

A COMMISSION SURVEY

**CHANGING  
PUBLIC ATTITUDES  
ON GOVERNMENTS  
AND TAXES**

**1993**

Advisory Commission on  
Intergovernmental Relations  
WASHINGTON, DC 20575

**S-22**





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(January 1994)**

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## Foreword

This publication presents the results of the 22nd annual survey of public attitudes toward governments and taxes conducted for the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (ACIR).

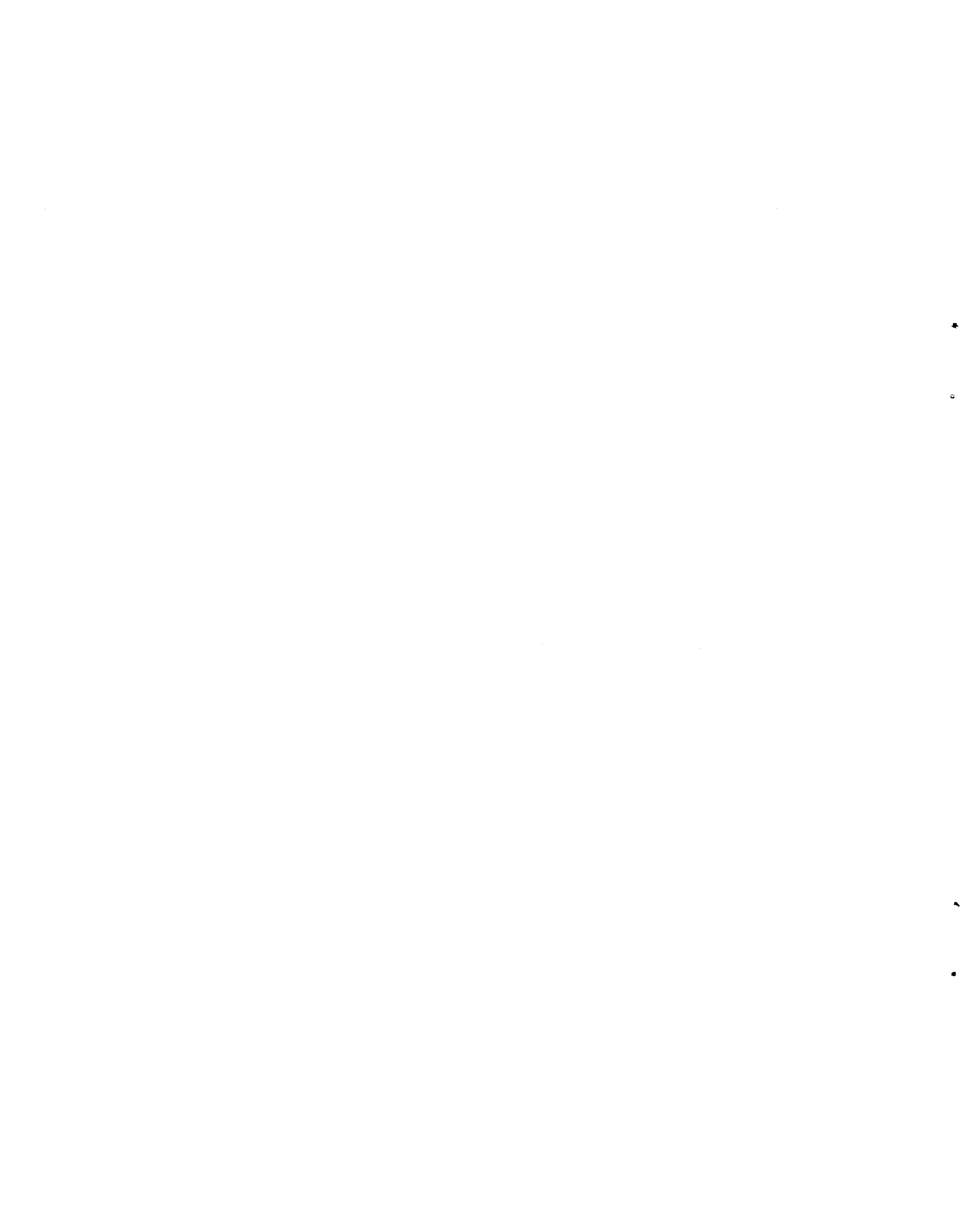
The Gallup Organization has conducted the polls since 1983, using the Gallup Personal Omnibus. Every effort was made to ensure comparability with the previous surveys conducted by Opinion Research Corporation of Princeton. A description of the survey method appears on page 15. For 1993, the sample size is 1,029 adults aged 18 and over. The margin of error for a poll of this size is plus or minus 2 to 4 percentage points at the 95 percent level of confidence.

This year ACIR asked 19 questions.

The analysis of the poll results was prepared by Jeffrey S. Fitzpatrick, analyst and Seth B. Benjamin, senior analyst, with assistance from Bruce D. McDowell, director of government policy research. Members of the ACIR staff participated in developing the questions and reviewing the results.

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

**John Kincaid**  
**Executive Director**



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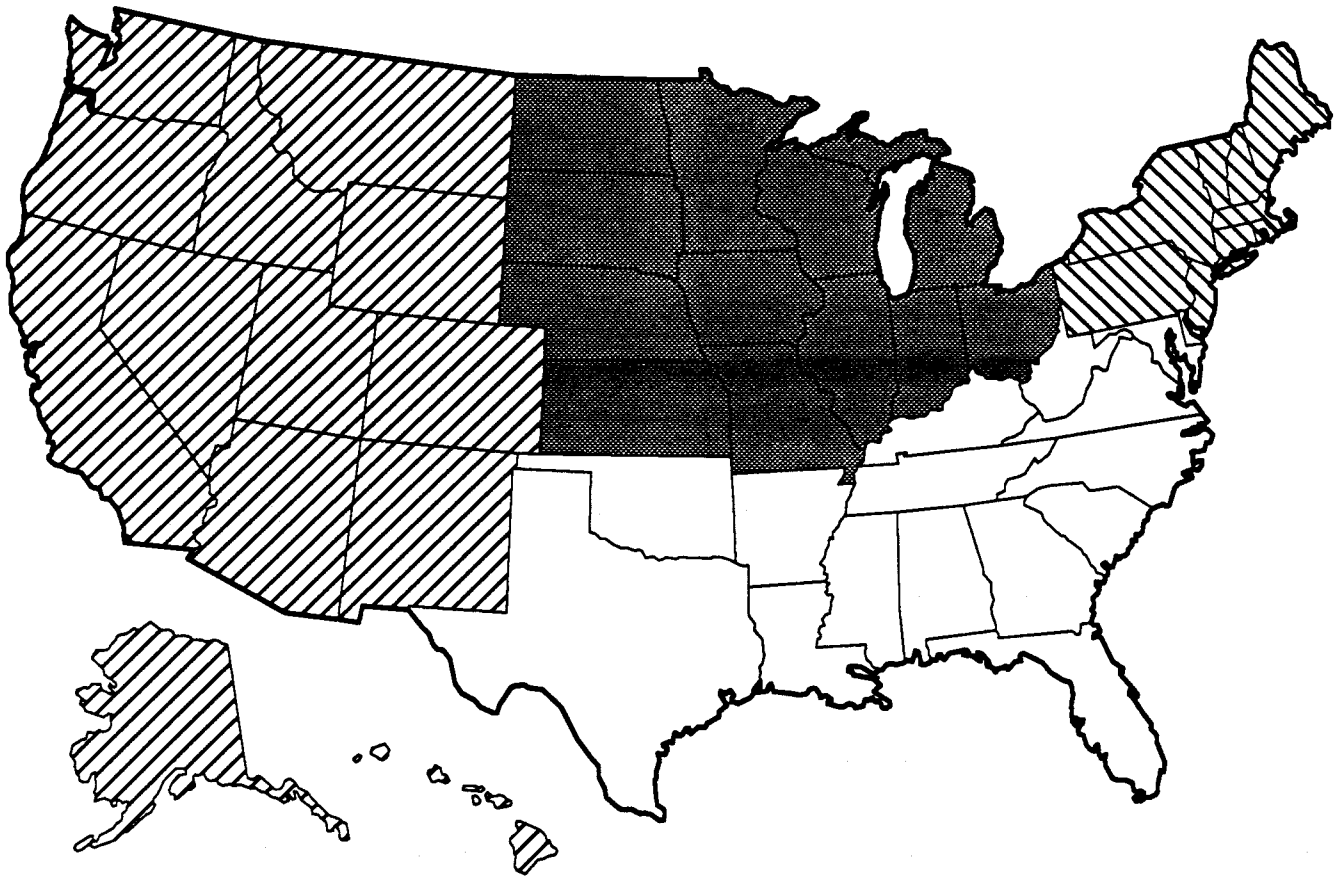
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## Regions and States



**Northeast**

Connecticut  
 Maine  
 Massachusetts  
 New Hampshire  
 New Jersey  
 New York  
 Pennsylvania  
 Rhode Island  
 Vermont

**Midwest\***

Illinois  
 Indiana  
 Iowa  
 Kansas  
 Michigan  
 Minnesota  
 Missouri  
 Nebraska  
 North Dakota  
 Ohio  
 South Dakota  
 Wisconsin

**South**

Alabama  
 Arkansas  
 Delaware  
 District of Columbia  
 Florida  
 Georgia  
 Kentucky  
 Louisiana  
 Maryland  
 Mississippi  
 North Carolina  
 Oklahoma  
 South Carolina  
 Tennessee  
 Texas  
 Virginia  
 West Virginia

**West**

Alaska  
 Arizona  
 California  
 Colorado  
 Hawaii  
 Idaho  
 Montana  
 Nevada  
 New Mexico  
 Oregon  
 Utah  
 Washington  
 Wyoming

\*Gallup classifies this region as "North," and that designation is used in the tables in Appendix A.

## The 1993 Survey Highlights

Major findings from the U.S. Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (ACIR) 1993 poll on changing public attitudes toward governments and taxes include the following:

### TAXES

**Worst Tax**—In 1993, 36 percent of Americans said that the federal income tax was the worst tax, or the least fair. Local property taxes were considered worst by 26 percent, state sales taxes by 16 percent, and state income taxes by 10 percent.

In 1991, when this question was last asked in this format, local property taxes were considered worst by 30 percent, followed by the federal income tax at 26 percent, state sales taxes at 19 percent, and state income taxes at 12 percent.

### SPENDING

**Getting the Most for Taxpayer Money**—Local governments are viewed as giving taxpayers the most for their money (38 percent). The federal government edged state governments slightly (23 percent to 20 percent). Nevertheless, a sizable number of Americans (20 percent) did not make a selection.

In 1991, support for local government giving the most for taxpayer money was at 31 percent compared with 26 percent for the federal government. In 1989, the federal government was considered to give the most for taxpayer money by 33 percent of Americans, with local governments second at 29 percent.

**Spending Taxpayer Money Most Wisely**—Americans believe that local governments (35 percent) spend tax dollars most wisely. The states were behind at 14 percent. The federal government

was a weak third with only 7 percent of the response. A sizable number of the respondents (29 percent) thought that "none of them" spent tax dollars wisely.

In 1991, local government was still considered to be the wisest spender of tax dollars at 35 percent, and the states second with the same 14 percent, but the federal government fared better at 12 percent. Slightly fewer respondents (27 percent) thought none of the governments spent tax dollars wisely.

### OTHER MONEY ISSUES

**Responsibility for Funding Central Cities**—The largest number of Americans (46 percent) believe that central cities have the responsibility to solve their own budget problems. Only 29 percent think the states should be responsible. Even fewer (10 percent) think the federal government should get involved. This was the first time ACIR asked this question.

**States Using Local Property Taxes to Help Equalize Public School Spending**—In another new question, a majority of Americans (57 percent) favored the distribution of some local property tax revenue from upper income school districts to lower income school districts by states to ensure more equal spending on public school education. Redistribution was opposed by 33 percent. Redistribution was strongly favored by 28 percent, and strongly opposed by 16 percent.

**Balancing the Federal Budget**—A majority of Americans (56 percent) believe that the state legislatures should pass resolutions calling for an amendment to the U.S. Constitution to require a balanced federal budget. Only 27 percent considered the President and Congress capable of solving the federal

budget problems by themselves.

### CONFIDENCE IN GOVERNMENT

#### *Administering Health Care Reform—*

The largest number chose the private sector (54 percent had a positive view—including both "some" and "a great deal" of trust) as the best group to administer health care reform. The states (51 percent) were viewed more positively than the federal government (43 percent). More Americans gave the private sector (14 percent) "a great deal" of trust and confidence than they gave to the federal government (10 percent) and the states (8 percent).

### GRADING GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS

This year, Americans were asked to grade the overall performance of the

legislative, executive, and judicial institutions of the federal, state, and local governments on a four-point scale (A=4, F=0). There was a consistently higher approval of local governments than either the state or federal governments.

*Legislative Institutions*—Americans gave city councils a 2.21 grade-point average (GPA), county governing bodies a 2.11, state legislatures a 1.94 and the Congress a 1.59.

*Executive Institutions*—Mayors scored highest with a 2.36 GPA. Governors came in second with 2.03, and the President was last with 1.89.

*Judicial Institutions*—Local courts were graded best with a 2.13 GPA. The state courts were second (2.11), and the federal courts were last (2.08).

# The 1993 Survey Results

This is the 22nd annual public opinion survey commissioned by the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (ACIR). The sample for the poll was 1,029 adults aged 18 and older. The margin of error for samples of this size, at the 95 percent level of confidence, is plus or minus 2 to 4 percentage points, depending on the percentage response to a question.

This report contains only the 1993 survey results. Detailed data for each question are in Appendix A. Survey results for 1992 data can be found in ACIR report S-21; for 1991, S-20; for 1990, S-19; for 1989, S-18; for 1982-88, S-17; and for 1972-81, S-12 or S-13.

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

In 1993, the federal income tax was the worst tax—that is, the least fair—according to 36 percent of Americans. The local property tax was cited as worst by 26 percent. As in previous years, fewer Americans chose the state sales tax (16 percent) and income tax (10 percent) as worst (see Table 1, Figure 1, and Appendix A, Table A1).

The federal income tax and local property tax have vied for the worst rating since this question was asked first in 1972 (see Figure 2). The state taxes—sales and income—consistently have been rated third and last, respectively, in the worst tax list.

*Table 1*

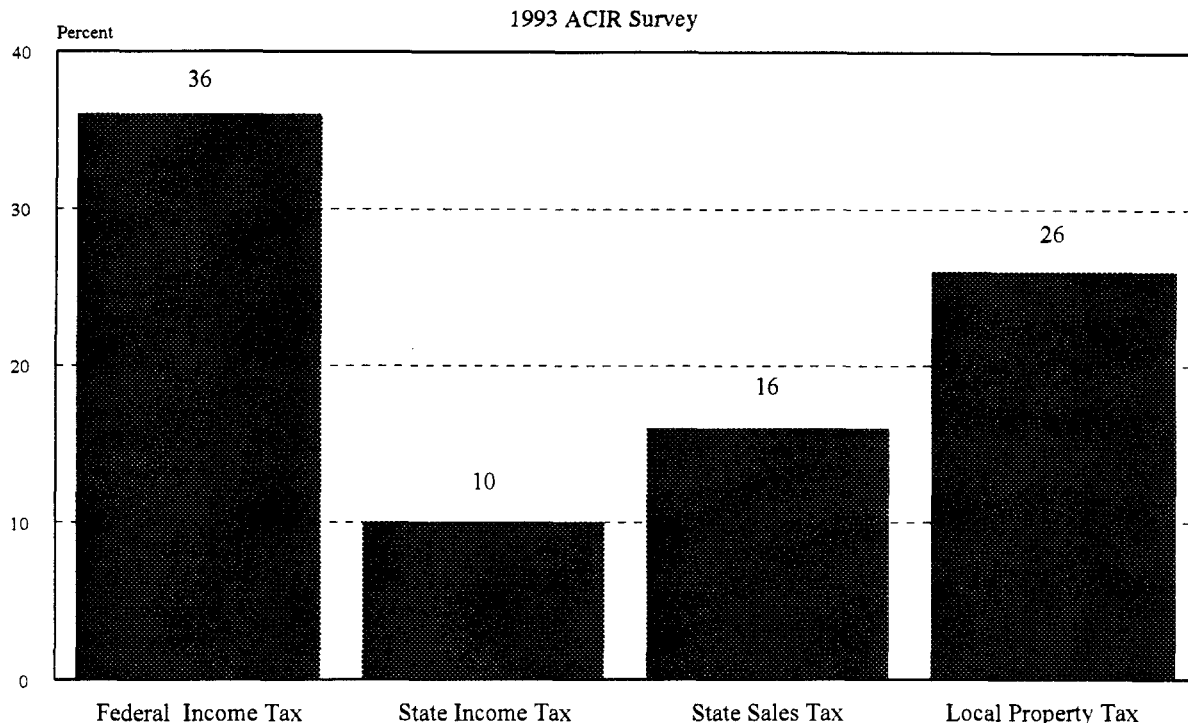
**Which Do You Think Is the Worst Tax—That Is, the Least Fair?**

(percent)

Year	Federal Income Tax	State Income Tax	State Sales Tax	Local Property Tax	Don't Know No Answer
1972	19	13	13	45	11
1973	30	10	20	31	11
1974	30	10	20	28	14
1975	28	11	23	29	10
1976			Not Available		
1977	28	11	17	33	11
1978	30	11	18	32	10
1979	37	8	15	27	13
1980	36	10	19	25	10
1981	36	9	14	33	9
1982	36	11	14	30	9
1983	35	11	13	26	15
1984	36	10	15	29	10
1985	38	10	16	24	12
1986	37	8	17	28	10
1987	30	12	21	24	13
1988	33	10	18	28	11
1989	27	10	18	32	13
1990			Question Not Asked		
1991	26	12	19	30	14
1992			Question Not Asked		
1993	36	10	16	26	14



*Figure 1*  
Which Do You Think is the Worst Tax—That is, the Least Fair?



