

A COMMISSION SURVEY

1982

CHANGING  
PUBLIC ATTITUDES  
ON GOVERNMENTS  
AND TAXES

Advisory Commission on  
Intergovernmental Relations  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20575 • 1982



S-11

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## **FOREWORD**

**T**his publication presents the 11th annual survey of public attitudes toward government and taxes. Each year since 1972, under a contract with the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (ACIR), the Opinion Research Corporation of Princeton, NJ, has conducted this survey. This year ACIR asked five questions—one for the first time; this publication presents both the current results and the cumulative record.

Susannah E. Calkins, senior analyst in the Taxation and Finance section, prepared this study, with typing assistance provided by Arlene Preston.

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

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## PUBLIC OPINION 1982

# HIGHLIGHTS

## Few Significant Changes Since 1981

The first half of 1982 saw major developments in the area of intergovernmental relations: the President proposed New Federalism in which welfare programs would be reassigned between the state and federal levels, and many federal grant programs would be terminated in favor of turnbacks of resources and responsibilities to the states; new block grant programs were being put into effect; and effects of Congressional cuts made during the landmark budget reconciliation process of the summer of 1981 were beginning to be felt in federal grant-in-aid programs.

According to the May 1982, ACIR public opinion poll, these events made scarcely a ripple in public views on government programs and taxes. The results of the 1982 poll show stability and few significant changes in public opinion over the past few years.

The passage of the 1981 income tax cut did not change the public view that the federal income tax is the worst tax; the 36% choosing that tax as worst was unchanged from the 1981 figure. When asked about government services and taxes, 42% of the public continue to believe that taxes and services should be kept about where they are now—almost no change from the last time the question was asked in 1980. A repeat of a question asked in May 1978, about government power elicited almost the same pattern of response as in 1978: in each year 38% believed that the federal government has too much power, and 18% believed that the federal

government has about the right amount of power. The only significant change was that in 1978, 36% believed that the federal government should use its power more vigorously to promote the well being of all segments of the people; this pro-federal percentage dropped to 30% in 1982 (and the group having no opinion increased by six percentage points to 14%).

Between 1981 and 1982, the only major change in aggregate figures shown in the poll is an increase in the proportion of respondents who stated that they get the most for their money from the federal government—from 30% in 1981, to 35% in 1982. The federal government once again took the lead over local governments, which dropped from 33% in 1981, to 28% in 1982; in the past ACIR polls, the public has usually chosen the federal government as giving the most for its money. The percentage choosing state government as giving the most for taxpayers' money dropped from 25% in 1981, to 20% in 1982. 1982 results are very close to those obtained in May 1980, and almost identical to those of May 1978.

A new question was designed to probe the degree of public support for various types of federal grants in view of the necessity for making cuts in programs during the present budget crunch. Respondents gave all five of the major classes of grants fairly high marks: from 24% to 45% of the public rated the five grant categories as totally necessary and only 7%

*Table 1*  
**From Which Level of Government Do You Feel You Get the Most  
 For Your Money – Federal, State, or Local?**

	Percent of U.S. Public										
	May 1982	Sept. 1981	May 1980	May 1979	May 1978	May 1977	March 1976	May 1975	April 1974	May 1973	March 1972
<b>Federal</b>	35	30	33	29	35	36	36	38	29	35	39
<b>Local</b>	28	33	26	33	26	26	25	25	28	25	26
<b>State</b>	20	25	22	22	20	20	20	20	24	18	18
<b>Don't Know</b>	17	14	19	16	19	18	19	17	19	22	17

to 12% rated them as totally unnecessary. However, the poll did not ask respondents to assign priorities to grants as a group, or to the various grants, compared to other competitors for federal funds: tax cuts, national defense hikes, or the need to lower the federal deficit.

The poll did discover that approval for federal grants going to provide services to individuals, or money to poor people was considerably higher than for grants going to aid poor state and local governments. Answers indicated that most respondents do not make the sharp theoretical distinctions so familiar to students of federalism about the allocation of functions among governmental levels. Federal grants to provide services, such as education, training and health care scored the highest rating as necessary despite the theoretical view that among the many possible functions that should be assigned exclusively to states and local governments, education is surely one.

### **White and Nonwhite Divergence**

Examining the demographic characteristics of the respondents in this and recent polls indicates that there is an increasing divergence in opinion between white and nonwhite respondents. The 1982 poll shows a higher percentage of nonwhites than whites registering approval of federal programs and spending: 57% of the nonwhites believed that they got the most for their money from the federal government, compared to 32% of the whites; 28% of the nonwhites believed that government services and taxes should be cut, compared to 37% of the whites. In response to a question on attitudes toward federal government power, 45% of the nonwhites believed that the federal government should

use its powers more vigorously, compared to 28% of the whites; 21% of the nonwhites believed that the federal government has too much power, compared to 41% of the white respondents. In rating the necessity for various federal grant programs by categories, nonwhites gave a "totally necessary" rating that was 20 or more percentage points higher than that given by whites in each of four categories: providing aid to poor people, to services, to poor states, and to poor cities.

### **Rating Governments**

For each of the past 11 years, the ACIR has asked respondents to choose which level of government—federal, state or local—provides the most for their money. This year 35% chose the federal government; 28% chose local government; and 20% chose state government.

In nine of the 11 years, the largest number of respondents has selected the federal government (see *Table 1*). This year's choices indicated a return to the pattern of preferences shown in 1978 and 1980, with the federal government receiving approximately the level of support (35% to 38%) it had during the period between 1975 and 1978, and in 1980 (33%).

Between 1981 and 1982, there were significant increases in support for the federal government by several population classifications:

- nonwhites (from 42% in 1981 to 57% in 1982),
- older persons (from 35% of the 60 and older group in 1981 to 46% for the 65 and older group in 1982),
- residents of the West (from 22% in 1981 to 35% in 1982), and



- residents of nonmetropolitan areas (from 23% in 1981 to 35% in 1982).

These categories were also among those giving the highest percentage of support to the federal government in 1982. In order of magnitude, they were:

- nonwhites (57%),
- persons 65 years and older (46%),
- persons with less than a high school degree (44%),
- retired persons (43%), and
- persons with household incomes less than \$15,000 (42%).

Between 1981 and 1982, local government support dropped fairly evenly in most categories, although there was a sharp drop in a few categories:

- older persons (from 29% for the 60 and older group in 1981 to 19% for the 65 and older group in 1982)
- blue collar workers (from 35% in 1981 to 28% in 1982)
- white collar workers (from 31% in 1981 to 24% in 1982)

Regional choices also changed. In addition to the marked gain in the number of persons in the West choosing the federal government (from 22% in 1981 to 35% in 1982), the percentages in the various regions choosing local government as providing the most for the money changed (see *Table 2*).

Both the West and the South sharply increased the percentage favoring the federal government; the North Central region showed a 13 percentage point drop in those choosing local government.

Declines in the percentage choosing state government took place in all four regions, with the greatest in the West where it dropped from 30% to 21%.

The Northeast ran counter to the general trend with the level choosing the federal government dropping from 38% to 32% (the other three regions all showed increased support for the federal government), and support for local government increasing from 27% to 33% (the other three regions all showed a drop in the percent choosing local governments).

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

### Rating Major Taxes

Every year since 1972 the ACIR has asked respondents which tax they considered the worst tax—specifying that it would be the least fair tax. The answers have remained quite stable over the past four years, from 1979 to 1982. This year the federal income tax continued to be chosen by the most people, with 36% of the respondents naming it as the worst tax—the same figure as in 1981 and 1980, and only one point lower than in 1979. The local property tax came next; at 30% it showed a drop of three percentage points (not statistically significant) from the 1981 level. The two state taxes included were considerably lower with the percentage of respondents choosing state sales taxes at 14% (the same as in 1981, and down from 19% in 1980), and the percent choosing the state income tax at 11% (slightly higher than the 8% to 10% level it had reached in the immediately preceding years). (See *Table 3*.)

