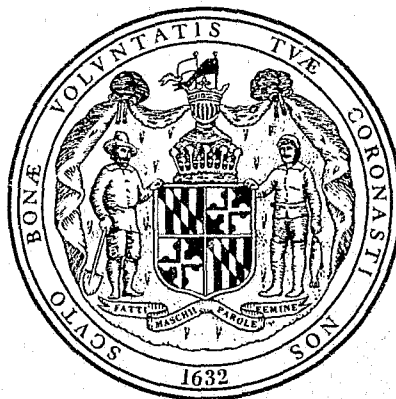CHANGES IN ETHNIC, RELIGIOUS AND RACE-RELATED ATTITUDES
IN MARYLAND
SURVEY II
REPORT TO THE
GOVERNOR'S TASK FORCE ON VIOLENCE AND EXTREMISM
Cosponsored, in part,
by the
National Institute Against Violence and Extremism

PREPARED BY
THE SURVEY RESEARCH CENTER
UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND
COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND

DECEMBER, 1986

HARRY HUGHES
Governor
State of Maryland

THE GOVERNOR'S TASK FORCE ON
VIOLENCE AND EXTREMISM

Constance Ross Beims
Chair,
Office of the Governor

The Honorable Stewart Bainum, Jr.
Senate of Maryland

Colonel George B. Brosan
Superintendent
Maryland State Police

David L. Glenn
Director
Human Relations Commission

The Honorable Barbara A. Hoffman
Senate of Maryland

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Department of Public Safety and
  Correctional Services

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State of Maryland

The Honorable Robert F. Sweeney
Chief Judge
District Court of Maryland

Colonel Wilbert T. Travers, Jr.
Former Superintendent
Maryland State Police

Dr. Charles F. Wellford
Director of Criminal Justice
  Criminology
University of Maryland

The Honorable Albert R. Wynn
House of Delegates

CHANGES IN ETHNIC, RELIGIOUS AND RACE-RELATED ATTITUDES

IN MARYLAND

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HARRY HUGHES
Governor
State of Maryland

STATE OF MARYLAND

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

GOVERNOR'S TASK FORCE ON VIOLENCE AND EXTREMISM

STATE HOUSE, ROOM 208
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND 21404
(301) 269-3006

January 1987

The Honorable Harry Hughes
Governor
State of Maryland
State House
Annapolis, Maryland   21404

Dear Governor Hughes:

This Survey, conducted by the University of Maryland Survey
Research Center, is the second survey that has provided data on an
issue which affects not only our present lives, but has important
implications for the future quality of life in Maryland.

In 1982, the Survey Research Center conducted a survey that
provided a first, general look at racially, religiously and ethnically
motivated incidents and citizens' attitudes in the State of Maryland.

In completing its work, the Governor's Task Force on
Violence and Extremism, felt it had an exceptional opportunity to
resurvey the citizens of Maryland after four years to determine if
there were any discernible changes in the Maryland population.

Survey II, therefore, looks at Maryland's population in
1986, and provides a comparison to the Maryland population in 1982.

While these surveys did not ask all of the questions, nor
provide all of the answers, they may serve as a guide for the future.

It is my privilege to express to you the Task Force's
appreciation of your unstinting leadership on this issue and, as a
body, we thank you for the encouragement and direction you have
provided to make certain that our State in no way condones these
actions which diminish each of us, personally and as citizens of the
State of Maryland.

Sincerely,

Constance Ross Beims
Chair

SURVEY RESEARCH CENTER

Art-Sociology Building
Room 1103
(301) 454-6800

December 1, 1986

Ms. Constance R. Beims
Chair, Task Force on Violence and Extremism
State House
Annapolis, Maryland 21401

Dear Ms. Beims,

Enclosed is the final report from the University of Maryland Survey Research Center on the 1986 survey of racial attitudes and perceptions in the State of Maryland.

It has been a pleasure to work with the Task Force over the past four years. I am particularly grateful for the opportunity to replicate the research done in 1982 and to present additional data on this important issue of race relations. Please express again my appreciation to the National Institute Against Violence and Extremism for its support -- both research and financial -- of this project.

If we can be of further assistance, please let me know. Thank you for your assistance and leadership.

Sincerely,

Sue Dowden
Acting Director

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INTRODUCTION

This report is based on the results of the 1986 statewide survey of Maryland residents conducted by the University of Maryland's Survey Research Center for the Governor's Task Force on Violence and Extremism. The Task Force on Violence and Extremism was appointed in May, 1981 by Governor Harry Hughes in response to an increase in the reported number of incidents generally associated with racial, ethnic and religious bigotry.

The goals and objectives of the Task Force were specifically outlined:

(1) Through the use of appropriate sociometric techniques and survey instruments determine with all possible accuracy the dimensions of racial, religious or ethnic bias or hatred in Maryland.

(2) Design and implement an intelligent and effective public education project to sensitize our citizens to the dangers of extremism however overt or subtle its manifestations.

(3) Involve every appropriate agency of State and local government in the development of a standardized system of reporting each and every incident of violence or intimidation of a racial, religious or ethnic nature.

(4) Employ the combined resources of law enforcement agencies, human relations commissions and the religious and educational communities to create a Statewide information services and speakers bureau readily accessible to civic, community and business groups to actively promote tolerance and understanding across Maryland.

The Task Force has been assessing the extent and depth of these incidents and the attitudes underlying them. Meetings across the State and reports from organizations in various jurisdictions have brought the manifestations of this problem into sharper focus. The value of the 1982 survey was to put these reports into more general perspective, by allowing a representative cross-section of Marylanders to express their views on these issues. The 1986 study makes it possible to see what progress and changes have occurred in the State since 1982.

The survey was intended to help the Task Force's efforts in defining the

extent of Maryland's racial and ethnic problems. It also examined patterns and possible causes of these attitudes and activities, as well as suggesting possible approaches and constraints in resolving these problems.

Assessing the state of public opinion on the problems of racial, ethnic, or religious bigotry is an important ingredient in any program for improvement. A properly conducted survey provides an objective and a realistic basis for examining the problem on a level of social structural detail that is unfortunately too often ignored by policy makers. That Governor Hughes and the Task Force recognized the advantage of stepping outside the confines of official reports of deviant behavior and placing it in the wider public sphere is a commendable and useful step in defining the problem and looking for solutions.

The Survey Research Center is pleased to have been a part of this effort over the last four years and is very proud of its contributions to the Task Force's deliberations. While we recognize that surveys can hardly provide all the answers, nor even ask all the questions, they are an important part of providing data for the State of Maryland about an issue which affects the present and future quality of life in Maryland.

Together with the Task Force and the National Institute Against Violence and Extremism, the Survey Research Center staff spent considerable time defining what we wanted to look at in this second "snapshot" of public opinion on the issue. Like the 1982 study, our survey contains a wealth of data and information, replicating questions from the earlier study and incorporating additional questions to tap into the many dimensions of racial and ethnic attitudes.

This year's study was further enhanced by the support and financial assistance of the National Institute Against Violence and Extremism   The

Institute provided funding for the supplemental samples of Black, Young Adult and Jewish populations. These supplemental samples offer greater depth and statistical validity to areas of great importance in analyzing attitudes and differences among subgroups in our population.

I would like to thank Constance Beims, Chair of the Task Force, and Frances Smith for their cooperation and enthusiasm throughout the stages of the project.

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Sue Dowden
Project Director

</div>

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

A random probability sample of 1135 Maryland residents were interviewed in March and April of 1986 regarding their attitudes and perceptions of a wide range of racial and minority group issues. Many of the questions were replicated from a 1982 study (n=542), making it possible to identify changes over the four year interval. New questions were also added to provide more detail on certain of the issues raised in the previous study. In addition, supplemental sampling procedures were introduced to increase the sample size of Blacks (n=449), of Young Adults age 18 to 25 (n=452), and of Jewish respondents (n=119).

Table I summarizes some of the results revealed from the survey. Here it is clear that relatively little has changed since 1982. Marylanders continue to hold generally tolerant attitudes on most racial matters. White residents of the State overwhelmingly disapprove not only of cross burnings and related incidents, but of laws banning interracial marriage, of segregated housing opportunities, of claims of racial inferiority, and of stereotypes of Blacks as less ambitious or less dependable than Whites. Perceptions of Blacks as untrustworthy or trying to take advantage, and feelings they have anything to fear from Blacks also remain about the same as four years ago.

The most notable change among Whites was an increase in the proportions who hold the view that Blacks don't have the will or motivation to pull themselves out of poverty, and a decrease of those who feel that Blacks' disadvantaged positions were due to less chance for education. At the same time, there was a sharp rise in support for the view that Blacks' less advantaged position was due to their starting out with fewer advantages, and a rise in the belief that Blacks still suffer from the adverse effects of discrimination.

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TABLE I: 1982-86 Changes in Racial Attitudes Responses

Survey Questions	Whites 1986	Whites 1982	Blacks 1986	Blacks 1982
Disapprove of Cross burnings	90%	90%	93%	91%
Disapprove of laws banning interracial marriage	86%	84%	na	na
Disagree that Blacks should not push where they're not wanted	57%	56%	na	na
Disagree that (Whites/Blacks) have the right to keep (Blacks/Whites) out of their neighborhoods	92%	86%	95%	98%
Feel other race can be trusted	79%	77%	57%	71%
Feel they have nothing to fear from (Blacks/Whites)	91%	87%	91%	91%
Feel they have nothing to fear from Orientals	na	na	83%	96%
Feel they have nothing to fear from Hispanics	na	na	98%	94%
Feel Other race would try to be fair	84%	84%	58%	54%
Disagree that Blacks have motivation to pull themselves out of poverty	39%	53%	na	na
Agree that Blacks don't have chance for education	44%	56%	na	na
Agree that Blacks begin life with less advantages	59%	36%	na	na
Agree that Blacks suffer from discrimination	39%	30%	na	na
Have heard of incidents of racial or religious harassment	39%	73%	45%	69%
Seen incidents of racial or religious harassment	18%	na	21%	na
Have personally been a victim of racial or religious harassment	13%	na	17%	na
Experienced job discrimination	9%	na	27%	na
Optimistic about improved future opportunities for Blacks	59%	na	56%	na
Support quotas in hiring	40%	na	70%	na
Support special considerations in college admissions	50%	na	83%	na
Support special training programs	49%	na	83%	na
Support quotas for school admissions - excluding some qualified Whites	27%	na	50%	na
Feel State leaders disapprove of incidents	74%	77%	71%	54%
Feel National leaders disapprove	66%	59%	51%	28%

As can be seen in Table I, few changes were found in the racial attitudes of Blacks as well. There were a few signs of a slightly more separate or defiant view among Blacks on such issues as integrated housing, but that is a position of only a small minority in the Black community. The most notable change among Blacks was a significant decrease in the numbers who felt Whites could be trusted -- of those with an opinion on this question, a smaller proportion agreed that Whites could be trusted than did in 1982. As was the case among Whites, there was a tendency among Blacks to rate various racial and societal groups lower than in 1982.

Perceptions of racial tensions were down somewhat from 1982 among both Blacks and Whites. Fewer respondents in 1986 reported knowing about cross burnings and/or swastika paintings. More White respondents than Black respondents sensed racial prejudice in society. While more Blacks than Whites feel that it has been Whites who have benefited from equal opportunity laws, that racial gap has closed in the last four years. Moreover, majorities of both races were optimistic that past and future job equity by race has closed and will improve.

In terms of racial groups, Blacks seem to feel they have more to fear from Orientals than Hispanics. Almost as high a proportion of Whites as Blacks felt they had suffered harassment because of race or religion. However, more Blacks felt they themselves had suffered job discrimination than Whites and were far more skeptical that qualified Blacks could earn as much money or get as good a job as a qualified White. Consistent with this view, far more Blacks than Whites supported special considerations for Blacks in employment or entry into higher education; still, close to a majority of Whites approved of these ideas. Blacks and Whites were less supportive of setting quotas for school admissions if it meant some qualified Whites would be excluded.

As in the 1982 study, more respondents felt State leaders were

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disapproving of racial incidents than saw national leaders as feeling this way, but that gap has also closed to the last few years. There was a notable drop in the perception that national leaders didn't care about the incidents.

National Comparisons

In general, the racial views of White Marylanders remain more tolerant toward Blacks than those of a national sample. Marylanders have become even more tolerant on basic legal issues, as shown by comparisons to questions included in the General Social Survey conducted by the National Opinion Research Center of the University of Chicago.

Nationally there is increased acceptance of social structural explanations of Blacks' less advantaged position in society. These include explanations such as effects of discrimination (up from 41% in 1977 to 45% in 1986) or less chances for education (up from 51% to 53%) -- rather than psychological factors such as inability to learn (down from 26% to 21%) or lack of motivation (down from 66% to 61%).

In Maryland, the pattern is more mixed: more acceptance of discrimination as a factor but less acceptance of lower levels of educational opportunities. And while consideration of the psychological factor of learning ability has remained the same among Marylanders, lack of motivation as an explanation has increased significantly (from 47% to 61%). In this latter regard -- acceptance of psychological factors as explaining Blacks' disadvantaged position -- Marylanders are now little different from the rest of the country.

Young Adult Population

As shown in Table II, younger Whites sensed more interracial prejudice and chances for violence by other Whites or Blacks than did older White respondents. Otherwise, Young White Adults' perceptions were not much different than their elders on the importance of race relations, on the value

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TABLE II: Young Adults Compared to Older Respondents

	1986			
	Whites		Blacks	
Survey Questions	18-25	26 & Older	18-25	26 & Older
Race Relations Important	56%	57%	77%	76%
Perceive More Prejudice Against Blacks than 4-5 Years Ago	13%	10%	18%	15%
Perceive Some Amount of Prejudice against Blacks in the Area they Live	45%	29%	16%	17%
Greater Chances of Violence by Whites Compared to 4-5 Years Ago	31%	21%	22%	15%
Greater Chances of Violence by Blacks Compared to 4-5 Years Ago	24%	19%	35%	33%
Have Seen Incidents of Racial or Religious Harassment	27%	14%	31%	17%
Have Been a Victim of Incidents	15%	11%	18%	17%
Disapprove of These Incidents	89%	92%	94%	92%
Disapprove of Laws Banning Interracial Marriage	93%	84%	na	na
Disagree that (Whites/Blacks) Have the Right to Keep (Blacks/Whites) Out of Their Neighborhoods	96%	90%	94%	95%
Feel Other Race Can Be Trusted	77%	80%	47%	56%
Feel Other Race Would Be Fair	84%	84%	53%	60%
Feel They Have Nothing to Fear from (Blacks/Whites)	94%	91%	95%	90%
Optimistic About Improved Future Opportunities For Blacks	60%	59%	62%	54%
Feel Qualified Black Can Make as Much Money as Qualified White - Almost Always	57%	57%	33%	23%
Experienced Job Discrimination	9%	8%	25%	28%
Support Quotas in Hiring	39%	40%	70%	74%
Support Special Considerations in College Admissions	60%	48%	85%	83%
Support Special Training Programs	57%	47%	80%	84%
Support Quotas for School Admissions	33%	26%	48%	51%

of equal opportunity laws for Blacks, on the ability of Blacks to have equal jobs or equal pay, on past and future opportunities for Blacks, or on State or national leaders being opposed to cross burnings or other incidents. However, Young White Adults were slightly more supportive of quotas and other programs to help Blacks in school admissions or employment.

