

A COMMISSION SURVEY

1981

CHANGING
PUBLIC ATTITUDES
ON GOVERNMENTS
AND TAXES

Advisory Commission on
Intergovernmental Relations
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20575 • 1981



S-10

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FOREWORD This is the tenth annual survey of public attitudes toward government and taxes. Each year since 1972, ACIR has contracted with Opinion Research Corporation of Princeton, NJ, to conduct this survey. This year ACIR asked five questions—two for the first time; this publication presents both the current results and the cumulative record.

L. R. Gabler, senior analyst, prepared this study, with typing assistance provided by Shari Quick. The study was under the general supervision of John Shannon, Assistant Director for Taxation and Finance.

All interpretations of the data are those of the Commission's staff.

Wayne F. Anderson
Executive Director



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HIGHLIGHTS

The 1981 survey of public attitudes toward governments and taxes is the tenth consecutive survey conducted for ACIR by the Opinion Research Corporation.

The Aid to the Needy — Public Welfare Distinction

In a very timely and specific way, this year's survey substantiates what public opinion pollsters have found in the past, that changes in terminology can lead to major changes in public response.

When ACIR used the term "aid to the needy," only a relatively small proportion of the respondents singled out this program to be cut back. However, when the term "public welfare programs" was used in exactly the same question, there was a dramatic increase in those who selected this program for curtailment.

Actually, ACIR experimented with this terminology difference in connection with two questions in this study. One question related to cutbacks in the state-local public sector while the

second referred to programs that the federal government should turn back to state and local governments. Both questions were asked in several polls in identical form except for the wording change—from "aid to the needy" to "public welfare."

Last year when ACIR asked the public to choose those areas of the state-local budget they felt most appropriate for curtailment, the low percentage of respondents (8%) selecting the "aid to the needy" category suggested that the connotation of this term was so altruistic that most respondents felt they could not, or should not select this category for cutback.

This year ACIR tested the possibility of an altruistic bias attributable to this term. Since our regular survey could not be run until September or later, rather than in the spring as had been the case in past years, ACIR accepted the gratis offer by Opinion Research Corporation to run the questions also as part of an August telephone poll. In the August telephone poll, the phrase "public welfare programs" was used.

When the August results became available, they revealed a dramatic increase in the propor-

tion of respondents (39%) selecting the "public welfare programs" alternative. When the regular public survey was run in September, the term "aid to the needy" was used to maintain strict comparability with one of the questions that had been asked last year (when 7% of the respondents endorsed this category for a cutback). The sharp difference in the August and September results emphasized the importance of terminology. This led ACIR to have Opinion Research Corporation again run the same two questions affected by this term—this time in the October telephone survey and substituting the words "aid to the needy" for "public welfare programs." In October, 9% supported a cutback in "aid to the needy." Thus, the survey technique was held "constant" in the August and October telephone polls and the differences in response could be attributed to the different terminology.

Additional highlights of this year's survey of public attitudes are:

- More people (36%) selected the federal income tax as the nation's worst tax, though the local property tax is a close second (selected by 33% of the respondents).¹

¹These differences are not, however, significant in the statistical sense of the word.

- Local governments are thought to provide the most service for the taxpayer's dollar by 33% of those surveyed, with the federal government selected by 30%.¹
- Charges for specific services are far and away the preferred way for local governments to raise additional revenue if that should be necessary.

Further detail explaining these highlights is contained in the following sections that set forth each of the questions and interpretations of the responses.

Rating "Cutback" Candidates

If governments must retrench, "public welfare" programs are the place to do it according to respondents in the August telephone poll. However, as we already have noted, when the term "public welfare" was replaced by the phrase "aid to the needy," respondents to both the September regular survey and the October telephone survey placed this category at or near the bottom of the list of cutback preferences.

The specific state-local question and the public response are shown in *Table 1*.

Table 1

Suppose the Budgets of Your State and Local Government Have to Be Curtailed, Which of These Parts Would You Limit Most Severely?

	Percent of U.S. Public			
	Regular Survey	Telephone Survey		Regular Survey
	May 1980	August 1981	October 1981	September 1981
1. Public Safety (fire, police, criminal justice)	2	4	4	3
2. Public Schools (kindergarten-12th grade)	3	7	8	3
3. Tax-Supported Colleges and Universities	23	10	16	24
4A. Aid to the Needy	8	x	9	7
4B. Public Welfare Programs	x	39	x	x
5. Streets and Highways	11	9	13	10
6. Parks and Recreation	40	24	36	45
7. None of These	x	x	6	x
8. Don't Know	12	9	8	10

x—indicates this choice was not offered in the survey.

At least two explanations can be offered to reconcile this sharp difference. Undoubtedly, many respondents believe that welfare programs are not restricted to those truly in need—that through either legal or administrative flaws, problems of waste, inefficiency and fraud exist. For other respondents, semantics may play a part. It is possible that the public perception of “needy” is so altruistic and the term “public welfare” so negative that each produces an over-reaction, albeit in opposite directions.

This is substantially what Ladd and Lipset have found. They state:

About the only service most people want to reduce is welfare. But detailed explorations of what people mean by the welfare programs they would like to reduce, strongly suggest that they have “welfare chiselers” in mind. Many people believe that the welfare rolls are grossly inflated by the presence of able-bodied persons who should be required to take jobs. But the same polls that find that the public would like to reduce welfare also report that they oppose cuts

for the elderly and special education or services for blacks, the poor, the handicapped, or the needy. Seemingly, many of the same people who object to welfare (read “welfare chiselers”) continue to back the welfare state.²

What did not affect the results in any significant way, however, was the two different survey techniques. Both the “public welfare” and “aid to the needy” choices were posed by the telephone procedure. When the aid to the needy terminology was used, the proportion selecting the category was 9% (October 1981)—quite in line with the 7% finding in the personal interview survey (September 1981).

The same reasons help to explain the comparable “welfare” vs. “aid to the needy” response pattern that emerged when the public was asked, for the first time, to select domestic expenditure areas from which the federal govern-

² Everett Carll Ladd, Jr. and Seymour Martin Lipset, “Public Opinion and Public Policy,” *The United States in the 1980's*, Peter Duignan and Alvin Rabushka (eds), Hoover Institution, Stanford University, 1980, p. 69.

Table 2

President Reagan Has Indicated He Would Like to Turn a Number of Programs Back to the State and Local Governments and Get the Federal Government Completely Out of the Financing and Administration of Such Programs. Various Leaders and Organizations Have Proposed That the Following Functions Be Turned Back. From Which Functions Would You Like to See the Federal Government Withdraw?

	Percent of U.S. Public		
	Telephone Survey		Regular Survey
	August 1981*	October 1981*	September 1981*
1. Public Schools	30	30	26
2. Highways	19	23	18
3. Mass Transportation	23	24	30
4. Public Service Jobs	29	26	26
5A. Welfare (including Aid to Families with Dependent Children and Medicaid)	39	x	x
5B. Aid to the Needy	x	17	15
6. Day Care and Other Social Services	32	24	29
7. School Lunch and Other Nutrition Programs	27	22	25
8. Public Hospitals and Health	20	22	15
9. None of These	5	12	x
10. Don't Know	8	10	13

x—indicates this choice was not offered in the survey.

*Percentage does not add to 100 since respondents could select more than one category.

ment should withdraw. Specifically, the question and the public response can be found in *Table 2*.

When the choice read welfare (including aid to families with dependent children and medicaid), it was selected by 39% of the August 1981 telephone respondents, the **highest proportion** registered among the functional areas for possible federal withdrawal. When the "aid to the needy" phrase was used in the September and October 1981, polls, it received the **lowest proportion** among the specific functional areas enumerated.

The public response also indicates no hard and fast attitudes toward sorting out functional responsibilities as between the federal and state-local sectors. The poll does not show strong public support for complete federal withdrawal from any specific program; no overriding majority of respondents selected any functional category for complete federal withdrawal. Indeed, aside from the 39% who chose public welfare in the August 1981 survey, the next highest reading in favor of exclusive state-local responsibility for any of the categories was the 32% selecting the day care and other social services designation. To state the same result positively, with the public welfare exception, more than two out of every three respondents favored some continuation of federal support, either financial or administrative, for each function enumerated.

Again, the importance of terminology is apparent. When the term "public welfare" is used, it is the function most frequently selected for complete state-local takeover—a result in striking contrast to the position of many students of federalism. When the phrase "aid to the needy" is

substituted, however, only 15% of the respondents favor complete federal withdrawal—the lowest percentage (along with the public hospitals and health category) among the specific functional choices.

Rating Major Taxes

The federal income tax was chosen by more people (36%) as the worst tax—that is, least fair—of the nation's major taxes for the third year in a row. This year, however, the local property tax placed a close second, selected by 33% of the respondents.³

State income and sales taxes continued to register far lower levels of taxpayer discontent, as has consistently been the case. In the 1981 survey, only 14% chose the state sales tax as the worst tax and only 9% selected the state income tax as the least fair (see *Table 3*).

While more people chose the federal income tax as the worst tax—reflecting, at least in part, the continuing "bracket creep" caused by inflation and other "income tax inequities" that were highlighted during the debate of the 1981 tax cut—this proportion has remained virtually constant for the past three years. The greatest change in this year's results is the sharp increase in the proportion of respondents selecting the local property tax as the nation's worst tax source. This

³This three percentage point difference, however, falls within the range of statistical error associated with the sampling technique. Hence, this difference is close to, but not quite, statistically significant—it cannot be ruled out that the three percentage point difference is due merely to chance.

Table 3

Which Do You Think is the Worst Tax — That is, the Least Fair?

	Percent of U.S. Public									
	September 1981	May 1980	May 1979	May 1978	May 1977	May 1975	April 1974	May 1973	March 1972	
Federal Income Tax	36	36	37	30	28	28	30	30	19	
State Income Tax	11	9	10	8	11	11	10	10	13	
State Sales Tax	14	14	19	15	17	23	20	20	13	
Local Property Tax	30	33	25	27	32	29	28	31	45	
Don't Know	9	9	10	13	11	10	14	11	11	

eight percentage point increase from last year represents not only a reversal from the downward movement of the previous two years but the 1981 level also stands as the second highest "unfavorable" reading for the property tax—equal to the level of discontent recorded in May 1977, and exceeded only by the findings of the initial ACIR survey taken in March 1972.

The individuals that chose the federal income tax as the worst tax are sharply different from those that selected the local property tax as being least fair. The groups with the most decisive tax preferences were:

Groups Selecting*

The Federal Income Tax as the Worst Tax

Those under 44,
high school education or better,
with children,
urban residents,
residents of the South.

The Local Property Tax as the Worst Tax

Those 45 and older,
less than high school education,
without children,
rural residents,
residents of the Northeast.

*These various categories, it should be noted, are not mutually exclusive. That is, individuals are placed in each of the categories whose characteristics they fit. As a result, the same individual is counted in several of the demographic-socioeconomic categories and it cannot be determined which of his or her several characteristics is the decisive determinant of the revealed attitudinal preference.

