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Franklin & Marshall College Poll: May 2022

Summary of Findings

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Center for OPINION RESEARCH

Table of Contents

Key Findings

The May 2022 Franklin & Marshall College Poll finds little change in the mood of Pennsylvania's registered voters since our March and April Polls, with economic concerns remaining high and voters continuing to feel deeply frustrated and mostly dissatisfied with President Biden's performance. More than two in five (43%) respondents say they are "worse off" financially than a year ago. Many Republicans and conservatives say they are "worse off" than last year, but a quarter of Democrats (27%) and a third of independents (36%) also say they are worse off financially. Pennsylvania voters remain pessimistic about conditions in the state and the nation as well: only one in four (25%) registered voters believes the state is "headed in the right direction." Four in five (81%) voters who say they are "worse off" financially this year than last also say the state is "on the wrong track." Concerns about the economy (24%), including unemployment, personal finances, and gas prices, remain the most mentioned problems facing Pennsylvania, as was true in March and April.

The state's registered voters are significantly more dissatisfied with the state's electoral procedures than they were prior to the 2020 Presidential election. More than half (52%) of respondents report they are dissatisfied with the way elections are conducted in the state, double the proportion (24%) who were dissatisfied with those procedures in August 2020. Most registered voters support having open (64%) and top-two primaries (54%), which is similar to the support these ideas had in August 2020. A majority (54%) opposes eliminating the use of voter drop boxes, with strong differences between partisans.

With two weeks remaining until Pennsylvania's primary election day, there is little clarity about which candidates have an advantage in the Republican primary races, but the Democratic US Senate primary is somewhat clearer. In every primary race there is a sizable pool of undecided voters, and many voters who have a preference but might yet change their minds, that make it difficult to suggest who may win.

John Fetterman has increased his advantage in the Democratic US Senate primary since April--Fetterman now leads Conor Lamb, 53% to 14%, with one in four (22%) still undecided about their preference. Half (51%) of those who have a preference report they could change their mind about their choice. John Fetterman is much better known among Democratic voters than is Conor Lamb; one in five (21%) Democrats say they don't know enough to have an opinion about Fetterman compared to 39% who say they don't know enough to have an opinion about Lamb.

The Republican senate primary field has no clear front-runner at the moment, with Mehmet Oz (18%) and David McCormick (16%) each garnering similar shares of Republican support, with Kathy Barnette third (12%). Two in five (39%) voters say they are not sure who they will vote for in the senate race and three in five (57%) of those who have chosen a candidate say they could still change their minds. Favorability ratings of Mehmet Oz remain negative among Republican voters, with more having an unfavorable (41%) than favorable (29%) opinion of the candidate. Oz (19%) and Barnette (18%) are running neck and neck among the Trump faction of Republican voters, while McCormick (28%) has an advantage among the traditional faction.

Like the Republican senate race, the Republican governor's race also remains wide open. Doug Mastriano (20%) has a slight advantage over Bill McSwain (12%), Lou Barletta (11%), and Dave White (8%), with one-third (34%) of Republicans still undecided. Even among those who have chosen a candidate, more than half (53%) say they are still deciding about their vote choice. The Republican gubernatorial candidates are relatively unknown among registered Republicans, with about half of respondents reporting they don't know enough about White (59%), McSwain (54%), Mastriano (51%), or Barletta (47%) to have an opinion. Mastriano (33%) has an advantage among Republicans who identify with the Trump faction of the party, while McSwain (21%) and White (15%) have an advantage among Traditional Republicans.

Detailed Findings

Direction of State and Personal Finances

Voters remain dissatisfied with their personal finances (Figure 1). More than two in five (43%) respondents say that they are "worse off" financially than a year ago, an increase from our March and April surveys. Fewer than one in five (15%) respondents say they are "better off" financially than they were last year. One in three (34%) registered voters expect they will be "worse off" financially a year from now, which is similar to the sentiments expressed in F&M Polls conducted earlier this year. Many Republicans and conservatives say they are "worse off" than last year, but a quarter of Democrats (27%) and a third of independents (36%) also say they are worse off financially (see Table A-1).

