



2026 PUBLIC OPINION REPORT

BY IOWA POLICY AND
OPINION LAB

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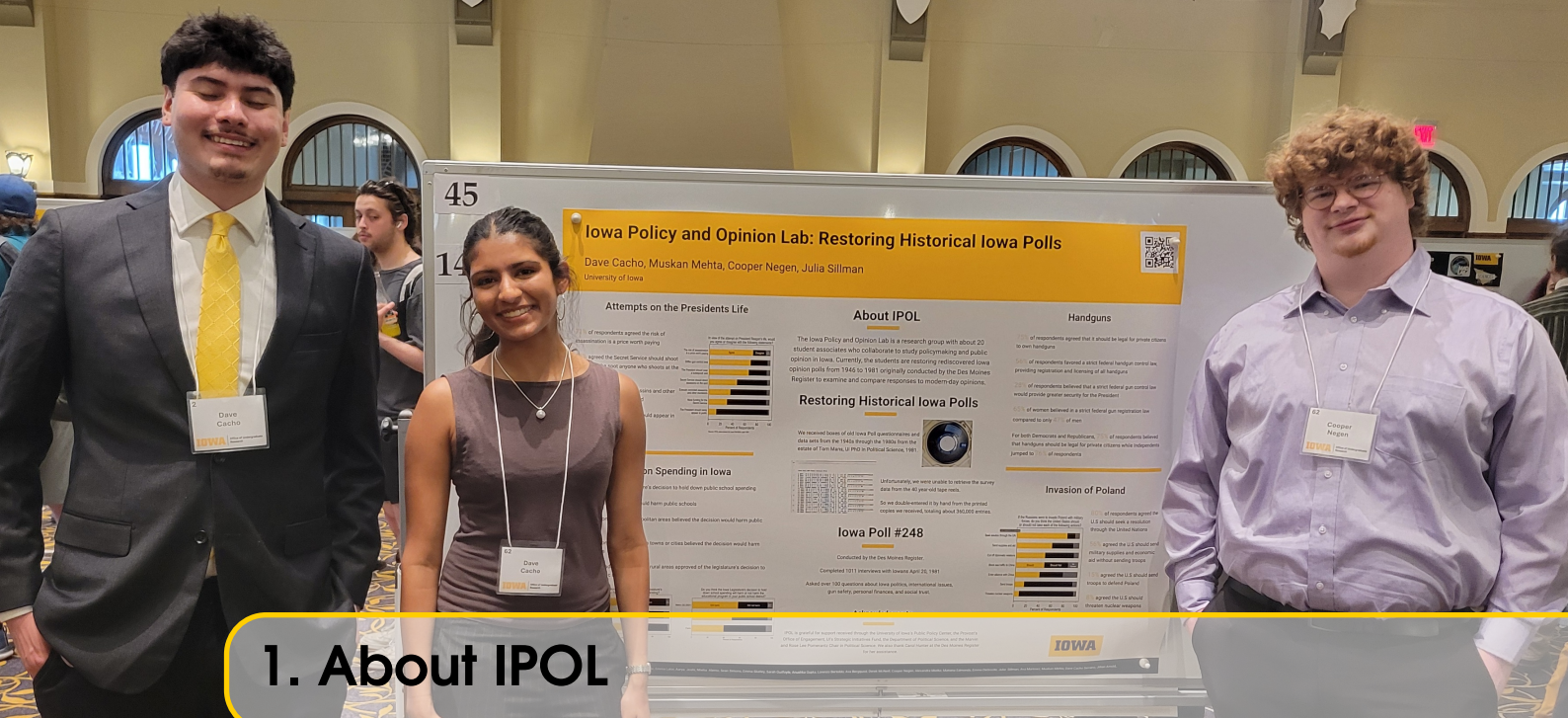


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1. About IPOL

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 2025-2026 IPOL was supported through the Marvin and Rose Lee Pomerantz Chair in Political Science, the Department of Political Science, the Office of Undergraduate Research, and the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences.

IPOL is grateful for start-up funding in 2020-2023 from the University of Iowa's Public Policy Center (now the Center for Social Science Innovation), 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 2025-2026 IPOLeRs

For academic year 2025-2026, IPOL featured four research groups focusing on different sets of questions from Iowa Poll #248.

Group 1: Connor DeGroote (leader), Emma Lalor, Aarya Joshi, Nhelia Alemo, Sean Simons, Elijah Exley-Schuman;

Group 2: Emma Skelley (leader), Sarah Guilfoyle, Anushka Gupta, Lorenzo Bertoldo, Ava Bergquist, Austin Sachtschale;

Group 3: Derek McNeill (leader), Cooper Negen, Alexandra Mielke, Matiana Edmonds, Emma DeGroote;

Group 4: Julia Sillman (leader), Ava Martinez, Muskan Mehta, Dave Cacho Serrano, Jillian Arnold.

1.4 More about Us?



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



Email Us: ipol-info@uiowa.edu



2. About This Report and Iowa Poll #248

2.1 Background on Iowa Poll archives

During academic year 2025-2026 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 1978 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 1978 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 #248 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 two 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 (see Appendix A for details on the data and our methods to digitize it).

2.2 Iowa Poll #248 (July 1981)

Our report is divided into two chapters, which each focuses on sets of thematically related questions included Iowa Poll #248. 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 Politics and Political Issues

We begin with an exploration of Iowans' opinions on various political issues occurring at the national and state levels. At the national level we present results related to the recent assassination attempt on President Ronald Reagan, related questions on handgun laws, car manufacturing and imports, and international events related to a hypothetical invasion of Poland by Russia.

We then move questions on Iowa politics focusing on possible state and local cuts to education funding.

2.2.2 Personal Experiences and Culture

Our second chapter groups together questions related to personal experiences and social issues. These include a series of questions related to choices about childbearing and another on personal finances. We also cover questions related to social trust and people's reactions to a series of common sayings. Finally, we consider responses to questions about how Iowans view public opinion polling.



3. Politics and Political Issues

3.1 Overview

In this chapter, we analyze some of the questions in the 1981 Iowa Poll focusing on international, national, and state politics.

3.2 Presidential Safety

This section of the 1981 Iowa Poll asked respondents if they agreed with, disagreed with, or held no opinion about several statements about presidential safety and assassination, given the attempted assassination of President Ronald Reagan earlier that year.

9) In view of the attempt on President Reagan's life, would you agree or disagree with the following statements:

- a) The Secret Service should be provided with more funds and agents to protect the President.*
- b) The President should be required to wear a bulletproof vest whenever he is in public.*
- c) The President should not appear in public, except on rare occasions.*
- d) The Secret Service should shoot on the spot anyone who shoots at the President.*
- e) Gun control laws should be stiffened.*
- f) The risk of assassination is a price that is worth paying to keep a President in contact with the people.*
- g) Convicted assassins and other murderers should be executed in public as a deterrent.*

Statements 9a, 9b, and 9e all concerned preventative steps the government could take to reduce the risk of Presidential assassinations. Statement 9a asked whether the Secret Service should receive more funding and agents to protect the President. Only 30% of respondents agreed, while

64.3% disagreed. Views differed by religious preference: Protestants were more supportive of added Secret Service funding (32.6%) than Catholics (21.2%) or members of other religions (29%). Partisan differences were much smaller, with 29% of Republicans, 29.2% of Democrats and 31% of Independents agreeing.

Statement 9b asked whether the President should be required to wear a bulletproof vest in public. Respondents broadly favored this measure, with 64.6% agreeing and 29.4% disagreeing. Support for Presidential bulletproof vest use varied sharply by education: Agreement was high among respondents with less than high school education (74.6%) or high school diploma (70.4%), college-educated respondents were closely split on the measure (48.5% agree, 44% disagree). Sexual differences were also pronounced: 71.7% of women favored requiring the President to use a bulletproof vest, compared to 56.8% of men.

Statement 9e asked whether gun control laws should be stiffened. A strong majority agreed (67.4%), with only 27.8% disagreeing. This support for gun control remained high across age groups, especially the youngest and oldest respondents. Among adults ages 18-29, 70.8% agreed that gun control laws should be stiffened. Support was slightly lower among those ages 30-49, with 64.7% agreeing. Adults ages 50-64 showed a similar pattern, with 64.4% agreeing. Support rose again among respondents 65 and older, 69.8% of whom agreed that gun control laws should be stiffened. Differences in support between the sexes were more pronounced: 76.3% of women favored stiffening gun control laws, compared to 57.7% of men.

Statements 9c and 9f weighed whether the President should go out in public. 9c asked if the president should generally avoid public appearances. Respondents overwhelmingly rejected this: Only 12.9% agreed that the President should not appear in public, while 84.8% disagreed. Agreement declined with educational level: 23% among respondents with less than a high school education, 13% of respondents with a high school-level education, and only 6.2% of those with a college education.

Statement 9f asked whether keeping the President in contact with the public is worth the risk of assassination. 70.9% of respondents agreed, and 21.2% disagreed. This support for public Presidential appearances was noticeably lower than in 9c, likely because 9f explicitly references the risk of assassination. As in 9c, support for Presidential public appearances increased with educational level. Respondents with at least one year of college education were more supportive (77.9%) than those with a high-school or vocational education (68.4%) or no high school education (66.2%). Respondents with a high school-level education were the most opposed to the question (24.3%), and many respondents with no high school education had no opinion (14.2%).

Geographic differences were smaller. Respondents in metropolitan areas and cities demonstrated similar levels of agreement, with 72.2% and 71.9% respectively agreeing that the risk of assassination is worth public appearances by the President. Those who lived on a farm were less likely to agree, with 66.1% saying they agree with the statement. Respondents who lived on a farm were more likely to give no opinion about the statement (12.6%), than those who lived in metropolitan areas (7.0%) and cities (6.6%).

Differences also arise when looking into the employment status of female heads of households. In households with a part-time working matriarch, respondents were most likely to agree that presidential public appearance is worth the risk (76.9%). Those without a woman in the household likewise largely agreed (74.2%). In contrast, respondents from homes with full-time matriarchs or unemployed matriarchs favored taking the risk much less at 67.6% and 69.9%, agreement, respectively.

The appetite for risk-taking with Presidential safety was similar across respondent sex. Among men, 72.8% agreed that the risk of assassination is a price worth paying to keep a President in contact with the people, compared to 69.3% of women. Although a clear majority of both groups supports maintaining contact between the President and the public, women were still slightly more

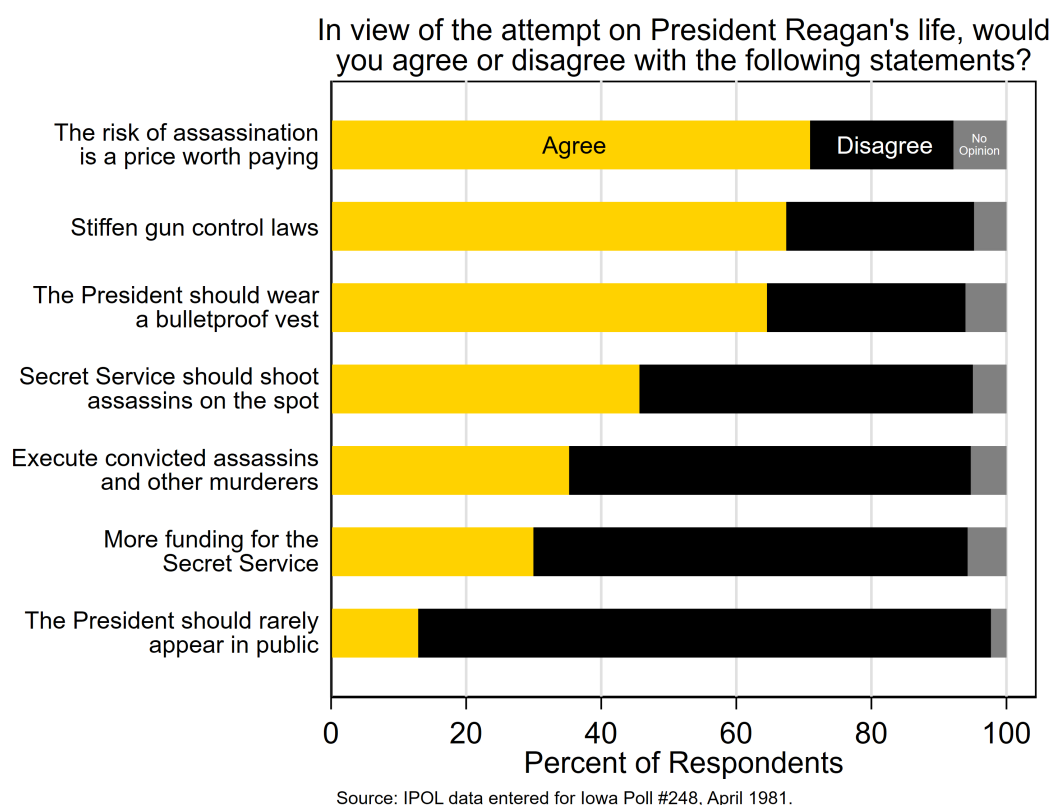


Figure 3.1: Presidential Safety

inclined to question whether the risks involved are justified, indicating a slight gender gap in attitudes.

9d and 9g concerned use of violence to stop or deter would-be assassins. 9d asked respondents asked if they approved of the shooting of assailants by secret service agents. A slim majority of respondents disagreed, with 45.7% answering “agree” and 49.4% answering “disagree”. Breaking down the results by respondent religious preference, there were significant differences between non-Christians and Protestants. Of those who identified as “other” (neither Catholic nor Protestant), only 27.9% agreed that assassins should be killed on sight, versus 49.7% of Protestants. Catholics were roughly in the middle, with 37.0% answering “agree”. There was also a major partisan divide in attitudes among respondents: Most Republicans (52.3%) agreed that the secret service should shoot attempted assassin on sight, a large leap in support from Democrats (40.9%) and Independents (42.9%).

9g asked respondents if they favored public executions of convicted assassins or murderers as a deterrent. Respondents were cooler on this than 9d: Only 35.3% of agreed with the statement, while 59.5% disagreed. Agreement varied significantly based on religious affiliation. Protestants were more likely to agree that killers should be publicly executed (38.0%) than Catholics (29.0%) or practitioners of other/no religions (24.2%), mirroring their religious inclinations on 9d. Catholics were the most likely to oppose public executions (66.8%), while members of other religions were the most likely to have no opinion (9.7%). Support for public executions also varied by household female head occupation. Respondents from households with an unemployed female matriarch supported public execution slightly above the mean (36.6%); in contrast, working matriarchs saw below average approval, with full-time working matriarch families showing 32.8% support, and

part-time showing 33.8%. Conversely, household with full-time and part-time matriarchs saw above average responses in disagreement, at 62.8% and 61.3%, while households without a working female head were less likely to disagree (57.1%).

3.3 Handgun Laws

This section examines questions exploring Iowans' views on federal handgun control laws and whether they would provide better safety for U.S. Presidents. The survey took place just weeks after an attempted assassination of President Ronald Reagan. Revolver gunshots seriously wounded the President and three others.

6a. Would you favor or oppose a strict federal handgun control law, providing registration and licensing of all handguns?

- *Favor handgun control*
- *Oppose*
- *No opinion*

7a. Do you think a strict federal handgun control law would or would not provide greater safety for U.S. Presidents?

- *Would provide better safety*
- *Would not*
- *Don't know*

8a. Do you think it should be legal or illegal for private citizens to own handguns?

- *Legal*
- *Illegal*
- *No opinion*

On the matter of handgun registrations, most surveyed Iowans favored strict federal laws. When respondents were asked if they would favor or oppose a "strict federal handgun law", which would require registration and licensing of all handguns, 56.9% of survey takers reported that they would favor such a law. 39.7% said that they would oppose such a law. 3.4% of the respondents answered that they had no opinion.

When compared with the respondent's party identification, only 43.4% of Republicans opposed handgun registration and licensing, and 51.8% favored such a law. Additionally, 60.3% of surveyed Democrats reported they were in favor of requiring registration for handguns, while 37.1% reported being opposed. When looking at sex, men were fairly evenly split on the issue – 47.4% reported being in favor of a handgun registration law, and 49.7% reported being in opposition. However, most surveyed women favored strict gun registration laws, with 65.7% being in favor and 30.5% being in opposition. Homeowners were less likely to support stricter gun registration laws than renters, with only 54.4% of homeowners favoring and 41.6% opposing. Renters push back against the trend, however, with 67.2% of renters favoring stricter registration laws and 31.8% in opposition.

Most respondents did not believe that strict federal handgun control laws would increase safety for U.S. Presidents. The "would not" responses accounted for 68.5% of the sample, compared to 28.4% who responded that such laws "would" provide greater safety; only 3.1% of respondents were unsure. Views in urban areas, such as towns, cities, and metropolitan regions, were nearly identical, differing by just 1.2 percentage points on the "would" side and 1.8 points on the "would not" side. In contrast, rural respondents living on farms diverged sharply from their urban counterparts, registering 10.1 to 11.9 percentage points higher for the "would not" position. A similar divide

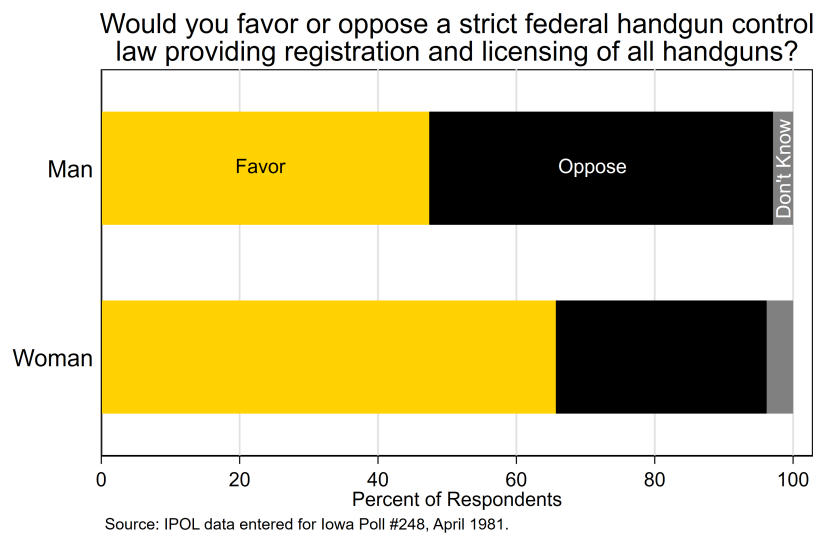


Figure 3.2: Favor or Oppose a Strict Federal Handgun Law

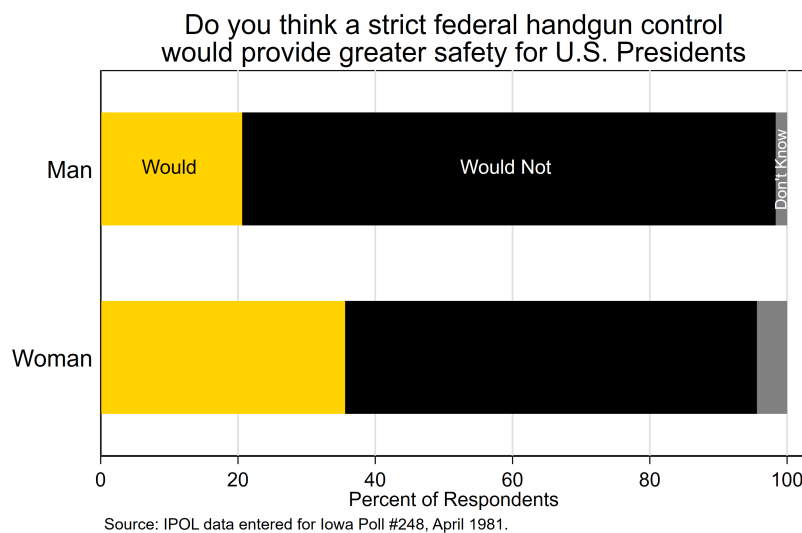


Figure 3.3: Would a Strict Federal Handgun Law Increase Safety for Presidents?

appeared across sex: men were 17.7 percentage points more likely than women to believe that handgun control would not increase presidential safety.

Regarding the question on the legality of handgun ownership for private citizens, 75.6% of Iowans believed it should be legal for private citizens to own a handgun. However, 19.6% of those asked believed that private citizens owning a handgun should be illegal, whereas 4.8% of people were unsure about the matter.

When analyzed with the party affiliation of respondents, Republicans, Democrats, and Independents had similar opinions. 77.1% of Republicans, 74.4% of Democrats, and 76.4% of Independents believed that handguns should be legal for private citizens. Comparing the results with the highest level of education for each respondent, those without a high school diploma were less likely to support the legality of handguns than those who had graduated from high school or completed at least one year of college. 68.8% of those without a high school diploma believed that handguns

should be legal for private citizens, while just over a quarter (25.4%) believed they should be illegal. This is compared to 78.3% of those whose highest level of education was a high school diploma, and 76.1% of those with at least one year of college completed believing handguns should be legal, while 18.1% of both the high school graduates and those with a year of college believed they should be illegal.