Other "opposite" groupings, however, were not on opposite sides in the income tax-property tax choice. Both owners and renters selected the federal income tax as the worst tax as did both nonwhites and whites, blue and white collar workers, and residents of both small and large metropolitan areas (50,000 to 999,999 vs. 1 million and over).

Last year's findings indicated that residents of the Northeast region considered the state sales tax second to the federal income tax as the nation's worst tax. This was due at least in part to the high sales tax rates of New York and Connecticut. This year, however, residents of those states placed the sales tax in its more traditional third place position, behind both the federal income and local property taxes.

Rating Governments

For the second time in the past three years, and only the second time in the ten years that ACIR has asked this question, more people—33%—selected local governments as providing the most for the taxpayer's money.⁴ The 1981 results placed the federal government a close second—chosen by 30% of the respondents—and the state sector third, preferred by 25% of the respondents (Table 4).

Not only is the pattern of preference among governmental levels different this year, but the

⁴This three percentage point difference is not, however, statistically significant.

Table 4

From Which Level of Government Do You Feel You Get the Most For Your Money—Federal, State, or Local?

Percent of U.S. Public

	September 1981	May 1980	May 1979	May 1978	May 1977	March 1976	May 1975	April 1974	May 1973	March 1972
Federal	35 30	33	29	35	36	36	38	29	35	39
Local	28 33	26	33	26	26	25	25	28	25	26
State	20 25	22	22	20	20	20	20	24	18	18
Don't Know	17 14	19	16	19	18	19	17	19	22	17

level of support registered for each sector is at or near to its extreme reading. That is, the 33% selecting local governments as providing the most for the respondent's tax dollar equals the peak achieved by this governmental sector in the May 1979, survey—the only other year that local governments placed first. By way of contrast, the 30% selecting the federal government as providing the most is the second lowest percentage ever, exceeding only the 29% troughs registered both in May 1979, and April 1974. State governments, which continue to place third, were nonetheless chosen by 25% of the respondents as providing the most—and this represents the highest level scored in the ten years ACIR has asked this question. Thus, 1981 public attitudes reveal both state and local governments at their peak readings while the federal sector is near to its lowest level regarding public attitudes toward the governmental sector providing the most for the tax dollar.

The sharpest change to emerge in this year's survey was the seven percentage point increase in those selecting the local government sector as most efficient. This reflected particularly de-

cisive changes in the attitudes of several population classifications towards local governments. For example,

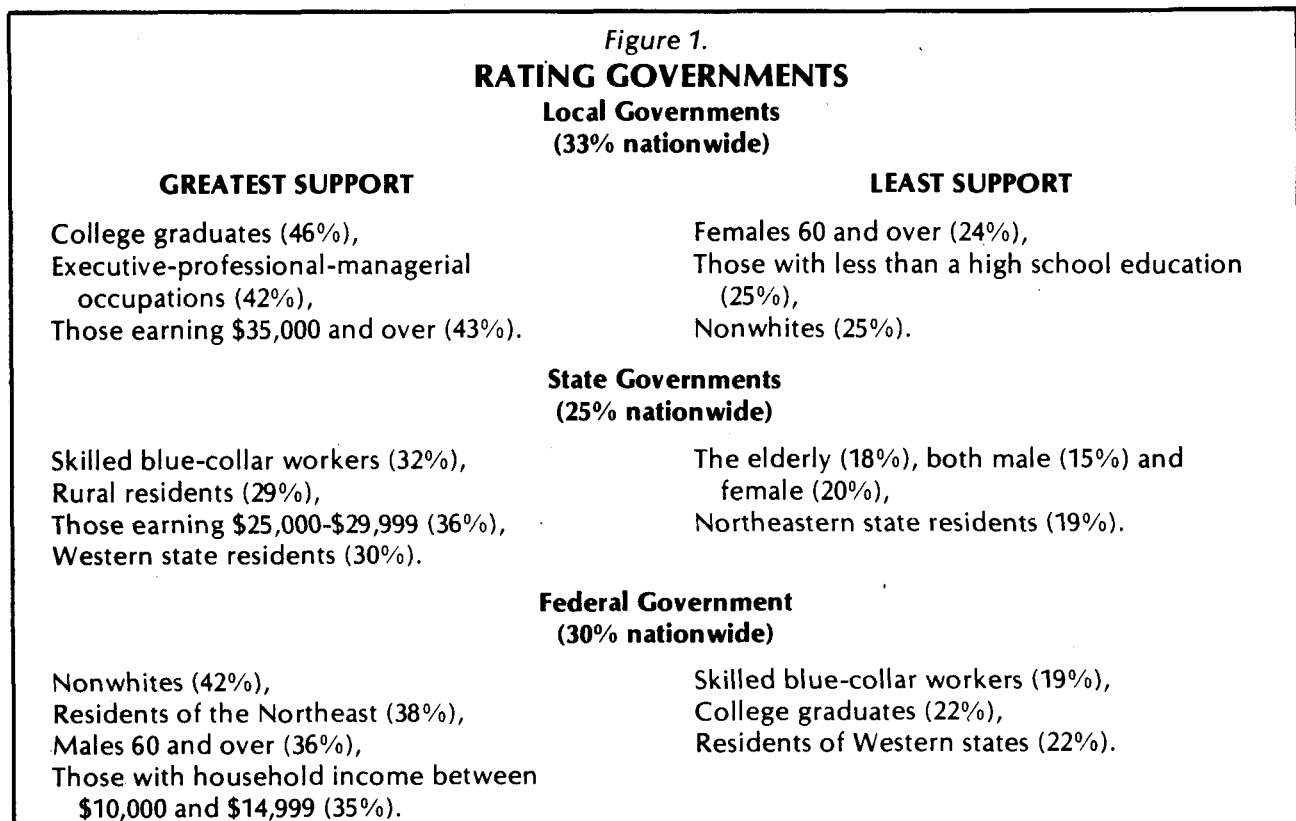
By Age: the young (aged 18 to 29) registered a ten percentage point increase; females of this age group, +11; those 60 and over recorded an 11 percentage point increase; and males of this age category, +16.

By Occupation: blue collar workers, +14; both skilled, +14; and semi or unskilled, +13 percentage points.

By Region: those residing in the North-central states, +13; and those living in the West, +9 percentage points.

By Income Level: those earning less than \$10,000, +10; and those earning \$15,000 to \$24,999, +8 percentage points.

Those population groups giving the greatest and least support to the different governmental levels are shown in *Figure 1*.



Rating Sources of Additional Local Revenue

If local governments must raise more revenue, charges for specific services are far and away the first choice as "the best way to do it", being selected by a margin of better than 2.5-to-1 over the next most frequently chosen finance instrument, local sales taxes.

Only 7% of the respondents nationwide felt that a local income tax was the best way to raise needed revenues, and only 5%—lowest for the four tax sources—selected the mainstay of local government finance, the property tax.

Table 5

Suppose Your Local Government Must Raise More Revenue, Which of These Do You Think Would Be The Best Way To Do It?

Percent of U.S. Public

	September 1981
Local Income Tax	7
Local Sales Tax	21
Local Property Tax	5
Charges for Specific Services	55
Don't Know	12

Despite some variations in support both among and within certain classifications, charges for specific services were the first choice to raise needed added revenue for local governments among all major socioeconomic-demographic groupings.

Charging for specific services received greatest support from the young, those 44 and under, white-collar workers, those earning \$25,000 and over and residents of the Northeastern states (where user charge financing is relatively light). This source of local finance received less support from those 60 and over, rural residents, those earning \$15,000 and less, and residents of the Southern states (jurisdictions that now make above average use of service charges).

Local sales taxes, which were the uniform second choice of all population classifications, received above average support from those 45 and over, blue-collar workers, rural residents and those with household incomes between \$7,000 and \$9,999. Only 11% of the residents of the Northeast favored local sales taxes to raise needed additional local revenues—far lower than the nationwide average—though still greater than those selecting local income taxes or increases in the property tax. Nonwhites and those less than 44 years of age were also sharply less favorable to local sales taxes than the national average though still preferring a local sales tax as their second choice if added local revenues were necessary.

THE POLLS

This report presents the findings of a personal interview research survey and ~~two telephone polls~~ conducted among probability samples of over 1,000 men and women, 18 years of age or over, living in private households in the continental United States.

Interviewing for this Caravan survey was completed during the period ~~September 19~~ through ~~October 1, 1981~~, by members of the Opinion Research Corporation national interviewing staff. All interviews were conducted in the homes of respondents.

The most advanced probability sampling techniques were employed in the selection of interviewing households. To further ensure the representativeness of the sample, data were subject to ORC's weighting program, which takes into account probability of being at home and six different demographic variables. Therefore, the results may be projected to the total U.S. population of men and women, 18 years of age or over.

Introduction to Detailed Findings

The tables contained in this report present

detailed findings of the various survey results. Where percentages add to more than 100, it is because of multiple answers.

The following definitions are provided for some of the standard sidebreaks by which the data are analyzed. Other sidebreaks are self-explanatory.

Occupation refers to the occupation of the respondent. The 1981 questionnaire uses the Hollingshead classifications shown at the left below; the sidebreak collapses them as shown at the right and adds a retired classification.

The *city size* groups all respondents into one of three major categories — rural, suburb, or city — and is based on interviewer observation of the respondent's location in terms of rural, suburb and city, and the age and type of dwelling.

City dwellers are divided into two groups — those living in single family versus multi-family dwellings.

The four geographic regions are comprised as follows: Northeast — Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania; North-

Hollingshead Classification

Higher Executives, Large Business Owners, Major Professionals

Business Manager, Medium Business Owners, Lesser Professionals

Administrative, Small Business Owners, Semiprofessionals

Clerical/Sales Workers, Technicians, Little Business Owners

Skilled Manual Employees

Machine Operators, Semiskilled Employees

Unskilled Employees

Sidebreak Groupings

Executive/Professional/Managerial

White Collar

Blue Collar
Skilled
Semi/Unskilled

Retired

Central — Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas; South — Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas; West — Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, California.

The Nielsen Market Size groups respondents by A.C. Nielsen Company market size:

- A — All counties comprising the 25 largest metropolitan areas
 - B — All other counties having a population of 150,000 or more, or that form part of a metropolitan area having a total population of 150,000 or more;
 - C — All other counties having a population of 35,000 or more, or forming part of a metropolitan area having a population of 35,000 or more; and
 - D — All remaining counties in the country.
- Income groups respondents by total family income in 1980, before taxes.

Appendix Tables:
**DETAILED RESULTS OF
1981-72 SURVEYS**

APPENDIX TABLE A-1

1981-77

From Which Level of Government Do You Feel You Get the Most for Your Money
— Federal, State, or Local?