Personal Finances, Registered Pennsylvania Voters, 2016-2022

We are interested in how people are getting along financially these days. Would you say that you and your family are better off, worse off, or about the same financially as you were a year ago?
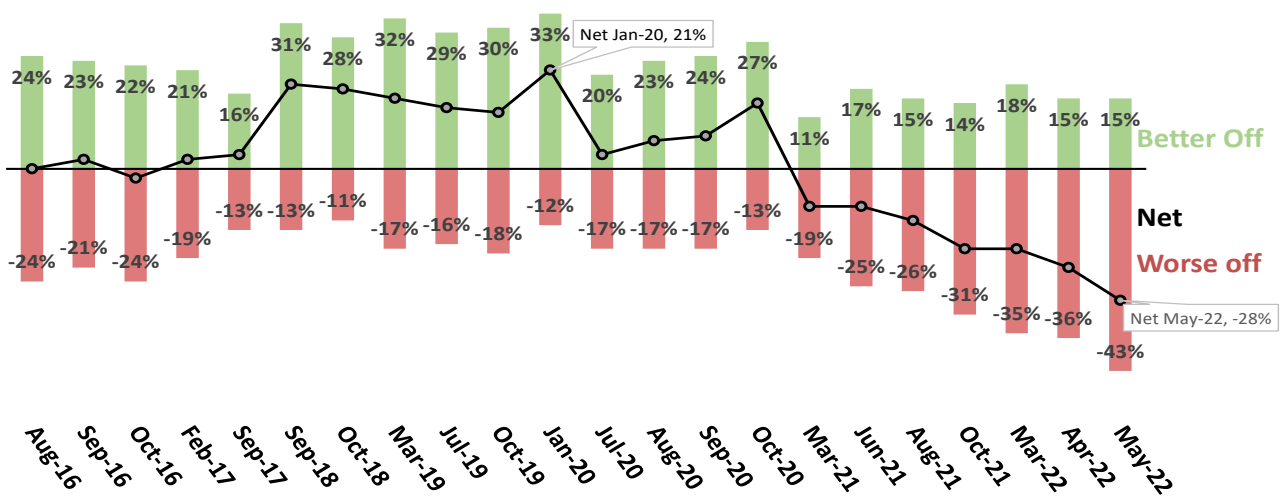

Figure 1. This figure shows how registered voters in Pennsylvania rate their personal economic circumstances at selected times since 2016.

Pennsylvania voters remain pessimistic about conditions in the state and the nation. Only one in four (25%) registered voters believes the state is "headed in the right direction," which is significantly lower than the recent, pre-pandemic high of 57 percent reported in October 2019. Three in four (76%) Pennsylvania voters believe that things in the US are "on the wrong track." Four in five (81%) of those voters who say they are "worse off" financially this year than last also say the state is "on the wrong track."

Most Important Problem

Concerns about the economy (24%), including unemployment, personal finances, and gas prices, remain the most mentioned problems facing Pennsylvania, as was true in March and April. Concerns about government and politicians (21%) in the state remain high, with that sentiment being driven by divisiveness and an inability to address the state's major issues.

Governor Wolf: Job Performance

In July 2020, more than half (52%) of the state's registered voters rated the governor as doing an "excellent" or "good" job; today, his positive job approval rating is at 40 percent, similar to his ratings in March and April (see Figure 2). The governor's approval rating differs by party and ideology (see Table A-2) and is lower among all partisan groups than it was in July 2020, particularly among Democrats and independents when his ratings were 78 percent and 57 percent, respectively.

Comparison of Governors' Job Performance Ratings, Pennsylvania registered voters, May 2022