3.4 Possible Russian Invasion of Poland

This section of the 1981 Iowa Poll survey asked respondents whether the United States should intervene if Russia were to invade Poland. The question listed seven possible actions the U.S. could take, and for each, respondents were asked whether the U.S. should, should not, or if they don't know.

5. If the Russians were to invade Poland with military force, the United States should or should not take each of the following actions:

- *Seek a solution through the United Nations?*
- *Threaten to use nuclear weapons if Russia does not withdraw immediately?*
- *Send U.S. troops to defend Poland?*
- *Send military supplies and economic aid, but not troops?*
- *Cut off diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union?*
- *Enter a military alliance with China?*
- *Block sea traffic to and from China?*

Most Iowans said the U.S. should seek a solution through the United Nations (79.8%) and should send military supplies and economic aid without troops (56.1%). Very few said the U.S. should threaten nuclear weapons (7.7%) or should send troops to defend Poland (14.9%). Responses were more evenly split on other actions. 45.5% said the U.S. should cut off diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union versus 45.9% who said should not. 38.5% said the U.S. should enter a military alliance with China versus 37.6% should not. 45.2% said the U.S. should block sea traffic to and from China versus 38% should not, with 23.6% and 16.5% responding don't know for the alliance and sea blockade questions, respectively.

At the most direct level, we analyzed responses to whether the United States should send troops to Poland. An overwhelming majority of respondents (77.7%) said the U.S. should not send troops, while only 15.0% believed it should. Crosstabulations by education level and party identification closely mirrored the overall results, indicating broad agreement across demographic groups. Among education levels, 78.9% of respondents who did not complete high school, 78.3% of high school graduates, and 79.7% of those with some college or more opposed sending troops. Political affiliation showed a similar pattern: 78.6% of Republicans, 79.3% of Democrats, 75.8% of Independents, and 88.9% of those identifying as "other" said the U.S. should not send troops. These findings demonstrate a strong and consistent consensus against direct military involvement.

At the middle level of involvement, we examined whether the U.S. should provide military supplies and economic aid to Poland without deploying troops. A majority of respondents (56.1%) supported this approach, while 33.9% opposed it and 10% were uncertain. Although this question still showed majority support, responses were less uniform across demographics compared to the troop question. Age, in particular, showed the most variation. Among respondents aged 18–29, 57.0% supported providing aid, compared to 54.2% of those aged 30–49 and 52.6% of those aged 65 and older, suggesting a slight decline in support with age. However, 66% of respondents aged 50–64 supported sending aid, the highest level among all age groups, disrupting this pattern. By party affiliation, Republicans had the highest support, with a share of 59.8%. Independents had the second-most support with 55.2%, and Democrats had the lowest percentage of support with 54.7%.

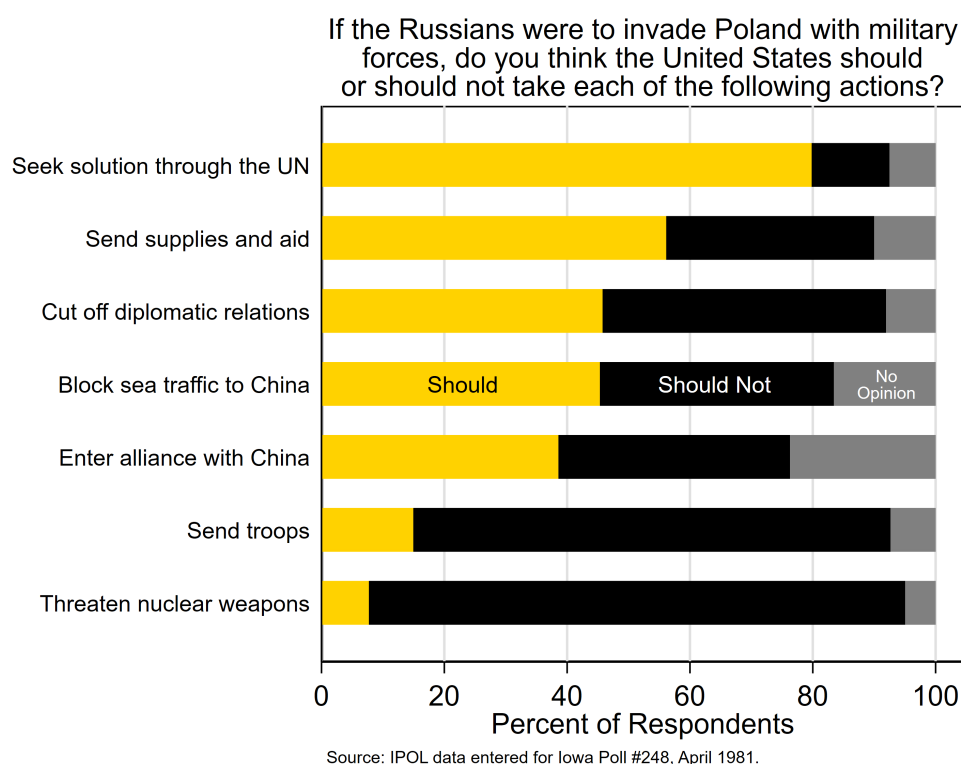


Figure 3.4: What Should the U.S. do if Russia Invades Poland?

Vice-versa, 29.6% of Republicans did not support this question, while the percentage increased for Independents (34.8%). Democrats had the highest disapproval with a percentage of 37.8%.

Finally, at the least direct level of involvement, we examined whether the U.S. should seek a solution through the United Nations. This option received the highest level of overall support, with 79.8% of respondents saying the U.S. should pursue this approach, compared to 12.7% who opposed it and 7.5% who were unsure. While support was strong across most demographic groups, there were notable differences by education level. Among respondents with some college or more, 87.7% supported working through the United Nations, compared to 80.5% of high school graduates and 67.8% of those who did not complete high school. By party affiliation, all major parties overwhelmingly supported seeking a solution through the United Nations, with 80.2% of Republicans, 81.0% of Independents, and 80.2% of Democrats responded “Should.” Conversely, 11.4% of Republicans, 12.8% of Independents, and 13.5% of Democrats did not support the question, marking quite a low share of disapproval. Overall, the results suggest that while Iowans were strongly opposed to direct military involvement, they were more open to indirect forms of engagement, particularly diplomatic solutions through international organizations, followed by economic and military aid.

3.5 Education Funding

In one section of the 1981 #248 Iowa Poll, respondents were asked several questions regarding school spending. This would have been a popular topic at the time because the Iowa Legislature was considering passing HF 414, a bill that would freeze the amount of money allocated for the next two fiscal years. Because of its pertinence in the legislature, Iowa Poll #248 asked several questions regarding state and local funding.

3.5.1 State Cuts

1. Do you think the Iowa Legislature's decision to hold down school spending will harm or not harm the educational program in your public school district?

- Will harm
- Will not harm
- Don't know

2. Do you approve or disapprove of the Legislature's decision to hold down public school spending?

- Approve
- Disapprove
- No opinion

Regarding responses to the first question—whether Iowans felt any perceived harm from Legislature's held-back spending—50.1% of respondents reported that they thought the decision would harm public school programs. 43.3% responded that the decision would not harm public schools, and 6.6% of respondents selected the option “don't know”.

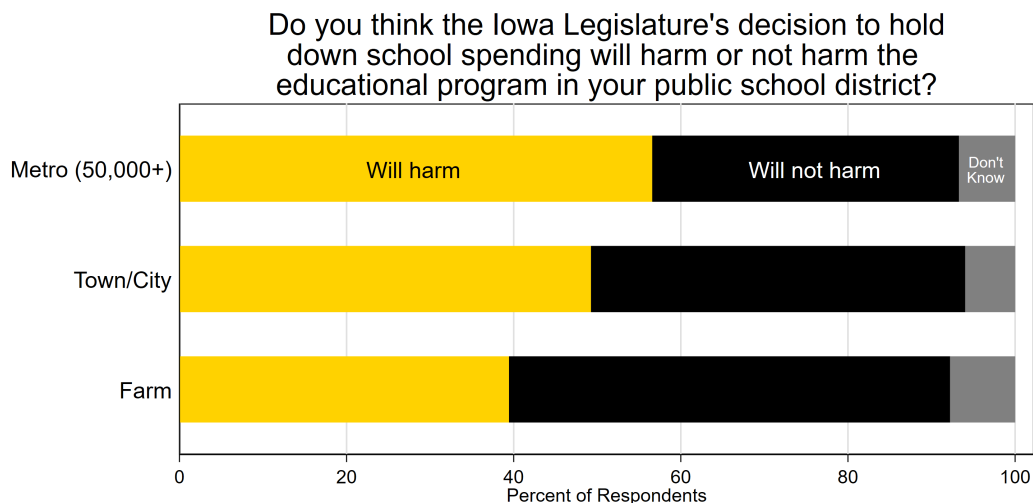


Figure 3.5: Will school spending reductions harm the educational program in your public school district?

Responses to this question varied depending on the type of communities that respondents lived in. The majority of respondents from metropolitan areas answered that the legislature's decision would be harmful, with 56.5% answering “will harm” and 36.7% answering “will not harm”. Among Iowans who lived in farm areas, the majority answered that the legislature's decision would not be harmful, with 52.8% answering “will not harm” and 39.4% answering “will harm”. Respondents from towns and cities were more evenly split, with 49.3% answering “will harm” and 44.8% answering “will not harm”.

Respondents' answers differed based on how many children they had. Among respondents with one child, 54.7% selected “will harm” and 40.7% selected “will not harm”. Respondents with two or three children were more evenly split. For those with two children, 47.9% answered “will harm” while 45.5% answered “will not harm”. 48.3% of respondents with three children thought the legislature's decision would harm public education programs, and 47.2% selected “will not harm”. A majority opinion existed among individuals with five or six children; both groups favored

the “will not harm” answer. 50% of respondents with five children answered “will not harm” while 41.7% answered “will harm”. The majority grew among those with six children, with 64.3% of respondents selecting “will not harm” and 35.7% selecting “will harm”.

Party identity also influenced responses, with the majority of Republicans and Democrats at odds with each other. The majority of Republicans thought the legislature’s decision would not be detrimental to school programs; 54.8% answered “will not harm” and 38.0% answered “will harm”. Democrats showed a different trend, with 60.2% answering “will harm” and 34.5% answering “will not harm”. Respondents identifying as Independents aligned closer with Democrats, with 54.2% answering “will harm” and 39.8% answering “will not harm”.

When asked whether they would approve of Legislature’s decision to hold down public funding, 55.5% of Iowans approved, while 39.2% disapproved and 5.3% of respondents had no opinion.

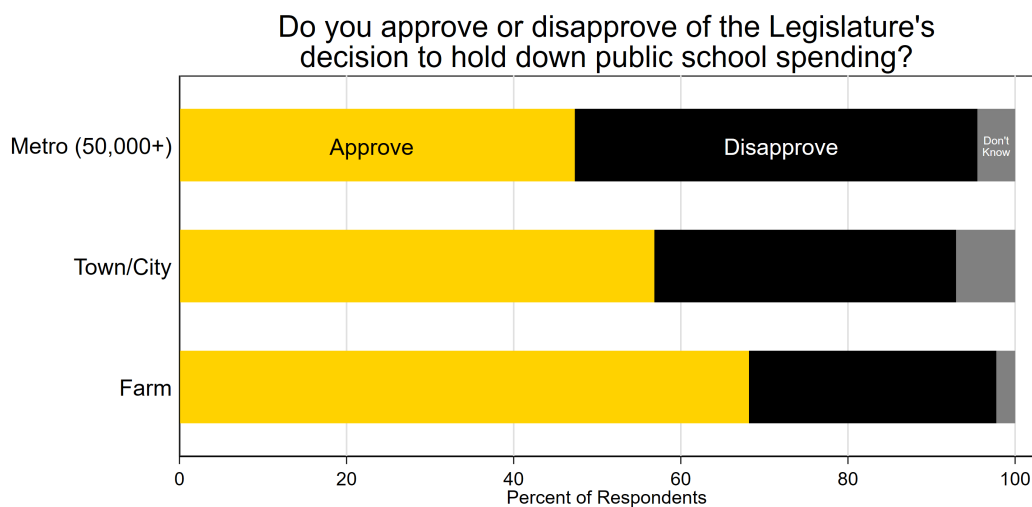


Figure 3.6: Will school spending reductions harm the educational program in your public school district?

When separated by resident location, people living on farms showed the highest support at 66.7%, compared to people in towns or cities who had an approval rate of 57.5%, and metro areas, which only saw about 45.9% approval. This suggests rural Iowans were more supportive of cutting back public school spending, while metro residents were not.

By political party, the difference is significantly clearer. At 68.2%, Republicans were much more likely to approve of holding down school spending compared to about 47.8% of Democrats and 47.8% of Independents.

Lastly, approval increased with the number of children. Among people with no children, 42.6% approved and 49.4% disapproved. Approval rises to about 47.9% for one child, 60.0% for two, and over 60.8% for three children, while disapproval decreases. This suggests people with more children are more likely to support holding down school spending

3.5.2 Local Cuts

3. If your school district had to make cuts, which *ONE* of the following decisions would you make?

- *Cut all programs EQUALLY*
- *Cut all programs for the gifted and the physically and mentally disabled MORE than the general program*

- *Cut the general program MORE than the programs for the gifted and the physically disabled*
- *Don't know*

4. Here is a list of some general education programs and activities. If you had to make cuts, which ONE would you cut first?

- *Sports program*
- *Music, drama, art*
- *Typing, shop, and home economics*
- *Physical education*
- *foreign's education*
- *Foreign Languages*
- *Other*
- *Don't know*

The first local school program question asked respondents which school program, either gifted, regular, or special education, they would cut funding to first if school spending was low. The survey results on school funding cuts show that about 66.7% of respondents preferred equal cuts across all programs rather than targeting specific groups like gifted students or students with disabilities. However, opinions varied across different demographics.

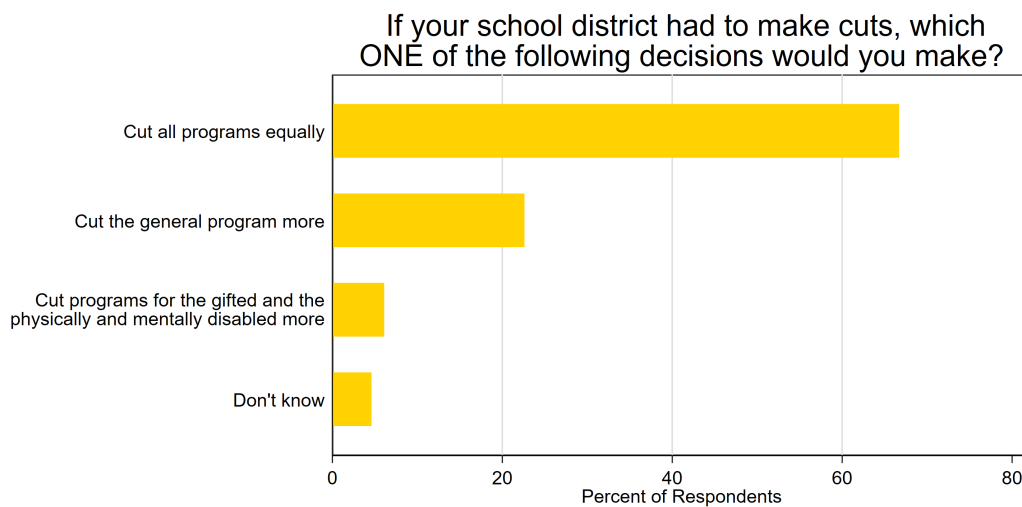


Figure 3.7: Which of the following school program cuts would you make

Looking at location, metro respondents were less likely to support equal cuts (61.4%) compared to people in towns (73.0%), and they were slightly more open to cutting gifted programs more (7.2% vs. between 4–6%).

Families and the number of children had different responses, where 73.2% of households with one child were the most supportive of equal cuts, while those with no children (64.0%) or three or more children (67.4%) were slightly less supportive. 25.1% of those with no children were also more likely to support cutting general programs instead, which could mean they feel less personally affected.

Party differences were noticeable too. At 72.5%, Independents had the highest support for equal cuts, while Republicans were the most likely to support cutting gifted programs more (9.0%). 26.7% of Democrats were more likely to prefer cutting general programs.

Continuing with local school funding, the survey next asked respondents to choose which general education programs and activities they would cut first if they had to make cuts. The most common response was foreign language as reported by 39.9% of respondents with sports programs and driver's education following at 29.3% and 13.8% respectively. Smaller percentages of respondents wanted to cut other programs with 7.1% cutting music, drama, and art, 4.1% cutting physical education, and 2.6% cutting typing, shop, and home economics.

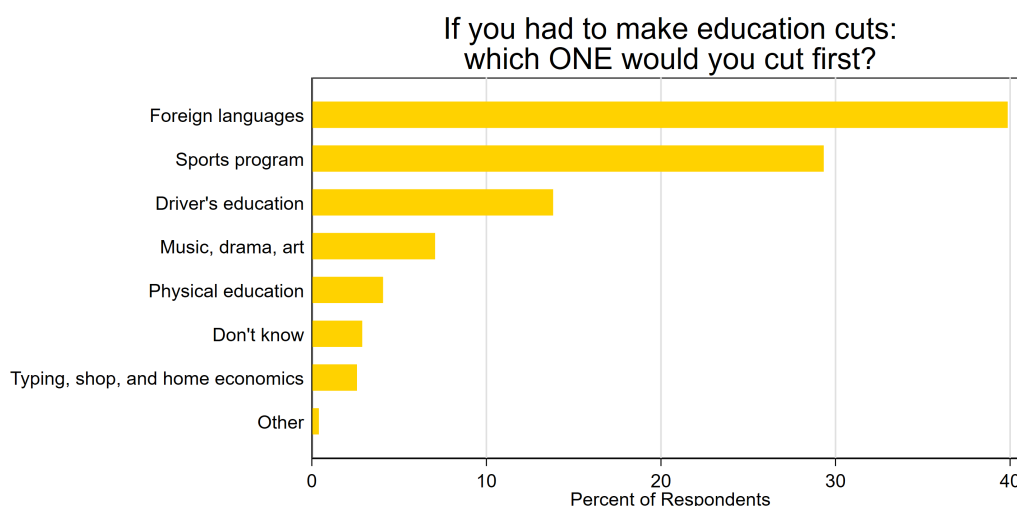


Figure 3.8: Which school program would you cut first

Responses did vary across community types. Iowans living in metro areas were more likely to cut foreign languages first at 47.3%, while those who lived on farms were more likely to cut sports programs at 40.4%, and those who lived in towns or cities were more evenly split between the two with 38.8% cutting foreign languages first and 31.9% cutting sports programs first. Interestingly, the percentage of respondents that would cut music, drama, and art first decreased across community types with 9.4% of respondents in metro areas cutting the program first compared to 6.0% in towns and cities and 4.0% in farms.

More differences appeared as responses were compared by the number of children the respondent had. While foreign languages and sports programs continued to be the most common programs to cut, the more children a respondent had, the more likely they were to cut driver's education. 11.9% of respondents with no children and 11.2% of respondents with one child cut driver's education compared to 15.6% of respondents with two children and 14.3% of respondents with more than 3 children. Those with more children were also less likely to cut music, drama, and art with 3.8% of respondents with two children and 5.7% of respondents with three or more children cutting the arts programs compared to 10.2% of respondents with no children and 10.5% of respondents with one child.

3.6 Car Manufacturing

This section of the 1981 Iowa Poll survey asked respondents questions on foreign cars. The first question asked what country respondents think manufacture the best cars. The second asked how respondents felt about restrictions on selling foreign cars in the United States.

11a. In general, which one country do you think manufactures the best-quality cars for the general public?

- *United States*
- *Japan*
- *Germany*
- *Other*
- *Don't know*

13a. Do you favor or oppose restricting the number of cars that foreign manufacturers can sell in the United States?

- *Favor restrictions*
- *Oppose*
- *No opinion*

For question 11a most Iowans (52.8%) said the United States, followed by Japan with 20.7% then Germany with 14.2%. 10.5% answered they didn't know and 0.2% said other. When looking at responses across demographics, age had the most variation. 46.4% of respondents 18-29 answered United States which is about 9% lower than the other age groups. 24.8% of 18-29-year-olds chose Japan which is about 7% higher than the 65+ age group, 3% higher than the 50-64 group and 5% more than the 30-49 age group. Responses across party identification also showed some variation. 51.5% of Republican respondents choose the United States, about 7.6% less than Democrats (59.1%).

