



2023 PUBLIC OPINION REPORT

BY IOWA POLICY AND
OPINION LAB

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1. About IPOL

1.1 About IPOL

The Iowa Policy and Opinion Lab (IPOL) is a collaborative research group led by Professor Fred Boehmke in Political Science. It was cofounded by Prof. Boehmke and Prof. Kajsa Dalrymple in Journalism and Mass Communication in fall 2020. Student research affiliates in IPOL collaborate to study policymaking and public opinion in Iowa. This includes examining policy choices in the legislative, executive, and judicial branches and collecting and examining data on public opinion among Iowans.

IPOL seeks involvement from students with a wide variety of perspectives and experiences. No prior research experience is necessary, just an interest in learning more about the research process and a willingness to participate in and contribute to the group's progress. Student research affiliates work through training modules to get up to speed on the basics of social science research. We expect and hope that many students stay involved with IPOL for multiple semesters and will obtain and seek out useful skills in research and data analysis over time. IPOL relies on peer mentoring so that more experienced students will help guide and support the work of newer students.

1.2 Acknowledgement and Gratitude

In 2022-2023 IPOL was supported by the University of Iowa's Public Policy Center, including through funding obtained from a Path Forward proposal through the Provost's Office of Engagement and as part of the *IowaRise* proposal funded through the University of Iowa's Strategic Initiatives Fund in conjunction with the UI Public-Private Partnership (P3).

1.3 Academic year 2022-2023 IPOLers

For academic year 2022-2023, IPOL featured four research groups focusing on different sets of questions from Iowa Poll #249.

Group 1: Sam Avery, Samuel Rich, Kathleen Hubeli, Nathan Inches, Hunter Stevens;

Group 2: Zoe Lagessie, Maryam Mohammed, Dylan Lane, Connor Moore, Cate Tucker;

Group 3: Makenna Gregurek, Malvika Khadiya, Maxwell Oelmann, Sahithi Shankaihgari, Michael Murnin;

Group 4: Alex Hefel, Emily Pazera, Samantha Villanueva, Thom Blair, Yunseo Ki, Emily Pazera.

1.4 More about Us?

🏠 Website: <https://ipol.lab.uiowa.edu/>

✉ Email Us: ipol-info@uiowa.edu



2. About This Report and Iowa Poll #249

2.1 Background on Iowa Poll archives

During academic year 2022-2023 members of IPOL worked to enter and analyze data from some recently unearthed Iowa Polls conducted by the Des Moines Register from the 1940s through the 1980s. These were discovered in the archives of Tom Mans, a 1981 UI PhD in Political Science. Printouts of these Iowa Polls were archived with the Social Sciences Lab at the University of Iowa in the early 1980s. They moved around with Tom for years before Mary Kay Mans shared them with the Iowa Social Science Research Center in 2020.

The collection of surveys included two boxes of survey questionnaires for nearly 100 surveys from 1948 to 1981 and reports along with two tapes on which the data had been stored. We sent the tapes out for data retrieval, but unfortunately nothing useful could be extracted. Fortunately, the boxes contained printouts of the entire data set for about two dozen surveys.

In the fall, student researchers in IPOL worked to digitize an entire survey from scans of the printouts. We double-entered all the data for Iowa Poll #249 from 1981. Details of this process are reported in the appendix. Once the data were ready for analysis, student research teams spent the spring exploring the results to identify interesting sets of questions to analyze. This report contains our findings, divided into three main chapters that group questions based on their thematic content. We summarize those chapters here.

Eventually, we hope to release the data for public use. We have been working with UI Libraries, who house a collection of later Iowa Polls, and the Des Moines Register, which has been very helpful in sharing information on the Iowa Poll in general as well as specifics related to Iowa Poll #249 to help validate our data entry (see Appendix A for details on the data and our methods to digitize and validate it).

2.2 Iowa Poll #249 (September, 1981)

Our report is divided into three topical chapters, which each focuses on a two or three sets of thematically related questions included Iowa Poll #249. These groups of questions were selected by our IPOL research teams. For each question of interest we discuss the main findings and then report

on any interesting variation we find based on factors such as respondent sex, party identification, age, and education. Despite four decades passing since this poll was conducted, the results provide insight into Iowa opinions at the time, issues of concern that the survey asked about, and provide an interesting point of comparison for the present.

2.2.1 Iowa Politics

We begin with an exploration of Iowans' political opinions. Students examined two primary areas of interest on this subject: Iowans' views about the date of and participation in the Iowa caucuses alongside Iowans' views on constitutional rights, from rights already enshrined in the Constitution like freedom of speech to proposed amendments like the Equal Rights Amendment.

2.2.2 Iowa Social Issues

Next, students examined Iowans' opinions on social issues and current events. Three primary topics stood out to examine: Iowans' views of their understanding of state history and how schools should approach state history in the future, which of the Ten Commandments Iowans' would remove (if any at all), and three things that Iowans were least thankful for in 1981 based on a list including options such as high interest rates, public personalities, and clothing with alligators on it.

2.2.3 Race Relations in Iowa

Lastly, students examined Iowans' views on race. This section of the survey investigated a wide range of topics - whether Iowans interact with black people in aspects of their lives such as work, church, or their neighborhood, whether Iowans thought they were prejudiced, how Iowans would feel about having a new black family next door, and whether they had any reservations about hiring black people for various jobs ranging from mowing their lawn to doing their taxes.



3. Iowa Politics

3.1 Overview

In this chapter, we analyze some of the questions in the 1981 Iowa Poll focusing on Iowans' political opinions on the Iowa caucuses and various existing and potential constitutional rights.

3.2 The Iowa Caucuses

This section pertains to the Iowa Caucuses in the 1981 Iowa Poll. The first question asked respondents to indicate whether or not they supported shifting the timing of the Iowa caucuses from January to March or April. The second question asked respondents if they attended an Iowa precinct caucus in 1980, the most recent election year.

6a. In a presidential election year, do you think Iowa should continue to have early precinct caucuses in January or should they be shifted to March or April?

- *Continue in January*
- *Shift to March/April*
- *Don't know*

7a. Did you attend an Iowa precinct caucus in 1980?

- *Yes*
- *No*
- *Don't recall*

As Figure 3.1 shows, we found that almost half of Iowans (49.9%) preferred the caucuses to continue in January while 31.4% of Iowans thought they should be shifted to March or April. 18.7% of Iowans indicated they didn't know if they should be shifted.

We found that younger generations were more likely to support keeping the Iowa caucuses in January, with 60.6% of 18-29 year-olds and 58.3% of 30-44 year-olds supporting a January caucus. In contrast, 45.7% of 45-59 year-olds and 33.3% of those 65 and up supported keeping the caucuses

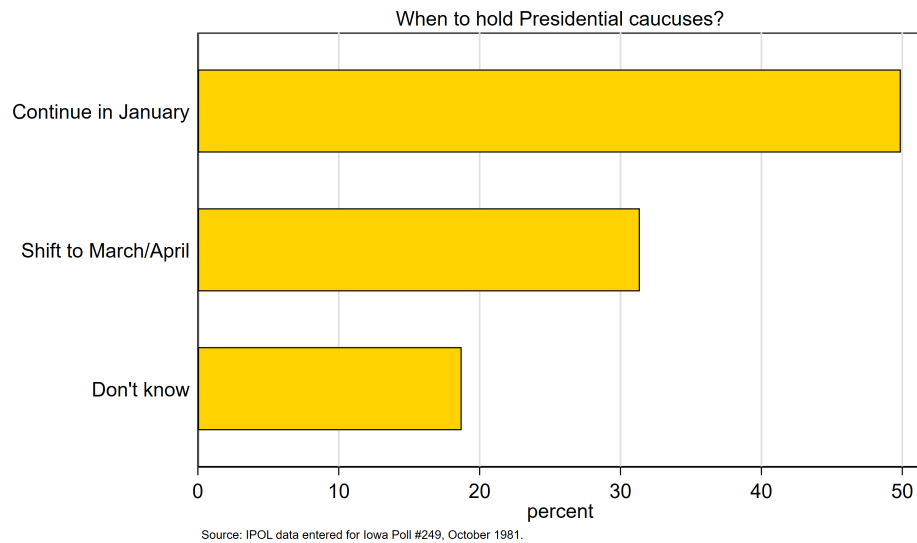


Figure 3.1: Most Iowans prefer to keep the Iowa Presidential Caucuses in January

in January, with a plurality of seniors (37.3%) supporting a shift to March/April. Those with 1 or more years of college were more likely than those without a high school degree to support keeping the Iowa caucuses in January (52.3% and 45.9%, respectively).

We found that, overall, 16.8% of Iowans attended a precinct caucus in 1980 while 82.6% of Iowans did not.

Further, we found that only 11.0% of respondents identifying as independents attended a precinct caucus, whereas 18.9% of Democrats and 21.9% of Republicans caucused in 1980. Older generations were also less likely to have attended a precinct caucus than younger generations, with only 12.0% of those 65 and up attending one in 1980. In comparison, 22.4% of 30-44 year-olds and 16.1% 18-29 year-olds attended a caucus in 1980.

Lastly, college-educated respondents were much more likely to caucus than those who completed high school or trade/vocational school, with 27.2% of individuals with one or more years of a college education attending a caucus versus 12.7% of those who completed high school or trade/vocational school and only 8.7% of those who didn't complete high school.

3.3 Constitutional Rights

This topic for the 1981 Iowa Poll survey data asked respondents whether they thought that various rights should or should not be a part of the United States Constitution. The question was broken up into multiple parts that focused on different rights that already did exist in the Constitution as well as those that did not exist in the Constitution. More specifically, the question order alternates between rights already enshrined in the Constitution and rights that have been proposed or discussed but were not already in the Constitution. The questions all offered the same three response options: Should, Should Not, and Don't Know.

18. For each of the following statements, tell me if you think it should or should not be a part of the United States Constitution.

- *The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated.*

- *Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.*
- *Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech or of the press.*
- *The paramount right to life is vested in each human being from the moment of fertilization without regard to age, health, or condition of dependency.*
- *The right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.*

On the question of whether the US Constitution should include the right of people to be secure against unreasonable searches and seizures, 84.2% of respondents believed that it should. Looking at party identification, we saw independents (88.4%) with the highest level of support while Democrats (83.8%) and Republicans (81.7%) were slightly behind. Further, we found that older generations were less likely to believe the Constitution should include this right, with 77.8% of those aged 65 and above saying it should, compared to 89.5% of those aged 18-29.