ACIR began asking Americans which tax they think is worst, or least fair, in 1972. In 1988, the question was modified to include the Social Security Tax. That version is asked in even-numbered years. The responses to the question from 1972 to the present are shown in Table 1.

Some subgroup responses most often or least often showing a difference from the total group were:

- *Federal income tax*—The highest percentage of respondents rating the federal income tax worst were those in the \$40,000+ household income group (49 percent), professionals and/or managers (42 percent), and those from the West (42 percent).

The federal income tax fared best among retired people (23 percent), those

over age 65 (26 percent), and those who did not complete high school (29 percent) (see Appendix A, Table A1).

- *State income tax*—Those in households with incomes of \$25,000-29,999 (21 percent), and renters (16 percent) gave the most "worst" responses for the state income tax.

- *Local property tax*—Those citing the local property tax as worst included those with household incomes of \$25,000-29,999 (35 percent), respondents from the Midwest (34 percent), and those with an incomplete college education (34 percent).

The local property tax was rated worst least frequently by renters (15 percent), 18-24 year-olds (16 percent), and blacks (19 percent) (see Appendix A, Table A1).

*Table 2*  
**From Which Level of Government Do You Feel You Get the Most for Your Money?**  
(percent)

Year	Federal	State	Local	Don't Know No Answer
1993	23	20	38	20
1992		Question Not Asked		
1991	26	22	31	22
1990		Question Not Asked		
1989	33	23	29	15
1988	28	27	29	16
1987	28	22	29	21
1986	32	22	33	13
1985	32	22	31	15
1984	24	27	35	14
1983	31	20	31	19
1982	35	20	28	17
1981	30	25	33	14
1980	33	22	26	19
1979	29	22	33	16
1978	35	20	26	19
1977	36	20	25	18
1976	36	20	25	19
1975	38	20	25	17
1974	29	24	28	19
1973	35	18	25	22
1972	39	18	26	17

• *No Answer*—Most people not answering the question were those over age 65, those with household incomes of less than \$15,000, non-employed females, and retired people (see Appendix A, Table A1).

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

This year, Americans were asked which level of government gives them the most for their money. Last year the Commission asked Americans which government they thought gave them the least for their money. Historically, the federal government has been losing ground on this question while local governments have been gaining. The view of the states has been stable (see Table 2 and Figure 3).

For 1993, 38 percent of Americans said that local governments gave them the most for their money. The federal government was preferred over the states (23

*Figure 2*  
**Which Do You Think is the Worst Tax—That is, the Least Fair?**  
1972 to 1993

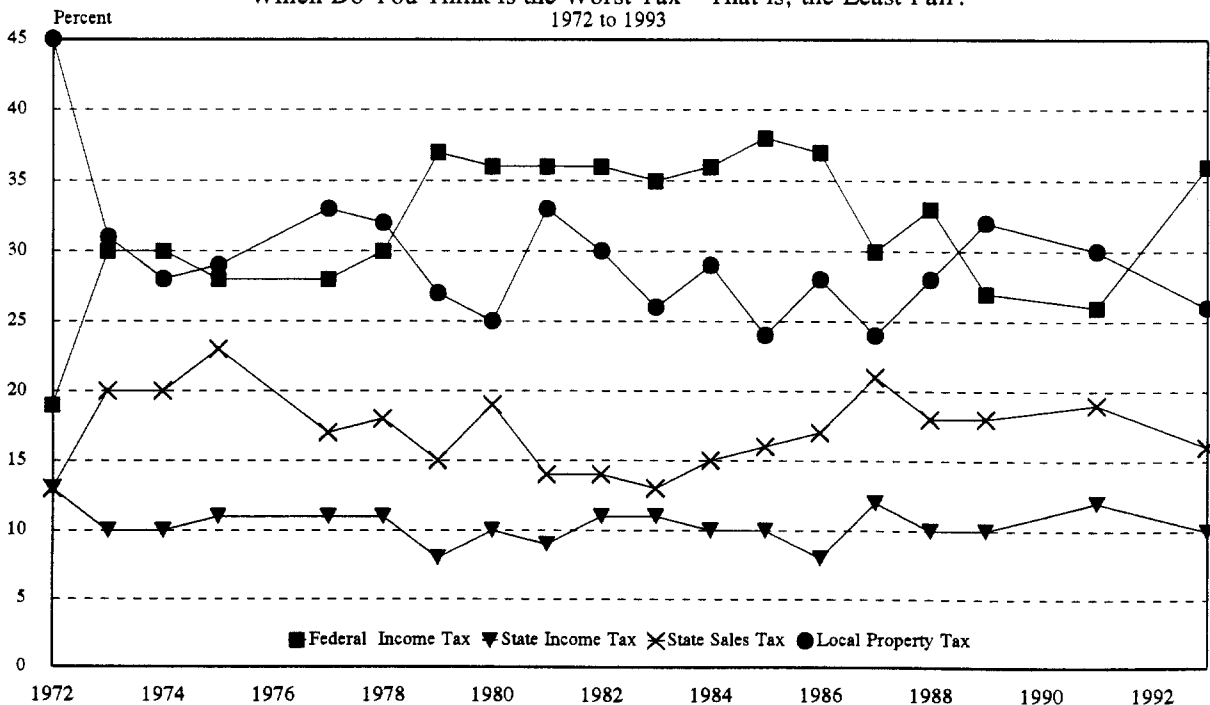
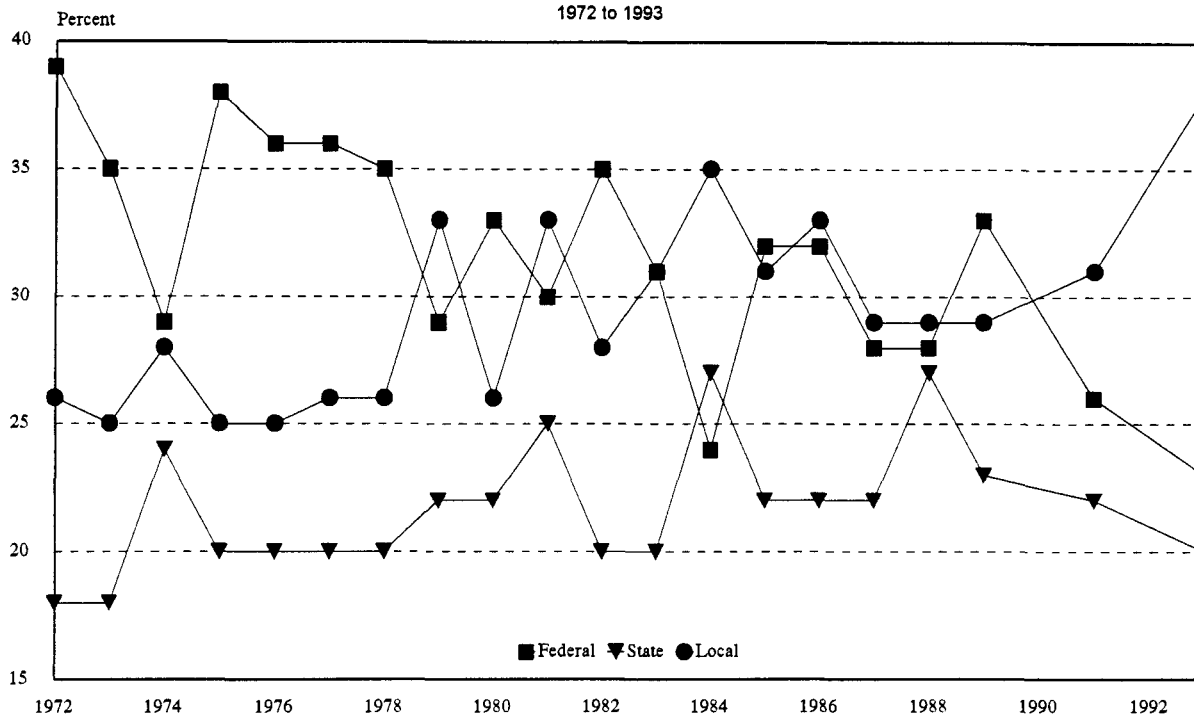


Figure 3  
Which Level of Government Gives You the Most for Your Money?  
1972 to 1993



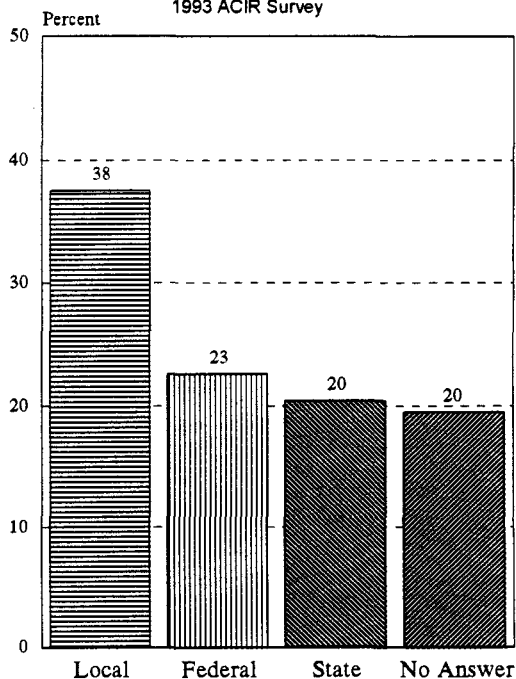
percent to 20 percent). A sizable number (20 percent) did not know or did not answer (see Figure 4 and Appendix A, Table A2).

Some subgroup responses most often or least often showing a difference from the total group were:

- *Federal Government*—The largest numbers stating that the federal government gave them the most for their money were blacks (37 percent), those respondents with household incomes between \$25,000 and \$29,999 (36 percent) and less than \$15,000 (30 percent), and renters (34 percent).

Those who choose the federal government least frequently as giving them the most for their money included people in households with incomes above \$30,000 (13 percent for \$30,000-\$39,999, and 18 percent for \$40,000+), professionals

Figure 4  
Which Level of Government Gives You the Most for Your Money?  
1993 ACIR Survey



and/or managers (15 percent), and those living in non-metro areas (17 percent).

- *State Government*—The 25-34 year-old group (25 percent), those in households with incomes between \$25,000 and \$29,999 (27 percent), and non-employed females (26 percent) gave the highest percentages to state government. Blacks (15 percent) and those from the Northeast (13 percent) cited the states least frequently as giving them the most for their money.
- *Local Government*—Local governments got the highest ratings from college graduates (50 percent), professionals and/or managers (49 percent), and those with household incomes over \$30,000 (47 percent for \$30,000-\$39,999, and 44 percent for \$40,000+). The groups least frequently citing local government as giving them the most for their money were 25-34 year-olds (32 percent), non-employed females (29 percent), and people in households with incomes less than \$15,000 (28 percent).
- *No Answer*—Blacks (28 percent), those with an incomplete high school education (27 percent), and individuals in households with incomes less than \$15,000 (26 percent) answered the question least frequently.

*Which Level of Government Do You Think Spends Your Tax Dollars Most Wisely—Federal, State, Local, All of Them, or None of Them?*

Because of some technical difficulties in the original survey, this question was re-asked for ACIR about one month later. Thus, the results for this question came from a different sample of respondents than for the other questions reported in this report.

Local governments spend tax dollars most wisely, according to 35 percent of Americans. Only 14 percent opted for the states, and 7 percent said the federal government's expenditures were the wisest. A sizable percentage (29 percent) indicated that none of the governments spent their tax dollars wisely. A further 5 percent thought all three units of government spent wisely (see Table 3, Figure 5, and Appendix A, Table A3).

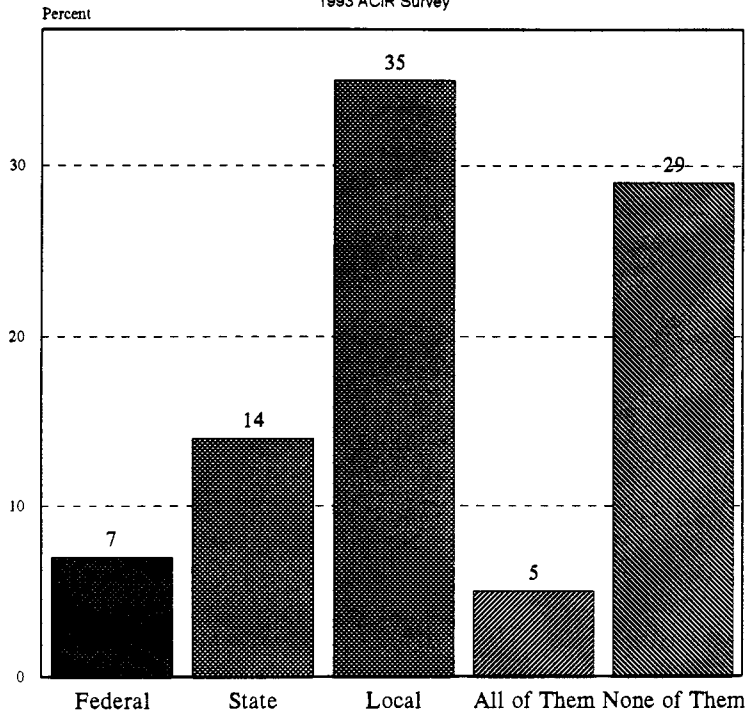
ACIR asked this question also in 1989 and 1991. A comparison with those years shows that the federal government drew fewer favorable responses this year. Nevertheless, more respondents this year (5 percent) thought that all governments spent tax dollars more wisely (see Figure 6).

*Table 3*

**Which Level of Government Do You Think Spends Your Tax Dollars Most Wisely?**  
(percent)

Year	Federal	State	Local	All of Them	None of Them	Don't Know No Answer
1993	7	14	35	5	29	11
1992	Question Not Asked					
1991	12	14	35	2	27	10
1990	Question Not Asked					
1989	11	20	36	2	19	12

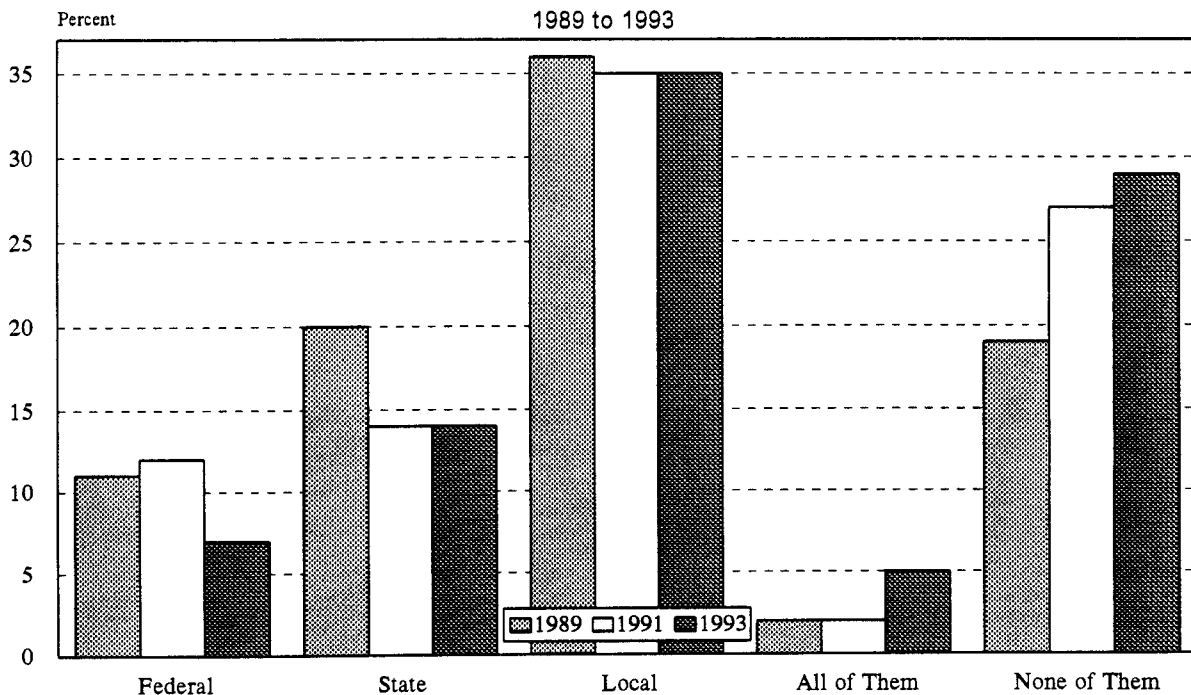
**Figure 5**  
Which Level Of Government Spends Tax Dollars Most Wisely?  
1993 ACIR Survey



Some subgroup responses most often or least often showing a difference from the total group were:

- *Federal Government*—The federal government fared best in this question among those with household incomes of less than \$15,000 (11 percent) and blacks (14 percent). The lowest number of responses came from people in households with incomes between \$25,000 and \$29,999.
- *State Governments*—The only differences were among individuals in households with incomes between \$30,000 and \$39,999 (22 percent) and \$25,000 to \$29,999 (9 percent).
- *Local Governments*—Local governments did best on

**Figure 6**  
Which Level of Government Spends Tax Dollars Most Wisely?  
1989 to 1993





this question among professionals and/or managers (50 percent), those who are college educated (49 percent graduating and 48 percent not graduating), and those in households with incomes over \$40,000 (49 percent). Local governments got the lowest ratings among blacks (11 percent), those with an incomplete high school education (16 percent), and households with incomes less than \$15,000 (20 percent).