*Table 2*  
**From Which Level of Government Do You Feel You Get the Most For Your Money—Federal, State, or Local?**  
 Percent of U.S. Public

	Federal		Local		State	
	1982	1981	1982	1981	1982	1981
Northeast	32	38	33	27	14	19
North Central	33	28	24	37	24	26
South	39	30	26	32	18	24
West	35	22	31	34	21	30

Figure 1

**Rating Governments  
From Which Level of Government Do You Feel You Get the Most  
for Your Money?**

**FEDERAL GOVERNMENT**  
(35% nationwide)

**Greatest Support**

Nonwhites (57%)  
Persons 65 years of age and older (46%)  
Persons with less than a high school education (44%)  
Retired persons (43%)  
Those earning less than \$15,000 (42%)  
Renters (42%)

**Least Support**

Those earning more than \$25,000 (24%)  
Persons 35-44 years of age (27%)  
Professional, managers, owners (29%)  
White collar, sales, clerical (29%)

**LOCAL GOVERNMENTS**  
(28% nationwide)

**Greatest Support**

Professional, managers, owners (43%)  
College graduates (43%)  
Those earning more than \$25,000 (36%)  
Persons 35-44 years of age (36%)

**Least Support**

Persons 65 years of age and older (19%)  
Nonwhites (19%)  
Retired (21%)  
Those earning under \$15,000 (21%)

**STATE GOVERNMENTS**  
(20% nationwide)

**Greatest Support**

White collar, sales, clerical workers (34%)  
Persons 18-24 years of age, (27%)  
Persons 35-44 years of age (26%)  
Those earning more than \$35,000 (26%)

**Least Support**

Persons 65 years of age and older (11%)  
Northeast region residents (14%)  
High school incomplete (13%)  
Retired (13%)  
Nonwhites (13%)

Table 3

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

	Percent of U.S. Public									
	May 1982	Sept. 1981	May 1980	May 1979	May 1978	May 1977	May 1975	April 1974	May 1973	March 1972
<b>Federal Income Tax</b>	36	36	36	37	30	28	28	30	30	19
<b>State Income Tax</b>	11	9	10	8	11	11	11	10	10	13
<b>State Sales Tax</b>	14	14	19	15	18	17	23	20	20	13
<b>Local Property Tax</b>	30	33	25	27	32	33	29	28	31	45
<b>Don't Know</b>	9	9	10	13	10	11	10	14	11	11

Federal policymakers who may have hoped the 1981 federal income tax cuts would enhance approval of that tax may be disappointed with the results. Nor do region-by-region ratings for the property tax indicate that a tax is more likely to be seen as fair just because it is low. High property tax levels in the Northeast don't cause respondents in that area to rate the tax any lower than in other regions where the property tax level is lower.

Among those groups having the highest percent considering the federal income tax as the worst tax were:

- professionals, managers, owners (48%);
- college graduates (45%);
- persons with incomes of \$35,000 and over (44%); and
- persons aged 25-34 (41%).

Among those giving the least support to the view that the federal income tax is the worst tax were:

- persons without a high school diploma (28%),
- retired persons (29%), and
- persons with children aged 12-17 (29%).

Among those groups giving a high percentage of support to the view that the local property tax is the worst tax were:

- persons residing in the North Central region (37%),
- blue collar workers (36%), and
- nonwhites (34%).

Those groups giving levels of support considerably below the average in viewing the local property tax as the worst tax were:

- persons with some college education (25%),
- persons residing in the Northeast (24%),
- renters (24%),
- persons residing in the West (22%), and
- professionals, managers, owners (20%)

The most support for considering the state sales tax as the worst tax comes from those in the West (24%), those 18-24 years of age (18%), and the retired (18%). The lowest level for those considering the state sales tax the worst tax comes from white collar workers (10%), persons living in the South (10%), and those with incomes of \$35,000 and over (10%).

The groups with the largest changes in the tax ratings between 1981 and 1982 were:

**Those choosing the federal income tax as the worst tax.**

**Increases between 1981 and 1982**

Professionals, managers, owners, from 38% to 48%  
 Persons residing in the Northeast, from 24% to 37%

**Decreases between 1981 and 1982**

Persons with children between ages 12-17, from 41% to 29%  
 Persons residing in the South, from 43% to 38%  
 Persons residing in the West, from 40% to 34%

**Those choosing the local property tax as the worst tax**

**Increases between 1981 and 1982**

College graduates, from 22% to 29%  
 Blue collar workers, from 27% to 36%

**Decreases between 1981 and 1982**

Persons residing in the Northeast, from 39% to 24%  
 Persons residing in the West, from 30% to 22%  
 Renters, from 32% to 24%  
 Professional, managers, owners, from 34% to 20%

**Rating Federal Government Power**

Prompted by the continuing discussion of New Federalism, the 1982 ACIR poll included a question which had been asked in 1978 examining attitudes toward the amount of power possessed by the federal government. The question asked respondents to choose whether the federal government has too much power; or whether it is using about the right amount of power for meeting today's needs; or whether the federal government should use its power more vigorously to promote the well being of all segments of the people (see Table 4).

Responses changed very little between 1978 and 1982, with the only change in the total figures being a drop from 36% wanting a more vigorous use of federal power in 1978 to 30%

Table 4

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

	Percent of U.S. Public	
	1982	1978
<b>The federal government has:</b>		
1. Too much power.	38	38
2. About the right amount of power.	18	18
3. Should use its powers more vigorously.	30	36
4. No opinion.	14	8

in 1982. (The percentage having no opinion exactly offset this change, rising from 8% in 1978 to 14% in 1982). Examination of the demographic groups indicates that most of the changes were relatively minor between 1978 and 1982. One exception was a sharp drop in support for the view that the federal government has too much power by persons in income groups under \$25,000.

However, between 1978 and 1982, there was a widening gap in responses of the white and nonwhite population groups to the federal power issue (see Table 5). Nonwhites considerably increased their support (by nine percentage points) for the view that the federal government

should use its powers more vigorously, while white support for more vigorous use of federal powers dropped by eight percentage points. The proportions of citizens believing that the federal government has too much power also went in opposite directions, although by only a few percentage points. In 1982, nearly twice as many whites as nonwhites said that the federal government has too much power (41% to 21%), and 28% of the white respondents believed that the federal government should use its powers more vigorously compared to 45% of the nonwhites. In sharp contrast, in 1978, the same percentage (36%) of the white and nonwhite groups had said the federal government should use its powers more vigorously.

Regional shifts were also pronounced, with those in the Northeast increasing their support for the position that the federal government has too much power from 27% in 1978 to 42% in 1982, while dropping support for the position that the federal government should move more vigorously from 47% to 30%. The West also substantially dropped support for a more vigorous use of federal power—from 37% to 29%. Other regional changes were less significant.

**Government Services and Taxes**

To determine public willingness to fund government services, from 1975 through 1982, the ACIR has included a question six times asking which of three alternatives the respondent would choose if considering government services on one hand and taxes on the other. The alternatives presented are: (1) decrease services and taxes;

Table 5

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

	Percent of U.S. Public			
	1982		1978	
	Whites	Nonwhites	Whites	Nonwhites
<b>The federal government has:</b>				
1. Too much power.	41	21	39	24
2. About the right amount.	18	15	17	23
3. Should use its power more vigorously.	28	45	36	36
4. No opinion.	13	19	7	16

Table 6

**Considering All Government Services on the One Hand and Taxes on the Other, Which of the Following Statements Comes Closest to Your View?**

	Percent of U.S. Public			
	1982	1980	1979	1977
Decrease services and taxes.	36	38	39	31
Keep taxes and services about where they are.	42	45	46	52
Increase services and raise taxes.	8	6	6	4
No opinion.	14	11	9	13

(2) keep taxes and services about where they are; or (3) increase services and raise taxes.

In 1982, 42% answered that taxes and services should be kept about where they are; 36% thought that services and taxes should be decreased; and 8% answered that services should be increased and taxes raised (see Table 6).

There has been great stability in the public position in the last three years in which the question was asked—1979, 1980, and 1982—with no changes in the responses for the total population reaching a level of statistical significance. The most significant change in the more distant past was a drop between 1977 and 1979 in the percentage of persons wanting to keep services about where they are—from 52% in 1977 to 46% in 1979, and the continuation of this trend in a gradual drop to 42% in 1982. The most conspicuous population segment contributing to this decline was the North Central region where the percentage of respondents wishing to keep services and taxes about where they are dropped from 61% in 1977 to 42% in 1982.

Support for decreasing taxes and services is highest among college graduates (44%), those households with incomes over \$35,000 (44%), and the executive, professional, managerial group (43%); and lowest among nonwhites (28%). Support for keeping taxes and services about where they are is high among nonwhites (45%), and those in the 35-44 age group (46%).

**Rating Types of Federal Grants**

This year for the first time, the ACIR asked a question designed to explore the variation in public support for different types of grant programs:

- aid to *poor* states;
- aid to *poor* cities;
- assisting *all* states and local governments in providing aid to *poor* people;
- assisting *all* states and local governments to finance public services, such as education, training and health care; and
- assisting *all* states and local governments to finance the construction of major public facilities, including highways, airports, and water and sewer projects.

The ACIR question was prefaced with a statement "when the federal budget is tight, it is necessary to make choices among [federal grant programs serving a number of different national goals]."

The question did not give the respondent the choice between grant programs and other types of federal expenditures (such as defense and social security); a respondent given a choice between defense expenditures and expenditures for federal grants might not assign the same importance to grants as in responding to our question. Respondents were not asked to consider the necessity of funding the programs, which might involve a choice between raising taxes, cutting other federal expenditures, or increasing the federal deficit.