How would you rate the way that [fill Governor] is handling his job as Governor? Would you say he is doing… an excellent job, a good job, only a fair job, or a poor job as Governor?
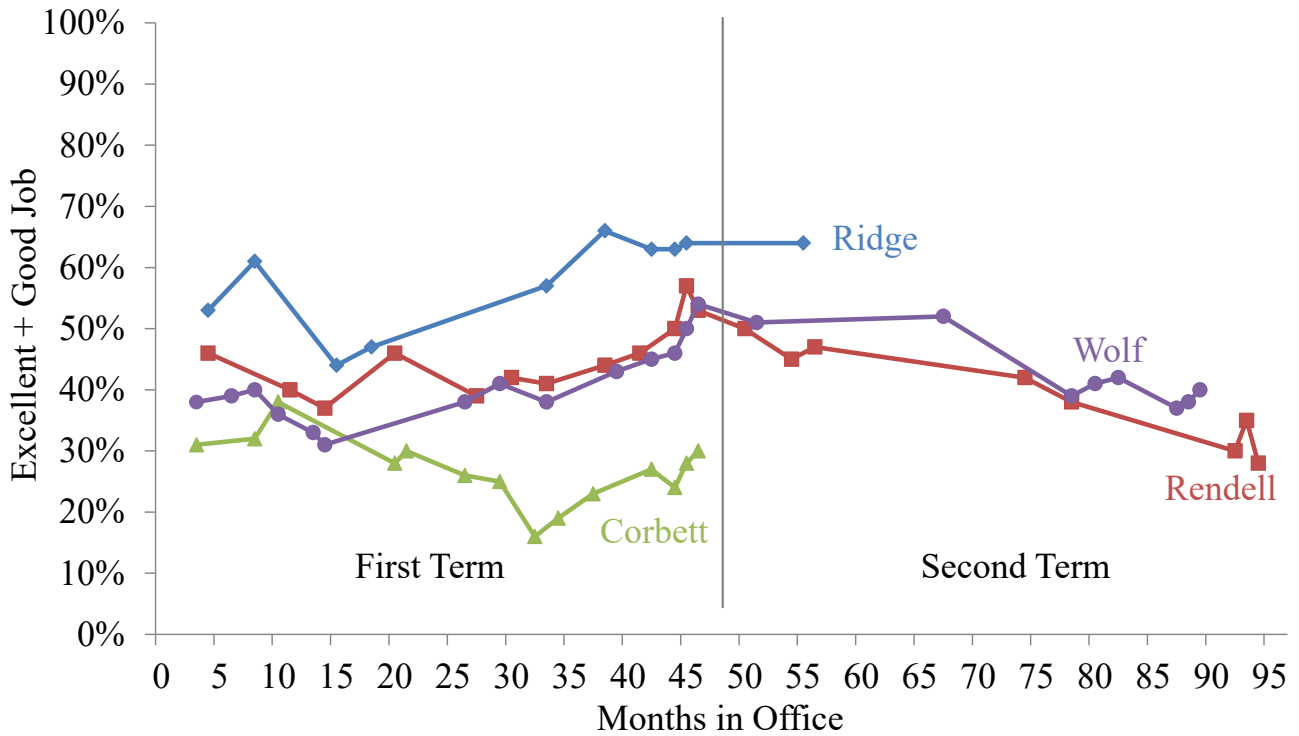
Source: Survey conducted April 20 - May 1, 2022

Figure 2. This figure shows how registered voters in Pennsylvania rate the performance of Governor Wolf in relation to Governors Ridge (blue line), Rendell (red line), and Corbett (green line) at similar points in their terms.

State Issues

The state's registered voters are significantly more dissatisfied with the state's electoral procedures than they were prior to the 2020 Presidential election (see Figure 3). More than half (52%) of respondents are dissatisfied with the way elections are conducted in the state, double the proportion (24%) who were dissatisfied with those procedures in August 2020. There are strong partisan and ideological differences in these views (see Table A-3). In August 2020, those who were dissatisfied with the state's elections were most likely to report that they wanted to change the way candidates got on the ballot (25%); the largest calls for change right now among the dissatisfied is for voter identification laws (26%) and eliminating mail-in ballots (19%).

Satisfaction With Election Procedures, Pennsylvania registered voters, May 2022

Are you generally very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, somewhat dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied with the rules and procedures that guide the way elections, including primary elections, are conducted in the state?

	Very Satisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Somewhat Dissatisfied	Very Dissatisfied	Do Not Know
May-22	17%	26%	22%	30%	5%
Aug-20	28%	44%	16%	8%	6%