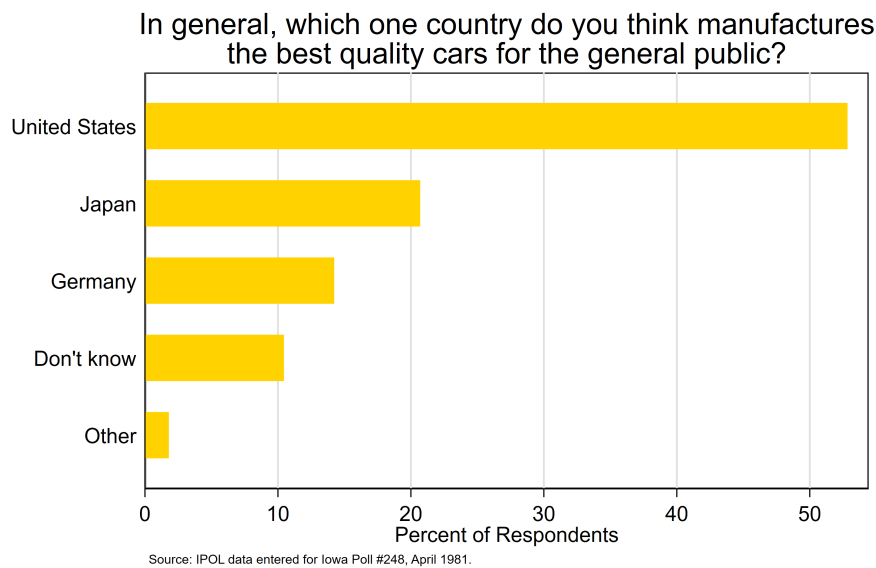


Figure 3.9: Which country makes the best cars

For question 13a, 54.0% of respondents said they favored restricting the number of car that foreign manufacturers can sell in the United States. 38.6% opposed and 7.4% said they had no opinion. This question had quite a bit of variation across demographics. On education level, 57.4% who completed less than high school and 58.3% who finished highschool favored restriction, compared to only 45% of those who completed at least some college. Across age groups the answers were consistent at least for 18-29, 30-49, and 65+ who answered favor 50%, 53% and 54% respectively. Interestingly, the 60.2% of the 50-64 age group answered favor. There was also a difference based on where people lived. 57% of those who lived in metro areas, 54.5% of those who lived in towns/cities answered favor compared to only 47.2% of those who lived on farms.

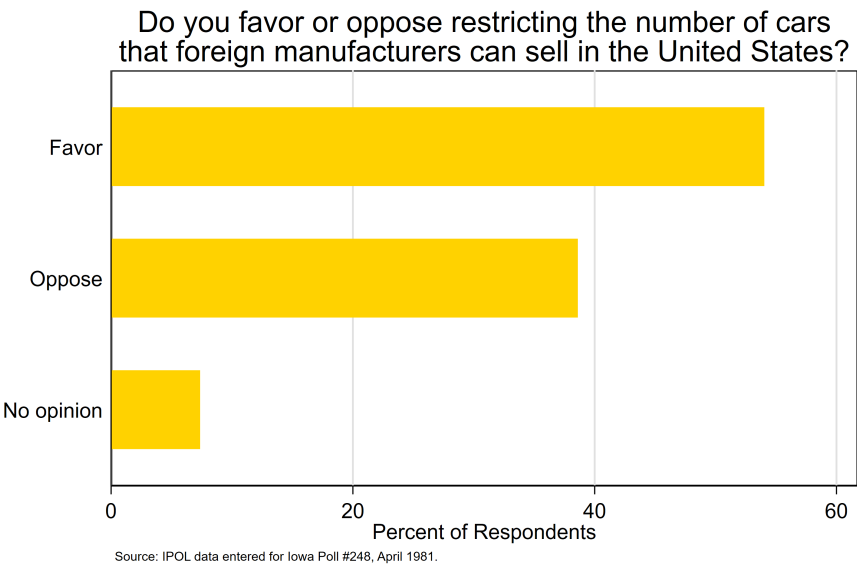


Figure 3.10: Restrict the number of foreign cars



4. Personal Experiences and Culture

4.1 Overview

In this chapter, we consider questions related to personal choices about parenting and childbearing as well as questions related to culture, including social trust and belief in common wisdom as expressed through various sayings.

4.2 Parenting and Children

In one section of the 1981 Iowa Poll, respondents were asked several questions regarding changing the timing and number of children they would have had would they have the chance to do it again. In 1981, Iowa was experiencing an economic downturn during the Farm Crisis. Deciding when to start a family and how many children to have would have been big financial decisions in the midst of a financially stressed time period, so questions regarding changing family timing and number would have been on the minds of many Iowans, hence their likely inclusion in the 1981 Iowa Poll.

22d. If you had to do it all over, would you have children earlier, later, or at the same time in life?

- *Earlier*
- *Later*
- *Same time*
- *Don't know*

22e. If you had to do it over, would you have more, same, fewer, or no children?

- *More*
- *Same*
- *Fewer*
- *No children**
- *Don't know*

Respondents answered “no children (*)” were asked to answer a follow up written response question regarding what informed their decision. The data we have don’t include handwritten answers so we are not able to review what they wrote.

4.2.1 Change in Timing of Children

The first question looked at for the family section asked respondents to reflect on whether or not they would change the timing of when they had children. Overall, most Iowans said they would have children at the same time (about 77.2%), while smaller percentages said earlier (about 12.8%) or later (about 8.5%). Very few respondents answered the question with “don’t know”. The answers further varied depending on where how many children they had, what age they were and where they lived.

When compared with the current number of children respondents had, the respondents’ answers to timing changed. While all three groups had the majority of respondents choosing to have children again at the same time, people with three children were the most likely to say the same time (about 81.7%). Respondents with one child, on the other hand, were the likeliest at 11.9% to answer later. Only 6.4% and 7.8% of those with two children and those with three or more children answered later, respectively. Finally, those with two children were the likeliest to say they would have children earlier among the three groups, at 17.0%. These results demonstrated that with some slight variation, most respondents, regardless of their current number of children, would choose to have their children again at the same time.

Respondents’ answers also varied by age. Younger respondents (ages 18–29) were much more likely to say later (21.1%) compared to those 65+ (0.7%) and those age 50-64 (3.3%). Comparatively, those among older age groups were more likely to choose to have their children earlier than younger groups. 18.2% of those aged 65+ and 15.9% of those aged 50-64 responded earlier, while only 3.3% of those 18-29 responded earlier. Despite these differences, the majority of all age groups responded that they would choose to have families at the same time.

Answers further varied depending on where the respondent lived. Among all groups, the majority of respondents answered that they would have children at the same time. However, metropolitan Iowans had the smallest majority. 74.7% of Iowans who lived in metropolitan areas answered “same time”, whereas the that response answer made up a greater portion of the city and farm area respondents with 77.3% and 84.2% respectively. Respondents from metropolitan areas were more likely to report wanting to have children later, with 12.1% answering “later” compared to 7.6% from town areas and 2.3% from farm areas.

4.2.2 Change in Number of Children

Looking only at respondents’ answers to changing the number of children they had, 70.0% of respondents said they would have the same number of children, 19.9% said they would have more, and only small percentages said fewer (6.4%) or no children (2.1%). Similar to the last questions, the respondents differed based on how many children they had, what age they were, and where they lived.

When considering the current number of children, respondents answered differently. People with one child were far more likely to say they would have more (50.0%) compared to those with two (17.0%) and those with three or more (7.8%). While respondents with one and two children were unlikely to choose to have fewer children (1%), those with three or more current children held the highest proportion at 13.7%. No fewer than three in four of those with two or three or more more children chose to have the same number of children.

Age further differentiated respondents’ answers. Out of all age groups, younger respondents (ages 18–29) were more likely to want more children (26.0%). Those in middle age groups – 30-49 and 50-64 – were most likely out of all age groups to choose fewer children (8.7% and 9.8%,

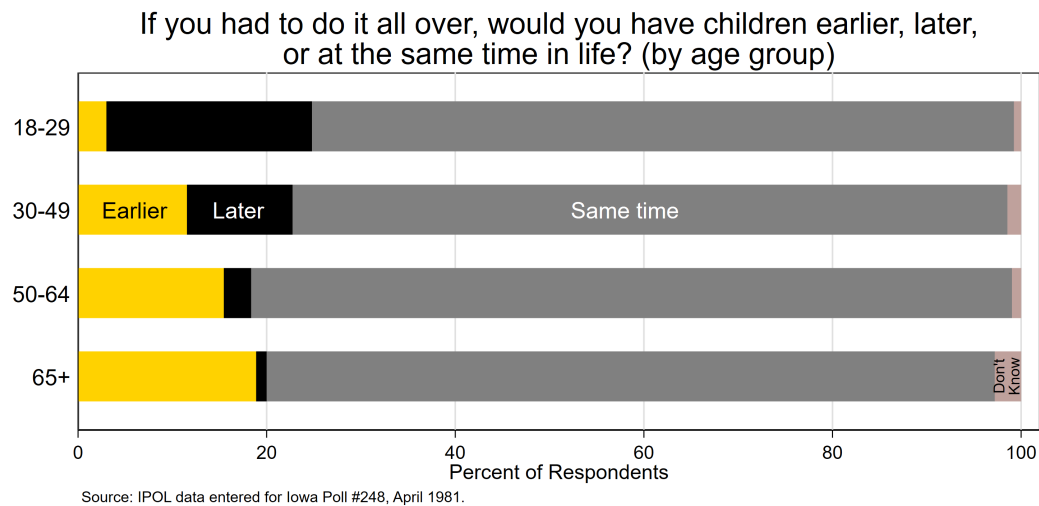


Figure 4.1: Would you have children sooner or later

respectively) compared with the oldest and youngest age groups, each of which had less than 5%. Continuing the theme of the past variable comparisons, most age groups chose to remain with the same number of children they already had.

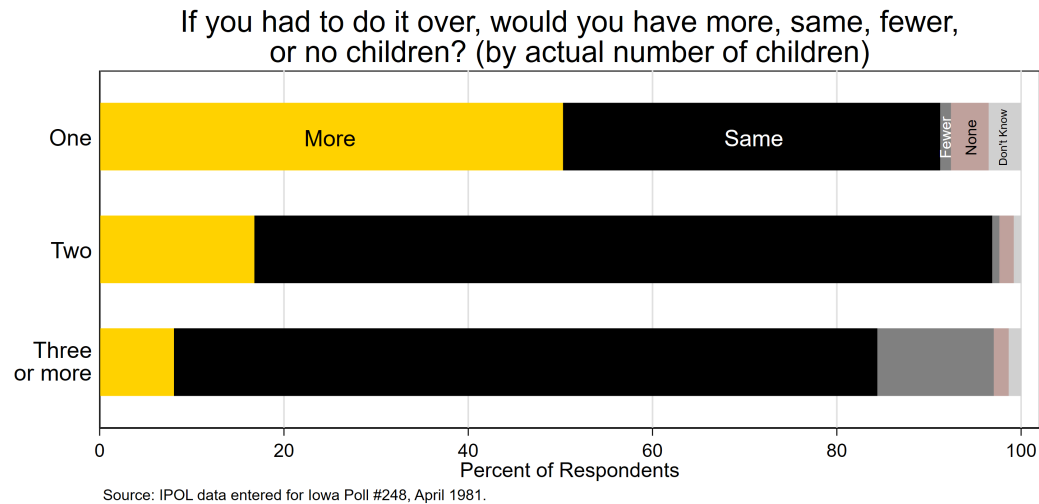


Figure 4.2: Would you have more or fewer children

When compared with where respondents lived, answers regarding the desired number of children differed. 21.9% of respondents from city areas reported wanting more children, compared to 19.3% from metro areas and 14.3% from farm areas. Between all areas, the majority of respondents answered that they would have the same number of children. Farm residents had the largest majority with 75.9% answering “same” compared to 69.0% and 69.3% from city and metropolitan areas respectively.

4.3 Social Trust

This section examines a question regarding Iowans' views on social trust as captured by a hypothetical situation in which a restaurant customer forgets their wallet and asks whether they think they would be trusted to return to pay later. Respondents were also asked if they had experienced a similar situation to the one in question.

23a. Suppose you had finished eating at an unfamiliar restaurant and discovered that you had no money, checks, or credit cards. Would you expect the manager to trust you to come back and pay him later or would you not expect him to do that?

- *Trust me*
- *Not trust me*
- *Don't know*

23b. Has this or something similar happened to you?

- *Yes*
- *No*
- *Can't recall*

Considering whether they expect to be trusted to return by the manager of a restaurant and pay for their meal, Iowans were quite split. The edge went to those who felt the manager should trust them to return: 48.3% of those surveyed believed in their trustworthiness compared to 47.7% who did not expect the manager to trust them and 4.0% who said they did not know.

When respondents were asked if a situation like this had happened to them before, 19.9% of Iowans reported they had experienced a similar situation. 79.6% of Iowans had not experienced a situation in comparison. Men were slightly more likely than women to have had a similar experience. 23.4% of men and 16.6% of women reported comparable experiences.

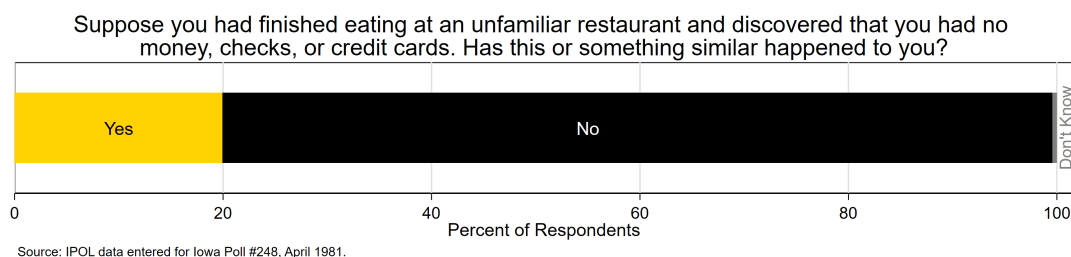


Figure 4.3: Have you ever forgotten your wallet at a restaurant

When comparing trust with age, the older generations believed that they should be trusted to return to the restaurant. In the age group 50-64, 59.1% felt they should be trusted, while 51.8% of those 65 and older felt the same. The majority of younger age groups believed they should not be trusted, as between the 18-29 age group and the 30-49 age group, only 37.3% and 46.2% believe they should be trusted to return, respectively.

With respect to education levels, those who finished high school were less likely to feel that the manager should trust them to return than their less-than-high-school-educated and college-educated counterparts. Among responders with a high school education, 46.8% expected the manager to trust them. For those who did not finish high school, that number rose to 49.5%, while college-educated just beat them out with 49.6% expecting the manager's trust.

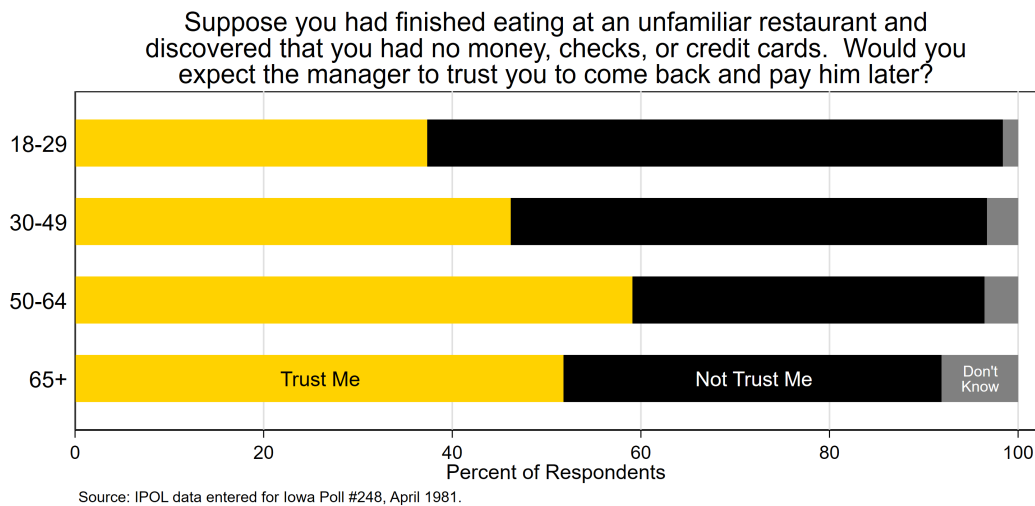


Figure 4.4: Would a restaurant manager trusted you to come back and pay later

4.4 Common Sayings

This section examines questions exploring Iowans' opinions on common sayings. Respondents were given common sayings and asked whether they generally believe in them. Each of these sayings was fairly common when this survey was administered in 1981.

21. Here is a list of common sayings. For each one, please tell me if you generally believe in it or don't believe in it.

- A child should be seen and not heard.
- A woman's place is in the home.
- An apple a day keeps the doctor away.
- A penny saved is a penny earned.
- A man works from sun to sun; a woman's work is never done.
- A son is a son 'til he takes a wife; a daughter is a daughter for all her life.
- Good fences make good neighbors.

For each item, respondents were asked to indicate whether they "Yes, Believe" it or "No" that they don't. They were also given the option "Don't Know".

For the saying "A child should be seen and not heard," 81.6% of all respondents said they did not believe in this saying, while 16.7% of respondents reported that they did generally believe in this saying. Democrats were slightly more likely to agree with this saying than Republicans – 15.7% of Republicans agreed, while 22.4% of Democrats agreed. 82.1% of Republicans reported not agreeing with the saying, and 76.4% reported not agreeing. Men were slightly more likely to believe in this saying than women, with 19.1% of men saying they believe in the saying and 14.4% of women saying the same thing. 79.2% of men and 83.7% of women said they did not believe in this saying.

Another saying respondents were given was "A woman's place is in the home." For this saying, 73.8% of all respondents said they did not believe in the saying, while 24.1% said that they did believe in the saying. When looking at party identification, Republicans were more likely to agree than Democrats – 29.8% of Republicans said they agreed, while 21.3% of Democrats agreed. 66.9%

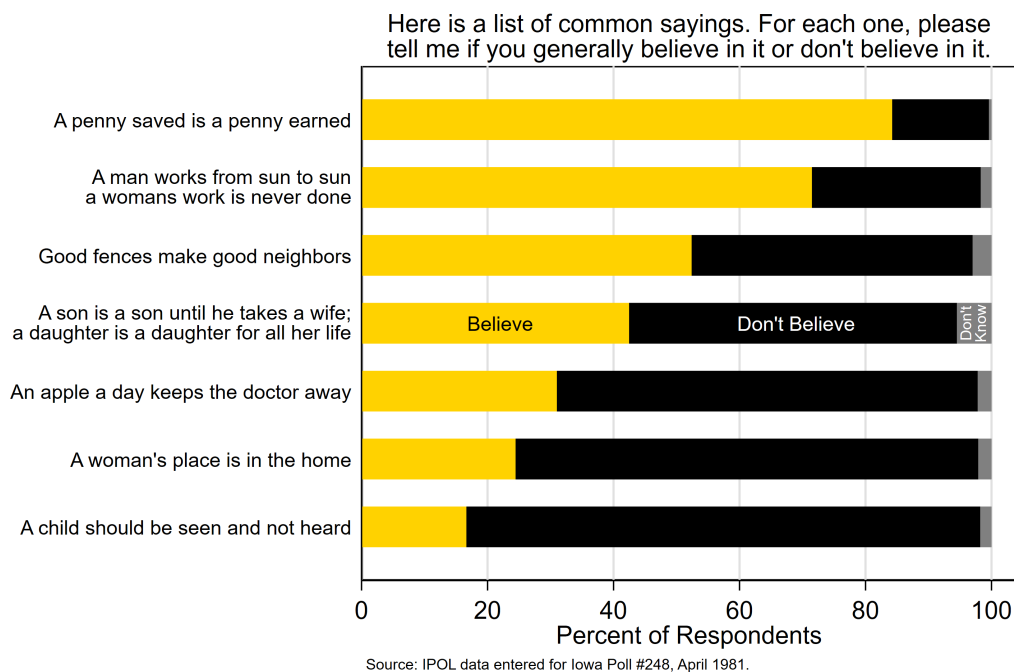


Figure 4.5: Belief in common sayings

of Republicans and 78.3% of Democrats reported not believing in the saying. There was a slight difference in sex, with men slightly more likely to agree – 27.3% of men and 21.5% of women reported generally believing in this saying. 70.4% of men and 76.3% of women answered that they do not believe in this saying.

