

# How Greater Cincinnatians Feel about their Communities

Results from The Health Foundation of Greater Cincinnati's 2005 Greater Cincinnati Community Health Status Survey

The Greater Cincinnati Community Health Status Survey (GCCHSS) is a project of The Health Foundation of Greater Cincinnati. The GCCHSS is conducted by the Institute for Policy Research at the University of Cincinnati.

Topics included in the GCCHSS include access to and satisfaction with healthcare, medical debt, mental and physical health status, nutrition and exercise, cigarette and alcohol use, and others.

A total of 2,077 randomly selected adults residing in 8 Ohio counties, 9 Kentucky counties, and 5 Indiana counties were interviewed by telephone between August 16 and October 24, 2005. The potential sampling error for the survey is  $\pm 2.2\%$ .

For more information, please visit our web site at [www.healthfoundation.org/gcchss.html](http://www.healthfoundation.org/gcchss.html). For the complete survey dataset, visit [www.oasis.uc.edu](http://www.oasis.uc.edu).

Community partners that helped develop the GCCHSS include:

- + Anthem Foundation of Ohio
- + Center for Closing the Health Gap
- + Child Policy Research Center
- + City of Cincinnati Health Department
- + Council on Aging
- + Employer Health Care Alliance
- + Foundation for a Healthy Kentucky
- + Hamilton County Health Department
- + Health Improvement Collaborative
- + Northern Kentucky Health Department
- + Northern Kentucky University Center for Latino and Multicultural Studies
- + United Way of Greater Cincinnati
- + University of Cincinnati Institute for Policy Research
- + University of Cincinnati Institute for the Study of Health
- + Urban Appalachian Council

How people feel about their community—if they can depend on others, if they feel safe, if it is a good place to raise children—can be a protective factor of their health status.

People who feel more positively about their community receive health-related information faster, are more likely to adopt healthy behaviors, and exert social control over health-related behaviors<sup>1</sup>.

We asked Greater Cincinnatians six questions to see how positively they feel about their community. In general, Greater Cincinnatians feel very positively about their community. People in the region felt slightly more positively about their communities in 2002 than they did in 1999 or 2005.

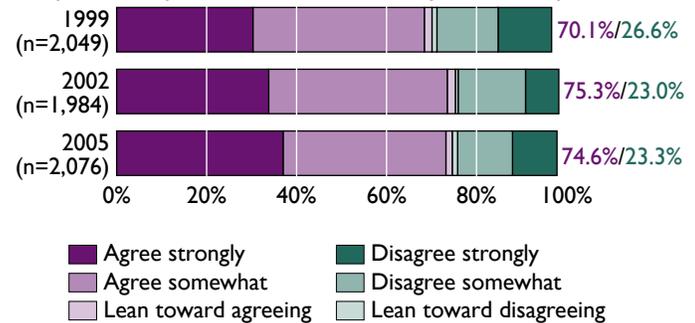
Different demographic subgroups, however, have wide variations in how likely they are to feel positively about their communities:

- + **Area in region.** People who live in the City of Cincinnati are least likely than people who live in other areas to feel positively about their community. People living in Butler/Clinton/Warren Counties (OH) and in Dearborn/Franklin/Ohio/Ripley/Switzerland Counties (IN) are most likely to feel positively about their communities.
- + **Age.** In general, people ages 18–29 are among the least likely age group to feel positively about their communities.

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<sup>1</sup>McCubbin H, Patterson J, Glynn T. *Social Support Index*. In H. McCubbin and A. Thompson (eds.). *Family Assessment Inventories for Research and Practice*. Madison, Wisconsin: Family Stress Coping and Health Project, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1991.

People can depend on each other in my community



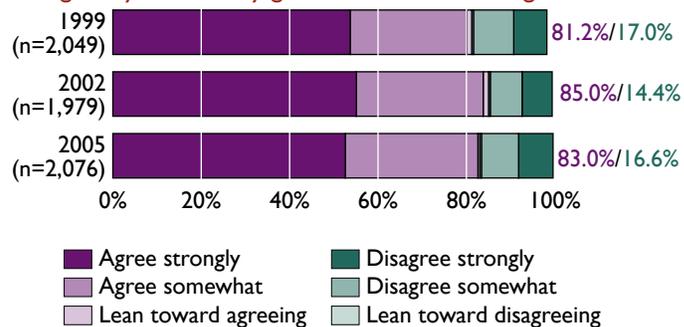
Greater Cincinnatians **more** and **less** likely to agree that people in their community can depend on each other (2005 data)

Demographic	% agreeing people in their community can depend on others
<b>Region</b>	74.6%
<b>Area in region</b>	
Dearborn/Franklin/Ohio/Ripley/Switzerland Counties (IN)	87.0%
City of Cincinnati	55.6%
<b>Age</b>	
46 to 64	77.4%
18 to 29	66.2%
<b>Ethnicity</b>	
White Non-Appalachian	79.2%
African American	44.5%
<b>Family Income</b>	
Above 200% FPG <sup>1</sup>	79.2%
Below 100% FPG	53.5%
<b>Health Insurance</b>	
Private or self-insured	80.6%
Medicaid	48.2%
<b>Housing</b>	
Own	78.6%
Rent	63.1%

<sup>1</sup>The federal poverty guideline (FPG) in 2005 was an annual income of \$19,350 for a family of 4.