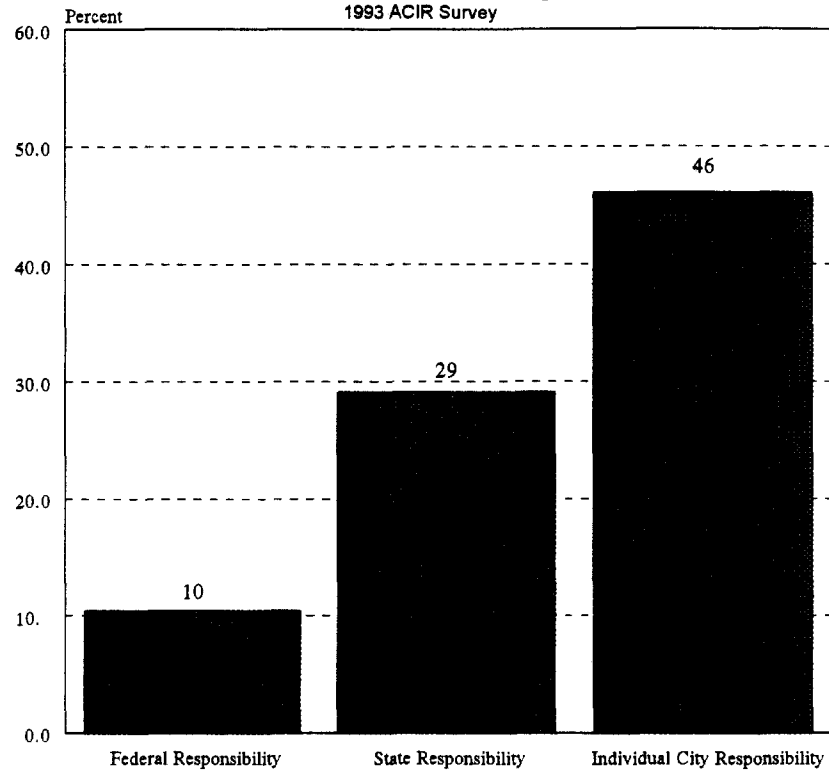
- *All of Them*—The largest number saying that all governments spent tax dollars most wisely were blacks (11 percent), households with incomes between \$25,000 and \$29,999 (10 percent), and 18-24 year-olds (9 percent).

- *None of Them*—Sizable numbers of blacks (39 percent), those over 65 (36 percent), and retired people (33 percent) said no government spent tax dollars most wisely.

*If Central Cities—like New York, Chicago, Atlanta, and Los Angeles—Need More Money to Solve their Budget Problems, Do You Think It is Primarily the Federal Government's Responsibility, the Respective State Government's Responsibility, or the Individual City's Responsibility to Provide That Money?*

The largest number of Americans (46 percent) think that the responsibility to solve the budget problems of central cities lies with those cities. Fewer respondents think the state should do this (29 percent), and only 10 percent think the federal

Figure 7  
Whose Responsibility Do You Think It is to Provide Money to Central Cities to Solve Their Budget Problems?  
1993 ACIR Survey



government should resolve individual city fiscal problems. (See Figure 7 and Appendix A, Table A4 for detailed results.)

Some subgroup responses most often or least often showing a difference from the total group were:

- *Federal Government Responsibility*—The federal government's responsibility to provide the money for ailing central cities was highest among those living in the Northeast (21 percent) and blacks (16 percent), and lowest among white collar/sales/clerical workers (6 percent).

- *State Government Responsibility*—Residents on the fringe of metropolitan areas (40 percent), white collar/sales/clerical workers (39 percent), and blacks (38 percent) said the states should be responsible for assisting the central cities. Among the lowest percentages for the states were 45-64 year-olds (22 percent),

non-metropolitan residents (22 percent), and households with incomes between \$15,000, and \$24,999 (23 percent).

- *Individual City Government Responsibility*—The individual city was cited as responsible most by 45-64 year-olds (57 percent), non-metropolitan residents (56 percent), and those with household incomes over \$40,000 (53 percent). It was cited least by blacks (23 percent), renters (37 percent), and residents of the Northeast (37 percent).

- *No Answer*—The largest number of respondents who did not answer the question were those with an incomplete high school education (26 percent), blacks (22 percent), and households with incomes less than \$15,000 (21 percent).

*Some States are Thinking about Taking Some Local Property Tax Money from Upper Income School Districts and Giving It to Lower Income School Districts in Order to Ensure Equal, or Nearly Equal, Spending on Education for Each Public School Student in the State. If This were Proposed in Your State, Would You Strongly Favor, Somewhat Favor, Somewhat Oppose, or Strongly Oppose the Idea?*

A majority of Americans (57 percent) strongly or somewhat favors the distribution of some local property tax money from upper income school districts to lower income school districts to ensure equal, or nearly equal, spending on education. Only 33 percent strongly or somewhat opposed such a redistribution. Those respondents strongly in favor of the redistribution were 28 percent. Those strongly opposed were 16 percent. (See Appendix A, Table A5 for detailed results.)

Some subgroup responses most often or least often showing a difference from the total group were:

- *Strongly in Favor*—Those most strongly in favor of the distribution of lo-

cal school district property tax revenue from upper income districts to lower income districts were blacks (41 percent), 18-24 year-olds (41 percent), and renters (39 percent).

- *Strongly in Opposition*—Respondents who most frequently stated strong opposition to the transfer of property taxes from upper income school districts to lower income school districts included residents at the metropolitan fringe (22 percent), and those living in the West (21 percent). Those least frequently expressing strong opposition were families with incomes between \$25,000 and \$29,999 (9 percent).

*Do You Think the Congress and the President Can Solve the Federal Government's Budget Problems on Their Own, or Do You Think That the State Legislatures Should Pass Resolutions to Require a Balanced Budget Amendment to the U.S. Constitution?*

A majority of Americans (56 percent) believes that the state legislatures should pass resolutions to require a balanced budget amendment to the U.S. Constitution. Only 23 percent think the Congress and the President can solve the federal budget problem. A further 20 percent did not answer the question (see Appendix A, Table A6 for details).

Some subgroup responses most often or least often showing a difference from the total group were:

- *Congress and the President Can Solve the Budget Problem*—The Congress and the President got the largest number of responses among individuals in households with incomes between \$25,000 and \$29,999 (32 percent), residents on the fringe of metropolitan areas (29 percent), and residents of the Northeast (29 percent). Congress and the President got the lowest number of responses from those in households with incomes between \$15,000 and \$24,999 (17 percent), and non-metropolitan residents (17 percent).

- *State Legislatures Should Pass Resolutions to Require a Balanced Budget Amendment*—State resolutions got the highest number of responses among those in households with incomes over \$40,000 (65 percent), white collar/sales/clerical workers (64 percent), and male heads of households (64 percent). The lowest numbers were among individuals in households with incomes between \$25,000 and \$29,999 (41 percent), blacks (43 percent), and non-employed females (45 percent).

- *No Answer*—The groups that most frequently did not answer the question were respondents with an incomplete high school education (31 percent), non-employed females (29 percent), and blacks (27 percent).

*If the Nation's Health Care System is Reformed, How Much Trust and Confidence Would You Have in the Federal Government, State Governments, Business and Nonprofit Organizations to Administer the New System Effectively—A Great Deal, Some, Little or None?*

This question was asked in three parts. Respondents were asked to consider separately how much trust and confidence they had in each of the following—the federal government, state governments, and business and nonprofit organization—to administer a reformed health care system.

The majority of Americans (54 percent) expressed some or a great deal of trust and confidence in business and nonprofit groups. The states received a 51 percent positive response, and the federal government got a 43 percent response. Business and nonprofit organizations were preferred a "great deal" by 14 percent, compared with 10 percent for the federal government and 8 percent for the states (see Figure 8 and Appendix A, Tables A7-9 for details).

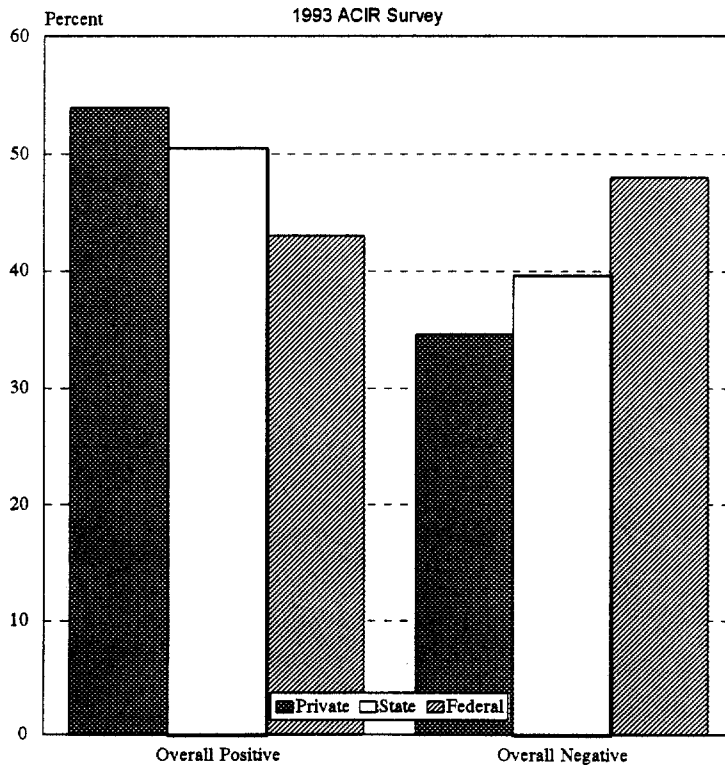
Almost a majority of Americans (48 percent) said they had little and no confidence in the federal government, while 40 percent said they had little and no confidence in the states, and 35 percent did not trust businesses and nonprofits.

Some subgroup responses most often or least often showing a difference from the total group were:

*Federal Government*—Blacks (26 percent), and

Figure 8

How Much Trust or Confidence Do You Have in the Private Sector, the States or Federal Government in Administering a Reformed Health Care System?



Overall Positive = Respondent had "a great deal" or "some" trust or confidence  
 Overall Negative = Respondent had "little" or "none" trust or confidence

those in households with incomes less than \$15,000 (16 percent) had a great deal of trust and confidence in the federal government to administer a reformed health care system. Most overall positive responses (great deal or some trust and confidence) to a federally administered health care system were among people in households with incomes between \$25,000 and \$29,999 (54 percent), blacks (52 percent), and 3-4 person households (50 percent). Professionals and/or managers (38 percent) least chose the federal government.

The largest numbers expressing no trust in the federal government were residents of the West (23 percent) and those aged 35-44 (23 percent). Most of those stating they had a negative (little and no trust) overall view of the federal government as the administrator of a reformed health care system were professionals and/or managers (58 percent), the college educated (56 percent for graduates and 55 for those not graduating), male heads of households (55 percent), and married people (55 percent).

- *State Governments*—Blacks (18 percent) had the highest percentage for a great deal of trust in the states to administer a reformed health care system. Residents of the West (19 percent) had the most "no trust" responses.

White collar/sales/clerical workers (68 percent), 3-4 person households (59 percent), 18-24 year-olds (59 percent), and people in households with incomes over \$40,000 (56 percent) most often stated a positive attitude toward the states (a great deal and some confidence).

The highest percentage of those with a negative overall view of the states as administrators of a reformed health care system (little and no confidence) were professionals and/or managers (47 percent), those with an incomplete college education (47 percent), and male heads of households (46 percent).

- *Business and Nonprofit Organizations*—Business and nonprofit organizations fared best among professionals and/or managers (21 percent), college graduates (20 percent), residents of the metropolitan fringe (20 percent), and blacks (20 percent).

An overall positive view of business and nonprofit organizations (having a great deal and some confidence) was expressed by people in households with incomes over \$40,000 (67 percent), college graduates (66 percent), and professionals and/or managers (65 percent). Respondents least frequently stating this view were blacks (40 percent), those with an incomplete high school education (41 percent), and non-employed people (45 percent).

Those most frequently indicating little and no confidence in business and nonprofit organizations were 45-64 year-olds (41 percent). Those least frequently stating this view were college graduates (27 percent), residents of the West (29 percent), and families with incomes over \$40,000 (29 percent).

*If You Were to Grade the Overall Performance of the Following Legislative Institutions, What Grade Would You Give Each (City/Town Council, County Commission, State Legislature, U.S. Congress)?*

Americans graded the performance of their legislative bodies on a scale from A to F. City and town councils received the most excellent grades (5 percent), Congress was graded an A by 3 percent, state legislatures received an A from 3 percent, and county commissions received an A from 3 percent (see Appendix A, Tables A10-13).

From the point of view of satisfaction (receiving an A for excellence, a B for good performance or a C for fair performance), 64 percent of Americans expressed satisfaction with city and town councils, 62 percent with state legislatures, 60 percent with county commissions, and 49 percent

with Congress (see Appendix A, Tables A10-13).

Some subgroup responses most often or least often showing a difference from the total group were:

- *City/Town Councils*—Respondents most frequently grading city/town councils as excellent were professionals and/or managers (9 percent). Those most frequently giving an F to their city/town councils were blacks (13 percent) and blue-collar workers (12 percent).

Respondents most frequently expressing satisfaction with city/town councils (grades A, B, or C) were people in households with incomes of \$40,000 and over (76 percent), white collar sales/clerical workers (75 percent), and those living in the Midwest (74 percent).

Those most frequently stating dissatisfaction with city/town council performance (that is, giving a D or F) were blacks (24 percent), blue-collar workers (21 percent), and central city residents (21 percent).

- *County Commissions*—County commissions received the most satisfactory grades (A, B, or C) from residents of the Midwest (73 percent), white collar/sales/clerical workers (72 percent), and those with an incomplete college education (66 percent).

Blacks (20 percent) and blue-collar workers (19 percent) most frequently showed dissatisfaction with county commissions (D or F).

- *State Legislatures*—White collar/sales/clerical workers (72 percent), residents of the Midwest (70 percent), and 18-24 year-olds (68 percent) were most satisfied with state legislatures (A, B, or C).

Respondents most frequently showing dissatisfaction (D or F) included retired people (35 percent), male heads of households (34 percent), and 45-64 year-olds (33 percent).

- *U.S. Congress*—Those most satisfied with the Congress (A, B, or C) included white collar/sales/clerical workers (63 percent) and those living in the Northeast (55 percent).

Those most dissatisfied with Congress (D or F) were people in households with incomes between \$30,000 and \$39,999 (52 percent), residents of the West (50 percent), and those with an incomplete college education (50 percent).

*If You Were to Grade the Overall Performance of the Following Executive Institutions of Government, What Grade Would You Give Each (Local Mayor, State Governor, President of the United States)?*

Americans support the work of their local chief executives more than either governors or the President of the United States, even including the fact that such a choice was not applicable to 7 percent of those in the survey (see Appendix A, Table A14-16). The grade A was given to local mayors by 11 percent of the respondents, to the President by 7 percent and to governors by 6 percent.

Only 5 percent of the respondents failed local mayors, while 9 percent failed the governors, and 14 percent failed the President.

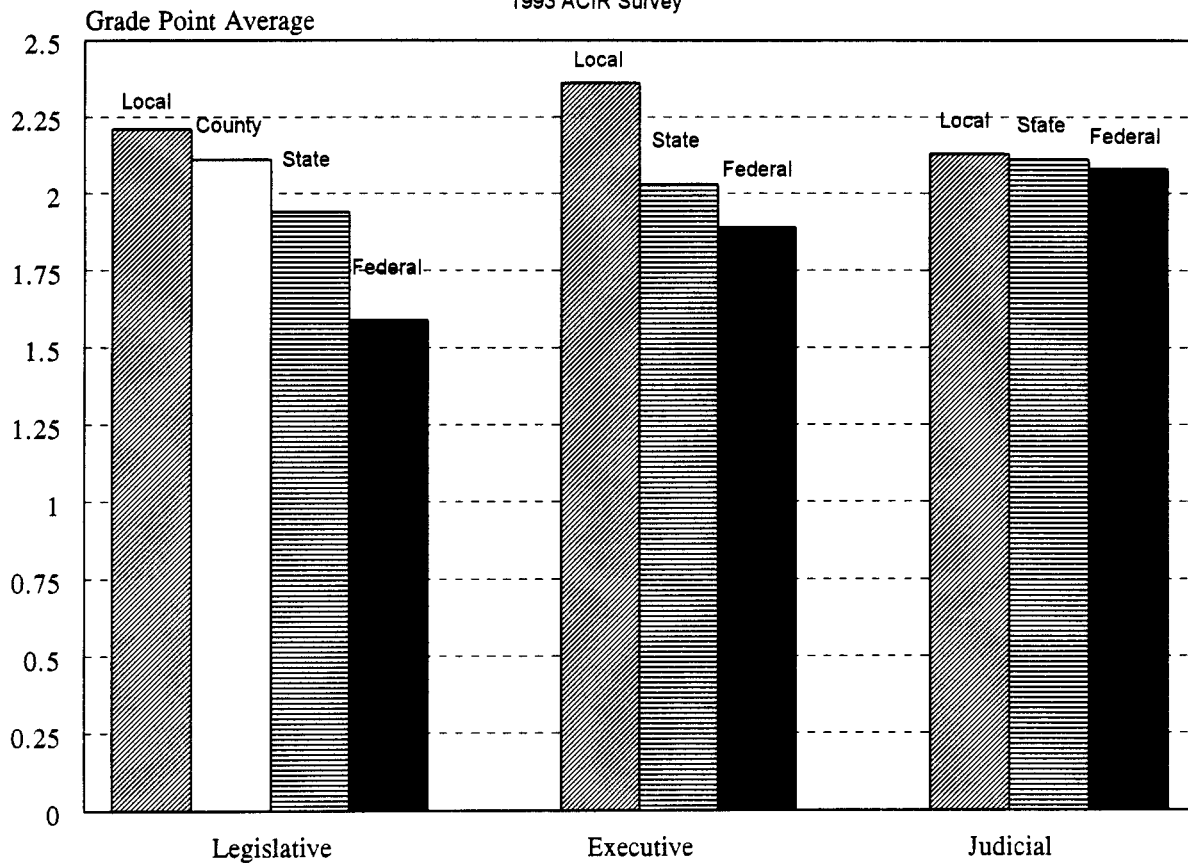
Grading the executive institutions for satisfaction (A, B, or C), 66 percent graded governors as satisfactory, 61 percent graded local mayors as satisfactory and 60 percent graded the president as satisfactory.

