to the treatment of Hispanics in court, although by a lesser degree of 6 percent.

 ***How much confidence do you have that the courts in your community will treat HISPANICS and BLACKS fairly --- a great deal, a fair amount, just some, or very little confidence?***

- **Whites are significantly more likely to believe that local courts treat blacks and Hispanics fairly than blacks and Hispanics are themselves**

Whites were also asked about their perceptions of the treatment of blacks and Hispanics in the local courts, to see if their perceptions differed from those of blacks and Hispanics themselves.

Overall, whites are significantly less likely to doubt that local courts would treat blacks and Hispanics fairly. The majority of whites tend to view the fairness of courts favorably, with only 23 and 30 percent of white respondents saying they have “just some” or “very little” confidence that blacks and Hispanics would receive fair treatment.

### ***Interaction***

***In the last five years have you or anyone in your immediate family...***

 ***Served on a jury?***

- **Hispanics are significantly less likely to have served on a jury in the last five years than blacks or whites**

There appears to be little difference between the percentages of blacks and whites who have personally served on a jury (or have an immediate family member who has done so).

Twenty-one percent of OLR-blacks say they or a family member have served on a jury over the last five years, making them somewhat less likely to have done so than OLR-whites, 26 percent of whom answer “yes”. Of those blacks and whites living within the city limits of Little Rock, 23 percent of blacks and 35 percent of whites also say “yes”.

There is one statistically significant difference between geo-racial groups. Very few Hispanics say they have served on a jury or have an immediate family member who has, with only 5 percent answering “yes” to this question.

 ***Been a sworn witness in court?***

- **Hispanics are significantly less likely to have been a sworn witness in court in the last five years than are whites or blacks**

The numbers of black and white respondents who have appeared as sworn witnesses in court yield no significant differences. Between 16 and 17 percent of blacks have been witnesses, along with 15 and 17 percent of whites.

Following a pattern seen elsewhere in this series of questions, Hispanics are the group least likely to have acted as witnesses in court. Only 8 percent of Hispanics or any of their immediate family members have been sworn witnesses, making them significantly less likely to have been than have blacks or whites.

 ***Attended court on a criminal matter, excluding minor traffic violations and jury duty?***

- **Hispanics are significantly less likely to have attended court on a criminal matter than are blacks**

Black respondents are somewhat, though not significantly, more likely to have appeared in court on a criminal matter than their white counterparts. Between 22 and 23 percent of black respondents respond “yes” to this question, along with 15 and 16 percent of whites.

The number of Hispanics attending court was similar to that of whites, but significantly less than that of blacks, at 14 percent.

 ***Been questioned by the police for any reason?***

The question did not call for respondents to differentiate between being questioned by the police as a suspect or as a witness or for any other reason.

Close to two-thirds of all respondent groups said they have never been questioned by the police for any reason. This was true for 62 and 63 percent of blacks, 64 and 65 percent of whites, and 62 percent of Hispanics.



### **Been arrested?**

- **Blacks and Hispanics are significantly more likely to report that they have been arrested in the last five years than are whites**

Significant differences can be seen in the number of respondents who report having been arrested in the last five years.

Blacks and Hispanics have shared similar experiences, with around 1 in 5 blacks (at 21-23 percent) and Hispanics (at 19 percent) reporting they have been arrested.

However, the number of whites who say they have been arrested is significantly lower—with around 1 in 10 (9 and 11 percent) answering “yes” to this question.



### **Served time in jail or prison?**

- **More than 1 in 5 blacks have been in jail or prison in the last five years**

This question did not require respondents to distinguish between jail time and prison time.

Black respondents are significantly more likely to report that they have spent time in jail or prison than either whites or Hispanics.

Notably, between 22 and 23 percent of blacks say they have been in jail or prison. The number of whites who have served jail time is nearly half that—at 8 and 9 percent.



### **Been on probation or parole?**

- **More than 1 in 5 blacks have been on probation or parole in the last five years**

Once again, significant differences emerge between the groups. Between 21 and 23 percent of blacks report having been given community supervision sentences in the course of the last five years. The number of whites serving parole or probation is nearly one-half of that, with around 1 in 10 whites (9 and 13 percent) answering “yes” to this question.

Fourteen percent of Hispanics have been handed a sentence of this kind showing no significant differences between whites and Hispanics, or Hispanics and LR-blacks.

**Exhibit 6** shows the portions of each group that have either been arrested and/or sentenced at any point in their lives. These figures clearly show that blacks are significantly and dramatically more likely to have experienced either or both of these events than whites.

**Exhibit 6: Percentages saying they have been arrested and/or sentenced**

	LR-blacks	LR-whites	OLR-blacks	OLR-whites	Hispanics
<b>Been arrested</b>	21%	9%	23%	11%	19%
<b>Served time in jail or prison</b>	22%	9%	23%	8%	13%
<b>Been on probation or parole</b>	21%	9%	23%	13%	14%

**Perspectives on prison**

*In your opinion, what should be the MAIN purpose of sending a person to prison: to PUNISH the individual, to REHABILITATE the individual so he might become a productive citizen, to keep him locked up in order to PROTECT SOCIETY from future crimes he might commit, or TO DETER others who might commit crimes?*



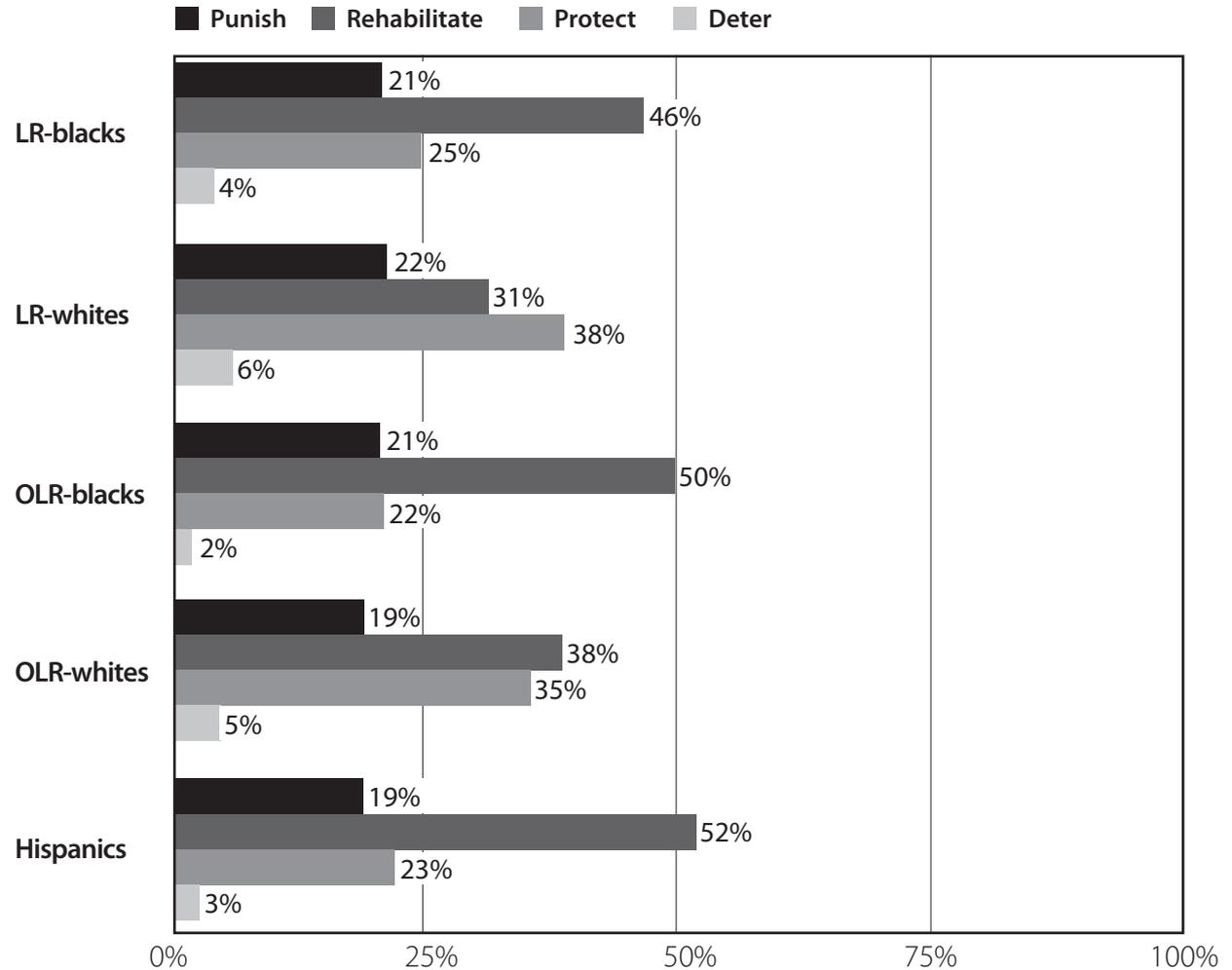
- Blacks and Hispanics are significantly more likely to say the purpose of prison should be rehabilitation than whites