The next saying asked was “An apple a day keeps the doctor away.” 31.0% of Iowans agreed with this common phrase, while 66.8% disagreed, and 2.2% were unsure. Both party identification and sex had very minimal effect on responses. There was some slight variation between age groups. 24.0% of 18–24-year-olds reported believing in this saying, and so did 26.5% of 30–49-year-olds. However, 39.1% of 50–64-year-olds and 35.9% of 64+ year-olds reported believing in this saying.

A large majority of Iowans agreed with the saying “a penny saved is a penny earned.” This saying conveys that money an individual chooses not to spend holds the same value as money earned through work. The “yes” responses accounted for 84.3% of the sample, compared to 15.4% who responded “no” and 0.4% who responded “don’t know.” Views differed across those with different levels of education. The most statistically significant differences appeared across levels of educational attainment. Respondents with “less than” a high school education were 15.9% more likely to agree than those with a college degree, while those with a high school education were 9.7% more likely to agree than college-educated respondents.

A majority of Iowans also agreed with the saying “a man works from sun to sun; a woman’s work is never done.” This saying highlights gendered expectations in which women are assumed to handle continuous household labor, while men are associated with fixed working hours. The “yes” responses accounted for 71.5% of the sample, compared to 27% who responded “no” and 1.7% who responded “don’t know.” Differences were extremely pronounced across educational attainment. Respondents with a college degree were more likely to disagree with the statement, reporting “no” responses 17.7 percentage points higher than those with “less than” a high school education, and 21.1 percentage points higher than those with a high school education.

Most Iowans were not in agreement with the saying “a son is a son ’til he takes a wife; a daughter

is a daughter for all her life.” This saying comes from the belief that married men prioritize their wives, becoming more distant from their parents, while daughters maintain close bonds with their parents. 42.5% of Iowans agreed with this sentiment, while 52.0% disagreed, and 5.5% did not have an opinion. When cross-examined on where the respondent lived, 47.3% of those who lived in urban areas agreed, as were 41.6% of those who lived in a town or city, and 35.0% of those who lived on a farm agreed.

Iowans leaned towards agreeing with the saying “good fences make good neighbors.” The saying is a famous line from the 1914 poem “Mending Wall” by Robert Frost. It means that respectful boundaries, whether literal or metaphorical, prevent conflict and lead to better relationships. 52.4% of Iowans agreed, while 44.6% disagreed, and 3% had no opinion. When comparing the results with where the respondent lived, farmers were significantly more likely to agree with the saying than those who lived in a metropolitan area or a town. 82.2% of those who lived on a farm were in agreement, compared to 43.5% of those who lived in metropolitan areas, and 47.6% who lived in a town or city.

4.5 Personal Finances

This section of the 1981 Iowa Poll survey asked people questions about how they would spend their money. The first questions asked which items from a provided list they would buy in the next six months. The second question also asked which (perhaps slightly less practical) items they would buy in the next six months. The third question asked what respondents would spend \$1000 they unexpectedly received on.

19a. Within the next six months, do you plan to:

- *Buy a new car?*
- *Take an out-of-state vacation?*
- *Buy a house?*
- *Spend \$1000 or more on home improvement?*
- *Buy a new farm tractor?*
- *Buy a treasury certificate or money-market certificate?*
- *None of the above*

19b. Within the next six months, do you plan to buy:

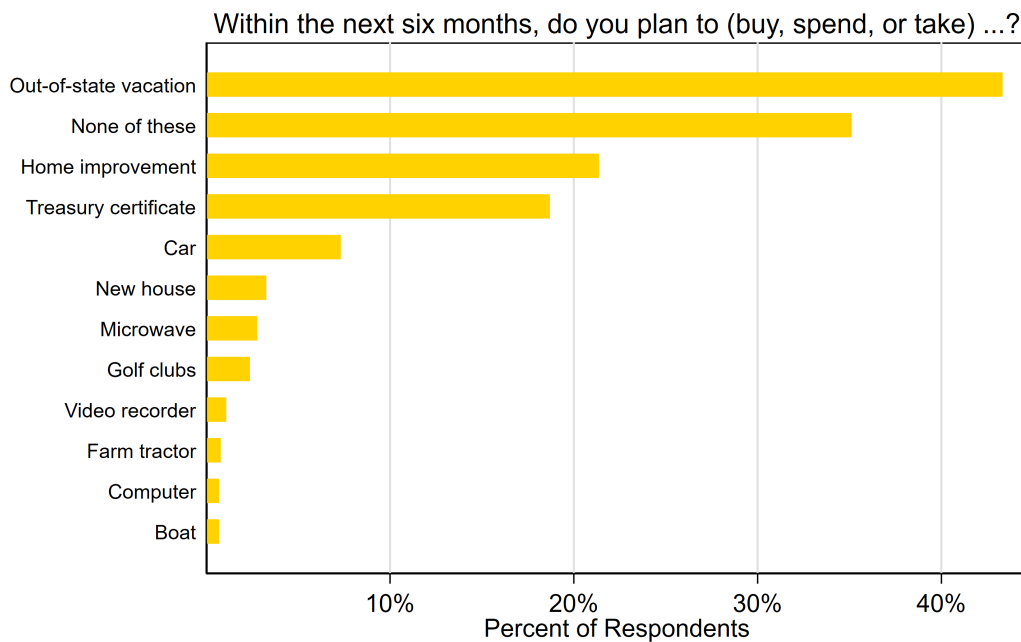
- *A microwave oven*
- *A trash compactor*
- *A home computer system*
- *A video recorder*
- *A boat*
- *A snowmobile*
- *A new set of golf clubs*
- *None of the above*

20a. If you should unexpectedly \$1000 today, in which ONE of the following ways would you use most of the money?

- *Save it or invest it*
- *Use it to pay off old debts*
- *Use it as a down payment on a major purchase*
- *Use it to buy small items*
- *Other*

- *Don't know*

For question 19a the most commonly selected were take an out of state vacation (43.7%), spend \$1000 or more on home-improvement (21.5%), and buy a treasury certificate or money-market certificate (18.8%). Buying a house, buying a car, and buying a tractor were much less frequently chosen with 7.4%, 3.3%, and 0.8% respectively. 35.7% of respondents choose none of the above. For 19b very few respondents choose any of the items listed, with 93.2% answering none of the above. Buying a boat and set of new golf clubs were the most chosen (2.8% and 2.4%), followed by buying a home computer system and a boat (both with 0.7%) and no one chose buying a trash compactor or snow mobile. From both lists, 35.3% of respondents didn't say they would be buying any of the items. 37.1% chose one, 19.2% chose 2 and less than 10.0% chose 3 or more.



Source: IPOL data entered for Iowa Poll #248, April 1981.

Figure 4.6: What do you plan to buy, spend, or take in the next 6 months

For question 20a, 50.4% of respondents said they would save or invest the \$1000. 28.0% said they would use it to pay off old debts, 8.0% said they would use it as a down payment on a major purchase, 8.0% said they would use it to buy small items, and 5.9% answered other. As respondents got older, they were more likely to choose to save or invest the \$1000. Save or invest was selected by 37.6% of 18–29-year-olds, 39.8% of 30–49-year-olds 57.5% of 50–64-year-olds and 68.2% of people 65+. The opposite was seen in using the \$1000 to pay off debts. 41.2% of 18-29 said they would use the money to pay off debts followed by 37.8% of 30-49, 18.1% of 50-64 and 7.2% of those 65+.

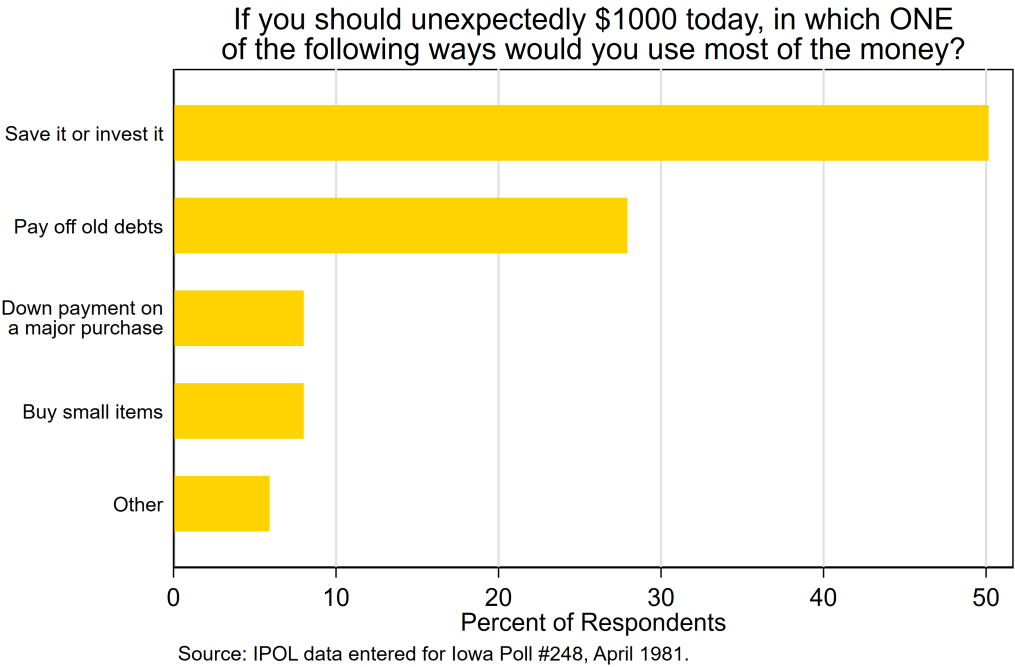


Figure 4.7: What do you plan to buy, spend, or take in the next 6 months

4.6 Public Opinion Polling

This section of the 1981 Iowa Poll asked respondents several questions concerning their perceptions of and experiences with public opinion polling.

114. Generally, do you believe the results of the public opinion polls or not?

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

115. Do you think most people are truthful when they answer questions in public opinion polls or not?

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

116. Have you ever been interviewed before for a public opinion poll or not?

- *Yes*
- *No*
- *Can't recall*

In response to question 114, 64.7% of respondents answered “yes, believe” and 26.6% answered “no, don’t believe,” suggesting that most Iowans trusted poll results. This trust varied significantly by sex. Male respondents were roughly nine points less likely to believe the results of public opinion polls (59.9%) than female respondents (69.1%). Likewise, 30.8% of men mistrusted poll results, compared to 22.7% of women. Belief in public opinion polls also diverged based on union membership. Respondents who were a part of a union, or had a family member in a union, were significantly more likely to trust the results of opinion polls (73.9%) than those with no personal or familial union affiliation (62.2%). Trust in opinion polls was more stable across respondent political affiliation: 67.5% of Republicans, 65.2% of Independents, and 62.2% of Democrats answered that they believe poll results.

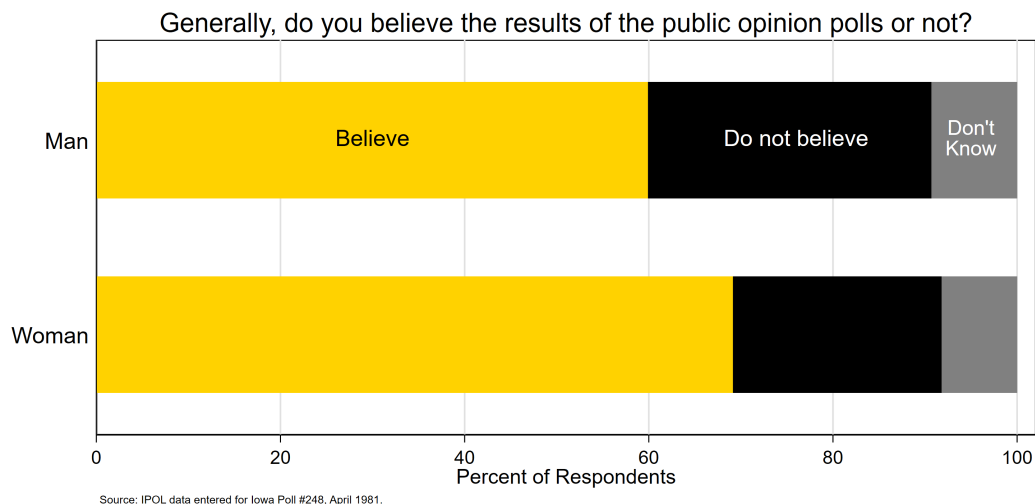


Figure 4.8: Do you believe public opinion polls

Iowans' belief in the results of opinion polls carried over into question 115. When asked if they thought most people answering poll questions answer honestly, an overwhelming 85.6% of respondents answered "yes, truthful," compared to only 10% who answered "no." A notable difference in this consensus on polling respondent honesty exists between respondents who did and did not vote in the 1980 election. 87% of respondents who voted in the 1980 presidential election believed that people are generally truthful when responding to public opinion polls, compared to 81.5% of those who did not vote in 1980. A similar divide occurs when comparing answers by age. Respondents ages 18-29 were very likely to believe that people generally answer polls truthfully (89.5%), as were respondents ages 30-49 (89.4%). In contrast, only 82.3% of respondents ages 50-64 and 80.7% of respondents over the age of 65 answered "yes, truthful."

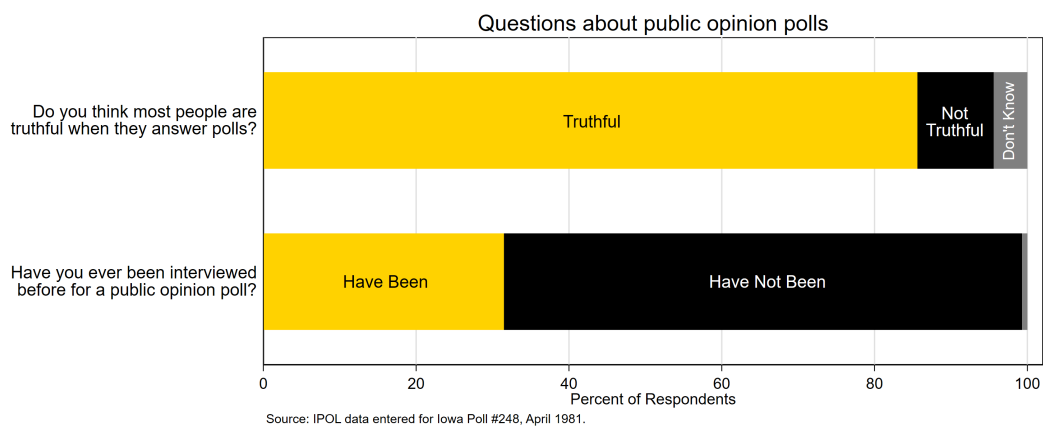


Figure 4.9: Are people truthful in polls and personal experience with polling

Many respondents in this Iowa poll had prior experience with public opinion polls. In response to question 116, 31.5% of respondents answered that they had been interviewed for a poll before, though 67.8% hadn't been polled before. Respondents' answers were consistent regardless of political affiliation. Independents were slightly more likely to report having been interviewed (32.7%), followed by Republicans (30.8%) and Democrats (29.8%). Differences in respondents' answers were larger across age groups. Respondents age 50-64 and 30-49 had been previously polled at the highest rates, at 36.6% and 24.6%, respectively. The youngest and oldest respondents were least likely to have been polled: Only 29.8% of respondents ages 65 and higher and 24.4% ages 18-29 had previously been polled.



A. Appendix: Iowa Poll #248 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 1978 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 1978, 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 #248, conducted in July 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 1978, 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 #248 to help validate our data entry.

A.2 Information on Iowa Poll #248 Data

Here we provide an overview of the methods and details for Iowa Poll #248. The image below is copied from one of the Des Moines Register's articles based on data from this Iowa Poll.

Dates: April 1981.

Sample: 1002 voting-age residents in Iowa, margin of error $\pm 3.2\%$.

Respondent Identification: All respondents who stated they were over age 18 and willing to participate in the survey were included.

Weighting: Reported results are not weighted.

A.3 Data Entry

We scanned the paper printout of Iowa Poll #248 to pdf. See Figure A.1 for an example of the scanned file. This includes lines 10-15 of the data, which represents responses for three respondents. Note that while we had a copy of the questionnaire and the data, neither provides any indication which columns in the data set correspond to which questions (more on that later).

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11 24800071238112 1 0102133 1161110014 0 12697123111211112212222111222121 113110 000-1
12 248000734-201239 121142117 8 2 2211122133320 22% 5 % 5 88-2
13 24800091126201 1 3002123 2152110018 0 11697111631111121123311311221224 0000024 222-1
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15 24800101033114 0 0002323 2232110013 0 12697126666223323333311111211114 0000012345 221-1
16 2480010171%011 212226217 8 1 2121111200000 12% 5 % 5 ---2

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Figure A.1: Scan of Iowa Poll #248 data including 6 lines of data for three respondents

Each student was provided with a set of instructions, a text file template with lines 1-21 entered, and asked to enter the data into a text editor for lines 22-57 the first page. We then compared results to determine agreement rates for each entry, reinforced instructions, and proceeded to entering the rest of the survey data. This was done in two ways. One set of students hand-entered about 3 pages each. A second set of students reviewed and corrected a version obtained by exporting the original pdf to text format. This produced two entries for each item in the survey.

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 nearly 300,000 entered values, about 97.5% 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.1, the first few columns include the Iowa Poll number followed by the row number for each respondent's data – which spanned three lines – and then followed by the respondent identifier.

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 recorded in the same order in which they were asked. From there we were able to identify the columns associated with the responses for most of the 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. For one set of questions related to the respondents car ownership, we were unable to identify columns that contained their responses, for example.

We should note the response options for some questions are not included in the questionnaire. For some, 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 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 questions with 10 or more response options, we suspect that an ampersand was used to represent "10" and an asterisk was used to represent "11". Yet other times an ampersand indicated an empty space used to split up values for multi-response questions. 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: Respondent Sex

	(%)
Man	47.97
Woman	52.03
Total	100.00

Table B.2: Party Identification

	(%)
Republican	35.79
Democrat	26.62
Independent	36.69
Other party	0.90
Total	100.00

Table B.3: Age Category

	(%)
18-29	24.90
30-49	30.26
50-64	22.42
65+	22.42
Total	100.00

Table B.4: Level of Education

	(%)
No HS	20.34
HS/Other	49.01
Some College or More	30.65
Total	100.00

Table B.5: Where lives

	(%)
Metro	35.31
Town/City	46.59
Farm	18.10
Total	100.00

Table B.6: Total family income last year

	(%)
Under \$15k	34.54
\$15-25k	32.67
\$25k+	32.78
Total	100.00

Table B.7: Religious preference

	(%)
Protestant	72.38
Catholic	21.49
Other/None	6.14
Total	100.00

B.2 Politics and Political Issues Tabulations**B.2.1 Presidential Safety**

Table B.8: Reagan Assassination The Secret Service should be provided with more funds and

	(%)
Agree	29.97
Disagree	64.29
No Opinion	5.74
Total	100.00

Table B.9: Reagan Assassination The President should be required to wear a bulletproof ves

	(%)
Agree	64.55
Disagree	29.39
No Opinion	6.06
Total	100.00

Table B.10: Reagan Assassination The President should not appear in public, except on rare

	(%)
Agree	12.91
Disagree	84.81
No Opinion	2.28
Total	100.00

Table B.11: Reagan Assassination The Secret Service should shoot on the spot anyone who sho

	(%)
Agree	45.67
Disagree	49.35
No Opinion	4.98
Total	100.00

Table B.12: Reagan Assassination Gun control laws should be stiffened.