0%   50%   100%
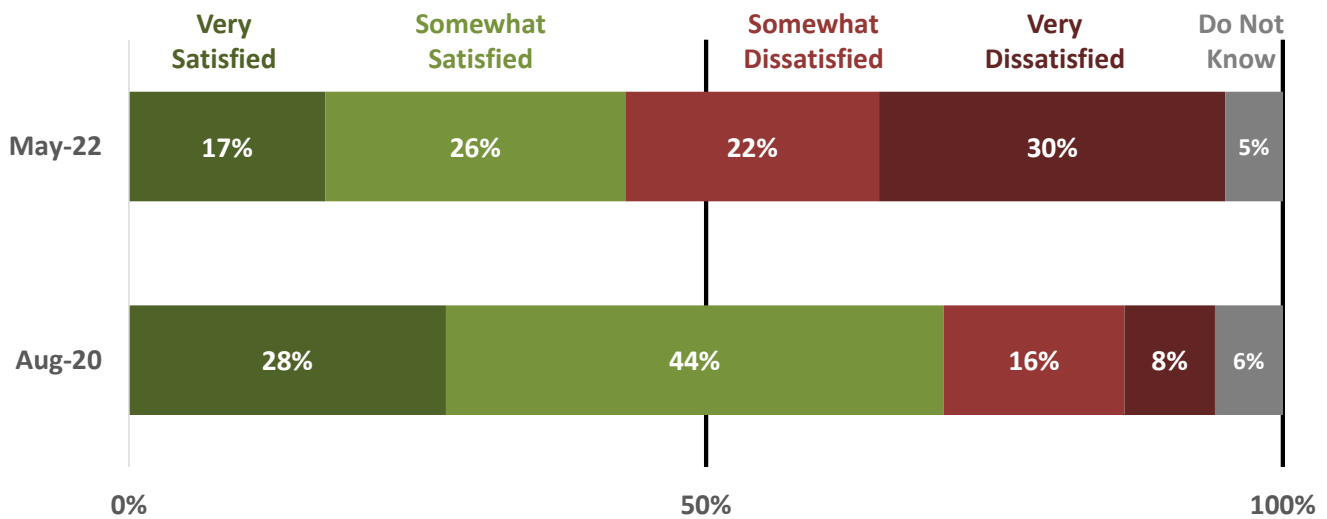
This figure shows Pennsylvania registered voters' satisfaction with election procedures in May 2022 versus August 2020.

Most registered voters support having open (64%) and top-two primaries (54%), which is similar to the support these ideas had in August 2020. A majority (54%) opposes eliminating the use of voter drop boxes, with strong differences between partisans (see Table A-4).

Nine in ten (89%) registered voters supports term limits for state legislators. Support for legislative term limits may reflect the fact that less than one in five (18%) registered voters believes the state legislature is doing an "excellent" or "good" job.

President Biden: Job Performance

About one in three (33%) registered voters in Pennsylvania believes President Biden is doing an "excellent" or "good" job as president, which is a sizable decline from his June rating of 44 percent and his August rating of 41 percent, but similar to his ratings in March and April. Figure 4 compares President Biden's job ratings to President Obama's and President Trump's job ratings; President Biden's current rating is similar to President Trump's and is lower than President Obama's rating in Pennsylvania at the same point in their terms. A majority of Democrats (61%) rate the President's performance positively, while fewer Republicans (7%) or independents (25%) do so (see Table A-5). Conservatives (4%) are much less likely than moderates (45%) or liberals (69%) to give the President positive job approval ratings.

Comparison of Presidents' Job Performance Ratings, Pennsylvania registered voters, May 2022

How would you rate the way that [fill President] is handling his job as President? Would you say he is doing... an excellent job, a good job, only a fair job, or a poor job as President?
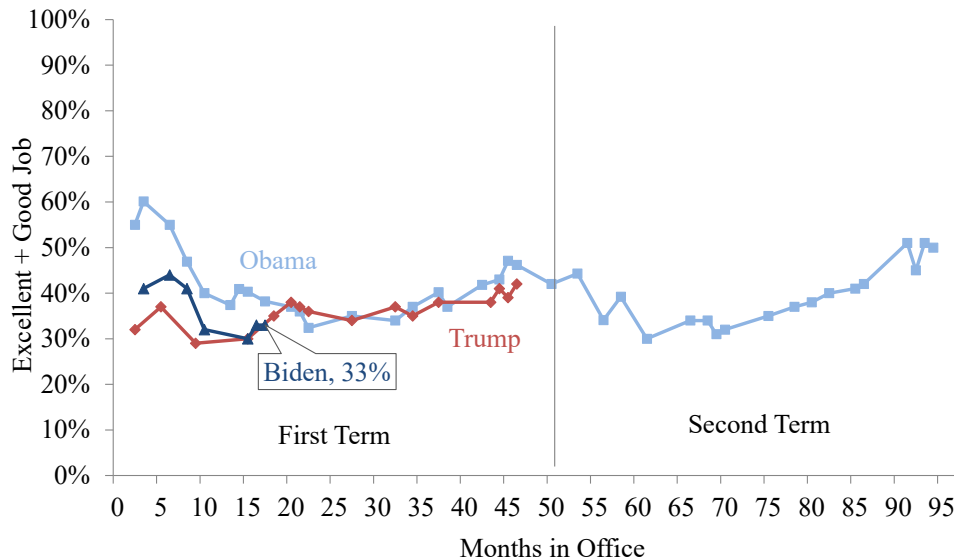
Source: Survey conducted April 20 - May 1, 2022

Figure 4: This figure shows how registered voters in Pennsylvania rate the performance of President Biden in relation to Presidents Obama (blue line) and Trump (red line) at similar points in their terms.