(in percent)

	1. Federal				2. State				3. Local				4. Don't Know							
	September 1981				May 1980				May 1979				May 1978				May 1977			
	1.	2.	3.	4.	1.	2.	3.	4.	1.	2.	3.	4.	1.	2.	3.	4.	1.	2.	3.	4.
Total Public*	30	25	33	14	33	22	26	19	29	22	33	16	35	20	26	19	36	20	26	18
18-29 Years of Age*	29	27	33	11	35	29	23	13	29	25	36	10	37	24	25	14	33	27	25	14
30-44	29	25	35	11	29	22	30	19	27	23	38	12	30	21	29	20	29	22	33	16
45-59	25	27	34	15	30	21	30	19	27	22	33	19	31	21	30	18	37	16	27	20
60 Years and Over*	35	18	29	19	40	13	18	29	32	15	26	27	41	10	21	28	45	13	18	25
Male																				
Total*	32	24	34	10	33	22	28	17	31	21	33	14	38	20	27	15	42	17	28	13
18-29 Years of Age	29	27	37	7	31	29	29	11	31	24	37	8	39	23	27	11	36	27	27	10
30-44	34	24	34	9	28	25	31	16	29	24	38	8	33	19	30	18	37	18	36	9
45-59	28	29	29	15	30	20	30	20	32	21	28	20	30	25	30	15	48	10	30	12
60 Years and Over	36	15	36	13	46	11	20	23	35	13	28	20	52	9	22	18	50	10	21	19
Female																				
Total*	28	25	31	16	34	22	23	21	26	22	34	18	32	20	25	23	30	24	24	23
18-29 Years of Age	30	28	29	14	38	30	18	14	28	25	35	12	36	26	23	16	31	28	24	18
30-44	24	27	36	13	30	20	29	21	25	23	37	15	27	23	28	21	24	25	31	20
45-59	22	25	39	15	31	21	30	18	23	23	37	17	31	19	30	21	26	23	23	27
60 Years and Over	34	20	24	23	36	15	17	32	29	17	24	30	34	11	20	35	39	16	13	31
Employed	26	28	35	11	31	25	29	15	24	23	37	16	33	19	31	17	29	25	26	20
Housewife	29	23	29	20	32	21	23	24	24	23	38	16	28	22	26	25	28	23	25	25
High School Grad or Less																				
Total	32	24	29	15	36	21	21	22	32	20	30	18	36	18	24	22	38	21	21	21
Less Than Grad*	34	22	25	19	39	15	18	28	36	18	21	25	40	13	18	28	39	20	16	26
High School Grad*	30	26	32	12	32	27	24	17	28	22	37	13	33	22	29	16	37	22	26	15
College																				
Total*	—	—	—	—	28	24	36	12	21	26	43	11	30	25	31	14	32	20	36	13
Some	25	26	38	11	30	24	32	14	22	26	41	11	33	26	27	14	35	21	31	14
Grad	22	25	46	7	26	24	41	9	19	25	46	11	26	22	38	14	27	19	43	11
Executive, Prof, Manager*	28	25	42	6	24	26	36	14	22	27	43	9	23	25	36	17	23	24	42	11
White Collar	29	27	31	14	27	24	35	14	26	20	43	12	31	23	33	13	33	21	32	14
Blue Collar																				
Total	25	30	35	11	35	25	21	19	30	24	30	17	35	21	23	21	36	22	22	20
Skilled	19	32	37	13	32	28	23	17	27	25	32	15	36	24	24	17	34	21	25	20
Semi/Unskilled	29	28	33	10	38	22	20	20	31	23	27	18	35	18	22	25	38	22	19	20
Retired	—	—	—	—	43	12	18	27	35	16	25	24	45	12	19	24	45	15	17	22

Nielsen Markets

A	--	--	--	--	36	21	23	20	30	16	37	17	39	18	25	18	36	18	25	20
B	--	--	--	--	34	18	31	17	31	23	31	15	34	20	27	19	36	19	30	15
C	--	--	--	--	28	26	27	18	29	22	35	15	32	21	28	19	35	23	25	17
D	--	--	--	--	31	26	21	22	21	31	30	18	31	21	24	24	34	24	22	20
Household Income																				
Under 7K	34	24	25	17	45	15	15	25	37	15	21	26	47	16	15	22	41	20	15	23
7-9.9K*	34	24	31	11	41	20	21	18	32	18	33	17	35	14	28	23	38	21	24	17
10-14.9K*	35	23	27	15	34	24	26	16	30	22	34	15	37	22	21	20	35	23	26	16
15-24.9K	28	22	35	15	29	26	27	18	24	28	37	10	28	21	35	16	32	19	33	17
25K Plus	24	29	39	9	24	24	38	14	22	23	44	12	23	26	35	15	27	18	48	8
25-29.9K	24	36	35	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
30-34.9K	24	25	37	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
35K+	24	26	43	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Region																				
Northeast*	38	19	27	16	36	17	26	21	38	16	30	16	41	16	26	18	39	16	26	19
North-Central*	28	26	37	9	33	24	24	19	25	18	40	17	30	20	32	18	37	19	27	16
South*	30	24	32	15	34	21	27	19	31	26	27	16	36	18	21	25	34	24	22	20
West*	22	30	34	15	30	27	25	18	18	27	40	15	32	28	27	13	31	22	29	17
Rural*	--	--	--	--	35	21	23	21	20	31	27	22	33	19	24	25	33	25	20	23
Suburb	--	--	--	--	30	22	29	19	27	21	40	12	31	20	31	18	34	20	28	17
City	--	--	--	--	35	22	24	19	33	18	32	16	38	20	24	18	38	20	25	17
Total	--	--	--	--	32	22	26	20	30	18	35	16	25	21	26	18	36	18	29	17
One Family*	--	--	--	--	40	22	21	17	39	19	25	16	46	18	19	18	42	22	18	18
Multifamily*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Race																				
White*	28	24	34	15	32	23	26	19	26	22	36	15	33	20	28	18	35	21	27	18
Nonwhite*	42	28	25	5	42	18	18	22	46	18	13	22	44	18	9	29	42	18	18	21
No Child*	30	23	33	15	34	21	24	21	29	21	33	17	35	16	26	23	39	18	23	19
With Children	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	30	26	33	12	32	24	28	16	29	23	34	14	34	23	27	17	31	23	29	17
12-17*	29	27	34	10	30	22	31	17	30	23	33	14	37	21	27	15	32	22	29	16
Under 12	30	26	34	11	32	23	30	15	27	23	36	14	28	24	28	19	32	23	27	17
6-11	--	--	--	--	33	24	28	15	30	24	36	9	33	24	24	19	29	25	29	17
Under 6	--	--	--	--	31	22	28	19	25	22	37	15	33	19	28	19	35	18	29	18
Own Home*	28	23	36	13	39	21	21	19	36	20	26	18	39	20	21	20	38	25	19	18
Rent Home*	34	27	26	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Non-Metro - Rural																				
Urban	23	29	26	23	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Metro - 50,000-999,999																				
1,000,000 and over	30	26	30	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	33	22	34	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

*Comparable category in 1976-72 surveys (see Appendix Table A-2).

APPENDIX TABLE A-2

1976-72

**From Which Level of Government Do You Feel You Get the Most for Your Money
— Federal, State, or Local?**

(in percent)

	1. Federal				2. State				3. Local				4. Don't Know							
	March 1976				May 1975				April 1974				May 1973				March 1972			
	1.	2.	3.	4.	1.	2.	3.	4.	1.	2.	3.	4.	1.	2.	3.	4.	1.	2.	3.	4.
Total Public	36	20	25	19	38	20	25	17	29	24	28	19	35	18	25	22	39	18	26	17
Male	39	19	26	17	40	21	26	13	34	23	28	15	37	20	26	17	43	17	28	12
Female	33	21	24	22	36	21	23	20	25	26	27	22	33	17	24	26	37	18	24	21
18—29 Years of Age	36	26	25	13	38	26	24	12	30	27	27	16	38	21	23	18	40	23	24	13
30—39	31	23	30	16	36	22	28	14	23	24	32	21	33	20	26	21	41	19	23	17
40—49	33	22	28	19	40	18	27	15	31	23	30	16	35	20	26	19	39	15	30	16
50—59	32	17	24	27	40	18	29	13	31	24	28	17	31	17	31	21	35	16	32	17
60 Years and Over	43	12	19	26	38	16	18	28	30	21	24	25	37	14	19	30	41	14	22	23
Less Than High School Grad	43	16	16	26	41	16	19	24	31	22	20	27	37	16	19	28	38	17	23	22
High School Grad	33	24	26	17	37	22	27	14	27	27	31	15	35	20	27	18	41	19	27	13
Some College	31	21	36	13	37	22	29	12	29	24	35	12	34	21	30	15	38	19	30	13
Professional	27	27	34	13	35	24	31	10	22	28	34	16	30	22	37	11	43	19	25	13
Managerial	29	17	40	14	37	21	31	11	29	24	34	13	34	19	30	17	34	22	32	12
Clerical, Sales	32	27	25	16	43	21	25	11	25	28	31	16	34	17	28	21	41	18	26	15
Craftsman, Foreman	35	25	22	18	35	20	30	15	28	25	29	18	33	21	27	19	37	21	26	16
Other Manual, Service	37	17	22	24	41	21	19	19	33	21	25	21	37	18	22	23	41	15	25	19
Farmer, Farm Laborer	30	27	29	21	35	26	26	13	18	22	27	33	23	28	20	29	40	14	27	19

Rural	34	21	30	16	37	21	24	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Old Suburb	33	24	24	20	38	21	25	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
New Suburb	24	24	34	18	36	24	31	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
City																				
One Family	40	18	25	17	38	22	25	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Multifamily	30	26	20	24	49	13	20	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Apartment	46	13	17	24	35	17	25	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Nonmetro – Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	25	25	24	35	20	21	24	33	20	26	21
– Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	27	29	16	35	19	28	18	37	20	27	16
Metro – 50,000-999,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	26	27	21	34	18	26	22	37	20	29	14
– 1,000,000 or Over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	22	28	18	37	18	23	22	44	15	23	18
Region																				
Northeast	36	18	24	24	42	16	24	18	28	22	25	25	34	16	28	22	43	12	24	21
North-Central	34	22	27	18	34	24	27	15	30	22	35	13	37	16	26	21	38	21	29	12
South	39	22	22	17	42	19	20	19	29	27	22	22	37	19	21	23	36	19	27	18
West	34	17	31	18	34	23	29	14	28	27	28	17	30	25	26	19	42	21	21	16
Household Income																				
5-6.9K	42	17	19	24	37	19	17	27	32	26	21	21	37	15	16	32	42	18	19	21
7-9.9K	50	13	13	24	43	14	22	21	34	20	29	17	38	20	18	24	48	17	19	16
10-14.9K	34	19	26	21	41	20	26	13	27	23	24	26	35	18	23	24	37	19	29	15
15K Plus	34	24	22	20	37	22	26	15	25	28	30	17	35	22	29	14	36	16	31	17
15K Plus	30	23	35	13	37	23	31	9	29	22	35	14	33	18	33	16	39	20	29	12
Race																				
White	35	21	27	17	37	21	25	17	28	24	30	18	35	19	27	19	38	19	26	17
Nonwhite	46	11	10	33	44	18	20	18	34	24	11	31	40	16	11	33	52	10	20	18
No Children																				
Under 18	38	19	23	21	39	19	22	20	29	23	27	21	35	18	23	24	39	17	25	19
12-17	34	22	27	18	37	23	27	13	29	26	28	17	35	19	26	20	40	19	26	15
12-17	32	21	28	19	38	22	27	13	31	22	28	19	35	18	25	22	38	18	28	16
Own Home	34	21	27	19	39	21	24	16	29	24	30	17	34	17	28	21	38	18	28	16
Rent Home	41	19	19	21	37	20	24	19	30	24	23	23	36	22	19	23	43	19	20	18

