

How Greater Cincinnatians Feel about their Communities

June 2011

Results from the 2010 Greater Cincinnati Community Health Status Survey

How people feel about their community—if they can depend on others, if they feel safe, if community members help each other—can be a protective factor for their health status. People who feel more positively about their community receive health-related information faster, are more likely to adopt health behaviors, and exert social control over health-related behaviors.¹

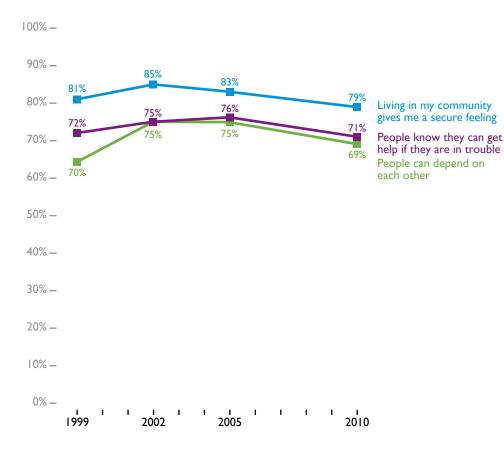
The 2010 *Greater Cincinnati Community Health Status Survey* asked adults in Greater
Cincinnati three questions to see how positively they feel about their community. In general, large majorities of Greater
Cincinnatians felt very positively about their community, although they felt less positively than they did in previous years.

How Adults Feel about their Community Differs by Income, Ethnicity, Geography

There were wide variations among income, ethnic, and geographic groups in how likely adults were to feel positively about their communities:

• *Income:* As income increased, the likelihood that a person

Percent of Greater Cincinnati adults who reported that they agreed with the following statements about their community. (Graph presents the combined total of adults who said they agreed strongly, agreed somewhat, or leaned toward agreeing with the statement.)



felt positively about their community also increased (see graph on the back).

• Ethnicity: Whites reported feeling more positively about their community than African Americans (see graph on the back).

• *Geography:* Adults living in the Indiana counties in our region felt the most positively about their community,² and adults living in the City of Cincinnati felt the least positively (see graph on the back).

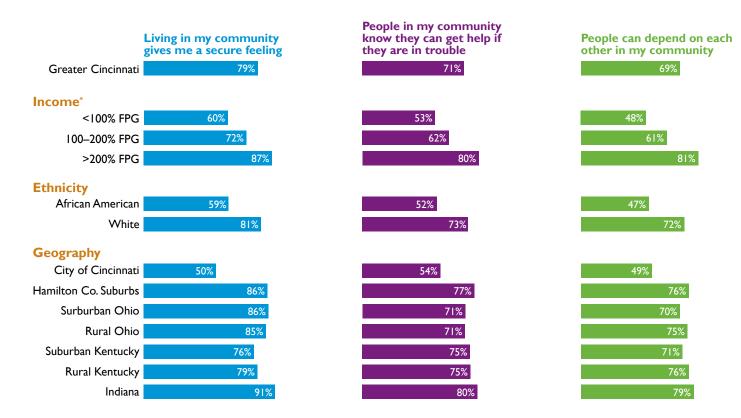
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The Greater Cincinnati Community Health Status Survey (GCCHSS) is a project of The Health Foundation of Greater Cincinnati. The GCCHSS is conducted by the Institute for Policy Research at the University of Cincinnati. A total of 2,246 randomly selected adults residing in 8 Ohio counties, 9 Kentucky counties, and 5 Indiana counties were interviewed by telephone between August 14 and September 27, 2010. This included 2,042 landline interviews and 204 cell phone interviews with people who did not have a landline telephone. The potential sampling error for the survey is ±2.1%. For more information, including other topics and the list of community partners, please visit our web site at www.healthfoundation.org/gcchss.html. For the complete survey dataset, visit www.oasisdataarchive.org.

¹ 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.

² The Indiana counties in our region are Dearborn, Franklin, Ohio, Ripley, and Switzerland.

Percent of Greater Cincinnati adults who reported they agreed with the following statements about their community, by selected demographics. (Graph presents the combined total of adults who said they agreed strongly, agreed somewhat, or leaned toward agreeing with the statement.)



^{*} In 2009, 100% of the federal poverty guidelines (FPG) was an annual income of \$22,050 and 200% FPG was \$44,100, both for a family of 4.

