

A COMMISSION SURVEY

1984

**CHANGING
PUBLIC ATTITUDES
ON GOVERNMENTS
AND TAXES**

**Advisory Commission on
Intergovernmental Relations**

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20575 • 1984

S-13



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Foreword

This publication presents the 13th annual survey of public attitudes toward government and taxes conducted for the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (ACIR).

The Gallup Organization has conducted the 1983 and 1984 surveys using the Gallup Personal Omnibus. Every effort was made to ensure comparability with the previous surveys conducted by Opinion Research Corporation of Princeton, New Jersey.

This year ACIR asked seven questions. This publication presents both the current results and the cumulative record. It contains a new appendix which lists all the questions which have been asked since 1972 and the tables in which detailed data on responses can be found.

Susannah E. Calkins, senior analyst in taxation and finance, prepared this study with the assistance of Emmeline Rocha. Many members of the ACIR staff participated in developing the questions and in reviewing the results. Typing assistance was provided by Ruth Phillips.

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

S. Kenneth Howard
Executive Director

John Shannon
Assistant Director
Taxation and Finance

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The 1984 Survey

HIGHLIGHTS

Local Governments Give the Most for Taxpayers' Money

For the first time in the 13 years that the ACIR has conducted its public opinion poll, the federal government, usually a front runner, placed third when respondents were asked, "From which level of government do you feel you get the most for your money—federal, state, or local?" Only 24% chose the federal government; 35% picked local government and 27% selected state government. (Table 1) Local and state governments hit 13-year highs, while the 24% choosing the federal government fell considerably from 31% in 1983 and from previous lows of 29% in 1979 and 1974.

In a period of high and continuing federal deficits, part of the sharp decline in public support for the national government might be attributed to recent publicity highlighting wasteful spending, such as that reported by the Grace Commission. Increasing public support for state and local governments may also reflect public perceptions that states and local governments are doing far better jobs of getting their fiscal houses in order than has the national government. As massive federal deficits mounted, states and localities appeared to be doing whatever it took to avoid deficits during the severe 1982-83 recession, including cutting back spending and raising taxes.

Increased public support for local and state governments indicates that the Reagan Admin-

Table 1

From which level of government do you feel you get the most for your money—federal, state, or local?

Percent of U.S. Public

	May 1984	May 1983	May 1982	Sept. 1981	May 1980	May 1979	May 1978	May 1977	March 1976	May 1975	April 1974	May 1973	March 1972
Federal	24	31	35	30	33	29	35	36	36	38	29	35	39
Local	35	31	28	33	26	33	26	26	25	25	28	25	26
State	27	20	20	25	22	22	20	20	20	20	24	18	18
Don't Know	14	19	17	14	19	16	19	18	19	17	19	22	17

Detailed data appear in Appendix II, Table 1, p. 15; Appendix III, Tables A-1, A-2, pp. 42-45.

Table 2

Which do you think is the worst tax—that is, the least fair?

Percent of U.S. Public

	May 1984	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	36	35	36	36	36	37	30	28	28	30	30	19
State Income Tax	10	11	11	9	10	8	11	11	11	10	10	13
State Sales Tax	15	13	14	14	19	15	18	17	23	20	20	13
Local Property Tax	29	26	30	33	25	27	32	33	29	28	31	45
Don't Know	10	15	9	9	10	13	10	11	10	14	11	11

Detailed data appear in Appendix II, Table 2, p. 16; Appendix III, Tables F-1, F-2, pp. 52-55.

istration may be achieving some of its "New Federalism" goals—instead of citizens turning to Washington to solve their problems, they are more likely to turn to their local and state governments.

Among the groups tending to give above-average support to the national government are lower-income groups, the elderly, and nonwhites. Although nonwhite support, at 33%, is 10 percentage points above white support, it represents a sharp drop in the nonwhite percentage of support for the national government since 1982 when it was 57%. In contrast, the percentage of nonwhites choosing state governments as giving the most for their money has doubled since 1982—from 13% to 26%—and the percentage choosing local governments rose from 19% in 1982 to 24% in 1984.

The proportion of respondents supporting the national government drops as income increases—from 29% for those with household incomes less than \$15,000 a year to 18% for those earning more than \$40,000. Conversely, support for local government moves in the opposite direction, increasing as income increases—from 29% of those with income less than \$15,000 a year to 43% for those with more than \$40,000 in annual income.

Preferences in Types of Taxes

The federal income tax was chosen as the worst tax—that is, the least fair—for the sixth straight year. It leads with 36% of the votes. This widespread disenchantment with the income tax might be explained in part by the fact that in-

flation has pushed millions of middle-income taxpayers into tax brackets that heretofore had been occupied only by the wealthy. (Table 2)

Regional response patterns show sharp differences in fiscal preferences, with respondents' preferences reflecting the economic, social and fiscal make-up of their region.

- In the more liberal Northeast, 24% of the respondents chose the state sales tax as the least fair, compared to a national average of 15%. The Northeast has traditionally preferred income taxes which are considered less regressive.
- In the West, only 20% of the respondents chose the local property tax as the least fair, sharply down from peak levels of about 45% in 1977 and 1978 before Proposition 13-type tax limitations swept that region. Such a sharp decrease undoubtedly reflects the success of the tax limitation movement in the West.
- In the fiscally conservative West, 44% of the respondents selected the federal income tax as the least fair, compared to a national average of 36%.
- In the North Central region, 39% of the respondents chose the local property tax as the least fair compared to a national average of 29%. The high level of dissatisfaction with the local property tax in the North Central region probably stems from the high local property tax burdens in that area and from the fact that these burdens were accentuated by how severely the 1982-83 recession hit that region.

Table 3

In the next fiscal year, the federal government is expected to spend about 180 billion dollars more than it takes in. Which *one* of these basic ways of reducing the deficit would you *most* prefer?