Nor did the ACIR attach dollar costs to the grant programs considered. A recent article in the *Public Administration Review*\* reported on an experiment in which citizen preferences were

\*Thomas S. Arrington and David D. Jordan, "Willingness to Pay Per Capita Costs as a Measure of Support for Urban Services," March/April 1982, pp. 168-70.

gauged by willingness to pay specified per capita costs. The article examined variations in support for public services between questions in which cost figures were used, and those in which the respondent was merely asked for an opinion of the service. One sample was asked whether they would pay the per-capita cost for various kinds of urban services (the costs ranged from \$1.00 per year for libraries to a high of \$142.18 for social services); the other group was asked only if they thought the services were appropriate. The authors concluded that while peoples' willingness to pay is related to their evaluation of the appropriateness of municipal programs, approval drops when costs are specified. For example, fewer people said they were willing to pay for urban services than the number considering the service "appropriate." The authors suggest that further investigation may show that "some services which seem to be frills have enormous support (e.g., libraries) because they cost very little; while other programs that seem more basic may not be supported by the public when they know how expensive they are."

These considerations must be taken into account in assessing the ACIR survey results. It is quite possible that we would have found a considerably lower degree of public support for all or some of the grant programs if the public had been asked to assign priorities to them compared to other federal programs, or to consider their costs.

Our survey found a strong degree of popular

support for each category of grant program. For purposes of analysis, the answers, which were on a scale of -5 (totally unnecessary) through 0 (no opinion) to +5 (totally necessary), were grouped into five categories:

- Totally unnecessary (-4, -5)
- Unnecessary (-2, -3)
- Indifferent (-1, 0, +1)
- Necessary (+2, +3)
- Totally necessary (+4, +5)

There was a higher degree of public support for all five categories of grants than there was disapproval. For each grant more than twice as many respondents considered them totally necessary than totally unnecessary; for the most popular grants (grants for services), the percent considering them necessary (45%) was five times as large as the unnecessary votes. The percentage considering any of the five grants totally unnecessary (-4, -5) peaked at 12% for grants aiding poor cities; the same grant had the second to lowest "totally necessary" approval rate, 25%.

The relative ranking of the totally necessary votes for all five categories indicated a much stronger approval rate for grants directed to individuals (grants for services at 45% and grants for poor people at 39%) than for grants for aiding jurisdictions (grants to poor states had a 24% approval rate, and grants to poor cities had a 25% rate). Grants for the construction of public facilities fell in between the two groups, at 32%.

Table 7

**When the Federal Budget is Tight, It is Necessary to Make Choices  
Among Federal Aid Programs Serving Different National Goals.  
How Necessary are These Categories of Aid Programs?**

	<b>Totally Unnecessary (-4, -5)</b>	<b>Unnecessary (-2, -3)</b>	<b>Indifferent (+1, 0, -1)</b>	<b>Necessary (+2, +3)</b>	<b>Totally Necessary (+4, +5)</b>
	Percent of U.S. Public				
<b>Aid to:</b>					
<b>Poor states</b>	9	8	26	33	24
<b>Poor cities</b>	12	9	26	28	25
<b>Poor people</b>	7	5	19	30	39
<b>Services</b>	8	5	15	27	45
<b>Public facilities</b>	9	8	23	28	32

*Table 8*  
**Comparing Responses Between the Public and Members of the National Tax Association**

1982  
 (in percent)

	General Public	Public Finance Group (NTA Symposium)		General Public	Public Finance Group (NTA Symposium)
<b>From which level of government do you get the most for your money?</b>			<b>Federal government powers:</b>		
<b>Federal</b>	35	34	<b>Too much</b>	38	31
<b>State</b>	20	16	<b>Just about right</b>	18	25
<b>Local</b>	28	44	<b>Should use more vigorously</b>	30	41
<b>Don't know</b>	17	6	<b>Don't know</b>	14	3
<b>Which do you think is the worst tax?</b>			<b>Federal taxes and services:</b>		
<b>Federal income tax</b>	36	36	<b>Decrease services and taxes</b>	36	34
<b>State income tax</b>	11	0	<b>Keep about the same</b>	42	38
<b>State sales tax</b>	14	31	<b>Increase services, raise taxes</b>	8	25
<b>Local property tax</b>	30	28	<b>No opinion</b>	14	3
<b>Don't know</b>	9	6			

Of particular interest to students of federalism and intergovernmental relations is the poll's finding that the public apparently does not pay much attention to the traditional separation of functions among levels of government. Grants providing services to people, which were specified as education, training, and health care, scored highest on the necessary scale (at 45%) and lowest on the unnecessary scale (at 8%), despite the traditional theory that such functions as education should not be a concern of the federal government.

Examining the groups considering the grants totally necessary indicates that greater support comes from lower-income groups, younger persons (under 35), the less educated, and nonwhites. Because the percentages of respondents opposed

to federal aid were small, there was too little variation in the degree of support by different groups to be statistically significant.

ACIR staff conducted an experiment to see whether the views of practitioners and students of public finance differ from those of the general public. The staff asked attendees at a May 1982 symposium sponsored by the National Tax Association to fill out questionnaires with the same questions asked the general public by Opinion Research Corporation. Tabulation of the 29 questionnaires returned indicates that there is considerable difference between the views of public finance specialists and the general public (see *Table 8*).

## THE POLLS

This report presents the findings of a personal interview research survey conducted among a probability sample 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 May 18 through June 4, 1982, 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 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 types of positions included in each category are shown in the figure below. The fourth classification is retired persons.

#### *Professional/Manager/Owner*

Executives, Professionals, Technical and Kindred Workers, Managers, Officials, and Proprietors

#### *White Collar, Sales, Clerical*

Clerical, Office and Secretarial Workers, and Sales Agents and Workers

#### *Blue Collar*

Craftsmen, Foremen, Kindred Workers, Maintenance Repairmen, Carpenters, Plumbers and Electricians; Operatives and Kindred Workers, Apprentices, Laborers (except Mine), and Assembly Line Workers; Housekeepers in Private Household, Institutional and Public; Police, Security Guards; Beauticians and Barbers

**Metro size** groupings are determined by the Bureau of Census population figures for the Metropolitan area. Nonmetro areas are those not in a metropolitan area, with population under 50,000.

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

**Income** groups respondents by total household income in 1982, before taxes.

#### **Previous classifications**

Descriptions of classifications used in previous years may be found in the volume for the relevant year. Because of major changes in classifications, 1982 tables have been printed separately.



# **Detailed Results: 1982 Survey**

**TABLE 1**  
**1982**  
**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
Total Public*	35	20	28	17
Male	38	20	29	13
Female	33	19	28	20
Head of Household	36	18	28	18
Male Head	37	20	29	14
Female Head	34	17	28	21
Under 35 Years of Age	35	24	27	14
18-24	37	27	23	13
25-34	33	21	30	16
35-44	27	26	36	11
45-65	34	15	31	20
Over 65	46	11	19	24
High School Incomplete	44	13	22	21
High School Graduate	32	23	27	18
College Incomplete	30	24	31	15
College Graduate	30	19	43	8
Household Income				
Under \$15K	42	15	21	22
15-24.9K	37	20	30	13
25K+	25	24	36	15
25-34.9K	24	23	35	18
35K+	26	26	36	12
Own	32	20	31	17
Rent	42	19	22	17
White	32	20	30	18
Nonwhite	57	13	19	11
Employed	30	23	32	15
Employed Female	27	25	31	17
Not Employed	38	17	26	19
Not Employed Female	37	16	27	20
Prof, Manager, Owner	28	17	43	12
White Collar, Sales, Clerical	29	34	24	13
Blue Collar	31	24	28	17
Retired	43	13	21	23
Married	33	19	32	16
Not Married	38	20	22	20
Household				
1-2 People	38	17	24	21
3-4 People	31	23	31	15
5+ People	37	20	31	12
No Children in Household	38	18	24	20
Children Under 12	33	22	29	16
Children 12-17	33	20	34	13
Northeast	32	14	33	21
North-Central	33	24	24	19
South	39	18	26	17
West	35	21	31	13
Nonmetro	35	21	28	16
Metro — 50,000-999,999	36	20	24	20
1,000,000 and Over	34	18	31	17

\*1972-1981 data appear in Appendix Tables A-1, A-2.