Young Adults, both Black and White, were no more likely than their elders to feel they had been denied jobs on racial grounds or to feel personally harassed. However, more Young Blacks, like older Blacks, reported feeling discrimination in employment than did Whites. While Young Blacks reported seeing more incidents of discrimination than their elders, they were no more likely to report feeling personally victimized.

Young Black Adults were even more cynical than older Blacks regarding whether Whites could be trusted or would be fair. However, younger Blacks were more optimistic than their elders about improved opportunities over the past five years and in the future, and about their chances to make as much money as Whites.

Attitudes Toward Jewish Minority

Consistent with findings about attitudes and perceptions regarding Blacks, respondents in the survey generally held positive views about the Jewish minority and perceptions of anti-Jewish feelings in the State. Table III summarizes the results of some of the questions asked in the survey directly related to Jews.

TABLE III: Attitudes & Perceptions Toward Jewish Minority

	1986				
	Whites			Blacks	
Survey Questions	18-25	26 & Older		18-25	26 Older
Perceive More Prejudice Towards Jews than than 4-5 Years Ago	11%	6%		7%	5%
Perceive Some Amount of Prejudice Towards Jews in the Area They Live	16%	11%		18%	12%
Have nothing to fear from Jews	na	na		98%	97%

Significantly fewer Blacks perceived more prejudice against Jews now than four or five years ago than felt more prejudice existed against Blacks (see Table II for comparison). Only a small proportion of Black respondents felt they had anything to fear from Jews.

Jewish Respondents

A third subgroup defined and analyzed in the study were Jewish respondents. Table IV summarizes responses of this group compared to respondents in the non-Jewish, White sample. Generally Jewish respondents are more tolerant in their responses than other groups. Higher proportions of Jewish respondents disapproved of racial or religious incidents than any of the other groups analyzed in these data. They are significantly more tolerant than other Whites in supporting legal issues such as interracial marriage and open housing.

Jewish respondents did differ from other Whites in their higher levels of formal education -- it may be that their views reflect as well the views of a highly educated segment of the p[population.

Jewish respondents tend to be more sensitive to race relations than other Whites interviewed in the sample. Higher proportions indicated that the issue

of race relations was important. While just as likely as Whites to see prejudice against Blacks, they were more sensitive than other Whites to prejudice against Jews. They were also more aware of incidents which might be described as racial or religious harassment. Three times as many Jewish respondents as other Whites reported that they themselves had been victimized -- even higher proportions than reported by the Black sample.

Jews were also likely to feel job discrimination than were other Whites. They tended to be more supportive of special considerations in college admissions, of training programs for minorities, and of quotas for college admissions, but not of quotas in hiring. However, seemingly contradictory, Jews were less likely than other Whites to feel that changes in laws over the past twenty years have made things better for Whites.

Jewish respondents, however are slightly more fearful of Blacks than other Whites.

TABLE IV: Jewish Respondents

	1986 Jews	Non-Jewish Whites
Survey Questions		
Race Relations Issue Important	65%	55%
Perceive Prejudice Against Blacks in Area They Live	33%	32%
Perceive Prejudice Against Jews in Area They Live	15%	11%
Heard About Incidents	62%	37%
Been a Victim of Incidents	34%	12%
Disapprove of Incidents	97%	89%
Victim of Job Discrimination	14%	9%
Feel Changes in Law Have Benefited Blacks	87%	82%
Feel Changes in Law Have Benefited Whites	28%	33%
Support Quotas in Hiring	35%	39%
Support Special Considerations in School Admissions	56%	49%
Support Training Programs	57%	47%
Support Quotas in College Admissions	33%	27%
Conditions of Blacks:		
Due to Discrimination	30%	39%
Blacks Have Less Ability to Learn	13%	21%
Whites Begin Life With More Advantages	65%	58%
Blacks Don't Have Chance for Education	49%	43%
Blacks Lack Motivation, Will Power	52%	61%
Disagree With Laws Banning Marriages	96%	86%
Disagree That Blacks Should Not Push Where They're Not Wanted	78%	56%
Disagree that Whites Have the Right to Keep Blacks Out of White Neighborhoods	94%	92%
Nothing to Fear From Blacks	86%	91%

Analysis of Data

This report presents the results from the questions relating to racial and religious prejudice and incidents of harassment asked of the various samples in this study. Results are presented as percentages broken out by various age, race or religious subgroups. Part I of the report explains the methodology used in data collection and presents the geographic distributions of the sample. Part II presents the attitudes and perceptions of the base sample compared to the total Black and White subsamples. Part III looks at comparable questions taken from a national sample. Part IV compares the Young Adult sample, both Black and White, to older adults in the population.

Part V summarizes the attitudes and perceptions of Young Adults and older respondents toward the Jewish minority, and Part VI looks at the responses of Jewish respondents to the questions relating to attitudes and perceptions.

Other variables collected in this study, but not presented in this report are listed in the last section, Part VII, as suggestions for further research and analyses.

METHODOLOGY

This report is based on a statewide survey of Maryland residents conducted by the University of Maryland Survey Research Center for the Governor's Task Force on Violence and Extremism. This survey is an update of a survey conducted for this Task Force in 1982, replicating many of the items asked originally in that survey. The purpose of this 1986 survey was to ascertain changes after a four year time period as well as to investigate additional dimensions of attitudes in the complex issue of race relations; moreover, the scope of the research project was expanded to include not only a larger total sample size, but also to examine more closely differences in selected subsamples of the population.

Research Design and Methodology

The research was designed to accomplish several goals: first, to ascertain attitudes about race relations and incidents of racial or ethnic harassment within a probability sample of Maryland residents. To this end a series of questions which were asked in 1982 were repeated to measure change, if any, over time. Additional questions were included in the questionnaire to tap areas of concern which the Governor's Task Force had identified over the last four years.

To accommodate all of the desired questions within a reasonable time frame for individual respondents, some replication questions were asked of all respondents in the 1986 survey while other replication questions were asked of a random half of the sample. Other selected questions were asked of certain subsamples (age, race, religion) of the total sample as identified by the Task Force.

Within our base probability sample of 1135 Maryland residents, then, we have three independent probability samples for investigation -- first, the total sample, second, a half-sample (n=555) that were asked selected questions and a third separate half-sample of 580 respondents who were asked the remaining questions.

In addition to this base probability sample and its two subsets, supplemental samples were taken of three groups: Blacks, (total = 449), Young Adults age 18-25 (total = 452) and Jews (total = 119).

The survey questionnaire was administered to individuals 18 years of age or older in a random probability sample of households in the State of Maryland. Interviewing was conducted from March 1986 through April, 1986. The resulting base sample included 1135 citizens; of whom 853 (75%) identified themselves as "White", 253 (22%) as "Black" or Negro and the remaining 26 (2%) classified as "other" (3 respondents declined to identify a race classification). The supplemental samples of 196 Blacks, 319 Young Adults and 61 Jews increased the number interviewed in each of these groups. The numbers for the various base and supplemental samples are outlined in Table A.

TABLE A: Sample Sizes for 1986 and 1982 Surveys

| | 1986 | | | | 1982 |
	Base Sample	Supplemental Sample		TOTAL	Base Sample
Whites	853	0	=	853	406
Blacks	253	196	=	449	111
Other	26	0	=	26	15
TOTAL	1132*	196			532
Young adults (18-25)	133	319	=	452	50
Older adults (26+)	999	0	=	999	482
	1132	319			532
Jewish people	58	61	=	119	15
Non-Jewish people	1074	0		1092	517
	1132	61			532

* Total Sample = 1135; 3 respondents refused to identify race

Sampling

The sample was drawn from a master probability sampling frame for the State of Maryland developed by the Survey Research Center (based on the Wacksberg method) of all working telephone exchanges in the State. Telephone exchanges were first grouped by county; counties were stratified from rural to suburban to urban. From this grouping, a systematic sample of exchanges was selected and four random digits were computer generated and assigned to each exchange. This system, known as random digit dialing (RDD), preserves the anonymity of the respondent and ensures that both listed and unlisted telephone numbers have an equal chance of being called. Table B below shows the distribution of respondents in the sample by region of the State.

TABLE B: Sample & Population Geographic Composition

	SAMPLE (N)	1984 BUREAU OF CENSUS ESTIMATES*
BALTIMORE CITY	17.6% (200)	17.6%
BALTIMORE COUNTY	15.4 (174)	15.5
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY	15.5 (175)	15.5
MONTGOMERY COUNTY	14.4 (164)	14.3
ANNE ARUNDEL, HOWARD	12.1 (137)	12.1
WEST (Carroll, Frederick, Garrett, Allegany, Washington)	10.2 (116)	10.2
EAST (Harford, St. Mary's, Charles, Cecil, Talbot, Somerset, Worcester, Wicomico, Caroline, Queen Anne's)	14.8 (169)	14.8
	100.0% (1135)	100.0%

*Source: Current Population Reports, "Provisional Estimates of the Population of Counties: July 1, 1984, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, Series P-26, No. 84-52-C, issued March 1985, p.10.

Only individual adults living at residential households were interviewed. For each household that was contacted, a random selection, based on a rotating procedure, was made for the particular respondent to be interviewed. Thus, the person answering the phone was not necessarily the desired respondent; this might be the "oldest male in the household" or the "youngest female" depending on the random selection predetermined for the interviewer. While an increased number of call-backs may have been needed to reach a desired person in some households, this procedure is essential to ensure the representativeness of the sample in terms of all people in the State with access to a telephone having an equal chance of being included in the sample. Being a respondent, then, is no more likely among those who normally answer a phone or only those eager to talk.

Confidentiality and anonymity were assured to each respondent in the introductory part of the interview. Following standard professional procedures, names of respondents were not asked and if they were volunteered were not recorded.

Sampling Error

The sampling error for public opinion polls is generally associated with sample size. Other factors, such as type of sample, may also affect sampling error and the distribution for responses for an individual question may affect sampling error for that particular question.

The sampling error generally associated with a sample size of 1135 is plus or minus 3%. That is, in a sample of 1135 households there is a 95% chance or better that if all households in Maryland were interviewed, the results would not deviate from the sample findings by more than 3 percentage points. The sampling error associated with samples of approximately 500 would be plus or minus 4.4%. The possibilities for error are larger for categories and sub-groups within each sample size. As in all public opinion surveys, results are

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also subject to the quality control and other procedures associated with field surveys.

Interviewing

Telephone calls were made seven days a week during the interviewing period; most of the calls were completed between 1 pm and 9 pm on weekdays and weekends although as many accommodations as possible were made to respondents' schedules on call-backs. Telephone numbers were also checked between 9 am and 5 pm on weekdays to eliminate commercial and other non-residential numbers from the sample. The response rate for this survey was 73% of all numbers in the telephone frame.

All interviews were conducted from the Survey Research Center's centralized telephone bank located on the College Park campus. The Center currently conducts all telephone interviews using the Computer Assisted Survey Execution System (CASES). Questionnaires are programmed into the computer and are read by the interviewer from a computer screen; responses are directly entered from the keyboard into the computer, with skip or branching patterns predetermined so the interviewer does not have to worry about them. This not only eliminates the possibility of errors associated with separate data entry, but also allows the interviewer to focus on one question at a time without worrying about whether the next question in the interview is the appropriate one. This procedure certainly improves the quality control on any interview but particularly on one as sensitive and containing as many branching patterns as the racial attitudes survey.

PART II

CHANGES IN RACE-RELATED ATTITUDES AND PERCEPTIONS

PERCEPTIONS OF RACE RELATIONS

Generally speaking, respondents in the 1986 study reveal slightly more optimistic perceptions of race relations in the State of Maryland than did respondents four years ago. With few exceptions we see the same patterns in the distribution of responses as we saw in 1982. Changes over time, during the four year period, tend to be even more in the direction of positive responses. Tables 1 through 6 give the responses for the questions used to tap this general category; where applicable, results are shown for the total 1982 and 1986 samples, the 1982 and 1986 samples of Black respondents and the 1982 and and 1986 sample of White respondents.

Respondents in the survey were initially asked a new question about their views of the importance of race relations--whether it was one of the most important issues, somewhat important, or not important. Not unexpectedly, three times as large a proportion of the Black sample (31%) rated the issue of race relations as one of the most important compared to the White respondents (10%). At the other end of the scale, more Whites (16%) felt this issue was "not important at all" than did Blacks (8%). The same percent of Blacks and Whites (45%) agreed the issue was "important," indicating race relations continue to be part of general public awareness.

Table 2 compares responses from two questions inquiring into the perceived amount of past or present prejudiced or anti-Black feelings. One question was asked of the first half of the sample (n=555), the other of the second half (n=580). The first was a repeat question from the 1982 survey asking respondents to compare the amount of anti-Black feelings now to that of four or five years previously. Slightly lower proportions (4 points) of both the Black

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and White samples in 1986 report that they felt more anti-Black feelings; likewise, slightly higher proportions (3 to 4 points) felt less negative feelings existed. The change on both ends of the scale suggests a more comfortable feeling about race relations in 1986 among both Black and White respondents.

The second question, asked of the other half of the 1986 sample, examines present conditions in terms of there being a great deal or a moderate amount of either prejudice or friendly feelings. The largest proportion of both Black and White respondents described conditions as moderately prejudiced or moderately friendly. Surprisingly, however, fewer Black respondents (4%) reported feeling that a "great deal of prejudice" existed than did White respondents (8%)--perhaps because their areas were racially segregated. Blacks were more apt to report overall friendly feelings (46%) than were Whites (34%), with the strength of that feeling mainly labeled "moderate" by both races.