Respondents were asked to consider the main goal of incarceration in society—should it be for punishment, serve to rehabilitate offenders, protect society from the actions of offenders, or act as a warning to anyone thinking of committing crime?

Two out of 10 respondents believe that prison should be about punishing offenders, however, a substantial portion of blacks and Hispanics believe that its goal should be rehabilitation.

Both blacks and Hispanics are significantly more likely to favor a rehabilitative approach than whites. Approximately one-half of blacks (46 and 50 percent) and Hispanics (52 percent) select this response.

**Exhibit 7: Opinions about the main purpose of prison**



These results are displayed graphically in **Exhibit 7**.

## Occupational Ties to Law Enforcement



**Are you or someone in your immediate family active in Law Enforcement such as a police officer, administrator, or judge?**

- **Blacks and LR-whites are significantly more likely to work in law enforcement or have a family member who does than are Hispanics**

Large majorities of all groups say they do not work in law enforcement, nor do they have close relatives who do.

Similar portions of blacks and whites respond “no” to this question—78 and 81 percent for blacks and 81 and 85 percent for whites.

Greater differences can be seen between the numbers of blacks and Hispanics working in this field—89 percent of Hispanics answer “no”, meaning they are significantly less likely to have ties to law enforcement than blacks.

## CRIME: PERCEPTIONS AND INCIDENCE

It is probably fair to say that the ultimate goal of law enforcement and the criminal justice system is to make the communities they serve safe places to live, work, and socialize. Crime is a major threat to this safety. The following set of questions asked for respondents’ perceptions about their vulnerability to crime; and about any incidences of crime they may have experienced.

### Perceptions of Crime



**How would you rate the crime problem in your own community where you live? Would you say it’s very bad, bad, not too bad, or not bad at all?**

Respondents were asked to consider the extent of the crime problem in their own neighborhoods. The majority of blacks, whites, and Hispanics are in agreement, saying that crime in their neighborhoods is “not too bad” or “not bad at all”. This is true for 73 and 80 percent of blacks, 79 and 82 percent of whites, and 74 percent of Hispanics, with no significant differences between geo-racial groups.



**How concerned are you, if at all, about becoming a victim of a crime? Are you very concerned, somewhat concerned, not too concerned, or not at all concerned about this?**

- **Blacks are significantly more likely to say they are “very concerned” about becoming the victim of a crime than are whites or Hispanics**

Although the majority of blacks, whites, and Hispanics say that crime rates in their neighborhoods are moderately low, significant differences emerge when respondents were asked how concerned they are about being the victim of an actual crime. The greatest differences are evident among those who say they are “very concerned” about the prospect of being a victim of crime.

Blacks are the respondent group most likely to be “very concerned” about being the victims of crime, by a significant margin. Around one-third of blacks (32 and 33 percent) express this level of concern. This percentage drops significantly for Hispanics, but slightly more than one-fifth (21 percent) do acknowledge feeling particularly vulnerable to crime.

Whites emerge as the group who are least likely to be “very concerned” about being the victims of crime; in fact they are significantly less likely to select this response than either blacks or Hispanics. However, there are also significant differences within the white groups. OLR-whites are nearly twice as likely as LR-whites to be concerned to this extent—only 9 percent of whites living within Little Rock say they are “very concerned”, compared with 17 percent of those living outside the city limits.

### Incidence of Crime

Having asked respondents about how concerned they felt, the following questions asked if either they or members of their immediate family had actually been the victims of crime.

Although it is interesting to see if perceptions parallel or diverge from incidence, it is difficult to infer any conclusions by comparing the results of these questions. For one thing, respondents may or may not be reporting crimes that occurred in Pulaski County. In addition, crimes committed elsewhere may or may not have any bearing on how concerned respondents are with being a crime victim.

It is also worth bearing in mind that answers to the following pair of questions may be affected by respondents' own interpretations of what constitutes a crime. Although respondents were given basic definitions of "non-violent crime" and "violent crime", it is certainly possible that one respondent may consider an incident a crime that is not perceived as such by another.

 ***Have you or a member of your immediate family been a victim of a violent crime?***

- **The majority of respondents have never been victims of violent crime, nor had a family member who has**

When this question was posed, violent crimes were defined as any crime in which a perpetrator uses or threatens to use violent force.

Across the board, the majority of respondents say neither they nor any of their immediate family have been victims of a violent crime. This was true for at least three-fourths of Hispanics, whites and LR-blacks, and two-thirds of OLR-blacks. However, it cannot be overlooked that there are a number of respondents who report that either they or someone in their immediate family have been victims of violent crime.

Between 19 and 22 percent of whites say they fall into this category, along with 22 percent of Hispanics and 24 percent of LR-blacks. There are several significant differences that become evident when comparing the results of the OLR-black group, 33 percent of whom answer "yes" to this question. OLR-blacks (or their immediate family members) are more likely to have been a victim of this kind of crime than their Little Rock counterparts, and are significantly more likely to have experienced this than Hispanics or OLR-whites.

 ***Have you or a member of your family been a victim of a non-violent crime?***

- **Whites are significantly more likely to have been victims of non-violent crime than blacks or Hispanics**

Non-violent crimes were defined as any crime where the use or threat of violent force is absent. Crimes falling into this category would include property crimes and identity theft.