	Percent of U.S. Public
1. Mostly by cuts in spending.	51
2. Mostly by increases in taxes which would be earmarked for reducing the deficit.	7
3. About equally by cuts in spending and by tax increases.	33
4. Don't know/No answer.	9

Detailed data appear in Appendix II, Table 3, p. 17.

Reducing the Federal Deficit

Spending Cuts Vs. Tax Hikes. The ACIR poll also posed three questions relating to the current federal deficit. The first question asked whether respondents preferred cuts in spending, increases in taxes, or equal cuts in spending and tax increases as ways to reduce the deficit. A majority—51%—of the respondents chose “mostly by cuts in spending,” while 33% chose “about equally by cuts in spending and by tax increases,” and only 7% opted for “mostly by increases in taxes earmarked for reducing the deficit.” (Table 3)

Support for reducing the deficit by cuts in spending (51%) was fairly uniform across demographic groups (except for nonwhites at 38%). Relatively strong support (40% or more) for the even-handed approach for equal cuts in spending and tax hikes was concentrated in the college graduate group, those with annual incomes over \$40,000, the professional and managerial group, and retired persons.

Spending Cut Choices. The poll then probed respondents’ preferences regarding types of expenditure cuts. Respondents were given an opportunity to choose which type of spending program they would prefer to cut. (Table 4)

Table 4

If the federal government decides to reduce spending to keep it more in line with revenues, which *one* of these would you prefer?

	Percent of U.S. Public
1. Cut defense spending.	50
2. Cut social security and Medicare.	3
3. Cut all federal programs <i>other</i> than defense and Social Security and Medicare. That would include federal programs such as farm supports, veterans benefits, welfare, education, and transportation aid.	31
4. All federal programs.	2 ¹
5. No federal programs.	2 ¹
6. Don't know/No answer.	12

¹Responses were volunteered.

Detailed data appear in Appendix II, Table 4, p. 18.

Table 5

Suppose the federal government must raise taxes substantially, which of these do you think would be the best way to do it?

	Percent of U.S. Public	
	1984	1972
1. Have a form of national sales tax on things other than food and similar necessities.	32	34
2. Raise individual income tax rates.	7	10
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.	47	40
4. Don't know/No answer.	14	16

Detailed data appear in Appendix II, Table 5, p. 19.

Support for cuts in defense spending was particularly strong among nonwhites (68% as compared with the national average of 50%). As household income rose, support for defense cuts dropped (from 55% of those with less than \$15,000 of annual income to 43% of those with annual incomes of over \$40,000). Conversely, as income rose, support for cutting all programs other than defense and Social Security and Medicare tended to increase.

Tax Hike Choices. A second follow-up question gave the respondents an opportunity to choose the best way for the national government to raise taxes substantially. This question was similar to one asked in the ACIR's 1972 poll. In 1984, 47% chose "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." This level was seven percentage points over the 40% who chose this option in 1972, undoubtedly reflecting increased public concern about tax deductions and "loopholes." The national sales tax alternative was chosen by 32% (about the same as in 1972) and only 7% chose "raise individual income tax rates." (Table 5)

Regional Preferences in Deficit Reduction. Questions posed concerning federal deficit reduction indicated sharp differences in responses between the Northeast and other regions. When asked about federal cuts in spending, only 22% of

the respondents in the Northeast selected cuts in "all federal spending other than defense and Social Security and Medicare," compared with 36% of the respondents in the West and North Central regions and 29% in the South. The Northeast's greater concern for maintaining federal domestic programs probably stems from the fact that this region, with its many older urban centers, could be hard hit by sharp cuts in federal aid for welfare, education and transportation.

The Northeast's distinctiveness is also reflected in choices among alternative ways to raise federal revenues. A proposed national sales tax has fewer supporters in the Northeast than in any other region of the country. Support for a national sales tax ranged from 24% in the Northeast to 36% in the West. However, there were a large number of "Don't Knows" (20%) among the Northeastern respondents. All four regions indicated a somewhat similar preference for reductions in special tax treatment of capital gains and deduction of state and local taxes. Between 45% and 49% of respondents in each region selected these "base broadeners" as the best way for the federal government to raise taxes substantially.

Rating Government Power

In 1978, 1982, and again in 1984, the poll probed public attitudes toward the amount of power possessed by the federal government. (Table 6) Be-

Table 6

Which of these statements comes closest to your view about government power today?

	Percent of U.S. Public		
	1984	1982	1978
The federal government			
1. Has too much power.	35	38	38
2. Has about the right amount of power.	25	18	18
3. Should use its powers more vigorously.	34	30	36
4. No opinion.	6	14	8

Detailed data appear in Appendix II, Table 7, p. 21; Appendix III, Table M, p. 64.

tween 1978 and 1982, there was no change in the percent (38) believing that the national government has too much power or in the percent (18) believing that it has about the right amount of power. The percent believing that the national government should use its powers more vigorously dropped from 36% in 1978 to 30% in 1982. In 1984, this trend reversed and there was a significant increase of seven percentage points in the percent believing that the government has about the right amount of power, and a smaller increase (four percentage points) in those believing the national government should use its powers more vigorously.

The 1982 report on public opinion (S-11) commented on the sharp polarization between whites and nonwhites reflected in responses to the question on federal government power; in 1984, this polarization is not nearly as great. In 1982, there was a 20 percentage point difference between whites and nonwhites on this issue of whether

the federal government has too much power. In 1984, the difference is only seven percentage points. (Table 7) There has also been a significant closing of the gap between the percentages of whites and nonwhites believing that the federal government should use its power more vigorously.

In its attitudes concerning federal government power, the Northeast continued its distinctive stance: 44% in the Northeast believed that the national government should use its powers more vigorously, compared to 30% to 32% in the other regions. Only 26% in the Northeast felt that the national government has too much power, compared to 36% to 39% for the other regions.