**TABLE 2**  
**1982**

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

(in percent)

	<b>1. Federal Income Tax</b>	<b>2. State Income Tax</b>	<b>3. State Sales Tax</b>	<b>4. Local Property Tax</b>	<b>5. Don't Know</b>
Total Public*	36	11	14	30	9
Male	36	12	16	29	7
Female	35	10	13	31	11
Head of Household	36	11	13	30	10
Male Head	37	12	14	29	8
Female Head	35	9	13	31	12
Under 35 Years of Age	39	11	15	29	6
18-24	36	13	18	27	6
25-34	41	10	12	30	7
35-44	31	12	16	33	8
45-65	36	12	11	30	11
Over 65	31	5	17	33	14
High School Incomplete	28	8	16	32	16
High School Graduate	38	12	13	32	5
College Incomplete	36	13	17	25	9
College Graduate	45	8	12	29	6
Household Income					
Under \$15K	30	9	17	32	12
15-24.9K	36	12	14	31	7
25K+	41	12	11	30	6
25-34.9K	39	12	12	31	6
35K+	44	11	10	28	7
Own	37	9	13	33	8
Rent	33	13	17	24	13
White	36	11	15	29	9
Nonwhite	33	11	11	34	11
Employed	38	12	13	30	7
Employed Female	36	11	13	32	8
Not Employed	35	9	15	30	11
Not Employed Female	35	8	15	31	11
Prof, Manager, Owner	48	13	14	20	5
White Collar, Sales, Clerical	37	15	10	30	8
Blue Collar	32	11	12	36	9
Retired	29	8	18	32	13
Married	39	10	12	31	8
Not Married	29	11	18	30	12
Household	35	11	14	29	11
1-2 People	38	9	15	30	8
3-4 People	32	13	14	33	8
5+ People					
No Children in Household	35	11	14	30	10
Children Under 12	37	9	16	29	9
Children 12-17	29	11	12	37	11
Northeast	37	11	16	24	12
North-Central	32	11	12	37	8
South	38	10	10	33	9
West	34	12	24	22	8
Nonmetro	34	13	14	29	10
Metro — 50,000-999,999	35	7	15	30	13
1,000,000 and Over	37	11	14	32	6

\*1972-1981 data appear in Appendix Tables F-1, F-2.

**TABLE 3**  
**1982**

**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.
Total Public*	38	18	30	14
Male	38	20	32	10
Female	39	16	29	16
Head of Household	39	17	30	14
Male Head	39	21	30	10
Female Head	39	14	29	18
Under 35 Years of Age	38	17	33	12
18-24	32	19	35	14
25-34	43	15	31	11
35-44	42	17	28	13
45-65	44	18	30	11
Over 65	29	20	29	22
High School Incomplete	28	16	35	21
High School Graduate	41	18	28	13
College Incomplete	42	17	30	11
College Graduate	47	22	27	4
Household Income				
Under \$15K	30	16	36	18
15-24.9K	36	21	30	13
25K+	49	18	24	9
25-34.9K	47	18	26	9
35K+	51	18	22	9
Own	41	18	29	12
Rent	32	16	35	17
White	41	18	28	13
Nonwhite	21	15	45	19
Employed	39	19	31	11
Employed Female	40	16	29	15
Not Employed	39	16	31	14
Not Employed Female	39	15	32	14
Prof, Manager, Owner	51	17	26	6
White Collar, Sales, Clerical	37	26	28	9
Blue Collar	34	16	34	16
Retired	33	17	30	20
Married	42	17	28	13
Not Married	31	19	34	16
Household				
1-2 People	37	19	30	14
3-4 People	37	17	30	16
5+ People	44	13	34	9
No Children in Household	35	20	31	14
Children Under 12	42	15	28	15
Children 12-17	41	14	35	10
Northeast	42	18	30	10
North-Central	36	21	32	11
South	35	16	30	19
West	41	16	29	14
Nonmetro	37	16	31	16
Metro - 50,000-999,999	41	16	29	14
1,000,000 and Over	37	20	32	11

\*1978 data appear in Appendix Table L.

**TABLE 4**  
**1982**

**Considering All Government Services on the One Hand and Taxes on the Other,  
Which of the Following Statements Comes Closest to Your View?**

(in percent)

	<b>1. Decrease services and taxes.</b>	<b>2. Keep taxes and services about where they are.</b>	<b>3. Increase services and raise taxes.</b>	<b>4. No Opinion</b>
Total Public*	36	42	8	14
Male	37	40	8	15
Female	34	43	9	14
Head of Household	37	41	8	14
Male Head	40	40	7	13
Female Head	34	43	9	14
Under 35 Years of Age	33	43	10	14
18-24	31	42	9	18
25-34	34	43	11	12
35-44	37	46	8	9
45-65	37	42	8	13
Over 65	39	34	5	22
High School Incomplete	34	41	7	18
High School Graduate	35	43	8	14
College Incomplete	34	41	9	16
College Graduate	44	41	10	5
Household Income				
Under \$15K	33	42	8	17
15-24.9K	36	44	10	10
25K+	39	41	7	13
25-34.9K	34	43	8	15
35K+	44	39	6	11
Own	38	43	6	13
Rent	32	39	13	16
White	37	41	8	14
Nonwhite	28	45	11	16
Employed	38	41	9	12
Employed Female	34	45	8	13
Not Employed	31	44	9	16
Not Employed Female	32	43	11	14
Prof, Manager, Owner	43	41	11	5
White Collar, Sales, Clerical	36	39	8	17
Blue Collar	36	43	7	14
Retired	38	38	5	19
Married	38	43	7	12
Not Married	31	39	10	20
Household				
1-2 People	37	40	7	16
3-4 People	35	42	9	14
5+ People	36	44	9	11
No Children in Household	36	41	8	15
Children Under 12	34	43	8	15
Children 12-17	37	42	10	11
Northeast	36	42	7	15
North-Central	34	42	7	17
South	36	43	8	13
West	37	38	11	14
Nonmetro	37	43	7	13
Metro - 50,000-999,999	35	39	9	17
1,000,000 and Over	35	42	9	14

\*1975-1980 data appears in Appendix Table B.

**TABLE 5-1**  
**1982**

Federal grant programs to state and local governments can serve a number of different national goals. But, when the federal budget is tight, it is necessary to make choices among them. Please rate each of these Federal aid programs. If you believe the program is totally unnecessary, you would give it a minus 5; if you believe the program is totally necessary, you would give it a plus 5. You may pick ratings in between the minus 5 and the plus 5. If you have no opinion, or don't know, use the "zero."

**1. Federal grant programs that provide special assistance to poor states—that is, states which are below average in ability to raise revenues.**

(in percent)

	Totally Unnecessary				No Opinion				Totally Necessary			
	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5	
Total Public*	8	1	4	4	3	13	10	16	17	5	19	
Male	9	1	4	5	3	9	11	17	18	5	18	
Female	7	2	4	3	3	15	9	15	17	5	20	
Head of Household	8	1	5	4	3	13	10	15	17	5	19	
Male Head	10	1	5	5	3	9	11	14	18	5	19	
Female Head	7	1	5	3	3	16	9	15	17	5	19	
Under 35 Years of Age	5	2	3	2	3	8	10	21	21	6	19	
18-24	1	1	3	1	5	6	8	24	24	7	20	
25-34	8	2	3	3	2	10	12	19	18	5	18	
35-44	9	2	7	5	5	11	11	14	13	7	16	
45-65	9	2	5	5	2	14	13	12	16	4	18	
Over 65	11	1	4	3	2	21	5	13	14	3	23	
High School Incomplete	9	*	2	2	3	20	8	15	15	2	24	
High School Graduate	7	1	5	3	2	11	11	16	18	7	19	
College Incomplete	8	3	4	5	4	9	9	14	21	6	17	
College Graduate	7	3	6	7	4	5	15	21	16	5	11	
Household Income												
Under \$15K	8	1	3	2	3	16	7	15	16	4	25	
15-24.9K	6	1	5	4	3	13	13	12	16	6	21	
25K+	8	3	5	4	3	8	12	21	20	4	12	
25-34.9K	7	2	4	4	3	6	12	23	19	6	14	
35K+	9	3	6	4	3	9	11	20	21	3	11	

Own	9	2	5	4	3	14	11	16	15	4	17
Rent	6	*	3	2	3	9	8	16	22	7	24
White	8	2	5	4	3	12	11	16	18	5	16
Nonwhite	4	0	3	1	0	13	6	14	15	7	37
Employed	7	1	5	4	3	10	12	16	19	5	18
Employed Female	5	1	5	2	4	14	10	14	19	7	19
Not Employed	8	2	4	3	3	12	8	18	16	6	20
Not Employed Female	8	2	4	4	3	14	9	17	16	4	19
Prof, Manager, Owner	9	2	4	9	3	5	11	15	23	4	15
White Collar, Sales, Clerical	5	2	7	2	6	9	10	19	20	5	15
Blue Collar	6	1	4	3	2	13	12	17	16	5	21
Retired	11	1	3	3	2	21	8	12	16	2	21
Married	9	2	5	5	3	12	10	16	17	5	16
Not Married	5	1	3	2	3	14	10	15	18	5	24
Household											
1-2 People	9	1	3	4	4	16	8	14	17	5	19
3-4 People	7	2	5	3	3	9	12	16	19	5	19
5+ People	8	1	4	5	1	11	11	23	14	3	19
No Children in Household	8	1	3	4	3	14	9	14	19	5	20
Children Under 12	7	1	5	4	3	11	11	18	16	4	20
Children 12-17	8	2	7	4	3	9	11	19	13	6	18
Northeast	3	*	3	3	5	11	11	20	22	6	16
North-Central	6	2	5	4	3	14	11	16	16	4	19
South	10	1	3	4	3	16	9	14	14	6	20
West	12	2	6	5	0	6	10	15	19	4	21
Nonmetro	11	1	2	4	2	17	10	14	15	4	20
Metro - 50,000-999,999	7	2	5	3	2	11	9	17	17	5	22
1,000,000 and Over	6	2	5	5	4	9	12	16	20	5	16

\* Less than one-half percent.