- **Ethnicity.** African Americans are least likely of the ethnic groups to feel positively about their communities.
- **Family income.** As income increases, the likelihood that a person feels positively about their community also increases.
- **Health insurance.** People on Medicaid and the uninsured are the least likely of the insurance subgroups to feel positively about their communities. People with private or self-insurance are the most likely to feel positively.
- **Housing.** People who own their homes are more likely to feel positively about their communities than people who rent.

**Living in my community gives me a secure feeling**

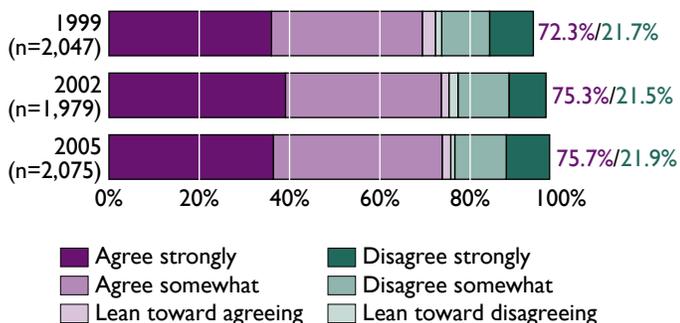


Greater Cincinnatians **more** and **less** likely to agree that living in their community gives them a secure feeling (2005 data)

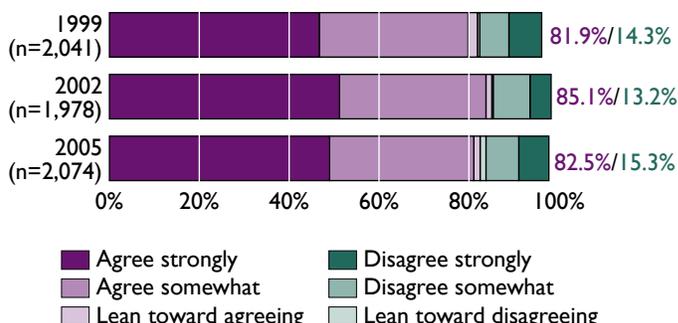
Demographic	% agreeing that their community gives them a secure feeling
<b>Region</b>	83.0%
<b>Area in region</b>	
Butler/Clinton/Warren Counties (OH)	91.4%
City of Cincinnati	58.2%
<b>Age</b>	
65+	87.3%
46 to 64	87.3%
18 to 29	75.5%
<b>Ethnicity</b>	
White Appalachian (1st and 2nd generation)	87.1%
African American	59.7%
<b>Family Income</b>	
Above 200% FPG <sup>1</sup>	89.5%
Below 100% FPG	61.5%
<b>Health Insurance</b>	
Private or self-insured	87.6%
Medicaid	64.3%
<b>Housing</b>	
Own	87.3%
Rent	71.2%

<sup>1</sup> The federal poverty guideline (FPG) in 2005 was an annual income of \$19,350 for a family of 4.

People in my community know they can get help from the community if they are in trouble



If I had an emergency, even people I do not know in my community would be willing to help



Greater Cincinnatians **more** and **less** likely to agree that people in their community know they can get help from the community if they are in trouble (2005 data)

Greater Cincinnatians **more** and **less** likely to agree that if they had an emergency, even people they did not know in their community would be willing to help (2005 data)

Demographic	% agreeing they can get help from the community
<b>Region</b>	75.7%
<b>Area in region</b>	
Butler/Clinton/Warren Counties (OH)	83.8%
City of Cincinnati	57.2%
<b>Age</b>	
65+	79.0%
18 to 29	70.1%
<b>Ethnicity</b>	
White Non-Appalachian	79.7%
African American	53.5%
<b>Family Income</b>	
Above 200% FPG <sup>1</sup>	80.1%
Below 100% FPG	57.1%
<b>Health Insurance</b>	
Private or self-insured	79.9%
Medicaid	59.5%
<b>Housing</b>	
Own	80.8%
Rent	60.7%