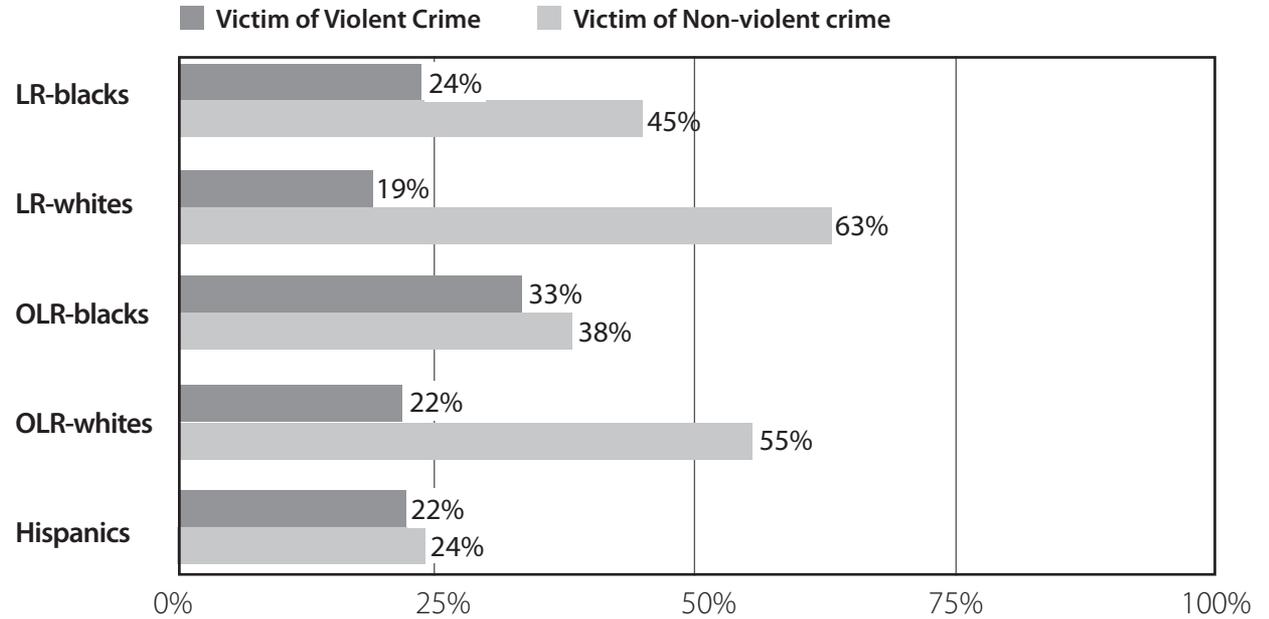
When respondents were asked about any non-violent crime that either they or family members might have experienced, the results are somewhat different from the previous question.

Thirty-eight and 45 percent of blacks report that they or a family member have been victims of a non-violent crime. This figure is significantly lower than for Hispanics, around one-fourth of whom (24 percent) answer "yes" to this question.

Although almost one-half of blacks and almost one-fourth of Hispanics report being victims of non-violent crime, they are both significantly less likely to do so than whites. In fact, more than one-half of OLR-whites (55 percent) and close to two-thirds of LR-whites (63 percent) in this study say they have fallen victim to this type of crime.

**Exhibit 8** gives the results for those respondents who report that either they or an immediate family member have been victims of violent and/or non-violent crime. Comparing these results suggests that Hispanics and OLR-blacks or their family members are, broadly speaking, about as likely to be have been victims of a violent crime as a non-violent crime. The remaining groups differ greatly however. LR-blacks are almost twice as likely to report non-violent crime as violent crime. The differences within the white groups are even larger. LR-whites report incidences of non-violent crime more than three times as often as they do violent crime. OLR-whites are also far more likely to report non-violent crime than violent, by 33 percent.

**Exhibit 8: Percentages saying they have been victims of violent and/or non-violent crime**



**ILLEGAL DRUGS: REGULATION, LEGALIZATION, AND USE**

Illegal drug use is a domain of criminal activity that often makes national and local headlines, and its regulation is a hot topic from the sidewalk to the White House.

Survey respondents gave their opinions about certain aspects of drug regulation and about the penalties incurred for violating this regulation. In a series of particularly sensitive questions, they were also asked if they had ever tried any of a list of illegal drugs themselves.

**Regulation**

**?** *All in all, should illegal drug use be treated more like a crime or more like a disease?*

Differences in responses to this question can be seen among those who say that illegal drug use should be treated “more like a crime” than a disease.

For the most part, the percentages of each group who view illegal drug use as a criminal issue are somewhat similar. Between 35 and 40 percent of blacks and 45 percent of Hispanics give this answer. The number of LR-whites selecting this response is also comparable, at 39 percent.

The exception to this pattern are OLR-whites, the majority of whom (54 percent) favor a punitive approach to the management of illegal drug use. This marks a significant departure from their LR-white counterparts, and makes them the only group to select this response as a majority.



*Some states are moving AWAY from the idea of mandatory prison sentences for non-violent drug offenders. Do you think this is a good thing or a bad thing?*

- **Hispanics are significantly less likely to say such a move would be a “good thing” than are blacks or whites**

The majority of blacks and whites prefer a “no incarceration” policy for drug offenders who have not committed any violent crimes. Having said this, there are some significant differences to be found within these groups.

Fifty-six percent of OLR-blacks and 61 percent of LR-blacks say it is a “good thing” states are moving away from mandatory imprisonment in these circumstances. Here there was a significant difference between LR-blacks and LR-whites, with LR-whites (at 70 percent) being more likely to favor leniency. There is also a divergence of opinion within the white groups, as OLR-whites (at 59 percent) are significantly less likely to respond this way than are LR-whites.

However, both sets of black and white respondents are still significantly more likely to believe such a move would be a “good thing” than are Hispanics. Only 36 percent of Hispanics felt this type of offender should be spared a custodial sentence, with the majority saying this strategy would be a “bad thing”. These findings are illustrated in **Exhibit 9**.

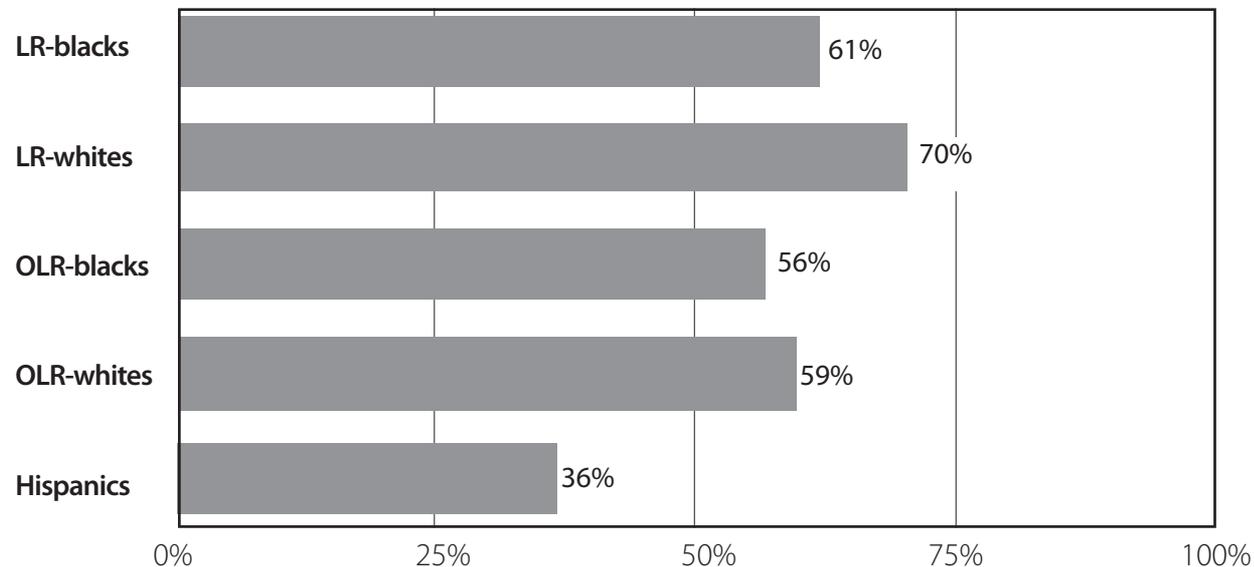
### Legalization



*Do you think the use of marijuana should be made legal, or not?*

- **Hispanics are significantly more likely to say marijuana should not be legalized than are blacks or whites**

