

A COMMISSION SURVEY

**1983**

**CHANGING  
PUBLIC ATTITUDES  
ON GOVERNMENTS  
AND TAXES**

**Advisory Commission on  
Intergovernmental Relations**  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20575 • 1983



**S-12**

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# Foreword

This publication presents the 12th annual survey of public attitudes toward government and taxes conducted for the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (ACIR). The first 11 were conducted by the Opinion Research Corporation of Princeton, NJ, on their ORC Caravan, a national personal interview service. This year the ACIR was obliged to change pollsters when ORC decided to discontinue its personal interview surveys. ACIR staff believed that using a different survey methodology would destroy comparability with prior survey results.

The Gallup Organization was chosen competitively to conduct the 1983 survey using the Gallup Personal Omnibus. Every effort was made to ensure comparability with the previous surveys by duplicating the methods and analysis of prior years. All of our tests and checks indicate that comparability has been maintained.

This year ACIR asked nine questions, eight on government revenues and spending and one on public attitudes toward political parties and interest groups. 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. Many members of the ACIR staff participated in developing the questions and reviewing the results. Typing assistance was provided by Ruth Phillips and Arlene Preston.

All interpretations of the data are those of the ACIR staff.

**S. Kenneth Howard**  
Executive Director

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Assistant Director  
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# The 1983 Survey

## HIGHLIGHTS

### Sales Taxes are Favored if More Revenues are Needed

When additional tax revenues are needed, the public views higher sales taxes as the least objectionable way to collect them, according to the 12th annual poll of public opinion conducted for the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations:

- At the national level, respondents were asked to choose between higher individual income tax rates and a new national sales tax on all purchases other than food. The 52% who preferred a sales tax was more than double the 24% who endorsed an increase in income tax rates. The remaining 25% said they didn't know. (Table 3)
- At the state level, respondents were asked to choose between obtaining more state revenues from a state individual income tax or a state sales tax. Again, support for a sales tax at 57% was two and a half times the 23% preferring a state income tax. Respondents choosing "Don't know" amounted to 20%. (Table 5)
- At the local level, the range of alternatives was larger with a choice among a local income tax, the local sales tax, and a local property tax. Here, too, the clear preference was for the local sales tax with 45% choosing it, 19% choosing the local property tax, and 12% choosing a local income tax. Those choosing "Don't know" amounted to 24%. (Table 6)

As might be expected, respondents tend to

vote their pocketbook interests. High levels of support for the sales tax at all levels of government came from the upper income groups; a lower-than-average level of support for sales taxes was found among lower income groups.

When compared to the results of earlier ACIR polls, the state sales tax is increasing its popularity over its major competitor, the state income tax. In 1972 and 1976, the state sales tax popularity lead was 21 and 20 percentage points respectively. In 1983, the sales tax margin over the state income tax had increased to 34 points. (Table D)

High public acceptance of the sales tax as a revenue source was borne out by responses to another 1983 question: which tax was the worst tax—that is, the least fair? (Table 2) Far more respondents (35% and 26%) chose the federal income and the local property tax as the least fair than the 13% selecting the state sales tax. (See table below.)

Over the past three years, answers to this question have been remarkably consistent with the only change being a slow decline in the percentage of those who chose the local property tax as the worst tax—from 33% in 1981 to 26% in 1983, close to the figures for 1979 and 1980.

The growing preference for sales taxes might be attributed in large part to the growing burden of payroll taxes (income taxes and social security), the perceived inequities in the present income tax, and the long-standing public resistance to more intensive use of the property tax. Support for sales taxes can also be attributed to the fact that they are paid frequently and in small amounts. Moreover, many taxpayers like the idea

	May 1983	May 1982	Sept. 1981	May 1980	May 1979	May 1978	May 1977	May 1975	April 1974	May 1973	March 1972
Federal Income Tax	35	36	36	36	37	30	28	28	30	30	19
State Income Tax	11	11	9	10	8	11	11	11	10	10	13
State Sales Tax	13	14	14	19	15	18	17	23	20	20	13
Local Property Tax	26	30	33	25	27	32	33	29	28	31	45
Don't Know	15	9	9	10	13	10	11	10	14	11	11

**Suppose your federal, state, and local government must raise taxes, which way would be a better way to do it?**

Region	Income Tax			Sales Tax		
	Federal	State	Local	Federal	State	Local
<b>All United States</b>	24	23	12	52	57	45
<b>Northeast</b>	31	30	17	40	48	33
<b>North Central</b>	21	23	12	58	60	48
<b>South</b>	21	17	9	55	61	49
<b>West</b>	24	22	10	52	60	48

Note: Responses other than income and sales taxes not included.  
Source: Tables 3, 5, and 6.

that they can control somewhat the size of their payments by saving rather than consuming and that all citizens are paying something.

Compared to other industrial countries, the United States makes below average use of consumer-type levies. Value-added taxes are heavily relied upon by most European countries.

Growing public support for using the sales tax at all three levels of government drives another final nail into the coffin of tax separation—a now obsolete doctrine that staked out the income tax field as the predominant preserve of the federal government, the sales tax as the province of the states, and the property tax as the domain of local governments—only the latter remains true.