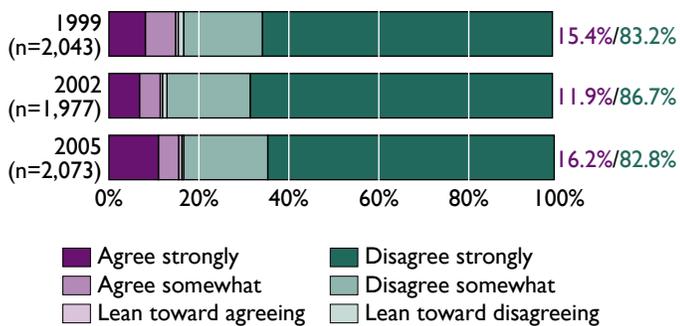
Demographic	% agreeing that people in their community they didn't know would be willing to help
<b>Region</b>	82.5%
<b>Area in region</b>	
Butler/Clinton/Warren Counties (OH)	90.9%
City of Cincinnati	71.9%
<b>Age</b>	
65+	85.1%
46 to 64	85.0%
18 to 29	80.9%
30 to 45	80.7%
<b>Ethnicity</b>	
White Non-Appalachian	85.5%
African American	65.9%
<b>Family Income</b>	
Above 200% FPG <sup>1</sup>	86.8%
Below 100% FPG	70.2%
<b>Health Insurance</b>	
Private or self-insured	87.2%
Uninsured	65.0%
<b>Housing</b>	
Own	85.3%
Rent	75.3%

<sup>1</sup> The federal poverty guideline (FPG) in 2005 was an annual income of \$19,350 for a family of 4.

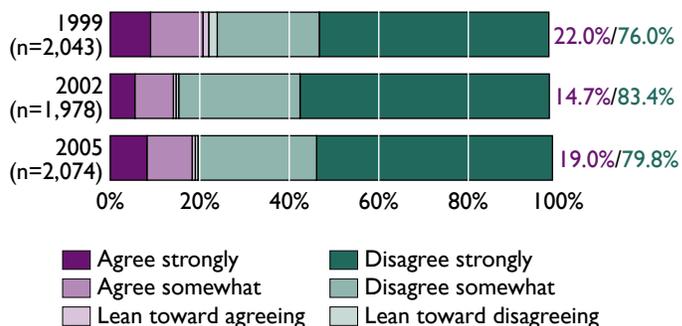
<sup>1</sup> The federal poverty guideline (FPG) in 2005 was an annual income of \$19,350 for a family of 4.

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**My community is not a very good community to bring children up in**



**There is a feeling in my community that people should not get too friendly with each other**



Greater Cincinnatians **more** and **less** likely to agree that their community is not a very good community to bring children up in<sup>1</sup> (2005 data)

Demographic	% agreeing their community is not a good place to bring up children <sup>1</sup>
<b>Region</b>	16.2%
<b>Area in region</b>	
City of Cincinnati	33.2%
Dearborn/Franklin/Ohio/Ripley/Switzerland Counties (IN)	7.7%
<b>Age</b>	
30 to 45	18.1%
46 to 64	13.9%
<b>Ethnicity</b>	
African American	34.0%
White Non-Appalachian	11.5%
<b>Family Income</b>	
Between 100–200% FPG <sup>2</sup>	28.0%
Above 200% FPG	11.6%
<b>Health Insurance</b>	
Medicaid	32.8%
Private or self-insured	12.4%
<b>Housing</b>	
Rent	24.9%
Own	13.7%

<sup>1</sup>A person who agrees with this statement is considered to feel negatively about their community. Therefore, a person disagreeing is considered to feel positively.

<sup>2</sup>The federal poverty guideline (FPG) in 2005 was an annual income of \$19,350 for a family of 4.

Greater Cincinnatians **more** and **less** likely to agree that there is a feeling in their community that people should not get too friendly with each other<sup>1</sup> (2005 data)

Demographic	% agreeing people should not get too friendly in their community <sup>1</sup>
<b>Region</b>	19.0%
<b>Area in region</b>	
City of Cincinnati	31.1%
Butler/Clinton/Warren Counties (OH)	9.7%
<b>Age</b>	
65+	20.6%
30 to 45	17.7%
<b>Ethnicity</b>	
African American	38.0%
White Non-Appalachian	15.6%
<b>Family Income</b>	
Below 100% FPG <sup>2</sup>	37.1%
Above 200% FPG	13.0%
<b>Health Insurance</b>	
Medicaid	45.1%
Private or self-insured	13.4%
<b>Housing</b>	
Rent	27.4%
Own	15.8%

<sup>1</sup>A person who agrees with this statement is considered to feel negatively about their community. Therefore, a person disagreeing is considered to feel positively.

<sup>2</sup>The federal poverty guideline (FPG) in 2005 was an annual income of \$19,350 for a family of 4.