**Exhibit 9: Percentages saying moving away from mandatory sentences for non-violent drug offenders is a “good thing”**



For black and white respondents, opinions on the legalization of marijuana are more or less bilaterally divided within each group. Close to one-half of these groups say marijuana should be legalized; close to one-half say it should not. Of those respondents favoring legalization, 48 and 51 percent are black, and 44 and 50 percent are white.

Hispanics however, are significantly less receptive to the idea of legalizing marijuana than either blacks or whites. Less than one-fourth (23 percent) believe marijuana should be made legal, making them about half as likely to do so as their black or white counterparts.

This question was posed by Pew in 2010, and the findings suggest that Pulaski County blacks and whites are somewhat more inclined to be pro-legalization than those surveyed nationally. In the Pew survey, 41 percent of blacks and 42 percent of whites advocate the legalization of marijuana.

In keeping with the pattern of local results, Hispanics in the Pew study were the group least likely to be in favor of legalization. However, counter to the tendency evident in the black and white groups, Pulaski County Hispanics are less likely to respond this way than their national counterparts.

**?** *Regardless of what you think about the personal non-medical use of marijuana, do you think doctors should or should not be allowed to prescribe marijuana for medical purposes to treat their patients?*

- **Hispanics are significantly less likely to say marijuana should be legalized for medical purposes than are blacks or whites**

When respondents were asked about marijuana prescribed by a doctor for medical purposes (as opposed to personal, non-medical usage), the majority of the respondents favor legalization. Substantial majorities of each respondent group say doctors should be allowed to administer marijuana to their patients. However, the distribution of responses within and between each geo-racial group remains similar to that of the previous question.

Seventy-six percent of LR-blacks and 82 percent of OLR-blacks consider medical marijuana use acceptable, along with 76 and 77 percent of whites.

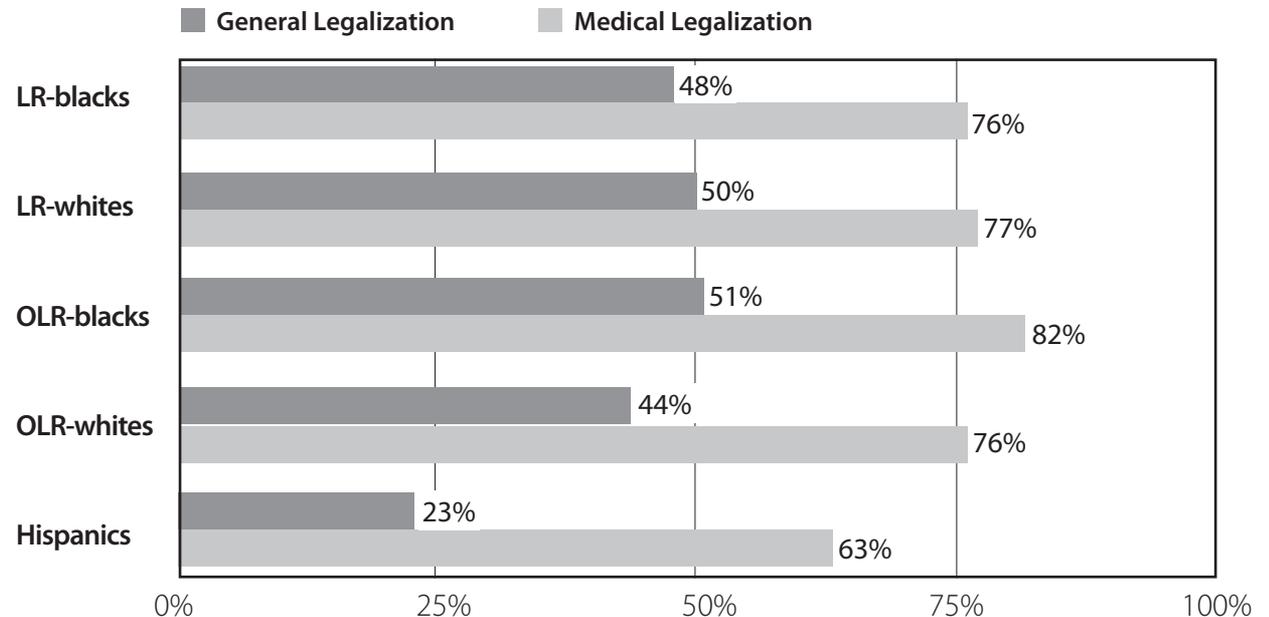
Although a majority of Hispanics (63 percent) says medical marijuana should be available, they are significantly less inclined to be pro-legalization than either blacks or whites.

This hypothetical scenario was played out in reality when Arkansans were asked to vote on the Arkansas Medical Marijuana Act in November of 2012. Interestingly, the Pulaski County respondents in this study tend to have a more permissive

attitude toward the legalization of marijuana for medical purposes than Pulaski County residents who voted in the election—57 percent of whom supported legalization. This is markedly lower than for the black and white respondents in this study, and somewhat lower than for Hispanics.

**Exhibit 10** shows the portions of each geo-racial group who would be in favor of legalizing marijuana completely alongside those who say doctors should be allowed to use it to treat patients.

**Exhibit 10: Percentages supporting legalization**



## Personal use of illegal drugs

Having asked respondents about their opinions on general matters related to illegal drug use and regulation, they were then asked if they had ever tried certain illegal drugs themselves.

The results given below should be viewed with certain caveats in mind. The concept of “social desirability bias” is well established in the social sciences. Many research studies have determined that, when surveyed, people will often emphasize what they perceive to be desirable or socially acceptable attitudes and behaviors. Correlatively, they are prone to downplay or underreport attitudes and behaviors they believe are likely to be deemed socially unacceptable. Research indicates that this tendency is amplified when the questions pertain to illegal matters. This being the case, it is possible that some respondents answering questions about personal drug use may have underreported their behaviors.

*Have you, yourself, ever happened to try marijuana?*



*Have you, yourself, ever tried powder cocaine/crack cocaine?*

*Have you, yourself, ever tried crystal methamphetamine?*

- **LR-whites are the group most likely to say they have tried marijuana**
- **Respondents are more likely to say they have tried marijuana than any other drug**
- **Vast majorities of all groups say they have not tried cocaine or crystal methamphetamine**

Overwhelming majorities of each respondent group say they have never tried cocaine or crystal methamphetamine and no significant differences emerge between or within the groups.