	(%)
Agree	67.40
Disagree	27.82
No Opinion	4.79
Total	100.00

Table B.13: Reagan Assassination The risk of assassination is a price that is worth paying

	(%)
Agree	70.93
Disagree	21.23
No Opinion	7.84
Total	100.00

Table B.14: Reagan Assassination Convicted assassins and other murderers should be executed

	(%)
Agree	35.25
Disagree	59.48
No Opinion	5.26
Total	100.00

Table B.15: Reagan Assassination The Secret Service should be provided with more funds and , by Respondent Sex

	Man	Woman	Total
Agree	30.10	29.85	29.97
Disagree	64.95	63.69	64.29
No Opinion	4.95	6.46	5.74
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.16: Reagan Assassination The Secret Service should be provided with more funds and , by Party Identification

	Republican	Democrat	Independent	Other party	Total
Agree	28.97	29.21	30.98	22.22	29.71
Disagree	61.56	66.29	66.03	66.67	64.51
No Opinion	9.47	4.49	2.99	11.11	5.78
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.17: Reagan Assassination The Secret Service should be provided with more funds and , by Age Category

	18-29	30-49	50-64	65+	Total
Agree	30.65	24.67	27.56	37.67	29.70
Disagree	65.32	70.07	66.67	54.26	64.60
No Opinion	4.03	5.26	5.78	8.07	5.70
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.18: Reagan Assassination The Secret Service should be provided with more funds and , by Level of Education

	No HS	HS/Other	Some College or More	Total
Agree	44.06	28.28	22.33	29.63
Disagree	50.50	66.39	71.20	64.66
No Opinion	5.45	5.33	6.47	5.71
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.19: Reagan Assassination The Secret Service should be provided with more funds and , by Where lives

	Metro	Town/City	Farm	Total
Agree	34.09	28.39	24.18	29.63
Disagree	59.94	66.67	68.68	64.66
No Opinion	5.97	4.95	7.14	5.71
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.20: Reagan Assassination The Secret Service should be provided with more funds and , by Total family income last year

	Under \$15k	\$15-25k	\$25k+	Total
Agree	34.52	32.88	23.49	30.33
Disagree	60.65	61.99	70.81	64.44
No Opinion	4.84	5.14	5.70	5.22
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.21: Reagan Assassination The Secret Service should be provided with more funds and , by Religious preference

	Protestant	Catholic	Other/None	Total
Agree	32.77	22.22	29.31	30.33
Disagree	62.17	73.02	62.07	64.44
No Opinion	5.05	4.76	8.62	5.22
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.22: Reagan Assassination The Secret Service should be provided with more funds and , by Is the female head of this household employed outside the home? (If yes, ask Do

	Full time	Part time	No Female	No female head	Total
Agree	28.32	30.41	29.48	42.59	30.15
Disagree	66.81	66.22	64.85	55.56	65.02
No Opinion	4.87	3.38	5.67	1.85	4.83
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.23: Reagan Assassination The President should be required to wear a bulletproof vest, by Respondent Sex

	Man	Woman	Total
Agree	55.32	72.62	64.16
Disagree	36.88	23.53	30.06
No Opinion	7.80	3.85	5.78
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.24: Reagan Assassination The President should be required to wear a bulletproof vest, by Party Identification

	Republican	Democrat	Independent	Other party	Total
Agree	61.36	66.38	64.67	87.50	64.16
Disagree	31.82	28.45	30.28	0.00	30.06
No Opinion	6.82	5.17	5.05	12.50	5.78
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.25: Reagan Assassination The President should be required to wear a bulletproof vest, by Age Category

	18-29	30-49	50-64	65+	Total
Agree	63.68	59.93	70.59	64.36	64.16
Disagree	31.39	33.33	25.67	28.19	30.06
No Opinion	4.93	6.74	3.74	7.45	5.78
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.26: Reagan Assassination The President should be required to wear a bulletproof vest, by Level of Education

	No HS	HS/Other	Some College or More	Total
Agree	74.10	68.94	50.73	64.16
Disagree	21.08	25.41	42.70	30.06
No Opinion	4.82	5.65	6.57	5.78
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.27: Reagan Assassination The President should be required to wear a bulletproof vest, by Where lives

	Metro	Town/City	Farm	Total
Agree	68.79	61.44	61.74	64.16
Disagree	26.75	32.84	29.53	30.06
No Opinion	4.46	5.72	8.72	5.78
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.28: Reagan Assassination The President should be required to wear a bulletproof vest, by Total family income last year

	Under \$15k	\$15-25k	\$25k+	Total
Agree	67.69	62.15	62.54	64.16
Disagree	26.19	30.56	33.57	30.06
No Opinion	6.12	7.29	3.89	5.78
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.29: Reagan Assassination The President should be required to wear a bulletproof vest, by Religious preference

	Protestant	Catholic	Other/None	Total
Agree	65.18	61.88	60.00	64.16
Disagree	28.46	34.81	32.73	30.06
No Opinion	6.36	3.31	7.27	5.78
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.30: Reagan Assassination The President should be required to wear a bulletproof vest, by Is the female head of this household employed outside the home? (If yes, ask Do

	Full time	Part time	No Female	No female head	Total
Agree	62.05	65.75	65.76	55.56	64.16
Disagree	31.70	28.08	28.57	40.74	30.06
No Opinion	6.25	6.16	5.67	3.70	5.78
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.31: Reagan Assassination The President should not appear in public, except on rare , by Respondent Sex

	Man	Woman	Total
Agree	11.58	12.16	11.88
Disagree	86.52	86.26	86.39
No Opinion	1.89	1.58	1.73
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.32: Reagan Assassination The President should not appear in public, except on rare , by Party Identification

	Republican	Democrat	Independent	Other party	Total
Agree	12.34	12.88	10.69	12.50	11.88
Disagree	85.71	86.27	87.11	87.50	86.39
No Opinion	1.95	0.86	2.20	0.00	1.73
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.33: Reagan Assassination The President should not appear in public, except on rare , by Age Category

	18-29	30-49	50-64	65+	Total
Agree	6.25	5.24	15.87	24.06	11.88
Disagree	92.86	94.38	83.60	70.05	86.39
No Opinion	0.89	0.37	0.53	5.88	1.73
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.34: Reagan Assassination The President should not appear in public, except on rare , by Level of Education

	No HS	HS/Other	Some College or More	Total
Agree	22.89	11.45	5.86	11.88
Disagree	71.08	87.62	93.77	86.39
No Opinion	6.02	0.93	0.37	1.73
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.35: Reagan Assassination The President should not appear in public, except on rare , by Where lives

	Metro	Town/City	Farm	Total
Agree	12.62	11.22	12.08	11.88
Disagree	86.44	86.53	85.91	86.39
No Opinion	0.95	2.24	2.01	1.73
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.36: Reagan Assassination The President should not appear in public, except on rare , by Total family income last year

	Under \$15k	\$15-25k	\$25k+	Total
Agree	17.69	10.03	7.75	11.88
Disagree	78.57	89.27	91.55	86.39
No Opinion	3.74	0.69	0.70	1.73
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.37: Reagan Assassination The President should not appear in public, except on rare , by Religious preference

	Protestant	Catholic	Other/None	Total
Agree	12.86	9.89	7.27	11.88
Disagree	85.40	89.01	89.09	86.39
No Opinion	1.75	1.10	3.64	1.73
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.38: Reagan Assassination The President should not appear in public, except on rare , by Is the female head of this household employed outside the home? (If yes, ask Do

	Full time	Part time	No Female	No female head	Total
Agree	10.62	9.52	13.41	11.11	11.88
Disagree	89.38	89.80	83.64	87.04	86.39
No Opinion	0.00	0.68	2.95	1.85	1.73
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.39: Reagan Assassination The Secret Service should shoot on the spot anyone who sho, by Respondent Sex

	Man	Woman	Total
Agree	47.97	42.70	45.25
Disagree	48.69	51.91	50.35
No Opinion	3.34	5.39	4.40
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.40: Reagan Assassination The Secret Service should shoot on the spot anyone who sho, by Party Identification

	Republican	Democrat	Independent	Other party	Total
Agree	52.44	40.26	41.82	50.00	45.25
Disagree	41.37	57.58	53.77	50.00	50.35
No Opinion	6.19	2.16	4.40	0.00	4.40
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.41: Reagan Assassination The Secret Service should shoot on the spot anyone who sho, by Age Category

	18-29	30-49	50-64	65+	Total
Agree	34.82	36.23	49.47	66.31	45.25
Disagree	62.50	58.87	45.74	28.34	50.35
No Opinion	2.68	4.91	4.79	5.35	4.40
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.42: Reagan Assassination The Secret Service should shoot on the spot anyone who sho, by Level of Education

	No HS	HS/Other	Some College or More	Total
Agree	65.45	43.33	36.03	45.25
Disagree	28.48	52.46	60.29	50.35
No Opinion	6.06	4.22	3.68	4.40
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.43: Reagan Assassination The Secret Service should shoot on the spot anyone who sho, by Where lives

	Metro	Town/City	Farm	Total
Agree	46.52	46.75	38.51	45.25
Disagree	49.37	48.50	57.43	50.35
No Opinion	4.11	4.75	4.05	4.40
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.44: Reagan Assassination The Secret Service should shoot on the spot anyone who sho, by Total family income last year

	Under \$15k	\$15-25k	\$25k+	Total
Agree	53.74	40.62	41.13	45.25
Disagree	40.14	54.86	56.38	50.35
No Opinion	6.12	4.51	2.48	4.40
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.45: Reagan Assassination The Secret Service should shoot on the spot anyone who sho, by Religious preference

	Protestant	Catholic	Other/None	Total
Agree	48.89	37.91	27.78	45.25
Disagree	46.97	57.69	64.81	50.35
No Opinion	4.14	4.40	7.41	4.40
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.46: Reagan Assassination The Secret Service should shoot on the spot anyone who sho, by Is the female head of this household employed outside the home? (If yes, ask Do

	Full time	Part time	No Female	No female head	Total
Agree	38.05	46.90	48.64	43.40	45.25
Disagree	57.08	46.90	47.50	54.72	50.35
No Opinion	4.87	6.21	3.86	1.89	4.40
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.47: Reagan Assassination Gun control laws should be stiffened., by Respondent Sex

	Man	Woman	Total
Agree	58.33	78.05	68.45
Disagree	37.38	18.10	27.49
No Opinion	4.29	3.85	4.06
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.48: Reagan Assassination Gun control laws should be stiffened., by Party Identification

	Republican	Democrat	Independent	Other party	Total
Agree	66.89	71.43	67.92	62.50	68.45
Disagree	26.56	27.27	28.62	25.00	27.49
No Opinion	6.56	1.30	3.46	12.50	4.06
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.49: Reagan Assassination Gun control laws should be stiffened., by Age Category

	18-29	30-49	50-64	65+	Total
Agree	72.65	66.04	63.64	71.66	68.45
Disagree	23.77	30.57	31.55	23.53	27.49
No Opinion	3.59	3.40	4.81	4.81	4.06
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.50: Reagan Assassination Gun control laws should be stiffened., by Level of Education

	No HS	HS/Other	Some College or More	Total
Agree	74.23	66.67	67.77	68.45
Disagree	23.31	28.40	28.57	27.49
No Opinion	2.45	4.93	3.66	4.06
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.51: Reagan Assassination Gun control laws should be stiffened., by Where lives

	Metro	Town/City	Farm	Total
Agree	69.21	70.68	60.81	68.45
Disagree	28.25	24.81	33.11	27.49
No Opinion	2.54	4.51	6.08	4.06
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.52: Reagan Assassination Gun control laws should be stiffened., by Total family income last year

	Under \$15k	\$15-25k	\$25k+	Total
Agree	69.28	72.38	63.60	68.45
Disagree	25.94	24.83	31.80	27.49
No Opinion	4.78	2.80	4.59	4.06
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.53: Reagan Assassination Gun control laws should be stiffened., by Religious preference

	Protestant	Catholic	Other/None	Total
Agree	68.48	70.33	61.82	68.45
Disagree	26.72	28.02	34.55	27.49
No Opinion	4.80	1.65	3.64	4.06
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.54: Reagan Assassination Gun control laws should be stiffened., by Is the female head of this household employed outside the home? (If yes, ask Do

	Full time	Part time	No Female	No female head	Total
Agree	68.89	70.34	68.56	60.38	68.45
Disagree	28.44	24.14	27.11	35.85	27.49
No Opinion	2.67	5.52	4.33	3.77	4.06
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.55: Reagan Assassination The risk of assassination is a price that is worth paying , by Respondent Sex

	Man	Woman	Total
Agree	73.93	68.24	71.02
Disagree	18.25	24.77	21.59
No Opinion	7.82	6.98	7.39
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.56: Reagan Assassination The risk of assassination is a price that is worth paying , by Party Identification

	Republican	Democrat	Independent	Other party	Total
Agree	72.64	68.67	71.07	75.00	71.02
Disagree	19.22	25.75	21.07	12.50	21.59
No Opinion	8.14	5.58	7.86	12.50	7.39
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.57: Reagan Assassination The risk of assassination is a price that is worth paying , by Age Category

	18-29	30-49	50-64	65+	Total
Agree	70.54	70.79	75.00	67.91	71.02
Disagree	23.66	21.72	19.68	20.86	21.59
No Opinion	5.80	7.49	5.32	11.23	7.39
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.58: Reagan Assassination The risk of assassination is a price that is worth paying , by Level of Education

	No HS	HS/Other	Some College or More	Total
Agree	68.48	68.69	76.19	71.02
Disagree	20.00	24.30	18.32	21.59
No Opinion	11.52	7.01	5.49	7.39
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.59: Reagan Assassination The risk of assassination is a price that is worth paying , by Where lives

	Metro	Town/City	Farm	Total
Agree	71.20	72.82	65.77	71.02
Disagree	22.47	21.20	20.81	21.59
No Opinion	6.33	5.99	13.42	7.39
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.60: Reagan Assassination The risk of assassination is a price that is worth paying , by Total family income last year

	Under \$15k	\$15-25k	\$25k+	Total
Agree	67.01	73.70	72.44	71.02
Disagree	23.47	19.72	21.55	21.59
No Opinion	9.52	6.57	6.01	7.39
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.61: Reagan Assassination The risk of assassination is a price that is worth paying , by Religious preference

	Protestant	Catholic	Other/None	Total
Agree	70.27	71.43	78.18	71.02
Disagree	22.42	19.23	20.00	21.59
No Opinion	7.31	9.34	1.82	7.39
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.62: Reagan Assassination The risk of assassination is a price that is worth paying , by Is the female head of this household employed outside the home? (If yes, ask Do

	Full time	Part time	No Female	No female head	Total
Agree	68.14	78.23	69.48	75.93	71.02
Disagree	26.55	14.29	22.10	16.67	21.59
No Opinion	5.31	7.48	8.43	7.41	7.39
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.63: Reagan Assassination Convicted assassins and other murderers should be executed, by Respondent Sex

	Man	Woman	Total
Agree	43.26	27.60	35.26
Disagree	53.43	67.65	60.69
No Opinion	3.31	4.75	4.05
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.64: Reagan Assassination Convicted assassins and other murderers should be executed, by Party Identification

	Republican	Democrat	Independent	Other party	Total
Agree	38.11	34.33	33.12	37.50	35.26
Disagree	58.63	61.80	62.46	37.50	60.69
No Opinion	3.26	3.86	4.42	25.00	4.05
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.65: Reagan Assassination Convicted assassins and other murderers should be executed, by Age Category

	18-29	30-49	50-64	65+	Total
Agree	28.70	34.08	38.83	41.18	35.26
Disagree	66.82	61.05	59.57	54.01	60.69
No Opinion	4.48	4.87	1.60	4.81	4.05
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.66: Reagan Assassination Convicted assassins and other murderers should be executed, by Level of Education

	No HS	HS/Other	Some College or More	Total
Agree	45.73	35.13	29.20	35.26
Disagree	49.39	60.66	67.52	60.69
No Opinion	4.88	4.22	3.28	4.05
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.67: Reagan Assassination Convicted assassins and other murderers should be executed, by Where lives

	Metro	Town/City	Farm	Total
Agree	34.70	33.25	41.89	35.26
Disagree	62.46	61.25	55.41	60.69
No Opinion	2.84	5.50	2.70	4.05
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.68: Reagan Assassination Convicted assassins and other murderers should be executed, by Total family income last year

	Under \$15k	\$15-25k	\$25k+	Total
Agree	39.73	34.26	31.69	35.26
Disagree	54.45	62.28	65.49	60.69
No Opinion	5.82	3.46	2.82	4.05
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.69: Reagan Assassination Convicted assassins and other murderers should be executed, by Religious preference

	Protestant	Catholic	Other/None	Total
Agree	38.22	27.47	27.27	35.26
Disagree	57.96	69.23	63.64	60.69
No Opinion	3.82	3.30	9.09	4.05
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.70: Reagan Assassination Convicted assassins and other murderers should be executed, by Is the female head of this household employed outside the home? (If yes, ask Do

	Full time	Part time	No Female	No female head	Total
Agree	33.19	31.29	37.44	37.04	35.26
Disagree	62.83	63.95	58.22	62.96	60.69
No Opinion	3.98	4.76	4.34	0.00	4.05
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

B.2.2 Handgun Laws

Table B.71: Would you favor or oppose a strict federal handgun control law, providing regist

	(%)
Favor	56.94
Oppose	39.68
No opinion	3.37
Total	100.00

Table B.72: Do you think a strict federal handgun control law would or would not provide gre

	(%)
Would	28.42
Would Not	68.51
Don't Know	3.07
Total	100.00

Table B.73: Do you think it should be legal or illegal for private citizens to own handguns?

	(%)
Legal	75.62
Illegal	19.62
Don't Know	4.76
Total	100.00

Table B.74: Would you favor or oppose a strict federal handgun control law, providing regist, by Respondent Sex

	Man	Woman	Total
Favor	47.41	65.71	56.94
Oppose	49.69	30.48	39.68
No opinion	2.90	3.81	3.37
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.75: Would you favor or oppose a strict federal handgun control law, providing regist, by Party Identification

	Republican	Democrat	Independent	Other party	Total
Favor	51.82	60.30	59.67	44.44	56.90
Oppose	43.42	37.08	37.87	55.56	39.80
No opinion	4.76	2.62	2.45	0.00	3.30
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.76: Would you favor or oppose a strict federal handgun control law, providing regist, by Age Category

	18-29	30-49	50-64	65+	Total
Favor	66.13	56.91	49.78	53.15	56.77
Oppose	32.66	39.80	46.19	41.89	39.92
No opinion	1.21	3.29	4.04	4.95	3.31
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.77: Would you favor or oppose a strict federal handgun control law, providing regist, by Level of Education

	No HS	HS/Other	Some College or More	Total
Favor	57.43	54.32	60.06	56.73
Oppose	38.12	42.80	36.69	39.96
No opinion	4.46	2.88	3.25	3.31
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.78: Would you favor or oppose a strict federal handgun control law, providing regist, by Where lives

	Metro	Town/City	Farm	Total
Favor	58.97	59.05	46.41	56.73
Oppose	37.61	37.50	50.83	39.96
No opinion	3.42	3.45	2.76	3.31
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.79: Would you favor or oppose a strict federal handgun control law, providing regist, by Total family income last year

	Under \$15k	\$15-25k	\$25k+	Total
Favor	59.22	64.38	49.66	57.75
Oppose	38.51	34.25	45.95	39.58
No opinion	2.27	1.37	4.39	2.68
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.80: Would you favor or oppose a strict federal handgun control law, providing regist, by Religious preference

	Protestant	Catholic	Other/None	Total
Favor	55.54	64.55	60.34	57.75
Oppose	41.85	32.28	37.93	39.58
No opinion	2.62	3.17	1.72	2.68
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.81: Do you think a strict federal handgun control law would or would not provide gre, by Respondent Sex

	Man	Woman	Total
Would	20.41	36.29	28.59
Would Not	77.98	59.83	68.63
Don't Know	1.61	3.89	2.78
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.82: Do you think a strict federal handgun control law would or would not provide gre, by Party Identification

	Republican	Democrat	Independent	Other party	Total
Would	23.60	36.36	28.13	12.50	28.59
Would Not	73.29	61.98	68.81	75.00	68.63
Don't Know	3.11	1.65	3.06	12.50	2.78
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.83: Do you think a strict federal handgun control law would or would not provide gre, by Age Category

	18-29	30-49	50-64	65+	Total
Would	31.58	27.64	23.88	31.28	28.59
Would Not	66.23	69.09	73.13	66.15	68.63
Don't Know	2.19	3.27	2.99	2.56	2.78
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.84: Do you think a strict federal handgun control law would or would not provide gre, by Level of Education

	No HS	HS/Other	Some College or More	Total
Would	38.29	25.57	27.27	28.59
Would Not	58.86	71.23	70.63	68.63
Don't Know	2.86	3.20	2.10	2.78
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.85: Do you think a strict federal handgun control law would or would not provide gre, by Where lives

	Metro	Town/City	Farm	Total
Would	28.26	31.37	21.57	28.59
Would Not	69.25	65.57	75.82	68.63
Don't Know	2.48	3.07	2.61	2.78
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.86: Do you think a strict federal handgun control law would or would not provide gre, by Total family income last year

	Under \$15k	\$15-25k	\$25k+	Total
Would	29.13	31.85	24.83	28.59
Would Not	67.96	64.38	73.49	68.63
Don't Know	2.91	3.77	1.68	2.78
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.87: Do you think a strict federal handgun control law would or would not provide gre, by Religious preference

	Protestant	Catholic	Other/None	Total
Would	26.84	35.98	24.14	28.59
Would Not	70.40	61.90	70.69	68.63
Don't Know	2.76	2.12	5.17	2.78
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.88: Do you think it should be legal or illegal for private citizens to own handguns?, by Respondent Sex

	Man	Woman	Total
Legal	82.11	70.19	75.97
Illegal	15.83	23.54	19.80
Don't Know	2.06	6.26	4.23
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.89: Do you think it should be legal or illegal for private citizens to own handguns?, by Party Identification

	Republican	Democrat	Independent	Other party	Total
Legal	77.09	74.38	76.38	62.50	75.97
Illegal	16.72	22.31	20.55	37.50	19.80
Don't Know	6.19	3.31	3.07	0.00	4.23
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.90: Do you think it should be legal or illegal for private citizens to own handguns?, by Age Category

	18-29	30-49	50-64	65+	Total
Legal	75.44	78.47	76.12	72.96	75.97
Illegal	20.61	17.88	20.90	20.41	19.80
Don't Know	3.95	3.65	2.99	6.63	4.23
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.91: Do you think it should be legal or illegal for private citizens to own handguns?, by Level of Education

	No HS	HS/Other	Some College or More	Total
Legal	69.89	78.49	75.87	75.97
Illegal	25.57	18.31	18.53	19.80
Don't Know	4.55	3.20	5.59	4.23
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.92: Do you think it should be legal or illegal for private citizens to own handguns?, by Where lives

	Metro	Town/City	Farm	Total
Legal	74.53	76.71	76.97	75.97
Illegal	22.36	18.59	17.76	19.80
Don't Know	3.11	4.71	5.26	4.23
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.93: Do you think it should be legal or illegal for private citizens to own handguns?, by Total family income last year

	Under \$15k	\$15-25k	\$25k+	Total
Legal	73.55	77.40	77.10	75.97
Illegal	22.26	17.81	19.19	19.80
Don't Know	4.19	4.79	3.70	4.23
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.94: Do you think it should be legal or illegal for private citizens to own handguns?, by Religious preference

	Protestant	Catholic	Other/None	Total
Legal	76.84	76.19	65.52	75.97
Illegal	18.40	21.16	31.03	19.80
Don't Know	4.75	2.65	3.45	4.23
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

B.2.3 Invasion of Poland

Table B.95: Russian invasion US Seek a solution through the United Nations?