Blue Collar									Clerical, Sales	31 50	4 15	37 52	3 8
Total	36 45	7 12	40 45	5 10	29 51	4 16			Craftsman, Foreman	32 50	4 14	42 43	4 11
Skilled	39 42	8 11	41 46	7 7	27 56	4 13			Other Manual, Service	30 51	4 15	36 49	4 11
Semi/Unskilled	33 48	6 13	40 44	3 13	30 47	4 19			Farmer, Farm Laborer	39 35	6 20	39 30	5 26
Retired	35 51	4 10	37 47	5 11	29 56	2 13							
Nielsen Markets													
A	34 46	8 12	39 47	5 10	29 54	4 14							
B	38 45	7 10	43 42	7 7	35 52	5 9							
C	41 49	2 8	36 46	5 13	31 54	1 14							
D	44 37	6 13	37 51	4 8	30 49	5 16							
Household Income													
Under 7K	33 45	8 14	36 46	5 14	27 51	4 18		Under 5K	30 52	4 14	31 42	5 22	
7-9.9K	36 52	4 8	36 49	5 10	32 51	3 13		5-6.9K	25 54	1 20	39 44	3 14	
10-14.9K	37 44	7 12	39 46	4 10	31 58	2 9		7-9.9K	34 47	5 14	34 53	4 9	
15-24.9K	38 46	5 11	41 46	6 7	33 52	3 12		10-14.9K	28 52	4 16	39 48	5 8	
25K Plus	43 43	7 7	44 43	7 6	38 50	6 6		15K Plus	32 52	6 10	46 42	5 7	
Region													
Northeast	35 46	8 11	39 43	10 9	33 48	3 15		Northeast	28 53	5 14	39 39	5 17	
North-Central	38 48	4 10	40 49	3 7	27 61	4 8		North-Central	28 50	5 17	39 47	4 10	
South	38 44	6 12	36 47	6 12	32 51	4 13		South	31 53	4 12	34 50	4 12	
West	42 42	7 9	45 42	4 9	33 46	3 18		West	37 46	5 12	43 42	5 10	
Rural	49 34	5 12	41 45	3 12	37 45	3 15		Rural	40 45	4 11	37 48	3 12	
Suburb	38 48	4 10	42 47	5 6	31 55	4 10		Old Suburb	32 53	5 10	37 50	4 9	
City								New Suburb	29 57	3 11	41 47	4 8	
Total	35 46	8 11	37 45	7 10	29 53	3 15		One Family	27 53	4 16	42 44	4 10	
One Family	37 48	5 10	38 46	6 10	30 55	3 12		Multifamily	23 59	3 15	43 41	4 12	
Multifamily	30 44	13 13	36 44	8 12	28 48	5 20		Apartment	29 50	8 13	31 40	9 20	
Race													
White	40 45	6 9	41 46	5 8	33 53	3 11		White	31 51	5 13	39 46	3 12	
Nonwhite	27 45	10 18	30 44	7 20	22 49	6 23		Nonwhite	24 48	4 24	33 40	11 16	
No Child	37 46	6 11	38 49	5 9	30 54	3 13		No Child	28 54	5 13	36 44	5 15	
With Children													
Total	40 43	7 10	40 44	6 9	32 50	4 13		Under 18	33 48	5 14	40 48	4 8	
12-17	37 47	8 8	37 49	5 9	33 52	4 11		12-17	37 44	5 14	44 46	2 8	
2-6-11	39 43	8 10	37 44	4 14	28 53	5 14							
Under 6	41 43	6 10	43 43	7 6	32 49	5 14							
Own Home	40 45	5 10	41 46	5 7	32 54	3 11		Own Home	32 51	4 13	41 46	3 10	
Rent Home	34 45	9 12	35 44	6 15	30 48	5 17		Rent Home	26 52	5 17	33 45	6 16	

*Surveys prior to 1977 had different subclassifications.

APPENDIX TABLE C

1979-73

In Addition to Providing Certain Monies to State and Local Governments for Specific Purposes, the National Government also Gives a Form of Federal Aid Called Revenue Sharing. Under this Program, State and Local Governments Receive About \$7 Billion a Year to Use as They Think Best. Do You Favor or Oppose This Revenue Sharing Form of Federal Aid.*

(in percent)

	1. Favor			2. Oppose			3. No Opinion											
	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.						
	May 1979**						March 1976			May 1975			April 1974			May 1973		
Total Public***	51	30	19	Total Public	60	21	19	55	22	23	65	13	22	56	18	26		
18-29 Years of Age***	50	31	19	18-29 Years of Age	64	21	15	59	19	22	68	12	20	59	17	24		
30-44	55	28	16	30-39	63	20	17	57	27	16	69	13	18	60	19	21		
45-59	54	31	15	40-49	61	24	15	53	26	21	67	13	20	59	20	21		
60 Years and Over***	43	31	27	50-59	62	20	18	58	26	16	64	18	18	56	19	25		
				60 Years and Over	53	20	27	46	18	36	56	11	33	45	16	39		
Male				Male	62	23	15	59	25	16	69	15	16	61	20	19		
Total***	54	29	16															
18-29 Years of Age	54	29	16															
30-44	55	33	12															
45-59	56	34	10															
60 Years and Over	50	32	18															
Female				Female	58	20	22	51	20	29	61	11	28	50	17	33		
Total***	48	29	23															
18-29 Years of Age	46	33	21															
30-44	55	25	20															
45-59	52	30	19															
60 Years and Over	37	29	33															
Employed	49	31	19															
Housewife	49	27	24															
High School Grad or Less																		
Total	48	31	21															
Less Than Grad***	45	30	25	Less Than Grad	53	20	27	45	22	33	57	12	31	49	17	34		
Grad***	50	32	18	Grad	60	23	17	60	23	17	72	11	17	56	19	25		
College																		
Total	58	28	13															
Some***	54	31	16	Some College	70	21	9	60	23	17	69	17	14	67	19	14		
Grad	66	24	10															
Executive, Prof, Manager	59	28	13	Professional	67	21	12	66	21	13	70	17	13	72	18	10		
White Collar	55	29	16	Managerial	61	23	16	67	22	11	71	13	16	59	22	19		
				Clericals, Sales	60	23	17	59	23	18	66	15	19	61	17	22		

Blue Collar				Craftsman, Foreman	62	26	12	52	27	21	68	14	18	57	17	26
Total	49	32	19	Other Manual, Service	61	20	19	55	25	20	66	11	23	55	20	25
Skilled	52	33	16	Farmer, Farm Laborer	60	12	28	45	29	26	53	8	39	40	18	42
Semi/Unskilled	48	31	21													
Retired	44	30	26													
Nielsen Markets																
A	48	32	20													
B	54	29	17													
C	55	28	16													
D	43	32	24													
Household Income																
Under 7K	48	25	27	Under 5K	54	18	28	48	14	38	56	14	30	44	14	42
7-9.9K***	49	27	23	5-6.9K	64	18	18	55	16	29	67	9	24	59	15	26
10-14.9K***	51	33	16	7-9.9K	58	24	18	53	23	24	65	12	23	54	20	26
15-24.9K	54	29	17	10-14.9K	60	24	16	54	29	17	69	12	19	62	20	18
25K Plus	51	37	12	15K Plus	67	21	12	61	27	12	69	16	15	62	21	17
Region																
Northeast***	61	20	19	Northeast	62	16	22	58	17	25	71	8	21	62	14	24
North-Central***	47	35	18	North-Central	61	21	18	51	28	21	69	13	18	50	24	26
South***	49	31	20	South	62	20	18	54	21	25	62	13	25	56	14	30
West***	47	35	17	West	53	31	16	57	23	20	56	19	25	54	23	23
Rural***	52	32	17	Rural	60	20	20	47	27	26	58	10	32	52	16	32
Suburb	52	31	18	Old Suburb	55	23	22	58	20	22						
City				New Suburb	58	28	14	55	31	14						
Total	50	30	21	Nonmetro - Urban							70	15	15	52	23	25
One Family***	48	32	20	One Family	64	20	16	57	23	20						
Multifamily***	54	25	22	Multifamily	60	20	20	57	29	14						
				Apartment	69	16	15	55	15	30						
				Metro - 50,000-999,999							67	13	20	56	16	28
				1,000,000 or over							63	13	24	58	18	24
Race																
White***	50	32	18	White	61	21	18	55	23	22	65	14	21	58	18	24
Nonwhite***	57	17	27	Nonwhite	54	20	26	53	17	30	64	4	32	46	16	38
No Child***	50	31	19	No Child	59	21	20	53	20	27	61	15	24	53	18	29
With Children																
Total***	52	30	18	Under 18	61	22	17	57	25	18	69	11	20	59	18	23
12-17***	54	28	18	12-17	60	21	19	58	25	17	67	12	21	58	18	24
6-11	58	23	19													
Under 6	48	33	19													
Own Home***	50	33	17	Own Home	58	23	19	53	26	21	66	13	21	56	19	25
Rent Home***	52	26	22	Rent Home	65	17	18	57	16	27	64	12	24	55	16	29

*Wording of question varied slightly each year.

**1976-73 surveys had different subclassifications.

***Comparable category in 1976-73 surveys.

APPENDIX TABLE D

1976-72

Suppose Your State Government Must Raise Taxes Substantially, Which of These Do You Think Would be the Best Way to Do It – State Income Tax, State Sales Tax, Or State Property Tax?