Between 7 and 8 percent of blacks say that they have tried powder cocaine, along with 9 and 12 percent of whites, and 8 percent of Hispanics. Comparatively, 4 percent of blacks, 2 percent of whites, and 3 percent of Hispanics say they have used crack cocaine.

The results are similar once again in relation to the use of crystal methamphetamine, with very few respondents admitting to having tried the drug. Those who say they have tried the drug total 1 percent for blacks, 4 and 7 percent for whites, and 4 percent for Hispanics.

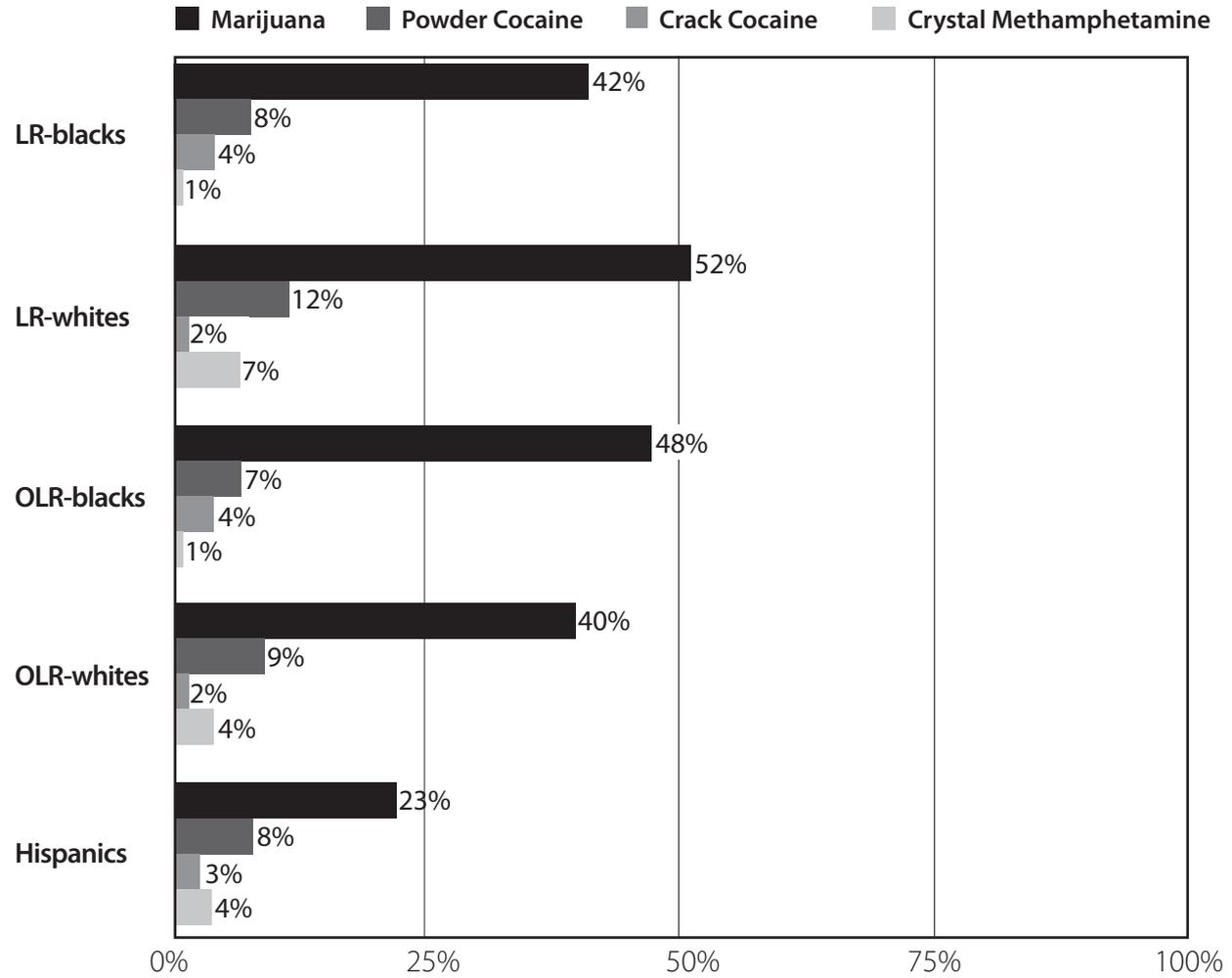
The question of marijuana use, however, elicits very different results. First, many more respondents report having used marijuana than any of the other drugs. Second, although a large portion of all respondents say they have tried marijuana, significant differences can be seen among the groups.

The number of black respondents who say they have tried marijuana is less than one-half, at 42 and 48 percent. For whites, a significantly greater number of LR-whites (52 percent) than OLR-whites (40 percent) say they have tried marijuana.

The responses of Hispanics diverge significantly from those of the other groups. With only 23 percent saying they have ever tried the drug, they are the group least likely to do so.

**Exhibit 11** shows the percentages of each geo-racial group who say they have tried marijuana, powder or crack cocaine, and crystal methamphetamine.

**Exhibit 11: Percentages reporting having ever tried specified drugs**



## PERCEPTIONS OF UNFAIR TREATMENT

As mentioned in the introduction, certain questions have been revisited at intervals throughout the course of the survey's history, in an effort to see if there has been any shift in attitudes and perceptions over time. This year sees a return to a set of questions on occurrences of unfair treatment in a variety of everyday situations.

These questions were asked in Year 1, Year 5, Year 7, and Year 8 of the study and were directed to the black and, in year 8, Hispanic groups. Whites are not asked these questions because previous findings suggest a very low percentage report feeling unfairly treated in their community because of their race.

When presented with a variety of common situations, the majority of blacks and Hispanics report they had not been victims of unfair treatment because of their racial or ethnic background within the last 30 days. However, it is important to focus on the respondents that do report unfair treatment, in some cases, up to a rate of 23 percent.



***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 HISPANIC/BLACK. . .***

***In a store where you were shopping?***

***At your place of work?***

***In a restaurant, bar, theater, or other entertainment place?***

***In dealing with the police, such as traffic incidents?***

***While getting health care for yourself or a family member?***

Although there are no significant differences, both black groups are somewhat more likely to report they had experienced discrimination when shopping in stores or while visiting entertainment venues than Hispanics. Between 20 and 23 percent of blacks, and 14 percent of Hispanics say they had received unfair treatment while out shopping during the time period in question. Nineteen and 23 percent of blacks, and 14 percent of Hispanics report the same experience at entertainment venues.

These small differences are mainly leveled out when respondents were asked about their experiences in the work place—17 and 18 percent of blacks, and 17 percent of Hispanics report suffering unfair treatment while on the job.