**TABLE 5-2**  
**1982**

Federal grant programs to state and local governments can serve a number of different national goals. But, when the federal budget is tight, it is necessary to make choices among them. Please rate each of these Federal aid programs. If you believe the program is totally unnecessary, you would give it a minus 5; if you believe the program is totally necessary, you would give it a plus 5. You may pick ratings in between the minus 5 and the plus 5. If you have no opinion, or don't know, use the "zero."

**2. Federal grant programs that provide special assistance to poor cities experiencing economic and financial difficulties.**

(in percent)

	Totally Unnecessary			No Opinion					Totally Necessary		
	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5
Total Public*	10	2	5	4	3	11	12	13	15	7	18
Male	12	3	5	4	3	10	12	14	16	5	16
Female	8	2	5	5	3	12	12	12	13	9	19
Head of Household	11	3	4	4	3	11	12	13	14	7	18
Male Head	14	3	5	4	2	9	12	13	16	5	17
Female Head	9	2	4	5	3	13	11	12	13	9	19
Under 35 Years of Age	5	2	3	4	4	10	12	16	16	10	18
18-24	2	1	2	3	5	7	11	19	19	10	21
25-34	8	2	4	5	4	12	12	14	13	10	16
35-44	10	2	8	5	3	10	13	8	17	7	17
45-65	12	3	5	5	1	10	13	12	14	7	18
Over 65	17	4	2	3	4	19	12	9	9	3	18
High School Incomplete	8	2	3	*	2	17	11	11	14	5	27
High School Graduate	11	2	5	5	3	9	12	14	13	10	16
College Incomplete	8	4	7	6	3	12	12	15	14	8	11
College Graduate	14	4	5	8	6	4	13	10	19	5	12
Household Income											
Under \$15K	10	2	2	2	3	14	9	12	12	8	26
15-24.9K	9	1	6	4	3	12	10	9	17	11	18
25K+	10	3	7	6	3	8	17	17	15	4	10
25-34.9K	11	4	6	3	3	9	20	15	14	4	11
35K+	10	3	7	9	3	7	13	19	15	5	9



Own	12	2	5	5	3	13	13	12	14	6	15
Rent	5	2	3	3	3	8	10	15	16	10	25
White	11	3	5	5	3	11	13	13	14	7	15
Nonwhite	3	1	0	0	*	15	5	9	21	8	38
Employed	9	2	6	4	2	10	12	14	17	8	16
Employed Female	7	2	6	4	3	9	14	14	14	10	17
Not Employed	6	2	3	5	4	12	11	12	15	9	21
Not Employed Female	6	2	3	6	4	13	10	11	15	10	20
Prof, Manager, Owner	13	2	7	8	3	6	14	11	20	4	12
White Collar, Sales, Clerical	9	3	7	5	2	6	12	18	13	12	13
Blue Collar	8	2	4	2	2	13	10	15	16	8	20
Retired	18	4	4	2	4	15	14	10	8	3	18
Married	12	2	5	5	3	11	12	13	15	7	15
Not Married	6	3	3	3	3	12	11	13	14	8	24
Household											
1-2 People	12	3	4	3	4	12	12	12	13	7	18
3-4 People	8	2	5	5	3	10	14	13	16	7	17
5+ People	9	1	6	5	2	11	9	14	15	9	19
No Children in Household	10	3	3	3	3	12	12	13	16	7	18
Children Under 12	7	1	5	5	3	10	11	14	15	8	21
Children 12-17	11	2	8	6	2	10	12	11	10	8	20
Northeast	5	2	5	3	4	8	11	20	16	10	16
North-Central	9	2	6	6	3	10	11	12	16	8	17
South	13	2	3	4	3	17	12	10	13	5	18
West	11	4	5	4	2	7	13	12	14	8	20
Nonmetro	10	2	3	4	4	14	12	11	14	7	19
Metro - 50,000-999,999	12	3	6	4	3	11	11	11	14	4	21
1,000,000 and Over	8	2	5	4	3	9	12	16	16	10	15

\* Less than one-half percent.

**TABLE 5-3**  
**1982**

Federal grant programs to state and local governments can serve a number of different national goals. But, when the federal budget is tight, it is necessary to make choices among them. Please rate each of these Federal aid programs. If you believe the program is totally unnecessary, you would give it a minus 5; if you believe the program is totally necessary, you would give it a plus 5. You may pick ratings in between the minus 5 and the plus 5. If you have no opinion, or don't know, use the "zero."

**3. Federal grant programs assisting all state and local governments in providing aid to poor people.**

(in percent)

	Totally Unnecessary			No Opinion					Totally Necessary		
	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5
Total Public*	6	1	2	3	3	7	9	13	17	10	29
Male	6	2	2	2	2	8	10	13	16	11	28
Female	5	1	2	3	4	7	9	13	17	10	29
Head of Household	6	1	2	3	3	7	10	13	17	10	28
Male Head	8	2	2	2	2	8	11	12	15	10	28
Female Head	5	1	2	3	4	7	9	13	17	10	29
Under 35 Years of Age	4	1	2	2	2	8	7	13	17	11	33
18-24	2	1	4	2	2	12	4	11	15	9	38
25-34	5	1	1	2	2	4	10	15	19	13	28
35-44	5	2	2	3	4	5	12	13	20	10	24
45-65	6	2	2	4	2	9	9	11	18	11	26
Over 65	11	1	2	1	5	5	13	17	9	7	29
High School Incomplete	5	*	2	1	2	8	8	8	17	11	38
High School Graduate	5	1	3	3	2	8	9	13	16	11	29
College Incomplete	5	3	2	4	4	8	9	17	17	10	21
College Graduate	11	1	1	5	5	2	15	21	18	7	14
Household Income											
Under \$15K	6	1	3	1	3	8	8	10	11	10	39
15-24.9K	5	*	*	4	2	8	8	12	23	11	27
25K+	5	2	2	4	3	6	12	17	19	10	20
25-34.9K	6	2	2	5	2	6	10	16	19	13	19
35K+	5	2	2	4	4	6	13	17	18	8	21

Own	7	1	2	3	3	7	11	14	17	11	24
Rent	3	1	2	2	3	9	7	11	15	8	39
White	7	1	2	3	3	7	10	14	17	10	26
Nonwhite	0	0	0	0	2	8	5	8	15	15	47
Employed	5	1	2	2	2	7	9	14	18	12	28
Employed Female	3	0	2	2	2	6	9	16	19	11	30
Not Employed	4	1	3	4	3	9	7	10	18	11	30
Not Employed Female	4	1	3	4	3	8	7	11	19	10	30
Prof, Manager, Owner	5	3	3	4	3	7	9	20	17	12	17
White Collar, Sales, Clerical	7	0	2	2	1	6	13	15	16	12	26
Blue Collar	5	*	1	1	1	8	8	9	19	11	37
Retired	9	2	3	2	5	6	13	15	10	7	28
Married	7	1	2	3	3	6	11	12	19	11	25
Not Married	3	1	3	2	3	9	7	14	13	9	36
Household											
1-2 People	7	2	3	3	3	8	11	14	14	8	27
3-4 People	5	1	1	2	3	6	8	12	20	13	29
5+ People	2	1	1	2	3	10	9	12	16	10	34
No Children in Household	7	1	3	3	3	8	10	13	16	9	27
Children Under 12	4	1	1	2	3	6	8	14	15	13	33
Children 12-17	5	2	2	3	3	7	10	11	18	9	30
Northeast	3	0	3	3	2	9	11	12	24	11	22
North-Central	4	3	2	2	1	5	9	17	17	12	28
South	8	0	2	3	4	8	10	10	15	9	31
West	6	2	3	3	3	8	8	14	11	10	32
Nonmetro	5	1	2	2	3	8	8	12	14	12	33
Metro—50,000-999,999	7	*	2	3	3	8	10	14	17	8	28
1,000,000 and Over	6	2	2	3	3	6	11	13	19	10	25
* Less than one-half percent.											

**TABLE 5-4**  
**1982**

Federal grant programs to state and local governments can serve a number of different national goals. But, when the federal budget is tight, it is necessary to make choices among them. Please rate each of these Federal aid programs. If you believe the program is totally unnecessary, you would give it a minus 5; if you believe the program is totally necessary, you would give it a plus 5. You may pick ratings in between the minus 5 and the plus 5. If you have no opinion, or don't know, use the "zero."