The Primaries in Pennsylvania

Polls conducted during primaries tend to be less reliable than general election polls, for a variety of reasons, although they do tend to become a bit more accurate the closer they get to election day (see our assessment of primary polls and the limitations of primary polling - F&M College Poll: Primary Polling 2022, April 2022). With two weeks remaining until Pennsylvania's primary election day, there is little clarity about which candidates have an advantage in the Republican primary races, but the Democratic US Senate primary is somewhat clearer. In every race there is a sizable pool of undecided voters, as well as a fair share of voters who have a preference but might yet change their minds, that makes it difficult to suggest who may win.

US Senate Primary Races

John Fetterman has increased his advantage in the Democratic US Senate primary since April--Fetterman now leads Conor Lamb, 53% to 14%, with one in four (22%) still undecided about their preference. Half (51%) of those who have a preference report they could change their mind about their choice. Fetterman currently leads among all Democratic Party factions. Fetterman's advantage is similar among respondents who voted in the May 2018 primary, 64% to 16%.

John Fetterman is much better known among Democratic voters than is Conor Lamb; one in five (21%) Democrats say they don't know enough to have an opinion about Fettermam compared to 39% who say they don't know enough to have an opinion about Lamb. Fetterman's favorability (67%) ratings are also stronger than Lamb's favorability (46%) ratings. Both candidates improved their name recognition and favorability ratings among Democrats since our April survey.

The Republican primary field has no clear front-runner at the moment, with Mehmet Oz (18%) and David McCormick (16%) each garnering similar shares of Republican support, with Kathy Barnette third (12%). Two in five (39%) voters say they are not sure who they will vote for in the Senate race and three in five (57%) of those who have chosen a candidate say they could still change their minds. Favorability ratings of Mehmet Oz remain negative among Republican voters, with more having an unfavorable (41%) than favorable (29%) opinion of the candidate. David McCormick has more positive (31%) than negative (17%) favorability ratings than Oz, but many (38%) Republicans say they don't know enough about him to have an opinion.

Interestingly, Oz (19%) and Barnette (18%) are running neck and neck among the Trump faction of Republican voters, while McCormick (28%) has an advantage among the traditional faction. Among Republicans who voted in the May 2018 primary election, McCormick (20%) and Oz (18%) are also essentially tied.

US Senate Primary,
Pennsylvania registered voters, May 2022

If the [Democratic/Republican] primary election for US Senate were being held today would you vote for: (rotated)

Democratic Primary

	May 2022 n=325	April 2022 n=356
John Fetterman	53%	41%
Conor Lamb	14%	17%
Malcom Kenyatta	4%	4%
Alex Khalil	1%	0%
Kevin Baumlin	1%	0%
Someone else	9%	9%
None	1%	2%
Do not know	22%	26%

Republican Primary

	May 2022 n=357	April 2022 n=317
Mehmet Oz	18%	16%
David McCormick	16%	15%
Kathy Barnette	12%	7%
Carla Sands	5%	5%
Jeff Bartos	2%	6%
Sean Gale	1%	0%
George Bochetto	0%	2%
Someone else	5%	6%
None	1%	1%
Do not know	39%	43%

Source: May 2022 - Survey conducted April 20 - May 1, 2022
April 2022 -Survey conducted March 30 - April 10, 2022

This figure shows voters' choices in Pennsylvania's US Senate Primary by party.

Republican Governor Primary

Like the Republican senate race, the Republican governor's race also remains wide open. Doug Mastriano (20%) has a slight advantage over Bill McSwain (12%), Lou Barletta (11%), and Dave White (8%), with one-third (34%) of Republicans still undecided. Even among those who have chosen a candidate, more than half (53%) say they are still deciding about their vote choice. The Republican gubernatorial candidates are relatively unknown among registered Republicans, with about half of respondents reporting they don't know enough about White (59%), McSwain (54%), Mastriano (51%), or Barletta (47%) to have an opinion.

Mastriano (33%) has an advantage among Republicans who identify with the Trump faction of the party, while McSwain (21%) and White (15%) have an advantage among Traditional Republicans. Mastriano (26%) leads McSwain (16%) among those who voted in the May 2018 primary election.