Perceptions of the chances of violence also differed among Blacks and Whites. Table 3 shows that Blacks are still more apt to see greater chances of violence from their own race (33%) than were Whites (22%). Still, more Blacks in 1986 (36%) thought chances for violence by those of their own race were less than did Blacks four years ago (24%). The proportion of Whites who felt the chances for violence among Whites (23%) was greater has decreased significantly from 1982 (38%). The majority of Whites still feel that the chances for violence from Blacks or Whites remains unchanged from five years ago.

Table 1: Importance of Race Issue

How important is the race relations issue to you -- would you say it is one of
the most important, important, not very important or not important at all?

1986

Category	Base Sample (n=1135)		White Sample (n=853)		Black Sample (n=449)
Most Important	14.6%		10.4%		31.2%
Important	44.4		44.7		44.7
Not Very Important	26.3		29.0		16.0
Not at all Important	14.7		15.9		8.1

Table 2: Perceptions About Anti-Black Feelings

I. In the area where you live, do you think today there is _more_, _less_ or about same amount of anti-Black feeling among Whites as compared to 4 or 5 years ago?

Category	Base Sample 1986 (N=555)	Sample 1982 (N=532)		White Sample 1986 (N=853)	Sample 1982 (N=406)		Black Sample 1986 (N=449)	Sample 1982 (N=111)
More	12.8%	15.6%		10.2	14.3		15.9	19.2
Same	43.3	44.6		45.2	45.3		42.8	42.4
Less	43.9	39.8		44.6	40.4		41.3	38.4

II. In the area where you live, do you think there is a great deal of prejudice against Blacks, a moderate amount of prejudice against Blacks, a moderate amount of friendly feelings, a great deal of friendly feelings, or not much feeling one way or the other?

1986

Category	Base Sample (N=580)		White Sample (N=853)		Black Sample (N=449)
Great Deal of Prejudice	6.7%		7.6%		3.5%
Moderate Amount of Prejudice	18.4		23.5		12.9
Moderate Amount of Friendly Feelings	27.6		25.1		30.8
Great Deal of Friendly Feelings	11.8		8.7		15.4
Not much one way or other	35.5		35.1		37.4

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Table 3: Perceptions of Violence

I. In your own area close-by, are the chances for violence by Blacks today
greater, less or about the same as four or five years ago?

Category	Base Sample 1986 (N=555)	Sample 1982 (N=532)		White Sample 1986 (N=853)	Sample 1982 (N=406)		Black Sample 1986 (N=449)	Sample 1982 (N=111)
Greater	25.9%	26.5%		21.8%	24.5%		33.3%	36.9%
Same	44.7	51.2		51.3	54.6		30.9	38.8
Less	29.5	22.1		26.9	21.0		35.8	24.3

II. What about White people in your area, do you think the chances of violence
by Whites today are greater, less, or about the same as four or five years
ago?

Category	Base Sample 1986 (N=555)	Sample 1982 (N=532)		White Sample 1986 (N=853)	Sample 1982 (N=406)		Black Sample 1986 (N=449)	Sample 1982 (N=111)
Greater	22.6%	34.6%		23.1%	38.2%		16.5%	21.0%
Same	55.2	51.0		59.4	51.1		44.5	51.0
Less	22.1	14.4		17.5	10.8		39.0	28.0

Whites and Blacks continue to differ significantly on who have been the main beneficiaries of the legal changes that have been enacted in this country over the last twenty years (Table 4). While 82% of Whites feel that these changes have made things better for Blacks, 70% of Blacks feel this is so. This is up from 61% for Blacks in 1982, and the proportion of Blacks who feel these changes have made things worse for Blacks dropped from 26% in 1982 to 10% in 1986.

While 47% of Blacks feel these changes have made things better for Whites, only 33% of Whites feel this way. Of more significance over the last four years, however, has been a decrease in perceptions among both White and Blacks who feel that the changes have made things worse for Whites. Among Whites, 18% in 1986 felt that these changes in laws have made things worse for Whites, compared to one third of the White respondents in the 1982 sample. The proportion of both Blacks and Whites who saw no difference for Whites resulting from these laws also significantly increased from 1982 to 1986.

Table 4: Who Benefits from Changes in the Law?

I.   Over the last twenty years, there have been many changes in the laws
     regarding employment, housing and education. Do you think these changes
     have made things better, worse or have made no difference for Black
     people?

Category	Base Sample 1986 (N=1135)	Sample 1982 (N=532)		White Sample 1986 (N=853)	Sample 1982 (N=406)		Black Sample 1986 (N=449)	Sample 1982 (N=111)
Better	79.0%	77.3%%		82.4%	82.0%		70.2%	61.1%
No Difference	15.0	12.6		13.2	9.4		20.0	13.0
Worse	6.0	10.1		4.3	8.6		9.8	25.9

II. How about for White people ... do you think these changes in laws
     regarding employment, housing, and education have made things better,
     worse, or made no difference for White people?

Category	Base Sample 1986 (N=1135)	Sample 1982 (N=532)		White Sample 1986 (N=853)	Sample 1982 (N=406)		Black Sample 1986 (N=449)	Sample 1982 (N=111)
Better	37.7%	37.2%		33.1%	32.6%		47.4%	53.5%
No Difference	47.3	29.9		49.0	33.7		45.0	28.7
Worse	15.1	32.8		17.9	33.7		7.6	17.8

To follow up on these general feelings about changes for the Black minority, respondents were asked whether the presence of certain minorities - Hispanics and Orientals - had improved or worsened conditions for Blacks in Maryland (Table 5). The overwhelming majority of Whites (77% and 72%) saw the presence of these groups as having no effect on Blacks. While Black respondents seem to concur with this regarding the Hispanic minority, a significantly higher proportion (43%) say the presence of Orientals have made things worse for them.

Table 5:   The Effect of Hispanic and Oriental Minorities for Blacks

I.   Do you think the presence of Spanish speaking people in Maryland has made
     things <u>better</u>, <u>worse</u>, or has <u>made</u> <u>no</u> <u>difference</u> for Black people?

Category	Base Sample 1986 (N=555)	Sample 1982 (N=532)		White Sample 1986 (N=853)	Sample 1982 (N=406)		Black Sample 1986 (N=449)	Sample 1982 (N=111)
Better	8.2%	6.9%		8.5%	5.9%		6.2%	10.9%
No Difference	76.9	69.4		76.8	68.4		80.3	68.5
Worse	15.0	23.7		14.6	25.7		13.6	20.6

II   Do you think the presence of Orientals in Maryland has made things
     <u>better</u>, <u>worse</u>, or made <u>no</u> <u>difference</u> for Black people?

1986

Category	Base Sample (N=555)		White Sample (N=853)		Black Sample (N=449)
Better	7.9%		5.4%		6.9%
No Difference	62.8		71.6		49.9
Worse	29.3		23.0		43.2

Questions Concerning Anti-Minority Incidents

More than one third (37%) of Marylanders had heard of incidents during the last year relating to cross-burnings, swastika paintings or other similar activities. As shown in Table 6, this number is down considerably from the 72% who had heard of such activities in 1982. At that time slightly more Whites than Blacks had heard of such incidents; in 1986 the opposite appears to be true -- Blacks (45%) are more aware than Whites (39%) of such occurrences.

Additional questions in this year's study shown at the bottom of Table 6 asked respondents if they had seen any incidents or if they themselves had been victimized. In both cases, Blacks again were more likely to say "yes" -- 21% had seen incidents and felt they had been in some way hurt for racial or ethnic reasons. While the proportion of Whites is not as high (13%) it is noteworthy that between 10% and 20% of both races felt they have experienced such discriminating incidents.

Other followup questions shown in Table 7 probed more deeply into the respondents' response to such incidents of harassment. Whites (49%) were more likely than Blacks (36%) to report such incidents to some agency or authority. Among those who did report incidents, majorities of Whites (60%) and Blacks (69%) felt something had not been done about the incident. However, majorities of both races (56%) did not report the incident.

At the same time, 74% of Whites and 81% of Blacks did feel they knew of an agency to report such incidents to if an incident did occur to them.

Table 6: Incidents of Racial or Ethnic Harassment

I.   Have you <u>heard</u> anything about incidents in Maryland this year (since January 1, 1981, 1985) of cross burning, painting swastikas on buildings other activities of this kind?

Category	<u>Base</u> Sample 1986 (N=555)	Sample 1982 (N=532)		<u>White</u> Sample 1986 (N=444)	Sample 1982 (N=406)		<u>Black</u> Sample 1986 (N=449)	Sample 1982 (N=111)
Yes	36.8%	71.5%		38.5%	72.7%		45.0%	68.5%
No	63.2	28.5		61.5	26.8		55.0	31.5

II. Have you yourself <u>seen</u> any property destruction, or incidents of harassment, threat or physical hurt to another individual for what you would consider racial, ethnic or religious reasons?

1986

Category	Base Sample (N=1135)		White Sample (N=853)		Black Sample (N=449)
Yes	17.2%		17.5%		21.0%
No	82.8		82.5		89.0

III. Have you yourself ever <u>been</u> the target of property destruction or have been harassed, threatened or physically hurt for what you would consider racial, ethnic or religious reasons?

1986

Category	Base Sample (N=1135)		White Sample (N=853)		Black Sample (N=449)
Yes	12.7%		12.5%		17.1%
No	87.3		87.5		82.9

Table 7: Reporting Incidents of Property Destruction or Harassment

I. Did you report this incident to any agency or authority?

1986

Category	Base Sample (N=144)		White Sample (N=107)		Black Sample (N=76)
Yes	43.9%		48.9%		35.5%
No	56.1		51.1		64.5

II. Was anything done about the incident?

1986

Category	Base Sample (N=60)		White Sample (N=55)		Black Sample (N=26)
Yes	40.6%		39.6%		30.8%
No	59.4		60.4		69.2

III. If an incident did occur to you, is there an authority or agency that you feel it should be reported to?

1986

Category	Base Sample (N=986)		White Sample (N=746)		Black Sample (N=372)
Yes	74.1%		73.5%		81.4%
No	19.6		19.1		14.1
Don't Know	6.3		7.3		4.5

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Table 8: Respondents Feelings about Incidents

Would you say you strongly approve, approve, disapprove or strongly disapprove
of cross burning as an activity, or don't you care much one way or the other?

Category	Base Sample 1986 (N=555)	1982 (N=532)	White Sample 1986 (N=443)	1982 (N=406)	Black Sample 1986 (N=449)	1982 (N=111)
Strongly Approve	1.7%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	3.4%	0.0%
Approve	1.4	.4	1.4	.3	.9	1.0
Disapprove	28.2	34.1	26.2	35.8	23.1	27.6
Strongly Disapprove	62.6	56.2	63.9	54.5	69.5	68.8
Don't Care	6.1	9.4	6.8	9.4	2.9	7.6

As in 1982, almost all respondents in the 1986 survey personally disapproved of activities such as cross burning or swastika painting. Whites were not much less disapproving (90%) than were Blacks (93%) (Table 8) and the proportion of whites strongly disapproving rose from 55% in 1982 to 64% in 1986. The numbers of those who didn't care one way or the other - both Blacks and Whites - decreased slightly over the four year period. The proportion of those approving, however, increased slightly among both Whites (3%) and Blacks (5%) although this is still a very small minority.

Respondents were again asked about government leaders' feelings regarding these activities (Table 9). Substantial proportions felt the government leaders in Washington were more disapproving of these incidents in 1986 than in 1982. Fewer respondents felt that these government leaders did not care one way or the other, a shift in perception about the leaders in Washington in the Black as well as in the White sample. Fewer Blacks in 1986 (3%) felt the government in Washington approved of such incidents than Blacks in 1982 (7%).

Similar but less dramatic shifts seem to have occurred about the feelings of government leaders on the state level toward these incidents. While the majority of both Blacks (71%) and Whites (74%) feel state leaders disapprove, it is mainly among Blacks that a proportion of respondents registered a change in perception from not caring to a perception of disapproval. Marylanders continue to feel that state leaders are more concerned and opposed than national leaders when it comes to protecting citizens from such incidents; but the state-national gap is much closer in 1986 than 1982.

Table 9: Perceptions of Government Leaders: Feelings About Incidents

I. How do you think the people who run the government in Washington feel about these types of incidents? Do you think the leaders in Washington strongly approve, approve, disapprove, strongly disapprove or don't you think they care much one way or the other?

Category	Base Sample 1986 (N=555)	Sample 1982 (N=532)	White Sample 1986 (N=443)	Sample 1982 (N=406)	Black Sample 1986 (N=449)	Sample 1982 (N=111)
Strongly Approve	1.1%	.4%		0.0%	1.0%	2.1%
Approve	1.1	1.8		.6	1.8	5.3
Disapprove	34.3	36.4	34.4	41.0	34.1	22.1
Strongly Disapprove	29.1	15.3	31.5	17.7	16.9	6.3
Don't Care	35.5	46.0	32.9	40.7	45.9	64.2

II. How do you think the people who run the State Government in Annapolis feel about these types of incidents? Do you think the leaders in Annapolis strongly approve, approve, disapprove, strongly disapprove or don't you think they care much one way or the other?

Category	Base Sample 1986 (N=555)	Sample 1982 (N=532)	White Sample 1986 (N=443)	Sample 1982 (N=406)	Black Sample 1986 (N=449)	Sample 1982 (N=111)
Strongly Approve	.5%	0.0%	.5%	0.0%	.5%	0.0%
Approve	1.1	2.7	1.1	1.2	1.9	2.7
Disapprove	43.3	48.1	41.8	50.0	46.2	42.9
Strongly Disapprove	28.4	23.1	32.5	26.5	24.4	11.0
Don't Care	26.7	26.1	24.1	22.4	26.7	38.5

JOB AND EDUCATION OPPORTUNITIES FOR BLACKS

A new series of questions, presented in Tables 10 to 13, focused on job and educational opportunities for Blacks.

Respondents were asked whether Blacks with the same qualifications as Whites could get the same job or equal pay, whether they had personally ever felt discriminated against in the job situation and if they would approve or disapprove of special considerations for minorities in education and employment.

As shown in Table 10, almost three-quarters (73%) of Marylanders felt that over the last five years, opportunities for Blacks to get ahead had improved. However, Whites were significantly more likely (80%) to perceive this as the situation than were Blacks (55%); some 16% of Blacks thought things had gotten worse versus only 5% of Whites.

Majorities of both races were also optimistic that the next five years would also bring improved opportunities for Blacks. This was true for 59% of Whites and 56% of Blacks, although 16% of Blacks (vs. 5% of Whites) felt things would get worse.