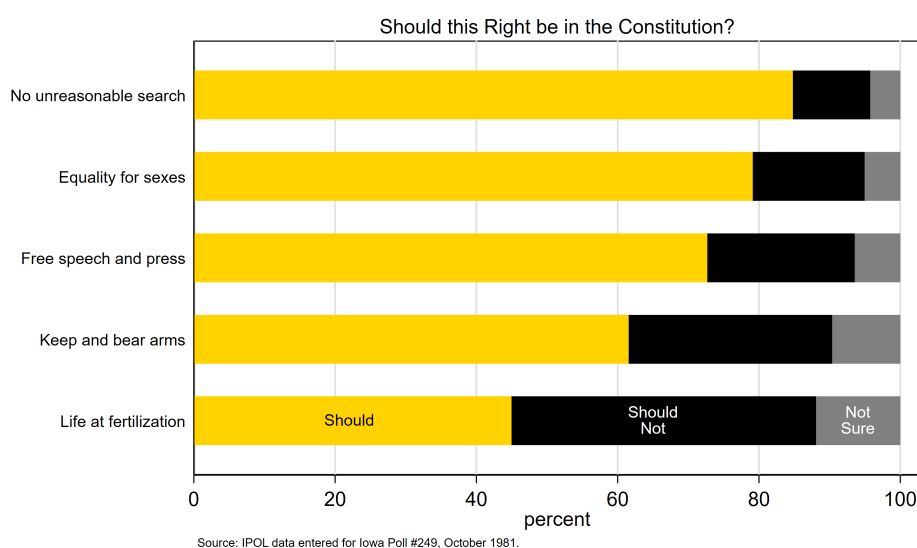


Figure 3.2: While most rights receive a majority of support from respondents, there is one exception

On the question of whether the US Constitution should include the right of equality regardless of sex, 78.4% of respondents believed that it should. Looking at party identification, we saw independents (81.7%) and Democrats (80.1%) with the highest level of support while Republicans (74.6%) were less supportive. We see a similar trend with age as we do in the previous question, with younger people (ages 18-29) supporting equal rights regardless of sex at higher rates than those ages 65 and above (87.6% to 68.9%, respectively).

On whether the US Constitution should include the right of freedom of speech or of the press, 72.0% of respondents believed it should. Looking at party identification, we saw independents (75.4%) and Democrats (75.3%) with the highest level of support while Republicans (67.0%) were more likely to oppose it. Again, support for this right declines with age, with 78.4% of 18-29-year-olds supporting this right compared to 64% of those aged 65 and above.

As Figure 3.2 reflects, whether the US Constitution should include the right to life from the moment of fertilization saw the most division among respondents out of the rights asked, and was the only right without a majority of respondents believing it should be included in the Constitution. 44.4% of respondents believed it should. Looking at party identification, we saw Republicans (49.2%) with the highest level of support while Democrats (43.3%) and independents (42.1%) were less supportive. With age, we find an opposing trend compared to the rights examined thus far, with

support for the right to life increasing with age. 44.0% of those aged 18-29 supported this right compared to 50.2% of those aged 65 and above.

On whether the US Constitution should include the right to bear arms, 60.8% of respondents believed it should. When cross-tabulating the results, we found a very significant difference between men (70.5%) and women (52.5%). Looking at party identification, we saw independents (63.5%) with the highest level of support while Democrats (59.8%) and Republicans (59.8%) were slightly behind.



4. Social Issues

4.1 Overview

In this chapter, we analyze some of the questions in the 1981 Iowa Poll focusing on Iowans' social opinions. Students looked at Iowans' opinions on their knowledge of Iowa history and what about Iowan history should be taught, their thoughts on the Ten Commandments, and what they were least thankful for in 1981.

4.2 Iowa History

This section of the 1981 Iowa Poll survey asked respondents questions about their understanding and perceived value of Iowa history. The first question respondents were asked was whether they knew as much about Iowa history as they would like to or not. The second investigated how they felt about Iowa history being currently taught in schools. The third asked what respondents would want teachers to emphasize about Iowa history. The final question asked respondents to grade their own knowledge of Iowa history, from an A to an F.

24a. Do you know as much about Iowa history as you would like to or do you wish you knew more?

- *Know enough*
- *Wish knew more*
- *Don't know*

25a. Which ONE of the following statements comes closest to how you feel about the teaching of Iowa history in Iowa's schools?

- *Iowa doesn't have a lot of important history. School time could be better spent on other things.*
- *A little Iowa history is okay for everyone.*
- *Iowans have ignored their roots. More school time should be devoted to Iowa history.*

- *Other*
- *Don't know*

26a. Which ONE of the following areas do you think teachers of Iowa history should emphasize the most? What is your second choice?

- *Important people, dates, and events*
- *Places of interest and geographic features*
- *Customs of the people*
- *Economic and political forces that shaped the state*
- *Don't know*

27a. If you were to grade your knowledge of Iowa history on a report card, would you give yourself an A, B, C, D, or F?

- *A*
- *B*
- *C*
- *D*
- *F*
- *Don't know*

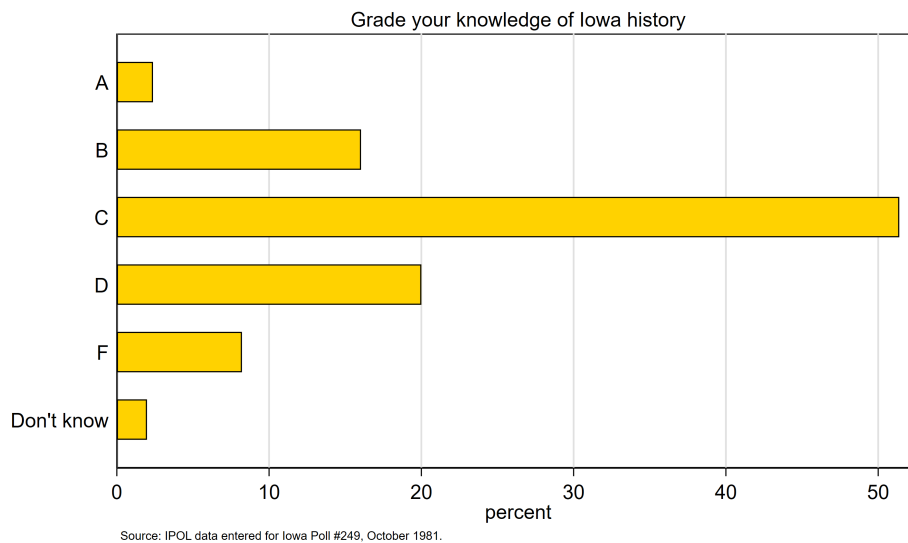


Figure 4.1: A majority of Iowans are not confident in their knowledge of Iowa history, with over two-thirds of respondents grading themselves a "C" or lower

First, most respondents answered that they wish that they knew more about Iowa's history. In total, 72.9% of respondents chose this answer. Looking at this by sex, 25.9% of men felt they knew as much about Iowan history as they wanted to, compared to 20.9% of women, though both sexes graded their knowledge similarly. Republicans were also slightly less likely to answer that they felt they knew as much as they wanted to, with 19.8% of Republicans, compared to approximately 25.0% of Democrats or Independents. Additionally, Figure 4.1 shows how 50.9% of respondents graded themselves a "C" on their knowledge of Iowa history, with the next most prevalent grade being a "D".

In addition, the question regarding how Iowa history is taught in schools provided an interesting finding. Most respondents answered that Iowans have ignored their roots, producing 48.2% of the answers. Despite the fact that more Democrats and Independents feel that they know enough about Iowa history, nearly 50.0% of respondents from all parties agreed that Iowa schools are ignoring Iowan history and that more time should be devoted to Iowa's history.

In response to the question about which aspect of Iowa's history to emphasize the most, a plurality of respondents (33.1%) chose places of interest and geographic features, while over a quarter of respondents chose economic and political forces that have shaped the state. A plurality of Republicans and Independents (38.0 and 34.3%, respectively) feel that Iowa history should emphasize places of interest and geographic features, while a plurality of Democrats (30.2%) feel that the focus should be on economic and political forces that have shaped the state. When examined by age, we find that those aged 18-29 are fairly evenly split on what to emphasize compared to those ages 50-64, who more clearly support emphasizing places of interest and geographic features

4.3 Ten Commandments

This section of the Iowa Poll survey asked respondents which of the Ten Commandments they would remove if any at all. The question provides the Ten Commandments in order, with "none" as the final option given for which one to remove.

36a. If you had to eliminate ONE of the Ten Commandments, which one would you choose?

- *Thou shalt have no other gods before me.*
- *Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain.*
- *Honor thy father and thy mother.*
- *Remember the sabbath day to keep it holy.*
- *Thou shalt not kill.*
- *Thou shalt not commit adultery.*
- *Thou shalt not steal.*
- *Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.*
- *Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife.*
- *Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's goods.*
- *None.*

Figure 3.2 shows what responses were most popular. Overall, a majority of respondents choose none of them, with 56.3% of total respondents choosing this option. There is a large drop from there in terms of prevalent choices from respondents. The first most popular commandment to eliminate was "thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's goods", at 9.5% of respondents. The second most popular choice was to remove "remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy". Lastly, the third most popular choice was to not take the Lord's name in vain.

All political parties were consistent in their choice to eliminate none of the Ten Commandments with varying degrees of support, with 61.3% of Republicans, 54.1% of Democrats, and 53.1% of Independents choosing this option. Among Republicans, the first most popular commandment to eliminate was not coveting thy neighbor's goods (11.3%). Among Democrats, the first most popular commandment to eliminate was "thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain" (10.7%). Among Independents, the first most popular commandment to eliminate was remembering the Sabbath day (12.0%).

In our analysis of which of the Ten Commandments participants would eliminate, we found that between men and women, the most popular choice was not to eliminate any of them at all. The percentage was slightly higher for men (58.9%) than for women (54.2%). When it comes

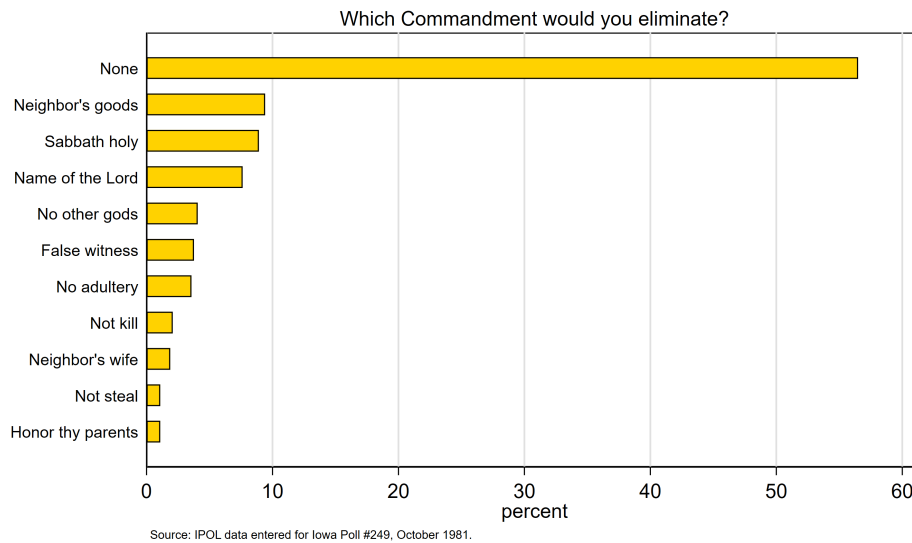


Figure 4.2: While an undisputed majority of respondents would prefer to eliminate none of the Ten Commandments, some elimination candidates receive more clear support than others

to eliminating not coveting thy neighbor's goods, there was more of a disparity with this choice: 11.5% of women thought this should be eliminated, compared to 7.2% of men.

When examining across all age groups, eliminating none of the Ten Commandments, was by far the most popular choice. However, among the younger groups, the option to eliminate "remember the sabbath day to keep it holy" as a commandment was much more popular as an option than it was with the older age groups. For respondents aged 18-29, 16.5% would remove this commandment, compared to 4.4% of those aged 65 and above. Among the older age groups (50-64 and 65 and above), the first most popular elimination candidate was to eliminate "thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's goods".

4.4 What are You Least Thankful for in 1981?

This section of the Iowa Poll survey asked respondents what they were least thankful for that year. Respondents were asked to indicate three things they were least thankful for from the provided list. While they were asked to indicate three things, they were not asked to indicate them in any ranking or order. Given this, we analyze results by looking at the total percentage of respondents that choose the option as any of their three picks, reflected in Figure 4.3.