(in percent)

	1. State Income Tax		3. State Property Tax			5. Don't Know				
	2. State Sales Tax		4. Other							
	March 1976					March 1972				
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Total Public	25	45	10	6	14	25	46	14	5	10
Male	27	44	11	6	12	29	43	14	6	8
Female	24	45	9	6	16	22	48	13	4	13
18—29 Years of Age	27	43	17	5	9	29	38	23	2	8
30—39	23	48	9	7	13	26	47	14	4	9
40—49	28	45	8	8	11	25	49	10	6	10
50—59	18	51	7	6	18	20	50	11	7	12
60 Years and Over	26	40	6	5	23	25	47	8	6	14
Less Than High School Grad	23	38	10	5	24	24	44	13	5	14
Grad	24	49	10	6	12	25	49	13	4	9
Some College	30	48	10	7	5	27	45	16	5	7
Professional	30	49	10	5	6	27	48	11	7	7
Managerial	23	51	10	8	8	25	47	17	3	8
Clerical, Sales	24	43	16	6	11	22	47	17	5	9
Craftsman, Foreman	25	53	9	6	7	24	48	12	6	10
Other Manual, Service	24	41	12	6	17	26	43	14	4	13
Farmer, Farm Laborer	13	49	9	6	23	34	37	21	1	7
Rural	22	51	8	6	14	25	45	15	3	12
Nonmetro – Urban	29	44	7	4	16	22	50	10	5	13
Metro – 50,000-999,999	15	60	8	11	6	26	49	12	5	8
– 1,000,000 or Over	27	45	11	6	11	26	42	16	5	11
Northeast	28	37	12	6	17	28	38	16	5	13
North-Central	26	48	9	6	12	27	50	8	5	10
South	20	47	11	5	17	23	43	18	5	11
West	30	46	8	8	9	22	54	13	4	7
Household Income										
5K	26	32	12	4	27	26	40	16	6	12
5-6.9K	20	45	8	6	21	21	46	18	3	12
7-9.9K	23	44	13	7	13	27	46	12	5	10
10-14.9K	24	50	10	7	9	26	49	11	5	9
15K Plus	26	52	8	8	6	23	51	13	5	8
White	25	47	10	6	12	25	46	14	5	10
Nonwhite	24	30	9	10	27	24	42	16	4	14
No Child	25	43	10	6	16	24	44	15	5	12
Under 18	25	47	10	6	12	26	48	13	4	9
12-17	27	44	9	6	14	25	49	11	5	10
Own Home	27	49	6	6	12	25	51	9	5	10
Rent Home	20	35	19	6	20	25	36	24	4	11

APPENDIX TABLE E

1974-72

**Here is a List of the Major Types of Taxes in the Country Today.
Which do You Think is the Fairest?**

(in percent)

	1. Federal Income Tax		3. State Sales Tax			5. Don't Know				
	2. State Income Tax		4. Local Property Tax							
	April 1974					March 1972				
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Total Public	26	13	24	14	23	36	11	33	7	13
Male	29	13	27	13	19	40	11	32	7	10
Female	23	14	21	15	27	32	11	34	8	15
18-29 Years of Age	26	21	23	13	18	39	13	30	8	10
30-39	25	14	25	13	23	31	13	36	9	11
40-49	28	10	28	16	18	43	10	30	5	12
50-59	23	9	28	13	26	33	11	39	8	9
60 Years and Over	26	9	20	15	30	31	8	34	7	20
Less Than High School Grad	24	9	19	15	34	31	12	31	8	18
Grad	24	15	27	16	17	41	10	33	7	9
Some College	32	19	27	9	14	37	9	37	8	9
Professional	27	22	24	12	16	45	9	31	6	9
Managerial	24	16	28	12	21	37	11	34	9	9
Clericals, Sales	26	15	28	14	17	35	11	36	7	11
Craftsman, Foreman	26	12	25	18	19	37	11	35	6	11
Other Manual, Service	27	13	21	13	25	34	13	31	7	15
Farmer, Farm Laborer	11	7	20	21	42	38	10	30	10	12
Rural	11	9	26	20	34	19	11	33	15	22
Nonmetro - Urban	24	15	29	18	13	31	14	35	7	13
Metro - 50,000-999,999	23	14	27	15	21	40	11	35	6	8
- 1,000,000 or Over	32	14	20	10	25	39	10	30	7	14
Northeast	29	10	18	12	32	43	10	23	9	15
North-Central	28	16	27	15	15	38	13	35	4	10
South	23	11	25	16	26	29	9	37	10	15
West	24	20	27	12	18	34	13	37	6	10
Household Income Under 5K	28	9	20	13	29	33	12	30	9	16
5-6.9K	27	15	19	12	27	37	11	32	7	13
7-9.9K	23	13	23	14	27	36	14	30	9	11
10-14.9K	26	16	24	15	19	34	10	38	6	12
15K Plus	25	14	32	14	16	40	8	36	7	9
White	26	13	26	15	20	35	11	35	8	11
Nonwhite	22	15	13	7	43	37	9	23	7	24
No Child in Household	26	12	23	13	25	34	10	33	8	15
Child Under 18	25	15	25	15	20	37	11	33	8	11
12-17	25	13	26	14	22	37	11	34	7	11
Own Home	25	12	26	17	21	34	10	36	8	12
Rent Home	27	17	21	8	26	39	13	27	8	13

APPENDIX TABLE F-1

1981-77

Which Do You Think is the Worst Tax — That is, the Least Fair?

(in percent)

	1. Federal Income Tax					3. State Sales Tax					5. Don't Know														
	2. State Income Tax					4. Local Property Tax																			
	September 1981					May 1980					May 1979					May 1978					May 1977				
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Total Public	36	9	14	33	9	36	10	19	25	10	37	8	15	27	13	30	11	18	32	10	28	11	17	33	11
18-29 Years of Age	36	7	13	35	8	37	10	22	24	7	42	7	16	25	9	29	10	19	32	10	29	10	18	35	9
30-44	42	9	18	25	6	40	10	17	24	9	42	9	11	26	13	31	14	21	29	5	34	15	16	29	6
45-59	36	7	13	39	6	39	12	18	22	9	36	12	15	27	9	35	11	16	32	9	32	11	14	33	10
60 Years and Over	28	11	14	33	15	29	11	16	29	15	24	6	16	33	21	24	7	17	36	18	18	7	20	34	20
Male																									
Total	38	9	13	34	7	38	11	19	24	8	39	9	14	26	12	31	13	17	32	8	28	11	18	36	7
18-29 Years of Age	44	7	10	32	7	41	10	21	23	5	48	6	15	23	8	30	12	16	33	9	29	10	18	40	3
30-44	39	8	18	27	8	37	10	19	21	13	38	9	11	29	13	32	15	19	29	4	32	16	15	33	4
45-59	36	9	10	40	6	39	11	17	26	7	35	16	15	24	10	34	13	16	35	6	29	11	15	38	7
60 Years and Over	29	11	14	40	7	32	12	18	29	9	30	4	15	31	20	26	11	19	33	12	21	9	23	31	16
Female																									
Total	34	9	16	32	10	35	11	18	25	11	35	8	15	28	14	29	9	19	32	12	29	10	17	30	14
18-29 Years of Age	29	7	16	39	10	34	10	24	24	8	37	8	17	26	11	27	8	22	32	11	28	9	19	30	14
30-44	44	10	19	23	4	42	10	15	27	6	45	8	11	23	13	31	13	22	29	5	35	15	18	26	7
45-59	37	6	15	37	5	38	12	20	19	11	38	8	16	30	9	36	9	17	29	11	34	10	14	28	14
60 Years and Over	27	11	13	28	21	27	10	15	28	20	20	8	17	34	21	22	4	15	37	22	15	4	17	38	26
Employed	38	11	17	29	5	38	11	19	26	6	47	7	14	22	9	32	8	22	31	8	31	10	19	30	10
Housewife	31	7	15	34	14	37	11	17	25	10	31	10	16	30	13	30	9	14	35	13	29	13	17	27	13
High School Grad or Less																									
Total	34	7	14	35	9	35	10	19	25	11	34	8	15	28	15	26	12	20	31	12	26	11	19	31	13
Less Than Grad	30	7	17	35	12	30	10	17	27	16	27	8	17	28	20	19	10	21	33	16	23	11	20	29	17
High School Grad	37	8	12	36	7	40	11	20	22	7	40	8	14	29	10	31	13	19	30	9	29	11	17	33	10
College																									
Total	—	—	—	—	—	40	11	18	24	7	45	9	13	24	8	39	8	14	34	5	33	10	15	35	6
Some	38	11	12	31	8	42	10	18	24	6	48	10	11	24	7	36	8	14	36	6	33	12	14	35	6
Grad	42	12	18	22	5	37	12	18	24	9	41	9	17	23	10	43	9	14	32	5	34	8	16	36	7
Executive, Prof, Manager	38	9	14	34	4	42	10	17	24	7	45	10	13	26	7	39	13	15	29	6	29	8	14	42	6
White Collar	40	9	13	35	3	39	11	19	24	7	41	11	13	26	9	35	11	16	30	8	34	13	14	32	7

APPENDIX TABLE F-2

1975-72

Which Do You Think is the Worst Tax – That is, the Least Fair?

(in percent)

	1. Federal Income Tax					2. State Income Tax					3. State Sales Tax					4. Local Property Tax					5. Don't Know				
	May 1975					April 1974					May 1973					March 1972									
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.					
Total Public	28	11	23	29	10	30	10	20	28	14	30	10	20	31	11	19	13	13	45	11					
Male	30	12	22	29	9	29	9	23	31	10	30	9	19	34	9	19	11	15	44	11					
Female	26	11	24	29	12	30	10	17	26	19	30	11	20	28	12	18	14	12	45	12					
18-29 Years of Age	33	12	25	26	5	31	8	21	29	13	31	12	21	28	9	22	13	15	41	9					
30-39	28	14	23	29	8	30	11	18	29	13	33	9	19	31	8	22	16	15	40	10					
40-49	29	12	19	33	9	35	10	21	28	7	29	11	19	32	11	19	12	12	46	11					
50-59	26	12	22	30	11	31	13	17	30	14	36	12	16	29	8	17	14	14	45	11					
60 Years and Over	22	9	25	29	20	24	8	21	26	23	21	7	22	34	17	13	9	10	51	17					
Less Than Grad	24	10	26	28	16	26	8	22	25	22	27	7	21	30	15	17	11	13	43	16					
High School Grad	29	12	20	32	9	34	12	16	30	11	34	12	19	29	8	21	14	12	46	8					
Some College	33	12	23	27	6	32	9	22	31	7	28	13	18	34	7	19	13	17	45	8					
Professional	29	13	19	30	9	33	14	21	27	10	29	11	20	35	5	13	16	17	48	9					
Managerial	35	11	20	31	5	37	10	16	29	12	37	11	16	31	5	25	12	16	41	6					
Clerical, Sales	28	12	22	31	7	33	8	16	32	11	32	15	15	30	8	23	13	13	42	9					
Craftsman, Foreman	27	13	21	31	10	34	12	19	26	9	34	12	14	32	9	21	15	15	41	9					
Other Manual, Service	31	13	26	27	6	26	10	19	31	15	32	10	24	27	10	20	13	11	43	14					
Farmer, Farm Laborer	22	4	36	22	16	27	4	27	11	31	27	9	14	27	23	16	13	5	51	16					