### **Regional Patterns in Tax Preferences**

For the most part, interregional variations in attitudinal patterns reflect the current regional tax structure. The Northeast, which leans rather heavily on the state income tax, is well above the national average in its support for the income tax as the instrument of choice for raising additional revenue at all three levels of government. (See table above.)

### **Reforming the Nation's Tax System**

Questions about the best options for the tax increases at the various levels of government were followed with a "reform" question—What would be the most important single change for making the nation's tax system more fair? "Make upper income taxpayers pay more" was the choice of 49%; only 13% chose "reduce taxes on lower income taxpayers"; and 6% chose "make

business firms pay more, even if it reduces the number of jobs." (Table 7) The second largest percentage opted for no change: 16% chose "leave the tax system alone—it is about as fair as you are ever going to get."

Judging from the "Don't Know" responses, the American public has fewer doubts about the ills of the present tax system and how to cure them than it has about how to raise additional revenue. About 9% of the respondents replied "Don't Know" when asked to give their views on tax reform. The "Don't Know" response rate ranged between 20% and 25% when the respondents were asked which tax they would like if additional revenue had to be raised by any of the three levels of government.

Groups with above average "Don't Know" responses tended to be those with lower incomes, lower educational levels, nonwhites, and persons over 65 years of age. The large percentages of "Don't know" responses this year show a sharp increase from the 10-16% ranges found for comparable questions in 1972, 1976, and 1981. The increase may reflect growing public indifference, inability or reluctance to make judgments concerning details of an increasingly complex tax system, or the fact that public debate has not focused on the choice of a new tax instrument.

### **Rating Governments**

In each of the 12 years the ACIR has conducted the public opinion poll (Table 1), respondents have been asked to choose the level of government from which they get the most for their money. In 1983, the federal government and local



## 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 1983	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>	31	35	30	33	29	35	36	36	38	29	35	39
<b>Local</b>	31	28	33	26	33	26	26	25	25	28	25	26
<b>State</b>	20	20	25	22	22	20	20	20	20	24	18	18
<b>Don't Know</b>	19	17	14	19	16	19	18	19	17	19	22	17

government were tied for first place at 31% each; state government received 20%, and 19% said they didn't know. (See table above.)

Since 1978, the percentages favoring federal government and local government have been flipping with each sector winning a plurality in alternate years; the percent choosing the federal government has ranged from 29% to 35%, while the percent choosing local government has ranged between 26% and 33%. State government, chosen by 20% of the respondents, is in its traditional third place—since 1975, with one exception, it has been chosen by 20% to 22%.

### State Responsibility to Make up Cutbacks in Federal Financial Aid to Local Governments

Recognizing the ongoing debate about federal cutbacks in financial aid to local government, the 1983 ACIR poll asked for respondents' views on whether states should try to "make up" almost all, some, or none of the cutbacks. Forty-six percent of the respondents believed that state governments should try to make up "only some of the federal cutbacks in financial aid to local government." Higher income groups, those with some college and college graduates, and professional-managerial workers gave high levels of support (57% to 62%) to this view. The percentages choosing not to make up any of the cutbacks, and to make up almost all were about the same (16% and 18%), and 20% chose the "Don't Know" alternative. (Table 8)

On tough issues, most Americans often tend to avoid either extreme position and to gravitate towards the middle course. Responses to the cutback question clearly reflect that middle-of-the-road tendency.

### Attitudes Toward Political Representation

In 1983, the ACIR launched a study of how changes in the political party system affect federalism. To measure the extent of erosion of public support for the two major political parties, a new question was asked to determine whether citizens felt their interests were best represented by organized special interest groups (business, labor, environmental and civil rights groups) or by the two major political parties. Organized groups were chosen by 45%, and the two major political parties by 34%. Other political parties were selected by 3% of the sample, and 17% of the respondents said they didn't know. (Table 9)

Analysis of the responses indicates that as age increases, identification with the two major political parties increases: 41% of the over 35 age group chose the major political parties compared to the national total of 34%; only 25% of those under 35 chose the two major political parties. As education increases, identification with the two major political parties remains relatively constant (ranging between 32% and 39%), but the percentage choosing organized interest groups increases from 34% for those not completing high school to 57% for the college graduates. As income increases, the percentage of respondents choosing political parties increases—from 29% for the under \$15,000 group to 44% for the \$40,000 and over group.

Regional differences are also noteworthy with 52% of the Northeast region's residents choosing interest groups, considerably more than the 41% choosing them in the South and 43% in the North Central region. The two major political parties were chosen by 26% of the respondents in the Northeast, but by percentages ranging from 35% to 38% in the other three regions.

# THE POLL

This report presents the findings of a personal interview research survey conducted among a probability sample of 1,517 men and women, 18 years of age or over, living in private households in the United States.

Interviewing for this survey was completed from April 29 through May 2, 1983, by members of the Gallup Personal Omnibus national interviewing staff. All interviews were conducted in the homes of respondents.

To ensure the representativeness of the sample, data were weighted to take into account demographic variables. Therefore, the results may be projected to the total adult civilian population, 18 years of age or over, living in the United States.