Use of State Surpluses

As the economy has improved, many state treasuries are beginning to reveal surpluses. The poll asked respondents what states should do with most of these surplus funds and gave them three

Table 7

White and Nonwhite Views on Federal Government Power

	Percent of U.S. Public			
	1984		1982	
	Whites	Nonwhites	Whites	Nonwhites
The federal government				
1. Has too much power.	36	29	41	21
2. Has about the right amount of power.	25	20	18	15
3. Should use its powers more vigorously.	33	41	28	45
4. No opinion.	6	10	13	19

Detailed data appear in Appendix II, Table 7, p. 21.

choices—reducing taxes, expanding government programs, or placing the money in a “rainy day fund” to be used when the state’s tax revenues may be reduced by a recession. A plurality of 42% chose the option of reducing taxes; only 15% chose the option of using surplus funds to expand government programs; 34% chose placing surplus funds in a “rainy day fund.” “Rainy day” or economic stabilization funds are becoming popular; 22 states have them at present. Public support for “rainy day” funds reflects in part the success these funds had in mitigating the adverse impacts of the 1982-83 national recession. (Appendix II, Table 6, p. 20.)

Regions. Once again, the Northeast stands out among the regions. A significant 22% of the respondents in the Northeast opted for expanding government programs with state surplus funds. In contrast, only 13% of respondents in the South and North Central regions selected this option. The Northeast, torn by a shrinking tax base on the one hand and an ever-increasing demand for services on the other, is hard pressed to meet service

expectations. Hence, its residents are less likely to oppose expanding government programs if funds become available. Moreover, the Northeast has always favored more generous public programs than other regions. The Northeast also showed a sharp divergence from the three other regions in voting for rainy day funds: 25% in the Northeast chose the “rainy day fund” option, while all three other regions displayed preferences of between 35% and 38% for this option. (Appendix II, Table 6, p. 20.)

Results of Previous Polls

This volume contains detailed tables presenting the results of all of the ACIR polls (1972-84). Appendix I contains a list of the questions asked since the first poll in 1972 and identifies the table in which the responses are tabulated. Appendix II contains tables with survey results for 1982, 1983, and 1984. Because major classification changes were made in 1982, data for the earlier years, 1972-81, are presented separately in Appendix III.

THE POLL

This report presents the findings of a personal interview research survey conducted among a nationally representative sample of 1,516 men and women, 18 years of age or over, living in private households in the United States.

Interviewing for this survey was completed from May 18-24, 1984, 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 Households, 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 1984 total household income before taxes.

Sampling tolerances for the survey are ± 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 III, Detailed Results of 1972-81 Surveys* (p. 41). 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 1982-1984 are presented separately; they appear in *Appendix II*.

APPENDIX I
**QUESTIONS ASKED:
1972-84**

QUESTIONS, 1972-84

Numbered Tables (1982-84) appear in Appendix II, *Detailed Results: 1982-84 Surveys*; Lettered Tables (1972-81) appear in Appendix III, *Detailed Results: 1972-81 Surveys*.

Taxes	Year	Table	Page
<i>Federal-State-Local Taxes</i>			
From which level of government do you feel you get the most for your money?	1972-76	A-2	44
	1977-81	A-1	42
	1982-84	1	15
Considering all government services on the one hand and taxes on the other, which of the following statements comes closest to your view?	1975-80	B	46
	1982	15	29
Here is a list of the major types of taxes in the country today. Which do you think is the fairest?	1972, 74	E	51
Which do you think is the worst tax, that is the least fair?	1972-75	F-2	54
	1977-81	F-1	52
	1982-84	2	16
<i>Federal-Local Taxes</i>			
Which statement agrees most with your own thinking about the national value-added tax and local property tax?	1972	I	59
<i>Federal Taxes</i>			
If the federal government had to raise taxes substantially, which would be the best way to do it?	1972	K	62
	1983	8	22
	1984	5	19
If the federal income tax collections must be increased, which way is the best?	1983	9	23
Which one of the changes would be the single most important change that would make the nation's tax system more fair?	1983	12	26
Which one way of reducing the federal deficit would you prefer?	1984	3	17
<i>State Taxes</i>			
Suppose your state government must raise taxes substantially, which would be the way to do it?	1972, 76	D	50
	1983	10	24
Do you favor or oppose state laws which give special tax breaks or other incentives to industries that will locate or expand present operations in the state?	1977	L	63
<i>Local Taxes</i>			
Suppose your local government must raise more revenue, which would be the way to do it?	1981	H	58
	1983	11	25
Which reason do you feel is the most important for dissatisfaction with the property tax?	1974-80	G	56

	Year	Table	Page
Aid Programs			
<i>Federal Aid</i>			
Rank types of federal grant programs as to whether they are necessary or unnecessary.	1982	16(all)	30-38
Do you favor or oppose revenue sharing?	1973-76, 1979	C	48
Do you favor or oppose special federal aid for central cities experiencing financial difficulty?	1976-79	J	60
<i>State Aid</i>			
With the cutbacks in federal financial aid to local governments, what should states do?	1983	13	27
Spending			
<i>Federal Spending</i>			
Which functions should the federal government turn back to state and local governments?	1981	P	68
Which one way of reducing the federal deficit would you prefer?	1984	3	17
If the federal government decides to reduce spending, which one way would you prefer?	1984	4	18
<i>State-Local Spending</i>			
Supposing the budgets of your state and local governments have to be curtailed, which one part would you limit most severely?	1980-81	0	66
Government Power and Efficiency			
<i>Federal Power and Efficiency</i>			
Which of these statements comes closest to your view about government power today?	1978	M	64
	1982,1984	7	21
<i>Federal-State-Local Efficiency</i>			
From which level of government do you feel you get the most for your money?	1972-76	A-2	44
	1977-81	A-1	42
	1982-84	1	15
<i>State-Local Efficiency</i>			
Which of these statements about the ability of state and local government to deal with today's problems comes closest to your view?	1978	N	65
Other			
<i>Political Organizations</i>			
In general, which one of the organizations listed below do you feel best represents the political interests of people like you?	1983	14	28
<i>State Surplus Funds</i>			
How should states use their surplus funds?	1984	6	20