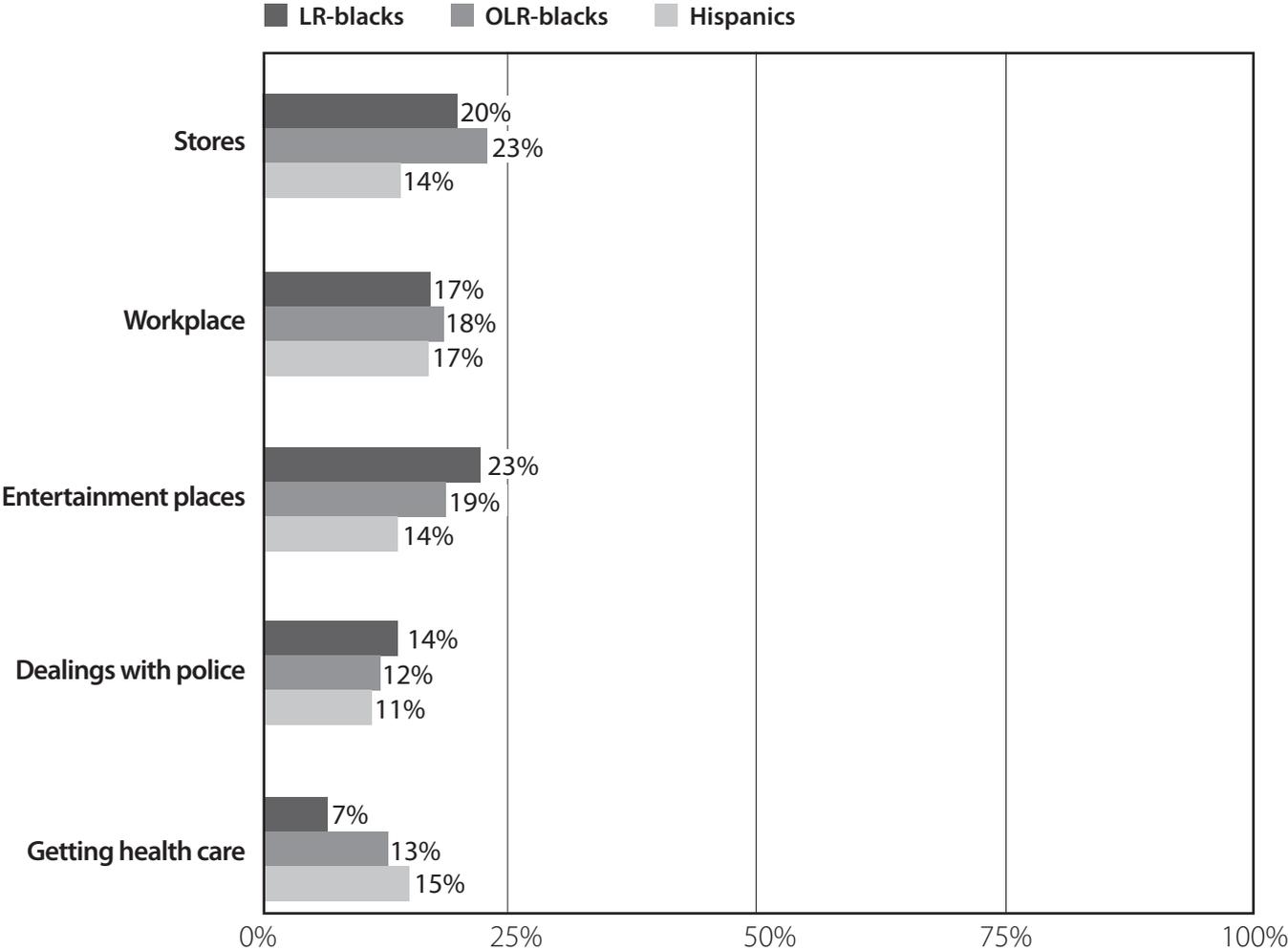
Results for all groups are also fairly similar when recalling interactions with the police, though the incidence of discrimination is slightly lower in this situation. Between 12 and 14 percent of blacks, and 11 percent of Hispanics say they had been treated unfairly when dealing with police officers.

The first significant difference in experiences appears between and among the groups when respondents were asked about experiencing unfair treatment while receiving health care.

Both OLR-blacks and Hispanics are significantly more likely to say they have been treated unfairly when seeking health care than LR-blacks (at 7 percent). Thirteen percent of OLR-blacks report that they had recently experienced unfair treatment in this situation, along with 15 percent of Hispanics.

**Exhibit 12** shows the breakout for reports of unfair treatment by geo-racial group and situation.

**Exhibit 12: Percentages reporting Unfair Treatment**





When these questions were posed in Year 8 of the survey, the results were taken and combined to see how many incidences of unfair treatment were reported overall, regardless of in which specific situation the unfair treatment occurred. This process was repeated with the Year 10 findings, and a comparison of the two sets of results can be seen in Exhibit 13.

**Exhibit 13** shows small but encouraging downturns in the number of incidences of unfair treatment blacks are reporting. This year, LR black respondents are somewhat less likely to report single or multiple occasions when they have felt unfairly treated compared to Year 8.

Unfortunately, this does not hold true for Hispanics who are actually less likely to report zero discrimination situations this year than they were in Year 8, by 11 percentage points.

**Exhibit 13: Number of discrimination situations experienced in past 30 days**

	<b>No situations</b>		<b>At least one situation</b>		<b>At least two situations</b>		<b>Three or more situations</b>	
	<u>Year 10</u>	<u>Year 8</u>	<u>Year 10</u>	<u>Year 8</u>	<u>Year 10</u>	<u>Year 8</u>	<u>Year 10</u>	<u>Year 8</u>
<b>LR-blacks</b>	57%	51%	38%	44%	21%	27%	9%	15%
<b>OLR-blacks</b>	54%	55%	30%	40%	16%	25%	7%	13%
<b>Hispanics</b>	55%	66%	35%	30%	18%	17%	9%	9%

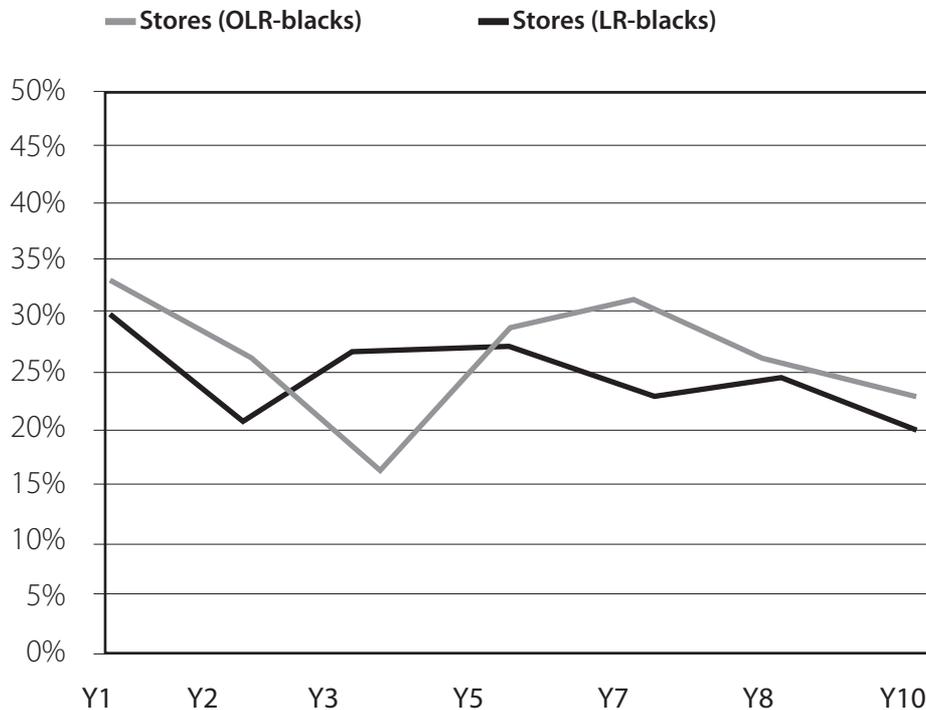
### Shopping in stores ...