Some subgroup responses most often or least often showing a difference from the total group were:

- *Local Mayors*—Respondents most frequently grading local mayors with an A were central city residents (17 percent) and retired people (17 percent). Those most frequently grading mayors as satisfactory (A, B, or C) were retired people (71 percent), people in households with incomes over \$40,000 (70 percent), and



*Figure 9*  
**Comparison of Grades for Governmental Institutions**  
 1993 ACIR Survey



professionals and/or managers (67 percent).

Those grading mayors most as unsatisfactory (D or F) included blacks (22 percent), and central city residents (20 percent).

- *State Governors*—Respondents most frequently giving state governors an excellent grade were blacks (14 percent). Those most frequently giving governors a failing grade were residents of the West (18 percent).

Those most satisfied with governors (A, B, or C) were over age 65 (75 percent), in households with incomes between \$15,000 and \$24,999 (74 percent), and living in the Northeast (74 percent). Those least satisfied with the

governors (D or F) included residents of the West (40 percent), and individuals in households with incomes over \$40,000 (36 percent).

- *President of the United States*—Those most frequently grading the president as excellent (A) were families with incomes less than \$15,000 (13 percent). Those most frequently giving the president a failing grade (F) were residents of the West (19 percent).

Blacks (75 percent), residents of the Northeast (68 percent), and central city residents (68 percent) most frequently graded the President as satisfactory (A, B or C). The least satisfactory grades came from those living in the West (54 percent) and non-metropolitan residents (55 percent).

*If You Were to Grade the Overall Performance of the Following Judicial Institutions of Government, What Grade Would You Give Each (Local/County Courts, State Courts, Federal Courts)?*

Americans showed little divergence in their grading of federal, state, and local courts. Local courts received an A from 5 percent of Americans, compared with 4 percent for state courts and 6 percent for the federal courts. Local courts received a higher number of As, Bs, and Cs (67 percent) than either the state (64 percent) or federal (64 percent) courts. (For detailed results see Appendix A, Table A17-19.)

Some subgroup responses most often or least often showing a difference from the total group were:

- *Local Courts*—Local courts got an A most often from blacks (11 percent) and a failing grade most often from residents of the West (14 percent) and people in households with incomes between \$25,000 and \$29,999 (14 percent).

Those most frequently giving local courts a satisfactory grade (A, B, or C) included people in households with incomes over \$40,000 (78 percent), white collar/sales/clerical workers (75 percent), and those with an incomplete college education (74 percent). Most unsatisfactory grades (D or F) came from blacks (28 percent) and renters (26 percent).

- *State Courts*—State courts received an A most frequently from blacks (12 percent), and an F most frequently from residents of the West (14 percent).

White collar/sales/clerical workers (76 percent), and individuals in households with incomes over \$40,000 (76 percent)

gave state courts the most satisfactory grades (A, B, or C). Most dissatisfaction (D or F) was expressed by 25-34 year-olds (25 percent), and people in households with incomes between \$30,000 and \$39,999 (24 percent).

- *Federal Courts*—Residents of the West (13 percent) failed the federal courts (F) most frequently, while white collar/sales/clerical workers (77 percent), people in households with incomes over \$40,000 (74 percent), and college graduates (74 percent) expressed satisfaction most often. Those most frequently giving unsatisfactory grades were residents of the West (30 percent), and blue-collar workers (27 percent).

*Comparison of the Institutional Questions*

Comparing the grades, local government institutions scored higher than either the federal or state legislative, executive, and judicial institutions.

This comparison is shown most simply by converting the grades into a grade-point average. By this measure (see Figure 9):

- *Municipal*—Respondents gave municipal councils 2.21, mayors 2.36, and local courts 2.13.

- *County*—County commissions were given 2.11. No question was asked about county executives, and county courts were included in the question concerning local courts.

- *State*—Respondents gave state legislatures 1.94, governors 2.03, and state courts 2.11.

- *Federal*—Respondents gave Congress 1.59; the President received 1.89; and the federal courts were given 2.08.



# The Survey Method

This report presents the findings of a personal interview research survey conducted among a nationally representative sample of 1,029 men and women, 18 years of age or over, living in private households in the United States. The question as to which government spends tax dollars most wisely was asked a second time in August. The sample for that question was 1,028.

Interviewing for the original survey was completed June 25 through July 5, 1993, 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.

## *Survey Categories*

The appendix tables in this report present detailed findings for the survey results. Details may not add to 100 percent 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. Examples of 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*

Skilled and Semi-Skilled Workers, Laborers and Service Workers, and Craftsmen.

*Metropolitan size* groupings are determined by the U.S. Bureau of the Census population figures for metropolitan areas. Non-metropolitan areas are those not in a metropolitan area. Metropolitan areas consist of two parts: (1) "central city areas" with populations of 50,000 or more in a central city or combination of central cities of a metropolitan area; and (2) "fringe areas" with urban concentrations of population out side but closely associated with the central city or cities.

The four geographic regions are defined as follows: *Northeast*—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania; *North*—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 1992 total household income before taxes.

*Sampling* tolerances for the survey are plus or minus 4 percentage points at the 95 percent level of confidence.

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



*Appendix A*

**Detailed Results:  
1993 Survey**

(percentages may not total to 100% because of rounding)

Table A1  
1993

Which Do You Think is the Worst Tax—That is, the Least Fair: Federal Income Tax, State Income Tax, State Sales Tax, Local Property Tax?

	(percent)				
	Federal Income Tax	State Income Tax	State Sales Tax	Local Property Tax	Don't Know No Answer
Total Public	35.8	9.5	15.5	25.7	13.5
Male	35.4	9.9	16.3	25.9	12.4
Female	36.2	9.2	14.7	25.5	14.4
Total Head of Household	35.9	10.1	15.3	27.1	11.5
Male Head	35.1	11.0	15.5	28.0	10.5
Female Head	36.7	9.4	15.2	26.3	12.4
Under 35 Years of Age	38.7	11.3	15.3	21.0	13.6
18-24	40.2	9.4	16.3	16.2	17.9
25-34	37.7	12.4	14.8	23.9	11.1
35-44	42.0	7.3	16.5	25.9	8.3
45-65	33.6	8.6	15.9	29.9	12.0
Over 65	25.6	9.1	14.8	28.9	21.7
High School Incomplete	28.5	8.4	13.7	29.7	19.8
High School Graduate	37.3	8.9	16.8	21.5	15.4
College Incomplete	36.3	10.0	16.6	34.2	2.9
College Graduate	40.3	11.4	14.1	21.7	12.5
Household Income: Under \$15K	32.1	7.9	17.2	22.0	20.8
\$15-24.9K	32.8	9.3	14.0	28.2	15.7
\$25K+	38.6	10.3	15.2	26.7	9.2
\$25-29.9K	23.6	21.0	13.9	35.1	6.5
\$30-39.9K	32.4	9.9	16.1	29.6	11.9
\$40K+	46.8	7.4	15.0	22.5	8.3
Own	36.0	7.2	14.0	30.9	11.9
Rent	35.6	15.6	19.1	14.6	15.1
White	36.3	9.6	15.3	26.7	12.2
Black	35.4	9.6	18.6	19.3	17.0
Employed	39.8	9.9	15.5	24.8	10.1
Employed Female	40.2	10.7	16.4	23.5	9.1
Not Employed	29.4	9.1	15.5	27.4	18.6
Non Employed Female	31.4	7.6	12.8	27.9	20.3
Professional/Manager/Owner	42.2	23.4	13.9	24.0	7.5
White Collar/Sales/Clerical	37.8	11.8	14.9	27.4	8.1
Blue Collar	40.0	7.1	15.9	25.4	11.6
Retired	23.4	9.3	14.0	32.4	20.9
Married	40.0	9.1	13.8	27.0	10.1
Not Married	29.8	10.2	18.1	23.7	18.2
Household Size: 1-2 People	35.4	9.9	15.3	27.2	12.1
3-4 People	36.9	8.8	16.4	22.3	15.7
5+ People	33.7	6.0	18.0	12.9	29.4
Children in Household under 18	40.5	9.9	16.1	23.7	9.8
No Children	32.0	9.3	14.8	27.8	16.2
Northeast	30.6	10.2	18.7	30.1	10.3
North	36.2	7.1	11.3	34.2	11.2
South	35.1	10.1	16.4	23.1	15.3
West	42.2	10.9	15.6	14.6	16.6
Nonmetro	34.2	7.6	12.8	30.4	15.0
Metro: 50,000 and over					
Fringe	37.9	9.0	14.5	25.9	12.7
Central City	35.5	12.5	19.9	19.8	12.4

Table A2  
1993

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

	Federal	State (percent)	Local	Don't Know No Answer
Total Public	22.6	20.4	37.5	19.5
Male	24.5	18.4	39.8	17.2
Female	20.8	22.3	35.4	21.5
Total Head of Household	22.7	21.4	38.0	17.9
Male Head	24.6	18.8	41.4	15.2
Female Head	21.1	23.6	35.0	20.3
Under 35 Years of Age	23.8	21.9	33.5	20.8
18-24	23.1	16.0	36.7	24.2
25-34	24.3	25.4	31.6	18.8
35-44	23.9	18.3	40.6	17.2
45-65	21.9	21.4	39.1	17.6
Over 65	20.0	16.7	40.4	23.0
High School Incomplete	27.7	18.0	27.0	27.3
High School Graduate	21.3	21.3	36.6	20.8
College Incomplete	25.9	22.1	38.8	13.2
College Graduate	16.3	20.1	49.5	14.0
Household Income: Under \$15K	30.0	16.9	27.6	25.5
\$15-24.9K	26.9	21.1	33.8	18.2
\$25K +	19.0	22.5	41.6	16.9
\$25-29.9K	35.9	26.9	21.7	15.5
\$30-39.9K	13.3	19.7	47.1	19.9
\$40K +	17.7	23.0	43.9	15.4
Own	18.5	22.0	42.7	16.8
Rent	34.2	20.1	24.0	21.7
White	21.0	20.5	40.5	18.0
Black	36.9	15.3	19.7	28.2
Employed	21.4	19.6	39.8	19.3
Employed Female	18.4	19.0	41.1	21.5
Not Employed	24.7	21.8	34.0	19.5
Non Employed Female	23.4	26.1	28.8	21.7
Professional/Manager/Owner	14.9	22.8	48.6	13.8
White Collar/Sales/Clerical	21.3	22.9	41.6	14.1
Blue Collar	27.9	17.1	33.8	21.2
Retired	20.2	19.4	44.4	16.0
Married	21.8	20.8	40.8	16.7
Not Married	23.8	19.9	32.9	23.4
Household Size: 1-2 People	23.3	21.2	36.7	18.8
3-4 People	20.7	20.2	37.9	21.1
5+ People	20.2	2.5	62.0	15.3
Children in Household under 18	23.8	19.9	38.1	18.3
No Children	22.0	21.1	36.6	20.3
Northeast	25.8	12.5	36.5	25.1
North	18.1	24.9	39.0	17.9
South	25.2	22.4	33.9	18.6
West	20.2	20.8	42.6	16.3
Nonmetro	16.6	25.0	39.5	18.9
Metro: 50,000 and over				
Fringe	24.5	17.7	38.3	19.6
Central City	27.9	17.8	34.3	20.0



Table A3\*  
1993

Which Level of Government Do You Think Spends Your Tax Dollars Most Wisely—Federal, State, or Local?  
(percent)

	Federal	State	Local	All of Them	None of Them	Don't Know No Answer
Total Public	7.2	14.2	34.6	4.9	28.5	10.7
Male	6.9	14.2	36.9	5.3	29.3	7.4
Female	7.5	14.2	32.5	4.5	27.8	13.6
Total Head of Household	7.3	13.8	35.6	5.1	27.7	10.4
Male Head	6.9	14.2	37.0	6.1	28.0	7.9
Female Head	7.7	13.6	34.3	4.3	27.5	12.6
Under 35 Years of Age	6.6	16.7	34.3	6.2	26.1	10.1
18-24	8.2	15.3	27.5	9.4	28.0	11.6
25-34	5.7	17.5	38.3	4.3	24.9	9.3
35-44	6.9	13.8	42.2	4.0	26.3	6.8
45-65	8.7	12.7	36.6	3.9	29.4	8.7
Over 65	6.6	12.7	24.5	3.8	35.6	16.9
High School Incomplete	8.6	11.6	16.2	8.0	32.1	23.6
High School Graduate	7.8	15.1	29.6	6.2	30.1	11.1
College Incomplete	6.3	13.7	48.1	2.2	25.2	4.5
College Graduate	5.6	15.3	48.8	1.8	25.2	3.4
Household Income: Under \$15K	11.4	11.6	19.6	9.3	26.6	21.4
\$15-24.9K	7.7	15.2	31.2	3.4	31.0	11.6
\$25K+	5.6	15.2	42.5	4.2	26.7	5.7
\$25-29.9K	2.5	8.6	37.4	10.0	24.2	17.2
\$30-39.9K	5.3	21.7	35.6	3.8	26.8	6.8
\$40K+	6.8	12.9	48.7	2.6	27.4	1.6
Own	7.7	15.4	37.8	3.5	27.8	7.9
Rent	5.5	12.8	30.3	7.7	29.7	13.9
White	6.2	13.7	38.3	4.2	27.4	10.1
Black	13.6	16.8	11.0	10.8	39.4	8.5
Employed	5.6	14.1	39.3	5.0	27.3	8.7
Employed Female	5.9	14.3	37.7	3.9	27.3	10.9
Not Employed	8.7	15.2	25.6	4.0	31.6	14.9
Non Employed Female	8.0	14.9	25.9	4.2	29.2	17.8
Professional/Manager/Owner	5.5	14.4	49.6	2.8	21.2	6.5
White Collar/Sales/Clerical	8.1	18.3	35.7	4.6	25.6	7.7
Blue Collar	7.1	14.2	28.5	6.2	32.4	11.6
Retired	8.8	12.0	30.5	3.7	32.9	12.2
Married	6.4	14.4	39.2	3.6	27.6	8.8
Not Married	8.5	13.8	26.8	7.0	30.1	13.8
Household Size: 1-2 People	7.3	14.4	34.8	5.4	27.2	10.9
3-4 People	7.5	13.4	34.5	3.3	31.7	9.5
5+ People	5.4	11.5	38.7	0.0	36.2	8.2
Children in Household under 18	6.5	16.9	38.7	3.4	23.9	10.6
No Children	7.3	12.3	32.0	5.8	32.2	10.5
Northeast	8.9	14.4	38.7	3.5	27.0	7.5
North	5.4	13.3	38.0	3.0	30.9	9.5
South	8.8	15.3	29.3	7.7	28.6	10.4
West	4.9	13.1	35.7	3.4	26.7	16.1
Nonmetro	6.6	17.2	36.7	2.8	25.3	11.5
Metro: 50,000 and over						
Fringe	6.3	10.5	38.1	5.8	28.6	10.8
Central City	8.8	14.2	29.0	6.4	32.0	9.6

\* Data in this table were derived from a different survey.