APPENDIX II
**DETAILED RESULTS:
1982-84 SURVEYS**

TABLE 1
1982-84*

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/No answer			
	1984				1983				1982			
	1.	2.	3.	4.	1.	2.	3.	4.	1.	2.	3.	4.
Total Public	24	27	35	14	31	20	31	19	35	20	28	17
Male	26	27	37	10	33	20	32	16	38	20	29	13
Female	23	27	33	17	29	20	31	21	33	19	28	20
Head of Household	24	26	37	13	30	19	32	19	36	18	28	18
Male Head	26	25	38	11	32	20	33	16	37	20	29	14
Female Head	23	26	35	16	28	19	32	22	34	17	28	21
Under 35 Years of Age	22	34	33	11	31	23	30	16	35	24	27	14
18-24	21	36	28	15	36	24	23	17	37	27	23	13
25-34	22	33	37	8	27	23	35	15	33	21	30	16
35-44	21	26	38	15	27	22	37	15	27	26	36	11
45-65	26	23	37	14	30	18	32	20	34	15	31	20
Over 65	32	18	33	17	37	11	26	25	46	11	19	24
High School Incomplete	30	21	27	22	37	18	20	26	44	13	22	21
High School Graduate	25	28	34	13	29	18	33	19	32	23	27	18
College Incomplete	20	35	34	11	30	23	36	11	30	24	31	15
College Graduate	19	25	49	7	23	23	44	10	30	19	43	8
Household Income												
Under \$15K	29	27	29	15	37	16	24	24	42	15	21	22
\$15-24.9K	26	26	36	12	26	24	34	16	37	20	30	13
\$25K+	20	27	41	12	26	23	39	12	25	24	36	15
\$25-29.9K	21	19	38	22	28	28	35	9	24 ^a	23 ^a	35 ^a	18 ^a
\$30-39.9K	21	29	41	9	26	23	38	13	26 ^b	26 ^b	36 ^b	12 ^b
\$40K+	18	32	43	7	26	20	42	12	—	—	—	—
Own	23	27	37	13	28	19	35	17	32	20	31	17
Rent	27	26	34	13	39	18	22	21	42	19	22	17
White	23	27	37	13	27	21	34	18	32	20	30	18
Nonwhite	33	26	24	17	51	12	16	21	57	13	19	11
Employed	22	29	37	12	27	21	37	16	30	23	32	15
Employed Female	20	29	36	15	27	20	36	18	27	25	31	17
Not Employed	28	23	32	17	35	18	25	22	38	17	26	19
Not Employed Female	27	25	30	18	31	19	27	23	37	16	27	20
Prof., Manager, Owner	23	28	36	13	24	21	44	11	28	17	43	12
White Collar, Sales, Clerical	26	25	31	18	32	19	33	16	29	34	24	13
Blue Collar	22	29	36	13	29	21	30	19	31	24	28	17
Retired	26	25	28	21	41	12	24	23	43	13	21	23
Married	23	26	38	13	29	21	33	18	33	19	32	16
Not Married	27	29	29	15	34	18	29	20	38	20	22	20
Household Size												
1-2 People	26	24	36	14	34	14	31	21	38	17	24	21
3-4 People	21	29	36	14	26	26	32	16	31	23	31	15
5+ People	26	27	34	13	32	20	31	18	37	20	31	12
Children in Household												
Children under 18	23	27	36	14	28	23	33	16	31	22	33	14
No children	25	27	35	13	33	17	30	20	38	18	24	20
Northeast	25	22	37	16	31	14	31	24	32	14	33	21
North-Central	26	30	31	13	27	20	38	15	33	24	24	19
South	23	26	36	15	34	20	28	18	39	18	26	17
West	23	29	36	12	30	26	28	16	35	21	31	13
Nonmetro	22	30	34	14	29	23	28	20	35	19	28	16
Metro—50,000 and over												
Fringe	22	27	39	12	27	17	42	14	—	—	—	—
Central City	29	24	32	15	36	17	27	21	—	—	—	—