39a. Choose three things that you are *LEAST* thankful for in 1981.

- High interest rates.
- Col. Moammar Khadafy of Libya.
- The royal wedding.
- Iran.
- Nebraska football fans.
- The baseball strike.
- Brooke Shields.
- Massage parlors.
- Coin-operated video games.
- Dan Rather.

- *Clothing with alligators on it.*
- *The neutron bomb.*
- *Don't know*

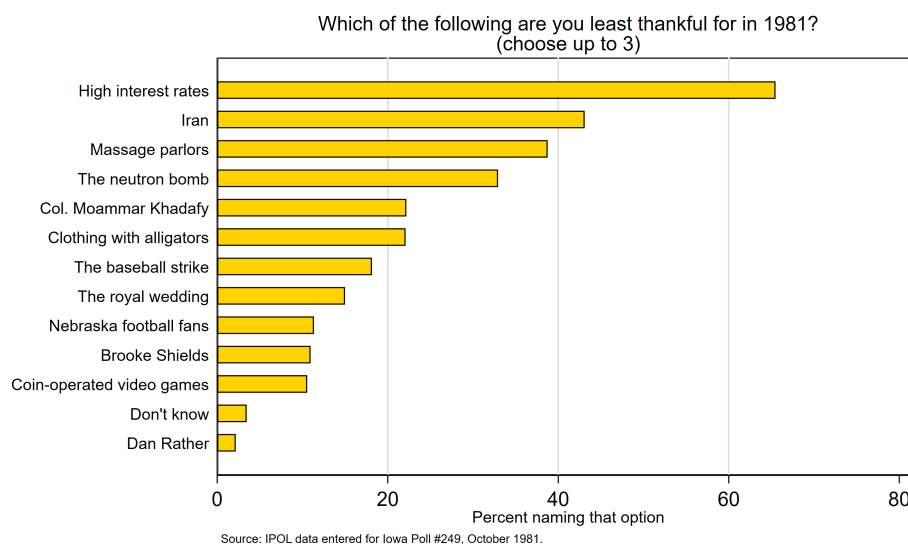


Figure 4.3: While Iowans are largely least thankful for the political and economic issues of the time, some social matters receive considerable mention

When looking at the top three choices respondents had for what they were least thankful for in 1981, 65.5% of respondents identified high-interest rates as one of the three things they're least thankful for. The second most popular choice was "Iran", with 43.1% of respondents selecting this option. For the third most popular choice, respondents were most likely to choose the massage parlors, with 38.7% of respondents selecting this. Dan Rather was the option least selected for what people were least thankful for at 2.2%, making it the only option in single digits other than "Don't know" at 3.5%.

When analyzing the choices of Iowans regarding what they were least thankful for by sex, we find some variation as well. Men were more likely to select Col. Khadafy of Libya (27.2% of men compared to 17.4% of women) or the royal wedding (18.9% of men compared to 11.3% of women). Women, however, were more likely to select massage parlors than men (48.3% compared to 28.7%, respectively). Women were also more likely to select the neutron bomb as one of their choices, with 37.93% of women putting this on their list compared to 27.6% of men.

When looking at this question by party identification, some differences are found. For all party identifications, high-interest rates are named as one of respondents' three choices by over a majority, although independents are slightly more likely to select this option as their first choice compared to Democrats or Republicans (69.0% compared to 63.2 and 62.4%, respectively). Independents are also considerably more likely to name Iran as one of their three options than Democrats or Republicans, with Republicans being the least likely to name the country. 50.8% of independents list Iran compared to 42.9% of Democrats and 34.6% of Republicans. Republicans are more likely to list massage parlors or coin-operated video games than either Democrats or Independents. 48.01% of Republicans list massage parlors compared to 38.8% of Democrats and 32.3% of Independents and 14.98% of Republicans list coin-operated video games compared to 8.93% of Democrats and 8.2% of Independents.

Lastly, some variation in responses by age is also present. As age increases, respondents are less likely to name high-interest rates as one of their choices, with 75.1% of those aged 18-29

listing this option compared to only 48.43% of those aged 65 and above. A similar relationship is found with Iran, as 56.22% of those aged 18-29 listed this option compared to 35.7% of those aged 50-64 and 29.6% of those aged 65 and above. Additionally, the neutron bomb is named less by those ages 65 and above (26.0%) compared to younger generations (41.2% of those that are 18-29). Further, distaste towards Nebraska football fans and the baseball strike increased with age. 9.68% 18-29-year-olds list Nebraska football fans compared to 15.25% of those ages 65 and above. 11.5% of 18-29-year-olds list the baseball strike compared to 24.2% of those ages 65 and above. Finally, massage parlors considerably increase on respondents' lists by age - 22.1% of those 18-29 name this option compared to 47.5% of those ages 50-64 and 49.3% of those aged 65 and above.



5. Race Relations

5.1 Overview

In this chapter, we analyze some of the questions in the 1981 Iowa Poll focusing on Iowans' opinions regarding race, such as Iowans' relationships with black people in their community, the perceived prejudices that respondents have, and their reservations about hiring black people for various jobs.

5.2 Relationships and Prejudice

This section examines four questions regarding Iowans' relationships with black folks and their prejudice. The first question asked respondents to indicate whether or not they worked alongside black people, the second question asked respondents if black people lived in their neighborhood, and the third question asked respondents if any black people attended their place of worship. Lastly, respondents were asked if they were prejudiced against black people.

9a. Do any black people live in your neighborhood?

- *Yes*
- *No*
- *Don't know*

10a. Do any black people work where you work?

- *Yes*
- *No*
- *Don't know*
- *Don't work*

11a. Do any black people attend your church?

- *Yes*
- *No*

- *Don't know*
- *Don't attend*

12a. *While you were in grade school and high school, were there any black students in your school?*

- *Yes*
- *No*
- *Don't recall*

13a. *Do you now have any close personal friends who are black?*

- *Yes, have*
- *No, don't have*
- *Don't know*

17a. *Do you think that you are at prejudiced against black people or not?*

- *Prejudiced*
- *Not Prejudiced*
- *Don't know*

Figure 5.1 shows the percentage of respondents responding "yes" to several questions about Iowans' potential areas of interaction with black people in their community. Overall, the percentage of respondents answering "yes" to these questions hovers around 20-25%. However, one answer is notably more frequent than the others. Whether respondents had any black people attend their school growing up sees a larger share of respondents answering yes, with over 30% of respondents, a notable distinction from other areas of possible interaction.

21.0% of Iowans responded that black people lived in their neighborhoods. With regards to party identification, while more Republicans responded to this question than Democrats, they were less likely to live in the same neighborhood as an African American (14.3% to 26.1%, respectively), which can likely be at least partially attributed to fewer Republicans living in large cities. Additionally, younger individuals were more likely to live in the same neighborhoods as black people than older people (28.0% of those 18-29 compared to roughly 15% for those aged 50 and above). Further, the higher the urbanicity of a respondent's community, the more likely a respondent was to live in the same neighborhood, with 2.4% of rural respondents responding yes compared to 32.0% of those living in an urban area.

Approximately 18.0% of Iowans indicated that they worked alongside black folks. On this question, education posed interesting results. People with at least one year of college were more likely to work with an African American (27.2%) compared to those who had a high school or vocational degree (16.3%) or those without a high school degree (6.4%). Younger people are also more likely to work with black people (roughly 25.0% of those ages 18-49) compared to older respondents (17.0% of those ages 50-64, and 2.7% of those ages 65 and above). Respondents living in urban areas were also considerably more likely to work with black people, as 26.8% of respondents in urban areas responded yes compared to 2.9% of those living in rural areas.

Lastly, approximately 23.0% of Iowans indicated that Black people attended their place of worship. We found that more people living in urban areas were considerably more likely to attend the same church as black people than those living in rural areas (32.97% to 5.5%, respectively). Those with at least one year of college were also more likely to attend church with black people than either those with a high school/vocational degree or no high school degree (27.2% to 21.3 and 18.4%, respectively).

As Figure 5.2 shows for whether respondents were prejudiced, 23.8% answered yes, while 70.1% of respondents responded that they were not prejudiced. Individuals ages 65 and above had

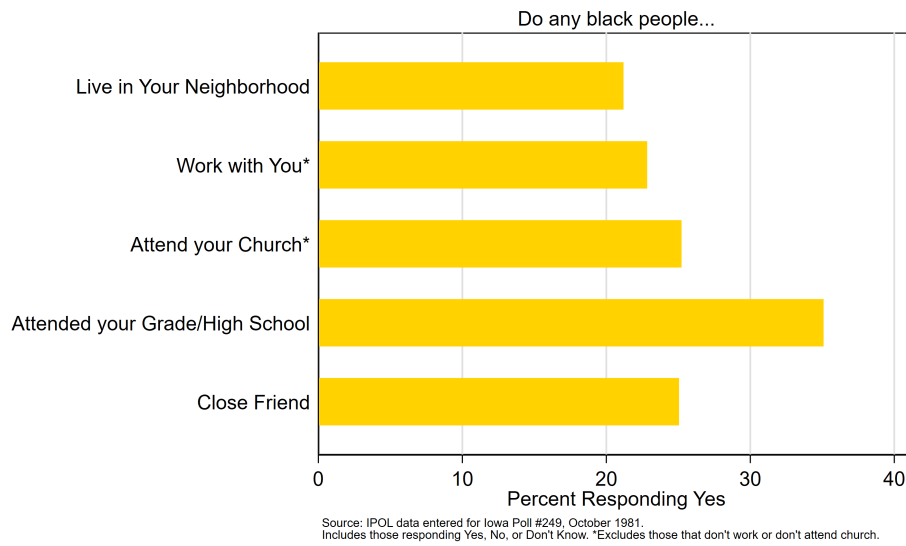


Figure 5.1: In 1981, Iowans were more likely to have black people attend their school than otherwise see them in their lives

the lowest percentage of those who believed they were prejudiced, with 16.0% selecting that they considered themselves prejudiced. This is about 8.0 percentage points lower than the group with the next-lowest percentage of responses for “prejudiced”, which is those aged 18-29 (at 24.8%). Those that had less than a high school degree were less likely to answer that they were prejudiced than those with a high school or vocational degree or at least one year of a college education (12.8% compared to 25.5% and 28.6%, respectively). Between men and women, 26.3% of men said they were prejudiced, while only 22.2% of women said the same.

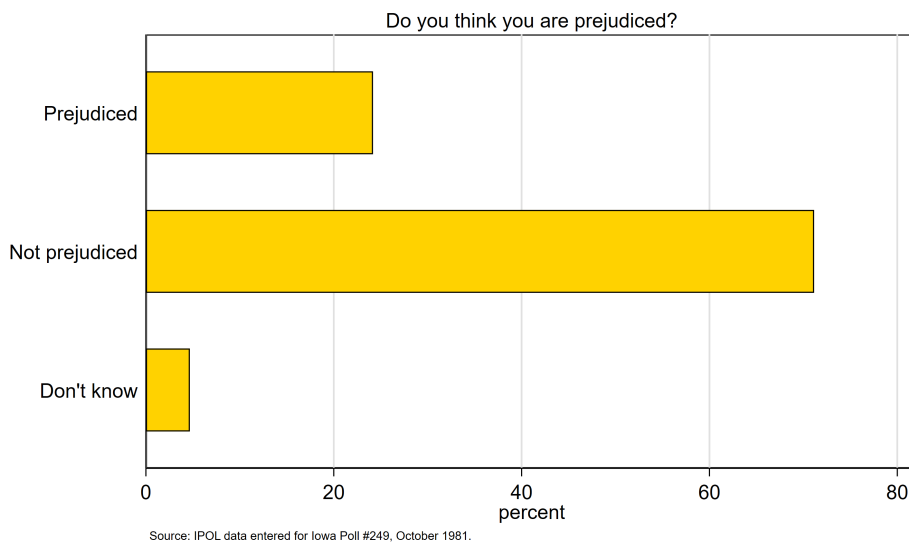


Figure 5.2: While a clear majority answer that they don't believe they're prejudiced, nearly a quarter of respondents answer that they believe they're prejudiced

5.3 Reservations

For this section, respondents were asked how they would feel about a black family moving into their neighborhood. Additionally, respondents were also asked multiple questions about whether or not they had reservations about hiring or going to black people for various jobs. That set of questions all offered the same three response options: Yes, No, and Don't Know.