Rural	28	9	26	28	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Old Suburb	29	15	22	27	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
New Suburb	24	10	19	34	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
City																													
One Family	29	11	19	35	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Multifamily	21	10	33	29	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Apartment	33	12	25	20	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nonmetro - Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-Urban	-	-	-	-	-	26	8	26	18	23	32	6	17	30	15	26	9	6	41	19									
Metro - 50,000-999,999	-	-	-	-	-	41	7	19	25	8	31	10	20	31	9	25	7	15	41	12									
- 1,000,000 or Over	-	-	-	-	-	30	10	17	30	15	28	13	22	28	10	18	15	14	47	7									
Region						27	10	21	31	14	31	9	19	33	10	15	13	14	45	13									
Northeast	21	15	27	30	10	29	11	21	29	17	29	12	23	28	9	13	16	20	38	13									
North-Central	26	14	21	34	7	32	12	20	27	9	27	9	20	36	10	16	11	9	56	10									
South	33	6	22	25	14	29	9	19	23	19	30	11	20	25	14	26	12	13	34	16									
West	31	12	23	27	10	29	4	19	38	11	35	8	13	36	8	18	12	11	54	5									
Household Income																													
Under 5K	25	9	25	25	19	22	7	24	26	22	23	5	22	28	21	16	9	13	48	15									
5-6.9K	31	10	26	25	11	22	8	26	29	15	26	9	26	28	12	18	11	14	44	13									
7-9.9K	25	14	27	24	10	30	8	18	30	16	35	12	19	29	8	21	15	13	41	12									
10-14.9K	31	12	23	30	7	33	10	17	20	10	30	13	18	33	7	22	15	14	41	8									
15K Plus	29	13	18	35	6	38	14	17	27	8	34	10	16	35	6	19	13	14	46	8									
Race																													
White	28	12	22	31	10	31	10	20	29	12	30	11	19	31	10	20	12	13	45	11									
Nonwhite	30	7	30	17	16	23	7	21	24	29	26	7	26	26	18	12	16	16	39	18									
No Children	28	10	24	27	12	29	9	20	28	17	28	9	20	32	12	18	11	12	46	13									
Under 18	28	13	21	31	8	31	10	19	29	12	32	11	19	29	10	19	14	15	43	10									
12-17	28	12	20	34	9	30	10	21	28	12	31	11	20	28	10	19	15	13	45	10									
Own Home	27	11	21	33	10	31	10	18	29	13	28	12	18	35	9	19	12	12	47	11									
Rent Home	31	13	26	20	12	27	8	24	27	17	33	7	24	23	14	19	14	15	40	12									

Executive, Prof, Manager	14	23	9	8	26	12	6	2	Professional	21	23	6	13	21	9	6	4
White Collar	18	15	12	12	19	12	9	3	Managerial	24	29	7	12	20	10	5	2
Blue Collar									Clerical, Sales	22	25	8	13	14	11	8	5
Total	31	15	8	10	12	14	8	2	Craftsman, Foreman	21	23	9	16	10	12	7	5
Skilled	27	15	9	12	15	12	7	3	Other Manual, Service	29	18	6	12	10	13	15	2
Semi/Unskilled	34	15	6	8	10	15	10	2	Farmer, Farm Laborer	27	10	1	6	8	5	32	11
Retired	37	15	7	6	9	14	10	2									
Nielsen Markets																	
A	27	15	10	8	15	13	10	2									
B	27	18	7	10	16	14	5	3									
C	24	18	7	12	15	13	8	3									
D	32	13	8	10	14	12	10	1									
Household Income																	
Under 7K	40	12	3	9	7	12	15	2	Under 5K	32	16	4	11	8	11	17	7
7-9.9K*	30	12	9	8	18	12	9	2	5-6.9K	34	14	3	13	8	11	14	6
10-14.9K*	30	16	8	10	13	11	9	3	7-9.9K	30	19	7	11	11	12	9	4
15-24.9K	22	18	10	11	19	12	6	2	10-14.9K	22	25	8	14	13	11	8	3
25K Plus	16	19	11	9	21	17	5	2	15K Plus	19	28	7	11	18	13	6	4
Region																	
Northeast*	27	16	10	10	10	16	10	1	Northeast	24	21	6	14	10	16	11	3
North-Central*	22	20	12	8	15	12	8	3	North-Central	28	26	7	12	12	8	8	3
South*	33	15	5	9	15	11	9	3	South	27	17	6	9	12	11	16	8
West*	24	13	8	11	22	13	7	2	West	26	20	6	13	15	13	5	4
Rural*	30	17	5	11	13	15	8	1	Rural	25	18	4	13	8	6	23	9
Suburb	24	17	10	10	16	13	7	3									
City																	
Total	28	15	9	9	15	12	10	2	Nonmetro-Urban	25	22	5	16	12	12	8	5
One Family	27	17	9	7	18	11	8	3	Metro—50,000-99,999	24	22	7	11	11	12	10	6
Multifamily	28	12	8	11	12	14	13	2	—1,000,000 or Over	29	21	7	11	14	13	9	3
Race																	
White*	25	17	9	10	16	13	8	2	White	25	22	7	12	12	12	9	5
Nonwhite*	41	10	2	7	10	13	15	2	Nonwhite	37	12	2	12	12	8	24	3
No Child*	29	15	8	9	14	13	10	2	No Child in Household	28	20	5	10	11	13	12	5
With Children																	
Total*	24	18	9	10	18	13	6	2	Under 18	24	22	7	13	13	10	10	4
12-17*	22	17	9	11	19	12	8	2	12-17	24	26	6	11	13	10	11	4
6-11	24	19	8	10	17	14	7	1									
Under 6	26	17	9	10	15	12	8	3									
Own Home*	25	19	10	7	17	13	6	3	Own Home	25	24	8	10	13	13	8	5
Rent Home*	31	11	6	14	11	12	13	2	Rent Home	30	16	3	16	10	9	16	4

*Comparable category in 1974 survey.

APPENDIX TABLE H

March 1972

Here are Three Statements About Taxes. Which of the Statements Agrees Most With Your Own Thinking?

(in percent)

1. The Federal government should start a value added tax (a form of national sales tax) and use the money to help reduce local property taxes.
2. The Federal government should not start a value added tax (a form of national sales tax) but should raise individual income taxes to help reduce local property taxes.
3. The Federal government should take neither of these actions to help reduce local property taxes.
4. Don't know.

	March 1972			
	1.	2.	3.	4.
Total Public	32	14	44	10
Male	35	17	40	8
Female	29	11	48	12
18-29 Years of Age	32	13	48	7
30-39	30	14	47	9
40-49	32	11	46	11
50-59	28	16	47	9
60 Years and Over	34	15	34	17
Less Than High School Grad	31	15	39	15
Grad	32	12	48	8
Some College	32	15	48	5
Professional	29	16	48	7
Managerial	30	13	52	5
Clerical, Sales	35	12	44	9
Craftsman, Foreman	31	11	48	10
Other Manual, Service	32	13	44	11
Farmer, Farm Laborer	38	5	37	20
Rural	25	11	47	17
Nonmetro-Urban	33	10	48	9
Metro - 50,000-999,999	33	14	47	6
- 1,000,000 or Over	31	16	40	13
Northeast	30	17	39	14
North-Central	35	13	44	8
South	28	12	49	11
West	35	14	43	8
Household Income Under 5K	32	15	39	14
5-6.9K	29	17	42	12
7-9.9K	29	14	47	10
10-14.9K	36	12	46	6
15K Plus	31	14	48	7
White	32	14	45	9
Nonwhite	26	17	38	19
No Child in Household	33	13	42	12
Child Under 18	30	14	47	9
12-17	30	13	46	11
Own Home	33	14	44	9
Rent Home	29	15	44	12

APPENDIX TABLE I

1979-76

**Many of Our Major Central Cities are Experiencing Financial Difficulty;
Would You Favor or Oppose Special Federal Aid for These Central Cities?**

(in percent)

	1. Favor			2. Oppose			3. No Opinion			March 1976*			
	May 1979			May 1978			May 1977*						
	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.				
Total Public	44	43	13	47	45	9	43	44	12	Total Public	48	40	12
18-29 Years of Age	55	33	12	58	33	9	55	36	9	18-29 Years of Age	56	35	9
30-44	42	47	11	48	46	6	41	48	10	30-39	48	42	10
45-59	44	45	10	37	56	8	39	48	13	40-49	46	45	9
60 Years and Over	34	48	18	40	48	12	33	48	18	50-59	46	41	13
										60 Years or Over	41	42	17
Male										Male	47	45	8
Total	43	47	10	45	47	8	45	47	8				
18-29 Years of Age	53	37	10	59	31	9	57	38	5				
30-44	42	51	7	44	54	2	43	52	4				
45-59	40	52	8	34	57	9	42	49	9				
60 Years and Over	33	53	14	36	52	12	33	52	15				
Female										Female	49	37	14
Total	46	39	16	48	43	9	42	42	16				
18-29 Years of Age	56	29	15	56	35	9	54	34	13				
30-44	43	43	14	51	40	9	40	45	15				
45-59	48	40	12	39	54	7	37	46	17				
60 Years and Over	34	44	22	43	45	12	33	44	23				
Employed	45	41	14	56	37	7	44	41	16				
Housewife	47	40	14	39	50	10	39	45	16				
High School Grad or Less													
Total	44	41	15	44	46	10	43	43	15				
Less Than Grad	42	38	20	44	42	14	42	39	19	Less Than Grad	46	37	17
High School Grad	46	44	11	45	49	6	43	47	10	High School Grad	49	41	10
College													
Total	45	46	8	53	42	5	45	47	8				
Some	44	47	9	55	39	6	46	44	10	Some College	49	45	6
Grad	47	46	7	48	48	3	44	52	4				
Executive, Prof, Manager	48	45	8	53	45	3	43	50	6	Professional	53	42	5
White Collar	47	40	13	47	46	7	43	47	10	Managerial	45	45	10

Blue Collar													
Total	46	41	13	47	42	11	47	41	12				
Skilled	47	44	9	41	48	11	40	48	12				
Semi/Unskilled	45	39	16	53	37	11	53	35	13				
Retired	36	47	16	39	51	9	35	46	19				
Nielsen Markets													
A	54	33	13	57	35	8	48	40	12				
B	48	40	12	45	48	7	38	53	9				
C	32	44	13	39	52	9	42	48	10				
D	31	54	15	34	54	12	42	35	23				
Household Income													
Under 7K	42	37	22	51	36	13	45	35	19	Under 5K	46	38	16
7-9.9K	48	38	13	50	40	10	49	39	12	5-6.9K	52	36	12
10-14.9K	45	45	10	45	47	8	44	48	7	7-9.9K	49	37	14
15-24.9K	45	45	10	43	50	7	40	50	9	10-14.9K	48	43	9
25K Plus	45	47	8	45	51	3	37	58	5	15K Plus	48	44	8
Region													
Northeast	63	26	11	60	32	7	58	34	8	Northeast	70	22	8
North-Central	35	51	14	41	52	7	38	48	13	North-Central	43	47	10
South	43	43	14	43	46	11	38	47	15	South	39	46	15
West	38	51	11	45	47	9	41	47	11	West	44	44	12
Rural													
Suburb	34	54	12	38	50	12	38	52	9	Rural	33	55	12
City	41	48	11	46	46	7	43	45	12	Old Suburb	46	42	12
Total	51	35	14	51	41	8	45	41	14	New Suburb	41	48	11
One Family	46	40	14	45	48	7	37	48	15	One Family	50	40	10
Multifamily	61	25	14	64	26	10	60	28	12	Multifamily	70	19	11
										Apartment	72	20	8
Race													
White	43	46	11	43	49	8	41	47	11	White	47	43	10
Nonwhite	54	20	26	75	13	13	58	24	18	Nonwhite	60	19	21
No Child										No Children	46	42	12
With Children	44	43	13	46	46	9	42	45	13				
Total	45	43	12	48	44	8	44	44	12	Under 18	50	39	11
12-17	45	43	12	49	44	7	45	44	12	12-17	50	39	11
6-11	45	43	12	48	43	9	44	44	11				
Under 6	47	39	14	49	43	9	41	47	12	Own Home	44	45	11
Own Home	40	49	11	41	50	8	37	50	13	Rent Home	56	31	13
Rent Home	53	29	18	61	30	9	56	33	11				
*Surveys prior to 1977 had different subclassifications.													