^a \$25-34.9K

^b \$35K+

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

TABLE 2
1982-84*

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/No Answer				
	2. State Income Tax					4. Local Property Tax									
	1984					1983					1982				
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Total Public	36	10	15	29	10	35	11	13	26	15	36	11	14	30	9
Male	36	9	15	32	8	35	12	14	27	13	36	12	16	29	7
Female	35	11	16	26	12	36	11	11	25	17	35	10	13	31	11
Head of Household	35	11	15	29	10	38	11	12	26	14	36	11	13	30	10
Male Head	35	10	14	33	8	37	11	13	27	12	37	12	14	29	8
Female Head	34	12	16	27	11	38	10	12	25	16	35	9	13	31	12
Under 35 Years of Age	36	11	15	29	9	33	15	13	25	14	39	11	15	29	6
18-24	33	8	15	33	11	26	14	14	27	19	36	13	18	27	6
25-34	38	13	15	27	7	40	16	12	23	11	41	10	12	30	7
35-44	36	13	14	29	8	38	10	16	25	11	31	12	16	33	8
45-65	38	10	17	25	10	40	10	11	26	13	36	12	11	30	11
Over 65	29	6	17	32	16	27	6	11	32	23	31	5	17	33	14
High School Incomplete	28	6	18	29	19	29	9	14	27	22	28	8	16	32	16
High School Graduate	38	10	14	32	6	38	12	12	27	12	38	12	13	32	5
College Incomplete	40	10	13	25	12	36	14	14	22	14	36	13	17	25	9
College Graduate	35	16	18	25	6	41	13	10	27	9	45	8	12	29	6
Household Income															
Under \$15K	32	8	18	31	11	30	10	14	25	21	30	9	17	32	12
\$15-24.9K	37	11	14	28	10	39	12	12	27	10	36	12	14	31	7
\$25K+	38	12	14	28	8	42	13	11	28	7	41	12	11	30	6
\$25-29.9K	29	14	17	29	11	37	9	14	30	10	39 ^a	12 ^a	12 ^a	31 ^a	6 ^a
\$30-39.9K	40	9	12	33	6	39	19	9	27	6	44 ^b	11 ^b	10 ^b	28 ^b	7 ^b
\$40K+	42	13	14	24	7	48	10	11	26	6	—	—	—	—	—
Own	36	10	14	30	10	37	11	11	29	11	37	9	13	33	8
Rent	36	12	18	25	9	30	13	16	19	22	33	13	17	24	13
White	35	11	14	30	10	37	11	12	27	14	36	11	15	29	9
Nonwhite	36	7	23	23	11	28	15	16	21	20	33	11	11	34	11
Employed	38	11	15	29	7	38	13	12	27	11	38	12	13	30	7
Employed Female	39	13	16	24	8	39	13	9	28	10	36	11	13	32	8
Not Employed	31	9	17	29	14	32	10	13	26	19	35	9	15	30	11
Not Employed Female	31	9	16	28	16	33	10	12	24	21	35	8	15	31	11
Prof., Manager, Owner	35	11	15	26	13	40	14	11	30	5	48	13	14	20	5
White Collar, Sales, Clerical	41	8	22	19	10	33	16	13	26	13	37	15	10	30	8
Blue Collar	42	10	16	25	7	36	11	12	27	13	32	11	12	36	9
Retired	27	6	8	37	22	28	8	14	30	21	29	8	18	32	13
Married	35	11	14	30	10	39	11	13	26	11	39	10	12	31	8
Not Married	36	9	18	27	10	29	12	12	26	21	29	11	18	30	12
Household Size															
1-2 People	37	10	16	27	10	35	11	12	25	17	35	11	14	29	11
3-4 People	36	10	13	32	9	39	13	11	28	11	38	9	15	30	8
5+ People	33	9	21	25	12	30	11	17	26	17	32	13	14	33	8
Children in Household															
Children under 18	32	9	16	32	11	35	13	14	27	12	36	9	15	31	9
No Children	39	11	15	26	9	35	10	12	25	17	35	11	14	30	10
Northeast	27	13	24	28	8	29	17	15	23	16	37	11	16	24	12
North-Central	32	7	12	39	10	34	15	10	29	12	32	11	12	37	8
South	39	10	13	27	11	36	6	12	28	17	38	10	10	33	9
West	44	12	14	20	10	43	8	14	21	14	34	12	24	22	8
Nonmetro	38	7	11	32	12	39	8	12	27	14	34	13	14	29	10
Metro—50,000 and Over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	9	15	31	9
Fringe	37	13	15	27	8	33	13	13	30	11	—	—	—	—	—
Central City	31	11	21	28	9	32	14	13	22	19	—	—	—	—	—

^a \$25-34.9K

^b \$35K+

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

TABLE 3
1984

In the next fiscal year, the federal government is expected to spend about 180 billion dollars more than it takes in. Which *one* of these basic ways of reducing the deficit would you *most* prefer?

(in percent)

1. Mostly by cuts in spending.
2. Mostly by increases in taxes which would be earmarked for reducing the deficit.
3. About equally by cuts in spending and by tax increases.
4. Don't know/No answer.

	1.	2.	3.	4.
Total Public	51	7	33	9
Male	51	8	34	7
Female	51	6	32	11
Head of Household	52	7	32	9
Male Head	52	8	33	7
Female Head	52	6	32	10
Under 35 Years of Age	50	7	35	8
18-24	46	9	33	12
25-34	52	6	37	5
35-44	51	8	33	8
45-65	53	6	31	10
Over 65	51	8	29	12
High School Incomplete	50	8	24	18
High School Graduate	51	8	33	8
College Incomplete	51	6	37	6
College Graduate	51	6	40	3
Household Income				
Under \$15K	50	8	29	13
\$15-24.9K	54	6	31	9
\$25K+	51	6	38	5
\$25-29.9K	44	11	37	8
\$30-39.9K	55	4	37	4
\$40K+	53	4	40	3
Own	53	6	33	8
Rent	48	9	33	10
White	53	6	33	8
Nonwhite	38	14	33	15
Employed	52	8	33	7
Employed Female	52	8	33	7
Not Employed	49	6	32	13
Not Employed Female	50	4	30	16
Prof., Manager, Owner	46	5	41	8
White Collar, Sales, Clerical	60	4	26	10
Blue Collar	55	8	28	9
Retired	47	3	40	10
Married	52	7	34	7
Not Married	50	7	31	12
Household Size				
1-2 People	53	8	31	8
3-4 People	50	6	35	9
5+ People	50	8	32	10
Children in Household				
Children Under 18	49	6	35	10
No Children	53	8	31	8
Northeast	46	9	30	15
North Central	56	6	31	7
South	50	6	34	10
West	52	8	36	4
Nonmetro	54	5	32	9
Metro—50,000 and Over				
Fringe	53	5	35	7
Central City	45	12	31	12

TABLE 4
1984

If the Federal government decides to reduce spending to keep it more in line with revenues, which *one* of these would you prefer?

(in percent)

1. Cut defense spending.
2. Cut social security and Medicare.
3. Cut all federal programs *other than* defense and social security and Medicare. That would include federal programs such as farm supports, veterans benefits, welfare, education, and transportation aid.
4. All federal programs (volunteered).
5. No federal programs (volunteered).
6. Don't know/No answer.