15a. If a black family moved in next door to you, which ONE of the following statements comes closest to describing what you would do?

- *I would seriously think about moving away.*
- *I would not move away but avoid contact with them.*
- *I would feel good about it and make a special effort to be friendly.*
- *I would be neighborly but make no special effort.*
- *No opinion*

16. Would you have any reservations about dealing with a black person in the following situations:

- *Buying a car from a black car dealer.*
- *Going to a black doctor.*
- *Hiring a black person to prepare your tax return.*
- *Hiring a black babysitter.*
- *Hiring a black to mow your lawn.*

Figure 5.3 shows the percentage of respondents responding "yes" to several questions about Iowans' reservations about going to black people for various jobs. While categories like selling a car, preparing taxes, or mowing lawns receive approximately 10% of respondents answering yes, going to a black doctor or hiring a black babysitter are categories in which upwards of 15% of respondents have reservations.

For how respondents would respond to a black family moving in, the most popular choice overall was "I would be neighborly but make no special effort", with 58.0% choosing this answer. The second most popular choice across groups was "I would feel good about it and make a special effort to be friendly," with 31.1% of individuals across parties choosing this. When we analyzed how people would respond to a black family moving in next door to them based on party identification, there weren't major disparities between parties. Democrats were less likely to respond that they would make a special effort than either Republicans or Independents (27.2% to 31.6 and 32.7%, respectively), and more likely to respond that they would be neighborly with no special effort than Republicans or Independents (62.2% compared to 58.4% and 54.7%, respectively). When examining this by urbanicity, rural respondents are slightly more likely to be neighborly with no special effort than those in urban areas. 60.7% of those in rural areas answered this way, compared to 56.4% of those in urban areas.

For the question of whether or not the respondent had reservations about buying a car from a black car dealer, 8.4% of respondents said that they did have reservations. In terms of cross-tabulations, there was a more significant difference between Republicans (10.9%), Democrats (8.6%), and Independents (6.5%). As respondents' reported level of education rises, reservations decline - as 11.5% of those without a high school degree have reservations, compared to 8.57% of those with a high school or vocational degree, and only 6.0% of those with at least one year of college.

For the question of whether or not the respondent had reservations about seeing a black doctor, 18.2% of all respondents said that they did have reservations. When examining by sex, there is a considerable difference between men (9.9%) and women (26.0%). Further, while there was not

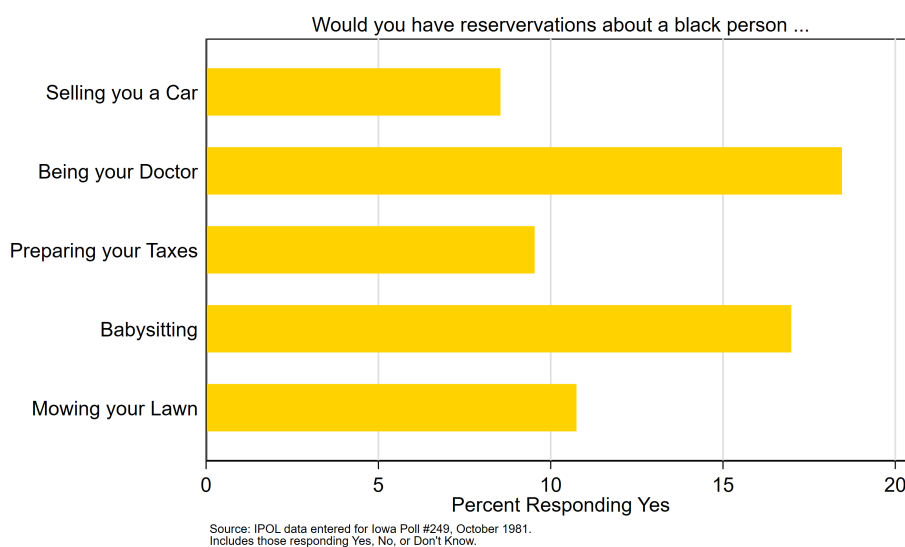


Figure 5.3: Reservations about having a black doctor or black babysitter are notably higher than other jobs, like preparing taxes or mowing lawns

a big difference between Republicans (20.7%) and Democrats (21.3%), Independents (14.4%) seemed to hold less reservations. Those who live in rural areas were slightly more likely to hold reservations than those in urban areas (20.9% compared to 16.5%, respectively).

On whether or not the respondent had reservations about having a black person preparing their tax returns, 9.4% of respondents said that they did have reservations. There was almost an even gap between Republicans (11.2%), Democrats (9.3%), and Independents (7.9%). We see a slightly different relationship between this question and education than the established pattern - while higher education does correspond to a lower percentage of respondents having reservations, this difference only extends from those without a high school degree to either level of education above that - the difference between those with a high school or vocational degree and those with a college education is minimal here (16.9% compared to 7.5% and 7.2%, respectively).

Regarding the question of whether or not the respondent had reservations about hiring a black babysitter, 16.8% of respondents said that they did have reservations. When looking at this by sex, there was a moderate difference between men (14.4%) and women (19.0%). There was a change in trend in terms of the political party and reported reservations; Republicans (20.1%) had the highest percentage of reservations, then Independents (16.8%), with the lowest being Democrats (13.4%). Again, respondents with higher levels of education are less likely to have reservations, as 23.8% of those without a high school degree answered yes. Those with at least one year of a college education answer yes by 10 percentage points less. Older respondents are more likely to have reservations than younger candidates, as 18-29-year-olds answer "yes" 10.5% of the time compared to 17.9% of those aged 30-49 or 21.8% of those aged 65 and above.

For the question of whether or not the respondent had reservations about having a black person mow their lawn, 10.6% of respondents said that they did have reservations. Looking at political parties, we see that Republicans have the highest reservations (12.8%), with Democrats returning to the middle again (10.7%), and independents having the least reported reservations (8.4%). Respondents living in rural areas are also slightly more likely to have reservations here as well, with 13.9% of respondents answering yes compared to 8.6% of respondents living in urban areas. Older respondents are also more likely to have reservations here, with 6.9% of those aged 18-29 answering yes compared to 20% of those aged 65 and above. Respondents with higher levels of

education are also less likely to have reservations here, with 20.6% of those without a high school degree answering yes compared to 5.8% of those with at least one year of a college education.



A. Appendix: Iowa Poll #249 Details and Methods

In this appendix we provide some background on our efforts to restore these old Iowa Polls along with details about the methods we used to enter and validate the data.

A.1 Background

Starting in fall 2022, IPOL has been working to enter and analyze data from some recently unearthed Iowa Polls from the 1940s through the 1980s. These were discovered in the archives of Tom Mans, a 1981 UI PhD in Political Science. The Iowa Polls were conducted by the Des Moines Register. Around 1980 they were archived with the Social Sciences Lab at the University of Iowa. They moved around with Tom for years before Mary Kay Mans reached out to Professor Boehmke through the Iowa Social Science Research Center in 2021. She delivered the survey files and data to Iowa later that month.

The collection included two boxes of survey questionnaires for nearly 100 surveys from 1948 to 1981, associated reports, and two reel-to-reel tapes on which the data had been stored. We sent the tapes out for data retrieval, but unfortunately nothing useful could be extracted. Fortunately the boxes contained printouts of the entire data set for about two dozen surveys.

In fall 2022 IPOL began the process of hand-entering an entire survey from scans of the printouts. We started with Iowa Poll #249, conducted in September 1981. This report summarizes our findings from the questions included in that survey. Many of these questions were written up in the Des Moines Register in fall 1981, but we thought it would be interesting and fun to go back and learn about what Iowans thought about important and interesting issues at the time.

Eventually, we hope to release the data for public use. We have been working with UI Libraries, who house a collection of later Iowa Polls, and the Des Moines Register, which has been very helpful in sharing information on the Iowa Poll in general as well as specifics related to Iowa Poll #249 to help validate our data entry.

instructions, and proceeded to the second page. We updated instructions one more time and then assigned each page to two students for double entry.

A.4 Data Validation

After the full data set was entered we compared each double-entered item to identify cases with disagreement. Out of a total of about 300,000 entered values, about 99% of them matched. A team of volunteers worked through the discrepancies to identify the correct entry and update the incorrect one. This continued until both versions of the data matched. At this point we had a complete data set, but no information about which columns corresponded to which questions.

A.5 Variable Identification

We identified the columns that recorded the responses for the questions on the survey through trial and error. As can be seen in Figure A.2, the first few columns include the Iowa Poll number followed by the respondent identifier. Since the latter is repeated, we realized that each respondent's data was recorded over two lines, indicated by the "-1" and "-2" at the end of each line.

From this starting point, we began by comparing the range of possible responses for each column to the associated numbers in the questionnaire. We quickly realized that the questions were not recorded in the same order in which they were asked. After identifying a few entries, it became apparent that the questions tended to be grouped together by topic and typically were in the same order as in the questionnaire. An exception is that the demographics questions, which are asked at the end of survey, appeared before the responses to other questions. They were also repeated at the beginning of the first and second line of data for each respondent.


From there we were able to identify the columns associated with the responses for each question, read them in, combine columns as needed, and create a full data set including variables for each question.

We suspect our matching of columns and questions is accurate, but we can not know for sure for every question. We verified that skip patterns and such all make sense to increase our confidence. We also compared our tabulations for questions to those reported in the Des Moines Register articles, graciously provided by Carol Hunter, drawn from this Iowa Poll and confirmed that our results match up within a tenth of a percentage for the reported questions.

We should note the response options for some questions are not included in the questionnaire. For some of these, such as occupation, we were unable to determine what the occupations represented by the recorded numbers (though based on some cross-tabs in the original news articles, there are a few values for which we have a strong hunch). For others, we made an educated guess. We suspected that the variable county, which was a two-digit number with values ranging from 3 to 99, would be based on an alphabetical listing of Iowa's 99 counties. A comparison of the number of respondents from each county to its population suggests that this assumption has merit.

A.6 Missing or Unexpected Values

There are some missing entries in the data, e.g., some respondents only have one of the typical two lines of data. There are also some included values that don't match those listed in the survey. Some of these were able to be inferred from question answers, for example, in some cases a "0" indicated a declined response whereas in other cases it might mean "Not Applicable". For one question with 11 response options, we suspect that a dash was used to represent "10" and an ampersand was used to represent "11". We were not able to resolve every such case, however, and when we could not we set the value to represent a coding of either "Out of range" or just "Missing".



B. Appendix: Tabulations

This appendix reports the full set of tabulations and cross-tabulations discussed in this report. We start with the tabulations of the demographic and other variables that we use in the cross-tabulations, and then report the tabulations and cross-tabulations for each thematic group of questions.