**4. Federal grant programs assisting all state and local governments in financing public services, such as education, training, and health care.**

(in percent)

	Totally Unnecessary		No Opinion					Totally Necessary			
	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3		
Total Public*	6	2	3	2	2	7	6	11	16	13	32
Male	7	2	4	2	1	6	6	11	16	13	32
Female	4	1	3	2	3	8	7	11	15	13	33
Head of Household	6	2	4	2	2	8	6	11	16	12	31
Male Head	8	2	5	2	1	6	6	12	16	11	31
Female Head	4	1	3	2	3	9	7	11	16	13	31
Under 35 Years of Age	3	1	1	1	2	5	6	10	16	15	40
18-24	2	0	2	1	2	7	5	11	13	20	37
25-34	4	1	1	1	2	4	7	8	18	12	42
35-44	6	2	3	1	4	4	6	10	16	17	31
45-65	7	2	5	4	2	10	7	12	14	11	26
Over 65	8	3	5	1	3	11	6	13	17	4	29
High School Incomplete	5	1	3	1	1	11	6	8	15	11	38
High School Graduate	5	1	4	2	2	7	6	12	14	14	33
College Incomplete	7	2	2	2	3	5	5	14	15	16	29
College Graduate	8	3	3	2	4	3	9	13	22	10	23
Household Income											
Under \$15K	3	1	2	0	2	11	6	10	13	12	40
15-24.9K	5	1	4	2	2	5	5	10	17	16	33
25K+	8	2	4	3	3	5	9	13	18	11	24
25-34.9K	10	2	4	2	2	4	13	10	20	9	24
35K+	7	3	4	4	4	5	4	16	16	13	24

Own	7	1	4	2	3	8	7	11	16	-13	28
Rent	3	2	1	*	1	7	5	10	15	13	43
White	6	2	4	2	2	7	7	11	16	13	30
Nonwhite	0	0	1	0	0	8	1	11	16	13	50
Employed	6	2	3	2	1	6	6	10	17	14	33
Employed Female	4	1	2	2	2	6	8	10	17	15	33
Not Employed	4	1	3	2	3	7	6	12	14	15	33
Not Employed Female	5	1	3	2	4	6	7	12	14	14	32
Prof, Manager, Owner	11	2	4	2	1	4	7	12	19	14	24
White Collar, Sales, Clerical	2	2	2	3	1	6	8	12	21	14	29
Blue Collar	3	1	4	2	1	7	5	8	15	14	40
Retired	9	4	4	1	3	12	7	11	13	5	31
Married	7	2	4	2	3	7	8	10	17	12	28
Not Married	3	1	2	1	1	8	4	12	14	13	41
Household											
1-2 People	7	2	4	2	2	10	7	11	17	10	28
3-4 People	4	2	4	1	2	4	7	11	14	15	36
5+ People	6	*	1	3	1	7	4	10	16	16	36
No Children in Household	7	1	4	2	2	9	7	11	16	11	30
Children Under 12	4	1	2	1	2	4	6	11	14	15	40
Children 12-17	7	2	3	3	2	5	5	9	17	15	32
Northeast	5	1	3	1	3	6	8	18	17	12	26
North-Central	7	2	4	1	2	6	6	10	20	10	32
South	5	2	3	2	1	11	6	9	11	14	36
West	5	1	4	1	4	5	7	8	16	15	34
Nonmetro	5	2	3	*	1	10	7	8	15	15	34
Metro — 50,000-999,999	8	2	2	3	3	6	6	8	15	10	37
1,000,000 and Over	5	1	5	2	2	6	6	15	17	13	28
* Less than one-half percent.											

**TABLE 5-5**  
**1982**

Federal grant programs to state and local governments can serve a number of different national goals. But, when the federal budget is tight, it is necessary to make choices among them. Please rate each of these Federal aid programs. If you believe the program is totally unnecessary, you would give it a minus 5; if you believe the program is totally necessary, you would give it a plus 5. You may pick ratings in between the minus 5 and the plus 5. If you have no opinion, or don't know, use the "zero."

**5. Federal grant programs assisting all state and local governments to finance the construction of major public facilities including highways, airports, and water and sewer projects.**

(in percent)

	Totally Unnecessary				No Opinion			Totally Necessary			
	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5
Total Public*	7	2	4	4	4	9	10	12	16	10	22
Male	7	2	4	4	4	8	10	13	14	9	25
Female	7	2	4	4	4	11	10	11	18	10	19
Head of Household	8	2	4	3	4	10	10	12	17	9	21
Male Head	8	2	4	3	4	7	10	13	15	9	25
Female Head	7	2	4	4	4	12	9	11	19	9	19
Under 35 Years of Age	5	2	3	4	5	7	10	13	16	10	25
18-24	3	3	4	4	2	8	10	12	15	9	30
25-34	7	1	2	4	7	6	10	13	17	11	22
35-44	7	2	6	2	5	8	15	13	20	5	17
45-65	8	2	4	5	4	10	9	9	15	13	21
Over 65	10	2	4	3	2	14	8	14	16	6	21
High School Incomplete	6	2	2	3	3	14	9	8	13	9	31
High School Graduate	8	2	4	4	4	8	10	12	19	11	18
College Incomplete	6	3	5	3	5	7	12	16	15	7	21
College Graduate	7	1	4	7	7	7	10	16	18	9	14
Household Income											
Under \$15K	6	2	3	3	4	11	7	11	16	11	26
15-24.9K	7	2	3	4	4	9	10	13	16	8	24
25K+	9	2	6	4	3	7	13	14	17	9	16
25-34.9K	9	1	6	5	1	7	14	13	21	10	13
35K+	9	2	6	4	6	7	12	15	13	8	18

Own	7	2	5	3	3	11	11	13	16	9	20
Rent	7	1	2	5	6	7	7	10	17	11	27
White	8	2	4	4	4	9	10	13	16	9	21
Nonwhite	4	3	3	1	3	12	7	8	19	12	28
Employed	6	2	4	3	4	8	11	12	16	11	23
Employed Female	4	3	5	4	4	9	10	10	16	14	21
Not Employed	9	2	4	4	4	10	10	12	18	6	21
Not Employed Female	9	2	4	4	4	10	10	13	20	6	18
Prof, Manager, Owner	8	2	4	2	8	4	10	18	14	9	21
White Collar, Sales, Clerical	5	1	6	3	2	10	19	13	15	14	12
Blue Collar	6	3	3	4	3	9	8	8	17	11	28
Retired	7	2	4	3	4	13	7	12	16	10	22
Married	8	2	5	4	4	10	10	11	18	9	19
Not Married	6	3	2	3	4	8	9	13	13	11	28
Household											
1-2 People	8	3	3	4	4	10	9	11	16	10	22
3-4 People	7	2	4	4	4	8	10	13	19	9	20
5+ People	4	1	4	3	5	12	12	10	13	10	26
No Children in Household	8	3	3	4	4	9	10	12	16	10	21
Children Under 12	6	1	5	3	6	10	9	12	16	8	24
Children 12-17	8	2	5	1	2	10	10	12	18	11	21
Northeast	4	1	3	3	2	10	15	15	17	7	23
North-Central	8	2	3	5	3	12	9	12	19	10	17
South	7	3	4	3	5	10	9	9	14	10	26
West	11	2	6	4	6	5	7	13	15	9	22
Nonmetro	8	2	2	2	4	11	8	11	18	12	22
Metro - 50,000-999,999	7	2	5	5	4	9	8	11	16	7	26
1,000,000 and Over	7	2	5	4	4	9	12	13	16	9	19





**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\*

Suburb	--	--	--	--	35	21	23	21	20	31	27	22	33	19	24	25	33	25	20	23
--------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

City

Total	--	--	--	--	35	22	24	19	33	18	32	16	38	20	24	18	38	20	25	17
One Family*	--	--	--	--	32	22	26	20	30	18	35	16	25	21	26	18	36	18	29	17
Multifamily*	--	--	--	--	40	22	21	17	39	19	25	16	46	18	19	18	42	22	18	18

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\*

With Children	30	23	33	15	34	21	24	21	29	21	33	17	35	16	26	23	39	18	23	19
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Total

12-17*	30	26	33	12	32	24	28	16	29	23	34	14	34	23	27	17	31	23	29	17
--------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Under 12

6-11	29	27	34	10	30	22	31	17	30	23	33	14	37	21	27	15	32	22	29	16
------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Under 6

6-11	30	26	34	11	32	23	30	15	27	23	36	14	28	24	28	19	32	23	27	17
------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Under 6

6-11	--	--	--	--	33	24	28	15	30	24	36	9	33	24	24	19	29	25	29	17
------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Own Home\*

Under 6	--	--	--	--	31	22	28	19	25	22	37	15	33	19	28	19	35	18	29	18
---------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Rent Home\*

Own Home*	28	23	36	13	39	21	21	19	36	20	26	18	39	20	21	20	38	25	19	18
-----------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Rent Home\*

Urban	34	27	26	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
-------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Non-Metro - Rural

Urban	23	29	26	23	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
-------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Metro - 50,000-999,999

1,000,000 and over	27	25	39	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
--------------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Metro - 50,000-999,999

1,000,000 and over	30	26	30	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
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\*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
Race																				
White	30	23	35	13	37	23	31	9	29	22	35	14	33	18	33	16	39	20	29	12
Nonwhite	35	21	27	17	37	21	25	17	28	24	30	18	35	19	27	19	38	19	26	17
No Children	46	11	10	33	44	18	20	18	34	24	11	31	40	16	11	33	52	10	20	18
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
Own Home	32	21	28	19	38	22	27	13	31	22	28	19	35	18	25	22	38	18	28	16
Rent Home	34	21	27	19	39	21	24	16	29	24	30	17	34	17	28	21	38	18	28	16
	41	19	19	21	37	20	24	19	30	24	23	23	36	22	19	23	43	19	20	18

## APPENDIX TABLE B

1980-75

**Considering All Government Services on the One Hand and Taxes on the Other,  
Which of the Following Statements Comes Closest to Your View?**

(in percent)

1. Decrease services and taxes.
2. Keep taxes and services about where they are.
3. Increase services and raise taxes.
4. No Opinion.