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Total Public	50	3	31	2	2	12
Male	49	2	35	3	1	10
Female	51	3	27	3	3	13
Head of Household	50	3	31	2	2	12
Male Head	48	3	36	2	1	10
Female Head	52	3	26	3	3	13
Under 35 Years of Age	53	3	30	2	1	11
18-24	52	2	29	2	1	14
25-34	55	3	30	2	1	9
35-44	48	5	33	1	2	11
45-65	51	2	28	5	2	12
Over 65	42	2	35	2	3	16
High School Incomplete	51	2	23	3	2	19
High School Graduate	48	2	34	2	2	12
College Incomplete	51	5	35	1	1	7
College Graduate	53	4	30	3	1	9
Household Income						
Under \$15K	55	1	24	3	2	15
\$15-24.9K	51	3	30	3	3	10
\$25K +	45	4	38	2	1	10
\$25-29.9K	47	5	33	2	1	12
\$30-39.9K	45	2	42	2	1	8
\$40K +	43	4	39	3	1	10
Own	47	3	33	3	2	12
Rent	57	3	25	2	1	12
White	47	3	33	3	2	12
Nonwhite	68	2	12	1	1	16
Employed	49	3	34	2	2	10
Employed Female	48	3	32	2	3	12
Not Employed	51	3	26	3	2	15
Not Employed Female	53	2	22	4	3	16
Prof., Manager, Owner	50	2	34	1	2	11
White Collar, Sales, Clerical	42	4	30	4	2	18
Blue Collar	53	2	31	2	3	9
Retired	50	—	26	1	2	21
Married	48	3	34	2	2	11
Not Married	54	2	25	3	2	14
Household Size						
1-2 People	53	2	29	3	1	12
3-4 People	47	3	33	3	2	12
5+ People	52	3	30	1	2	12
Children in Household						
Children under 18	50	3	31	2	2	12
No Children	50	2	31	3	2	12
Northeast	53	6	22	2	2	15
North Central	50	1	36	2	2	9
South	48	3	29	3	2	15
West	51	2	36	3	1	7
Nonmetro	48	2	36	2	2	10
Metro—50,000 and Over						
Fringe	50	3	31	2	2	12
Central City	53	3	26	4	1	13

TABLE 5

1984

Suppose the federal government must raise taxes substantially, which of these do you think would be the best way to do it?

(in percent)

1. Have 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/No answer.

	1.	2.	3.	4.
Total Public	32	7	47	14
Male	34	7	47	12
Female	29	7	48	16
Head of Household	32	7	48	13
Male Head	35	7	47	11
Female Head	29	6	50	15
Under 35 Years of Age	30	8	49	13
18-24	30	8	45	17
25-34	30	8	52	10
35-44	34	6	48	12
45-65	29	6	49	16
Over 65	37	6	39	18
High School Incomplete	29	4	42	25
High School Graduate	33	6	47	14
College Incomplete	31	8	52	9
College Graduate	33	11	49	7
Household Income				
Under \$15K	30	6	45	19
\$15-24.9K	34	7	47	12
\$25K+	32	8	50	10
\$25-29.9K	26	11	51	12
\$30-39.9K	30	5	51	14
\$40K+	37	9	48	6
Own	31	6	47	16
Rent	30	9	48	13
White	33	7	47	13
Nonwhite	23	8	47	22
Employed	30	7	50	13
Employed Female	27	8	52	13
Not Employed	34	7	42	17
Not Employed Female	32	6	42	20
Prof., Manager, Owner	26	10	51	13
White Collar, Sales, Clerical	21	8	42	29
Blue Collar	27	9	51	13
Retired	38	5	37	20
Married	32	7	49	12
Not Married	30	7	44	19
Household Size				
1-2 People	35	6	45	14
3-4 People	30	6	50	14
5+ People	28	11	46	15
Children in Household				
Children Under 18	29	7	50	14
No Children	34	7	44	15
Northeast	24	8	48	20
North Central	33	7	48	12
South	33	6	45	16
West	36	6	49	9
Nonmetro	32	6	49	13
Metro—50,000 and Over				
Fringe	33	6	46	15
Central City	29	9	46	16

TABLE 6
1984

Now that economic recovery is underway, many state treasuries are beginning to report surpluses. Should the states use most of these surplus funds to reduce taxes, or to expand government programs, or should they place them in a "rainy day" fund?

(in percent)

1. Reduce taxes.
2. Expand government programs.
3. Place in a "rainy day fund."
4. Don't know/No answer.

	1.	2.	3.	4.
Total Public	42	15	34	9
Male	43	16	35	6
Female	40	15	34	11
Head of Household	43	14	34	9
Male Head	45	15	34	6
Female Head	41	14	34	11
Under 35 Years of Age	37	18	36	9
18-24	38	20	32	10
25-34	36	17	38	9
35-44	43	18	31	8
45-65	46	13	34	7
Over 65	45	10	35	10
High School Incomplete	41	13	33	13
High School Graduate	43	16	33	8
College Incomplete	37	17	40	6
College Graduate	45	16	34	5
Household Income				
Under \$15K	42	17	30	11
\$15-24.9K	38	15	39	8
\$25K +	43	13	37	7
\$25-29.9K	41	15	35	9
\$30-39.9K	45	9	38	8
\$40K +	43	15	37	5
Own	44	12	36	8
Rent	38	22	30	10
White	43	14	35	8
Nonwhite	31	25	28	16
Employed	42	16	35	7
Employed Female	40	16	36	8
Not Employed	40	14	34	12
Not Employed Female	41	14	31	14
Prof., Manager, Owner	33	20	36	11
White Collar, Sales, Clerical	52	15	27	6
Blue Collar	33	19	38	10
Retired	43	6	34	17
Married	43	14	35	8
Not Married	39	19	33	9
Household Size				
1-2 People	45	13	33	9
3-4 People	38	18	35	9
5+ People	39	17	35	9
Children in Household				
Children Under 18	38	17	36	9
No Children	44	14	33	9
Northeast	43	22	25	10
North Central	41	13	38	8
South	42	13	35	10
West	40	16	37	7
Nonmetro	43	12	38	7
Metro—50,000 and Over				
Fringe	46	15	31	8
Central City	36	20	33	11

TABLE 7
1982, 1984*

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

(in percent)

1. The federal government has too much power.
2. The federal government is using about the right amount of power for meeting today's needs.
3. The federal government should use its powers more vigorously to promote the well being of all segments of the people.
4. Don't know/No answer.