Table A4  
1993

**If Central Cities—Like New York, Chicago, Atlanta and Los Angeles—Need More Money to Solve Their Budget Problems, Do You Think It is Primarily the Federal Government's Responsibility, the State Government's Responsibility, or the Individual City's Responsibility to Provide the Money?**

	(percent)			
	Primarily the Federal Government's Responsibility	Primarily the State Government's Responsibility	Primarily the Individual City's Responsibility	Don't Know No Answer
Total Public	10.4	29.1	46.0	14.5
Male	11.4	28.8	47.5	12.4
Female	9.5	29.4	44.7	16.4
Total Head of Household	9.4	29.0	48.5	13.1
Male Head	9.8	28.6	50.8	10.8
Female Head	9.1	29.4	46.5	15.0
Under 35 Years of Age	9.7	32.9	40.0	17.3
18-24	11.3	30.9	38.8	19.0
25-34	8.9	34.1	40.8	16.3
35-44	12.3	36.5	39.2	12.1
45-65	11.6	21.5	56.7	10.2
Over 65	6.2	23.9	52.1	17.8
High School Incomplete	7.9	23.2	43.4	25.5
High School Graduate	12.2	28.4	45.7	13.6
College Incomplete	7.8	36.2	45.3	10.7
College Graduate	11.9	29.9	50.7	7.5
Household Income: Under \$15K	7.0	27.8	43.9	21.4
\$15-24.9K	13.3	22.6	50.2	13.9
\$25K+	10.1	29.5	48.8	11.6
\$25-29.9K	11.7	31.0	37.8	19.5
\$30-39.9K	8.9	30.2	47.0	13.8
\$40K+	10.5	28.6	53.1	7.9
Own	8.8	28.1	50.9	12.2
Rent	14.2	31.3	36.8	17.6
White	9.7	27.9	49.7	12.8
Black	16.4	37.9	23.4	22.3
Employed	9.9	31.5	45.0	13.5
Employed Female	8.5	33.1	43.6	14.8
Not Employed	11.2	25.3	47.8	15.6
Non Employed Female	10.6	25.2	46.2	18.0
Professional/Manager/Owner	13.0	28.6	50.9	7.5
White Collar/Sales/Clerical	5.8	39.4	42.7	12.1
Blue Collar	10.1	29.3	45.2	15.4
Retired	6.8	22.8	54.9	15.5
Married	10.3	28.9	49.6	11.2
Not Married	10.6	29.3	40.8	19.2
Household Size: 1-2 People	10.0	30.3	45.7	13.9
3-4 People	10.3	25.3	50.1	14.3
5+ People	20.3	32.2	22.6	24.9
Children in Household under 18	10.2	31.7	43.3	14.7
No Children	10.6	27.2	48.1	14.0
Northeast	20.7	31.7	37.0	10.6
North	8.4	30.6	48.2	12.7
South	6.4	28.5	48.2	16.9
West	7.6	25.3	50.0	17.1
Nonmetro	7.0	22.3	55.6	15.1
Metro: 50,000 and over				
Fringe	10.0	40.3	38.5	11.3
Central City	14.9	25.4	42.6	17.1

Table A5  
1993

Some States are Thinking about Taking Some Local Property Tax Money from Upper Income School Districts and Giving It to Lower Income School Districts in Order to Ensure Equal, or Nearly Equal Spending on Education for Each Public School Student in the State. If This were Proposed in Your State, Would You Strongly Favor, Somewhat Favor, Somewhat Oppose, or Strongly Oppose the Idea?

	(percent)				
	Strongly Favor	Somewhat Favor	Somewhat Oppose	Strongly Oppose	Don't Know No Answer
Total Public	27.8	29.1	16.8	16.3	9.9
Male	29.2	28.6	15.1	19.6	7.6
Female	26.5	29.6	18.4	13.4	12.1
Total Head of Household	26.7	29.6	17.6	17.2	9.0
Male Head	26.2	29.8	16.3	20.7	7.0
Female Head	27.1	29.4	18.7	14.2	10.6
Under 35 Years of Age	32.6	32.6	14.1	10.5	10.2
18-24	40.5	21.8	13.3	12.7	11.7
25-34	27.9	38.9	14.7	9.2	9.3
35-44	27.0	24.7	21.7	18.1	8.5
45-65	25.2	27.9	17.7	20.5	8.8
Over 65	23.3	28.3	15.5	19.9	13.1
High School Incomplete	34.3	20.7	11.2	13.6	20.2
High School Graduate	25.5	33.3	17.9	14.6	8.7
College Incomplete	25.6	28.8	18.5	20.9	6.3
College Graduate	28.0	30.1	19.4	18.2	4.2
Household Income: Under \$15K	35.4	24.2	13.0	12.0	15.4
\$15-24.9K	25.1	29.5	16.8	17.7	10.9
\$25K+	28.3	30.4	18.0	17.2	6.2
\$25-29.9K	39.2	32.0	13.0	9.2	6.5
\$30-39.9K	24.4	29.0	17.8	19.6	9.2
\$40K+	27.6	30.7	19.5	18.1	4.2
Own	22.6	30.4	19.3	18.6	9.2
Rent	39.4	25.9	11.8	13.3	9.6
White	25.3	29.9	18.0	18.2	8.7
Black	41.2	24.7	10.6	4.8	18.7
Employed	28.9	29.6	18.3	14.9	8.3
Employed Female	27.4	31.5	19.3	11.5	10.3
Not Employed	26.4	28.5	14.6	18.6	12.0
Non Employed Female	25.8	27.7	17.4	15.4	13.8
Professional/Manager/Owner	28.0	33.4	19.1	14.5	5.0
White Collar/Sales/Clerical	26.0	37.9	19.0	11.7	5.3
Blue Collar	30.1	24.5	18.6	18.1	8.8
Retired	20.2	34.5	15.5	19.4	10.5
Married	24.4	30.5	18.6	19.1	7.4
Not Married	32.6	27.3	14.4	12.2	13.6
Household Size: 1-2 People	28.2	31.0	15.7	16.3	8.8
3-4 People	27.0	22.9	21.9	15.6	12.6
5+ People	23.0	32.8	7.3	25.5	11.5
Children in Household under 18	29.6	28.4	17.0	15.3	9.6
No Children	26.2	29.9	16.6	17.2	10.0
Northeast	29.5	31.3	13.0	15.3	10.9
North	24.0	35.3	22.9	13.7	4.2
South	26.7	26.7	15.8	16.2	14.6
West	32.2	23.2	15.5	21.0	8.2
Nonmetro	26.0	35.1	15.9	14.6	8.4
Metro: 50,000 and over					
Fringe	27.9	23.4	15.8	21.6	11.4
Central City	29.8	28.1	19.1	12.8	10.2

Table A6  
1993

**Do You Think the Congress and the President Can Solve the Federal Government's Budget Problems on Their Own, or Do You Think that the State Legislatures Should Pass Resolutions to Require a Balanced Budget?**

(percent)

	<b>Congress and the President Can Solve Budget Problems</b>	<b>State Legislatures Should Pass Resolutions to Require a Balanced Budget Amendment</b>	<b>Don't Know No Answer</b>
Total Public	22.7	56.0	20.2
Male	23.0	61.4	15.0
Female	22.4	51.1	25.0
Total Head of Household	21.2	58.1	19.8
Male Head	21.3	63.5	14.9
Female Head	21.2	53.4	24.0
Under 35 Years of Age	23.5	55.4	19.6
18-24	23.1	58.5	17.4
25-34	23.8	53.6	20.8
35-44	22.9	60.7	15.4
45-65	21.3	55.6	21.9
Over 65	22.1	52.2	25.4
High School Incomplete	24.3	45.3	30.5
High School Graduate	20.7	58.3	19.9
College Incomplete	21.8	62.8	13.6
College Graduate	25.8	56.9	16.4
Household Income: Under \$15K	22.2	52.2	25.7
\$15-24.9K	16.5	57.4	25.8
\$25K+	24.7	56.5	17.3
\$25-29.9K	31.7	41.2	27.1
\$30-39.9K	27.6	49.9	20.6
\$40K+	20.8	65.1	12.5
Own	21.1	59.6	18.4
Rent	24.6	50.0	24.6
White	22.0	58.1	18.9
Black	28.9	43.1	27.1
Employed	21.0	61.0	17.2
Employed Female	20.7	56.1	21.6
Not Employed	25.7	47.9	25.4
Non Employed Female	24.5	45.1	29.0
Professional/Manager/Owner	24.4	58.4	14.9
White Collar/Sales/Clerical	22.9	63.6	12.7
Blue Collar	19.9	61.1	19.0
Retired	27.5	50.9	20.5
Married	18.7	60.9	19.1
Not Married	28.4	48.9	21.9
Household Size: 1-2 People	22.4	57.0	19.6
3-4 People	25.1	52.7	21.2
5+ People	15.4	55.3	29.3
Children in Household under 18	22.8	57.7	18.7
No Children	22.6	54.7	21.6
Northeast	29.0	51.2	19.3
North	22.3	61.1	16.3
South	21.5	54.9	23.0
West	17.9	57.0	21.6
Nonmetro	16.6	62.8	20.6
Metro: 50,000 and over			
Fringe	29.3	49.7	18.5
Central City	23.0	54.5	21.7

Table A7  
1993

**If the Nation's Health Care System is Reformed, How Much Trust and Confidence Would You Have in the Federal Government to Administer the New System Effectively—A Great Deal, Some, Little, or None?**

(percent)

	Great Deal	Some	Little	None	Don't Know No Answer
Total Public	10.2	32.8	30.0	18.0	9.0
Male	10.8	30.1	31.8	21.0	6.3
Female	9.6	35.3	28.4	15.2	11.4
Total Head of Household	9.6	32.3	30.9	19.1	8.0
Male Head	9.6	30.2	32.9	22.4	4.8
Female Head	9.5	34.2	29.2	16.2	10.8
Under 35 Years of Age	9.8	33.8	32.2	13.2	11.0
18-24	11.4	31.3	27.9	14.9	14.4
25-34	8.8	35.2	34.7	12.2	9.0
35-44	11.7	33.2	27.9	23.1	4.1
45-65	7.5	34.0	30.5	20.8	7.2
Over 65	13.6	28.7	26.1	18.4	13.2
High School Incomplete	14.2	30.5	21.5	14.4	19.3
High School Graduate	9.0	35.4	28.7	18.7	8.1
College Incomplete	10.9	30.5	33.4	22.0	3.3
College Graduate	7.7	32.1	39.0	16.7	4.5
Household Income: Under \$15K	15.7	28.4	22.6	19.1	14.2
\$15-24.9K	9.4	34.0	28.7	16.0	11.9
\$25K+	8.1	35.6	31.0	20.2	5.2
\$25-29.9K	11.1	43.0	26.0	11.8	8.1
\$30-39.9K	6.6	33.2	30.6	22.0	7.6
\$40K+	8.2	35.0	32.6	21.4	2.9
Own	8.2	33.2	32.7	19.2	6.7
Rent	15.2	32.9	22.1	17.2	12.5
White	8.2	33.5	31.8	19.4	7.1
Black	25.5	26.8	18.1	7.6	22.0
Employed	10.0	33.1	30.7	18.6	7.6
Employed Female	9.3	36.7	29.3	14.2	10.6
Not Employed	10.4	32.8	29.2	16.8	10.7
Non Employed Female	10.0	34.1	27.5	16.3	12.1
Professional/Manager/Owner	6.2	32.0	37.0	21.2	3.6
White Collar/Sales/Clerical	5.7	44.2	31.5	10.3	8.4
Blue Collar	13.4	32.9	26.6	18.9	8.2
Retired	13.7	29.5	28.8	18.4	9.6
Married	7.0	32.6	34.7	20.6	5.1
Not Married	14.7	33.2	23.3	14.1	14.7
Household Size: 1-2 People	10.1	31.3	31.8	19.0	7.9
3-4 People	10.8	39.5	24.5	14.7	10.6
5+ People	10.4	28.6	23.2	17.5	20.3
Children in Household under 18	8.6	33.0	31.4	19.0	8.0
No Children	11.4	33.0	29.0	17.1	9.5
Northeast	8.2	32.2	30.8	16.5	12.3
North	10.0	34.5	31.7	18.5	5.4
South	10.3	31.8	31.8	15.3	10.7
West	12.4	33.2	24.3	23.4	6.8
Nonmetro	8.7	31.9	30.0	19.5	10.0
Metro: 50,000 and over					
Fringe	9.1	32.6	30.0	21.0	7.2
Central City	13.2	34.1	30.1	13.0	9.6

Table A8

1993

**If the Nation's Health Care System is Reformed, How Much Trust and Confidence Would You Have in State Governments to Administer the New System Effectively—A Great Deal, Some, Little, or None?**

(percent)

	Great Deal	Some	Little	None	Don't Know No Answer
Total Public	8.3	42.2	26.8	12.8	9.8
Male	7.1	42.7	29.9	13.3	6.9
Female	9.4	41.7	24.0	12.4	12.5
Total Head of Household	8.2	40.5	28.5	13.6	9.1
Male Head	6.5	41.3	31.6	14.5	6.0
Female Head	9.6	39.8	25.7	12.9	11.9
Under 35 Years of Age	7.8	44.3	28.9	7.9	11.0
18-24	5.4	53.2	20.5	7.1	13.8
25-34	9.2	39.1	33.8	8.4	9.4
35-44	9.9	42.9	26.6	16.5	4.1
45-65	8.8	41.9	24.1	17.2	7.9
Over 65	6.0	39.3	25.2	12.4	17.1
High School Incomplete	11.9	33.3	23.7	10.4	20.7
High School Graduate	7.8	44.2	25.0	13.7	9.3
College Incomplete	8.8	40.9	30.1	16.8	3.4
College Graduate	5.1	49.1	31.1	9.8	4.9
Household Income: Under \$15K	9.2	38.0	23.1	15.1	14.5
\$15-24.9K	7.8	44.5	23.0	12.2	12.4
\$25K+	7.7	44.7	27.7	13.3	6.5
\$25-29.9K	6.5	46.7	29.4	7.0	10.3
\$30-39.9K	9.0	37.1	30.3	14.5	9.1
\$40K+	7.3	48.9	25.7	14.3	3.7
Own	8.1	42.9	27.6	13.4	8.0
Rent	9.5	41.5	24.5	12.4	12.0
White	7.0	43.3	28.1	13.4	8.3
Black	18.4	36.0	16.9	8.1	20.5
Employed	7.5	45.3	27.1	12.4	7.7
Employed Female	7.7	48.2	21.2	11.7	11.2
Not Employed	9.8	37.5	26.4	13.6	12.8
Non Employed Female	11.4	34.9	26.8	13.1	13.7
Professional/Manager/Owner	6.1	43.2	31.7	15.1	3.9
White Collar/Sales/Clerical	12.9	55.2	18.4	6.0	7.5
Blue Collar	10.2	41.1	28.1	11.9	8.8
Retired	7.6	39.0	25.0	14.2	14.3
Married	7.0	41.2	30.7	15.3	5.8
Not Married	10.3	43.5	21.3	9.0	15.8
Household Size: 1-2 People	8.0	40.3	28.5	13.8	9.3
3-4 People	9.8	49.4	22.8	8.6	9.4
5+ People	5.8	40.9	12.0	21.0	20.3
Children in Household under 18	7.4	42.3	30.6	11.9	7.7
No Children	9.2	42.3	24.0	13.3	11.2
Northeast	5.6	43.6	23.3	13.8	13.7
North	11.3	40.9	31.0	9.5	7.3
South	8.3	39.8	30.0	10.7	11.3
West	7.9	46.2	20.8	19.0	6.2
Nonmetro	7.1	41.5	28.7	12.0	10.7
Metro: 50,000 and over					
Fringe	8.5	40.1	27.9	15.9	7.7
Central City	9.7	45.3	23.3	10.5	11.1

Table A9

1993

**If the Nation's Health Care System is Reformed, How Much Trust and Confidence Would You Have in Business and Nonprofit Organizations to Administer the New System Effectively—A Great Deal, Some, Little, or None?**

(percent)

	Great Deal	Some	Little	None	Don't Know No Answer
Total Public	14.2	39.7	20.0	14.6	11.5
Male	17.7	39.0	18.8	16.2	8.2
Female	11.0	40.2	21.1	13.2	14.5
Total Head of Household	13.9	39.6	20.0	15.5	11.0
Male Head	17.4	40.0	18.5	17.0	7.2
Female Head	10.9	39.3	21.3	14.1	14.3
Under 35 Years of Age	18.1	39.5	21.6	9.4	11.4
18-24	17.1	36.5	24.2	8.2	14.0
25-34	18.7	41.3	20.1	10.0	9.9
35-44	16.6	44.7	17.5	13.9	7.3
45-65	9.5	39.8	18.8	21.7	10.2
Over 65	11.1	34.1	19.8	16.0	18.9
High School Incomplete	11.5	29.0	21.7	16.4	21.5
High School Graduate	13.7	38.3	20.6	16.5	10.9
College Incomplete	12.9	47.5	22.6	11.1	5.9
College Graduate	19.6	46.5	14.5	12.6	6.9
Household Income: Under \$15K	17.5	34.3	14.2	17.5	16.5
\$15-24.9K	9.6	36.7	19.0	16.7	17.9
\$25K+	15.2	44.8	19.5	13.7	6.8
\$25-29.9K	12.9	39.4	23.9	16.0	7.9
\$30-39.9K	13.1	39.2	23.2	13.7	10.8
\$40K+	17.2	49.8	16.0	13.1	3.9
Own	13.5	41.6	20.5	14.0	10.4
Rent	17.7	38.1	16.0	15.4	12.8
White	13.8	42.1	19.7	14.5	9.9
Black	19.5	20.8	19.5	17.6	22.6
Employed	15.6	44.3	17.8	13.7	8.6
Employed Female	10.9	47.9	17.8	11.8	11.6
Not Employed	12.0	32.5	23.7	16.1	15.7
Non Employed Female	10.9	32.2	24.7	14.9	17.4
Professional/Manager/Owner	21.3	43.4	15.1	14.7	5.4
White Collar/Sales/Clerical	13.0	48.0	21.2	9.9	8.0
Blue Collar	13.9	37.7	20.9	17.2	10.3
Retired	8.7	38.0	21.2	14.4	17.6
Married	14.2	41.5	20.6	15.8	7.9
Not Married	14.2	37.1	19.2	12.7	16.8
Household Size: 1-2 People	14.1	40.8	19.2	15.0	10.9
3-4 People	15.5	35.2	24.6	13.3	11.5
5+ People	9.1	44.2	6.0	20.5	20.3
Children in Household under 18	16.3	39.2	21.7	13.4	9.5
No Children	12.9	40.3	18.6	15.3	12.9
Northeast	9.9	35.9	22.3	15.8	16.1
North	18.6	38.7	18.7	14.5	9.5
South	14.0	37.1	23.7	13.6	11.7
West	14.1	49.2	13.2	15.3	8.2
Nonmetro	10.5	42.0	17.9	16.2	13.4
Metro: 50,000 and over					
Fringe	19.5	35.6	23.3	12.6	9.0
Central City	13.0	41.2	19.1	15.0	11.8