B.1 Cross-tabulation Variables

Table B.1: Sex

	(%)
Man	48.43
Woman	51.57
Total	100.00

Table B.2: Level of Education

	(%)
Less than high school	21.37
High school/vocational grad.	44.61
1+ years of college	33.92
Declined/No Answer	0.10
Total	100.00

Table B.3: Party Identification

	(%)
Republican	32.25
Democrat	28.53
Independent	37.45
Other party	0.78
Declined/No Answer	0.98
Total	100.00

Table B.4: Age Category

	(%)
18-29	21.37
30-49	28.92
50-64	27.45
65+	22.06
Declined/No Answer	0.20
Total	100.00

Table B.5: Urban vs Rural Area

	(%)
Rural	37.45
Urban (More than 2500)	62.45
Declined/No Answer	0.10
Total	100.00

B.2 Iowa Politics Tabulations

B.2.1 Iowa Caucuses

6a. In a presidential election year, do you think Iowa should continue to have early precinct caucuses in January or should they be shifted to March or April?

- Continue in January
- Shift to March/April
- Don't know

Table B.6: Presidential caucuses in January or shifted to March or April?

	(%)
Continue in January	49.90
Shift to March/April	31.37
Don't know	18.73
Total	100.00

Table B.7: Presidential caucuses in January or shifted to March or April?, by Sex

	Man	Woman	Total
Continue in January	52.23	47.72	49.90
Shift to March/April	30.97	31.75	31.37
Don't know	16.80	20.53	18.73
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.8: Presidential caucuses in January or shifted to March or April?, by Level of Education

	Less than high school	High school/vocational grad.	1+ years of college	Total
Continue in January	45.87	50.11	52.31	49.95
Shift to March/April	31.19	30.77	32.08	31.31
Don't know	22.94	19.12	15.61	18.74
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.9: Presidential caucuses in January or shifted to March or April?, by Party Identification

	Republican	Democrat	Independent	Other party	Total
Continue in January	49.54	49.48	51.05	50.00	50.10
Shift to March/April	34.65	31.27	29.84	12.50	31.68
Don't know	15.81	19.24	19.11	37.50	18.22
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.10: Presidential caucuses in January or shifted to March or April?, by Age Category

	18-29	30-49	50-64	65+	Total
Continue in January	60.55	58.31	45.71	33.33	49.80
Shift to March/April	27.06	26.10	35.71	37.33	31.43
Don't know	12.39	15.59	18.57	29.33	18.76
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

7a. Did you attend an Iowa precinct caucus in 1980?

- Yes
- No
- Don't recall

Table B.11: Attend an Iowa precinct caucus in 1980?

	(%)
Yes	16.76
No	82.65
Don't recall	0.59
Total	100.00

Table B.12: Attend an Iowa precinct caucus in 1980?, by Sex

	Man	Woman	Total
Yes	17.21	16.35	16.76
No	82.59	82.70	82.65
Don't recall	0.20	0.95	0.59
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.13: Attend an Iowa precinct caucus in 1980?, by Level of Education

	Less than high school	High school/vocational grad.	1+ years of college	Total
Yes	8.72	12.75	27.17	16.78
No	91.28	86.37	72.25	82.63
Don't recall	0.00	0.88	0.58	0.59
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.14: Attend an Iowa precinct caucus in 1980?, by Party Identification

	Republican	Democrat	Independent	Other party	Total
Yes	21.88	18.90	10.99	25.00	16.93
No	77.51	80.76	88.74	75.00	82.67
Don't recall	0.61	0.34	0.26	0.00	0.40
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.15: Attend an Iowa precinct caucus in 1980?, by Age Category

	18-29	30-49	50-64	65+	Total
Yes	16.06	22.37	15.36	12.00	16.80
No	82.11	77.29	84.29	88.00	82.61
Don't recall	1.83	0.34	0.36	0.00	0.59
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

B.2.2 Constitutional Rights

18. For each of the following statements, tell me if you think it should or should not be a part of the United States Constitution.

18a. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated.

- Should
- Should not
- Don't know

Table B.16: US Constitution should include: unreasonable searches and seizures

	(%)
Should	84.22
Should not	10.88
Don't know	4.22
Declined/No Answer	0.10
Missing	0.59
Total	100.00

Table B.17: US Constitution should include: unreasonable searches and seizures, by Sex

	Man	Woman	Total
Should	84.21	84.22	84.22
Should not	11.74	10.08	10.88
Don't know	3.44	4.94	4.22
Declined/No Answer	0.20	0.00	0.10
Missing	0.40	0.76	0.59
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.18: US Constitution should include: unreasonable searches and seizures, by Party Identification

	Republican	Democrat	Independent	Other party	Total
Should	81.16	83.85	87.43	75.00	84.26
Should not	13.68	11.34	8.64	0.00	10.99
Don't know	4.56	4.81	2.88	12.50	4.06
Declined/No Answer	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.50	0.10
Missing	0.61	0.00	1.05	0.00	0.59
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.19: US Constitution should include: unreasonable searches and seizures, by Age Category

	18-29	30-49	50-64	65+	Total
Should	89.45	87.12	82.50	77.78	84.28
Should not	9.17	9.83	12.50	11.56	10.81
Don't know	0.92	2.03	4.64	9.78	4.22
Declined/No Answer	0.00	0.00	0.36	0.00	0.10
Missing	0.46	1.02	0.00	0.89	0.59
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

18b. Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

- Should
- Should not
- Don't know

Table B.20: US Constitution should include: equality of rights regardless of sex

	(%)
Should	78.43
Should not	15.69
Don't know	5.00
Declined/No Answer	0.29
Missing	0.59
Total	100.00

Table B.21: US Constitution should include: equality of rights regardless of sex, by Sex

	Man	Woman	Total
Should	77.94	78.90	78.43
Should not	17.81	13.69	15.69
Don't know	3.64	6.27	5.00
Declined/No Answer	0.20	0.38	0.29
Missing	0.40	0.76	0.59
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.22: US Constitution should include: equality of rights regardless of sex, by Party Identification

	Republican	Democrat	Independent	Other party	Total
Should	74.16	80.07	80.89	75.00	78.42
Should not	19.76	14.78	13.35	12.50	15.84
Don't know	5.47	4.12	4.71	12.50	4.85
Declined/No Answer	0.00	1.03	0.00	0.00	0.30
Missing	0.61	0.00	1.05	0.00	0.59
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.23: US Constitution should include: equality of rights regardless of sex, by Age Category

	18-29	30-49	50-64	65+	Total
Should	87.61	81.02	76.79	68.89	78.59
Should not	10.55	16.27	15.36	19.56	15.52
Don't know	1.38	1.69	7.86	9.33	5.01
Declined/No Answer	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.33	0.29
Missing	0.46	1.02	0.00	0.89	0.59
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

18c. Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech or of the press.

- Should
- Should not
- Don't know

Table B.24: US Constitution should include: freedom of speech or of the press.

	(%)
Should	72.06
Should not	20.69
Don't know	6.37
Declined/No Answer	0.29
Missing	0.59
Total	100.00

Table B.25: US Constitution should include: freedom of speech or of the press., by Sex

	Man	Woman	Total
Should	72.67	71.48	72.06
Should not	21.86	19.58	20.69
Don't know	4.66	7.98	6.37
Declined/No Answer	0.40	0.19	0.29
Missing	0.40	0.76	0.59
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.26: US Constitution should include: freedom of speech or of the press., by Party Identification

	Republican	Democrat	Independent	Other party	Total
Should	66.57	75.26	74.61	75.00	72.18
Should not	26.14	18.56	18.06	0.00	20.69
Don't know	6.38	5.84	6.02	25.00	6.24
Declined/No Answer	0.30	0.34	0.26	0.00	0.30
Missing	0.61	0.00	1.05	0.00	0.59
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.27: US Constitution should include: freedom of speech or of the press., by Age Category

	18-29	30-49	50-64	65+	Total
Should	78.44	74.24	71.79	64.00	72.20
Should not	15.60	21.69	19.64	24.89	20.53
Don't know	5.05	3.05	7.86	10.22	6.39
Declined/No Answer	0.46	0.00	0.71	0.00	0.29
Missing	0.46	1.02	0.00	0.89	0.59
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

18d. The paramount right to life is vested in each human being from the moment of fertilization without regard to age, health, or condition of dependency.

- Should
- Should not
- Don't know

Table B.28: US Constitution should include: right to life from the moment of fertilization.

	(%)
Should	44.41
Should not	42.55
Don't know	11.76
Declined/No Answer	0.69
Missing	0.59
Total	100.00

Table B.29: US Constitution should include: right to life from the moment of fertilization., by Sex

	Man	Woman	Total
Should	44.33	44.49	44.41
Should not	42.11	42.97	42.55
Don't know	12.55	11.03	11.76
Declined/No Answer	0.61	0.76	0.69
Missing	0.40	0.76	0.59
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.30: US Constitution should include: right to life from the moment of fertilization., by Party Identification

	Republican	Democrat	Independent	Other party	Total
Should	48.94	43.30	41.62	37.50	44.46
Should not	41.64	42.27	43.98	37.50	42.67
Don't know	8.21	13.75	12.57	25.00	11.58
Declined/No Answer	0.61	0.69	0.79	0.00	0.69
Missing	0.61	0.00	1.05	0.00	0.59
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.31: US Constitution should include: right to life from the moment of fertilization., by Age Category

	18-29	30-49	50-64	65+	Total
Should	44.04	44.41	40.00	50.22	44.40
Should not	46.33	45.42	47.86	28.89	42.63
Don't know	8.72	8.81	11.79	18.22	11.69
Declined/No Answer	0.46	0.34	0.36	1.78	0.69
Missing	0.46	1.02	0.00	0.89	0.59
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

18f. The right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

- Should
- Should not
- Don't know

Table B.32: US Constitution should include: to keep and bear arms.

	(%)
Should	60.78
Should not	28.43
Don't know	9.51
Declined/No Answer	0.59
Missing	0.69
Total	100.00

Table B.33: US Constitution should include: to keep and bear arms., by Sex

	Man	Woman	Total
Should	70.04	52.09	60.78
Should not	23.48	33.08	28.43
Don't know	5.06	13.69	9.51
Declined/No Answer	0.81	0.38	0.59
Missing	0.61	0.76	0.69
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.34: US Constitution should include: to keep and bear arms., by Party Identification

	Republican	Democrat	Independent	Other party	Total
Should	59.27	59.79	62.83	50.00	60.69
Should not	28.88	28.87	27.75	37.50	28.51
Don't know	10.33	10.65	7.85	12.50	9.50
Declined/No Answer	0.61	0.69	0.52	0.00	0.59
Missing	0.91	0.00	1.05	0.00	0.69
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.35: US Constitution should include: to keep and bear arms., by Age Category

	18-29	30-49	50-64	65+	Total
Should	61.47	60.00	63.57	57.78	60.81
Should not	31.65	30.85	25.71	25.78	28.49
Don't know	6.42	7.80	9.64	14.22	9.43
Declined/No Answer	0.00	0.34	0.71	1.33	0.59
Missing	0.46	1.02	0.36	0.89	0.69
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

B.3 Iowa Society Tabulations**B.3.1 Iowa History**

24a. Do you know as much about Iowa history as you would like to or do you wish you knew more?

- Know enough
- Wish knew more
- Don't know

Table B.36: Do you know as much about Iowa history as you would like to?