Since Year 1, when these questions were first fielded, there have been small fluctuations in the number of black respondents reporting unfair treatment while shopping in stores. In Year 1, 30 percent of LR-blacks said they had suffered discriminatory treatment in stores. In Year 2, this number had fallen by nine percentage points. For OLR-blacks, the change is more pronounced. Year 1 saw 32 percent reporting unfair treatment in stores, but encouragingly, this rate had fallen by 16 percentage points by Year 3. Unfortunately, this downward trend did not hold, and in Year 5 the number of OLR-blacks reporting unfair treatment had risen to 27 percent. However, a slight decline can be observed from Year 1 to Year 8, when 24 and 25 percent of blacks

reported unfair treatment while out shopping. This positive trend continues, albeit cautiously, in the current year's results, where there is a 9 to 10 percentage point drop for blacks respondents since Year 1.

For Hispanics, there was very little change in the numbers reporting unfair treatment while shopping. However, there is a slight decline in the incidence rate, of 5 percentage points.

**Exhibit 14: Percentages of Blacks Reporting Unfair Treatment in Stores, Year 1 – Year 8**



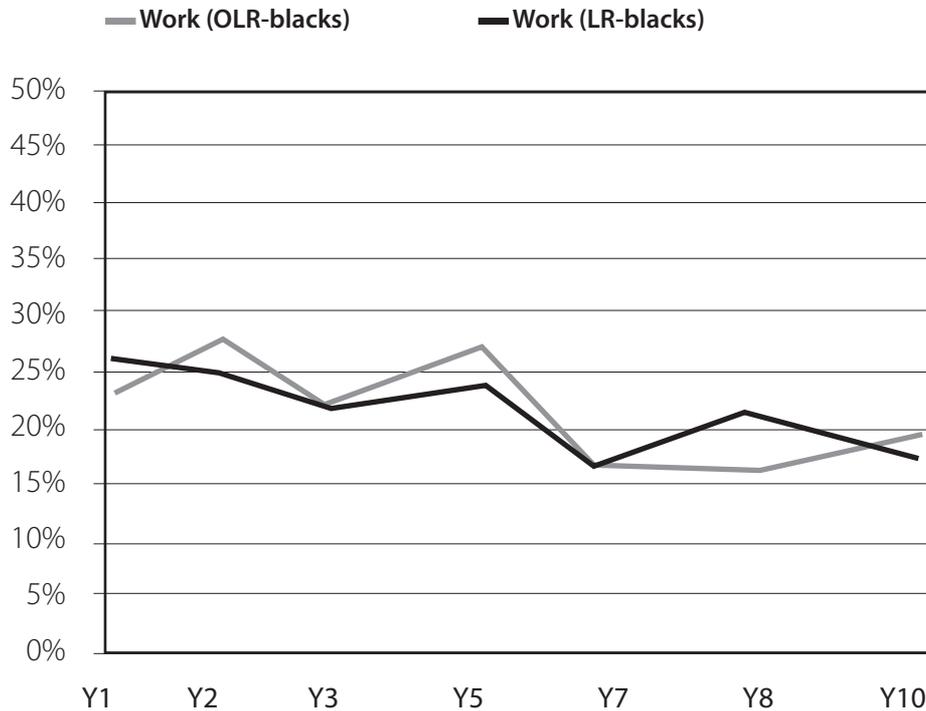
### At work ...

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

However, a noticeable decline in these percentages occurred between Year 5, when 24 percent of LR-blacks said they had experienced unfair treatment at work, and Year 7, when this number fell to 16 percent. For OLR-blacks, there was a slightly larger decline of 11 percentage points (from 27 to 16 percent). In Year 8, no real change occurred, and that is also true of the current year. However, this does indicate fewer blacks feel they have endured unfair treatment in the workplace today than they did 10 years ago.

Compared to Year 8, the number of Hispanic respondents reporting unfair treatment in the workplace also remained more or less constant, with an increase of only 2 percentage points.

**Exhibit 15: Percentages of Blacks Reporting Unfair Treatment at Work, Year 1 – Year 8**



**At Entertainment Venues ...**

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

Once again, Hispanic experiences of unfair treatment in a specified situation changed little. In Year 8, 12 percent of Hispanics had experienced unfair treatment at an entertainment venue, compared to 14 percent this year.

**When Dealing with Police ...**

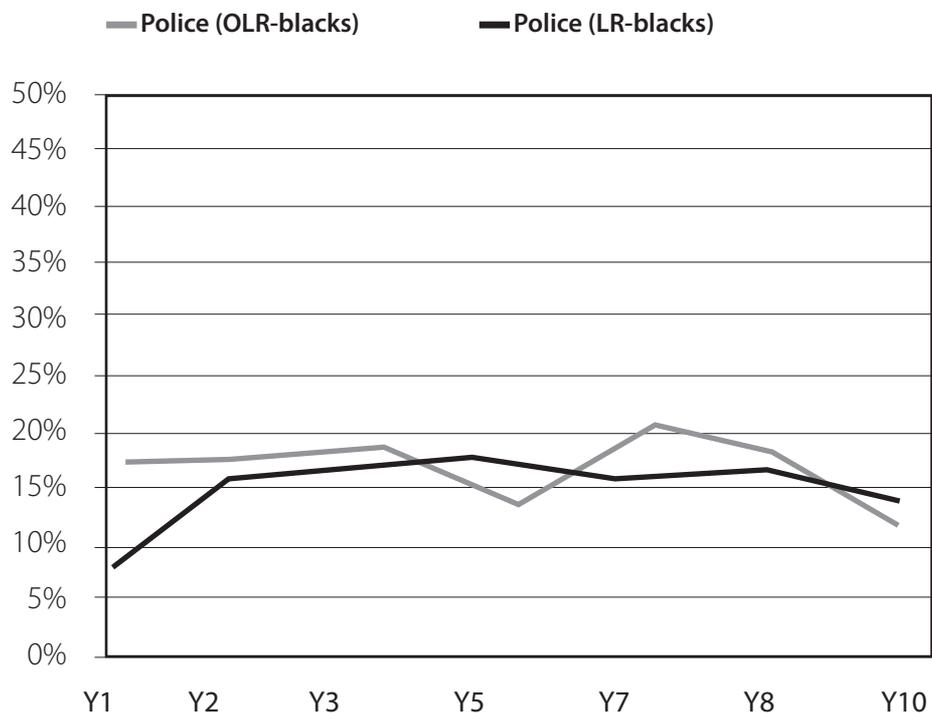
The percentages of black respondents reporting racially motivated unfair treatment when dealing with the police has changed to some degree over the years, though not dramatically.