More directly, however, Blacks are much more likely than Whites to report having personally experienced employment discrimination for what they felt were racial or ethnic reasons. Over one quarter of Black respondents (27%) felt they had been denied either jobs or promotions for these reasons, compared to 9% of Whites.

Consistent with the feelings of more discrimination in employment, Blacks (73%) were more supportive of special considerations in hiring for minorities than were Whites (40%). Some 83% of Blacks approved of special training programs or special considerations for minority applicants in colleges and schools, substantially more than the proportion of Whites who approved (about 50%).

Reserving places for minority applicants--to the exclusion of some qualified Whites--received much lower overall support. However, here again, almost twice as high a proportion of Blacks (50%) approve of such policies as Whites (27%).

In a similar way to the responses in Table 10, Blacks were less than half as likely (26%) as Whites (58%) to feel that a Black person could always make as much money as a White person with the same qualifications (Table 12). An even smaller percentage (18% of Blacks, compared to 52% of Whites) felt that a Black person could get as good a job as a White person with equivalent qualifications.

Table 10: Past and Future Opportunities for Blacks

I. Do you think the opportunities for Blacks to get ahead have improved in the
last five years, remained the same, or gotten worse?

1986

Category	Base Sample (N=555)	White Sample (N=452)	Black Sample (N=449)
Improved	73.4%	80.2%	54.6%
Stayed Same	19.0	16.3	29.6
Gotten Worse	7.6	3.6	15.8

II. In the next five years, do you think that opportunities for Blacks to get
ahead will improve, remain about the same, or get worse?

1986

Category	Base Sample (N=555)	White Sample (N=462)	Black Sample (N=449)
Improve	58.9%	58.8%	55.9%
Stay Same	31.8	35.8	28.0
Get Worse	9.3	5.4	16.1

III. Do you feel that you have been denied applications for job or promotions
because someone else got preferential treatment because of their
religion or race?

Category	Base Sample (N=1135)	Whites Sample (N=853)	Blacks Sample (N=449)
Yes	11.9%	8.6%	26.9%
No	88.1	91.4	73.1

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Table 11: Special Considerations for Minorities in Education and Employment

I.   Would you approve or disapprove of requiring businesses to hire a certain number of minority workers?

1986

Category	Base Sample (N=555)	White Sample (N=462)	Black Sample (N=449)
Approve	48.5%	39.5%	72.9%
Disapprove	51.5	60.5	27.1

II. What about a college or graduate school giving special consideration to help more of them get admitted than otherwise? Would you approve or disapprove?

1986

Category	Base Sample (N=555)	White Sample (N=462)	Black Sample (N=449)
Approve	61.1%	49.8%	83.3%
Disapprove	38.9	50.2	16.7

III. How about requiring large companies to set up special training programs for members of minority groups?

1986

Category	Base Sample (N=555)	White Sample (N=462)	Black Sample (N=449)
Approve	62.2%	48.8%	82.7%
Disapprove	37.8	51.2	17.3

IV. How about if a school reserved a certain number of places for qualified minority applicants. Would you approve or disapprove of that even if it meant that some qualified White applicants wouldn't be admitted?

1986

Category	Base Sample (N=555)	White Sample (N=462)	Black Sample (N=449)
Approve	31.5%	27.0%	49.8%
Disapprove	68.5	73.0	50.2

Table 12: Access to Jobs for Blacks

I. A Black person has the same qualifications as a White person. Do you feel that he or she <u>can</u> <u>make</u> <u>as</u> <u>much</u> <u>money</u>...almost always, sometimes, almost never?

Category	Base Sample (N=555)	White Sample (N=462)	Black Sample (N=449)
Almost Always	48.9%	57.9%	25.7%
Sometimes	42.9	37.6	59.9
Never	8.2	4.5	14.4

II. Do you feel that a Black person who has the same education and qualifications can get as good a <u>job</u> as a White person. Would you say almost always, sometimes or never?

Category	Base Sample (N=1135)	White Sample (N=853)	Black Sample (N=449)
Almost Always	44.4%	51.9%	17.5%
Sometimes	49.2	45.1	67.2
Never	6.5	3.3	15.3

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GENERAL ATTITUDES TOWARD MINORITY GROUPS

Several questions and approaches were used to measure direct racial attitudes in the survey. These included quantitative as well as qualitative questions. General ratings toward minority groups and organizations were first determined using the same "feeling thermometer" that was used in the 1982 survey. Respondents registered their views on a scale ranging from the coldest possible feeling (of 0 degrees) to a 100 degree reading for the warmest possible response toward members of a group. These ratings for Whites and Blacks are shown in Table 13.

As in 1982, feelings registered by the various samples were generally on the positive end of the scale, mainly in the 60 to 70 degree range. Comparing 1982 to 1986, however, all but three groups received the same or <u>lower</u> ratings than in 1982, possibly indicating a more negative mind-set toward all groups in society. Indeed, the only group which received a significantly higher rating from the total sample was the Moral Majority and that only among Whites.

Blacks gave lower ratings to several other racial and ethnic groups: Jews (from 71 to 64 degrees), Whites (73 to 67 degrees), Orientals (70 to 65 degrees), and Hispanics (71 to 65 degrees). Black views toward the Moral Majority (62 to 53 degrees) and poor people (85 to 76 degrees) also declined. While Black respondents showed a six point decline in their ratings of Whites, their ratings of Blacks as a group was only one point lower (from 81 to 80 degrees). Thus, the gap in ratings of Whites and Blacks given by Blacks is now greater (80-67=13 degrees) than the parallel racial ratings gap given by Whites (73-67=6 degrees). In 1982, that differential gap was more even (8 degrees among Blacks and 10 degrees among Whites.)

Declines among White respondents are most significant toward Whites (79 to

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73 degrees) and toward the police (79 to 73 degrees), perhaps reflecting an alienation not only among people of their own race, but toward authority. The most significant increase or more favorable rating among Whites was for the Moral Majority (44 to 53 degrees), the opposite trend from the decline found among Blacks.

Table 13: Feelings Toward Various Groups

	Base 1986 (N=1135) (Averages)	Sample 1982 (N=532) (Averages)	Whites 1986 (N=853) (Averages)	Whites 1982 (N=406) (Averages)	Blacks 1986 (N=449) (Averages)	Blacks 1982 (N=111) (Averages)
Poor People	71.7	75.0	70.3	72.2	76.2	84.6
Southerners	69.7	69.2	69.9	68.7	69.0	71.8
Catholics	72.4	74.8	71.3	74.7	72.0	75.8
Police	71.8	76.9	73.1	78.5	68.3	70.7
Protestants	70.6	74.7	70.2	75.7	70.7	71.3
Jews	66.7	70.5	66.5	70.4	67.6	71.3
Whites	71.4	77.5	72.9	78.9	66.8	73.2
Blacks	69.7	71.2	66.8	68.6	80.2	81.4
Orientals	64.2	67.7	64.1	67.2	64.7	70.0
Moral Majority	54.5	47.4	53.3	43.9	53.4	62.0
Hispanics	62.3	64.8	61.5	63.1	65.4	71.1

RACIAL STEREOTYPES

This segment of the survey deals most directly with the racial stereotypes and norms often associated with segregation and intolerance. These questions were asked in the 1982 survey and are replicated this year, allowing a useful cross-time comparison. Responses shown in the following tables compare respondents from the 1982 and 1986 surveys; White and Black responses are considered separately, in Tables 14 to 16 for Whites and Tables 17 and 18 for Blacks.

White Respondents

As in 1982, relatively few Whites agreed that there should be laws prohibiting White-Black marriages (14%) or open housing (9%); which are even smaller proportions than agreed in 1982. However, the proportion of Whites agreeing that Blacks should not push themselves where they are not wanted remained virtually constant (43%) from 1982 (Table 14).

White respondents in the survey were asked to agree or disagree with five explanations for why Blacks in general live under more adverse social circumstances than Whites. The rank order of agreement, for the 1982 and 1986 surveys is shown below:

	1986 (N=853)	1982 (N=406)	1982-86 Differences
Don't Have Changes for Education	44%	56%	- 12 points
Lack of Motivation or Will Power	61%	47%	+ 14 points
Begin Life with Less Advantages	59%	36%	+ 23 points
Discrimination	39%	31%	+ 8 points
Less In-Born Ability	21%	20%	+ 1 point

* Figures are taken from Table 15

In 1982 among Whites, access to education was the most mentioned reason (56%) for the disadvantaged situation of Blacks. In 1986 less than half (44%) of White respondents agreed with this reason.

The top rated reason among the total sample of Whites in 1986, on the other hand, was the lack of motivation or will power among Blacks, reflecting a shift toward a more stereotypical view of Blacks. Discrimination as a factor received agreement from 39% of the Whites, slightly higher than the 31% who agreed in 1982.

Moreover, some 59% of Whites in 1986 agreed that Blacks start out in life with fewer advantages, 23 points higher than found in the 1982 sample.

Virtually no change was found in the least popular argument for Blacks' disadvantaged position--namely that they had less in-born capacity to learn. As in 1982, only about one White in five agreed with this view.

Overall, relatively few Whites agreed with certain stereotypes of Blacks and, encouragingly, the proportions of those agreeing decreased from 1982 to 1986. When asked if they had anything special to fear from Blacks (Table 16), only 9% of the Whites interviewed said yes, compared to 13% four years ago. Table 16 also shows that over two-thirds of the sample indicated that they would not avoid driving through a city "section where Black people lived".

Proportions on both indicators of trust and fear show slightly lessened feelings of racial tension among Whites than in 1982.

Table 14: Racial Attitudes

I. Do you think there should be laws prohibiting marriages between Blacks and Whites?

Category	1986 Whites (N=853)	1982 Whites (N=406)
Yes	13.8%	16.4%
No	86.2	83.6

II. Would you agree or disagree with this statement: Black people should not push themselves where they're not wanted.

Category	1986 Whites (N=853)	1982 Whites (N=406)
Agree	43.1%	44.4%
Disagree	56.9	55.6

III. Would you say you agree or disagree with this statement: White people have a right to keep Blacks out of the neighborhoods Whites live in and Blacks should respect that right.

Category	1986 Whites (N=853)	1982 Whites (N=406)
Agree	8.5%	14.3%
Disagree	91.5	85.7

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Table 15: Reasons for Conditions of Blacks

On the average, Black people (in this State) have worse jobs, income, and housing than White people. Do you think these differences are:

a) Mainly due to discrimination?

Category	1986 Whites (N=853)	1982 Whites (N=406)
Yes	38.8%	30.5%
No	61.2	69.5

b) Because most Blacks have less in-born ability to learn?

Category	1986 Whites (N=853)	1982 Whites (N=406)
Yes	20.8%	20.3%
No	79.2	79.7

c) Because Whites begin life with so many more advantages?

Category	1986 Whites (N=853)	1982 Whites (N=406)
Yes	58.9%	35.9%
No	41.1	64.1

d) Because most Blacks don't have the chance for education it takes to rise out of poverty?

Category	1986 Whites (N=853)	1982 Whites (N=406)
Yes	43.6%	55.8%
No	56.4	44.2

e) Because most Blacks don't have the motivation or will power to pull themselves out of poverty?

Category	1986 Whites (N=853)	1982 Whites (N=406)
Yes	60.8%	46.9%
No	39.2	53.1

Table 16: Fear of Blacks/Feelings of Trust

I. If you were driving through neighborhoods in a city, would you go out of your way to avoid going through a section where Black people lived?

Category	1986 Whites (N=853)	1982 Whites (N=406)
Yes	29.3%	29.2%
No	68.5	59.9
Qualified	2.2	10.8

II. Generally speaking, do you think that most Black people can be trusted, or that you can't be too careful in dealing with Black people (of those with an opinion)?

Category	1986 Whites (N=749)	1982 Whites (N=267)
Most can be trusted	79%	77%
Can't be too careful	21	23

III. In general, do you yourself feel that you have anything special to fear from Black people?

Category	1986 Whites (N=853)	1982 Whites (N=406)
Yes	9.3%	12.5%
No	90.7	87.5

Black Respondents

Even more overwhelmingly than Whites, Blacks support open housing (Table 17) but surprisingly, a larger portion (5%) agreed with the statement than had in 1982 (2%). Changes among the Black respondents over the last four years are hard to gauge but they do seem to be occurring among very small proportions of this group.

For instance, when asked whether they have anything to fear from Whites, from Hispanics or from Orientals, less than 10% of Blacks indicated reasons to fear any one of these groups as a whole. However, the proportion of those replying in the affirmative increased (from 4% to 8%) regarding Orientals and decreased (from 6% to 2%) regarding Hispanics.

When asked about personal characteristics -- trust, fairness -- of Whites, sizable proportions of Blacks (Table 18) indicate that Whites could not be trusted or would not be fair. This seems much more evident than in 1982. When asked about differences between Blacks and Whites -- whether Blacks or Whites are more dependable or try to get ahead more -- most respondents felt race made no difference in these attributes. However, among those who did feel a difference, higher proportions of Blacks felt Whites would try to get ahead more or would be more dependable -- both proportions increasing over the numbers from four years ago.

Table 17: Open Housing and Racial Fears

I. Would you say you agree or disagree with this statement: Black people
    have the right to keep Whites out of the neighborhood Blacks live in and
    Whites should respect that right.

Category	1986 Blacks (N=449)	1982 Blacks (N=111)
Agree	5.3%	1.9%
Disagree	94.7	98.1

II. In general, do you yourself feel that you have anything special to fear
     from White people?

Category	1986 Blacks (N=449)	1982 Blacks (N=111)
Yes	9.1%	9.1%
No	90.9	90.9

III. In general, do you yourself feel that you have anything else special to
      fear from Spanish speaking people?

Category	1986 Blacks (N=449)	1982 Blacks (N=111)
Yes	1.6%	5.9%
No	98.4	94.1

IV. Also, in general, do you yourself feel that you have anything to fear
     from Oriental people?

Category	1986 Blacks (N=449)	1982 Blacks (N=111)
Yes	7.5%	4.0%
No	82.5	96.0

Table 18: Racial Trust & Stereotypes

I.   Generally speaking, do you think that most White people can be trusted,
     or that you can't be too careful in dealing with White people (of these
     these with an opinion)?

Category	1986 Blacks (N=393)	1982 Blacks (N=67)
Most can be trusted	56.6%	71.2%
Can't be too careful	43.3	28.8

II. Do you think that White people would try to take advantage of you if they
     got a chance or would they try to be fair (of those with an opinion)?