APPENDIX TABLE J

March 1972

A. Suppose the Federal Government Must Raise Taxes Substantially, Which of These do You Think Would be the Best Way to Do It? **B. Which Do You Think Would be the Next Best Way?**
(in percent)

1. Collect a value added tax (VAT), a form of national sales tax on things other than food and similar necessities.
2. Raise individual income tax rates.
3. Raise money by reducing special tax treatment for capital gains and cutting tax deduction allowances for charitable contributions, state and local taxes, medical expenses, etc.
4. Don't know.

	March 1972 - A				March 1972 - B			
	1.	2.	3.	4.	1.	2.	3.	4.
Total Public	34	10	40	16	29	18	27	26
Male	34	12	40	14	30	19	28	23
Female	34	7	40	19	28	16	27	29
18-29 Years of Age	35	10	45	10	36	20	29	15
30-39	33	12	41	14	27	21	32	20
40-49	33	8	45	14	35	12	27	26
50-59	36	10	36	18	24	16	28	32
60 Years and Over	31	10	32	27	20	19	21	40
Less Than High School Grad	29	9	37	25	26	16	21	37
Grad	38	8	43	11	31	18	32	19
Some College	36	13	42	9	31	21	32	16
Professional	41	12	38	9	28	23	33	16
Managerial	36	9	39	16	27	19	28	26
Clerical, Sales	36	6	47	11	31	16	31	22
Craftsman, Foreman	33	9	44	14	31	15	29	25
Other Manual, Service	30	10	41	19	30	16	27	27
Farmer, Farm Laborer	34	12	37	17	38	18	20	24
Rural	31	5	39	25	33	11	25	31
Nonmetro-Urban	39	7	37	17	26	16	29	29
Metro - 50,000-999,999	36	10	42	12	30	20	29	21
- 1,000,000 or Over	31	11	40	18	28	18	26	28
Northeast	28	12	41	19	28	19	24	29
North-Central	36	11	39	14	29	20	29	22
South	33	8	38	21	27	16	25	32
West	40	7	44	9	32	16	34	18
Household Income Under 5K	30	9	37	24	26	17	22	35
5-6.9K	32	10	41	17	30	20	22	28
7-9.9K	32	9	40	19	26	18	26	30
10-14.9K	36	10	43	11	31	16	33	20
15K Plus	38	9	43	10	35	18	31	16
White	34	9	41	16	29	18	28	25
Nonwhite	28	11	38	23	23	13	26	38
No Child in Household	33	9	38	20	27	17	25	31
Child Under 18	35	10	42	13	31	18	30	21
12-17	34	9	42	15	31	17	29	23
Own Home	36	9	40	15	29	17	28	26
Rent Home	31	11	39	19	28	19	26	27

APPENDIX TABLE K

May 1977

**Some States Have Passed Laws Which Give Special Tax Breaks or Other Incentives
To Industries That Will Locate Facilities or Expand Present Operations in the State.
Do You Favor or Oppose This Policy?**

(in percent)

	1. Favor			2. Oppose			3. No Opinion		
	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.
Total Public	50	36	14	Total Public	50	36	14		
18-29 Years of Age	51	38	12	Nielsen Markets					
30-44	54	35	11	A	52	34	14		
45-59	51	36	13	B	49	39	12		
60 Years and Over	45	33	22	C	50	37	13		
Male				D	50	31	20		
Total	56	35	9	Household Income					
18-29 Years of Age	57	36	8	Under 7K	43	35	22		
30-44	61	34	5	7-9.9K	47	37	16		
45-59	57	37	7	10-14.9K	55	37	9		
60 Years and Over	49	36	15	15-24.9K	54	37	9		
Female				25K Plus	61	31	7		
Total	46	36	19	Region					
18-29	45	40	15	Northeast	57	30	13		
30-44	50	35	15	North-Central	48	38	13		
45-59	46	34	19	South	52	30	18		
60 Years and Over	40	30	29	West	42	49	9		
Employed	46	40	14	Rural	43	42	15		
Housewife	47	34	19	Suburb	53	33	13		
High School Grad or Less				City					
Total	46	38	16	Total	50	35	15		
Less Than Grad	44	36	20	One Family	49	37	14		
Grad	49	39	12	Multifamily	52	33	15		
College				Race					
Total	59	31	9	White	51	37	12		
Some	56	33	11	Nonwhite	47	29	25		
Grad	64	28	7	No Child	51	35	15		
Executive, Prof, Manager	64	30	6	With Children					
White Collar	52	39	9	Total	50	36	14		
Blue Collar				12-17	51	34	14		
Total	47	38	15	6-11	58	30	13		
Skilled	51	36	13	Under 6	47	40	13		
Semi/Unskilled	44	40	16	Own Home	49	38	14		
Retired	46	34	20	Rent Home	54	31	15		

APPENDIX TABLE L

MAY 1978

Which of These Statements Comes Closest to Your View About Government Power Today?

(in percent)

1. Federal government has too much power.
2. Federal government is using about the right amount of power for meeting today's needs.
3. Federal government should use its powers more vigorously to promote the well being of all segments of the people.
4. No Opinion.

	1.	2.	3.	4.		1.	2.	3.	4.
Total Public	38	18	36	8	Total Public	38	18	36	8
18-29 Years of Age	32	20	42	6	Nielsen Markets				
30-44	44	17	35	4	A	33	19	41	6
45-59	43	17	33	7	B	36	20	35	8
60 Years and Over	33	18	33	16	C	45	14	32	8
Male					D	41	16	31	12
Total	38	19	37	6	Household Income				
18-29 Years of Age	34	21	39	6	Under 7K	27	16	42	15
30-44	46	15	38	1	7-9.9K	32	19	37	12
45-59	39	20	35	5	10-14.9K	39	20	34	7
60 Years and Over	35	19	33	13	15-24.9K	46	15	36	4
Female					25K Plus	46	21	31	2
Total	37	17	36	10	Region				
18-29 Years of Age	31	18	45	6	Northeast	27	17	47	10
30-44	42	18	33	7	North-Central	41	23	31	9
45-59	47	13	31	9	South	40	16	33	11
60 Years and Over	31	17	32	19	West	42	15	37	11
Employed	41	15	38	6	Rural	38	18	33	16
Housewife	37	17	34	12	Suburb	40	18	35	10
High School Grad or Less					City				
Total	34	17	38	10	Total	36	18	39	8
Less Than Grad	28	15	41	16	One Family	41	16	35	7
Grad	40	18	37	5	Multifamily	23	21	47	9
College					Race				
Total	46	20	31	3	White	39	17	36	7
Some	43	21	33	3	Nonwhite	24	23	36	16
Grad	51	18	28	4	No Child	21	15	45	19
Executive, Prof, Manager	48	20	30	2	With Children	36	18	35	11
White Collar	42	17	35	6	Total	35	20	31	14
Blue Collar					12-17	39	18	37	6
Total	35	17	39	9	6-11	44	15	36	5
Skilled	38	15	41	6	Under 6	39	18	36	7
Semi/Unskilled	32	18	38	12	Own Home	34	18	41	7
Retired	31	20	37	12	Rent Home	41	18	33	8
						29	18	44	9
						32	16	35	17

APPENDIX TABLE M

MAY 1978

Which of These Three Statements About the Ability of State and Local Governments to Deal with Today's Problems Comes Closest to Your View?

(in percent)

1. State and local government is too fragmented and disorganized to be effective
2. State and local government does an adequate job in dealing with today's problems
3. State and local government should be given more authority because it is closest to the people
4. No Opinion

	1.	2.	3.	4.		1.	2.	3.	4.
Total Public	36	22	33	10	Total Public	36	22	33	10
18-29 Years of Age	37	24	31	8	Nielsen Markets				
30-44	40	21	33	6	A	38	22	31	9
45-59	36	20	36	8	B	38	20	32	10
60 Years and Over	30	20	33	17	C	32	23	35	10
Male					D	31	22	38	9
Total	38	22	33	7	Household Income				
18-29 Years of Age	38	23	34	6	Under 7K	32	22	31	15
30-44	48	23	25	4	7-9.9K	31	23	28	17
45-59	31	23	39	8	10-14.9K	41	25	28	6
60 Years and Over	33	20	36	11	15-24.9K	34	20	41	5
Female					25K Plus	45	19	33	4
Total	34	21	33	12	Region				
18-29 Years of Age	36	26	29	10	Northeast	44	19	28	9
30-44	32	19	40	8	North-Central	36	21	36	7
45-59	41	18	33	8	South	30	22	34	14
60 Years and Over	27	21	31	22	West	35	26	32	7
Employed	40	23	31	6	Rural	35	24	30	11
Housewife	30	19	36	15	Suburb	37	23	33	7
High School Grad or Less					City				
Total	34	22	33	11	Total	36	20	34	10
Less Than Grad	29	22	32	18	One Family	34	21	36	9
Grad	39	23	34	5	Multifamily	40	17	30	13
College					Race				
Total	40	20	34	6	White	37	21	34	8
Some	43	20	31	6	Nonwhite	28	30	23	19
Grad	36	19	38	7	No Child	36	19	33	12
Executive, Prof, Manager	37	22	35	6	With Children				
White Collar	40	21	33	6	Total	36	24	33	8
Blue Collar					12-17	37	22	35	6
Total	34	23	33	11	6-11	36	22	32	10
Skilled	36	23	34	7	Under 6	35	25	32	8
Semi/Unskilled	32	22	32	14	Own Home	36	22	34	9
Retired	34	19	34	13	Rent Home	37	20	30	13

APPENDIX TABLE N

**Supposing the Budgets of Your State and Local Governments Have to be Curtailed,
Which One of These Parts of the Budget Would You Limit Most Severely?**

(in percent)