	May 1980				May 1979				May 1977*				March 1976				May 1975				
	1.	2.	3.	4.	1.	2.	3.	4.	1.	2.	3.	4.	1.	2.	3.	4.	1.	2.	3.	4.	
Total Public	38	45	6	11	39	46	6	9	31	52	4	13	Total U.S. Public	30	51	5	14	38	45	5	12
18-29 Years of Age	35	43	10	12	41	43	7	8	30	51	5	14	18-29 Years of Age	32	51	5	12	36	47	6	11
30-44	41	44	7	8	39	46	5	10	31	54	3	12	30-39	30	53	4	13	42	46	3	9
45-59	39	48	4	9	40	47	5	8	35	49	3	13	40-49	33	45	7	15	39	47	3	11
60 Years and Over	39	46	3	12	36	48	5	11	29	56	3	12	50-59	35	45	5	15	43	42	5	10
													60 Years or Over	23	59	3	15	33	45	3	19
Male													Male	32	50	6	12	40	46	4	10
Total	37	44	8	11	41	44	6	10	35	51	4	10									
18-29 Years of Age	34	42	12	12	44	41	7	8	37	49	5	9									
30-44	38	41	9	12	45	40	5	10	36	51	4	10									
45-59	39	49	5	7	37	48	6	9	38	50	3	10									
60 Years and Over	39	47	2	12	34	47	5	13	29	56	4	11									
Female													Female	29	52	4	15	37	45	4	14
Total	39	45	5	11	38	47	5	9	28	53	3	16									
18-29 Years of Age	36	44	8	12	39	45	8	9	24	52	5	19									
30-44	43	46	5	6	33	51	6	10	28	57	2	13									
45-59	39	47	3	11	43	46	3	8	31	49	3	16									
60 Years and Over	39	45	3	13	38	48	4	10	29	56	2	13									
Employed	37	48	6	9	36	50	6	8	29	52	4	15									
Housewife	41	47	3	9	41	48	3	8	28	54	2	15									
High School Grad or Less																					
Total	38	45	5	12	39	46	5	11	30	53	3	14									
Less than Grad	39	42	5	14	37	45	4	13	32	49	2	17	Less Than Grad	32	47	4	17	33	46	4	17
High School Grad	38	47	5	10	40	46	5	9	28	57	4	11	High School Grad	31	53	3	13	43	46	3	8
College																					
Total	38	46	8	8	41	46	7	6	34	51	4	11									
Some	35	50	8	7	42	43	8	7	32	54	2	12	Some College	28	53	9	10	40	42	7	11
Grad	43	41	9	7	40	49	6	5	36	47	8	9									
Executive, Prof, Manager	44	42	6	8	44	43	6	7	37	52	4	7	Professional	28	52	10	10	36	49	8	7
White Collar	43	41	7	9	38	47	7	8	35	51	4	10	Managerial	38	46	5	11	44	45	5	6

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

\*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									
	May 1979**						March 1976	May 1975	April 1974	May 1973						
	1.	2.	3.				1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.				
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



<b>Blue Collar</b>			<b>Craftsman, Foreman</b>	62	26	12	52	27	21	68	14	18	57	17	26	
<b>Total</b>	49	32	19	<b>Other Manual, Service</b>	61	20	19	55	25	20	66	11	23	55	20	25
<b>Skilled</b>	52	33	16	<b>Farmer, Farm Laborer</b>	60	12	28	45	29	26	53	8	39	40	18	42
<b>Semi/Unskilled</b>	48	31	21													
<b>Retired</b>	44	30	26													
<b>Nielsen Markets</b>																
<b>A</b>	48	32	20													
<b>B</b>	54	29	17													
<b>C</b>	55	28	16													
<b>D</b>	43	32	24													
<b>Household Income</b>																
<b>Under 7K</b>	48	25	27	<b>Under 5K</b>	54	18	28	48	14	38	56	14	30	44	14	42
<b>7-9.9K***</b>	49	27	23	<b>5-6.9K</b>	64	18	18	55	16	29	67	9	24	59	15	26
<b>10-14.9K***</b>	51	33	16	<b>7-9.9K</b>	58	24	18	53	23	24	65	12	23	54	20	26
<b>15-24.9K</b>	54	29	17	<b>10-14.9K</b>	60	24	16	54	29	17	69	12	19	62	20	18
<b>25K Plus</b>	51	37	12	<b>15K Plus</b>	67	21	12	61	27	12	69	16	15	62	21	17
<b>Region</b>																
<b>Northeast***</b>	61	20	19	<b>Northeast</b>	62	16	22	58	17	25	71	8	21	62	14	24
<b>North-Central***</b>	47	35	18	<b>North-Central</b>	61	21	18	51	28	21	69	13	18	50	24	26
<b>South***</b>	49	31	20	<b>South</b>	62	20	18	54	21	25	62	13	25	56	14	30
<b>West***</b>	47	35	17	<b>West</b>	53	31	16	57	23	20	56	19	25	54	23	23
<b>Rural***</b>	52	32	17	<b>Rural</b>	60	20	20	47	27	26	58	10	32	52	16	32
<b>Suburb</b>	52	31	18	<b>Old Suburb</b>	55	23	22	58	20	22						
<b>City</b>				<b>New Suburb</b>	58	28	14	55	31	14						
<b>Total</b>	50	30	21	<b>Nonmetro - Urban</b>							70	15	15	52	23	25
<b>One Family***</b>	48	32	20	<b>One Family</b>	64	20	16	57	23	20						
<b>Multifamily***</b>	54	25	22	<b>Multifamily</b>	60	20	20	57	29	14						
				<b>Apartment</b>	69	16	15	55	15	30						
				<b>Metro - 50,000-999,999</b>							67	13	20	56	16	28
				<b>1,000,000 or over</b>							63	13	24	58	18	24
<b>Race</b>																
<b>White***</b>	50	32	18	<b>White</b>	61	21	18	55	23	22	65	14	21	58	18	24
<b>Nonwhite***</b>	57	17	27	<b>Nonwhite</b>	54	20	26	53	17	30	64	4	32	46	16	38
<b>No Child***</b>	50	31	19	<b>No Child</b>	59	21	20	53	20	27	61	15	24	53	18	29
<b>With Children</b>																
<b>Total***</b>	52	30	18	<b>Under 18</b>	61	22	17	57	25	18	69	11	20	59	18	23
<b>12-17***</b>	54	28	18	<b>12-17</b>	60	21	19	58	25	17	67	12	21	58	18	24
<b>6-11</b>	58	23	19													
<b>Under 6</b>	48	33	19													
<b>Own Home***</b>	50	33	17	<b>Own Home</b>	58	23	19	53	26	21	66	13	21	56	19	25
<b>Rent Home***</b>	52	26	22	<b>Rent Home</b>	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 2. State Income Tax					3. State Sales Tax 4. Local Property Tax					5. Don't Know				
	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	