Category	1986 Blacks (N=401)	1982 Blacks (N=65)
Take advantage	41.9	46.2%
Try to be fair	58.1	53.8

III. On the whole, do you think White people or Black people try to get ahead
     more,   or don't you think that race makes any difference in how much
     people try to get ahead?

Category	1986 Blacks (N=449)	1982 Blacks (N=111)
White	20.6	13.1%
Black	8.3	9.3
No Difference	71.1	77.6

IV. Who do you think are more dependable -- White people, Black people, or
     doesn't make any difference?

Category	1986 Blacks (N=449)	1982 Blacks (N=111)
White	13.5%	9.3%
Black	4.7	8.4
No Difference	81.8	82.2

PART III

NATIONAL COMPARISONS

Many of the questions in the Maryland racial survey were taken from those used in national surveys. This allowed us not only to employ questions that had already been fully field tested in other surveys, but to make comparisons between attitudes in the state of Maryland and in the nation as a whole.

The most complete and long-standing series of racial attitude questions are those that have been asked by the General Social Survey (GSS) conducted by the National Opinion Research Center of the University of Chicago. Some questions on this data set appear annually while others rotate years; a few are asked only in a single survey. For the past ten years, the GSS has been asking a series of policy-oriented racial attitude questions dealing with such topics as open housing and school desegregation. Those asked most recently are compared in Tables 19 and 20 with the 1986 Maryland survey data.

In general, the racial views of White Marylanders remain more tolerant of Blacks than those of Whites across the country. Agreement that Whites have the right to keep Blacks out of their neighborhoods has declined from 14% to 8% among Marylanders, much as it has declined from 31% to 25% nationally. The same is true for disagreement that Blacks should not push where they are not wanted: the slight decline in Maryland (from 44% to 43%) mirrors the national trend from 65% to 60%).

This is less true for Whites' explanations for Blacks disadvantaged position in society, as shown in Table 20. Nationally, there is more acceptance of social structural explanations, such as discrimination (up from 41% in 1977 to 45% in 1986) or lower chances for education (up from 51% to 53%)--rather than psychological factors such as inability to learn (down from 26% to 21%) or lack of motivation (down from 66% to 61%).

In Maryland, the pattern is more mixed: more acceptance of

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discrimination (up from 31% to 39%) but less of educational opportunities (from 56% in 1982 to 44% in 1986). And while the psychological factor of learning ability has remained the same (at 21%) among Marylanders, lack of motivation as an explanation has increased significantly (from 47% to 61%). In this latter regard--acceptance of psychological factors as explaining Blacks' disadvantaged position--Marylanders now show little difference from the rest of the country.

TABLE 19:   General Attitudes

I.   Blacks shouldn't push themselves where they're not wanted.

CATEGORY	MARYLAND			NATIONAL	
	1986 (1982)			1985 (1982)	
	(N=853)			(N=751)	
Agree	43.1%	(44.4%)		59.5%	(64.5%)
Disagree	56.9	(55.6)		40.5	(35.5)

II. White people have a right to keep Blacks out of the neighborhoods Whites
     live in and Blacks should respect that right.

CATEGORY	MARYLAND			NATIONAL	
	1986 (1982)			1985· (1982)	
	(N=853)			(N=1470)	
Agree	8.5%	(14.3%)		25.2%	(31.4%)
Disagree	91.5	(85.7)		74.8	(68.6)

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TABLE 20: REASONS FOR CONDITIONS OF BLACKS

On the average, Black people (in this State) have worse jobs, income, and housing than White people. Do you think these differences are:

a) Mainly due to discrimination?

CATEGORY	MARYLAND		NATIONAL	
	1986 (N=853)	(1982)	1986 (N-1470)	(1977)
Yes	38.8%	(30.5%)	44.9%	(41.0%)
No	61.2	(69.5)	55.1	(58.9)

b) Because most Blacks have less in-born ability to learn?

CATEGORY	MARYLAND		NATIONAL	
	1986 (N=853)	(1982)	1986 (N=1470)	(1977)
Yes	20.8%	(20.3)	20.6%	(26.1%)
No	79.2	(79.7)	79.4	(73.9)

c) Because most Blacks don't have the chance for education it takes to rise out of poverty?

CATEGORY	MARYLAND		NATIONAL	
	1986 MARYLAND (N=853)	(1982)	1982 NATIONAL (N=1470)	(1977)
Yes	43.6%	(55.8%)	53.0%	(50.5%)
No	56.4	(44.2)	47.0	(49.4)

d) Because most Blacks just don't have the motivation or will power to pull themselves up out of poverty.

CATEGORY	MARYLAND		NATIONAL	
	1986 (N=853)	(1982)	1986 (N=1470)	(1977)
Yes	60.8%	(46.9%)	61.0%	(65.8%)
No	39.2	(53,1)	39.0	(34.2)

PART IV

THE YOUNG ADULT POPULATION

In the study of race relations, more tolerant attitudes have traditionally been associated with younger persons and those with higher levels of education. Many social scientists felt this association would lead to increased proportions of tolerant attitudes over time as the more educated younger population eventually replaces the older less educated and (more prejudiced) segments of the society.

Studies comparing data from the 1960's to later time periods generally uphold this optimistic view. As we have seen in the data presented for the Maryland population as a whole, and for Black and White segments of this population, the trend in recent years has been toward more tolerant attitudes. The following section of the report looks at the current Young Adult population, those 18 to 25 years of age, and at the implications that their attitudes might have for the future.

The 1982 study included Young Adults as part of the total random sample. There were indications that their views might not be as tolerant as those of preceding generations. However, due to the small size of this subsample, this group's attitudes could not be measured with much precision. This year's study, therefore, supplemented the Young Adult sample with 319 additional interviews, increasing the size to 452 respondents, 319 of whom were White and 116 of whom were Black. The larger sample size enables Young Adults (in the 1986 sample) to be compared to the older population with much greater statistical confidence.

In terms of the importance of race relations (Table 21), there appears to be essentially no difference in the perceptions of the younger generations and their older counterparts. Approximately 56% of both young and older Whites and 75% of young and older Blacks feel this issue is "important" or "most

important".

Young Adults were also asked if they felt their attitudes about other races differed from their parents (Table 22). The majority of both races felt their attitudes were much the same as their parents'. More of the Young Black Adults (65%) felt their attitudes were similar to their parents, whereas more of the Young White Adults (42%) felt they were more accepting of other races than their parents. Very small proportions (4.6% of Whites and 3.6% of Blacks) saw themselves as less accepting of other races than their parents.

This perception of their own attitudes -- the same or more accepting than their parents -- seems to hold true from the results of the analyses by age on the samples of Blacks and Whites.

Young White Adults are more apt to see prejudice against Blacks in the area where they live (45%). This difference is apparent whether we are comparing them to older Whites, older Blacks or Blacks their own age (Table 23).

Young White Adults are also more likely to see greater chances for violence from their own race (Table 24). Young Black Adults are more likely than their older counterparts to see chances for violence among Whites but to a lesser extent than Young Whites.

This is also confirmed if we look at the awareness of incidents of racial or ethnic harassment. More Young Adults, both Black and White, report having seen incidents which they consider racial, ethnic or religious harassment (Table 27, Questions II and III) than the older respondents. They are as likely or slightly more likely (in the case of Young White Adults) to feel that they themselves have been victimized. Of those who reported incidents (Table 28), Blacks in the 18-25 year old category are the least likely of the four groups to do so.

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Turning to the stereotypes of Blacks and Whites held by both races, young Whites are more opposed to legal restrictions (inter-racial marriages, open housing) than older Whites (Table 32), whereas at least on the issue of open housing, young Blacks were more similar to older Blacks.

It is on the variables that have been used to measure personal characteristics -- trust, fairness, dependability and motivation (Table 33) -- that we see the most consistent differences between young Blacks and young Whites. Young Whites are very much like older Whites in their responses to these questions. Over three quarters of each of the White samples felt Blacks could be trusted, would try to be fair or that in terms of trying to get ahead race made no difference.

Young Black Adults, however, were even more cynical than older Blacks regarding whether Whites could be trusted or would be fair. More than half (52.6%) of these respondents indicated "you can't be too careful in dealing with White people" compared to 43.5% of older Blacks. The proportion who felt that Whites "would take advantage" was less than a majority (46.9%) but still significantly higher than older Blacks (39.6%).

On the other hand, there was much more argument across both age and racial groups about racial stereotypes (Table 33, III & IV). Less than 30% of any group felt there were fundamental racial differences in being ambitious or dependable. Among those who did feel there were racial differences, the views were more pro-White than pro-Black. While this was true among Blacks as well as among Whites, little "generation gap~ was evident among whites. Among young adult Blacks, however, there was relatively more feeling of Black superiority than among older Blacks. To illustrate, three times as many older Blacks (21%) felt that Whites were more ambitious while among younger blacks, the ratio was close to 2 to 1 (19% pro-White vs. 11% pro-Black).

Young Blacks are more optimistic than older Blacks about improved

opportunities over the past five years and in the future (Table 37) and about their chances to make as much money (Table 38, Question I) as Whites. They do not seem to have experienced any more or less job discrimination than older Blacks but significantly more than Whites their own age (Table 37, Question III).

When asked about special considerations in employment and education (Table 39), young Whites are more accepting than older Whites of special training programs and special considerations in schools; however, they do not differ on the level of acceptance (39%) when asked about setting quotas for business hiring. Young Blacks, while much more supportive of these special considerations than the same age group of Whites, do not differ significantly from older Blacks.

This in-depth look at the supplemental samples of Young Adults leads to mixed conclusions. Earlier predictions of more tolerant attitudes seem to hold regarding legalistic and institutional dimensions of race relations. The younger segments of the population appear to support -- even more strongly than preceding generations -- open housing and equal opportunities for Blacks.

However, on items which measure more personal experiences and perceptions of the races, Young Adults present a mixed picture. As a whole, young White Adults rate Blacks no higher on the feeling thermometer than do older Whites; and they are slightly lower than older White respondents in their perceptions of the trustworthiness, achievement, motivation and dependability of Blacks. They are also more likely to share the stereotype that Blacks do not have the motivation to work their way out of poverty. At the same time, higher proportions of them accept discrimination and poorer chances for education as reasons for Blacks' less advantaged position.

Young Blacks also present more cynical attitudes than their elders on these personal characteristics of social stereotypes.

Table 21 Importance of Race Issue

How important is the race relations issue to you -- would you say it is one of
the most important, important, not very important or not important at
all?

1986

CATEGORY	WHITES			BLACKS	
	18-25 (N=319)	26 & OLDER (N=661)		18-25 (N=116)	26 & OLDER (N=329)
Most Important	9.2%	11.1%		29.6%	31.3%
Important	46.8	45.5		47.0	44.2
Not Very Important	32.0	27.9		13.0	17.2
Not at all Important	12.0	15.5		10.4	7.4

Table 22: Comparison of Parental Attitudes

When it comes to feelings about Whites/Blacks, do you think you and your
parents hold pretty much the same attitudes or are you more accepting, or are
they more accepting?

1986

CATEGORY	WHITES 18-25 (N=319)		BLACKS 18-25 (N=116)
Much the Same	53.3%		65.1%
Parents More Accepting	4.6		3.6
Respondent More Accepting	42.1		31.3

Table 23:   Perceptions About Anti-Black Feelings

I.   In the area where you live, do you think today there is <u>more</u>, <u>less</u> or
about the <u>same</u> <u>amount</u> of anti-Black feeling among Whites as compared to
4 or 5 years ago?

1986

CATEGORY	WHITES			BLACKS	
	18-25 (N=319)	26 & OLDER (N=343)		18-25 (N=116)	26 & OLDER (N=329)
More	12.9%	9.5%		17.8%	15.2%
Same	38.8	49.0		40.2	43.6
Less	48.3	41.5		42.1	41.2

II.   In the area where you live, do you think there is a great deal of
prejudice against Blacks, a moderate amount of prejudice against
Blacks, a moderate amount of friendly feelings, a great deal of
friendly feelings, or not much feeling one way or the other?

1986

CATEGORY	WHITES			BLACKS	
	18-25 (N=319)	26 & OLDER (N=661)		18-25 (N=116)	26 & OLDER (N=329)
Great Deal of Prejudice	8.3%	7.6%		4.4%	3.2%
Moderate Amount of Prejudice	36.3	21.5		11.5	13.5
Moderate Amount of Friendly Feelings	24.8	25.2		32.7	29.3
Great Deal of Friendly Feelings	6.4	9.4		14.2	16.1
Not much one way or the other	24.2	36.3		37.2	37.9

Table 24: Perceptions of Violence

I. In your own area close-by, are the chances for violence by Blacks today
greater, less or about the same as four or five years ago?

1986

CATEGORY	WHITES			BLACKS	
	18-25 (N=319)	26 & OLDER (N=343)		18-25 (N=116)	26 & OLDER (N=329)
Greater	24.3%	19.4%		35.2%	32.8%
Same	43.9	56.2		29.6	30.9
Less	31.8	24.4		35.2	36.3

II. What about White people in your area, do you think the chances of
violence by Whites today are greater, less, or about the same as four
or five years ago?

1986

CATEGORY	WHITES			BLACKS	
	18-25 (N=319)	26 & OLDER (N=341)		18-25 (N=116)	26 & OLDER (N=329)
Greater	30.5%	20.5%		21.8%	14.8%
Same	49.7	62.9		39.1	45.9
Less	19.9	16.6		39.1	39.3

Table 25: Who Benefits from Changes in the Law?

I. Over the last twenty years, there have been changes in the laws regarding employment, housing and education. Do you think these changes have made things __better__, __worse__ or have made __no__ __difference__ for Black people?

1986

Category	WHITES		BLACKS	
	18-25 (N=319)	26 & OLDER (N=661)	18-25 (N=116)	26 & OLDER (N=329)
Better	83.6%	82.8%	65.2%	72.3%
No Difference	11.6	13.4	20.5	8.4
Worse	4.8	3.9	14.3	19.4

II. How about for White people... do you think these changes in laws regarding employment, housing, and education have made things __better__, __worse__, or made __no__ __difference__ for White people?