Methodology

The survey findings presented in this release are based on the results of interviews conducted April 20 – May 1, 2022. The interviews were conducted at the Center for Opinion Research at Franklin & Marshall. The data included in this release represent the responses of 792 registered Pennsylvania voters, including 357 Democrats, 325 Republicans, and 110 independents.[1] The sample of voters was obtained from Marketing Systems Group. All sampled respondents were notified by mail about the survey. Interviews were completed over the phone and online depending on each respondent's preference. Survey results were weighted (age, gender, education, geography, and party registration) using an iterative weighting algorithm to reflect the known distribution of those characteristics. Estimates for age, geography, and party registration are based on active voters within the PA Department of State's voter registration data. Gender and education is estimated using data from the November 2018 CPS Voter Registration Supplement.[2]

The sample error for this survey is +/- 4.4 percentage points when the design effects from weighting are considered. An alternative means of calculating the variation in a sample is to take a series of bootstrap samples from the original sample and to use those bootstrapped samples to produce an estimate of sampling error (see Canty, Angelo. 2002. "Resampling Methods in R: The boot Package." R News 2/3 (December): 2-7). The procedure involves resampling a data set,

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1 The data reported here is voter REGISTRATION and is consistent with past reporting practices. The survey also asked about self-reported voter IDENTIFICATION, which shows a slightly different partisan split: 46% identify as Republican (n=349), 9% as Independent (n=67), and 42% as Democrat (n=317) and the balance not offering a response. Partisan comparisons in this summary show self-reported registration.
2 Data downloaded from IPUMS-CPS, University of Minnesota, www.ipums.org, accessed 12/31/2021

calculating a statistic for each bootstrapped sample, accumulating the results of these samples and calculating a sample distribution. The standard deviation of the mean of 10,000 bootstrapped samples for the estimated positive job approval for Governor Wolf was 1.8% and 95% of the samples fell within a range of 37% and 44%. In addition to sampling error, this poll is also subject to other sources of non-sampling error. Generally speaking, two sources of error concern researchers most. Non-response bias is created when selected participants either choose not to participate in the survey or are unavailable for interviewing. Response errors are the product of the question and answer process. Surveys that rely on self-reported behaviors and attitudes are susceptible to biases related to the way respondents process and respond to survey questions.

Further Reading

- Importance of the 2022 Pennsylvania Election - Franklin & Marshall College Poll - The 2022 Primary Elections: Political Catnip
- Party Factions in Pennsylvania Politics - Medvic, Stephen K; Yost, Berwood A. (2021, November 4-5). *Party Factions Among the Voters.* 2021 State of the Parties: 2020 and Beyond, Virtual Conference

Table A-1: Financial Status

Pennsylvania registered voters, May 2022

We are interested in how people are getting along financially these days. Would you say that you and your family are better off, worse off, or about the same financially as you were a year ago?

	Better off	Worse off	About the same	Do not know
Party*				
Republican	6%	61%	33%	1%
Democrat	25%	27%	48%	0%
Independent or something else	22%	36%	42%	0%
Ideology*				
Liberal	18%	22%	59%	0%
Moderate	25%	32%	43%	0%
Conservative	5%	63%	31%	1%
Gender**				
Male	18%	44%	37%	0%
Female	13%	42%	43%	2%
Age*				
Under 35	24%	34%	36%	5%
35-54	21%	42%	36%	0%
Over 55	11%	44%	44%	1%
Education*				
HS or less	7%	52%	41%	0%
Some college	16%	45%	35%	4%
College degree	19%	36%	45%	0%
Race				
White	16%	42%	41%	1%
Nonwhite	12%	45%	41%	3%
Race & Education, White Voters*				
White, No College Degree	12%	48%	38%	2%
White, College Degree	21%	34%	45%	0%
Employment*				
Fulltime	23%	39%	36%	2%
Other	11%	48%	40%	1%
Retired	8%	44%	48%	1%
Income*				
Under $35,000	8%	59%	33%	0%
$35,000-$75,000	14%	41%	43%	2%
Over $75,000	22%	36%	41%	1%
"Born-again" or evangelical Christian*				
Yes	9%	54%	36%	2%
No	18%	38%	43%	0%
Region				
Philadelphia & Southeast	16%	37%	45%	2%
Northeast	17%	48%	34%	0%
Allegheny & Southwest	14%	45%	37%	3%
Northwest	10%	54%	36%	0%
Central	16%	41%	43%	0%
Urban-Rural Classification*				
Large Central Metro	17%	38%	44%	0%
Large Fringe Metro	15%	40%	43%	2%
Medium Metro	18%	44%	37%	0%
Small Metro	10%	38%	45%	7%
Micropolitan	10%	57%	33%	0%
Noncore	6%	54%	37%	3%
* p<0.01 ** p<0.05				

Table A-2: Gubernatorial Job Performance

Pennsylvania registered voters, May 2022

How would you rate the way that Tom Wolf is handling his job as governor? Would you say he is doing an excellent job, a good job, only a fair job, or a poor job as Governor?