	(%)
Should	79.82
Should Not	12.66
Don't Know	7.52
Total	100.00

Table B.96: Russian invasion US Threaten to use nuclear weapons if Russia does not withdraw

	(%)
Should	7.72
Should Not	87.34
Don't Know	4.95
Total	100.00

Table B.97: Russian invasion US Send U.S. troops to defend Poland?

	(%)
Should	14.97
Should Not	77.70
Don't Know	7.33
Total	100.00

Table B.98: Russian invasion US Send military supplies and economic aid, but not troops?

	(%)
Should	56.14
Should Not	33.86
Don't Know	10.00
Total	100.00

Table B.99: Russian invasion US Cut off diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union?

	(%)
Should	45.77
Should Not	46.17
Don't Know	8.06
Total	100.00

Table B.100: Russian invasion US Enter a military alliance with China?

	(%)
Should	38.59
Should Not	37.70
Don't Know	23.71
Total	100.00

Table B.101: Russian invasion US Block sea traffic to and from China?

	(%)
Should	45.34
Should Not	38.10
Don't Know	16.57
Total	100.00

Table B.102: Russian invasion US Seek a solution through the United Nations?, by Respondent Sex

	Man	Woman	Total
Should	82.27	77.57	79.82
Should Not	12.99	12.36	12.66
Don't Know	4.74	10.08	7.52
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.103: Russian invasion US Seek a solution through the United Nations?, by Party Identification

	Republican	Democrat	Independent	Other party	Total
Should	80.22	80.15	80.98	44.44	80.16
Should Not	11.42	13.48	12.77	22.22	12.56
Don't Know	8.36	6.37	6.25	33.33	7.28
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.104: Russian invasion US Seek a solution through the United Nations?, by Age Category

	18-29	30-49	50-64	65+	Total
Should	77.82	82.57	82.22	77.58	80.20
Should Not	14.92	11.18	12.44	12.11	12.60
Don't Know	7.26	6.25	5.33	10.31	7.20
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.105: Russian invasion US Seek a solution through the United Nations?, by Level of Education

	No HS	HS/Other	Some College or More	Total
Should	67.82	80.53	87.70	80.18
Should Not	15.84	13.32	9.39	12.61
Don't Know	16.34	6.15	2.91	7.21
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.106: Russian invasion US Seek a solution through the United Nations?, by Where lives

	Metro	Town/City	Farm	Total
Should	80.11	80.65	79.12	80.18
Should Not	14.77	10.97	12.64	12.61
Don't Know	5.11	8.39	8.24	7.21
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.107: Russian invasion US Seek a solution through the United Nations?, by Total family income last year

	Under \$15k	\$15-25k	\$25k+	Total
Should	76.45	83.90	83.56	81.22
Should Not	13.87	11.30	12.75	12.67
Don't Know	9.68	4.79	3.69	6.11
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.108: Russian invasion US Seek a solution through the United Nations?, by Religious preference

	Protestant	Catholic	Other/None	Total
Should	82.70	77.78	75.86	81.22
Should Not	12.10	13.76	15.52	12.67
Don't Know	5.21	8.47	8.62	6.11
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.109: Russian invasion US Threaten to use nuclear weapons if Russia does not withdraw, by Respondent Sex

	Man	Woman	Total
Should	8.49	7.11	7.78
Should Not	88.30	87.50	87.89
Don't Know	3.21	5.39	4.33
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.110: Russian invasion US Threaten to use nuclear weapons if Russia does not withdraw, by Party Identification

	Republican	Democrat	Independent	Other party	Total
Should	9.29	7.85	6.42	0.00	7.78
Should Not	85.45	88.84	89.30	100.00	87.89
Don't Know	5.26	3.31	4.28	0.00	4.33
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.111: Russian invasion US Threaten to use nuclear weapons if Russia does not withdraw, by Age Category

	18-29	30-49	50-64	65+	Total
Should	4.82	7.27	9.45	10.20	7.78
Should Not	91.67	88.73	87.56	82.65	87.89
Don't Know	3.51	4.00	2.99	7.14	4.33
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.112: Russian invasion US Threaten to use nuclear weapons if Russia does not withdraw, by Level of Education

	No HS	HS/Other	Some College or More	Total
Should	13.07	7.08	5.59	7.78
Should Not	76.14	89.50	92.66	87.89
Don't Know	10.80	3.42	1.75	4.33
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.113: Russian invasion US Threaten to use nuclear weapons if Russia does not withdraw, by Where lives

	Metro	Town/City	Farm	Total
Should	9.32	7.53	5.23	7.78
Should Not	86.02	88.00	91.50	87.89
Don't Know	4.66	4.47	3.27	4.33
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.114: Russian invasion US Threaten to use nuclear weapons if Russia does not withdraw, by Total family income last year

	Under \$15k	\$15-25k	\$25k+	Total
Should	9.35	7.19	6.71	7.78
Should Not	84.52	89.04	90.27	87.89
Don't Know	6.13	3.77	3.02	4.33
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.115: Russian invasion US Threaten to use nuclear weapons if Russia does not withdraw, by Religious preference

	Protestant	Catholic	Other/None	Total
Should	8.27	5.82	8.62	7.78
Should Not	86.98	91.01	87.93	87.89
Don't Know	4.75	3.17	3.45	4.33
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.116: Russian invasion US Send U.S. troops to defend Poland?, by Respondent Sex

	Man	Woman	Total
Should	15.83	13.82	14.79
Should Not	80.28	77.54	78.87
Don't Know	3.90	8.64	6.34
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.117: Russian invasion US Send U.S. troops to defend Poland?, by Party Identification

	Republican	Democrat	Independent	Other party	Total
Should	13.31	14.52	16.82	0.00	14.79
Should Not	79.88	80.50	76.45	87.50	78.87
Don't Know	6.81	4.98	6.73	12.50	6.34
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.118: Russian invasion US Send U.S. troops to defend Poland?, by Age Category

	18-29	30-49	50-64	65+	Total
Should	19.30	18.61	9.45	9.69	14.79
Should Not	74.56	73.72	85.57	84.18	78.87
Don't Know	6.14	7.66	4.98	6.12	6.34
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.119: Russian invasion US Send U.S. troops to defend Poland?, by Level of Education

	No HS	HS/Other	Some College or More	Total
Should	14.29	15.07	14.69	14.79
Should Not	78.86	78.31	79.72	78.87
Don't Know	6.86	6.62	5.59	6.34
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.120: Russian invasion US Send U.S. troops to defend Poland?, by Where lives

	Metro	Town/City	Farm	Total
Should	18.63	12.97	11.76	14.79
Should Not	76.09	79.95	81.70	78.87
Don't Know	5.28	7.08	6.54	6.34
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.121: Russian invasion US Send U.S. troops to defend Poland?, by Total family income last year

	Under \$15k	\$15-25k	\$25k+	Total
Should	15.21	15.41	13.76	14.79
Should Not	77.99	79.79	78.86	78.87
Don't Know	6.80	4.79	7.38	6.34
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.122: Russian invasion US Send U.S. troops to defend Poland?, by Religious preference

	Protestant	Catholic	Other/None	Total
Should	14.55	17.02	10.34	14.79
Should Not	79.33	77.66	77.59	78.87
Don't Know	6.13	5.32	12.07	6.34
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.123: Russian invasion US Send military supplies and economic aid, but not troops?, by Respondent Sex

	Man	Woman	Total
Should	57.24	57.11	57.17
Should Not	35.40	31.47	33.37
Don't Know	7.36	11.42	9.45
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.124: Russian invasion US Send military supplies and economic aid, but not troops?, by Party Identification

	Republican	Democrat	Independent	Other party	Total
Should	60.25	57.02	55.05	25.00	57.17
Should Not	29.19	36.78	34.86	37.50	33.37
Don't Know	10.56	6.20	10.09	37.50	9.45
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.125: Russian invasion US Send military supplies and economic aid, but not troops?, by Age Category

	18-29	30-49	50-64	65+	Total
Should	57.02	54.18	66.00	52.55	57.17
Should Not	32.46	34.91	27.00	38.78	33.37
Don't Know	10.53	10.91	7.00	8.67	9.45
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.126: Russian invasion US Send military supplies and economic aid, but not troops?, by Level of Education

	No HS	HS/Other	Some College or More	Total
Should	60.23	55.15	58.39	57.17
Should Not	31.25	35.93	30.77	33.37
Don't Know	8.52	8.92	10.84	9.45
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.127: Russian invasion US Send military supplies and economic aid, but not troops?, by Where lives

	Metro	Town/City	Farm	Total
Should	59.32	53.88	61.84	57.17
Should Not	32.92	35.76	27.63	33.37
Don't Know	7.76	10.35	10.53	9.45
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.128: Russian invasion US Send military supplies and economic aid, but not troops?, by Total family income last year

	Under \$15k	\$15-25k	\$25k+	Total
Should	53.55	54.79	63.30	57.17
Should Not	35.48	33.90	30.64	33.37
Don't Know	10.97	11.30	6.06	9.45
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.129: Russian invasion US Send military supplies and economic aid, but not troops?, by Religious preference

	Protestant	Catholic	Other/None	Total
Should	57.21	61.38	43.10	57.17
Should Not	34.20	28.04	41.38	33.37
Don't Know	8.59	10.58	15.52	9.45
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.130: Russian invasion US Cut off diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union?, by Respondent Sex

	Man	Woman	Total
Should	48.97	44.03	46.43
Should Not	46.90	45.99	46.43
Don't Know	4.14	9.98	7.14
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.131: Russian invasion US Cut off diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union?, by Party Identification

	Republican	Democrat	Independent	Other party	Total
Should	45.20	44.81	48.77	50.00	46.43
Should Not	48.61	46.47	44.75	25.00	46.43
Don't Know	6.19	8.71	6.48	25.00	7.14
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.132: Russian invasion US Cut off diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union?, by Age Category

	18-29	30-49	50-64	65+	Total
Should	46.90	47.81	47.26	43.08	46.43
Should Not	47.79	45.26	46.77	46.15	46.43
Don't Know	5.31	6.93	5.97	10.77	7.14
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.133: Russian invasion US Cut off diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union?, by Level of Education

	No HS	HS/Other	Some College or More	Total
Should	48.57	45.29	46.85	46.43
Should Not	37.14	48.51	48.95	46.43
Don't Know	14.29	6.21	4.20	7.14
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.134: Russian invasion US Cut off diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union?, by Where lives

	Metro	Town/City	Farm	Total
Should	49.53	45.05	43.71	46.43
Should Not	45.17	46.46	49.01	46.43
Don't Know	5.30	8.49	7.28	7.14
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.135: Russian invasion US Cut off diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union?, by Total family income last year

	Under \$15k	\$15-25k	\$25k+	Total
Should	42.53	49.31	47.65	46.43
Should Not	47.08	45.52	46.64	46.43
Don't Know	10.39	5.17	5.70	7.14
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.136: Russian invasion US Cut off diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union?, by Religious preference

	Protestant	Catholic	Other/None	Total
Should	47.61	42.33	46.55	46.43
Should Not	46.38	47.09	44.83	46.43
Don't Know	6.01	10.58	8.62	7.14
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.137: Russian invasion US Enter a military alliance with China?, by Respondent Sex

	Man	Woman	Total
Should	47.47	31.10	39.02
Should Not	35.48	41.47	38.57
Don't Know	17.05	27.43	22.41
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.138: Russian invasion US Enter a military alliance with China?, by Party Identification

	Republican	Democrat	Independent	Other party	Total
Should	35.40	46.25	37.61	25.00	39.02
Should Not	38.20	33.33	43.12	25.00	38.57
Don't Know	26.40	20.42	19.27	50.00	22.41
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.139: Russian invasion US Enter a military alliance with China?, by Age Category

	18-29	30-49	50-64	65+	Total
Should	40.79	35.90	40.50	39.80	39.02
Should Not	42.54	42.86	37.00	29.59	38.57
Don't Know	16.67	21.25	22.50	30.61	22.41
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.140: Russian invasion US Enter a military alliance with China?, by Level of Education

	No HS	HS/Other	Some College or More	Total
Should	38.64	40.50	36.97	39.02
Should Not	29.55	36.38	47.54	38.57
Don't Know	31.82	23.11	15.49	22.41
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.141: Russian invasion US Enter a military alliance with China?, by Where lives

	Metro	Town/City	Farm	Total
Should	43.48	39.10	29.41	39.02
Should Not	36.65	39.34	40.52	38.57
Don't Know	19.88	21.56	30.07	22.41
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.142: Russian invasion US Enter a military alliance with China?, by Total family income last year

	Under \$15k	\$15-25k	\$25k+	Total
Should	35.92	36.77	44.44	39.02
Should Not	35.60	41.58	38.72	38.57
Don't Know	28.48	21.65	16.84	22.41
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.143: Russian invasion US Enter a military alliance with China?, by Religious preference

	Protestant	Catholic	Other/None	Total
Should	38.86	41.27	33.33	39.02
Should Not	39.63	31.75	49.12	38.57
Don't Know	21.51	26.98	17.54	22.41
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.144: Russian invasion US Block sea traffic to and from China?, by Respondent Sex

	Man	Woman	Total
Should	50.46	42.21	46.21
Should Not	39.45	38.10	38.75
Don't Know	10.09	19.70	15.03
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.145: Russian invasion US Block sea traffic to and from China?, by Party Identification

	Republican	Democrat	Independent	Other party	Total
Should	46.44	46.25	46.18	37.50	46.21
Should Not	33.75	39.58	43.12	37.50	38.75
Don't Know	19.81	14.17	10.70	25.00	15.03
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.146: Russian invasion US Block sea traffic to and from China?, by Age Category

	18-29	30-49	50-64	65+	Total
Should	39.04	47.81	49.00	49.49	46.21
Should Not	47.37	39.78	35.50	30.61	38.75
Don't Know	13.60	12.41	15.50	19.90	15.03
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.147: Russian invasion US Block sea traffic to and from China?, by Level of Education

	No HS	HS/Other	Some College or More	Total
Should	51.70	48.51	39.30	46.21
Should Not	27.27	37.07	48.42	38.75
Don't Know	21.02	14.42	12.28	15.03
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.148: Russian invasion US Block sea traffic to and from China?, by Where lives

	Metro	Town/City	Farm	Total
Should	50.78	43.63	43.79	46.21
Should Not	38.01	38.68	40.52	38.75
Don't Know	11.21	17.69	15.69	15.03
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.149: Russian invasion US Block sea traffic to and from China?, by Total family income last year

	Under \$15k	\$15-25k	\$25k+	Total
Should	48.22	43.99	46.31	46.21
Should Not	33.01	41.92	41.61	38.75
Don't Know	18.77	14.09	12.08	15.03
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.150: Russian invasion US Block sea traffic to and from China?, by Religious preference

	Protestant	Catholic	Other/None	Total
Should	46.78	46.81	37.93	46.21
Should Not	38.19	37.23	50.00	38.75
Don't Know	15.03	15.96	12.07	15.03
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

B.2.4 Education Funding

Table B.151: Do you think the Iowa Legislature's decision to hold down school spending will h

	(%)
Will harm	50.10
Will not harm	43.34
Don't know	6.56
Total	100.00

Table B.152: Do you approve or disapprove of the Legislature's decision to hold down public s

	(%)
Approve	55.49
Disapprove	39.22
No opinion	5.29
Total	100.00

Table B.153: If your school district had to make cuts, which ONE of the following decisions w

	(%)
Cut all programs equally	66.70
Cut programs for gifted/disabled MORE	6.10
Cut general program MORE	22.60
Don't Know	4.60
Total	100.00

Table B.154: Education cutes which ONE would you cut First?

	(%)
Sports program	29.32
Music, drama, art	7.06
Typing, shop, and home economics	2.58
Physical education	4.08
Driver's education	13.82
Foreign languages	39.86
Other	0.40
Don't know	2.88
Total	100.00

Table B.155: Do you think the Iowa Legislature's decision to hold down school spending will h, by Respondent Sex

	Man	Woman	Total
Will harm	44.70	55.05	50.10
Will not harm	49.06	38.10	43.34
Don't know	6.24	6.86	6.56
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.156: Do you think the Iowa Legislature's decision to hold down school spending will h, by Party Identification

	Republican	Democrat	Independent	Other party	Total
Will harm	37.99	60.23	54.22	55.56	50.00
Will not harm	54.75	34.47	39.78	11.11	43.49
Don't know	7.26	5.30	5.99	33.33	6.51
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.157: Do you think the Iowa Legislature's decision to hold down school spending will h, by Age Category

	18-29	30-49	50-64	65+	Total
Will harm	69.64	57.10	38.67	30.00	50.05
Will not harm	25.91	38.28	55.11	58.18	43.42
Don't know	4.45	4.62	6.22	11.82	6.53
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.158: Do you think the Iowa Legislature's decision to hold down school spending will h, by Level of Education

	No HS	HS/Other	Some College or More	Total
Will harm	52.00	47.42	52.75	50.00
Will not harm	38.00	46.39	42.39	43.46
Don't know	10.00	6.19	4.85	6.54
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.159: Do you think the Iowa Legislature's decision to hold down school spending will h, by Where lives

	Metro	Town/City	Farm	Total
Will harm	56.53	49.03	39.66	50.00
Will not harm	36.65	45.14	52.51	43.46
Don't know	6.82	5.83	7.82	6.54
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.160: Do you think the Iowa Legislature's decision to hold down school spending will h, by Total family income last year

	Under \$15k	\$15-25k	\$25k+	Total
Will harm	51.14	52.74	49.83	51.23
Will not harm	40.72	41.44	45.79	42.63
Don't know	8.14	5.82	4.38	6.14
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.161: Do you think the Iowa Legislature's decision to hold down school spending will h, by Religious preference

	Protestant	Catholic	Other/None	Total
Will harm	48.92	57.98	55.17	51.23
Will not harm	44.46	38.30	36.21	42.63
Don't know	6.62	3.72	8.62	6.14
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.162: Do you think the Iowa Legislature's decision to hold down school spending will h, by Children

	None	One	Two	Three or more	Total
Will harm	56.82	57.34	47.68	48.06	51.18
Will not harm	35.23	36.36	45.99	46.87	42.65
Don't know	7.95	6.29	6.33	5.07	6.17
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.163: Do you approve or disapprove of the Legislature's decision to hold down public s, by Respondent Sex

	Man	Woman	Total
Approve	60.75	49.46	54.90
Disapprove	35.28	44.66	40.14
No opinion	3.97	5.88	4.96
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.164: Do you approve or disapprove of the Legislature's decision to hold down public s, by Party Identification

	Republican	Democrat	Independent	Other party	Total
Approve	68.22	47.03	47.83	37.50	54.90
Disapprove	26.79	47.46	47.83	50.00	40.14
No opinion	4.98	5.51	4.35	12.50	4.96
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.165: Do you approve or disapprove of the Legislature's decision to hold down public s, by Age Category

	18-29	30-49	50-64	65+	Total
Approve	37.78	47.45	68.18	72.11	54.90
Disapprove	56.89	48.54	29.29	19.47	40.14
No opinion	5.33	4.01	2.53	8.42	4.96
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.166: Do you approve or disapprove of the Legislature's decision to hold down public s, by Level of Education