## Introduction to Detailed Findings

The tables contained in this report present detailed findings of the various survey results. Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

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

*Occupation* refers to the occupation of the respondent. The types of positions included in each category are listed 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*

Semi-skilled, Laborers, and Service workers: Craftsmen, Foremen, Kindred Workers, Maintenance Repairmen, Carpenters, Plumbers and Electricians; Operatives and Kindred Workers, Apprentices, and As-

sembly Line Workers; Housekeepers in Private Household, Institutional and Public; Police, Security Guards; Beauticians and Barbers.

*Metro size groupings* are determined by the U.S. Bureau of the Census population figures for the metropolitan area. Nonmetro areas are those not in a metropolitan area, with populations under 50,000. Central city areas have populations of 50,000 or more in a central city of a metropolitan area. Fringe areas have populations of 50,000 or more in metropolitan areas outside a central city.

The four *geographic regions* are defined 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, Hawaii, Alaska.

*Income groups* respondents by 1983 total household income before taxes.

*Sampling tolerances* for the survey are  $\pm 3$  percentage points at the 95% level of confidence.

*Further detail* on the survey methods and sampling tolerances are available from ACIR.

## Previous Classifications

Data for 1972-81 are presented in the *Appendix Tables, Detailed Results of 1981-72 Surveys* (p. 29). Descriptions of classifications used in these years may be found in the volumes for the relevant years.

Because major classification changes were made in 1982, tables for 1982 and 1983 are presented separately; they appear on the following pages.

**Detailed Results:  
1983-82 Surveys**



TABLE 1  
1983-82\*

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			
		1983	1982	1983	1982	1983	1982		
Total public		1.	2.	3.	4.	1.	2.	3.	4.
		31	20	31	19	35	20	28	17
Male		33	20	32	16	38	20	29	13
Female		29	20	31	21	33	19	28	20
Head of Household		30	19	32	19	36	18	28	18
Male Head		32	20	33	16	37	20	29	14
Female Head		28	19	32	22	34	17	28	21
Under 35 Years of Age		31	23	30	16	35	24	27	14
18-24		36	24	23	17	37	27	23	13
25-34		27	23	35	15	33	21	30	16
35-44		27	22	37	15	27	26	36	11
45-65		30	18	32	20	34	15	31	20
Over 65		37	11	26	25	46	11	19	24
High School Incomplete		37	18	20	26	44	13	22	21
High School Graduate		29	18	33	19	32	23	27	18
College Incomplete		30	23	36	11	30	24	31	15
College Graduate		23	23	44	10	30	19	43	8
Household Income									
Under \$15 K		37	16	24	24	42	15	21	22
15-24.9 K		26	24	34	16	37	20	30	13
\$25 K+		26	23	39	12	25	24	36	15
\$25-29.9 K		28	28	35	9	24 <sup>a</sup>	23 <sup>a</sup>	35 <sup>a</sup>	18 <sup>a</sup>
\$30-39.9 K		26	23	38	13	26 <sup>b</sup>	26 <sup>b</sup>	36 <sup>b</sup>	12 <sup>b</sup>
\$40 K+		26	20	42	12	—	—	—	—
Own		28	19	35	17	32	20	31	17
Rent		39	18	22	21	42	19	22	17
White		27	21	34	18	32	20	30	18
Nonwhite		51	12	16	21	57	13	19	11
Employed		27	21	37	16	30	23	32	15
Employed Female		27	20	36	18	27	25	31	17
Not Employed		35	18	25	22	38	17	26	19
Not Employed Female		31	19	27	23	37	16	27	20
Prof., Manager, Owner		24	21	44	11	28	17	43	12
White Collar, Sales, Clerical		32	19	33	16	29	34	24	13
Blue Collar		29	21	30	19	31	24	28	17
Retired		41	12	24	23	43	13	21	23
Married		29	21	33	18	33	19	32	16
Not Married		34	18	29	20	38	20	22	20
Household Size									
1-2 People		34	14	31	21	38	17	24	21
3-4 People		26	26	32	16	31	23	31	15
5+ People		32	20	31	18	37	20	31	12
Children in Household									
Children under 18		28	23	33	16	31	22	33	14
No children		33	17	30	20	38	18	24	20
Northeast		31	14	31	24	32	14	33	21
North-Central		27	20	38	15	33	24	24	19
South		34	20	28	18	39	18	26	17
West		30	26	28	16	35	21	31	13
Nonmetro		29	23	28	20	35	21	28	16
Metro—50,000 and over		—	—	—	—	35	19	28	18
Fringe		27	17	42	14	—	—	—	—
Central City		36	17	27	21	—	—	—	—

<sup>a</sup> \$25-34.9 K

<sup>b</sup> \$35 K+

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

Table 2  
1983-82\*

Which Do You Think Is the Worst Tax, That Is The Least Fair

(in percent)