	Excellent/Good	Fair/Poor	Do not know
Party*			
Republican	16%	83%	2%
Democrat	67%	28%	5%
Independent or something else	38%	57%	5%
Ideology*			
Liberal	73%	18%	8%
Moderate	53%	44%	3%
Conservative	12%	88%	1%
Gender*			
Male	34%	65%	1%
Female	44%	50%	6%
Age*			
Under 35	30%	58%	12%
35-54	40%	56%	4%
Over 55	43%	56%	1%
Education*			
HS or less	32%	67%	2%
Some college	32%	66%	2%
College degree	50%	46%	5%
Race			
White	39%	57%	3%
Nonwhite	40%	58%	2%
Race & Education, White Voters*			
White, No College Degree	32%	66%	2%
White, College Degree	50%	45%	5%
Employment*			
Fulltime	34%	62%	5%
Other	45%	52%	4%
Retired	45%	55%	1%
Income			
Under $35,000	41%	58%	1%
$35,000-$75,000	46%	50%	5%
Over $75,000	40%	57%	3%
"Born-again" or evangelical Christian*			
Yes	20%	76%	4%
No	47%	50%	3%
Region*			
Philadelphia & Southeast	51%	46%	4%
Northeast	34%	62%	4%
Allegheny & Southwest	34%	62%	3%
Northwest	32%	68%	0%
Central	35%	63%	3%
Urban-Rural Classification*			
Large Central Metro	54%	42%	5%
Large Fringe Metro	43%	54%	3%
Medium Metro	37%	60%	3%
Small Metro	31%	63%	6%
Micropolitan	26%	74%	0%
Noncore	11%	89%	0%
* p<0.01 ** p<0.05			

Table A-3: Satisfaction With Election Procedures

Pennsylvania registered voters, May 2022

Are you generally very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, somewhat dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied with the rules and procedures that guide the way elections, including primary elections, are conducted in the state?

	Very satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied	Do not know
Party*					
Republican	8%	16%	24%	48%	4%
Democrat	26%	40%	20%	9%	5%
Independent or something else	15%	20%	25%	32%	8%
Ideology*					
Liberal	28%	40%	16%	10%	5%
Moderate	20%	35%	23%	14%	8%
Conservative	8%	13%	25%	51%	3%
Gender*					
Male	17%	26%	17%	36%	4%
Female	16%	27%	26%	24%	7%
Age*					
Under 35	8%	24%	23%	29%	16%
35-54	18%	31%	22%	25%	5%
Over 55	19%	24%	20%	33%	4%
Education					
HS or less	16%	24%	23%	33%	5%
Some college	17%	23%	22%	34%	5%
College degree	17%	30%	22%	26%	5%
Race					
White	16%	27%	22%	29%	5%
Nonwhite	18%	20%	20%	38%	4%
Race & Education, White Voters					
White, No College Degree	16%	25%	23%	32%	5%
White, College Degree	17%	30%	21%	25%	6%
Employment					
Fulltime	16%	26%	21%	32%	5%
Other	15%	24%	23%	29%	9%
Retired	18%	28%	24%	27%	3%
Income					
Under $35,000	18%	25%	21%	28%	9%
$35,000-$75,000	18%	28%	23%	23%	9%
Over $75,000	18%	30%	20%	30%	2%
"Born-again" or evangelical Christian*					
Yes	11%	22%	21%	41%	4%
No	19%	29%	21%	26%	6%
Region**					
Philadelphia & Southeast	17%	31%	21%	25%	7%
Northeast	20%	29%	17%	26%	8%
Allegheny & Southwest	18%	26%	20%	35%	1%
Northwest	16%	17%	24%	33%	10%
Central	14%	22%	27%	34%	3%
Urban-Rural Classification					
Large Central Metro	21%	27%	22%	24%	6%
Large Fringe Metro	16%	28%	20%	30%	6%
Medium Metro	16%	25%	21%	33%	5%
Small Metro	24%	30%	22%	21%	4%
Micropolitan	9%	19%	36%	29%	8%
Noncore	13%	19%	18%	49%	0%
* p<0.01 ** p<0.05					

Table A-4: Elimination of Dropboxes

Pennsylvania registered voters, May 2022

The state senate recently passed a bill that would eliminate ballot drop boxes in Pennsylvania. In future elections, voters will need to mail their ballot so it arrives by 8 pm on Election Day or deliver their ballot to their county elections office either in person, or by using a sworn designee. Forty states, including Pennsylvania, used ballot drop boxes in 2020. Would you strongly favor, somewhat favor, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose eliminating the use of voter drop boxes in Pennsylvania elections?