	1984				1982			
	1.	2.	3.	4.	1.	2.	3.	4.
Total public	35	25	34	6	38	18	30	14
Male	41	24	30	5	38	20	32	10
Female	30	25	37	8	39	16	29	16
Head of Household	36	23	34	7	39	17	30	14
Male Head	42	23	30	5	39	21	30	10
Female Head	31	23	38	8	39	14	29	18
Under 35 Years of Age	34	27	34	5	38	17	33	12
18-24	32	27	33	8	32	19	35	14
25-34	35	27	34	4	43	15	31	11
35-44	37	22	34	7	42	17	28	13
45-65	38	25	31	6	41	18	30	11
Over 65	32	20	37	11	29	20	29	22
High School Incomplete	32	19	37	12	28	16	35	21
High School Graduate	33	23	37	7	41	18	28	13
College Incomplete	41	29	27	3	42	17	30	11
College Graduate	38	32	28	2	47	22	27	4
Household Income								
Under \$15K	31	21	38	10	30	16	36	18
\$15-24.9K	36	25	34	5	36	21	30	13
\$25K +	39	28	29	4	49	18	24	9
\$25-29.9K	40	27	25	8	47 ^c	18 ^c	26 ^c	9 ^c
\$30-39.9K	40	26	32	2	51 ^d	18 ^d	22 ^d	9 ^d
\$40K +	38	29	31	2	—	—	—	—
Own	36	25	33	6	41	18	29	12
Rent	33	23	38	6	32	16	35	17
White	36	25	33	6	41	18	28	13
Nonwhite	29	20	41	10	21	15	45	19
Employed	37	27	31	5	39	19	31	11
Employed Female	30	29	36	5	40	16	29	15
Not Employed	32	20	38	10	39	16	31	14
Not Employed Female	29	20	39	12	39	15	32	14
Prof., Manager, Owner	34	27	34	5	51	17	26	6
White Collar, Sales, Clerical	29	18	38	15	37	26	28	9
Blue Collar	33	23	38	6	34	16	34	16
Retired	36	22	29	13	33	17	30	20
Married	38	24	33	5	42	17	28	13
Not Married	31	26	34	9	31	19	34	16
Household Size								
1-2 People	37	20	36	7	37	19	30	14
3-4 People	35	26	33	6	37	17	30	16
5 + People	32	31	32	5	44	13	34	9
Children in Household					35	20	31	14
Children under 18	33	27	34	6	42	15	28	15
No children	37	23	33	7	41	14	35	10
Northeast	26	22	44	8	42	18	30	10
North-Central	39	24	30	7	36	21	32	11
South	37	24	32	7	35	16	30	19
West	36	28	31	5	41	16	29	14
Nonmetro	39	25	29	7	37	16	31	16
Metro—50,000 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fringe	33	25	35	7	41 ^a	16 ^a	29 ^a	14 ^a
Central City	33	24	37	6	37 ^b	20 ^b	32 ^b	11 ^b

^aMetro—50,000-999,999

^c\$25-34.9K

^bMetro—1,000,000 and over

^d\$35K +

*1978 data appear in Appendix Table M.

TABLE 8
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 9
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 10
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 11
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 12
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 | 5. None of the above |
| 2. Reduce taxes on lower income taxpayers | 6. Don't know |
| 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 | |

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
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 13
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 14
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 15

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)

	1. Decrease services and taxes.	2. Keep taxes and services about where they are.	3. Increase services and raise taxes.	4. No Opinion
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 16-1
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 16-2
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 16-3
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	3	9	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	7	2	3	3	3	8	11	14	14	8	27
1-2 People	5	1	1	2	3	6	8	12	20	13	29
3-4 People	2	1	1	2	3	10	9	12	16	10	34
5+ People											
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
Metro — 1,000,000 and Over	6	2	2	3	3	6	11	13	19	10	25

* Less than one-half percent.

TABLE 16-4
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	+5
Total Public*	6	2	3	2	2	7	6	11	16	13	32
Male	7	2	4	2	1	6	6	11	16	13	32
Female	4	1	3	2	3	8	7	11	15	13	33
Head of Household	6	2	4	2	2	8	6	11	16	12	31
Male Head	8	2	5	2	1	6	6	12	16	11	31
Female Head	4	1	3	2	3	9	7	11	16	13	31
Under 35 Years of Age	3	1	1	1	2	5	6	10	16	15	40
18-24	2	0	2	1	2	7	5	11	13	20	37
25-34	4	1	1	1	2	4	7	8	18	12	42
35-44	6	2	3	1	4	4	6	10	16	17	31
45-65	7	2	5	4	2	10	7	12	14	11	26
Over 65	8	3	5	1	3	11	6	13	17	4	29
High School Incomplete	5	1	3	1	1	11	6	8	15	11	38
High School Graduate	5	1	4	2	2	7	6	12	14	14	33
College Incomplete	7	2	2	2	3	5	5	14	15	16	29
College Graduate	8	3	3	2	4	3	9	13	22	10	23
Household Income											
Under \$15K	3	1	2	0	2	11	6	10	13	12	40
15-24.9K	5	1	4	2	2	5	5	10	17	16	33
25K+	8	2	4	3	3	5	9	13	18	11	24
25-34.9K	10	2	4	2	2	4	13	10	20	9	24
35K+	7	3	4	4	4	5	4	16	16	13	24

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

TABLE 16-5
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 III
**DETAILED RESULTS:
1972-81 SURVEYS**

APPENDIX TABLE A-1

1977-81

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

(in percent)