	No HS	HS/Other	Some College or More	Total
Approve	50.88	57.31	53.68	54.90
Disapprove	40.94	37.82	43.16	40.14
No opinion	8.19	4.87	3.16	4.96
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.167: Do you approve or disapprove of the Legislature's decision to hold down public s, by Where lives

	Metro	Town/City	Farm	Total
Approve	45.91	57.52	66.67	54.90
Disapprove	49.06	36.52	31.33	40.14
No opinion	5.03	5.97	2.00	4.96
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.168: Do you approve or disapprove of the Legislature's decision to hold down public s, by Total family income last year

	Under \$15k	\$15-25k	\$25k+	Total
Approve	53.44	52.78	58.50	54.90
Disapprove	37.38	44.44	38.78	40.14
No opinion	9.18	2.78	2.72	4.96
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.169: Do you approve or disapprove of the Legislature's decision to hold down public s, by Religious preference

	Protestant	Catholic	Other/None	Total
Approve	57.61	49.73	41.38	54.90
Disapprove	37.73	45.95	48.28	40.14
No opinion	4.66	4.32	10.34	4.96
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.170: Do you approve or disapprove of the Legislature's decision to hold down public s, by Children

	None	One	Two	Three or more	Total
Approve	42.61	47.89	60.00	60.78	54.90
Disapprove	49.43	44.37	36.17	36.23	40.14
No opinion	7.95	7.75	3.83	2.99	4.96
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.171: If your school district had to make cuts, which ONE of the following decisions w, by Respondent Sex

	Man	Woman	Total
Cut all programs equally	65.89	68.70	67.34
Cut programs for gifted/disabled MORE	6.31	5.22	5.74
Cut general program MORE	23.36	22.61	22.97
Don't Know	4.44	3.48	3.94
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.172: If your school district had to make cuts, which ONE of the following decisions w, by Party Identification

	Republican	Democrat	Independent	Other party	Total
Cut all programs equally	63.86	64.83	72.45	75.00	67.34
Cut programs for gifted/disabled MORE	9.03	5.93	2.17	12.50	5.74
Cut general program MORE	21.50	26.69	21.98	12.50	22.97
Don't Know	5.61	2.54	3.41	0.00	3.94
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.173: If your school district had to make cuts, which ONE of the following decisions w, by Age Category

	18-29	30-49	50-64	65+	Total
Cut all programs equally	65.78	70.70	64.14	67.71	67.34
Cut programs for gifted/disabled MORE	7.11	5.49	7.58	2.60	5.74
Cut general program MORE	25.33	21.61	24.75	20.31	22.97
Don't Know	1.78	2.20	3.54	9.38	3.94
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.174: If your school district had to make cuts, which ONE of the following decisions w, by Level of Education

	No HS	HS/Other	Some College or More	Total
Cut all programs equally	70.00	65.67	68.31	67.34
Cut programs for gifted/disabled MORE	3.53	5.53	7.39	5.74
Cut general program MORE	21.76	24.42	21.48	22.97
Don't Know	4.71	4.38	2.82	3.94
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.175: If your school district had to make cuts, which ONE of the following decisions w, by Where lives

	Metro	Town/City	Farm	Total
Cut all programs equally	61.44	73.03	64.00	67.34
Cut programs for gifted/disabled MORE	7.21	4.53	6.00	5.74
Cut general program MORE	26.02	19.57	26.00	22.97
Don't Know	5.33	2.86	4.00	3.94
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.176: If your school district had to make cuts, which ONE of the following decisions w, by Total family income last year

	Under \$15k	\$15-25k	\$25k+	Total
Cut all programs equally	67.54	69.76	64.73	67.34
Cut programs for gifted/disabled MORE	4.26	3.78	9.25	5.74
Cut general program MORE	22.30	23.02	23.63	22.97
Don't Know	5.90	3.44	2.40	3.94
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.177: If your school district had to make cuts, which ONE of the following decisions w, by Religious preference

	Protestant	Catholic	Other/None	Total
Cut all programs equally	68.01	65.59	65.52	67.34
Cut programs for gifted/disabled MORE	5.75	6.99	1.72	5.74
Cut general program MORE	22.05	24.19	29.31	22.97
Don't Know	4.19	3.23	3.45	3.94
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.178: If your school district had to make cuts, which ONE of the following decisions w, by Children

	None	One	Two	Three or more	Total
Cut all programs equally	64.00	73.24	66.24	67.37	67.34
Cut programs for gifted/disabled MORE	6.86	3.52	7.59	4.79	5.74
Cut general program MORE	25.14	18.31	21.52	24.85	22.97
Don't Know	4.00	4.93	4.64	2.99	3.94
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.179: Education cutes which ONE would you cut First?, by Respondent Sex

	Man	Woman	Total
Sports program	29.30	28.85	29.07
Music, drama, art	6.98	6.72	6.85
Typing, shop, and home economics	3.26	2.17	2.69
Physical education	3.95	4.56	4.26
Driver's education	13.95	13.45	13.69
Foreign languages	39.77	41.43	40.63
Other	0.70	0.00	0.34
Don't know	2.09	2.82	2.47
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.180: Education cutes which ONE would you cut First?, by Party Identification

	Republican	Democrat	Independent	Other party	Total
Sports program	31.06	30.25	26.32	25.00	29.07
Music, drama, art	6.21	9.24	5.88	0.00	6.85
Typing, shop, and home economics	2.17	2.94	3.10	0.00	2.69
Physical education	4.97	2.52	4.95	0.00	4.26
Driver's education	13.98	14.71	13.00	0.00	13.69
Foreign languages	39.44	39.08	42.41	62.50	40.63
Other	0.00	0.00	0.93	0.00	0.34
Don't know	2.17	1.26	3.41	12.50	2.47
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.181: Education cutes which ONE would you cut First?, by Age Category

	18-29	30-49	50-64	65+	Total
Sports program	23.56	23.36	35.00	37.50	29.07
Music, drama, art	8.00	4.01	8.50	7.81	6.85
Typing, shop, and home economics	4.00	4.01	0.50	1.56	2.69
Physical education	5.78	4.74	4.50	1.56	4.26
Driver's education	8.44	18.25	14.00	13.02	13.69
Foreign languages	49.33	43.43	34.50	32.81	40.63
Other	0.00	1.09	0.00	0.00	0.34
Don't know	0.89	1.09	3.00	5.73	2.47
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.182: Education cutes which ONE would you cut First?, by Level of Education

	No HS	HS/Other	Some College or More	Total
Sports program	35.67	27.13	28.07	29.07
Music, drama, art	6.43	7.82	5.61	6.85
Typing, shop, and home economics	1.75	1.38	5.26	2.69
Physical education	2.34	4.37	5.26	4.26
Driver's education	10.53	12.64	17.19	13.69
Foreign languages	38.01	44.37	36.49	40.63
Other	0.00	0.23	0.70	0.34
Don't know	5.26	2.07	1.40	2.47
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.183: Education cutes which ONE would you cut First?, by Where lives

	Metro	Town/City	Farm	Total
Sports program	20.00	31.90	40.40	29.07
Music, drama, art	9.38	5.95	3.97	6.85
Typing, shop, and home economics	4.06	2.14	1.32	2.69
Physical education	4.06	4.52	3.97	4.26
Driver's education	13.75	13.33	14.57	13.69
Foreign languages	47.19	38.81	31.79	40.63
Other	0.31	0.24	0.66	0.34
Don't know	1.25	3.10	3.31	2.47
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.184: Education cutes which ONE would you cut First?, by Total family income last year

	Under \$15k	\$15-25k	\$25k+	Total
Sports program	31.80	25.00	30.27	29.07
Music, drama, art	7.54	7.19	5.78	6.85
Typing, shop, and home economics	0.66	4.45	3.06	2.69
Physical education	3.61	3.08	6.12	4.26
Driver's education	12.46	13.36	15.31	13.69
Foreign languages	39.67	44.86	37.41	40.63
Other	0.33	0.00	0.68	0.34
Don't know	3.93	2.05	1.36	2.47
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.185: Education cuts which ONE would you cut First?, by Religious preference

	Protestant	Catholic	Other/None	Total
Sports program	29.21	28.49	29.31	29.07
Music, drama, art	6.49	8.06	6.90	6.85
Typing, shop, and home economics	2.78	2.69	1.72	2.69
Physical education	4.17	3.76	6.90	4.26
Driver's education	13.29	14.52	15.52	13.69
Foreign languages	41.42	39.25	36.21	40.63
Other	0.31	0.54	0.00	0.34
Don't know	2.32	2.69	3.45	2.47
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.186: Education cuts which ONE would you cut First?, by Children

	None	One	Two	Three or more	Total
Sports program	28.98	26.57	29.11	30.15	29.07
Music, drama, art	10.23	10.49	3.80	5.67	6.85
Typing, shop, and home economics	3.41	1.40	4.64	1.49	2.69
Physical education	3.41	4.90	4.22	4.48	4.26
Driver's education	11.93	11.19	15.61	14.33	13.69
Foreign languages	40.91	41.26	40.08	40.60	40.63
Other	0.00	0.70	0.42	0.30	0.34
Don't know	1.14	3.50	2.11	2.99	2.47
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

B.2.5 Car Manufacturing

Table B.187: In general, which one country do you think manufactures the best-quality cars fo

	(%)
United States	53.69
Japan	21.03
Germany	14.46
Other	0.20
Don't know	10.62
Total	100.00

Table B.188: Do you favor or oppose restricting the number of cars that foreign manufacturers

	(%)
Favor	54.03
Oppose	38.61
No opinion	7.36
Total	100.00

Table B.189: In general, which one country do you think manufactures the best-quality cars fo, by Respondent Sex

	Man	Woman	Total
United States	52.43	54.84	53.69
Japan	22.41	19.77	21.03
Germany	18.82	10.47	14.46
Other	0.42	0.00	0.20
Don't know	5.92	14.92	10.62
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.190: In general, which one country do you think manufactures the best-quality cars fo, by Party Identification

	Republican	Democrat	Independent	Other party	Total
United States	52.42	60.23	50.55	44.44	53.72
Japan	22.79	19.31	20.99	11.11	21.10
Germany	13.68	13.13	16.30	11.11	14.48
Other	0.00	0.00	0.55	0.00	0.20
Don't know	11.11	7.34	11.60	33.33	10.50
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.191: In general, which one country do you think manufactures the best-quality cars fo, by Age Category

	18-29	30-49	50-64	65+	Total
United States	47.52	56.04	55.61	55.35	53.68
Japan	25.62	19.13	21.97	18.14	21.17
Germany	17.77	14.43	12.56	12.56	14.42
Other	0.41	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.20
Don't know	8.68	10.07	9.87	13.95	10.53
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.192: In general, which one country do you think manufactures the best-quality cars fo, by Level of Education

	No HS	HS/Other	Some College or More	Total
United States	63.45	57.62	41.20	53.74
Japan	15.23	19.62	27.24	21.08
Germany	8.12	12.94	20.93	14.43
Other	0.00	0.21	0.33	0.20
Don't know	13.20	9.60	10.30	10.54
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.193: In general, which one country do you think manufactures the best-quality cars fo, by Where lives

	Metro	Town/City	Farm	Total
United States	51.45	55.41	53.93	53.74
Japan	21.97	21.85	17.42	21.08
Germany	16.76	12.14	15.73	14.43
Other	0.29	0.22	0.00	0.20
Don't know	9.54	10.38	12.92	10.54
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.194: In general, which one country do you think manufactures the best-quality cars fo, by Total family income last year

	Under \$15k	\$15-25k	\$25k+	Total
United States	53.16	57.29	51.54	53.97
Japan	18.60	22.57	23.21	21.43
Germany	13.62	13.54	15.70	14.29
Other	0.00	0.35	0.34	0.23
Don't know	14.62	6.25	9.22	10.09
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.195: In general, which one country do you think manufactures the best-quality cars fo, by Religious preference

	Protestant	Catholic	Other/None	Total
United States	55.45	55.43	32.14	53.97
Japan	21.03	20.65	28.57	21.43
Germany	13.08	15.22	25.00	14.29
Other	0.00	0.00	3.57	0.23
Don't know	10.44	8.70	10.71	10.09
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.196: Do you favor or oppose restricting the number of cars that foreign manufacturers, by Respondent Sex

	Man	Woman	Total
Favor	52.42	57.36	54.97
Oppose	43.42	34.42	38.77
No opinion	4.16	8.23	6.26
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.197: Do you favor or oppose restricting the number of cars that foreign manufacturers, by Party Identification

	Republican	Democrat	Independent	Other party	Total
Favor	52.17	57.32	55.52	75.00	54.97
Oppose	40.68	38.49	38.04	0.00	38.77
No opinion	7.14	4.18	6.44	25.00	6.26
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.198: Do you favor or oppose restricting the number of cars that foreign manufacturers, by Age Category

	18-29	30-49	50-64	65+	Total
Favor	49.78	54.91	60.20	55.73	54.97
Oppose	44.49	40.73	35.82	32.29	38.77
No opinion	5.73	4.36	3.98	11.98	6.26
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.199: Do you favor or oppose restricting the number of cars that foreign manufacturers, by Level of Education

	No HS	HS/Other	Some College or More	Total
Favor	58.38	59.63	45.80	54.97
Oppose	29.48	34.40	51.05	38.77
No opinion	12.14	5.96	3.15	6.26
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.200: Do you favor or oppose restricting the number of cars that foreign manufacturers, by Where lives

	Metro	Town/City	Farm	Total
Favor	58.07	55.21	47.68	54.97
Oppose	36.34	38.63	44.37	38.77
No opinion	5.59	6.16	7.95	6.26
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.201: Do you favor or oppose restricting the number of cars that foreign manufacturers, by Total family income last year

	Under \$15k	\$15-25k	\$25k+	Total
Favor	56.86	55.48	52.53	54.97
Oppose	33.01	39.38	44.11	38.77
No opinion	10.13	5.14	3.37	6.26
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.202: Do you favor or oppose restricting the number of cars that foreign manufacturers, by Religious preference

	Protestant	Catholic	Other/None	Total
Favor	55.78	56.91	39.66	54.97
Oppose	38.67	35.11	51.72	38.77
No opinion	5.55	7.98	8.62	6.26
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

B.3 Personal Experiences and Culture

B.3.1 Parenting and Children

Table B.203: Parents How many children do you have?

	(%)
1	21.47
2	32.08
3	22.22
4	11.49
5	5.99
6	3.50
7	0.75
8	1.12
9	1.37
Total	100.00

Table B.204: Parents How old is the youngest?

	(%)
4 years or younger	25.85
5-11 years old	15.31
12-18 years old	12.30
19 years or older	46.55
Total	100.00

Table B.205: Parents If you had to do it all over, would you have children earlier, later, o

	(%)
Earlier	12.77
Later	8.51
Same time	77.22
Don't know	1.50
Total	100.00

Table B.206: Parents If you had to do it over, would you have more, same, fewer, or no child

	(%)
More	19.88
Same	70.00
Fewer	6.38
No children	2.12
Don't know	1.62
Total	100.00

Table B.207: Parents If you had to do it all over, would you have children earlier, later, o, by Age Category

	18-29	30-49	50-64	65+	Total
Earlier	3.25	11.51	15.85	18.18	12.64
Later	21.14	9.92	3.28	0.65	8.15
Same time	74.80	76.98	79.78	78.57	77.67
Don't know	0.81	1.59	1.09	2.60	1.54
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.208: Parents If you had to do it all over, would you have children earlier, later, o, by Level of Education

	No HS	HS/Other	Some College or More	Total
Earlier	10.32	12.86	14.01	12.64
Later	7.74	8.00	8.70	8.15
Same time	78.06	78.00	76.81	77.67
Don't know	3.87	1.14	0.48	1.54
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.209: Parents If you had to do it all over, would you have children earlier, later, o, by Where lives

	Metro	Town/City	Farm	Total
Earlier	11.65	14.24	10.53	12.64
Later	12.05	7.58	2.26	8.15
Same time	74.70	77.27	84.21	77.67
Don't know	1.61	0.91	3.01	1.54
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.210: Parents If you had to do it all over, would you have children earlier, later, o, by Total family income last year

	Under \$15k	\$15-25k	\$25k+	Total
Earlier	14.16	11.91	11.89	12.64
Later	9.44	7.66	7.38	8.15
Same time	74.25	80.00	78.69	77.67
Don't know	2.15	0.43	2.05	1.54
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.211: Parents If you had to do it all over, would you have children earlier, later, o, by Children

	One	Two	Three or more	Total
Earlier	13.99	17.02	8.98	12.64
Later	11.89	6.38	7.78	8.15
Same time	72.73	74.89	81.74	77.67
Don't know	1.40	1.70	1.50	1.54
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.212: Parents If you had to do it over, would you have more, same, fewer, or no child, by Age Category

	18-29	30-49	50-64	65+	Total
More	26.02	15.42	16.85	22.88	19.21
Same	64.23	72.33	70.11	72.55	70.41
Fewer	4.07	8.70	9.78	2.61	6.87
No children	2.44	1.98	2.17	1.96	2.10
Don't know	3.25	1.58	1.09	0.00	1.40
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.213: Parents If you had to do it over, would you have more, same, fewer, or no child, by Level of Education

	No HS	HS/Other	Some College or More	Total
More	20.13	17.38	21.63	19.21
Same	70.78	70.66	69.71	70.41
Fewer	4.55	8.55	5.77	6.87
No children	3.90	1.71	1.44	2.10
Don't know	0.65	1.71	1.44	1.40
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.214: Parents If you had to do it over, would you have more, same, fewer, or no child, by Where lives

	Metro	Town/City	Farm	Total
More	18.33	21.88	14.29	19.21
Same	69.32	69.00	75.94	70.41
Fewer	7.17	6.69	6.77	6.87
No children	3.98	1.22	0.75	2.10
Don't know	1.20	1.22	2.26	1.40
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.215: Parents If you had to do it over, would you have more, same, fewer, or no child, by Total family income last year

	Under \$15k	\$15-25k	\$25k+	Total
More	20.69	21.10	15.98	19.21
Same	68.10	67.93	75.00	70.41
Fewer	7.76	6.75	6.15	6.87
No children	3.02	1.27	2.05	2.10
Don't know	0.43	2.95	0.82	1.40
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.216: Parents If you had to do it over, would you have more, same, fewer, or no child, by Children

	One	Two	Three or more	Total
More	50.00	16.95	7.76	19.21
Same	42.96	79.66	75.52	70.41
Fewer	0.70	0.85	13.73	6.87
No children	4.23	1.69	1.49	2.10
Don't know	2.11	0.85	1.49	1.40
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

B.3.2 Social Trust

Table B.217: Suppose you had finished eating at an unfamiliar restaurant and discovered that

	(%)
Trust me	48.30
Not trust me	47.70
Don't know	3.99
Total	100.00

Table B.218: Has this or something similar happened to you?

	(%)
Yes	19.94
No	79.63
Can't Recall	0.43
Total	100.00

Table B.219: Suppose you had finished eating at an unfamiliar restaurant and discovered that , by Respondent Sex

	Man	Woman	Total
Trust me	48.33	48.28	48.30
Not trust me	48.54	46.95	47.70
Don't know	3.14	4.77	3.99
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.220: Suppose you had finished eating at an unfamiliar restaurant and discovered that , by Party Identification

	Republican	Democrat	Independent	Other party	Total
Trust me	49.44	56.15	41.96	44.44	48.39
Not trust me	43.58	41.15	55.86	55.56	47.59
Don't know	6.98	2.69	2.18	0.00	4.02
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.221: Suppose you had finished eating at an unfamiliar restaurant and discovered that , by Age Category

	18-29	30-49	50-64	65+	Total
Trust me	37.40	46.03	58.93	52.51	48.23
Not trust me	60.98	50.66	37.50	39.27	47.73
Don't know	1.63	3.31	3.57	8.22	4.04
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.222: Suppose you had finished eating at an unfamiliar restaurant and discovered that , by Level of Education

	No HS	HS/Other	Some College or More	Total
Trust me	49.75	46.79	49.68	48.28
Not trust me	44.22	49.07	47.73	47.68
Don't know	6.03	4.14	2.60	4.04
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.223: Has this or something similar happened to you?, by Respondent Sex

	Man	Woman	Total
Yes	23.37	16.63	19.88
No	75.88	83.14	79.64
Can't Recall	0.75	0.23	0.48
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.224: Has this or something similar happened to you?, by Party Identification

	Republican	Democrat	Independent	Other party	Total
Yes	17.42	21.10	20.83	37.50	19.88
No	81.88	78.44	78.85	62.50	79.64
Can't Recall	0.70	0.46	0.32	0.00	0.48
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.225: Has this or something similar happened to you?, by Age Category

	18-29	30-49	50-64	65+	Total
Yes	21.84	25.49	15.22	14.44	19.88
No	77.67	74.12	83.70	85.56	79.64
Can't Recall	0.49	0.39	1.09	0.00	0.48
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.226: Has this or something similar happened to you?, by Level of Education

	No HS	HS/Other	Some College or More	Total
Yes	14.81	18.20	25.57	19.88
No	85.19	81.55	73.28	79.64
Can't Recall	0.00	0.25	1.15	0.48
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

B.3.3 Common Sayings

Table B.227: Common sayings A child should be seen and not heard.