	(%)
Know enough	23.33
Wish knew more	72.94
Don't know	3.04
Declined/No Answer	0.10
Missing	0.59
Total	100.00

Table B.37: Do you know as much about Iowa history as you would like to?, by Sex

	Man	Woman	Total
Know enough	25.91	20.91	23.33
Wish knew more	69.64	76.05	72.94
Don't know	4.05	2.09	3.04
Declined/No Answer	0.00	0.19	0.10
Missing	0.40	0.76	0.59
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.38: Do you know as much about Iowa history as you would like to?, by Party Identification

	Republican	Democrat	Independent	Other party	Total
Know enough	19.76	24.40	25.65	25.00	23.37
Wish knew more	76.60	72.51	70.16	62.50	72.87
Don't know	2.74	3.09	3.14	12.50	3.07
Declined/No Answer	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10
Missing	0.61	0.00	1.05	0.00	0.59
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.39: Do you know as much about Iowa history as you would like to?, by Age Category

	18-29	30-49	50-64	65+	Total
Know enough	28.44	18.64	20.36	28.44	23.38
Wish knew more	68.35	77.97	77.50	64.89	72.89
Don't know	2.75	2.37	2.14	5.33	3.05
Declined/No Answer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.44	0.10
Missing	0.46	1.02	0.00	0.89	0.59
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

25a. Which ONE of the following statements comes closest to how you feel about the teaching of Iowa history in Iowa's schools?

- Iowa doesn't have a lot of important history. School time could be better spent on other things.
- A little Iowa history is okay for everyone.
- Iowans have ignored their roots. More school time should be devoted to Iowa history.
- Other
- Don't know

Table B.40: Teaching of Iowa history in Iowa's schools.

	(%)
School time should be used elsewhere	4.12
A little history is okay	41.27
More schooling should be used here	48.24
Other	0.59
Don't know	4.71
Declined/No Answer	0.49
Missing	0.59
Total	100.00

Table B.41: Teaching of Iowa history in Iowa's schools., by Sex

	Man	Woman	Total
School time should be used elsewhere	5.26	3.04	4.12
A little history is okay	44.74	38.02	41.27
More schooling should be used here	42.71	53.42	48.24
Other	0.81	0.38	0.59
Don't know	5.67	3.80	4.71
Declined/No Answer	0.40	0.57	0.49
Missing	0.40	0.76	0.59
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.42: Teaching of Iowa history in Iowa's schools., by Party Identification

	Republican	Democrat	Independent	Other party	Total
School time should be used elsewhere	5.17	3.78	3.14	12.50	4.06
A little history is okay	40.12	39.86	43.46	62.50	41.49
More schooling should be used here	48.33	49.48	47.64	25.00	48.22
Other	0.61	0.69	0.52	0.00	0.59
Don't know	4.86	5.50	3.66	0.00	4.55
Declined/No Answer	0.30	0.69	0.52	0.00	0.50
Missing	0.61	0.00	1.05	0.00	0.59
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.43: Teaching of Iowa history in Iowa's schools., by Age Category

	18-29	30-49	50-64	65+	Total
School time should be used elsewhere	3.67	3.39	4.64	4.89	4.13
A little history is okay	42.20	40.34	38.21	45.78	41.36
More schooling should be used here	50.46	49.83	52.86	38.22	48.23
Other	0.46	0.34	1.43	0.00	0.59
Don't know	2.29	4.75	2.86	9.33	4.72
Declined/No Answer	0.46	0.34	0.00	0.89	0.39
Missing	0.46	1.02	0.00	0.89	0.59
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

26a. Which ONE of the following areas do you think teachers of Iowa history should emphasize the most? What is your second choice?

- Important people, dates, and events
- Places of interest and geographic features
- Customs of the people
- Economic and political forces that shaped the state
- Don't know

Table B.44: Areas of Iowa history to emphasize the most - first choice.

	(%)
Important people, dates, and events	22.25
Places of interest and geography	33.14
Customs of the people	12.45
Economic and political forces	27.16
Don't know	4.12
Declined/No Answer	0.29
Missing	0.59
Total	100.00

Table B.45: Areas of Iowa history to emphasize the most - first choice., by Sex

	Man	Woman	Total
Important people, dates, and events	20.85	23.57	22.25
Places of interest and geography	33.20	33.08	33.14
Customs of the people	11.94	12.93	12.45
Economic and political forces	28.95	25.48	27.16
Don't know	4.45	3.80	4.12
Declined/No Answer	0.20	0.38	0.29
Missing	0.40	0.76	0.59
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.46: Areas of Iowa history to emphasize the most - first choice., by Party Identification

	Republican	Democrat	Independent	Other party	Total
Important people, dates, and events	21.88	21.65	23.56	0.00	22.28
Places of interest and geography	37.99	27.15	34.29	37.50	33.47
Customs of the people	11.25	14.78	11.52	12.50	12.38
Economic and political forces	24.32	30.24	26.96	37.50	27.13
Don't know	3.65	5.84	2.36	12.50	3.86
Declined/No Answer	0.30	0.34	0.26	0.00	0.30
Missing	0.61	0.00	1.05	0.00	0.59
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.47: Areas of Iowa history to emphasize the most - first choice., by Age Category

	18-29	30-49	50-64	65+	Total
Important people, dates, and events	28.90	24.75	17.50	18.22	22.20
Places of interest and geography	27.52	28.47	43.57	32.00	33.20
Customs of the people	14.68	13.22	10.36	11.56	12.38
Economic and political forces	26.61	30.17	24.64	27.11	27.21
Don't know	1.83	2.37	3.21	9.78	4.13
Declined/No Answer	0.00	0.00	0.71	0.44	0.29
Missing	0.46	1.02	0.00	0.89	0.59
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

27a. If you were to grade your knowledge of Iowa history on a report card, would you give yourself an A, B, C, D, or F?

- A
- B
- C
- D
- F
- Don't know

Table B.48: Grade your knowledge of Iowa history on a report card.

	(%)
A	2.35
B	15.88
C	50.88
D	19.80
F	8.14
Don't know	1.96
Declined/No Answer	0.39
Missing	0.59
Total	100.00

Table B.49: Grade your knowledge of Iowa history on a report card., by Sex

	Man	Woman	Total
A	2.63	2.09	2.35
B	17.21	14.64	15.88
C	51.21	50.57	50.88
D	19.23	20.34	19.80
F	7.29	8.94	8.14
Don't know	1.82	2.09	1.96
Declined/No Answer	0.20	0.57	0.39
Missing	0.40	0.76	0.59
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.50: Grade your knowledge of Iowa history on a report card., by Party Identification

	Republican	Democrat	Independent	Other party	Total
A	3.34	2.06	1.57	0.00	2.28
B	16.72	15.81	15.18	25.00	15.94
C	50.76	55.33	49.21	12.50	51.19
D	17.63	16.84	23.30	50.00	19.80
F	8.21	8.25	7.85	12.50	8.12
Don't know	2.13	1.03	1.83	0.00	1.68
Declined/No Answer	0.61	0.69	0.00	0.00	0.40
Missing	0.61	0.00	1.05	0.00	0.59
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.51: Grade your knowledge of Iowa history on a report card., by Age Category

	18-29	30-49	50-64	65+	Total
A	3.67	1.69	0.71	4.00	2.36
B	17.43	11.53	13.93	22.67	15.91
C	50.00	49.49	56.79	46.22	50.88
D	19.72	27.80	18.93	10.22	19.74
F	6.88	8.14	8.57	8.89	8.15
Don't know	1.38	0.34	1.07	5.78	1.96
Declined/No Answer	0.46	0.00	0.00	1.33	0.39
Missing	0.46	1.02	0.00	0.89	0.59
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

B.3.2 Ten Commandments

36a. If you had to eliminate ONE of the Ten Commandments, which one would you choose?

- Thou shalt have no other gods before me.
- Remember the sabbath day to keep it holy.
- Honor thy father and thy mother.
- Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain.
- Thou shalt not kill.
- Thou shalt not commit adultery.
- Thou shalt not steal.
- Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.
- Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife.
- Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's goods.
- None.

Table B.52: If you had to eliminate ONE of the Ten Commandments?

	(%)
No other gods	4.02
Name of the Lord	7.55
Remember the Sabbath	8.82
Honor thy parents	1.08
No killing	2.06
No adultery	3.53
No stealing	1.08
No false witness	3.73
Neighbor's wife	1.86
Neighbor's goods	9.31
None	55.88
Declined/No Answer	0.49
Missing	0.59
Total	100.00

Table B.53: If you had to eliminate ONE of the Ten Commandments?, by Sex

	Man	Woman	Total
No other gods	4.66	3.42	4.02
Name of the Lord	6.88	8.17	7.55
Remember the Sabbath	9.51	8.17	8.82
Honor thy parents	1.62	0.57	1.08
No killing	2.02	2.09	2.06
No adultery	3.24	3.80	3.53
No stealing	1.01	1.14	1.08
No false witness	3.64	3.80	3.73
Neighbor's wife	1.01	2.66	1.86
Neighbor's goods	7.09	11.41	9.31
None	58.30	53.61	55.88
Declined/No Answer	0.61	0.38	0.49
Missing	0.40	0.76	0.59
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.54: If you had to eliminate ONE of the Ten Commandments?, by Party Identification

	Republican	Democrat	Independent	Other party	Total
No other gods	3.04	3.09	5.76	0.00	4.06
Name of the Lord	6.69	10.65	6.28	0.00	7.62
Remember the Sabbath	6.38	7.22	11.78	12.50	8.71
Honor thy parents	1.22	1.03	1.05	0.00	1.09
No killing	2.43	2.41	1.57	0.00	2.08
No adultery	2.13	4.47	3.93	12.50	3.56
No stealing	0.61	1.03	1.57	0.00	1.09
No false witness	2.74	5.15	3.66	0.00	3.76
Neighbor's wife	1.82	2.41	1.57	0.00	1.88
Neighbor's goods	11.25	8.25	8.90	0.00	9.41
None	60.79	53.95	52.09	75.00	55.64
Declined/No Answer	0.30	0.34	0.79	0.00	0.50
Missing	0.61	0.00	1.05	0.00	0.59
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.55: If you had to eliminate ONE of the Ten Commandments?, by Age Category

	18-29	30-49	50-64	65+	Total
No other gods	3.21	2.71	5.00	5.33	4.03
Name of the Lord	11.47	9.15	6.07	3.56	7.56
Remember the Sabbath	16.51	9.49	5.71	4.44	8.84
Honor thy parents	0.00	1.36	0.36	2.67	1.08
No killing	1.38	1.69	2.14	3.11	2.06
No adultery	5.05	5.08	3.21	0.44	3.54
No stealing	2.29	0.00	0.36	2.22	1.08
No false witness	5.96	3.05	1.79	4.89	3.73
Neighbor's wife	1.38	1.69	1.79	2.67	1.87
Neighbor's goods	6.42	10.85	11.07	8.00	9.33
None	44.95	53.56	62.14	61.33	55.80
Declined/No Answer	0.92	0.34	0.36	0.44	0.49
Missing	0.46	1.02	0.00	0.89	0.59
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

B.3.3 Things lowans are Least Thankful for

39a. Choose three things that you are LEAST thankful for in 1981.