Table A10

1993

**If You were to Grade the Overall Performance of Your City or Town Council, What Grade Would You Give—A, B, C, D, F, Don't Know, No Answer, Does Not Apply?**

(percent)

	A	B	C	D	F	Don't Know No Answer	Does Not Apply
Total Public	5.2	28.3	30.5	9.0	6.5	15.4	5.2
Male	4.5	29.4	31.0	10.9	8.3	10.5	5.3
Female	5.9	27.2	30.1	7.3	4.8	19.8	5.0
Total Head of Household	5.6	27.9	31.2	9.3	6.4	13.8	5.8
Male Head	4.8	29.6	31.7	10.6	9.2	8.2	6.0
Female Head	6.4	26.5	30.8	8.1	3.9	18.7	5.6
Under 35 Years of Age	4.4	30.0	30.8	8.1	5.5	17.4	3.8
18-24	2.7	31.7	32.6	4.3	5.4	22.0	1.3
25-34	5.3	29.0	29.7	10.4	5.5	14.7	5.4
35-44	4.2	30.4	29.3	9.0	8.8	14.1	4.2
45-65	8.2	27.0	28.2	9.5	7.5	12.0	7.7
Over 65	3.9	22.7	35.0	10.5	4.4	18.2	5.3
High School Incomplete	3.5	20.9	26.0	7.2	9.7	25.3	7.4
High School Graduate	5.0	27.1	32.8	9.7	5.1	15.3	5.0
College Incomplete	4.3	32.7	33.4	8.2	7.3	10.1	4.2
College Graduate	8.5	34.3	28.4	10.5	5.1	9.2	4.1
Household Income: Under \$15K	4.2	25.5	30.3	8.1	7.1	19.0	5.8
\$15-24.9K	6.6	23.8	28.2	4.5	5.5	21.7	9.7
\$25K+	5.1	32.7	32.6	10.4	5.2	10.1	3.9
\$25-29.9K	6.2	23.7	33.8	12.2	8.8	12.7	2.5
\$30-39.9K	3.8	34.0	26.1	11.7	5.0	14.4	5.0
\$40K+	5.5	34.4	36.3	9.1	4.2	6.7	3.7
Own	6.0	29.7	31.6	8.8	4.6	13.3	6.0
Rent	3.9	25.0	31.5	8.4	10.1	16.6	4.4
White	5.2	30.0	31.3	8.9	5.8	13.1	5.9
Black	4.7	16.5	25.3	11.0	12.7	28.5	1.3
Employed	5.2	30.4	30.1	8.9	7.7	12.5	5.1
Employed Female	6.4	29.5	29.9	7.3	5.7	16.4	4.7
Not Employed	5.0	25.2	31.2	9.0	4.5	19.7	5.3
Non Employed Female	4.7	24.9	30.4	7.0	3.8	23.6	5.5
Professional/Manager/Owner	9.0	32.8	29.4	9.7	5.1	8.5	5.4
White Collar/Sales/Clerical	1.2	40.5	33.6	7.6	3.7	12.6	0.7
Blue Collar	4.7	26.2	29.0	9.3	11.8	12.9	6.0
Retired	5.6	23.8	35.0	12.0	2.9	16.4	4.4
Married	6.0	29.3	31.3	10.0	5.3	12.6	5.6
Not Married	4.2	26.9	29.4	7.6	8.1	19.2	4.6
Household Size: 1-2 People	5.0	27.7	31.1	9.9	6.9	14.4	5.0
3-4 People	6.7	32.6	26.8	7.0	4.8	16.2	5.9
5+ People	0.0	8.2	45.7	0.0	9.5	31.9	4.8
Children in Household under 18	4.9	29.3	29.8	9.1	7.5	14.3	5.0
No Children	5.6	27.2	31.1	9.1	5.8	15.9	5.4
Northeast	4.1	25.5	32.7	8.4	5.4	23.8	0.0
North	7.5	32.6	33.6	9.2	3.8	11.1	2.2
South	4.8	24.7	25.9	7.6	8.9	14.2	13.9
West	4.4	31.9	31.8	11.7	6.9	12.8	0.5
Nonmetro	4.9	27.8	27.8	7.9	5.6	14.9	11.1
Metro: 50,000 and over							
Fringe	6.7	32.5	28.7	8.4	4.1	16.7	2.9
Central City	4.1	24.3	35.7	11.0	10.0	14.5	0.5



Table A11  
1993

If You were to Grade the Overall Performance of Your County Commission, What Grade Would You Give—A, B, C, D, F, Don't Know, No Answer?

(percent)

	A	B	C	D	F	Don't Know No Answer	Does Not Apply
Total Public	2.6	21.9	35.1	8.0	5.7	22.1	4.6
Male	2.6	24.5	34.4	9.6	7.4	16.9	4.6
Female	2.6	19.5	35.7	6.6	4.1	26.8	4.7
Total Head of Household	2.4	22.4	36.1	8.5	5.5	20.3	4.7
Male Head	2.3	25.9	35.4	10.0	7.6	14.0	4.9
Female Head	2.6	19.3	36.8	7.2	3.6	25.9	4.6
Under 35 Years of Age	2.9	23.5	34.8	6.8	4.5	23.3	4.3
18-24	1.2	26.0	36.2	6.0	2.5	22.4	5.6
25-34	3.9	22.0	33.9	7.2	5.6	23.8	3.5
35-44	2.5	21.0	34.7	8.0	7.6	23.6	2.6
45-65	3.4	23.0	33.9	9.2	8.2	17.8	4.6
Over 65	0.9	18.8	37.7	9.2	2.2	23.1	8.0
High School Incomplete	2.1	14.2	34.7	7.6	4.2	31.0	6.2
High School Graduate	4.8	21.9	33.6	7.9	5.1	21.6	5.2
College Incomplete	0.7	25.5	39.3	9.2	5.9	16.5	3.0
College Graduate	0.6	26.7	35.0	7.6	8.3	18.3	3.6
Household Income: Under \$15K	3.6	18.4	32.2	6.7	5.2	29.4	4.4
\$15-24.9K	4.1	24.4	31.8	7.5	5.4	22.6	4.2
\$25K+ 1.6	23.5	37.3	9.7	4.5	19.2	4.2	
\$25-29.9K	2.4	23.4	27.4	12.6	3.1	25.3	5.8
\$30-39.9K	2.1	19.5	41.8	7.2	6.5	19.0	3.9
\$40K+	1.0	26.1	37.3	10.4	3.6	17.6	3.9
Own	2.2	23.7	35.7	9.8	4.1	19.1	5.3
Rent	3.0	18.2	36.7	4.6	8.9	24.8	3.8
White	2.1	23.6	36.6	8.1	5.1	20.0	4.4
Black	4.0	11.8	24.1	8.9	10.6	33.2	7.2
Employed	2.4	23.7	35.6	8.1	7.2	19.5	3.4
Employed Female	2.2	22.2	35.4	7.7	6.4	23.6	2.4
Not Employed	3.0	18.7	34.5	7.8	3.3	26.1	6.6
Non Employed Female	3.0	16.1	36.1	5.4	1.6	30.6	7.2
Professional/Manager/Owner	3.0	22.6	35.8	7.6	5.9	21.9	3.2
White Collar/Sales/Clerical	1.2	32.8	37.7	9.6	2.4	10.2	6.2
Blue Collar	3.4	22.5	31.9	8.5	10.3	20.0	3.5
Retired	1.2	21.8	34.3	11.2	2.1	25.0	4.3
Married	2.2	23.9	36.4	9.1	5.3	18.4	4.7
Not Married	3.0	19.1	33.4	6.6	6.2	27.2	4.6
Household Size: 1-2 People	2.4	21.1	37.0	7.5	5.9	21.6	4.5
3-4 People	3.5	25.3	30.8	10.5	5.0	19.8	5.1
5+ People	2.5	21.7	20.5	2.4	7.0	43.4	2.5
Children in Household under 18	2.9	24.1	33.8	7.4	6.9	20.8	4.1
No Children	2.4	19.8	36.4	8.8	4.6	23.2	4.8
Northeast	1.8	18.3	25.0	5.6	5.5	29.9	13.9
North	4.3	26.9	41.4	9.4	2.1	14.8	1.1
South	2.2	21.7	34.7	9.4	8.5	21.8	1.8
West	2.1	20.2	39.5	6.9	5.6	22.5	3.0
Nonmetro	2.7	25.2	36.5	7.5	5.0	17.8	5.4
Metro: 50,000 and over							
Fringe	1.2	21.7	35.8	9.0	4.8	23.6	3.9
Central City	4.0	18.1	32.7	7.6	7.5	25.7	4.5

Table A12

1993

**If You were to Grade the Overall Performance of Your State Legislature, What Grade Would You Give—A, B, C, D, F, Don't Know, No Answer?**

(percent)

	A	B	C	D	F	Don't Know No Answer
Total Public	2.9	20.5	38.6	18.4	6.7	12.8
Male	2.7	21.0	36.7	23.1	8.6	7.9
Female	3.1	20.1	40.4	14.1	5.0	17.3
Total Head of Household	2.8	20.7	39.1	19.5	7.2	10.7
Male Head	2.5	22.0	35.7	24.3	9.9	5.6
Female Head	3.0	19.6	42.1	15.4	4.9	15.1
Under 35 Years of Age	1.3	23.3	39.0	15.3	4.3	16.8
18-24	0.0	30.9	37.4	8.8	1.3	21.5
25-34	2.1	18.8	39.9	19.0	6.1	14.1
35-44	3.7	14.8	49.0	15.3	8.9	8.4
45-65	3.4	20.9	32.8	23.7	9.2	9.8
Over 65	4.2	21.5	34.8	20.0	5.2	14.3
High School Incomplete	4.6	20.4	29.8	17.3	3.1	24.8
High School Graduate	3.0	18.7	40.8	18.8	6.5	12.2
College Incomplete	1.0	24.8	42.1	16.6	10.3	5.1
College Graduate	3.0	20.4	40.9	20.6	7.5	7.6
Household Income: Under \$15K	4.9	22.9	32.1	12.4	4.3	23.4
\$15-24.9K	3.3	23.9	32.1	20.8	5.1	14.8
\$25K+	1.7	18.8	43.5	20.7	7.3	8.0
\$25-29.9K	1.5	21.6	44.5	16.1	4.3	12.0
\$30-39.9K	1.2	17.1	39.0	21.4	9.1	12.3
\$40K+	2.1	19.0	46.0	21.5	7.1	4.2
Own	2.5	22.6	38.4	20.1	6.8	9.6
Rent	4.0	15.9	40.6	15.5	6.6	17.3
White	2.4	21.9	40.4	19.1	6.9	9.3
Black	5.8	13.2	24.0	16.6	6.1	34.2
Employed	2.5	19.9	41.6	17.5	7.3	11.2
Employed Female	1.8	20.2	44.1	10.2	6.7	17.0
Not Employed	3.7	21.2	34.0	20.2	5.8	15.1
Non Employed Female	4.5	19.8	36.3	18.6	3.1	17.8
Professional/Manager/Owner	3.8	18.2	46.1	19.0	6.2	6.6
White Collar/Sales/Clerical	1.5	30.8	39.9	14.6	3.5	9.7
Blue Collar	2.4	20.2	37.3	18.6	9.3	12.3
Retired	3.3	19.0	31.4	26.4	8.7	11.3
Married	2.2	19.6	41.6	21.7	7.0	7.9
Not Married	4.0	21.8	34.5	13.8	6.1	19.7
Household Size: 1-2 People	2.5	19.9	39.5	19.1	7.1	11.9
3-4 People	4.5	22.7	35.1	17.6	5.9	14.1
5+ People	2.5	24.4	52.7	0.0	0.0	20.4
Children in Household under 18	2.9	19.7	39.6	18.4	7.3	12.1
No Children	3.0	21.0	37.8	18.7	6.2	13.3
Northeast	2.5	20.0	40.0	16.8	4.8	15.8
North	2.4	24.5	43.2	18.6	3.8	7.5
South	3.4	21.2	34.7	17.8	6.7	16.2
West	3.3	15.2	37.9	21.0	12.2	10.5
Nonmetro	2.7	25.5	37.5	18.0	5.3	11.0
Metro: 50,000 and over						
Fringe	1.9	18.9	40.1	21.9	6.4	10.9
Central City	4.3	16.3	38.5	15.3	8.6	17.0

Table A13

1993

**If You were to Grade the Overall Performance of the U.S. Congress, What Grade Would You Give — A, B, C, D, F, Don't Know, No Answer?**

(percent)

	A	B	C	D	F	Don't Know No Answer
Total Public	3.2	12.9	33.0	25.6	15.3	9.9
Male	4.1	12.2	31.2	26.4	19.8	6.3
Female	2.4	13.5	34.7	24.9	11.3	13.2
Total Head of Household	3.1	12.6	34.0	26.1	16.2	8.1
Male Head	3.9	11.6	31.8	26.6	21.7	4.4
Female Head	2.4	13.5	35.8	25.7	11.3	11.4
Under 35 Years of Age	3.5	13.1	33.1	23.4	13.6	13.2
18-24	3.7	16.1	32.8	18.9	8.5	19.9
25-34	3.4	11.4	33.3	26.1	16.5	9.3
35-44	3.3	8.7	40.6	26.8	12.4	8.2
45-65	2.8	14.0	30.4	25.8	20.3	6.8
Over 65	3.3	15.8	28.0	29.0	13.9	10.1
High School Incomplete	4.8	16.7	29.1	19.8	9.5	20.1
High School Graduate	3.4	11.7	32.7	26.7	16.3	9.4
College Incomplete	2.6	14.1	29.5	30.1	20.0	3.7
College Graduate	1.9	10.1	41.8	25.4	15.4	5.4
Household Income: Under \$15K	2.8	21.5	26.5	18.8	10.4	20.0
\$15-24.9K	4.4	14.3	34.7	26.2	10.9	9.4
\$25K+	2.7	9.9	33.7	29.3	18.6	5.8
\$25-29.9K	2.3	15.7	32.2	21.2	17.1	11.5
\$30-39.9K	2.2	8.1	29.8	29.2	22.3	8.3
\$40K+	3.0	9.4	36.5	31.8	16.8	2.5
Own	2.4	12.9	32.3	29.2	16.1	7.2
Rent	6.0	12.4	35.1	19.6	13.3	13.6
White	2.7	12.6	33.5	28.1	15.9	7.1
Black	6.6	17.9	27.9	9.6	13.0	25.0
Employed	3.1	12.0	34.6	25.5	15.9	8.9
Employed Female	1.9	12.5	39.2	24.5	9.3	12.7
Not Employed	3.5	14.2	30.6	26.0	14.5	11.3
Non Employed Female	3.0	14.8	29.5	25.5	13.4	13.9
Professional/Manager/Owner	1.7	9.4	39.4	28.6	16.4	4.4
White Collar/Sales/Clerical	3.6	20.2	38.9	19.8	10.3	7.3
Blue Collar	4.5	10.7	32.3	24.4	19.3	8.8
Retired	2.4	14.9	28.2	27.7	19.0	7.8
Married	2.7	10.7	33.0	30.7	17.3	5.7
Not Married	4.0	16.2	32.9	18.3	12.7	15.9
Household Size: 1-2 People	2.6	13.3	33.3	26.3	16.0	8.6
3-4 People	5.7	10.9	33.6	23.8	13.6	12.4
5+ People	2.5	22.0	26.8	23.5	4.8	20.4
Children in Household under 18	2.7	12.1	33.2	24.5	16.0	11.4
No Children	3.7	13.3	33.4	26.3	14.7	8.6
Northeast	2.4	14.4	37.8	23.0	9.7	12.8
North	2.8	10.0	35.3	32.1	15.7	4.1
South	4.5	16.0	30.4	18.9	16.9	13.4
West	2.7	9.7	29.1	31.5	18.9	8.2
Nonmetro	3.5	15.5	30.5	29.5	12.1	8.8
Metro: 50,000 and over						
Fringe	2.3	11.3	32.4	25.6	19.2	9.3
Central City	3.9	11.4	36.7	20.8	15.1	12.0

Table A14  
1993

**If You were to Grade the Overall Performance of Your Local Mayor, What Grade Would You Give—A, B, C, D, F, Don't Know, No Answer, Does Not Apply?**  
(percent)