	1983					1982				
	1. Federal Income Tax	2. State Income Tax	3. State Sales Tax	4. Local Property Tax	5. Don't Know	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Total Public	35	11	13	26	15	36	11	14	30	9
Male	35	12	14	27	13	36	12	16	29	7
Female	36	11	11	25	17	35	10	13	31	11
Head of Household	38	11	12	26	14	36	11	13	30	10
Male Head	37	11	13	27	12	37	12	14	29	8
Female Head	38	10	12	25	16	35	9	13	31	12
Under 35 Years of Age	33	15	13	25	14	39	11	15	29	6
18-24	26	14	14	27	19	36	13	18	27	6
25-34	40	16	12	23	11	41	10	12	30	7
35-44	38	10	16	25	11	31	12	16	33	8
45-65	40	10	11	26	13	36	12	11	30	11
Over 65	27	6	11	32	23	31	5	17	33	14
High School Incomplete	29	9	14	27	22	28	8	16	32	16
High School Graduate	38	12	12	27	12	38	12	13	32	5
College Incomplete	36	14	14	22	14	36	13	17	25	9
College Graduate	41	13	10	27	9	45	8	12	29	6
Household Income										
Under \$15 K	30	10	14	25	21	30	9	17	32	12
15-24.9 K	39	12	12	27	10	36	12	14	31	7
\$25 K+	42	13	11	28	7	41	12	11	30	6
\$25-29.9 K	37	9	14	30	10	39 <sup>a</sup>	12 <sup>a</sup>	12 <sup>a</sup>	31 <sup>a</sup>	6 <sup>a</sup>
\$30-39.9 K	39	19	9	27	6	44 <sup>b</sup>	11 <sup>b</sup>	10 <sup>b</sup>	28 <sup>b</sup>	7 <sup>b</sup>
\$40 K+	48	10	11	26	6	—	—	—	—	—
Own	37	11	11	29	11	37	9	13	33	8
Rent	30	13	16	19	22	33	13	17	24	13
White	37	11	12	27	14	36	11	15	29	9
Nonwhite	28	15	16	21	20	33	11	11	34	11
Employed	38	13	12	27	11	38	12	13	30	7
Employed Female	39	13	9	28	10	36	11	13	32	8
Not Employed	32	10	13	26	19	35	9	15	30	11
Not Employed Female	33	10	12	24	21	35	8	15	31	11
Prof., Manager, Owner	40	14	11	30	5	48	13	14	20	5
White Collar, Sales, Clerical	33	16	13	26	13	37	15	10	30	8
Blue Collar	36	11	12	27	13	32	11	12	36	9
Retired	28	8	14	30	21	29	8	18	32	13
Married	39	11	13	26	11	39	10	12	31	8
Not Married	29	12	12	26	21	29	11	18	30	12
Household										
1-2 People	35	11	12	25	17	35	11	14	29	11
3-4 People	39	13	11	28	11	38	9	15	30	8
5+ People	30	11	17	26	17	32	13	14	33	8
Children in Household										
Children under 18	35	13	14	27	12	36	9	15	31	9
No Children	35	10	12	25	17	35	11	14	30	10
Northeast	29	17	15	23	16	37	11	16	24	12
North-Central	34	15	10	29	12	32	11	12	37	8
South	36	6	12	28	17	38	10	10	33	9
West	43	8	14	21	14	34	12	24	22	8
Nonmetro	39	8	12	27	14	34	13	14	29	10
Metro—50,000 and Over	—	—	—	—	—	36	9	15	31	9
Fringe	33	13	13	30	11	—	—	—	—	—
Central City	32	14	13	22	19	—	—	—	—	—

<sup>a</sup> \$25-34.9 K

<sup>b</sup> \$35 K+

\* 1972-81 data appear in Appendix Tables F-1, F-2.

TABLE 3  
1983

If the Federal Government Had To Raise Taxes Substantially,  
Which Would Be a Better Way To Do It?

(in percent)

	Increasing Individual Income Taxes	A New National Sales Tax on All Purchases Other Than Food	Don't Know
Total Public	24	52	25
Male	25	53	22
Female	23	51	27
Head of Household	24	51	25
Male Head	27	52	22
Female Head	22	51	27
Under 35 Years of Age	26	52	22
18-24	24	56	20
25-34	27	49	24
35-44	22	56	23
45-65	24	52	24
Over 65	21	44	35
High School Incomplete	19	47	35
High School Graduate	22	55	23
College Incomplete	26	59	15
College Graduate	37	46	17
Household Income			
Under \$15K	22	47	32
\$15-24.9K	23	54	23
\$25K+	28	58	15
\$25-29.9K	29	55	16
\$30-39.9K	28	60	12
\$40K+	26	58	17
Own	23	54	22
Rent	25	45	30
White	25	52	23
Nonwhite	16	49	36
Employed	27	53	20
Employed Female	30	49	21
Not Employed	20	50	30
Not Employed Female	18	52	30
Prof, Manager, Owner	29	53	18
White Collar, Sales, Clerical	28	52	20
Blue Collar	20	55	25
Retired	27	44	30
Married	25	54	22
Not Married	23	48	29
Household			
1-2 People	25	50	26
3-4 People	25	53	22
5+ People	21	54	26
Children in Household			
Children under 18	22	54	24
No Children	25	50	25
Northeast	31	40	29
North-Central	21	58	21
South	21	55	24
West	24	52	25
Nonmetro	21	57	22
Metro—50,000 and Over			
Fringe	27	50	23
Central City	25	46	30