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

Nielsen Markets																				
A	--	--	--	--	36	21	23	20	30	16	37	17	39	18	25	18	36	18	25	20
B	--	--	--	--	34	18	31	17	31	23	31	15	34	20	27	19	36	19	30	15
C	--	--	--	--	28	26	27	18	29	22	35	15	32	21	28	19	35	23	25	17
D	--	--	--	--	31	26	21	22	21	31	30	18	31	21	24	24	34	24	22	20
Household Income																				
Under 7K	34	24	25	17	45	15	15	25	37	15	21	26	47	16	15	22	41	20	15	23
7-9.9K*	34	24	31	11	41	20	21	18	32	18	33	17	35	14	28	23	38	21	24	17
10-14.9K*	35	23	27	15	34	24	26	16	30	22	34	15	37	22	21	20	35	23	26	16
15-24.9K	28	22	35	15	29	26	27	18	24	28	37	10	28	21	35	16	32	19	33	17
25K Plus	24	29	39	9	24	24	38	14	22	23	44	12	23	26	35	15	27	18	48	8
25-29.9K	24	36	35	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
30-34.9K	24	25	37	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
35K+	24	26	43	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Region																				
Northeast*	38	19	27	16	36	17	26	21	38	16	30	16	41	16	26	18	39	16	26	19
North-Central*	28	26	37	9	33	24	24	19	25	18	40	17	30	20	32	18	37	19	27	16
South*	30	24	32	15	34	21	27	19	31	26	27	16	36	18	21	25	34	24	22	20
West*	22	30	34	15	30	27	25	18	18	27	40	15	32	28	27	13	31	22	29	17
Rural*	--	--	--	--	35	21	23	21	20	31	27	22	33	19	24	25	33	25	20	23
Suburb	--	--	--	--	30	22	29	19	27	21	40	12	31	20	31	18	34	20	28	17
City																				
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*	30	23	33	15	34	21	24	21	29	21	33	17	35	16	26	23	39	18	23	19
With Children																				
Total	30	26	33	12	32	24	28	16	29	23	34	14	34	23	27	17	31	23	29	17
12-17*	29	27	34	10	30	22	31	17	30	23	33	14	37	21	27	15	32	22	29	16
Under 12	30	26	34	11	32	23	30	15	27	23	36	14	28	24	28	19	32	23	27	17
6-11	--	--	--	--	33	24	28	15	30	24	36	9	33	24	24	19	29	25	29	17
Under 6	--	--	--	--	31	22	28	19	25	22	37	15	33	19	28	19	35	18	29	18
Own Home*	28	23	36	13	39	21	21	19	36	20	26	18	39	20	21	20	38	25	19	18
Rent Home*	34	27	26	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Non-Metro -- Rural																				
Urban	23	29	26	23	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Metro -- 50,000-999,999																				
1,000,000 and over	30	26	30	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1,000,000 and over	33	22	34	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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

APPENDIX TABLE A-2
1972-76
From Which Level of Government Do You Feel You Get the Most for Your Money
— Federal, State, or Local?
(in percent)

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

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

1975-80

**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		Craftsman, Foreman	32	50	4	14	42	43	4	11
Skilled	39	42	8	11	41	46	7	7	27	56	4	13		Other Manual, Service	30	51	4	15	36	49	4	11
Semi/Unskilled	33	48	6	13	40	44	3	13	30	47	4	19		Farmer, Farm Laborer	39	35	6	20	39	30	5	26
Retired	35	51	4	10	37	47	5	11	29	56	2	13										
Nielsen Markets																						
A	34	46	8	12	39	47	5	10	29	54	4	14										
B	38	45	7	10	43	42	7	7	35	52	5	9										
C	41	49	2	8	36	46	5	13	31	54	1	14										
D	44	37	6	13	37	51	4	8	30	49	5	16										
Household Income																						
Under 7K	33	45	8	14	36	46	5	14	27	51	4	18	Under 5K	30	52	4	14	31	42	5	22	
7-9.9K	36	52	4	8	36	49	5	10	32	51	3	13	5-6.9K	25	54	1	20	39	44	3	14	
10-14.9K	37	44	7	12	39	46	4	10	31	58	2	9	7-9.9K	34	47	5	14	34	53	4	9	
15-24.9K	38	46	5	11	41	46	6	7	33	52	3	12	10-14.9K	28	52	4	16	39	48	5	8	
25K Plus	43	43	7	7	44	43	7	6	38	50	6	6	15K Plus	32	52	6	10	46	42	5	7	
Region																						
Northeast	35	46	8	11	39	43	10	9	33	48	3	15	Northeast	28	53	5	14	39	39	5	17	
North-Central	38	48	4	10	40	49	3	7	27	61	4	8	North-Central	28	50	5	17	39	47	4	10	
South	38	44	6	12	36	47	6	12	32	51	4	13	South	31	53	4	12	34	50	4	12	
West	42	42	7	9	45	42	4	9	33	46	3	18	West	37	46	5	12	43	42	5	10	
Rural	49	34	5	12	41	45	3	12	37	45	3	15	Rural	40	45	4	11	37	48	3	12	
Suburb	38	48	4	10	42	47	5	6	31	55	4	10	Old Suburb	32	53	5	10	37	50	4	9	
City													New Suburb	29	57	3	11	41	47	4	8	
Total	35	46	8	11	37	45	7	10	29	53	3	15										
One Family	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

1973-79

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

(in percent)

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

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

1972, 1976

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

(in percent)

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

APPENDIX TABLE E

1972, 1974

**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

1977-81

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

	1. Federal Income Tax					2. State Income Tax					3. State Sales Tax					4. Local Property Tax					5. Don't Know				
	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.
	September 1981					May 1980					May 1979					May 1978					May 1977				
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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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

1972-75

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 Clerical, Sales	24	29	7	12	20	10	5	2
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

1981

**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 I

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 J
1976-79

**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

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

*Surveys prior to 1977 had different subclassifications.

APPENDIX TABLE K

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 L

May 1977

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

(in percent)

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

APPENDIX TABLE M

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 N

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 O

1980, 1981

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

(in percent)

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

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

APPENDIX TABLE P

1981

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

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

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

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

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April 1984

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What is ACIR?

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

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

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

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

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

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