	A	B	C	D	F	Don't Know No Answer	Does Not Apply
Total Public	10.5	26.2	24.1	10.0	5.0	17.2	7.0
Male	10.8	25.8	24.1	11.6	6.8	13.4	7.6
Female	10.3	26.5	24.1	8.7	3.3	20.6	6.5
Total Head of Household	10.2	26.4	23.7	10.1	4.6	16.9	8.1
Male Head	10.4	26.9	23.1	11.0	7.0	12.6	9.0
Female Head	9.9	26.0	24.3	9.3	2.5	20.7	7.3
Under 35 Years of Age	8.4	28.1	26.2	9.6	4.1	18.0	5.7
18-24	7.6	31.8	23.3	8.7	3.6	20.4	4.6
25-34	8.9	25.8	17.9	10.0	4.4	16.6	6.3
35-44	11.2	23.3	21.9	13.0	4.4	18.9	7.2
45-65	11.3	25.2	24.1	10.1	6.0	14.4	8.9
Over 65	12.3	27.2	21.3	8.2	5.8	18.3	7.0
High School Incomplete	10.0	19.4	21.0	9.8	7.0	26.0	6.9
High School Graduate	10.4	25.9	27.6	11.0	3.3	14.6	7.3
College Incomplete	9.7	28.5	22.1	10.5	4.4	17.5	7.2
College Graduate	12.4	32.0	22.3	8.2	6.8	11.9	6.5
Household Income: Under \$15K	15.2	21.6	19.2	8.8	8.0	22.2	5.0
\$15-24.9K	11.2	24.7	18.6	10.0	2.6	21.1	11.8
\$25K+	8.7	29.8	28.3	9.6	3.7	13.5	6.3
\$25-29.9K	13.5	24.6	24.9	12.3	0.9	19.5	4.3
\$30-39.9K	6.6	34.0	23.8	8.6	4.4	13.7	8.9
\$40K+	8.6	28.8	32.1	9.5	4.1	11.7	5.2
Own	9.5	28.7	24.1	10.3	3.3	16.1	8.0
Rent	14.1	21.7	23.1	7.6	8.6	18.5	6.4
White	9.5	27.5	24.8	9.9	4.4	16.1	7.8
Black	14.3	18.9	20.3	12.5	9.9	23.1	1.0
Employed	9.9	25.8	24.5	11.3	5.6	16.2	6.7
Employed Female	11.4	26.8	23.3	10.2	2.7	19.8	5.8
Not Employed	11.7	26.6	23.6	8.1	4.1	18.4	7.6
Not Employed Female	9.2	25.8	25.0	7.0	4.0	21.7	7.3
Professional/Manager/Owner	10.7	32.3	24.1	6.5	5.4	14.0	7.0
White Collar/Sales/Clerical	12.3	33.7	18.4	16.1	2.0	14.3	3.1
Blue Collar	9.0	22.7	24.7	11.7	7.0	16.1	8.8
Retired	16.6	29.3	24.7	7.1	3.2	13.4	5.8
Married	10.9	26.3	24.7	9.7	4.5	15.3	8.6
Not Married	10.1	26.0	23.0	10.4	5.8	19.9	4.8
Household Size: 1-2 People	9.7	27.5	23.9	10.4	5.3	16.5	6.8
3-4 People	13.4	22.5	23.9	9.2	3.7	18.6	8.8
5+ People	14.8	21.5	29.8	8.5	7.0	18.4	0.0
Children in Household under 18	8.5	25.5	25.7	11.2	4.0	18.6	6.4
No Children	12.4	26.5	22.8	9.3	5.8	15.5	7.7
Northeast	8.9	29.1	22.9	8.8	5.7	21.5	3.0
North	10.9	32.2	22.1	12.6	2.5	13.9	5.8
South	10.2	20.6	24.3	9.2	5.6	15.2	14.9
West	12.6	24.6	27.5	9.6	6.2	19.3	0.3
Nonmetro	7.0	26.2	22.8	8.6	3.3	19.2	12.9
Metro: 50,000 and over							
Fringe	8.7	29.7	24.3	9.2	4.4	18.8	4.8
Central City	16.7	22.4	25.4	12.6	7.7	12.9	2.3

Table A15

1993

**If You were to Grade the Overall Performance of Your State Governor, What Grade Would You Give—A, B, C, D, F, Don't Know, No Answer?**

(percent)

	A	B	C	D	F	Don't Know No Answer
Total Public	6.1	25.7	34.3	17.3	8.9	7.6
Male	6.5	26.9	32.8	20.3	9.2	4.4
Female	5.8	24.6	35.6	14.6	8.7	10.6
Total Head of Household	6.0	25.4	35.2	18.2	9.0	6.2
Male Head	7.0	27.0	32.9	21.2	8.8	3.1
Female Head	5.2	24.0	37.1	15.5	9.2	8.9
Under 35 Years of Age	4.5	28.0	34.5	15.4	6.6	11.0
18-24	4.3	27.7	38.4	9.1	6.1	14.4
25-34	4.7	28.1	32.2	19.0	6.9	9.0
35-44	5.9	19.6	33.9	20.4	13.1	7.2
45-65	6.7	26.1	31.0	20.3	11.2	4.6
Over 65	8.5	28.4	37.9	13.3	6.0	6.0
High School Incomplete	6.6	23.0	34.9	14.1	8.6	12.8
High School Graduate	5.4	24.7	34.3	19.8	7.2	8.5
College Incomplete	5.9	27.0	36.4	14.4	13.3	2.9
College Graduate	7.4	29.5	31.9	18.5	8.5	4.2
Household Income: Under \$15K	5.7	27.5	33.1	13.6	6.7	13.4
\$15-24.9K	7.6	28.1	38.6	12.3	5.9	7.5
\$25K+	5.2	24.6	32.9	21.2	10.7	5.4
\$25-29.9K	7.5	25.3	28.4	16.3	6.8	15.7
\$30-39.9K	4.7	24.5	33.9	18.0	12.4	6.7
\$40K+	4.9	24.6	33.5	24.7	10.8	1.6
Own	6.2	26.3	35.8	17.4	9.3	5.1
Rent	6.4	24.0	34.3	15.8	8.3	11.1
White	4.8	26.2	35.3	18.5	9.3	6.0
Black	14.2	21.8	27.1	10.6	6.9	19.4
Employed	5.3	26.5	33.2	18.8	9.6	6.6
Employed Female	4.9	28.2	29.4	16.0	11.5	10.0
Not Employed	7.5	24.5	36.0	15.2	7.8	8.9
Non Employed Female	6.9	20.6	42.3	13.1	5.7	11.4
Professional/Manager/Owner	3.7	30.8	32.8	18.6	10.8	3.3
White Collar/Sales/Clerical	11.0	31.8	30.4	14.2	4.7	7.8
Blue Collar	5.5	24.5	35.2	19.2	9.5	6.2
Retired	7.8	33.0	28.6	18.2	6.9	5.4
Married	5.3	26.8	34.8	19.4	9.0	4.7
Not Married	7.2	24.4	33.3	14.4	8.8	11.9
Household Size: 1-2 People	5.9	24.0	35.2	17.7	10.5	6.7
3-4 People	7.6	32.0	31.5	15.7	4.6	8.7
5+ People	0.0	30.9	33.7	20.0	0.0	15.5
Children in Household under 18	4.1	25.5	34.2	16.7	9.7	9.8
No Children	7.9	26.2	34.0	18.0	8.3	5.6
Northeast	5.3	30.6	38.0	13.4	5.3	7.5
North	7.0	25.9	34.9	17.8	7.4	6.9
South	8.0	26.6	32.0	16.3	7.2	9.8
West	3.1	18.6	33.0	22.7	17.5	5.0
Nonmetro	4.0	30.9	34.3	16.7	5.2	8.9
Metro: 50,000 and over						
Fringe	6.0	22.5	36.2	19.4	9.6	6.3
Central City	8.8	22.8	32.3	16.0	12.7	7.4

Table A16  
1993

If You were to Grade the Overall Performance of the President of the United States, What Grade Would You Give—A, B, C, D, F, Don't Know, No Answer?  
(percent)

	A	B	C	D	F	Don't Know No Answer
Total Public	7.0	22.4	30.9	19.5	13.6	6.7
Male	6.6	22.9	30.4	19.4	15.9	4.8
Female	7.3	21.9	31.3	19.5	11.4	8.4
Total Head of Household	6.4	23.5	31.2	19.7	13.3	5.9
Male Head	5.6	24.0	31.2	19.7	15.6	3.9
Female Head	7.2	23.1	31.1	19.6	11.2	7.7
Under 35 Years of Age	7.2	21.5	31.8	18.2	12.7	8.6
18-24	6.3	20.1	30.6	19.3	12.6	11.2
25-34	7.8	22.3	32.4	17.6	12.8	7.1
35-44	5.1	18.0	36.2	18.9	14.8	7.0
45-65	6.1	24.0	30.6	19.7	13.8	5.7
Over 65	10.1	27.6	23.1	21.9	13.2	4.1
High School Incomplete	10.5	23.7	25.0	17.2	12.5	11.1
High School Graduate	6.7	22.6	28.8	19.8	15.5	6.6
College Incomplete	5.9	17.6	36.7	25.0	10.8	4.0
College Graduate	4.4	25.7	35.8	16.1	13.7	4.3
Household Income: Under \$15K	12.6	26.0	29.2	13.1	8.0	11.0
\$15-24.9K	5.9	18.5	32.1	28.2	11.7	3.6
\$25K+	3.9	24.0	31.6	17.7	16.9	6.0
\$25-29.9K	5.3	37.5	21.7	7.7	14.5	13.4
\$30-39.9K	5.2	20.6	29.7	21.6	16.1	6.8
\$40K+	2.7	22.2	35.6	18.0	18.0	3.3
Own	5.0	21.8	32.1	21.2	14.9	5.0
Rent	11.9	26.2	29.5	15.6	8.6	8.2
White	5.3	20.4	32.0	21.5	15.1	5.6
Black	15.8	35.5	24.0	4.9	4.5	15.3
Employed	6.5	21.7	31.7	20.1	13.4	6.6
Employed Female	5.9	22.9	29.9	22.4	10.1	8.8
Not Employed	7.8	23.8	29.5	18.8	13.9	6.4
Non Employed Female	9.0	21.1	32.5	16.6	12.7	8.1
Professional/Manager/Owner	4.3	20.6	35.8	19.9	16.2	3.1
White Collar/Sales/Clerical	6.0	21.6	38.5	19.2	8.8	5.9
Blue Collar	7.7	22.3	29.7	19.4	14.2	6.7
Retired	10.1	25.2	25.1	24.6	11.6	3.4
Married	4.9	23.3	29.1	21.8	16.0	4.8
Not Married	10.0	21.2	33.2	16.0	10.1	9.5
Household Size: 1-2 People	6.6	23.4	30.7	19.5	14.0	5.8
3-4 People	9.0	20.3	33.0	19.1	9.9	8.7
5+ People	3.3	12.3	23.4	21.6	30.5	8.8
Children in Household under 18	4.3	21.7	30.5	17.9	16.3	9.3
No Children	9.0	22.8	31.0	21.0	11.6	4.6
Northeast	6.8	30.8	30.5	17.7	6.6	7.6
North	4.8	16.8	35.8	22.1	14.9	5.7
South	7.9	22.4	30.6	17.0	14.0	8.1
West	8.3	19.9	25.9	22.3	19.0	4.6
Nonmetro	6.0	18.3	30.7	21.3	15.5	8.2
Metro: 50,000 and over						
Fringe	6.3	22.8	30.0	17.7	15.6	7.6
Central City	8.8	27.0	32.2	19.1	9.0	3.9

Table A17

1993

**If You were to Grade the Overall Performance of Your Local City or County Courts, What Grade Would You Give Them—A, B, C, D, F, Don't Know, No Answer?**

(percent)

	A	B	C	D	F	Don't Know No Answer
Total Public	5.2	27.2	34.8	12.0	7.1	13.6
Male	6.5	26.2	37.9	12.9	6.5	10.0
Female	4.0	28.2	32.0	11.1	7.8	16.9
Total Head of Household	4.8	28.1	34.9	11.7	7.3	13.3
Male Head	5.6	27.7	38.1	11.9	6.9	9.7
Female Head	4.1	28.4	32.0	11.4	7.7	16.4
Under 35 Years of Age	6.2	24.5	35.2	13.1	7.6	13.4
18-24	7.9	25.7	33.8	12.9	3.3	16.3
25-34	5.2	23.8	35.9	13.3	10.1	11.7
35-44	5.4	28.5	34.3	9.7	4.7	17.5
45-65	3.3	32.2	33.7	11.2	8.4	11.2
Over 65	6.0	23.9	35.7	13.3	7.3	13.8
High School Incomplete	6.3	19.8	30.8	12.2	8.0	23.0
High School Graduate	5.9	27.1	34.6	12.9	8.6	10.9
College Incomplete	3.6	30.0	40.5	11.2	6.0	8.7
College Graduate	4.2	33.3	33.8	10.9	4.5	13.4
Household Income: Under \$15K	9.4	22.4	27.1	14.6	9.5	16.9
\$15-24.9K	6.5	24.9	36.6	13.6	3.5	14.8
\$25K+	3.1	31.5	36.4	10.3	7.5	11.1
\$25-29.9K	3.2	26.6	24.4	8.2	14.0	23.6
\$30-39.9K	2.0	29.5	35.6	13.6	9.5	9.7
\$40K+	3.7	34.2	40.4	8.8	4.4	8.5
Own	4.2	32.1	35.6	10.5	4.9	12.7
Rent	8.3	18.1	33.4	14.5	11.1	14.6
White	4.1	28.6	36.9	11.5	6.2	12.7
Black	11.3	19.7	19.9	15.2	13.1	20.8
Employed	4.7	28.8	35.7	11.4	6.8	12.5
Employed Female	3.8	31.6	32.7	9.7	7.0	15.1
Not Employed	6.0	24.5	33.8	12.9	7.5	15.2
Non Employed Female	4.2	24.1	31.5	12.8	8.4	19.1
Professional/Manager/Owner	4.4	34.9	34.8	10.9	4.9	10.2
White Collar/Sales/Clerical	3.7	42.5	28.6	10.2	3.9	11.2
Blue Collar	5.8	20.9	38.6	13.3	8.7	12.8
Retired	3.2	34.8	35.5	8.8	6.8	10.9
Married	3.9	27.9	36.9	11.8	6.6	13.0
Not Married	6.9	26.2	32.0	12.4	7.8	14.7
Household Size: 1-2 People	4.5	28.3	33.8	12.0	8.5	12.9
3-4 People	8.3	24.0	37.5	13.1	2.0	15.1
5+ People	0.0	28.0	42.7	2.4	14.0	13.0
Children in Household under 18	3.9	26.4	36.2	10.8	8.2	14.5
No Children	6.2	28.0	33.6	13.2	6.4	12.6
Northeast	4.9	27.3	32.2	11.9	6.6	17.1
North	5.6	32.1	35.6	10.1	2.7	13.9
South	4.8	25.9	33.0	15.1	6.5	14.7
West	5.6	23.4	39.8	9.3	14.2	7.7
Nonmetro	4.1	31.2	35.1	12.4	3.7	13.5
Metro: 50,000 and over						
Fringe	4.5	26.8	32.4	12.1	9.1	15.1
Central City	7.2	22.8	37.1	11.4	9.2	12.2

Table A18  
1993

If You were to Grade the Overall Performance of Your State Courts, What Grade Would You Give Them—A, B, C, D, F, Don't Know, No Answer?