1986

Category	WHITES		BLACKS	
	18-25 (N=319)	26 & OLDER (N=661)	18-25 (N=116)	26 & OLDER (N=329)
Better	32.0%	34.5%	44.3%	48.2%
No Difference	48.7	48.2	45.3	45.2
Worse	19.3	17.3	10.4	6.7

Table 26: The Effect of Hispanic and Oriental Minorities For Blacks

I. Do you think the presence of Spanish speaking people in Maryland has made
    things <u>better</u>, <u>worse</u>, or has <u>made</u> <u>no</u> <u>difference</u> for Black people?

1986

Category	WHITES		BLACKS	
	18-25 (N=319)	26 & OLDER (N=661)	18-25 (N=116)	26 & OLDER (N=329)
Better	3.2%	9.6%	4.6%	6.5%
No Difference	84.4	75.2	85.2	78.9
Worse	12.3	15.3	10.2	14.7

II. Do you think the presence of Orientals in Maryland has made things <u>better</u>,
    <u>worse</u>, or made <u>no</u> <u>difference</u> for Black people?

1986

Category	WHITES		BLACKS	
	18-25 (N=319)	26 & OLDER (N=661)	18-25 (N=116)	26 & OLDER (N=329)
Better	4.3%	5.5%	8.4%	6.1%
No Difference	82.2	70.1	57.9	47.3
Worse	13.5	24.5	33.6	46.6

Table 27:   Incidents of Racial or Ethnic Harassment

I.   Have you __heard__ anything about incidents in Maryland this year (since January 1, 1981, 1985) of cross burning, painting swastikas on buildings or other activities of this kind?

1986

CATEGORY	WHITES			BLACKS	
	18-25 (N=319)	26 & OLDER (N=343)		18-25 (N=116)	26 & OLDER (N=329)
Yes	37.9%	37.0%		29.8%	50.5%
No	62.1	63.0		70.2	49.5

II.   Have you yourself __seen__ any property destruction, or incidents of harassment, threat or physical hurt to another individual for what you would consider racial, ethnic or religious reasons?

1986

CATEGORY	WHITES			BLACKS	
	18-25 (N=319)	26 & OLDER (N=661)		18-25 (N=116)	26 & OLDER (N=329)
Yes	27.0%	13.8%		31.0%	17.4%
No	73.0	86.2		69.0	82.6

III. Have you yourself ever __been__ the target of property destruction or have been harassed, threatened or physically hurt for what you would consider racial, ethnic or religious reasons?

1986

CATEGORY	WHITES			BLACKS	
	18-25 (N=319)	26 & OLDER (N=661)		18-25 (N=116)	26 & OLDER (N=329)
Yes	14.8%	11.3%		18.1%	17.0%
No	85.2	88.7		81.9	83.0

Table 28: Reporting Incidents of Property Destruction or Harassment

I.   Did you report this incident to any agency or authority?

1986

CATEGORY	WHITES		BLACKS	
	18-25 (N=45)	26 & OLDER (N=73)	18-25 (N=21)	26 & OLDER (N=25)
Yes	43.5%	39.4%	28.6%	38.2%
No	56.5	60.6	71.4	61.8

II.   Was anything done about the incident?

1986

CATEGORY	WHITES		BLACKS	
	18-25 (N=20)	26 & OLDER (N=29)	18-25 (N=6)	26 & OLDER (N=20)
Yes	30.0%	46.2%	50.0%	25.0%
No	70.0%	53.8%	50.0	75.0

III.   If an incident did occur to you, is there an authority or agency that you feel it should be reported to?

1986

CATEGORY	WHITES		BLACKS	
	18-25 (N=272)	26 & OLDER (N=588)	18-25 (N=95)	26 & OLDER (N=274)
Yes	70.5%	74.5%	79.8%	82.0%
No	21.0	17.1	14.9	13.5
Don't know	8.5	8.4	5.3	4.4

Table 29: Respondents' Feelings about Incidents

Would you say you strongly approve, approve, disapprove, or strongly disapprove of cross burning as an activity, or don't you care much one way or the other?

1986

Category	WHITES		BLACKS	
	18-25 (N=161)	26 & OLDER (N=343)	18-25 (N=116)	26 & OLDER (N=329)
Strongly Approve	1.9%	2.1%	.9%	4.3%
Approve	1.9	.7	.9	.9
Disapprove	28.1	24.9	17.2	25.2
Strongly Disapprove	61.2	67.4	76.7	66.9
Don't Care	6.9	4.8	4.3	2.5

Table 30: Perceptions of Government Leaders Feelings About Incidents

I. How do you think the people who run the government in Washington feel about these types of incidents? Do you think the leaders in Washington strongly approve, approve, disapprove, strongly disapprove or don't you think they care much one way or the other?

1986

Category	WHITES		BLACKS	
	18-25 (N=161)	26 & OLDER (N=343)	18-25 (N=116)	26 & OLDER (N=329)
Strongly Approve	0.0%	0.0%	.9%	1.0%
Approve	1.9	.2	1.8	2.0
Disapprove	38.9	38.0	37.8	32.9
Strongly Disapprove	26.8	33.7	14.4	17.6
Don't Care	32.5	28.1	45.3	46.2

II. How do you think the people who run the State Government in Annapolis feel about these types of incidents? Do you think the leaders in Annapolis strongly approve, approve, disapprove, strongly disapprove or don't you think they care much one way or the other?

1986

Category	WHITES		BLACKS	
	18-25 (N=161)	26 & OLDER (N=661)	18-25 (N=116)	26 & OLDER (N=329)
Strongly Approve	.7%	0.0%	.9%	1.0%
Approve	1.3	.1	2.8	2.1
Disapprove	45.7	43.2	47.7	47.8
Strongly Disapprove	29.1	35.0	19.3	19.4
Don't Care	23.2	21.7	29.4	29.4

Table 31: Feelings Toward Various Groups

1986

Category	WHITES		BLACKS	
	18-25 (N=319) (Averages)	26 & OLDER (N=661) (Averages)	18-25 (N=116) (Averages	26 & OLDER (N=329) (Averages)
Poor People	67.2%	71.5%	76.0%	76.1%
Southerners	69.5	70.5	64.5	70.4
Catholics	71.4	72.6	71.6	72.1
Police	68.6	75.6	61.5	70.7
Protestants	68.8	72.4	68.6	71.3
Jews	65.3	67.4	65.0	68.3
Whites	74.2	72.2	65.2	67.2
Blacks	66.6	66.7	79.7	80.3
Orientals	64.5	64.2	64.7	64.5
Moral Majority	52.6	51.2	59.7	52.4
Hispanics	60.3	61.9	65.6	65.2

Table 32: Racial Attitudes

I. Do you think there should be laws prohibiting marriages between Blacks and Whites?

1986

| CATEGORY | WHITES | |
	18-25 (N=319)	26 & OLDER (N=661)
Yes	6.6%	15.6%
No	93.4	84.4

II. Would you <u>agree</u> or <u>disagree</u> with this statement: Black people should not push themselves where they're not wanted.

1986

| CATEGORY | WHITES | |
	18-25 (N=319)	26 & OLDER (N=661)
Agree	24.7%	45.5%
Disagree	75.3	54.5

III. Would you say you <u>agree</u> or <u>disagree</u> with this statement: (White/Black) people have a right to keep (Blacks/Whites) out of the neighborhoods (Whites/Blacks) live in and (Blacks/Whites) should respect that right.

1986

| CATEGORY | WHITES | | BLACKS | |
	18-25 (N=319)	26 & OLDER (N=661)	18-25 (N=116)	26 & OLDER (N-329)
Agree	3.9%	9.7%	6.1%	5.1%
No	96.1	90.3	93.9	94.9

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Table 32:   Racial Attitudes (cont'd)

IV.   How would you feel if a close relative of yours were planning to marry a
       (White/Black) person?

CATEGORY	WHITES		BLACKS	
	18-25 (N=319)	26 & OLDER (N=661)	18-25 (N=116)	26 & OLDER (N=329)
Very Uneasy	16.8%	27.2%	4.3%	5.4%
Somewhat Uneasy	34.0	37.9	12.2	12.3
Not Uneasy	49.2	34.9	83.5	82.3

Table 33: Racial Trust & Stereotypes

I. Generally speaking, do you think that most White/Black people can be trusted, or that you can't be too careful in dealing with White/Black people?

1986

CATEGORY	WHITES		BLACKS	
	18-25 (N=319)	26 & OLDER (N=661)	18-25 (N=116)	26 & OLDER (N=329)
Most can be trusted	76.7%	79.7%	47.4%	56.4%
Can't be too careful	23.9	20.3	52.6	43.6

II. Do you think that White/Black people would try to take advantage of you if they got a chance or would they try to be fair?

CATEGORY	WHITES		BLACKS	
	18-25 (N=319)	26 & OLDER (N=661)	18-25 (N=116)	26 & OLDER (N=329)
Take advantage	16.2%	16.3%	46.9%	39.6%
Try to be fair	83.8	83.7	53.1	60.4

III. On the whole, do you think White people or Black people try to get ahead more, or don't you think that race makes any difference in how much people try to get ahead?

CATEGORY	WHITES		BLACKS	
	18-25 (N=319)	26 & OLDER (N=661)	18-25 (N=116)	26 & OLDER (N=329)
White	19.4%	20.5%	18.6%	21.2%
Black	5.2	4.1	10.6	7.6
No Difference	75.4	75.4	70.8	71.2

II. Who do you think are more dependable -- White people, Black people, or doesn't race make any difference?

CATEGORY	WHITES		BLACKS	
	18-25 (N=319)	26 & OLDER (N=661)	18-25 (N=116)	26 & OLDER (N-329)
White	11.6%	15.6%	10.7%	14.7%
Black	0.0	0.4	3.6	4.8
No Difference	88.4	84.0	85.7	80.5

Table 34: Reasons for Conditions of Blacks

On the average, Black people (in this State) have <u>worse</u> jobs, <u>income</u>, and <u>housing</u> than White people. Do you think these differences are:

1986

a) Mainly due to discrimination?

WHITES

CATEGORY	18-25 (N=319)	26 & OLDER (N=661)
Yes	4.3%	36.9%
No	58.7	63.1

b) Because most Blacks have less in-born ability to learn?

WHITES

CATEGORY	18-25 (N=319)	26 & OLDER (N=661)
Yes	14.7%	19.2%
No	85.3	80.8

c) Because Whites begin life with so many more advantages?

WHITES

CATEGORY	18-25 (N=319)	26 & OLDER (N=661)
Yes	58.6%	59.8%
No	41.4	40.2

d) Because most Blacks don't have the chance for education it takes to get out of poverty?

WHITES

CATEGORY	18-25 (N=319)	26 & OLDER (N=661)
Yes	54.1%	60.0%
No	45.9	40.0

e) Because most Blacks don't have the motivation or will power to pull themselves out of poverty?

WHITES

CATEGORY	18-25 (N=319)	26 & OLDER (N=661)
Yes	44.1%	45.0%
No	55.9	55.0

Table 35: Fear of Whites and Minority Groups

I.   In general, do you yourself feel that you have anything special to fear from White people?

	BLACKS	
CATEGORY	18-25 (N=116)	26 & OLDER (N=329)
Yes	5.2%	10.3%
No	94.8	89.7

II.   In general, do you yourself feel that you have anything else special to fear from Spanish people?

	BLACKS	
CATEGORY	18-25 (N=116)	26 & OLDER (N=329)
Yes	.9%	1.6%
No	99.1	98.4

III.   Also, in general do you yourself feel that you have anything to fear from Oriental people?

	BLACKS	
CATEGORY	18-25 (N=116)	26 & OLDER (N=329)
Yes	6.1%	7.7%
No	93.9	92.3

Table 36: Fear of Blacks

If you were driving through neighborhoods in a city, would you go out of your way to avoid going through a section where Black people lived?

1986

WHITES

CATEGORY	18-25 (N=319)	26 & OLDER (N=661)
Yes	26.1	28.9%
No	72.3	68.6
Qualified	1.6	2.5

In general, do you feel that you have anything special to fear from Black people?

1986

WHITES

CATEGORY	18-25 (N=319)	26 & OLDER (N=661)
Yes	6.3%	9.5%
No	93.7	90.5

Table 37: Past and Future Opportunities for Blacks

I.   Do you think the opportunities for Blacks to get ahead have improved in
     the last five years, remained the same, or gotten worse?

1986

| CATEGORY | WHITES | | | BLACKS | |
	18-25 (N=319)	26 & OLDER (N=661)		18-25 (N=116)	26 & OLDER (N=329)
Improve	75.3%	79.5%		60.9%	52.5%
Stayed Same	22.4	16.2		27.8	20.2
Gotten Worse	2.3	4.3		11.3	17.3

II.   In the next five years, do you think that opportunities for Blacks to
     get ahead will improve, remain about the same, or get worse?

1986

| CATEGORY | WHITES | | | BLACKS | |
	18-25 (N=319)	26 & OLDER (N=343)		18-25 (N=116)	26 & OLDER (N=329)
Improve	60.0%	58.7%		61.9%	53.8%
Stay Same	36.5	36.7		24.8	28.8
Get Worse	3.5	4.6		13.3	17.3

III.   Do you feel that you have been denied applications for jobs or
     promotions because someone else got preferential treatment because
     of their religion or race?

1986

| CATEGORY | WHITES | | | BLACKS | |
	18-25 (N=319)	26 & OLDER (N=661)		18-25 (N=116)	26 & OLDER (N-329)
Yes	9.1%	8.3%		24.8%	28.0%
No	90.9	91.7		75.2	72.0

Table 38: Access to Jobs for Blacks

I. A Black person has the same qualifications as a White person. Do you feel that he or she <u>can</u> <u>make</u> <u>as</u> <u>much</u> <u>money</u>...almost always, sometimes, almost never?

1986

CATEGORY	WHITES		BLACKS	
	18-25 (N=319)	26 & OLDER (N=343)	18-25 (N=116)	26 & OLDER (N=329)
Almost Always	57.2%	56.9%	32.8%	22.8%
Sometimes	39.3	38.8	56.0	61.5
Never	3.5	4.3	11.2	15.7

II. Do you feel that a Black person who has the same education and qualifications can get as good a <u>job</u> as a White person. Would you say almost always, sometimes or never?

1986

CATEGORY	WHITES		BLACK	
	18-25 (N=319)	26 & OLDER (N=661)	18-25 (N=116)	26 & OLDER (N=329)
Almost Always	51.0%	51.3%	19.1%	16.6%
Sometimes	47.4	44.8	64.3	68.4
Never	1.6	3.9	16.5	15.0

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Table 39: Special Consideration

I. Would you approve or disapprove of requiring businesses to hire a certain number of minority workers?

1986

CATEGORY	WHITES			BLACKS	
	18-25 (N=319)	26 & OLDER (N=343)		18-25 (N=116)	26 & OLDER (N-329)
Approve	39.2%	39.9%		70.3%	73.8%
Disapprove	60.8	60.1		29.7	26.2

II. What about a college or graduate school giving special consideration to help more of them get admitted than otherwise?   Would you approve or disapprove?