TABLE 4  
1983

**If the Federal Income Tax Collections Must Be Increased,  
Which Way Is the Best?**

(in percent)

1. Raise individual income tax rates
2. Cut back on current tax exemptions such as social security, pensions, interest on municipal bonds, etc.
3. Cut back on all itemized deductions, such as those for state and local taxes, interest paid on mortgages and consumer loans, and charitable contributions
4. Don't know

	1.	2.	3.	4.
Total Public	21	14	39	26
Male	23	14	40	23
Female	19	14	38	29
Head of Household	22	14	38	26
Male Head	25	14	39	22
Female Head	20	13	38	30
Under 35 Years of Age	20	19	40	22
18-24	16	19	47	18
25-34	23	18	35	25
35-44	24	13	41	22
45-65	24	10	41	26
Over 65	16	12	32	40
High School Incomplete	16	11	37	36
High School Graduate	23	13	40	25
College Incomplete	19	20	46	15
College Graduate	30	17	35	18
Household Income				
Under \$15K	19	10	38	33
\$15-24.9K	22	18	40	21
\$25K +	23	17	42	18
\$25-29.9K	25	18	43	14
\$30-39.9K	23	21	39	18
\$40K +	21	13	45	21
Own	22	15	40	24
Rent	20	13	38	29
White	22	14	40	24
Nonwhite	15	13	33	38
Employed	24	16	40	20
Employed Female	22	15	41	22
Not Employed	18	12	38	31
Not Employed Female	17	14	36	33
Prof, Manager, Owner	24	23	36	17
White Collar, Sales, Clerical	21	16	47	16
Blue Collar	22	10	43	25
Retired	24	10	31	36
Married	23	14	40	23
Not Married	17	15	37	31
Household				
1-2 People	23	12	37	28
3-4 People	20	16	39	25
5 + People	18	15	44	23
Children in Household				
Children under 18	19	15	40	25
No children	22	13	38	27
Northeast	27	9	35	29
North-Central	20	16	40	24
South	19	16	39	26
West	18	15	44	23
Nonmetro	18	15	39	27
Metro—50,000 and Over				
Fringe	29	11	41	18
Central City	18	14	37	30



TABLE 5  
1983

Suppose Your State Government Must Raise Taxes Substantially,  
Which Would Be a Better Way To Do It?

(in percent)

	State Individual Income Tax	State Sales Tax	Don't Know
Total Public	23	57	20
Male	24	59	17
Female	22	56	23
Head of Household	22	58	20
Male Head	24	60	16
Female Head	21	56	24
Under 35 Years of Age	25	59	17
18-24	25	59	16
25-34	24	59	17
35-44	22	58	20
45-65	23	58	19
Over 65	19	52	30
High School Incomplete	20	47	33
High School Graduate	21	60	19
College Incomplete	25	66	10
College Graduate	30	63	7
Household Income			
Under \$15K	23	50	28
\$15-24.9 K	23	61	16
\$25K+	23	67	10
\$25-29.9K	23	65	12
\$30-39.9K	22	67	11
\$40 K+	23	69	8
Own	22	62	16
Rent	24	47	29
White	23	59	18
Nonwhite	20	48	32
Employed	25	61	14
Employed Female	30	57	14
Not Employed	20	54	26
Not Employed Female	15	56	29
Prof. Manager, Owner	31	61	8
White Collar, Sales, Clerical	27	61	13
Blue Collar	23	57	20
Retired	20	54	26
Married	21	62	17
Not Married	26	50	25
Household			
1-2 People	27	53	20
3-4 People	20	62	19
5+ People	18	59	23
Children in Household			
Children under 18	18	62	21
No children	27	54	20
Northeast	30	48	22
North-Central	23	60	17
South	17	61	22
West	22	60	18
Nonmetro	19	62	19
Metro—50,000 and Over			
Fringe	29	56	15
Central City	22	53	25

TABLE 6  
1983

Suppose Your Local Government Must Raise More Revenue,  
The Better Way To Do This Would Be—

(in percent)

	Local Income Tax	Local Sales Tax	Local Property Tax	Don't Know
Total Public	12	45	19	24
Male	12	46	22	20
Female	12	44	17	28
Head of Household	12	45	20	23
Male Head	12	47	23	19
Female Head	12	44	17	27
Under 35 Years of Age	12	41	25	22
18-24	13	43	22	22
25-34	11	40	27	22
35-44	14	44	21	21
45-65	11	52	14	23
Over 65	12	38	15	35
High School Incomplete	14	38	13	35
High School Graduate	10	45	20	25
College Incomplete	9	50	28	13
College Graduate	15	54	22	10
Household Income				
Under \$15K	11	38	18	33
\$15-24.9K	13	46	22	19
\$25K+	11	55	20	14
\$25-29.9K	14	43	25	18
\$30-39.9K	11	56	18	15
\$40K+	9	64	18	9
Own	12	51	16	22
Rent	11	32	28	29
White	13	46	20	22
Nonwhite	8	41	16	35
Employed	12	46	23	19
Employed Female	14	44	21	21
Not Employed	12	43	16	29
Not Employed Female	11	43	15	32
Prof, Manager, Owner	14	48	27	12
White Collar, Sales, Clerical	13	45	22	21
Blue Collar	11	43	22	24
Retired	13	44	14	29
Married	12	48	18	22
Not Married	12	39	22	28
Household				
1-2 People	12	44	20	24
3-4 People	11	46	20	23
5+ People	12	45	17	26
Children in Household				
Children under 18	11	46	20	23
No children	12	44	19	25
Northeast	17	33	21	29
North-Central	12	48	20	20
South	9	49	18	23
West	10	48	17	25
Nonmetro	10	48	20	23
Metro—50,000 and Over				
Fringe	13	43	23	21
Central City	13	42	16	28