	Strongly favor	Somewhat favor	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	Do not know
Party*					
Republican	53%	11%	9%	24%	3%
Democrat	13%	5%	10%	70%	3%
Independent or something else	53%	8%	14%	24%	1%
Ideology*					
Liberal	5%	5%	10%	77%	2%
Moderate	29%	8%	12%	49%	2%
Conservative	64%	7%	6%	20%	3%
Gender					
Male	42%	6%	9%	40%	2%
Female	31%	8%	10%	47%	3%
Age*					
Under 35	25%	12%	17%	41%	5%
35-54	33%	9%	9%	48%	1%
Over 55	41%	5%	8%	44%	2%
Education**					
HS or less	39%	5%	9%	44%	3%
Some college	43%	7%	10%	36%	4%
College degree	30%	9%	9%	50%	2%
Race					
White	37%	7%	10%	43%	3%
Nonwhite	33%	7%	6%	53%	1%
Race & Education, White Voters**					
White, No College Degree	42%	6%	10%	38%	4%
White, College Degree	31%	9%	9%	49%	2%
Employment					
Fulltime	37%	8%	9%	44%	2%
Other	33%	6%	12%	48%	2%
Retired	38%	6%	9%	42%	5%
Income					
Under $35,000	34%	5%	7%	50%	5%
$35,000-$75,000	34%	9%	12%	42%	4%
Over $75,000	33%	6%	11%	48%	2%
"Born-again" or evangelical Christian*					
Yes	48%	8%	10%	30%	3%
No	32%	7%	10%	49%	2%
Region*					
Philadelphia & Southeast	29%	7%	12%	52%	1%
Northeast	35%	8%	8%	43%	6%
Allegheny & Southwest	40%	6%	6%	43%	4%
Northwest	46%	3%	10%	39%	2%
Central	40%	8%	10%	38%	4%
Urban-Rural Classification					
Large Central Metro	30%	3%	10%	54%	3%
Large Fringe Metro	37%	8%	10%	44%	1%
Medium Metro	35%	7%	9%	44%	4%
Small Metro	34%	9%	15%	40%	2%
Micropolitan	47%	8%	6%	38%	2%
Noncore	49%	15%	5%	25%	5%

* p<0.01   ** p<0.05

Table A-5: Presidential Job Performance

Pennsylvania registered voters, May 2022

How would you rate the way that Joe Biden is handling his job as president? Would you say he is doing an excellent job, a good job, only a fair job, or a poor job as President?

	Excellent/Good	Fair/Poor	Do not know
Party*			
Republican	7%	93%	0%
Democrat	61%	38%	0%
Independent or something else	25%	75%	0%
Ideology*			
Liberal	69%	30%	1%
Moderate	45%	55%	0%
Conservative	4%	96%	0%
Gender			
Male	29%	71%	0%
Female	37%	63%	0%
Age			
Under 35	30%	70%	0%
35-54	29%	70%	1%
Over 55	38%	62%	0%
Education*			
HS or less	25%	75%	0%
Some college	28%	72%	0%
College degree	42%	58%	0%
Race			
White	33%	67%	0%
Nonwhite	35%	65%	0%
Race & Education, White Voters*			
White, No College Degree	26%	74%	0%
White, College Degree	42%	58%	0%
Employment*			
Fulltime	26%	73%	0%
Other	43%	57%	0%
Retired	38%	62%	0%
Income			
Under $35,000	39%	61%	0%
$35,000-$75,000	38%	61%	1%
Over $75,000	32%	68%	0%
"Born-again" or evangelical Christian*			
Yes	14%	86%	0%
No	40%	60%	0%
Region*			
Philadelphia & Southeast	47%	53%	0%
Northeast	27%	73%	0%
Allegheny & Southwest	27%	72%	1%
Northwest	31%	69%	0%
Central	25%	75%	0%
Urban-Rural Classification*			
Large Central Metro	43%	57%	0%
Large Fringe Metro	39%	60%	1%
Medium Metro	28%	72%	0%
Small Metro	22%	78%	0%
Micropolitan	24%	76%	0%
Noncore	17%	83%	0%

* p<0.01   ** p<0.05