1986

CATEGORY	WHITES			BLACKS	
	18-25 (N=319)	26 & OLDER (N=343)		18-25 (N=116)	26 & OLDER (N-329)
Approve	59.8%	48.2		84.8%	83.2%
Disapprove	40.2	51.8		15.2	16.8

III. How about requiring large companies to set up special training program for members of minority groups?

1986

CATEGORY	WHITES			BLACKS	
	18-25 (N=319)	26 & OLDER (N=343)		18-25 (N=116)	26 & OLDER (N-329)
Approve	57.2%	46.9		80.2	84.0%
Disapprove	42.8	53.1		19.8	16.0

IV. How about if a school reserved a certain number of places for qualified minority applicants.   Would you approve or disapprove of that even it meant that some qualified White applicants wouldn't be admitted?

1986

CATEGORY	WHITES			BLACKS	
	18-25 (N=319)	26 & OLDER (N=343)		18-25 (N=116)	26 & OLDER (N-329)
Approve	33.1%	25.6		47.7	50.8%
Disapprove	66.9	74.4		52.3	49.2

PART V

ATTITUDES TOWARD JEWISH MINORITY

This section of the report looks at attitudes toward the Jewish minority
in the State. Several questions tap directly into feelings about this
particular group. We will look at the same populations just described in
the last chapter -- Young Adult Whites, Young Adult Blacks and their
counterparts age 26 and older.

As we have seen in other parts of the study, the majority of individuals
interviewed feel positively about minorities. Responses toward the Jewish
minority are also consistent with this general trend. Where we are looking at
prejudiced or intolerant views, it is with a small percentage of our sample(s)
so that our discussion focuses on differences among groups.

Young Adults are less likely than their older counterparts to see
prejudice against Jewish minorities remaining the same as four or five years
ago (Table 40) although a majority (up to three-quarters of the older White
respondents) of each of the samples feels this way. Young Adults are more
likely than the older populations to see changes toward more or less prejudice.
As we saw in these same questions referring to Blacks, Young Adults are more
likely to see prejudice (Table 40, Question II), registering slightly higher in
responses which indicate a great deal or moderate amount of prejudice.

However, if we compare Table 40 to Table 33, Question II in the last
chapter, the proportions of Young Adults, particularly in the White sample, who
see prejudice against Jews is significantly lower than those who see prejudice
against Blacks. The majority of each sample felt unable to distinguish
friendly or prejudice feelings in their area about this particular minority.

Table 41 shows the "feeling thermometer" for each of the religious groups
included in this question. Differences in ratings for each of the groups
varies little, if at all, across the age groups or racial samples; Young Adults

of both races tend to rate these religious groups slightly lower than older respondents.

When asked to compare their attitudes about Jews to that of their parents (Table 42), the overwhelming majority of young Whites (83%) and young Blacks (72%) felt their views were much the same as their parents, significantly higher proportions from those who felt that way when asked about Blacks and Whites (see Table 22 in the last Chapter). Young Blacks were more likely than Whites to feel they were more accepting of Jews than their parents. In fact, very few of either age group of Black respondents felt they had anything to fear from Jews (Table 43), much lower than the proportions who felt some element of fear about Whites or Orientals (see Table 35 in the preceding chapter.)

Table 40: Anti-Jewish Feelings

I. Do you think today there is more, less or about the same amount of anti-Jewish feeling compared to four or five years ago?

1986

CATEGORY	WHITES		BLACKS	
	18-25 (N=319)	26 & OLDER (N=332)	18-25 (N=116)	26 & OLDER (N=329)
More	11.4%	5.8%	7.4%	4.9%
Same	62.9	74.7	55.3	63.5
Less	25.7	19.4	37.2	31.6

II. In the area where you live, do you think there is a great deal of prejudice against Jews, a moderate amount of prejudice against Jews, a moderate amount of friendly feelings, a great deal of friendly feelings, or not much feeling one way or the other?

1986

CATEGORY	WHITES		BLACKS	
	18-25 (N=319)	26 & OLDER (N=297)	18-25 (N=116)	26 & OLDER (N=329)
Great Deal of Prejudice	2.7%	1.6%	6.7%	1.5%
Moderate Amount of Prejudice	13.5	9.5	11.5	10.4
Moderate Amount of Friendly Feeling	18.2	21.3	19.2	19.0
Great Deal of Friendly Feeling	11.5	8.9	3.8	11.2
Not Much One Way or Other	54.1	58.6	58.7	58.0

Table 41: Feeling Thermometer

How warm would you say you feel towards Jews?

1986

CATEGORY	WHITES			BLACKS	
	18-25 (N=319)	26 & OLDER (N=661)		18-25 (N=116)	26 & OLDER (N=329)
Catholics	71.4	72.6		71.6	72.1
Protestants	68.8	72.4		68.6	71.3
Jews	65.3	67.4		65.0	68.3

Table 42: Young Adults Compared to Their Parents

When it comes to feelings about Jews, do you think you and your parents hold pretty much the same attitudes or are you more accepting, or are they more accepting?

1986

CATEGORY	WHITES		BLACKS
	18-25 (N=319)		18-25 (N=116)
Parents More Accepting	3.9%		3.8%
Much the Same	83.4		72.2
Respondent More Accepting	12.7		24.1

Table 43: Blacks' Fear of Jewish

Do you feel that you have anything special to fear from Jewish people?

1986

CATEGORY	BLACKS	
	18-25 (N=116)	26 & OLDER (N=329)
Yes	1.7%	2.9%
No	98.3	97.1

PART VI

JEWISH RESPONDENTS

The third segment of the population selected for analysis in this study is the Jewish population in the State of Maryland. Jewish respondents were part of the original base sample -- as described in Table A of the Methodology section; this group was later supplemental by an additional 61 interviews for a total of 119 respondents. The sample was selected by random digit dial and respondents are self-identified as Jewish in response to a question regarding religious preference.

Their responses will be reviewed in this section in the context of other, non-Jewish White respondents in the sample. It should be noted at the outset that Jewish respondents did differ from other Whites in their levels of formal education; therefore, it may be that their views are less religiously-ethnically based and more the views of a highly educated minority.

Perceptions

It is clear that race relations (Table 44) are more salient among Jews than among other Whites. Some 65% of Jewish respondents felt race relations were important to them compared to 55% of other Whites. Jews were just as likely as other Whites to see prejudice against Blacks. As shown in Table 46, Question II, they were slightly more apt than others in the White sample (15% compared to 11%) to see prejudice against Jews. However, they were much more likely (56%) to perceive friendly feelings towards Jews in the area where they live rather than the relatively indifferent feelings toward Jews sensed by non-Jewish respondents in the survey.

Also in Table 46, only 10% of Jewish respondents felt there was more anti-Jewish feelings today than 4 or 5 years ago; the majority (78%) felt that feelings remained the same now as then, whereas a quarter of the Whites felt

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anti-Jewish feelings were less now than then. Jews (38%) and other Whites (45%) were more apt to see anti-Black feelings as having decreased.

Jews were slightly more likely to see equal opportunity laws as having improved the fate of Blacks over the last twenty years, and slightly less likely to see these laws as benefiting Whites (Table 48).

Similar to Black respondents, Jews were considerably more likely than other Whites to see the pressure of Hispanics and Orientals as making things worse for Blacks (Table 49).

Almost two-thirds (62%) of the Jewish respondents had heard of cross burnings or swastika paintings -- significantly larger than the 37% of other Whites who reported hearing about these incidents. They were also more likely to have witnessed or been the personal target of harassment for ethnic-religious reasons -- over one-third of the Jewish respondents (34%) reported that they themselves had been a victim. This perception is significant when compared to only 12% of the non-Jewish White respondents and even to the 17% of the Black sample.

When asked about their perceptions of government leaders' feelings about these incidents, Jewish respondents overwhelmingly felt that government leaders in Annapolis and Washington disapproved or strongly disapproved of such incidents. As shown in Table 53, none of the Jewish respondents perceived approval by government leaders and smaller proportions of Jews than other Whites felt a "don't care" attitude existed.

Jewish respondents were also slightly more likely (14%) than other Whites (9%) to have felt discriminated against on the job. They were no more likely than other Whites to feel that opportunities for Blacks have improved, or will improve in the future (Table 54). Jews (41%) were far more skeptical than other Whites (59%) that a qualified Black could get equivalent pay as a

qualified White, or get as good a job.   Perhaps for that reason, they were in general slightly more supportive of special considerations or training programs for Black school or job applicants; but Jews were less supportive of job quotas (Table 56).

Attitudes

When asked about their own attitudes towards incidents of racial or ethnic harassment (Table 52), Jewish respondents strongly disapproved (84%) of such incidents more than other White respondents (62%) or Black respondents (70%).

They also described their feelings towards Blacks -- and towards Whites, Orientals and Hispanics -- as warmer on the feeling thermometer (Table 57) than did other Whites.   However their ratings of police, Catholics, Protestants, Southerners and poor people were slightly lower, and of the Moral Majority much lower (35 degrees vs 55 degrees than the ratings given by other Whites.

Jewish respondents were perhaps most distinctive in their general racial attitudes, as shown in Table 58.   Only 4% of Jews supported laws against interracial marriage, 6% of keeping Blacks out of White neighborhoods and 22% with the sentiment that Blacks should not push where they're not wanted.   They were also more likely to see less chance for education and other structural barriers as keeping Blacks less advantaged in society.   They were more likely to reject as a reason that Blacks were less motivated or had less inherent ability to learn.   However, Jews were less likely to agree on anti-Black discrimination as a reason for Blacks' less advantaged position.

Jewish respondents were similar to other White respondents in feelings of trust towards Blacks but, as shown in Table 60, they were slightly (14%) more fearful of Blacks than other Whites (9%).

Table 44: Importance of Race Issue

How important is the race relations issue to you -- would you say it is one of the most important, important, not very important or not important at all?

	1986	
CATEGORY	JEWISH (N=119)	NON-JEWISH WHITES (N=797)
Most Important	19.1%	9.9%
Important	46.1	44.6
Not Very Important	25.2	29.3
Not at all Important	9.6	16.3

Table 45:   Perceptions About Anti-Black Feelings

I.   In the area where you live, do you think today there is <u>more</u>, <u>less</u> or
      <u>about</u> <u>the</u> <u>same</u>amount of anti-Black feeling among Whites as compared to
      four or five years ago?

1986

CATEGORY	JEWISH (N=119)	NON-JEWISH WHITES (N=392)
More	11.8%	10.0%
Same	50.0	45.4
Less	38.2	44.6

II.   In the area where you live, do you think there is a great deal of
      prejudice against Blacks, a moderate amount of prejudice against
      Blacks, a moderate amount of friendly feelings, a great deal of
      friendly feelings, or not much feeling one way or the other?

1986

CATEGORY	JEWISH (N=119)	NON-JEWISH WHITES (N=405)
Great Deal of Prejudice	4.7%	8.1%
Moderate Amount of Prejudice	28.0	23.4
Moderate Amount of Friendly Feelings	27.1	25.2
Great Deal of Friendly Feelings	12.1	8.7
Not much one way or other	28.0	34.6

Table 46: Anti-Jewish Feelings

I. Do you think today there is _more_, _less_ or _about_ _the_ _same_ amount of anti-Jewish feeling compared to four or five years ago?

1986

CATEGORY	JEWISH (N=119)	NON-JEWISH WHITES (N=392)
More	10.1%	7.5%
Same	78.0	67.0
Less	11.9	25.5

II. In the area where you live, do you think there is a great deal of prejudice against Jews, a moderate amount of prejudice against Blacks, a moderate amount of friendly feelings, a great deal of friendly feelings, or not much feeling one way or the other?

1986

CATEGORY	JEWISH (N=119)	NON-JEWISH WHITES (N=405)
Great Deal of Prejudice	2.7%	1.8%
Moderate Amount of Prejudice	12.6	9.3
Moderate Amount of Friendly Feelings	29.7	18.9
Great Deal of Friendly Feelings	26.1	7.7
Not much one way or other	28.8	62.3

Table 47:   Perceptions of Violence

I.   In your own area close-by, are the chances for violence by Blacks today
     <u>greater</u>, <u>less</u> or <u>about</u> <u>the</u> <u>same</u> as four or five years ago?

| | 1986 | |
CATEGORY	JEWISH (N=119)	NON-JEWISH WHITES (N=392)
Greater	23.4%	21.6%
Same	56.1	50.6
Less	20.6	27.8

II.   What about White people in your area, do you think the chances of
      violence by Whites today are <u>greater</u>, <u>less</u>, or <u>about</u> <u>the</u> <u>same</u> as four
      or five years ago?

| | 1986 | |
CATEGORY	JEWISH (N=119)	NON-JEWISH WHITES (N=392)
Greater	20.9%	24.6%
Same	65.5	58.1
Less	13.6	17.3

Table 48: Who Benefits from Changes in the Law?

I. Over the last twenty years, there have been many changes in the laws regarding employment, housing and education. Do you think these changes have made things better, worse or have made no difference for Black people?

1986

CATEGORY	JEWISH (N=119)	NON-JEWISH WHITES (N=797)
Better	86.9%	82.0%
No Difference	8.4	13.8
Worse	4.7	4.2

II. How about for White people ... do you think these changes in laws regarding employment, housing, and education have made things better, worse, or made no difference for White people?

1986

CATEGORY	JEWISH (N=119)	NON-JEWISH WHITES (N=797)
Better	27.9%	32.9%
No Difference	50.5	49.0
Worse	21.6	18.3

Table 49: The Effect of Hispanic and Oriental Minorities for Blacks

I.   Do you think the presence of Spanish speaking people in Maryland has made things <u>better</u>, <u>worse</u>, or has <u>made</u> <u>no</u> <u>difference</u> for Black people?

1986

CATEGORY	JEWISH (N=119)	NON-JEWISH WHITES (N=405)
Better	4.9%	9.4%
No Difference	66.7	76.8
Worse	28.4	13.8

II.   Do you think the presence of Orientals in Maryland had made things <u>better</u>, <u>worse</u>, or has <u>made</u> <u>no</u> <u>difference</u> for Black people?