TABLE 7  
1983

Which One of the Changes Would Be the Single Most Important Change That  
Would Make the Nation's Tax System More Fair?

(in percent)

	1. Make the upper income taxpayers pay more	2. Reduce taxes on lower income taxpayers	3. Make business firms pay more even if it reduces the number of jobs	4. Leave the tax system alone—it is about as fair as you are ever going to get	5. None of the above	6. Don't know
Total Public	49	13	6	16	7	9
Male	50	14	7	15	7	7
Female	48	12	6	17	6	11
Head of Household	49	13	6	16	7	9
Male Head	51	14	6	15	8	6
Female Head	48	12	6	17	7	11
Under 35 Years of Age	46	15	8	16	6	10
18-24	38	17	11	18	5	11
25-34	53	13	5	14	7	8
35-44	54	12	6	13	6	9
45-65	52	12	6	15	8	6
Over 65	41	14	4	22	5	14
High School Incomplete	42	14	6	20	3	16
High School Graduate	52	14	6	15	6	7
College Incomplete	47	14	10	16	10	4
College Graduate	57	8	5	13	12	5
Household Income						
Under \$15K	45	15	6	16	5	13
\$15-24.9K	52	14	6	16	5	6
\$25K+	52	11	7	15	10	4
\$25-29.9K	57	12	6	11	8	5
\$30-39.9K	58	11	7	16	6	3
\$40K+	43	11	7	17	17	5
Own	52	12	7	15	7	7
Rent	43	15	6	17	5	14
White	49	13	6	17	7	8
Nonwhite	46	17	6	12	3	16
Employed	50	15	6	15	8	6
Employed Female	51	14	7	16	7	5
Not Employed	47	12	7	17	5	11
Not Employed Female	46	11	6	17	6	14
Prof, Manager, Owner	54	11	5	15	11	4
White Collar, Sales, Clerical	52	11	7	13	6	10
Blue Collar	49	16	8	16	5	6
Retired	48	15	3	20	6	8
Married	51	12	6	17	7	7
Not Married	45	15	8	14	6	13
Household						
1-2 People	48	13	6	18	6	10
3-4 People	50	15	6	16	8	6
5+ People	49	9	9	13	7	14
Children in Household						
Children under 18	48	13	8	16	6	9
No children	49	13	5	16	7	9
Northeast	47	14	6	13	5	15
North-Central	56	14	5	15	5	5
South	46	12	8	18	5	12
West	45	13	6	18	15	4
Nonmetro	49	14	6	18	6	7
Metro—50,00 and Over						
Fringe	53	11	7	15	7	7
Central City	45	13	7	14	8	13

TABLE 8  
1983

**With the Cutbacks in Federal Financial Aid to Local Governments, There Is a Debate As To What the States Should Do. Which Statement Comes Closest To Your View?**

(in percent)

1. State governments should not try to make up for any of the federal cutbacks in financial aid to local governments
2. State governments should try to make up for only some of the federal cutbacks in financial aid to local governments
3. State governments should try to make up for almost all of the federal cutbacks in financial aid to local governments
4. Don't know

	1.	2.	3.	4.
Total Public	18	46	16	20
Male	21	47	16	16
Female	16	45	16	23
Head of Household	20	45	15	21
Male Head	23	47	14	16
Female Head	17	44	15	24
Under 35 Years of Age	15	51	18	16
18-24	16	49	21	14
25-34	15	52	15	18
35-44	22	49	12	17
45-65	21	45	15	19
Over 65	16	32	16	35
High School Incomplete	17	30	19	34
High School Graduate	21	47	15	18
College Incomplete	16	59	17	8
College Graduate	17	62	13	8
Household Income				
Under \$15K	17	36	20	28
\$15-24.9K	17	51	16	17
\$25K+	22	59	11	9
\$25-29.9K	27	53	10	11
\$30-39.9K	15	61	14	10
\$40K+	24	61	10	6
Own	20	48	14	18
Rent	16	40	21	24
White	20	48	15	17
Nonwhite	10	36	21	33
Employed	22	50	15	14
Employed Female	19	50	15	16
Not Employed	15	42	17	25
Not Employed Female	14	42	16	28
Prof, Manager, Owner	23	57	14	7
White Collar, Sales, Clerical	16	54	12	18
Blue Collar	21	45	17	18
Retired	18	39	16	28
Married	21	49	14	17
Not Married	14	41	20	25
Household				
1-2 People	18	43	17	22
3-4 People	22	48	14	17
5+ People	14	48	17	22
Children in Household				
Children under 18	18	47	15	20
No children	19	45	17	20
Northeast	13	48	17	21
North-Central	23	45	13	18
South	16	42	19	23
West	22	51	12	15
Nonmetro	20	46	13	21
Metro—50,000 and Over				
Fringe	18	51	17	15
Central City	17	42	19	22