- High interest rates.
- Col. Moammar Khadafy of Libya.
- The royal wedding.
- Iran.
- Nebraska football fans.
- The baseball strike.
- Brooke Shields.
- Massage parlors.
- Coin-operated video games.
- Dan Rather.
- Clothing with alligators on it.
- The neutron bomb.
- Don't know

Table B.56: Three Items Least Thankful for in 1981

	(%)
High interest rates	65.48
Col. Khadafy of Libya	22.19
The royal wedding	14.99
Iran	43.10
Nebraska football fans	11.34
The baseball strike	18.15
Brooke Shields	10.95
Massage parlors	38.76
Coin-operated video games	10.55
Dan Rather	2.17
Alligator clothing	22.09
The neutron bomb	32.94
Don't know	3.45

Table B.57: Three Items Least Thankful for in 1981, by Sex

	Man	Woman
High interest rates	68.29	62.84
Col. Khadafy of Libya	27.24	17.43
The royal wedding	18.90	11.30
Iran	46.34	40.04
Nebraska football fans	10.37	12.26
The baseball strike	21.14	15.33
Brooke Shields	8.94	12.84
Massage parlors	28.66	48.28
Coin-operated video games	9.96	11.11
Dan Rather	3.05	1.34
Alligator clothing	21.34	22.80
The neutron bomb	27.64	37.93
Don't know	3.86	3.07

Table B.58: Three Items Least Thankful for in 1981, by Party Identification

	Republican	Democrat	Independent	Other
High interest rates	62.39	63.23	69.05	75.00
Col. Khadafy of Libya	24.77	18.21	23.28	0.00
The royal wedding	11.93	17.87	14.55	37.50
Iran	34.56	42.96	50.79	62.50
Nebraska football fans	11.62	12.37	9.79	25.00
The baseball strike	20.49	20.96	14.29	25.00
Brooke Shields	8.87	12.37	11.64	12.50
Massage parlors	48.01	38.83	32.28	0.00
Coin-operated video games	14.98	8.93	8.20	0.00
Dan Rather	3.67	1.03	1.85	0.00
Alligator clothing	25.08	19.93	21.96	12.50
The neutron bomb	27.22	32.65	37.57	50.00
Don't know	2.45	4.47	3.17	0.00

Table B.59: Three Items Least Thankful for in 1981, by Age Category

	18-29	30-49	50-64	65+
High interest rates	75.12	77.74	59.29	48.43
Col. Khadafy of Libya	21.20	25.68	21.07	19.73
The royal wedding	15.21	13.36	13.57	18.83
Iran	56.22	50.68	35.71	29.60
Nebraska football fans	9.68	8.22	12.86	15.25
The baseball strike	11.52	14.38	22.50	24.22
Brooke Shields	12.90	10.96	10.36	9.87
Massage parlors	22.12	34.59	47.50	49.33
Coin-operated video games	6.91	6.16	15.00	14.35
Dan Rather	3.69	1.71	2.14	1.35
Alligator clothing	19.35	21.92	25.36	21.08
The neutron bomb	41.94	34.25	30.36	26.01
Don't know	3.23	0.34	1.79	9.42

B.4 Race Tabulations**B.4.1 Relationships and Prejudice**

9a. Do any black people live in your neighborhood?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

Table B.60: Do any black people live in your neighborhood?

	(%)
Yes	20.98
No	75.49
Don't know	2.55
Not Applicable	0.98
Total	100.00

Table B.61: Do any black people live in your neighborhood?, by Age Category

	18-29	30-49	50-64	65+	Total
Yes	28.44	26.10	14.29	15.56	21.02
No	67.43	70.51	81.79	81.78	75.44
Don't know	2.75	2.03	2.86	2.67	2.55
Not Applicable	1.38	1.36	1.07	0.00	0.98
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.62: Do any black people live in your neighborhood?, by Level of Education

	Less than high school	High school/vocational grad.	1+ years of college	Total
Yes	15.60	18.68	27.46	21.00
No	80.73	78.24	68.50	75.47
Don't know	0.92	2.86	3.18	2.55
Not Applicable	2.75	0.22	0.87	0.98
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.63: Do any black people live in your neighborhood?, by Party Identification

	Republican	Democrat	Independent	Other party	Total
Yes	14.29	26.12	23.04	12.50	20.99
No	82.98	70.10	73.04	87.50	75.54
Don't know	2.74	2.06	2.88	0.00	2.57
Not Applicable	0.00	1.72	1.05	0.00	0.89
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.64: Do any black people live in your neighborhood?, by Sex

	Man	Woman	Total
Yes	21.66	20.34	20.98
No	74.29	76.62	75.49
Don't know	3.04	2.09	2.55
Not Applicable	1.01	0.95	0.98
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.65: Do any black people live in your neighborhood?, by Urban vs Rural Area

	Rural	Urban (More than 2500)	Total
Yes	2.36	32.03	20.90
No	96.86	62.79	75.56
Don't know	0.79	3.61	2.55
Not Applicable	0.00	1.57	0.98
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

10a. Do any black people work where you work?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know
- Don't work

Table B.66: Do any black people work where you work?

	(%)
Yes	17.84
No	59.31
Don't know	0.98
Don't work	20.88
Not Applicable	0.98
Total	100.00

Table B.67: Do any black people work where you work?, by Age Category

	18-29	30-49	50-64	65+	Total
Yes	24.77	25.08	17.14	2.67	17.88
No	58.26	61.69	68.57	45.78	59.33
Don't know	1.38	1.02	0.36	1.33	0.98
Don't work	14.22	10.85	12.86	50.22	20.83
Not Applicable	1.38	1.36	1.07	0.00	0.98
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.68: Do any black people work where you work?, by Level of Education

	Less than high school	High school/vocational grad.	1+ years of college	Total
Yes	6.42	16.26	27.17	17.86
No	55.96	63.08	56.36	59.27
Don't know	0.46	1.10	1.16	0.98
Don't work	34.40	19.34	14.45	20.90
Not Applicable	2.75	0.22	0.87	0.98
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.69: Do any black people work where you work?, by Party Identification

	Republican	Democrat	Independent	Other party	Total
Yes	11.55	20.27	21.47	25.00	17.92
No	68.09	48.80	60.21	62.50	59.50
Don't know	0.61	1.37	1.05	0.00	0.99
Don't work	19.76	27.84	16.23	12.50	20.69
Not Applicable	0.00	1.72	1.05	0.00	0.89
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.70: Do any black people work where you work?, by Sex

	Man	Woman	Total
Yes	22.67	13.31	17.84
No	63.16	55.70	59.31
Don't know	0.40	1.52	0.98
Don't work	12.75	28.52	20.88
Not Applicable	1.01	0.95	0.98
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.71: Do any black people work where you work?, by Urban vs Rural Area

	Rural	Urban (More than 2500)	Total
Yes	2.88	26.84	17.86
No	80.89	46.47	59.37
Don't know	0.52	1.10	0.88
Don't work	15.71	24.02	20.90
Not Applicable	0.00	1.57	0.98
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

11a. Do any black people attend your church?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know
- Don't attend

Table B.72: Do any black people attend your church?

	(%)
Yes	22.65
No	63.24
Don't know	3.92
Don't attend	8.33
Not Applicable	1.76
Missing	0.10
Total	100.00

Table B.73: Do any black people attend your church?, by Age Category

	18-29	30-49	50-64	65+	Total
Yes	22.48	23.39	22.86	21.78	22.69
No	55.05	61.69	67.50	67.56	63.16
Don't know	5.50	4.75	3.21	2.22	3.93
Don't attend	14.22	8.47	5.36	6.22	8.35
Not Applicable	2.75	1.36	1.07	2.22	1.77
Missing	0.00	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.10
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.74: Do any black people attend your church?, by Level of Education

	Less than high school	High school/vocational grad.	1+ years of college	Total
Yes	18.35	21.32	27.17	22.67
No	65.60	67.47	56.07	63.20
Don't know	2.75	3.08	5.78	3.93
Don't attend	10.09	7.25	8.67	8.34
Not Applicable	3.21	0.88	2.02	1.77
Missing	0.00	0.00	0.29	0.10
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.75: Do any black people attend your church?, by Party Identification

	Republican	Democrat	Independent	Other party	Total
Yes	20.97	25.09	22.51	25.00	22.77
No	69.30	58.08	62.04	62.50	63.27
Don't know	4.56	2.75	4.45	0.00	3.96
Don't attend	4.86	11.34	8.64	12.50	8.22
Not Applicable	0.30	2.75	2.09	0.00	1.68
Missing	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.00	0.10
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.76: Do any black people attend your church?, by Sex

	Man	Woman	Total
Yes	21.26	23.95	22.65
No	63.97	62.55	63.24
Don't know	4.05	3.80	3.92
Don't attend	8.70	7.98	8.33
Not Applicable	2.02	1.52	1.76
Missing	0.00	0.19	0.10
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.77: Do any black people attend your church?, by Urban vs Rural Area

	Rural	Urban (More than 2500)	Total
Yes	5.50	32.97	22.67
No	90.84	46.78	63.30
Don't know	0.52	5.81	3.83
Don't attend	2.36	11.93	8.34
Not Applicable	0.52	2.51	1.77
Missing	0.26	0.00	0.10
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

17a. Do you think that you are at prejudiced against black people or not?

- Prejudiced
- Not Prejudiced
- Don't know

Table B.78: Do you think that you are at prejudiced against black people or not?

	(%)
Prejudiced	23.82
Not prejudiced	70.10
Don't know	4.61
Not Applicable	1.47
Total	100.00

Table B.79: Do you think that you are at prejudiced against black people or not?, by Age Category

	18-29	30-49	50-64	65+	Total
Prejudiced	24.77	26.44	26.79	16.00	23.87
Not prejudiced	67.89	67.80	67.14	78.67	70.04
Don't know	5.05	4.07	4.29	5.33	4.62
Not Applicable	2.29	1.69	1.79	0.00	1.47
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.80: Do you think that you are at prejudiced against black people or not?, by Level of Education

	Less than high school	High school/vocational grad.	1+ years of college	Total
Prejudiced	12.84	25.49	28.61	23.85
Not prejudiced	78.90	68.57	66.76	70.17
Don't know	5.05	5.05	3.47	4.51
Not Applicable	3.21	0.88	1.16	1.47
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.81: Do you think that you are at prejudiced against black people or not?, by Party Identification

	Republican	Democrat	Independent	Other party	Total
Prejudiced	24.32	23.02	23.82	50.00	23.96
Not prejudiced	69.30	70.79	70.68	37.50	70.00
Don't know	6.08	3.44	4.19	12.50	4.65
Not Applicable	0.30	2.75	1.31	0.00	1.39
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.82: Do you think that you are at prejudiced against black people or not?, by Sex

	Man	Woman	Total
Prejudiced	25.91	21.86	23.82
Not prejudiced	69.03	71.10	70.10
Don't know	3.64	5.51	4.61
Not Applicable	1.42	1.52	1.47
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.83: Do you think that you are at prejudiced against black people or not?, by Urban vs Rural Area

	Rural	Urban (More than 2500)	Total
Prejudiced	22.77	24.49	23.85
Not prejudiced	72.25	68.92	70.17
Don't know	4.71	4.40	4.51
Not Applicable	0.26	2.20	1.47
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

B.4.2 Reservations

15a. If a black family moved in next door to you, which ONE of the following statements comes closest to describing what you would do?

- I would seriously think about moving away.
- I would not move away but avoid contact with them.
- I would feel good about it and make a special effort to be friendly.
- I would be neighborly but make no special effort.
- No opinion

Table B.84: If a black family moved in next door to you...