1986

CATEGORY	JEWISH (N=119)	NON-JEWISH WHITES (N=405)
Better	2.2%	6.0%
No Difference	61.5	72.5
Worse	36.3	21.5

Table 50: Incidents of Racial or Ethnic Harassment

I.   Have you <u>heard</u> anything about incidents in Maryland this year (since
        January 1, 1981, 1985) of cross burning, painting swastikas on
        buildings other activities of this kind?

                                        1986
CATEGORY   JEWISH   NON-JEWISH WHITES
                            (N=119)   (N=405)

Yes   61.7%   37.0%

No   38.3   63.0

II.   Have you yourself <u>seen</u> any property destruction, or incidents of
        harassment, threat or physical hurt to another individual for what you
        would consider racial, ethnic or religious reasons?

                                        1986
CATEGORY   JEWISH   NON-JEWISH WHITES
                            (N=119)   (N=797)

Yes   17.0%   27.1%

No   83.0   72.9

III.   Have you yourself ever <u>been</u> the target of property destruction or have
        have been harassed, threatened or physically hurt for what you would
        consider racial, ethnic or religious reasons?

                                        1986
CATEGORY   JEWISH   NON-JEWISH WHITES
                            (N=119)   (N=797)

Yes   33.6%   11.7%

No   66.4   88.3

Table 51:   Reporting Incidents of Property Destruction or Harassment

I.   Did you report this incident to any agency or authority?

1986

CATEGORY	JEWISH (N=39)	NON-JEWISH WHITES (N=91)
Yes	38.5%	52.4%
No	61.5	47.6

II.   Was anything done about the incident?

1986

CATEGORY	JEWISH (N=15)	NON-JEWISH WHITES (N=48)
Yes	40.0%	41.9%
No	60.0	58.1

III.   If an incident did occur to you, is there an authority or agency that you feel it should be reported to?

1986

CATEGORY	JEWISH (N=77)	NON-JEWISH WHITES (N=702)
Yes	76.6%	73.4%
No	19.1	18.2
Don't Know	7.5	5.2

Table 52: Respondents Feelings about Incidents

Would you say you strongly approve, approve, disapprove or strongly disapprove
of cross burning as an activity, or don't you care much one way or the other?

| | 1986 | |
CATEGORY	JEWISH (N=119)	NON-JEWISH WHITES (N=405)
Strongly Approve	2.5%	1.5%
Approve	.8	1.4
Disapprove	12.7	27.1
Strongly Disapprove	83.9	62.3
Don't Care	0.0	7.7

Table 53: Perceptions of Government Leaders: Feelings About Incidents

I.   How do you think the people who run the government in Washington feel about these types of incidents?   Do you think the leaders in Washington strongly approve, approve, disapprove, strongly disapprove or don't you they care much one way or the other?

1986

CATEGORY	JEWISH (N=119)	NON-JEWISH WHITES (N=405)
Strongly Approve	0.0	0.0%
Approve	0.0	1.3
Disapprove	40.9	4.9
Strongly Disapprove	32.2	31.5
Don't Care	27.0	32.3

II.   How do you think the people who run the State Government in Annapolis feel about these types of incidents?   Do you think the leaders in Annapolis strongly approve, approve, disapprove, strongly disapprove or don't you think they care much one way or the other?

1986

CATEGORY	JEWISH (N=119)	NON-JEWISH WHITES (N=405)
Strongly Approve	0.0%	.6%
Approve	0.0	1.3
Disapprove	38.7	43.3
Strongly Disapprove	45.0	31.7
Don't Care	16.2	23.1

Table 54: Past and Future Opportunities for Blacks

I.   Do you think the opportunities for Blacks to get ahead have improved
     in the last five years, remained the same, or gotten worse?

	1986	
CATEGORY	JEWISH (N=119)	NON-JEWISH WHITES (N=405)
Improved	80.5%	79.5%
Stayed Same	14.4	17.2
Gotten Worse	5.1	3.3

II. In the next five years, do you think that opportunities for Blacks to
     get ahead will improve, remain about the same, or get worse?

	1986	
CATEGORY	JEWISH (N=119)	NON-JEWISH WHITES (N=405)
Improve	55.5%	59.5%
Stay Same	36.4	35.4
Get Worse	8.2	5.1

III. Do you feel that you have been denied applications for job or
     promotions because someone else got preferential treatment because of
     their religion or race?

	1986	
CATEGORY	JEWISH (N=119)	NON-JEWISH WHITES (N=392)
Yes	14%	9%
No	36	91

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Table 55: Access to Jobs for Blacks

I.   A Black person has the same qualifications as a White person.   Do you feel that he or she <u>can</u> <u>make</u> <u>as</u> <u>much</u> <u>money</u>...almost always, sometimes, almost, almost never?

	1986	
CATEGORY	JEWISH (N=119)	NON-JEWISH WHITES (N=392)
Almost Always	41.4%	59.0%
Sometimes	55.2	35.9
Never	3.4	5.1

II.   Do you feel that a Black person who has the same education and qualifications can get as good a <u>job</u> as a White person.   Would you say almost always, sometimes or never?

	1986	
CATEGORY	JEWISH (N=119)	NON-JEWISH WHITES (N=392)
Almost Always	32.5%	52.5%
Sometimes	62.3	44.1
Never	5.3	3.3

Table 56: Special Considerations for Minorities in
Education and Employment

I.   Would you approve or disapprove of requiring businesses to hire a
certain number of minority workers?

	1986	
CATEGORY	JEWISH (N=119)	NON-JEWISH WHITES (N=410)
Approve	35.1%	38.9%
Disapprove	64.9	61.1

II.   What about a college or graduate school giving special consideration
to help more of them get admitted than otherwise?   Would you approve
or disapprove?

	1986	
CATEGORY	JEWISH (N=119)	NON-JEWISH WHITES (N=410)
Approve	55.7%	48.6%
Disapprove	44.3	51.4

III.   How about requiring large companies to set up special training programs
for members of minority groups?

	1986	
CATEGORY	JEWISH (N=119)	NON-JEWISH WHITES (N=392)
Approve	56.3%	46.9%
Disapprove	53.1	43.8

IV.   How about if a school reserved a certain number of places for qualified
minority applicants.   Would you approve or disapprove of that even if
it meant that some qualified White applicants wouldn't be admitted?

	1986	
CATEGORY	JEWISH (N=119)	NON-JEWISH WHITES (N=392)
Approve	33.0%	27.0%
Disapprove	67.0	73.0

Table 57: Feelings Toward Various Groups

	JEWISH (N=119) (Averages)	NON-JEWISH WHITES (N=797) (Averages)
Poor People	67.7	70.5
Southerners	64.6	70.6
Catholics	69.2	72.1
Police	68.0	74.0
Protestants	69.4	70.8
Jews	84.6	65.7
Whites	76.8	73.0
Blacks	70.0	66.8
Orientals	69.5	64.0
Moral Majority	34.5	54.8
Hispanics	65.4	61.3

Table 58: Racial Attitudes

I.   Do you think there should be laws prohibiting marriage between Blacks and Whites?

	1986	
CATEGORY	JEWISH (N=119)	NON-JEWISH WHITES (N=797)
Yes	4.0%	14.3%
No	96.0	85.7

II. Would you agree or disagree with this statement: Black people should not push themselves where they're not wanted.

	1986	
CATEGORY	JEWISH (N=119)	NON-JEWISH WHITES (N=797)
Agree	22.3%	43.6%
Disagree	77.7	56.4

III. Would you say you agree or disagree with this statement: White people have a right to keep Blacks out of the neighborhoods Whites live in and Blacks should respect that right.

	1986	
CATEGORY	JEWISH (N=119)	NON-JEWISH WHITES (N=392)
Agree	6.0%	8.4%
Disagree	94.0	91.6

Table 59:   Reasons for Conditions of Blacks

On the average, Black people (in this State) have worse jobs, income, and housing than White people. Do you think these differences are:

a) Mainly due to discrimination?

1986

CATEGORY	JEWISH (N=119)	NON-JEWISH WHITES (N=797)
Yes	29.5%	38.8%
No	70.5	61.2

b) Because most Blacks have less in-born ability to learn?

1986

CATEGORY	JEWISH (N=119)	NON-JEWISH WHITES (N=797)
Yes	13.3%	20.9%
No	86.7	79.1

c)   Because Whites begin life with so many more advantages?

1986

CATEGORY	JEWISH (N=119)	NON-JEWISH WHITES (N=797)
Yes	65.0%	58.2%
No	35.0	41.8

d)   Because most Blacks don't have the chance for education it takes to rise out of poverty?

1986

CATEGORY	JEWISH (N=119)	NON-JEWISH WHITES (N=797)
Yes	48.5%	42.9%
No	51.5	57.1

e)   Because Blacks don't have the motivation or will power to pull themselves out of poverty?

1986

CATEGORY	JEWISH (N=119)	NON-JEWISH WHITES (N=797)
Yes	51.5%	60.8%
No	48.5	39.2

Table 60: Fear of Blacks/Feelings of Trust

I.   If you were driving through neighborhoods in a city, would you go out of
     your way to avoid going through a section where Black people lived?

	1986	
CATEGORY	JEWISH (N=119)	NON-JEWISH WHITES (N=797)
Yes	31.1%	28.7%
No	65.0	69.3
Qualified	3.9	2.0

II. Generally speaking, do you think that most Black people can be Trusted,
     or that you can't be too careful in dealing with Black people?

	1986	
CATEGORY	JEWISH (N=119)	NON-JEWISH WHITES (N=797)
Most can be trusted	71.6%	70.0%
Can't be too careful	10.5	18.5
No difference	17.9	11.5

III. In general, do you yourself feel that you have anything special to fear
     from Black people?

	1986	
CATEGORY	JEWISH (N=119)	NON-JEWISH WHITES (N=797)
Yes	13.6%	8.9%
No	86.4	91.1

PART VII

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER ANALYSES

The results presented in this report are based on the marginals, or frequency distributions, of the variables in the study and on cross-tabulations by age, race, and religion. These present the basic characteristics of each of the samples on the majority of variables researched -- the proportion of Marylanders who disapprove of cross burnings or the proportion who oppose interracial marriages, etc. This report also presents differences between selected subgroups of the population -- do younger people, or Blacks or Whites, disapprove of cross burnings more than older people? Other techniques of social science analysis would be applicable to these data. Also, other variables, not analyzed in this report, were collected and are available in the data for further analyses. These include:

* Respondent's county of residence,

* Education levels,

* Whether high school attended was integrated -- and to what extent,

* Respondent's current employment status,

* Respondent's employment status for last two years,

* Family income (for 1985),

* Questions on consumer confidence,

* Respondent's gender,

* Contact with members of opposite race -- social contact and contact at work.

These data are stored on computer tape and IBM disk and are available through the University of Maryland Survey Research Center. Persons using the data are encouraged to make their work available to the Survey Research Center and to the National Institute Against Violence and Extremism, both serving as archives of the data and research made possible by the Governor's Task Force.

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SURVEY RESEARCH CENTER
UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

The Survey Research Center is part of the University of Maryland's College of Behavioral and Social Sciences located on the College Park campus. The Center conducts research on a wide variety of topics for faculty members, as well as for clients outside the University community. Its clients have included U.S. federal government agencies, Maryland state government agencies, foundations and other non-profit organizations and firms in the private sector.

The Center has unique capacities to provide survey-based information required for policy decisions. It has state-of-the-art facilities for Computer Assisted Survey Execution system (CASES). Combined with the Center's probability sampling frames for local, statewide and national samples, CASES makes it possible to conduct very high quality surveys in a short period of time. As a functional unit of the University of Maryland, the Center has access to the outstanding research faculty and computer facilities at one of the largest universities in the country. From its base in College Park, SRC has easy geographic and telephone access to federal information bureaus in Washington and Baltimore.

Among the recent projects the Center has directed are the Survey of Public Participation in the Arts and the National Recreation Survey, in which in-home interviews were conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau. These surveys included interviews of over 23,000 individuals regarding their leisure time behavior. The Center also developed several models and question sequences that improved respondent reporting of activities. Part of that research involved the Center's corroborating these survey responses on arts participation by conducting its own national (telephone) surveys with follow-up questions on the name of the performers, performances and locations of these experiences. These Center surveys (with over 1500 respondents) produced national results that were

generally well within sampling error of activity estimates obtained by the Census Bureau using the same activity questions.

Members of the Survey Research Center staff have designed other studies for such federal agencies as the Environmental Protection Agency, the U.S. Bureau of the Census, the Federal Aviation Administration, the National Institute of Health, the Corporation for Public Broadcasting and the U.S. Department of State. These have included studies of public awareness and understanding, public behavior in response to changing legislation, audience reaction to mass media messages, public use of new technology and public reaction to alternative service delivery programs.

Policy studies have also focused on local and state government concerns. Current projects include statewide studies of voter registration patterns, racial attitudes, employment needs of the elderly, information needs of public library users, fiscal priorities for local and state government officials, health needs of communities, and public attitudes toward law enforcement agencies. Combined with the Maryland Poll -- an annual statewide survey of citizen attitudes regarding fiscal priorities and other policy issues -- the Center has become one of the State's major sources of data on Maryland public opinion.

The Center has at its disposal the University of Maryland's mainframe UNIVAC computer to design and implement social and economic models. It has developed such models to anticipate the social impact of new forms of mass media programming, new provisions of park and recreation facilities, attitudes and perceptions of shops and retailers, alternative forms of life-long learning programs, and implications of four-day workweeks and other innovative work arrangements. In each of these models, the changing age structure of the population was a primary variable in the model.

The Center specializes in work on projects with multiple sources of data.

The Center's Director, John P. Robinson, has directed several such multi-source projects. In particular, these include a variety of projects involving diverse government data on mass behavior and the public's use of time. Dr. Robinson is on Sabbatical Leave during the 1986-87 Academic year but continues to act as a Resource Consultant.

Sue Dowden is currently Acting Director of the Center. Her work at the Survey Research Center includes reports to Governor Hughes' Task Force on Violence and Extremism, two studies of racial attitudes in the State of Maryland, voter registration patterns in the State and the twice-yearly Maryland Poll. Her other research while at the Center has focused on state and local policy issues including employment issues, citizen attitudes and assessments of government agencies and economic development issues. She has served as a research consultant to the U.S. Department of Agriculture and to the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin. Ms. Dowden has also served as a polling consultant for national, state and local political candidates. Prior to joining the Survey Research Center, Ms. Dowden managed the Prince George's County District for the 1980 Census.