In Year 1 there was a noticeable divergence in the opinions of LR and OLR-blacks. OLR-blacks were more likely to report police discrimination than their Little Rock counterparts, with close to 1 in 5 saying they had experienced unfair treatment in their encounters with law enforcement. Over time, this gap narrows. In Year 2, 16 percent of LR-blacks reported unfair treatment, twice as many as the previous year, bringing them more in line with the opinions of OLR-blacks. Apart from this increase, since Year 2 the portion of LR-blacks noting unfair treatment in this context remains more or less constant. The figures for OLR-blacks do not vary greatly either. However, there is an increase of seven percentage points from Year 5 to Year 7 (14 percent to 21 percent) for the OLR-black group. Year 8 results did

not deviate significantly from this trend, nor did the results really change for LR-blacks this year. There is, however, a small decrease in the numbers of OLR-blacks reporting unfair treatment in this context for Year 10, a drop of seven percentage points.

Little change can be seen in the number of Hispanics reporting discrimination when interacting with the police from Year 8 (13 percent) to this year (11 percent).

**Exhibit 16: Percentages of Blacks Reporting Unfair Treatment in Dealings with Police, Year 1 – Year 8**



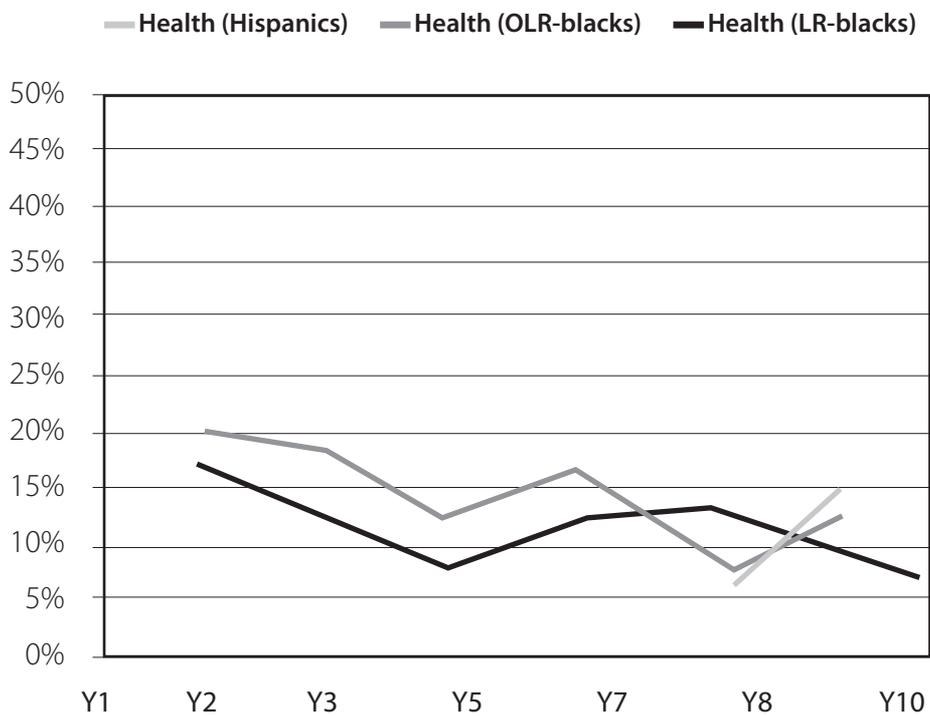
**When Seeking Healthcare ...**

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

In Year 2, the opinions of both groups were fairly similar, with 17 percent of LR-blacks and 20 percent of OLR-blacks noting discriminatory treatment when dealing with health care professionals. The only noticeable deviation from these percentages occurred between Years 7 and 8, when there was a drop of eight percentage points for OLR-blacks. This year however, sees a small decline of 6 percent in the number of LR-blacks reporting unfair treatment while seeking health care, and a small increase of 4 percent for OLR-blacks.

For the first time, a noticeable shift in Hispanics' opinions can be observed. In Year 8, eight percent of Hispanics reported receiving unfair treatment while seeking health care. Unfortunately, this percentage has nearly doubled this year, where 15 percent of Hispanics note unfair treatment in this context.

**Exhibit 17: Percentages of Blacks and Hispanics Reporting Unfair Treatment in Stores, Year 1 – Year 8**





**APPENDIX: DATA ANALYSIS AND DEMOGRAPHICS**

The data were weighted for age and gender for each of the five geo-racial groups in order to bring the sample representations in line with the actual population proportions in Pulaski County. The 2009-2011 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 0.24 for black women age 65-74 years old living outside the city limits of Little Rock to 10.09 for white females aged 18 to 29 living outside the city limits of Little Rock.

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.

**A1: Age**

	<b>LR-blacks</b>	<b>LR-whites</b>	<b>OLR-blacks</b>	<b>OLR-whites</b>	<b>Hispanics</b>
<b>18-29</b>	29%	21%	25%	19%	37%
<b>30-34</b>	10%	9%	13%	8%	16%
<b>35-44</b>	18%	15%	20%	17%	24%
<b>45-54</b>	19%	17%	19%	20%	13%
<b>55-64</b>	15%	17%	14%	18%	5%
<b>65-74</b>	6%	10%	6%	10%	2%
<b>75+</b>	4%	10%	4%	9%	2%

**A2: Gender**

	<b>LR-blacks</b>	<b>LR-whites</b>	<b>OLR-blacks</b>	<b>OLR-whites</b>	<b>Hispanics</b>
<b>Male</b>	44%	49%	44%	49%	59%
<b>Female</b>	56%	51%	56%	51%	41%

**A3: Marital Status**

	<b>LR-blacks</b>	<b>LR-whites</b>	<b>OLR-blacks</b>	<b>OLR-whites</b>	<b>Hispanics</b>
<b>Married</b>	29%	49%	30%	53%	42%
<b>Divorced</b>	13%	11%	15%	11%	5%
<b>Widowed</b>	7%	9%	8%	9%	1%
<b>Separated</b>	5%	1%	4%	2%	1%
<b>Never been married</b>	40%	24%	31%	21%	29%
<b>Member of an unmarried couple</b>	5%	5%	10%	3%	19%
<b>Refused</b>	2%	1%	3%	1%	4%

**A4: Education**

	<b>LR-blacks</b>	<b>LR-whites</b>	<b>OLR-blacks</b>	<b>OLR-whites</b>	<b>Hispanics</b>
<b>Less than High School</b>	6%	2%	10%	10%	35%
<b>High School graduate</b>	32%	13%	32%	22%	31%
<b>Some post-high school</b>	31%	30%	31%	31%	16%
<b>College Degree or more</b>	30%	54%	25%	37%	15%
<b>Don't know/refused</b>	2%	1%	2%	0%	2%

**A5: Income**

	<b>LR-blacks</b>	<b>LR-whites</b>	<b>OLR-blacks</b>	<b>OLR-whites</b>	<b>Hispanics</b>
<b>\$0 - \$19,999</b>	21%	8%	21%	11%	32%
<b>\$20,000 - \$34,999</b>	25%	15%	26%	20%	29%
<b>\$35,000 - \$49,999</b>	19%	10%	15%	15%	15%
<b>\$50,000 - \$74,999</b>	14%	22%	15%	16%	4%
<b>\$75,000 or more</b>	10%	41%	16%	32%	8%
<b>Don't know/refused</b>	11%	4%	7%	7%	13%



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