Blue Collar	42	8	17	27	6	40	10	17	23	10	37	8	15	25	14	28	11	21	32	10	30	11	19	31	10
Total	43	12	13	24	8	41	12	17	23	7	40	8	17	28	8	34	14	17	28	7	31	13	16	33	7
Skilled	42	6	19	29	4	39	9	18	23	11	35	9	14	23	20	23	9	23	35	12	28	10	21	29	12
Semi/Unskilled	--	--	--	--	--	26	11	20	28	15	25	6	18	32	19	22	8	17	38	15	19	9	21	33	18
Retired	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nielsen Markets	--	--	--	--	--	34	12	21	23	10	40	10	16	23	10	26	15	18	32	9	25	13	16	34	11
A	--	--	--	--	--	32	11	24	23	10	37	7	15	28	13	31	10	19	31	9	31	9	17	33	9
B	--	--	--	--	--	43	9	12	28	8	28	11	13	34	13	30	8	16	35	12	28	10	18	35	10
C	--	--	--	--	--	41	8	13	26	12	40	5	11	26	18	35	4	20	30	13	31	9	20	25	15
D	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Household Income	30	5	12	40	13	25	8	23	27	17	26	5	21	26	22	22	7	20	32	19	22	8	21	30	18
Under 7K	24	11	18	37	11	31	7	20	28	14	28	8	17	28	19	26	11	25	27	10	28	11	19	30	12
7-9.9K	38	11	10	33	9	47	11	13	23	6	36	12	10	32	10	26	14	18	36	8	31	10	18	37	4
10-14.9K	42	9	14	29	7	39	12	20	22	7	42	8	14	28	8	34	10	16	36	6	33	13	14	32	8
15-24.9K	38	8	17	32	5	40	12	17	25	6	47	11	11	24	7	43	13	16	25	5	31	13	14	38	3
25K Plus	43	5	14	33	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25-29.9K	34	8	19	35	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
30-34.9K	37	10	19	28	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
35K and over	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Region	24	12	22	39	3	31	13	25	22	9	27	10	24	29	10	25	18	21	27	9	20	17	23	28	13
Northeast	33	7	13	38	10	37	9	17	28	9	38	10	11	30	11	34	11	15	35	7	32	9	15	37	8
North-Central	43	8	11	27	11	39	11	15	24	11	38	6	13	25	17	33	6	19	27	17	33	10	17	25	14
South	40	8	14	30	9	37	9	19	25	10	45	9	11	24	11	23	11	19	44	5	25	7	15	45	7
West	--	--	--	--	--	40	10	12	26	12	34	9	8	34	16	28	9	17	34	13	27	10	17	36	10
Rural	--	--	--	--	--	38	10	17	27	8	40	9	15	23	13	33	9	18	32	9	27	11	15	35	11
Suburb	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
City	--	--	--	--	--	34	11	22	23	10	36	8	17	27	12	27	13	19	31	10	30	10	20	29	11
Total	--	--	--	--	--	34	12	21	24	9	37	7	13	31	11	30	13	14	34	9	29	10	20	31	10
One Family	--	--	--	--	--	33	10	25	20	12	34	9	26	17	14	21	13	28	25	12	31	12	18	25	14
Multifamily	36	9	15	33	8	37	11	18	25	9	38	8	14	28	11	32	10	17	33	9	28	11	17	34	10
Race	33	9	13	31	15	31	8	21	24	16	30	9	17	19	25	16	13	27	23	23	27	10	20	23	20
White	33	9	14	35	9	35	10	19	25	11	34	9	15	29	13	26	11	17	34	13	26	9	17	34	14
Nonwhite	39	7	15	30	8	39	11	18	24	8	41	8	13	26	12	33	11	19	30	7	31	11	18	32	8
No Child	41	8	18	25	7	34	13	19	26	8	40	10	13	27	11	35	11	18	29	7	31	13	18	31	8
With Children	41	7	15	29	9	42	10	21	20	7	43	8	12	23	15	31	10	19	31	8	32	13	18	30	7
Total	--	--	--	--	--	42	10	16	23	9	42	7	14	28	9	31	11	21	30	7	29	10	17	34	9
12-17	36	9	13	33	8	37	11	17	27	8	37	9	12	30	11	32	11	16	34	9	27	10	17	36	10
Under 12	36	7	17	32	9	35	10	23	20	12	36	6	20	20	18	24	11	24	26	14	30	12	18	26	14
Under 6	29	6	13	38	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Own Home	34	9	20	30	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rent Home	38	10	15	30	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Non-Metro -- Rural	38	8	12	34	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Urban	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Metro -- 50,000-999,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1,000,000 and over	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

## 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	—	—	—	—	—	26	8	26	18	23	32	6	17	30	15	26	9	6	41	19
– Urban	—	—	—	—	—	41	7	19	25	8	31	10	20	31	9	25	7	15	41	12
Metro – 50,000-999,999	—	—	—	—	—	30	10	17	30	15	28	13	22	28	10	18	15	14	47	7
– 1,000,000 or Over	—	—	—	—	—	27	10	21	31	14	31	9	19	33	10	15	13	14	45	13
Region																				
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*																				
Under 18	28	10	24	27	12	29	9	20	28	17	28	9	20	32	12	18	11	12	46	13
12-17	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
									Clerical, Sales	22	25	8	13	14	11	8	5
Blue Collar																	
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

<b>Blue Collar</b>										<b>Clerical, Sales</b>	47	39	14
Total	46	41	13	47	42	11	47	41	12	Craftsman, Foreman	49	40	11
Skilled	47	44	9	41	48	11	40	48	12	Other Manual, Service	52	39	9
Semi/Unskilled	45	39	16	53	37	11	53	35	13	Farmer, Farm Laborer	29	45	26
Retired	36	47	16	39	51	9	35	46	19				
<b>Nielsen Markets</b>													
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				
<b>Household Income</b>													
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
<b>Region</b>													
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	34	54	12	38	50	12	38	52	9	Rural	33	55	12
Suburb	41	48	11	46	46	7	43	45	12	Old Suburb	46	42	12
City										New Suburb	41	48	11
Total	51	35	14	51	41	8	45	41	14	One Family	50	40	10
One Family	46	40	14	45	48	7	37	48	15	Multifamily	70	19	11
Multifamily	61	25	14	64	26	10	60	28	12	Apartment	72	20	8
<b>Race</b>													
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	44	43	13	46	46	9	42	45	13	No Children	46	42	12
<b>With Children</b>													
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				
<b>Own Home</b>	40	49	11	41	50	8	37	50	13	Own Home	44	45	11
<b>Rent Home</b>	53	29	18	61	30	9	56	33	11	Rent Home	56	31	13

\*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.		
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	9
30-44	42	18	33	7	North-Central	41	23	31	5
45-59	47	13	31	9	South	40	16	33	11
60 Years and Over	31	17	32	19	West	42	15	37	6
Employed	41	15	38	6	Rural	38	18	33	10
Housewife	37	17	34	12	Suburb	40	18	35	7
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	36	18	35	11
Executive, Prof, Manager	48	20	30	2	With Children				
White Collar	42	17	35	6	Total	39	18	37	6
Blue Collar					12-17	44	15	36	5
Total	35	17	39	9	6-11	39	18	36	7
Skilled	38	15	41	6	Under 6	34	18	41	7
Semi/Unskilled	32	18	38	12	Own Home	41	18	33	8
Retired	31	20	37	12	Rent Home	29	18	44	9



**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.
<b>1. Public Safety (fire, police, criminal justice)</b>														
<b>2. Public Schools (kindergarten-12th grade)</b>														
<b>3. Tax-Supported Colleges and Universities</b>														
<b>4. Aid to the Needy</b>														
<b>5. Streets and Highways</b>														
<b>6. Parks and Recreation</b>														
<b>7. Don't Know</b>														
<b>Total Public</b>	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
<b>Male</b>														
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
<b>Female</b>														
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
<b>High School Grad or Less</b>														
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
<b>College</b>														
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
<b>Executive, Prof, Manager</b>	1	2	16	11	16	48	7	1	2	20	13	18	37	9
<b>White Collar</b>	3	2	23	5	8	55	7	1	4	23	9	10	43	10

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

<b>College</b>									
Some	31	16	25	31	15	34	31	17	10
Grad	39	18	22	36	21	33	34	20	11
<b>Executive, Prof, Manager</b>	30	17	25	33	22	41	35	20	8
<b>White Collar</b>	28	17	28	32	10	28	27	19	14
<b>Blue Collar</b>									
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
<b>Household Income</b>									
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
<b>Region</b>									
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
<b>Race</b>									
White	27	18	30	26	16	31	26	16	13
Nonwhite	18	23	26	23	4	16	13	3	16
<b>No Child</b>	29	20	30	28	14	32	26	16	14
<b>With Children</b>									
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
<b>Own Home</b>	29	18	30	27	16	31	26	17	13
<b>Rent Home</b>	19	20	31	24	13	26	22	9	14
<b>Non-Metro—Rural</b>	28	18	39	28	24	35	31	24	13
Urban	21	18	33	27	10	23	15	13	12
<b>Metro—50,000-999,999</b>	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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# What is ACIR?

The Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (ACIR) was created by the Congress in 1959 to monitor the operation of the American federal system and to recommend improvements. ACIR is a permanent national bipartisan body representing the executive and legislative branches of Federal, state, and local government and the public.

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' Association, the National Conference of State Legislatures, 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.

As a continuing body, the Commission approaches its work by addressing itself to specific issues and problems, the resolution of which would produce improved cooperation among the levels of government and more effective functioning of the federal system. In addition to dealing with the all important functional and structural relationships among the various governments, the Commission has also extensively studied critical stresses currently being placed on traditional governmental taxing practices. One of the long range efforts of the Commission has been to seek ways to improve Federal, state, and local governmental taxing practices and policies to achieve equitable allocation of resources, increased efficiency in collection and administration, and reduced compliance burdens upon the taxpayers.

Studies undertaken by the Commission have dealt with subjects as diverse as transportation and as specific as state taxation of out-of-state depositories; as wide ranging as substate regionalism to the more specialized issue of local revenue diversification. In selecting items for the work program, the Commission considers the relative importance and urgency of the problem, its manageability from the point of view of finances and staff available to ACIR and the extent to which the Commission can make a fruitful contribution toward the solution of the problem.

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.