TABLE 9  
1983

**In General, Which One of the Kinds of Organizations Listed Below  
Do You Feel Best Represents the Political Interests of People Like You?**

(in percent)

1. **Organized groups concerned with specific issues such as business, labor, environmental and civil rights groups**
2. **The two major political parties—the Democrats and the Republicans**
3. **Other political parties**
4. **Don't know**

	1.	2.	3.	4.
Total Public	45	34	3	17
Male	45	38	3	14
Female	45	32	3	20
Head of Household	45	36	3	17
Male Head	45	39	3	13
Female Head	44	33	2	21
Under 35 Years of Age	56	25	5	15
18-24	56	21	5	17
25-34	56	27	4	13
35-44	44	41	3	12
45-65	41	40	2	17
Over 65	27	42	2	29
High School Incomplete	34	34	4	29
High School Graduate	47	34	3	16
College Incomplete	54	39	2	6
College Graduate	57	32	2	9
Household Income				
Under \$15K	40	29	4	27
\$15-24.9K	47	40	2	11
\$25K+	52	38	2	9
\$25-29.9K	54	36	2	8
\$30.39.9K	57	33	2	8
\$40K+	45	44	2	10
Own	43	39	2	16
Rent	51	23	4	22
White	45	36	3	16
Nonwhite	45	27	3	25
Employed	51	34	4	12
Employed Female	55	29	4	12
Not Employed	41	35	3	21
Not Employed Female	40	34	2	24
Prof, Manager, Owner	51	39	3	7
White Collar, Sales, Clerical	53	33	2	12
Blue Collar	51	29	3	16
Retired	34	39	2	24
Married	46	38	3	14
Not Married	45	29	4	23
Household				
1-2 People	43	35	3	19
3-4 People	47	37	2	14
5+ People	46	29	5	21
Children in Household				
Children under 18	48	32	4	16
No Children	43	36	3	18
Northeast	52	26	2	21
North-Central	43	38	3	15
South	41	37	4	19
West	48	35	3	14
Nonmetro	40	38	3	19
Metro—50,000 and Over				
Fringe	51	36	3	10
Central City	48	29	3	21

TABLE 10  
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	41	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 11  
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 12-1**  
**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 12-2**  
**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 12-3**  
**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 12-4**  
**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		+4
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
Metro -- 1,000,000 and Over	5	1	5	2	2	6	6	15	17	13	28

\* Less than one-half percent.

**TABLE 12-5**  
**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	--	--	--	--	30	22	29	19	27	21	40	12	31	20	31	18	34	20	28	17
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																				
Total	30	26	33	12	32	24	28	16	29	23	34	14	34	23	27	17	31	23	29	17
12-17*	29	27	34	10	30	22	31	17	30	23	33	14	37	21	27	15	32	22	29	16
Under 12	30	26	34	11	32	23	30	15	27	23	36	14	28	24	28	19	32	23	27	17
6-11	--	--	--	--	33	24	28	15	30	24	36	9	33	24	24	19	29	25	29	17
Under 6	--	--	--	--	31	22	28	19	25	22	37	15	33	19	28	19	35	18	29	18
Own Home*																				
Rent Home*																				
34	27	26	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Non-Metro - Rural																				
Urban	23	29	26	23	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
27	25	39	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Metro - 50,000-999,999																				
1,000,000 and over																				
30	26	30	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
33	22	34	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	

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

**APPENDIX TABLE A-2**  
**1976-72**  
**From Which Level of Government Do You Feel You Get the Most for Your Money**  
**— Federal, State, or Local?**  
(in percent)