	(%)
Yes	16.65
No	81.56
Don't Know	1.79
Total	100.00

Table B.228: Common sayings A woman's place is in the home.

	(%)
Yes	24.45
No	73.45
Don't Know	2.10
Total	100.00

Table B.229: Common sayings An apple a day keeps the doctor away.

	(%)
Yes	31.01
No	66.80
Don't Know	2.19
Total	100.00

Table B.230: Common sayings A penny saved is a penny earned.

	(%)
Yes	84.25
No	15.35
Don't Know	0.40
Total	100.00

Table B.231: Common sayings A man works from sun to sun; a woman's work is never done.

	(%)
Yes	71.50
No	26.80
Don't Know	1.70
Total	100.00

Table B.232: Common sayings A son is a son 'til he takes a wife; a daughter is a daughter fo

	(%)
Yes	42.47
No	52.04
Don't Know	5.48
Total	100.00

Table B.233: Common sayings Good fences make good neighbors.

	(%)
Yes	52.40
No	44.60
Don't Know	3.00
Total	100.00

Table B.234: Common sayings A child should be seen and not heard., by Respondent Sex

	Man	Woman	Total
Yes	19.13	14.37	16.65
No	79.21	83.72	81.56
Don't Know	1.66	1.92	1.79
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.235: Common sayings A child should be seen and not heard., by Party Identification

	Republican	Democrat	Independent	Other party	Total
Yes	15.69	22.43	12.84	22.22	16.48
No	82.07	76.43	85.52	77.78	81.81
Don't Know	2.24	1.14	1.64	0.00	1.71
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.236: Common sayings A child should be seen and not heard., by Age Category

	18-29	30-49	50-64	65+	Total
Yes	8.94	11.92	22.32	25.45	16.53
No	89.84	86.75	76.34	71.36	81.75
Don't Know	1.22	1.32	1.34	3.18	1.71
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.237: Common sayings A child should be seen and not heard., by Level of Education

	No HS	HS/Other	Some College or More	Total
Yes	27.50	15.70	10.75	16.55
No	68.50	83.06	88.27	81.74
Don't Know	4.00	1.24	0.98	1.72
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.238: Common sayings A child should be seen and not heard., by Where lives

	Metro	Town/City	Farm	Total
Yes	20.17	14.57	14.53	16.55
No	78.41	83.70	83.24	81.74
Don't Know	1.42	1.74	2.23	1.72
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.239: Common sayings A woman's place is in the home., by Respondent Sex

	Man	Woman	Total
Yes	25.69	21.30	23.43
No	72.45	76.96	74.78
Don't Know	1.85	1.74	1.79
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.240: Common sayings A woman's place is in the home., by Party Identification

	Republican	Democrat	Independent	Other party	Total
Yes	29.69	20.92	19.08	25.00	23.43
No	66.88	78.66	80.00	62.50	74.78
Don't Know	3.44	0.42	0.92	12.50	1.79
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.241: Common sayings A woman's place is in the home., by Age Category

	18-29	30-49	50-64	65+	Total
Yes	12.33	20.44	25.63	38.54	23.43
No	86.78	77.74	72.86	58.33	74.78
Don't Know	0.88	1.82	1.51	3.12	1.79
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.242: Common sayings A woman's place is in the home., by Level of Education

	No HS	HS/Other	Some College or More	Total
Yes	43.10	23.39	11.35	23.43
No	55.17	73.85	88.30	74.78
Don't Know	1.72	2.75	0.35	1.79
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.243: Common sayings A woman's place is in the home., by Where lives

	Metro	Town/City	Farm	Total
Yes	23.68	22.62	25.17	23.43
No	76.01	75.00	71.52	74.78
Don't Know	0.31	2.38	3.31	1.79
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.244: Common sayings An apple a day keeps the doctor away., by Respondent Sex

	Man	Woman	Total
Yes	32.79	28.91	30.80
No	64.67	70.00	67.41
Don't Know	2.54	1.09	1.79
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.245: Common sayings An apple a day keeps the doctor away., by Party Identification

	Republican	Democrat	Independent	Other party	Total
Yes	32.40	30.54	29.85	12.50	30.80
No	66.36	66.95	68.62	75.00	67.41
Don't Know	1.25	2.51	1.54	12.50	1.79
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.246: Common sayings An apple a day keeps the doctor away., by Age Category

	18-29	30-49	50-64	65+	Total
Yes	23.35	26.74	40.50	35.23	30.80
No	74.45	72.53	57.00	62.69	67.41
Don't Know	2.20	0.73	2.50	2.07	1.79
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.247: Common sayings An apple a day keeps the doctor away., by Level of Education

	No HS	HS/Other	Some College or More	Total
Yes	39.31	28.44	29.23	30.80
No	58.38	69.50	69.72	67.41
Don't Know	2.31	2.06	1.06	1.79
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.248: Common sayings An apple a day keeps the doctor away., by Where lives

	Metro	Town/City	Farm	Total
Yes	31.68	28.57	35.10	30.80
No	66.15	69.52	64.24	67.41
Don't Know	2.17	1.90	0.66	1.79
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.249: Common sayings A penny saved is a penny earned., by Respondent Sex

	Man	Woman	Total
Yes	82.87	85.47	84.21
No	17.13	14.10	15.57
Don't Know	0.00	0.43	0.22
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.250: Common sayings A penny saved is a penny earned., by Party Identification

	Republican	Democrat	Independent	Other party	Total
Yes	87.23	84.52	81.54	62.50	84.21
No	12.46	15.06	18.46	37.50	15.57
Don't Know	0.31	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.22
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.251: Common sayings A penny saved is a penny earned., by Age Category

	18-29	30-49	50-64	65+	Total
Yes	79.74	81.39	88.50	89.06	84.21
No	19.82	18.25	11.50	10.94	15.57
Don't Know	0.44	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.22
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.252: Common sayings A penny saved is a penny earned., by Level of Education

	No HS	HS/Other	Some College or More	Total
Yes	92.53	86.21	76.06	84.21
No	7.47	13.56	23.59	15.57
Don't Know	0.00	0.23	0.35	0.22
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.253: Common sayings A penny saved is a penny earned., by Where lives

	Metro	Town/City	Farm	Total
Yes	85.09	83.57	84.11	84.21
No	14.60	16.43	15.23	15.57
Don't Know	0.31	0.00	0.66	0.22
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.254: Common sayings A man works from sun to sun; a woman's work is never done., by Respondent Sex

	Man	Woman	Total
Yes	63.34	78.91	71.38
No	34.57	20.65	27.38
Don't Know	2.09	0.43	1.23
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.255: Common sayings A man works from sun to sun; a woman's work is never done., by Party Identification

	Republican	Democrat	Independent	Other party	Total
Yes	71.16	72.80	70.46	75.00	71.38
No	27.59	25.94	28.31	25.00	27.38
Don't Know	1.25	1.26	1.23	0.00	1.23
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.256: Common sayings A man works from sun to sun; a woman's work is never done., by Age Category

	18-29	30-49	50-64	65+	Total
Yes	63.00	76.64	69.50	75.79	71.38
No	36.12	22.26	29.50	22.11	27.38
Don't Know	0.88	1.09	1.00	2.11	1.23
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.257: Common sayings A man works from sun to sun; a woman's work is never done., by Level of Education

	No HS	HS/Other	Some College or More	Total
Yes	80.46	73.10	63.12	71.38
No	18.39	25.06	36.52	27.38
Don't Know	1.15	1.84	0.35	1.23
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.258: Common sayings A man works from sun to sun; a woman's work is never done., by Where lives

	Metro	Town/City	Farm	Total
Yes	73.91	68.18	74.83	71.38
No	25.78	30.14	23.18	27.38
Don't Know	0.31	1.67	1.99	1.23
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.259: Common sayings A man works from sun to sun; a woman's work is never done., by Total family income last year

	Under \$15k	\$15-25k	\$25k+	Total
Yes	74.10	72.41	67.57	71.38
No	24.26	27.24	30.74	27.38
Don't Know	1.64	0.34	1.69	1.23
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.260: Common sayings A son is a son 'til he takes a wife; a daughter is a daughter fo, by Respondent Sex

	Man	Woman	Total
Yes	42.36	42.73	42.55
No	51.39	53.36	52.41
Don't Know	6.25	3.90	5.04
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.261: Common sayings A son is a son 'til he takes a wife; a daughter is a daughter fo, by Party Identification

	Republican	Democrat	Independent	Other party	Total
Yes	39.88	48.54	40.62	50.00	42.55
No	52.65	47.70	56.00	37.50	52.41
Don't Know	7.48	3.77	3.38	12.50	5.04
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.262: Common sayings A son is a son 'til he takes a wife; a daughter is a daughter fo, by Age Category

	18-29	30-49	50-64	65+	Total
Yes	36.56	38.32	49.50	48.44	42.55
No	60.35	58.39	44.50	42.71	52.41
Don't Know	3.08	3.28	6.00	8.85	5.04
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.263: Common sayings A son is a son 'til he takes a wife; a daughter is a daughter fo, by Level of Education

	No HS	HS/Other	Some College or More	Total
Yes	52.30	42.30	36.97	42.55
No	39.66	52.18	60.56	52.41
Don't Know	8.05	5.52	2.46	5.04
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.264: Common sayings A son is a son 'til he takes a wife; a daughter is a daughter fo, by Where lives

	Metro	Town/City	Farm	Total
Yes	47.20	41.67	35.10	42.55
No	49.69	54.05	53.64	52.41
Don't Know	3.11	4.29	11.26	5.04
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.265: Common sayings Good fences make good neighbors., by Respondent Sex

	Man	Woman	Total
Yes	54.65	50.87	52.70
No	43.26	46.96	45.17
Don't Know	2.09	2.17	2.13
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.266: Common sayings Good fences make good neighbors., by Party Identification

	Republican	Democrat	Independent	Other party	Total
Yes	56.88	53.56	48.30	37.50	52.70
No	40.94	44.35	49.85	50.00	45.17
Don't Know	2.19	2.09	1.86	12.50	2.13
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.267: Common sayings Good fences make good neighbors., by Age Category

	18-29	30-49	50-64	65+	Total
Yes	42.73	47.62	62.31	61.78	52.70
No	55.51	50.55	36.18	34.55	45.17
Don't Know	1.76	1.83	1.51	3.66	2.13
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.268: Common sayings Good fences make good neighbors., by Level of Education

	No HS	HS/Other	Some College or More	Total
Yes	69.01	53.79	41.20	52.70
No	29.24	44.60	55.63	45.17
Don't Know	1.75	1.61	3.17	2.13
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.269: Common sayings Good fences make good neighbors., by Where lives

	Metro	Town/City	Farm	Total
Yes	45.17	47.13	84.11	52.70
No	52.96	49.76	15.89	45.17
Don't Know	1.87	3.11	0.00	2.13
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

B.3.4 Personal Finances

Table B.270: Save it or invest it

	(%)
Yes	50.35
No	49.65
Total	100.00

Table B.271: Use it to pay off old debts

	(%)
Yes	28.04
No	71.96
Total	100.00

Table B.272: Use it as a down payment on a major purchase

	(%)
Yes	8.04
No	91.96
Total	100.00

Table B.273: Use it to buy small items

	(%)
Yes	8.04
No	91.96
Total	100.00

Table B.274: Other

	(%)
Yes	5.93
No	94.07
Total	100.00

Table B.275: Buy a new car

	(%)
Yes	7.38
No	92.62
Total	100.00

Table B.276: Take an out-of-state vacation

	(%)
Yes	43.67
No	56.33
Total	100.00

Table B.277: Buy a house

	(%)
Yes	3.29
No	96.71
Total	100.00

Table B.278: Spend \$1000 or more on home improvement

	(%)
Yes	21.54
No	78.46
Total	100.00

Table B.279: Buy a new farm tractor

	(%)
Yes	0.80
No	99.20
Total	100.00

Table B.280: Buy a treasury certificate or money-market certificate

	(%)
Yes	18.84
No	81.16
Total	100.00

Table B.281: None of the above (list 1)

	(%)
Yes	35.69
No	64.31
Total	100.00

Table B.282: A microwave oven

	(%)
Yes	2.80
No	97.20
Total	100.00

Table B.283: A trash compactor

	(%)
No	100.00
Total	100.00

Table B.284: A home computer system

	(%)
Yes	0.70
No	99.30
Total	100.00

Table B.285: A video recorder

	(%)
Yes	1.10
No	98.90
Total	100.00

Table B.286: A boat

	(%)
Yes	0.70
No	99.30
Total	100.00

Table B.287: A snowmobile

	(%)
No	100.00
Total	100.00

Table B.288: A new set of golf clubs

	(%)
Yes	2.40
No	97.60
Total	100.00

Table B.289: None of the above (list 2)

	(%)
Yes	93.20
No	6.80
Total	100.00

Table B.290: None of the above (both lists)

	(%)
Yes	35.29
No	64.71
Total	100.00

Table B.291: Save it or invest it, by Age Category

	18-29	30-49	50-64	65+	Total
Yes	37.80	40.53	58.37	68.98	50.10
No	62.20	59.47	41.63	31.02	49.90
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.292: Use it to pay off old debts, by Age Category

	18-29	30-49	50-64	65+	Total
Yes	43.75	38.24	16.67	7.33	28.14
No	56.25	61.76	83.33	92.67	71.86
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.293: Use it as a down payment on a major purchase, by Age Category

	18-29	30-49	50-64	65+	Total
Yes	10.71	8.46	8.59	6.28	8.59
No	89.29	91.54	91.41	93.72	91.41
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.294: Use it to buy small items, by Age Category

	18-29	30-49	50-64	65+	Total
Yes	6.25	9.93	8.59	8.38	8.36
No	93.75	90.07	91.41	91.62	91.64
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.295: Other, by Age Category

	18-29	30-49	50-64	65+	Total
Yes	3.12	4.78	7.58	9.42	5.99
No	96.88	95.22	92.42	90.58	94.01
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

B.3.5 Polling and Surveys

Table B.296: Generally, do you believe the results of the public opinion polls or not?

	(%)
Yes	64.72
No	26.56
Don't Know	8.72
Total	100.00

Table B.297: Do you think most people are truthful when they answer questions in public opini

	(%)
Yes	85.61
No	9.99
Don't Know	4.40
Total	100.00

Table B.298: Have you ever been interviewed before for a public opinion poll or not?

	(%)
Yes	31.51
No	67.80
Can't recall	0.70
Total	100.00

Table B.299: Generally, do you believe the results of the public opinion polls or not?, by Respondent Sex

	Man	Woman	Total
Yes	59.92	69.14	64.72
No	30.79	22.67	26.56
Don't Know	9.30	8.19	8.72
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.300: Generally, do you believe the results of the public opinion polls or not?, by Party Identification

	Republican	Democrat	Independent	Other party	Total
Yes	67.51	62.17	65.22	44.44	65.03
No	24.37	29.21	26.09	33.33	26.37
Don't Know	8.12	8.61	8.70	22.22	8.59
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.301: Generally, do you believe the results of the public opinion polls or not?, by Age Category

	18-29	30-49	50-64	65+	Total
Yes	76.21	70.07	55.80	54.95	65.03
No	16.13	22.37	36.61	32.88	26.35
Don't Know	7.66	7.57	7.59	12.16	8.62
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.302: Generally, do you believe the results of the public opinion polls or not?, by Level of Education

	No HS	HS/Other	Some College or More	Total
Yes	53.73	67.62	68.18	64.99
No	32.34	25.00	24.68	26.38
Don't Know	13.93	7.38	7.14	8.63
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.303: Generally, do you believe the results of the public opinion polls or not?, by Where lives

	Metro	Town/City	Farm	Total
Yes	70.45	61.99	62.09	64.99
No	22.73	28.73	27.47	26.38
Don't Know	6.82	9.29	10.44	8.63
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.304: Generally, do you believe the results of the public opinion polls or not?, by Total family income last year

	Under \$15k	\$15-25k	\$25k+	Total
Yes	59.42	68.49	70.13	65.92
No	30.84	24.32	23.15	26.17
Don't Know	9.74	7.19	6.71	7.91
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.305: Generally, do you believe the results of the public opinion polls or not?, by Have you ever been interviewed before for a public opinion poll or not?

	Yes	No	Can't recall	Total
Yes	67.03	65.40	71.43	65.96
No	27.17	25.86	14.29	26.18
Don't Know	5.80	8.73	14.29	7.87
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.306: Do you think most people are truthful when they answer questions in public opini, by Respondent Sex

	Man	Woman	Total
Yes	85.19	87.06	86.15
No	10.65	8.55	9.57
Don't Know	4.17	4.39	4.28
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.307: Do you think most people are truthful when they answer questions in public opini, by Party Identification

	Republican	Democrat	Independent	Other party	Total
Yes	87.19	86.55	85.40	62.50	86.15
No	7.50	9.66	11.18	25.00	9.57
Don't Know	5.31	3.78	3.42	12.50	4.28
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.308: Do you think most people are truthful when they answer questions in public opini, by Age Category

	18-29	30-49	50-64	65+	Total
Yes	88.94	89.30	81.91	82.81	86.15
No	6.19	7.01	16.08	10.42	9.57
Don't Know	4.87	3.69	2.01	6.77	4.28
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.309: Do you think most people are truthful when they answer questions in public opinion, by Level of Education

	No HS	HS/Other	Some College or More	Total
Yes	79.31	88.48	86.79	86.15
No	14.37	9.22	7.14	9.57
Don't Know	6.32	2.30	6.07	4.28
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.310: Do you think most people are truthful when they answer questions in public opinion, by Where lives

	Metro	Town/City	Farm	Total
Yes	84.91	85.71	90.00	86.15
No	11.01	9.05	8.00	9.57
Don't Know	4.09	5.24	2.00	4.28
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.311: Do you think most people are truthful when they answer questions in public opinion, by Total family income last year

	Under \$15k	\$15-25k	\$25k+	Total
Yes	84.21	87.50	86.82	86.15
No	11.51	7.64	9.46	9.57
Don't Know	4.28	4.86	3.72	4.28
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.312: Do you think most people are truthful when they answer questions in public opinion, by Have you ever been interviewed before for a public opinion poll or not?

	Yes	No	Can't recall	Total
Yes	86.13	86.00	100.00	86.15
No	10.95	9.06	0.00	9.57
Don't Know	2.92	4.94	0.00	4.28
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.313: Have you ever been interviewed before for a public opinion poll or not?, by Respondent Sex

	Man	Woman	Total
Yes	30.09	31.74	30.94
No	68.52	68.04	68.27
Can't recall	1.39	0.22	0.78
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.314: Have you ever been interviewed before for a public opinion poll or not?, by Party Identification

	Republican	Democrat	Independent	Other party	Total
Yes	30.53	30.42	31.27	50.00	30.94
No	68.22	69.58	67.80	50.00	68.27
Can't recall	1.25	0.00	0.93	0.00	0.78
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.315: Have you ever been interviewed before for a public opinion poll or not?, by Age Category

	18-29	30-49	50-64	65+	Total
Yes	21.59	33.95	37.19	31.28	30.94
No	77.97	65.31	61.31	68.21	68.27
Can't recall	0.44	0.74	1.51	0.51	0.78
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.316: Have you ever been interviewed before for a public opinion poll or not?, by Level of Education

	No HS	HS/Other	Some College or More	Total
Yes	16.57	33.56	35.82	30.94
No	82.86	65.52	63.48	68.27
Can't recall	0.57	0.92	0.71	0.78
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.317: Have you ever been interviewed before for a public opinion poll or not?, by Where lives

	Metro	Town/City	Farm	Total
Yes	30.22	29.69	36.00	30.94
No	69.47	69.12	63.33	68.27
Can't recall	0.31	1.19	0.67	0.78
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.318: Have you ever been interviewed before for a public opinion poll or not?, by Total family income last year

	Under \$15k	\$15-25k	\$25k+	Total
Yes	28.34	30.45	34.12	30.94
No	71.66	69.20	63.85	68.27
Can't recall	0.00	0.35	2.03	0.78
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table B.319: Have you ever been interviewed before for a public opinion poll or not?, by Have you ever been interviewed before for a public opinion poll or not?

	Yes	No	Can't recall	Total
Yes	100.00	0.00	0.00	30.94
No	0.00	100.00	0.00	68.27
Can't recall	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.78
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00