	September 1981							May 1980						
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1. Public Safety (fire, police, criminal justice)														
2. Public Schools (kindergarten-12th grade)														
3. Tax-Supported Colleges and Universities														
4. Aid to the Needy														
5. Streets and Highways														
6. Parks and Recreation														
7. Don't Know														
Total Public	3	3	24	7	10	45	10	2	3	23	8	11	41	12
18-29 Years of Age	3	4	22	6	16	45	9	3	3	23	9	13	39	10
30-44	3	3	23	9	14	42	6	2	2	26	8	14	38	10
45-59	3	2	26	7	5	52	9	1	3	23	6	10	43	14
60 Years and Over	4	3	26	7	3	42	17	2	5	21	7	6	42	17
Male														
Total	4	4	26	8	9	43	9	4	2	24	10	11	37	12
18-29 Years of Age	4	5	25	7	15	42	6	5	1	23	12	12	37	10
30-44	4	5	20	10	11	42	8	3	2	27	11	15	34	8
45-59	2	1	34	8	4	48	7	1	3	26	6	9	42	13
60 Years and Over	4	6	26	6	3	40	18	5	4	20	10	5	38	18
Female														
Total	3	2	22	7	11	47	11	1	3	23	6	12	43	12
18-29 Years of Age	2	2	18	5	18	49	11	2	4	24	6	14	40	10
30-44	2	2	25	8	17	43	4	1	1	25	6	14	41	12
45-59	4	2	19	5	6	56	11	2	2	20	6	11	45	14
60 Years and Over	5	1	27	9	3	43	16	1	5	21	5	8	45	15
Employed	2	2	16	7	13	55	7	1	4	25	6	15	40	9
Housewife	4	2	26	6	10	42	13	1	3	19	6	10	50	11
High School Grad or Less														
Total	4	3	25	7	10	43	11	2	3	25	6	11	40	13
Less Than Grad	5	3	24	6	7	42	16	3	2	21	4	10	44	16
Grad	3	3	26	8	13	45	7	2	4	27	8	12	36	11
College														
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	21	12	12	42	9
Some	2	3	22	6	9	52	8	3	1	22	12	10	41	11
Grad	2	2	23	8	13	46	7	1	3	20	11	14	44	7
Executive, Prof, Manager	1	2	16	11	16	48	7	1	2	20	13	18	37	9
White Collar	3	2	23	5	8	55	7	1	4	23	9	10	43	10

Blue Collar														
Total	2	5	23	10	12	44	8	4	2	25	7	12	38	12
Skilled	3	2	26	9	11	43	6	3	2	27	10	9	39	10
Semi/Unskilled	1	6	20	10	13	45	9	5	2	24	4	15	36	14
Retired	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	21	6	6	45	16
Nielsen Markets														
A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	26	7	13	32	16
B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	22	8	15	38	11
C	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	25	7	7	51	6
D	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	14	12	5	52	12
Household Income														
Under 7K	5	6	29	6	8	33	18	3	2	21	7	10	41	16
7-9.9K	3	1	26	4	13	49	8	3	4	19	6	9	41	18
10-14.9K	3	3	23	5	9	50	10	3	2	24	6	12	41	12
15-24.9K	4	2	23	9	9	46	9	2	5	26	8	10	37	12
25K Plus	2	3	23	7	13	49	6	1	2	23	10	15	44	5
25K-29.9	3	2	25	3	11	53	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30K-34.9	2	3	27	11	7	47	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35K-Plus	1	3	17	9	18	48	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Region														
Northeast	3	3	25	8	10	45	9	1	4	24	3	15	36	17
North-Central	5	2	27	9	7	42	10	2	2	22	9	10	44	11
South	3	4	22	5	8	47	13	3	3	19	11	7	45	12
West	2	4	24	7	19	47	7	4	2	32	6	16	31	9
Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	21	11	7	49	8
Suburb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	22	8	9	44	11
City														
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	25	7	14	35	15
One Family	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	25	7	14	37	13
Multifamily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	23	6	14	32	18
Race														
White	3	3	26	8	9	46	9	2	3	24	8	10	41	12
Nonwhite	5	7	12	2	18	41	18	4	3	15	4	21	36	17
No Child	4	3	25	6	9	45	11	2	3	22	8	9	41	15
With Children														
Total	3	3	22	8	12	45	8	2	3	24	8	14	40	9
12-17	4	4	19	8	12	48	7	1	2	23	9	13	43	9
Under 12	3	4	23	9	13	43	7	2	3	23	8	17	38	9
Under 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	28	7	14	37	9
Own Home	3	3	25	9	9	45	9	1	3	23	9	10	43	11
Rent Home	4	3	22	4	13	45	12	4	2	25	6	13	35	15
Non-Metro—Rural	3	2	22	6	9	54	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Urban	5	4	22	4	7	50	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metro—50,000-999,999	4	1	28	5	8	46	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,000,000 and Over	3	4	23	11	15	39	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX TABLE O

**Suppose Your Local Government Must Raise More Revenue, Which of These Do
You Think Would be the Best Way to Do It?**

1. Local Income Tax
2. Local Sales Tax
3. Local Property Tax

4. Charges for Specific Services
5. Don't Know

	September 1981						September 1981				
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Total Public	7	21	5	55	12	Household Income					
18-29 Years of Age	9	15	4	60	12	Under 7K	7	21	4	48	19
30-44	9	16	6	65	5	7-9.9K	4	32	7	48	11
45-59	4	32	3	53	9	10-14.9K	10	22	6	48	14
60 Years and Over	7	26	7	38	22	15-24.9K	9	23	4	56	9
Male						25K Plus	6	16	5	65	8
Total	10	24	6	51	9	25-29.9K	7	14	8	62	9
18-29 Years of Age	12	17	4	60	8	30-34.9K	4	16	4	69	6
30-44	13	17	7	57	7	35K +	7	17	4	64	8
45-59	5	39	5	46	5	Region					
60 Years and Over	8	28	9	35	20	Northeast	7	11	4	68	10
Female						North-Central	9	25	5	53	9
Total	5	19	5	59	14	South	7	23	6	50	16
18-29 Years of Age	6	13	5	61	15	West	7	26	5	53	9
30-44	6	15	6	72	3	Race					
45-59	3	25	1	60	12	White	7	22	5	55	11
60 Years and Over	6	25	6	40	23	Nonwhite	10	15	3	56	18
Employed	3	20	6	61	11	No Child	6	25	5	50	14
Housewife	6	18	4	57	15	With Children					
High School Grad or Less						Total	9	16	6	61	9
Total	7	21	5	54	13	12-17	8	16	5	60	11
Less Than Grad	7	22	8	46	18	Under 12	10	14	6	64	6
High School Grad	7	21	2	61	10	Own Home	7	23	4	56	10
College						Rent Home	7	17	8	55	13
Some	7	22	5	58	8	Non-Metro - Rural	8	28	5	44	16
Grad	10	19	8	56	7	Urban	6	24	3	58	9
Executive, Prof, Manager	7	22	4	59	9	Metro - 50,000-999,999	5	19	6	60	11
White Collar	8	16	4	62	10	1,000,000 and Over	10	19	6	54	12
Blue Collar											
Total	6	26	7	53	8						
Skilled	7	21	6	58	8						
Semi/Unskilled	5	29	8	51	9						

APPENDIX TABLE P

President Reagan has indicated he would like to turn a number of programs back to the state and local governments and get the federal government completely out of the financing and administration of such programs. Various leaders and organizations have proposed that the following functions be turned back. From which functions would you like to see the federal government withdraw?

1. Public Schools (kindergarten-12th grade)
2. Highways
3. Mass Transportation
4. Public Service Jobs
5. Welfare (AFDC)
6. Day Care and other Social Services
7. School Lunch and other Nutrition Programs
8. Public Hospitals and Health
9. Don't Know

	September 1981								
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Total Public	26	18	30	26	15	29	25	15	13
18-29 Years of Age	18	19	33	23	13	29	24	10	12
30-44	30	20	27	28	14	31	26	17	10
45-59	29	18	33	29	18	30	27	20	10
60 Years and Over	27	16	26	25	14	28	23	13	22
Male									
Total	27	21	31	29	15	29	26	16	11
18-29 Years of Age	23	20	34	25	13	30	27	12	9
30-44	32	28	36	34	18	33	26	20	5
45-59	28	16	27	34	17	30	29	20	8
60 Years and Over	28	17	25	23	10	23	20	13	25
Female									
Total	24	16	28	23	15	30	23	13	16
18-29 Years of Age	14	17	32	21	14	29	20	8	14
30-44	27	12	18	23	11	29	26	14	14
45-59	31	20	38	25	19	30	24	20	12
60 Years and Over	27	16	26	27	17	32	25	13	20
Employed	21	19	29	24	13	31	24	13	13
Housewife	26	14	28	23	16	28	23	13	17
High School Grad or Less									
Total	22	19	32	23	14	27	21	13	15
Less Than Grad	18	21	30	23	11	22	16	12	18
High School Grad	25	18	34	24	16	32	26	14	12

College									
Some	31	16	25	31	15	34	31	17	10
Grad	39	18	22	36	21	33	34	20	11
Executive, Prof, Manager	30	17	25	33	22	41	35	20	8
White Collar	28	17	28	32	10	28	27	19	14
Blue Collar									
Total	23	23	34	25	13	28	23	12	7
Skilled	23	26	35	35	16	31	25	13	8
Semi/Unskilled	24	21	34	18	11	27	22	12	7
Household Income									
Under 7K	24	19	31	17	14	18	18	13	23
7-9.9K	15	23	40	25	7	32	21	9	4
10-14.9K	22	14	26	24	10	32	20	13	15
15-24.9K	30	19	31	30	17	29	28	16	15
25K Plus	29	18	25	30	19	34	31	18	8
25-29.9K	28	12	24	22	15	31	22	12	11
30-34.9K	28	20	27	36	20	43	36	26	8
35K +	31	21	26	33	22	30	34	17	7
Region									
Northeast	21	20	23	21	10	23	22	14	17
North-Central	28	20	27	33	20	32	27	19	11
South	25	16	29	23	12	31	23	14	14
West	30	18	41	28	18	30	26	11	12
Race									
White	27	18	30	26	16	31	26	16	13
Nonwhite	18	23	26	23	4	16	13	3	16
No Child	29	20	30	28	14	32	26	16	14
With Children									
Total	22	17	29	24	15	26	23	13	12
12-17	23	16	24	19	15	23	21	14	12
Under 12	23	17	31	26	16	28	24	12	11
Own Home	29	18	30	27	16	31	26	17	13
Rent Home	19	20	31	24	13	26	22	9	14
Non-Metro - Rural	28	18	39	28	24	35	31	24	13
Urban	21	18	33	27	10	23	15	13	12
Metro - 50,000-999,999	28	17	28	27	17	34	28	17	13
1,000,000 and Over	25	19	26	25	12	27	24	11	14

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The Commission is composed of 26 members—nine representing the Federal government, 14 representing state and local government, and three representing the public. The President appoints 20—three private citizens and three Federal executive officials directly and four governors, three state legislators, four mayors, and three elected county officials from states nominated by the National Governors' Conference, the Council of State Governments, the National League of Cities/U.S. Conference of Mayors, and the National Association of Counties. The three Senators are chosen by the President of the Senate and the three Congressmen by the Speaker of the House.

Each Commission member serves a two year term and may be reappointed.

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After selecting specific intergovernmental issues for investigation, ACIR follows a multistep procedure that assures review and comment by representatives of all points of view, all affected levels of government, technical experts, and interested groups. The Commission then debates each issue and formulates its policy position. Commission findings and recommendations are published and draft bills and executive orders developed to assist in implementing ACIR policies.