(percent)

	A	B	C	D	F	Don't Know No Answer
Total Public	4.2	25.5	34.7	13.5	5.6	16.4
Male	4.7	24.6	37.3	13.9	6.2	13.2
Female	3.7	26.3	32.4	13.2	5.0	19.4
Total Head of Household	4.0	25.7	34.8	14.0	5.4	16.1
Male Head	4.4	25.4	37.5	13.6	6.4	12.8
Female Head	3.7	25.9	32.4	14.4	4.5	19.1
Under 35 Years of Age	5.5	25.4	34.8	14.4	5.9	14.1
18-24	6.1	26.6	37.1	12.0	0.8	17.3
25-34	5.1	24.7	33.4	15.7	8.9	12.1
35-44	3.3	22.0	40.1	12.1	3.7	18.8
45-65	2.0	29.6	32.2	12.9	6.9	16.4
Over 65	5.2	23.9	31.4	14.8	5.3	19.3
High School Incomplete	4.8	16.5	32.4	14.1	4.3	27.9
High School Graduate	5.6	24.5	34.9	14.1	7.0	13.9
College Incomplete	2.5	29.3	39.1	13.7	5.0	10.4
College Graduate	2.5	34.0	32.5	11.8	4.6	14.6
Household Income: Under \$15K	8.7	21.5	24.1	17.4	6.3	22.0
\$15-24.9K	3.8	22.1	39.3	11.5	4.3	19.0
\$25K+	2.3	29.3	37.1	11.7	6.3	13.3
\$25-29.9K	3.2	30.6	26.3	13.0	9.5	17.4
\$30-39.9K	0.8	24.9	36.0	15.5	8.7	14.1
\$40K+	3.1	31.7	40.8	9.0	3.9	11.6
Own	3.2	28.8	35.2	12.9	3.6	16.3
Rent	7.3	18.8	34.6	14.1	9.3	15.9
White	3.0	27.0	36.0	13.4	5.5	15.2
Black	12.3	16.7	23.7	15.1	5.0	27.2
Employed	3.5	27.2	36.6	12.4	5.2	15.1
Employed Female	3.4	30.6	31.9	10.6	4.4	19.2
Not Employed	5.4	22.7	32.2	15.4	6.0	18.3
Non Employed Female	4.0	21.5	33.0	16.2	5.5	19.8
Professional/Manager/Owner	2.7	30.6	36.1	11.3	6.4	13.0
White Collar/Sales/Clerical	3.2	39.2	33.7	11.2	0.0	12.6
Blue Collar	3.6	21.5	36.9	15.1	7.1	15.7
Retired	3.7	28.3	33.7	13.2	5.2	15.8
Married	3.7	25.6	36.0	13.6	5.5	15.6
Not Married	4.9	25.3	33.2	13.4	5.4	17.8
Household Size: 1-2 People	3.9	25.5	34.0	14.1	6.5	16.0
3-4 People	5.8	26.1	37.9	12.2	1.8	16.2
5+ People	0.0	26.4	36.8	2.5	11.5	22.8
Children in Household under 18	3.1	24.7	36.4	13.9	5.7	16.1
No Children	5.0	26.3	33.5	13.3	5.5	16.3
Northeast	4.4	23.9	33.7	13.4	4.1	20.6
North	4.8	28.9	35.3	12.1	1.3	17.7
South	3.2	26.4	32.8	17.0	4.4	16.2
West	4.8	21.8	38.5	9.8	14.4	10.7
Nonmetro	2.9	30.0	33.0	12.9	2.3	18.8
Metro: 50,000 and over						
Fringe	2.7	26.2	34.6	13.0	8.5	15.0
Central City	7.4	19.3	37.0	14.8	6.4	15.1



Table A19

1993

**If You were to Grade the Overall Performance of the Federal Courts, What Grade Would You Give Them—A, B, C, D, F, Don't Know, No Answer?**

(percent)

	A	B	C	D	F	Don't Know No Answer
Total Public	5.6	24.2	34.3	16.0	6.3	13.6
Male	7.1	22.8	35.9	16.7	7.4	10.2
Female	4.3	25.6	32.8	15.3	5.3	16.8
Total Head of Household	5.6	24.6	35.0	15.7	6.4	12.8
Male Head	6.8	23.6	37.5	15.3	7.9	8.9
Female Head	4.5	25.5	32.7	16.0	5.1	16.2
Under 35 Years of Age	7.3	23.1	33.1	15.6	7.0	13.8
18-24	9.2	25.7	29.8	14.7	3.0	17.6
25-34	6.3	21.5	35.1	16.1	9.4	11.6
35-44	7.0	20.8	37.2	18.3	3.7	12.9
45-65	0.6	31.5	33.1	14.7	7.7	12.4
Over 65	8.2	20.5	35.1	14.3	5.8	16.1
High School Incomplete	7.7	15.1	31.9	15.0	5.4	24.9
High School Graduate	4.7	24.1	34.0	17.0	7.9	12.3
College Incomplete	3.7	29.0	34.7	17.9	5.9	8.7
College Graduate	7.1	30.0	36.7	13.3	4.5	8.5
Household Income: Under \$15K	9.7	24.3	20.9	17.2	7.6	20.3
\$15-24.9K	6.2	17.8	39.4	19.2	3.4	14.1
\$25K+	3.9	26.6	38.1	14.0	7.4	9.9
\$25-29.9K	3.8	29.1	24.7	15.8	8.6	18.0
\$30-39.9K	2.7	22.6	39.6	16.7	8.8	9.5
\$40K+	4.7	28.3	41.1	11.9	6.2	7.9
Own	4.4	26.6	35.8	16.3	4.7	12.3
Rent	9.7	18.3	33.1	14.8	8.9	15.2
White	5.4	24.9	35.7	16.1	6.1	11.8
Black	7.0	21.1	22.0	15.6	6.7	27.6
Employed	5.4	26.0	34.6	14.8	6.9	12.4
Employed Female	3.6	30.1	30.1	14.7	5.4	15.9
Not Employed	6.0	21.4	33.9	18.0	5.3	15.4
Non Employed Female	5.0	20.4	35.7	16.0	5.1	17.8
Professional/Manager/Owner	6.2	29.3	37.0	15.2	4.3	8.0
White Collar/Sales/Clerical	3.6	39.1	34.3	10.8	3.0	9.2
Blue Collar	5.3	19.3	34.2	17.2	10.1	13.8
Retired	4.7	26.6	34.2	18.7	5.7	10.2
Married	4.6	23.7	36.0	17.5	6.2	12.0
Not Married	7.0	24.9	31.9	13.8	6.3	16.1
Household Size: 1-2 People	4.6	24.9	34.8	16.3	6.9	12.5
3-4 People	8.7	22.3	34.0	15.9	3.2	15.9
5+ People	10.4	26.9	26.0	2.5	13.9	20.4
Children in Household under 18	5.6	22.5	35.3	15.5	7.1	14.0
No Children	5.6	25.3	33.8	16.4	5.8	13.2
Northeast	5.2	28.8	34.1	11.4	3.5	17.0
North	4.3	26.8	33.5	17.3	4.3	13.8
South	6.8	20.6	33.9	17.7	5.7	15.4
West	5.7	21.9	36.0	16.8	13.0	6.6
Nonmetro	4.3	28.7	31.0	15.6	5.0	15.4
Metro: 50,000 and over						
Fringe	4.8	22.5	35.0	17.7	8.2	11.7
Central City	8.0	20.7	37.4	14.6	5.8	13.5

*Appendix B*  
**Index to Questions**  
**1972-1993**

This guide is an index to all questions asked in the ACIR polls from 1972 through 1993. Individuals wishing to order data may (1) order individual tables and/or (2) order the publications in which the data appear.

This index should be read as follows: The first column is the question wording. Column 2 (Year) reports the years in which the question was asked. Column 3 (Publication, Table Number) reports the

publication and table number for previously published detailed tables.

The data for 1992 are published in *Changing Public Attitudes on Governments and Taxes 1992* (S-21). The data for 1991 are in volume S-20, for 1990 in volume S-19, for 1989 in volume S-18, for 1982-1988 in volume S-17, and for 1972-1981 in volume S-12 or S-13. For years with blanks, data are included in the first tables in that list.

	Year	Publication, Table Numbers
<b>TAXES</b>		
<b>Federal-State-Local Taxes</b>		
From which level of government do you feel you get the most for your money—federal, state, or local?	1993	S-22, A2
	1991	S-20, A2
	1989-72	S-18, 1 S-17, 1-4
From which level of government do you feel you get the least for your money—federal, state, or local?	1992	S-21, A2
	1990	S-19, A2
	1989	S-18, 2
Considering all government services on the one hand and taxes on the other, which of the following statements comes closest to your view?	1986, 82	S-17, 38-40
	1980-77	
	1976-75	
Here is a list of the major types of taxes in the country today. Which do you think is the fairest?	1972, 74	S-13, E
Which do you think is the worst tax, that is, the least fair?	1993	S-22, A1
	1991	S-20, A1
	1990	S-19, A1
	1988-77	S-18, 3
	1975-72	S-17, 6-9
<b>Federal-Local Taxes</b>		
Which statement agrees most with your own thinking about the national value-added tax and local property tax?	1972	S-13, 1

## Federal Taxes

If the federal government had to raise taxes/revenues, which would be the best way to do it?	1987	S-17, 22-24
	1984	S-13, K
	1983	
	1972	
If the federal income tax collections must be increased, which way is the best?	1983	S-17, 25
Which one of the changes would be the single most important change that would make the nation's tax system more fair?	1983	S-17, 46
Which one way of reducing the federal deficit would you prefer?	1984	S-17, 43

## State Taxes

Suppose your state government must raise taxes/revenue, which would be the better way to do it?	1987	S-17, 26-27
	1983	
	1972, 76	S-13, D
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	S-13, L

## Local Taxes

Some states are thinking about taking some local property tax money from upper income school districts and giving it to lower income school districts in order to ensure equal, or nearly equal spending on education for each public school student in the state. If this were proposed in your state, would you strongly favor, somewhat favor, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the idea?	1993	S-22, A5
Suppose your local government must raise more taxes/revenue, which would be the better way to do it?	1987	S-17, 28-31
	1986	
	1983	
	1981	

## SPENDING

### Federal Mandates

The federal government has passed laws requiring better local pay and benefits, local wastewater treatment standards, and state health services to the poor. Do you think the federal government was right in passing these laws?	1991	S-20, A6, A8, A10
Regardless of how you feel about these laws, do you think the costs should be paid by the federal government, your state or local government, or the federal and state or local government each paying part?	1991	S-20, A7, A9, A11

### **Federal-State-Local Spending**

Which level of government do you think spends your tax dollars most wisely—federal, state, or local?	1993	S-22, A3
	1991	S-20, A3
	1989	S-18, 7

### **Federal Spending**

Do you think the Congress and the President can solve the federal government's budget problems on their own, or do you think that the state legislatures should pass resolutions to require a balanced budget amendment to the U.S. Constitution?	1993	S-22, A6
Which functions should the federal government turn back to state and local governments?	1981	S-13, P
Which one way of reducing the federal deficit would you prefer?	1984	S-17, 43
If the federal government decides to reduce spending, which one way would you prefer?	1986, 84	S-17, 37

### **State-Local Spending**

Suppose the budgets of your state local governments have to be curtailed, which one part would you limit most severely?	1980-81	S-13, O
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### **Local Spending**

If central cities—like New York, Chicago, Atlanta and Los Angeles—need more money to solve their budget problems, do you think its primarily the federal government's the respective state government's responsibility, or the individual city's responsibility to provide that money?	1993	S-22, A4
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## **AID PROGRAMS**

### **Federal Aid**

Rank types of federal grant programs as to whether they are necessary or unnecessary.	1982	S-17, 16
Do you favor or oppose revenue sharing?	1973-76, 79	S-13, C
Do you favor or oppose special federal aid for central cities experiencing financial difficulty?	1976-79	S-13, J
For which, if any, of the following programs should the federal government stop providing federal financial support?	1985	S-17, 42

### **State Aid**

With the cutbacks in federal financial aid to local governments, what should states do?	1983	S-17, 47
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### **Welfare**

Should single parents receiving welfare be required to work in a government program to continue receiving payments?	1986	S-17, 41
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## GOVERNMENT POWER AND EFFICIENCY

### Federal-State-Local Power

Power in our federal system is divided between the federal, state, and local governments. Here is a card with glasses of water illustrating different amounts of power for each government. Which set of glasses do you think best illustrates how power is actually distributed between our federal, state, and local governments today?	1991	S-20, A12
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Here is a card with three empty glasses. Each glass has a scale from 0 to 100, 0 meaning empty or no power, and 100 meaning full or a lot of power. If you had 100 units of power to distribute, so that you could give the federal, state, and local governments the amount of power you thought each should have, how many units of power would you put in each glass?	1991	S-20, A13-15
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Which level of government do you think has too much power today—federal, state, or local?	1989	S-18, 8
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Which level of government do you think needs more power today—federal, state, or local?	1989	S-18, 9
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How much power do you feel the federal government has over the activities of state and local governments?	1987	S-17, 32
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Which of these statements comes closest to your view about government power today?	1992 1986-82 1978	S-21, A6 S-17, 35-36
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### Federal Efficiency

In your opinion, how often does the federal government perform its duties efficiently and at the best cost possible?	1988	S-17, 10
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### Federal-State-Local Efficiency

Which government do you feel wastes the most of your tax money?	1987	S-17, 21
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In your opinion, how often does your state government perform its duties efficiently and at the best cost possible?	1988	S-17, 11
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In your opinion, how often does your local government perform its duties efficiently and at the best cost possible?	1988	S-17, 12
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### **State-Local Efficiency**

Which of these statements about the ability of state and local government to deal with today's problems comes closest to your view?	1978	S-13, N
Would the following services be more efficiently produced/delivered by private companies or your local government?	1985	S-17, 44

## **TRUST AND CONFIDENCE IN GOVERNMENT**

### **Federal-State-Local Confidence**

On the whole, who do you think is the most honest—federal officials, state officials, or local officials?	1989	S-18, 5
Which level of government do you think responds best to your needs?	1989	S-18, 6
How much trust and confidence do you have in your government to do a good job?	1992 1987	S-21, A3-5 S-17, 34
In which people in government do you have the most trust and confidence?	1987	S-17,33
To the extent that government may be involved, in which level of government do you have the most trust and confidence to handle each of the following problems most effectively: federal, state, local?	1990	S-19, A3-8
In which level of government do you have the most trust and confidence to handle each of the following problems most effectively—federal, state, local?	1989	S-18, 10-15

### **Federal-State-Business/Nonprofit Organization Confidence**

If the nation's health care system is reformed, how much trust and confidence would you have in each of the following to administer the new system effectively—the federal government, the state governments, business and nonprofit organizations?	1993	S-22, A7-9
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## **GOVERNMENT FUNCTIONS**

### **Performance and Cooperation**

If you were to grade the overall performance of the following legislative institutions, what grade would you give each—city/town council, county commission, state legislature, U.S. Congress?	1993	S-22, A10-13
If you were to grade the overall performance of the following executive institutions, what grade would you give each—local mayor, state governor, U.S. President?	1993	S-22, A14-16

If you were to grade the overall performance of the following judicial institutions, what grade would you give each—local city or county courts, state courts, federal courts?	1993	S-22, A17-19
Overall, how well do you think the federal government and your state government cooperate and get along with each other?	1991	S-20, A4
Overall, how well do you think your state government and your local government cooperate and get along with each other?	1991	S-20, A5
Overall, how would you grade the performance of each of the following governments—federal, state, local?	1990	S-19, A9-11
Overall, how would you grade the ability of the federal, state, and local governments to cooperate and work together today?	1990	S-20, A12-14

### Foreign Policy and Trade

In recent years, many states have set up full-time offices in foreign countries to promote trade, tourism, and investment for their states. Are these state offices usually a very good use of public funds, a somewhat good use, not a very good use, or a poor use of public funds?	1988	S-17, 15
In recent years, many governors and mayors have travelled to foreign countries to promote trade, tourism, and investment for their states. Are these foreign trips by governors and mayors usually a very good use of public funds, a somewhat good use, a not very good use, or a poor use of public funds?	1988	S-17, 17
Many city councils have passed resolutions on such foreign policy issues as Israel, Northern Ireland, South Africa, and nuclear weapons. These resolutions sometimes oppose the foreign policy of the President and Congress. Do you think it is very proper, somewhat proper, not very proper, or not proper at all for city councils to pass resolutions on foreign policy?	1988	S-17, 17

### Public Works

If you were to grade the performance of the following types of public works services based on your own experience, what grade would you give each—roads and bridges, water supply, solid waste disposal?	1992 1988	S-21, A8-10 S-17, 18
Average grades for public works services	1992 1988	S-21, A7 S-17, 19
If there is a need to raise additional revenues to improve public works services, which one of these methods would you prefer?	1992 1988	S-21, A11 S-17, 20

## OTHER

### Political Organizations

In general, which one of the organizations listed below do you feel best represents the political interests of people like you? 1983 S-17, 48

### State Surplus Funds

How should states use their surplus funds? 1984 S-17, 45

### State Constitutions

In addition to the United States Constitution, do you know if your state has its own constitution, or does your state not have its own constitution? 1991 S-20, A16

Does your state have its own constitution, or does it rely on the United States Constitution for its governing powers? 1988 S-17, 13

Does the constitution of your state have a Bill of Rights or some other provisions that protect individual rights, like freedom of religion and freedom of speech? 1988 S-17,14

### Preemption

Should the federal government regulate the use of pesticides on home lawns and public grounds throughout the country, or should each local government regulate the use of pesticides on home lawns and public grounds in its community? 1992 S-21, A12

Should the federal government regulate the location and building of low-income housing in communities throughout the country, or should each local government regulate the location and building of low-income housing in its community? 1992 S-21, A13

Should the federal government regulate the listing of health risks on the labels of food products sold throughout the country, or should each state government regulate the listing of health risks on the labels of food products sold in its state? 1992 S-21, A14

Should the federal government regulate banks so as to let them operate freely across state lines throughout the country, or should each state government regulate banks that operate in its state so as to be able to limit or keep out banks from other states if it wishes to do so? 1992 S-21, A15

Should the federal government regulate companies that sell life, fire, property, casualty and automobile insurance throughout the country, or should each state government regulate the companies that sell these types of insurance in its state? 1992 S-21, A-16



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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 slates 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 Representatives by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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

As a continuing body, the Commission addresses specific issues and problems the resolution of which would produce improved cooperation among governments and more effective functioning of the federal system. In addition to dealing with important functional and policy relationships among the various governments, the Commission extensively studies critical governmental finance issues. One of the long-range efforts of the Commission has been to seek ways to improve federal, state, and local governmental practices and policies to achieve equitable allocation of resources and increased efficiency and equity.

In selecting items for the research program, the Commission considers the relative importance and urgency of the problem, its manageability from the point of view of finances and staff available to ACIR, and the extent to which the Commission can make a fruitful contribution toward the solution of the problem.

After selecting specific intergovernmental issues for investigation, ACIR follows a multistep procedure that assures review and comment by representatives of all points of view, all affected levels of government, technical experts, and interested groups. The Commission then debates each issue and formulates its policy position.

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**Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations**

800 K Street, NW  
South Building, Suite 450  
Washington, DC 20575

*Phone:* (202) 653-5640

*FAX:* (202) 653-5429

ISSN 0272-6017