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

Rural	34	21	30	16	37	21	24	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Old Suburb	33	24	24	20	38	21	25	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
New Suburb	24	24	34	18	36	24	31	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
City																				
One Family	40	18	25	17	38	22	25	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Multifamily	30	26	20	24	49	13	20	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Apartment	46	13	17	24	35	17	25	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Nonmetro – Rural	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	25	25	24	35	20	21	24	33	20	26	21
– Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	27	29	16	35	19	28	18	37	20	27	16
Metro – 50,000-999,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	26	27	21	34	18	26	22	37	20	29	14
– 1,000,000 or Over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	22	28	18	37	18	23	22	44	15	23	18
Region																				
Northeast	36	18	24	24	42	16	24	18	28	22	25	25	34	16	28	22	43	12	24	21
North-Central	34	22	27	18	34	24	27	15	30	22	35	13	37	16	26	21	38	21	29	12
South	39	22	22	17	42	19	20	19	29	27	22	22	37	19	21	23	36	19	27	18
West	34	17	31	18	34	23	29	14	28	27	28	17	30	25	26	19	42	21	21	16
Household Income																				
5-6.9K	42	17	19	24	37	19	17	27	32	26	21	21	37	15	16	32	42	18	19	21
7-9.9K	50	13	13	24	43	14	22	21	34	20	29	17	38	20	18	24	48	17	19	16
10-14.9K	34	19	26	21	41	20	26	13	27	23	24	26	35	18	23	24	37	19	29	15
15K Plus	34	24	22	20	37	22	26	15	25	28	30	17	35	22	29	14	36	16	31	17
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																				
12-17	38	19	23	21	39	19	22	20	29	23	27	21	35	18	23	24	39	17	25	19
12-17	34	22	27	18	37	23	27	13	29	26	28	17	35	19	26	20	40	19	26	15
12-17	32	21	28	19	38	22	27	13	31	22	28	19	35	18	25	22	38	18	28	16
Own Home	34	21	27	19	39	21	24	16	29	24	30	17	34	17	28	21	38	18	28	16
Rent Home	41	19	19	21	37	20	24	19	30	24	23	23	36	22	19	23	43	19	20	18

## 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



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

\*Surveys prior to 1977 had different subclassifications.

APPENDIX TABLE C

1979-73

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

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

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

\*Wording of question varied slightly each year.

\*\*1976-73 surveys had different subclassifications.

\*\*\*Comparable category in 1976-73 surveys.

**APPENDIX TABLE D**

1976-72

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

(in percent)

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

**APPENDIX TABLE E**

1974-72

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

(in percent)

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

**APPENDIX TABLE F-1**  
1981-77

**Which Do You Think is the Worst Tax — That is, the Least Fair?**  
(in percent)

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

## 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					3. State Sales Tax					5. Don't Know									
	2. State Income Tax					4. Local Property Tax														
	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.		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	<b>Craftsman, Foreman</b>	49	40	11
Skilled	47	44	9	41	48	11	40	48	12	<b>Other Manual, Service</b>	52	39	9
Semi/Unskilled	45	39	16	53	37	11	53	35	13	<b>Farmer, Farm Laborer</b>	29	45	26
<b>Retired</b>	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	<b>Under 5K</b>	46	38	16
7-9.9K	48	38	13	50	40	10	49	39	12	<b>5-6.9K</b>	52	36	12
10-14.9K	45	45	10	45	47	8	44	48	7	<b>7-9.9K</b>	49	37	14
15-24.9K	45	45	10	43	50	7	40	50	9	<b>10-14.9K</b>	48	43	9
25K Plus	45	47	8	45	51	3	37	58	5	<b>15K Plus</b>	48	44	8
<b>Region</b>													
Northeast	63	26	11	60	32	7	58	34	8	<b>Northeast</b>	70	22	8
North-Central	35	51	14	41	52	7	38	48	13	<b>North-Central</b>	43	47	10
South	43	43	14	43	46	11	38	47	15	<b>South</b>	39	46	15
West	38	51	11	45	47	9	41	47	11	<b>West</b>	44	44	12
<b>Rural</b>	34	54	12	38	50	12	38	52	9	<b>Rural</b>	33	55	12
<b>Suburb</b>	41	48	11	46	46	7	43	45	12	<b>Old Suburb</b>	46	42	12
<b>City</b>										<b>New Suburb</b>	41	48	11
Total	51	35	14	51	41	8	45	41	14	<b>One Family</b>	50	40	10
One Family	46	40	14	45	48	7	37	48	15	<b>Multifamily</b>	70	19	11
Multifamily	61	25	14	64	26	10	60	28	12	<b>Apartment</b>	72	20	8
<b>Race</b>													
White	43	46	11	43	49	8	41	47	11	<b>White</b>	47	43	10
Nonwhite	54	20	26	75	13	13	58	24	18	<b>Nonwhite</b>	60	19	21
<b>No Child</b>	44	43	13	46	46	9	42	45	13	<b>No Children</b>	46	42	12
<b>With Children</b>													
Total	45	43	12	48	44	8	44	44	12	<b>Under 18</b>	50	39	11
12-17	45	43	12	49	44	7	45	44	12	<b>12-17</b>	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	<b>Own Home</b>	44	45	11
<b>Rent Home</b>	53	29	18	61	30	9	56	33	11	<b>Rent Home</b>	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.		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
Executive, Prof, Manager	1	2	16	11	16	48	7	1	2	20	13	18	37	9
White Collar	3	2	23	5	8	55	7	1	4	23	9	10	43	10

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



**APPENDIX TABLE O**

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX TABLE P

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

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

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



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



# Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations

June 14, 1983

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*Robert B. Hawkins, Jr.*, **Chairman**, Sacramento, CA  
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*David E. Nething*, Majority Leader, North Dakota State Senate  
*William F. Passannante*, Speaker Pro Tem, New York State Assembly

## Elected County Officials

*Gilbert Barrett*, Chairman of the Board, Dougherty County, Georgia  
*William J. Murphy*, County Executive, Rensselaer County, New York  
*Peter Schabarum*, Board of Supervisors, Los Angeles County, California

## 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.