	(%)
Think about moving	2.25
Won't move, but avoid	3.73
Special effort to be nice	30.69
Neighborly, no special effort	58.04
No opinion	4.31
Not Applicable	0.98
Total	100.00

Table B.85: If a black family moved in next door to you..., by Age Category

	18-29	30-49	50-64	65+	Total
Think about moving	1.38	1.02	2.86	4.00	2.26
Won't move, but avoid	3.67	3.05	3.93	4.44	3.73
Special effort to be nice	39.91	35.25	26.43	21.33	30.75
Neighborly, no special effort	48.17	55.93	60.71	67.11	58.06
No opinion	5.50	3.39	5.00	3.11	4.22
Not Applicable	1.38	1.36	1.07	0.00	0.98
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.86: If a black family moved in next door to you..., by Level of Education

	Less than high school	High school/vocational grad.	1+ years of college	Total
Think about moving	5.50	1.76	0.87	2.26
Won't move, but avoid	7.34	3.52	1.73	3.73
Special effort to be nice	22.94	26.81	40.75	30.72
Neighborly, no special effort	59.17	62.42	51.45	58.00
No opinion	2.29	5.27	4.34	4.32
Not Applicable	2.75	0.22	0.87	0.98
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.87: If a black family moved in next door to you..., by Party Identification

	Republican	Democrat	Independent	Other party	Total
Think about moving	2.43	2.41	2.09	0.00	2.28
Won't move, but avoid	3.04	3.78	4.19	12.50	3.76
Special effort to be nice	31.61	27.15	32.72	37.50	30.79
Neighborly, no special effort	58.36	62.20	54.71	50.00	58.02
No opinion	4.56	2.75	5.24	0.00	4.26
Not Applicable	0.00	1.72	1.05	0.00	0.89
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.88: If a black family moved in next door to you..., by Sex

	Man	Woman	Total
Think about moving	2.63	1.90	2.25
Won't move, but avoid	4.05	3.42	3.73
Special effort to be nice	28.74	32.51	30.69
Neighborly, no special effort	58.30	57.79	58.04
No opinion	5.26	3.42	4.31
Not Applicable	1.01	0.95	0.98
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.89: If a black family moved in next door to you..., by Urban vs Rural Area

	Rural	Urban (More than 2500)	Total
Think about moving	2.88	1.88	2.26
Won't move, but avoid	3.40	3.92	3.73
Special effort to be nice	29.06	31.71	30.72
Neighborly, no special effort	60.73	56.36	58.00
No opinion	3.93	4.55	4.32
Not Applicable	0.00	1.57	0.98
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

16. Would you have any reservations about dealing with a black person in the following situations: a. Buying a car from a black car dealer.

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

Table B.90: Reservations about buying a car from a black car dealer.

	(%)
Yes	8.43
No	87.65
Don't know	2.65
Not Applicable	1.27
Total	100.00

Table B.91: Reservations about buying a car from a black car dealer., by Age Category

	18-29	30-49	50-64	65+	Total
Yes	8.72	5.08	9.29	11.56	8.45
No	86.24	90.85	86.43	86.67	87.72
Don't know	3.21	2.37	2.86	1.78	2.55
Not Applicable	1.83	1.69	1.43	0.00	1.28
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.92: Reservations about buying a car from a black car dealer., by Level of Education

	Less than high school	High school/vocational grad.	1+ years of college	Total
Yes	11.47	8.57	6.07	8.34
No	81.65	87.69	91.62	87.73
Don't know	3.67	3.30	1.16	2.65
Not Applicable	3.21	0.44	1.16	1.28
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.93: Reservations about buying a car from a black car dealer., by Party Identification

	Republican	Democrat	Independent	Other party	Total
Yes	10.94	8.59	6.54	0.00	8.51
No	86.02	87.29	89.79	87.50	87.82
Don't know	3.04	2.06	2.09	12.50	2.48
Not Applicable	0.00	2.06	1.57	0.00	1.19
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.94: Reservations about buying a car from a black car dealer., by Sex

	Man	Woman	Total
Yes	8.91	7.98	8.43
No	87.85	87.45	87.65
Don't know	2.02	3.23	2.65
Not Applicable	1.21	1.33	1.27
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.95: Reservations about buying a car from a black car dealer., by Urban vs Rural Area

	Rural	Urban (More than 2500)	Total
Yes	10.47	7.22	8.44
No	86.65	88.23	87.63
Don't know	2.62	2.67	2.65
Not Applicable	0.26	1.88	1.28
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

b. Going to a black doctor.

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

Table B.96: Reservations about going to a black doctor.

	(%)
Yes	18.24
No	76.18
Don't know	4.41
Not Applicable	1.18
Total	100.00

Table B.97: Reservations about going to a black doctor., by Age Category

	18-29	30-49	50-64	65+	Total
Yes	12.84	18.64	16.07	25.33	18.17
No	83.94	76.95	77.86	65.78	76.23
Don't know	1.38	3.05	4.64	8.89	4.42
Not Applicable	1.83	1.36	1.43	0.00	1.18
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.98: Reservations about going to a black doctor., by Level of Education

	Less than high school	High school/vocational grad.	1+ years of college	Total
Yes	23.85	17.36	15.61	18.16
No	67.43	77.36	80.35	76.25
Don't know	5.50	4.84	3.18	4.42
Not Applicable	3.21	0.44	0.87	1.18
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.99: Reservations about going to a black doctor., by Party Identification

	Republican	Democrat	Independent	Other party	Total
Yes	20.67	21.31	14.40	12.50	18.42
No	74.77	72.51	80.10	75.00	76.14
Don't know	4.56	4.12	4.19	12.50	4.36
Not Applicable	0.00	2.06	1.31	0.00	1.09
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.100: Reservations about going to a black doctor., by Sex

	Man	Woman	Total
Yes	9.92	26.05	18.24
No	85.22	67.68	76.18
Don't know	3.85	4.94	4.41
Not Applicable	1.01	1.33	1.18
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.101: Reservations about going to a black doctor., by Urban vs Rural Area

	Rural	Urban (More than 2500)	Total
Yes	20.94	16.48	18.16
No	74.87	77.08	76.25
Don't know	3.93	4.71	4.42
Not Applicable	0.26	1.73	1.18
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

c. Hiring a black person to prepare your tax return.

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

Table B.102: Reservations about a black person to preparing your tax return.

	(%)
Yes	9.41
No	85.88
Don't know	3.43
Not Applicable	1.27
Total	100.00

Table B.103: Reservations about a black person to preparing your tax return., by Age Category

	18-29	30-49	50-64	65+	Total
Yes	5.05	7.12	8.57	17.78	9.43
No	91.28	89.83	86.07	75.11	85.85
Don't know	1.83	1.69	3.93	6.67	3.44
Not Applicable	1.83	1.36	1.43	0.44	1.28
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.104: Reservations about a black person to preparing your tax return., by Level of Education

	Less than high school	High school/vocational grad.	1+ years of college	Total
Yes	16.97	7.47	7.23	9.42
No	76.15	88.79	88.44	85.97
Don't know	3.67	3.08	3.47	3.34
Not Applicable	3.21	0.66	0.87	1.28
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.105: Reservations about a black person to preparing your tax return., by Party Identification

	Republican	Democrat	Independent	Other party	Total
Yes	11.25	9.28	7.85	12.50	9.41
No	84.19	84.19	89.27	75.00	86.04
Don't know	4.56	4.47	1.31	12.50	3.37
Not Applicable	0.00	2.06	1.57	0.00	1.19
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.106: Reservations about a black person to preparing your tax return., by Sex

	Man	Woman	Total
Yes	7.09	11.60	9.41
No	88.26	83.65	85.88
Don't know	3.44	3.42	3.43
Not Applicable	1.21	1.33	1.27
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.107: Reservations about a black person to preparing your tax return., by Urban vs Rural Area

	Rural	Urban (More than 2500)	Total
Yes	11.78	8.01	9.42
No	85.34	86.19	85.87
Don't know	2.62	3.92	3.43
Not Applicable	0.26	1.88	1.28
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

d. Hiring a black babysitter.

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

Table B.108: Reservations about hiring a black babysitter.

	(%)
Yes	16.76
No	70.39
Don't know	11.57
Not Applicable	1.27
Total	100.00

Table B.109: Reservations about hiring a black babysitter., by Age Category

	18-29	30-49	50-64	65+	Total
Yes	10.55	17.97	16.43	21.78	16.80
No	77.52	73.22	72.14	57.33	70.33
Don't know	10.09	7.46	10.00	20.44	11.59
Not Applicable	1.83	1.36	1.43	0.44	1.28
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.110: Reservations about hiring a black babysitter., by Level of Education

	Less than high school	High school/vocational grad.	1+ years of college	Total
Yes	23.85	16.26	13.01	16.78
No	56.88	70.55	78.61	70.36
Don't know	16.06	12.53	7.51	11.58
Not Applicable	3.21	0.66	0.87	1.28
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.111: Reservations about hiring a black babysitter., by Party Identification

	Republican	Democrat	Independent	Other party	Total
Yes	20.06	13.40	16.75	12.50	16.83
No	68.39	70.79	72.25	75.00	70.59
Don't know	11.55	13.75	9.42	12.50	11.39
Not Applicable	0.00	2.06	1.57	0.00	1.19
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.112: Reservations about hiring a black babysitter., by Sex

	Man	Woman	Total
Yes	14.37	19.01	16.76
No	74.49	66.54	70.39
Don't know	9.92	13.12	11.57
Not Applicable	1.21	1.33	1.27
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.113: Reservations about hiring a black babysitter., by Urban vs Rural Area

	Rural	Urban (More than 2500)	Total
Yes	19.63	15.07	16.78
No	68.59	71.43	70.36
Don't know	11.52	11.62	11.58
Not Applicable	0.26	1.88	1.28
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

- e. Hiring a black to mow your lawn.
- Yes
 - No
 - Don't know

Table B.114: Reservations about hiring a black person to mow your lawn.

	(%)
Yes	10.59
No	84.80
Don't know	3.14
Not Applicable	1.47
Total	100.00

Table B.115: Reservations about hiring a black person to mow your lawn., by Age Category

	18-29	30-49	50-64	65+	Total
Yes	6.88	6.10	10.71	20.00	10.61
No	89.45	90.51	84.29	73.33	84.77
Don't know	1.83	1.69	3.21	6.22	3.14
Not Applicable	1.83	1.69	1.79	0.44	1.47
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.116: Reservations about hiring a black person to mow your lawn., by Level of Education

	Less than high school	High school/vocational grad.	1+ years of college	Total
Yes	20.64	9.23	5.78	10.50
No	71.10	86.81	91.04	84.89
Don't know	4.59	3.08	2.31	3.14
Not Applicable	3.67	0.88	0.87	1.47
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.117: Reservations about hiring a black person to mow your lawn., by Party Identification

	Republican	Democrat	Independent	Other party	Total
Yes	12.77	10.65	8.38	12.50	10.50
No	85.11	83.16	86.65	75.00	85.05
Don't know	2.13	4.12	2.88	12.50	3.07
Not Applicable	0.00	2.06	2.09	0.00	1.39
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.118: Reservations about hiring a black person to mow your lawn., by Sex

	Man	Woman	Total
Yes	8.70	12.36	10.59
No	87.04	82.70	84.80
Don't know	2.63	3.61	3.14
Not Applicable	1.62	1.33	1.47
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.119: Reservations about hiring a black person to mow your lawn., by Urban vs Rural Area

	Rural	Urban (More than 2500)	Total
Yes	13.87	8.63	10.60
No	83.51	85.56	84.79
Don't know	2.36	3.61	3.14
Not Applicable	0.26	2.20	1.47
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00