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Franklin & Marshall College Poll: March 2026

Summary of Findings

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Key Findings

The March 2026 Franklin & Marshall College Poll finds that more registered voters believe the state is "on the wrong track" (44%) than believe it is "headed in the right direction" (39%). The last time a majority of registered voters believed the state was headed in the right direction was January 2020. Nearly two in five (36%) respondents say they are "worse off" financially than a year ago, the same as in the October 2025 F&M Poll, and only 20% say they are "better off." Voters report the economy (30%), including unemployment, housing and real estate costs, and higher gas and utility prices, is the most important problem facing the state. Among those who mention economic problems, Democrats lead Republicans as the party that can best handle the issue, 45% to 25%.

The concerns registered voters have about the direction of the state and their own personal finances have not harmed Governor Shapiro's job approval ratings. More voters believe he is doing an "excellent" or "good" job (50%) as governor than believe he is doing a "fair" or "poor" job (44%). Governor Shapiro currently leads his Republican challenger, Stacy Garrity, 48% to 28% in the 2026 governor's race.

Fewer voters believe President Trump is doing an "excellent" or "good" job (39%) as president than believe he is doing a "fair" or "poor" job (61%), which is a poorer rating than the state's voters provided him last October. The president's approval ratings for his specific policy actions around immigration and foreign affairs have declined since October. The Trump administration ratings for dealing with immigration slid from 47% "excellent" or "very good" in October to 42% now. The administration's rating for handling foreign policy matters has also declined, from 42% to 37%.

Nine in ten (94%) registered voters say they are "closely" following the administration's immigration and deportation activities, and more oppose (55%) than support (45%) the methods that ICE is currently using to enforce immigration laws. Large majorities do not believe ICE officers should be able to use deadly force against protestors (76%) or enter a home without a judicial warrant (75%), while narrower majorities do not believe they should be able to wear masks (57%) or use unmarked vehicles (53%).

Two in three (66%) registered voters have a great deal or fair amount of trust in the processes used to run elections in the state, despite there being significant differences between partisans. More than 70% of the state's registered voters oppose changing election administration from state to federal control.

Detailed Findings

Direction of State and Personal Finances

More registered voters believe the state is "on the wrong track" (44%) than believe it is "headed in the right direction" (39%). The last time a majority of registered voters believed the state was headed in the right direction was January 2020. Nearly two in five (36%) respondents say they are "worse off" financially than a year ago, and only 20% say they are "better off." The share of voters who say they are "worse off" is the same as last October and is at its lowest point since April 2022, but negative sentiments about personal finances are consistent with the economic concerns respondents have expressed over the past several years. Voters have been more pessimistic than optimistic about their personal financial circumstances since October 2020 (see Figure 1).

Personal Finances, Pennsylvania Residents 2016-2026

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?

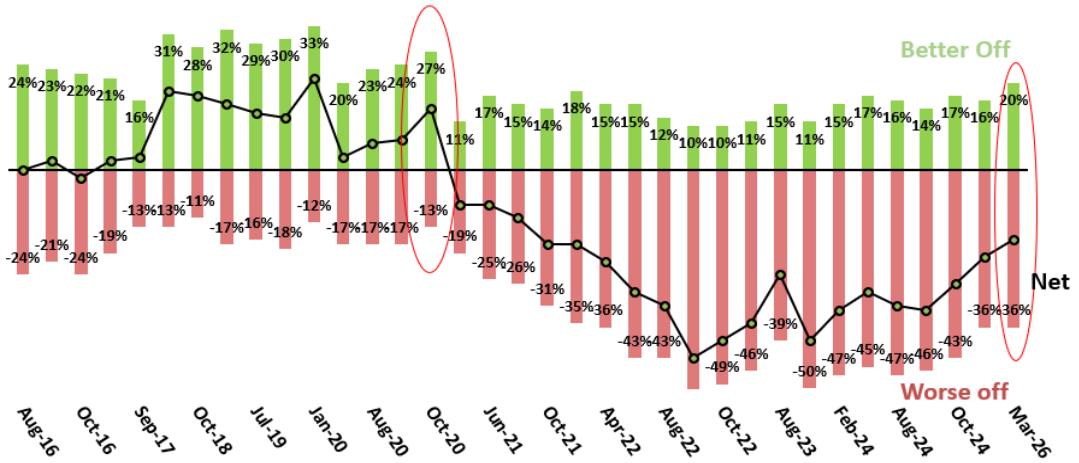

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Figure 1. *This figure shows how Pennsylvania's registered voters assess their personal financial circumstances.*

Partisan assessments of financial well-being have flipped since the 2024 elections. In October 2024, most Republicans said they were "worse off" than the prior year, and one in seven Democrats (13%) and two in five independents (41%) also said they were "worse off" financially. The current survey finds only a quarter of Republicans saying they are "worse off," while half of Democrats report being "worse off" (see Table A-1). Views of independent and unaffiliated voters have not changed, with a similar share (35%) saying they are "worse off" this year as in prior surveys. More voters expect to be "worse off" financially next year (25%) than expect to be "better off" (23%).

Voters report the economy (30%), including unemployment, housing and real estate costs, and higher gas and utility prices, is the most important problem facing the state. Democrats (35%) and independents (39%) are more likely than Republicans (22%) to cite the economy as the top issue. Concern about government and politics (15%), the top concern last October, is mentioned less often than the economy as the top problem. Among those who mention economic problems, Democrats lead Republicans as the party that can best handle the issue, 45% to 25%.

State Politics

The concerns registered voters have about the direction of the state and their own personal finances have not harmed Governor Shapiro's job approval ratings. More voters believe he is doing an "excellent" or "good" job (50%) as governor than believe he is doing a "fair" or "poor" job (44%), consistent with his October 2025 approval ratings. Three in four Democrats, almost half of independents, and just over a quarter of Republicans rate the governor's performance as "excellent" or "good" (see Table A-2). Governor Shapiro currently leads his Republican challenger, Stacy Garrity, 48% to 28% in the 2026 governor's race.

Presidential Ratings

Fewer voters believe President Trump is doing an "excellent" or "good" job (39%) as president than believe he is doing a "fair" or "poor" job (61%), which is a poorer rating than the state's voters provided him last October. President Trump's net approval ratings are better than Barack Obama's and George Bush's job approval ratings in Pennsylvania at the same point in their presidencies, although all three incumbents were deeply unpopular. Three in four Republicans, a quarter of independents, and only one in twenty Democrats rate the president's job performance as "excellent" or "good" (see Table A-3). Democrats currently lead Republicans by 7 points, 44% to 37%, in their preferences for the US House of Representatives.

The president's approval ratings for his specific policy actions around immigration and foreign affairs have declined since October. The Trump administration ratings for dealing with immigration slid from 47% "excellent" or "very good" in October to 42% now. The administration's rating for handling foreign policy matters has also declined, from 42% to 37%.

Nine in ten (94%) registered voters say they are "closely" following the administration's immigration and deportation activities, and more oppose (55%) than support (45%) the methods that ICE is currently using to enforce immigration laws. Nine in ten Republicans support the administration's methods, but only two in five independents and one in ten Democrats support them (see Table A-4). Large majorities do not believe ICE officers should be able to use deadly force against protestors (76%) or enter a home without a judicial warrant (75%), while narrower majorities do not believe they should be able to wear masks (57%) or use unmarked vehicles (53%). Figure 2 shows the partisan support for ICE tactics.

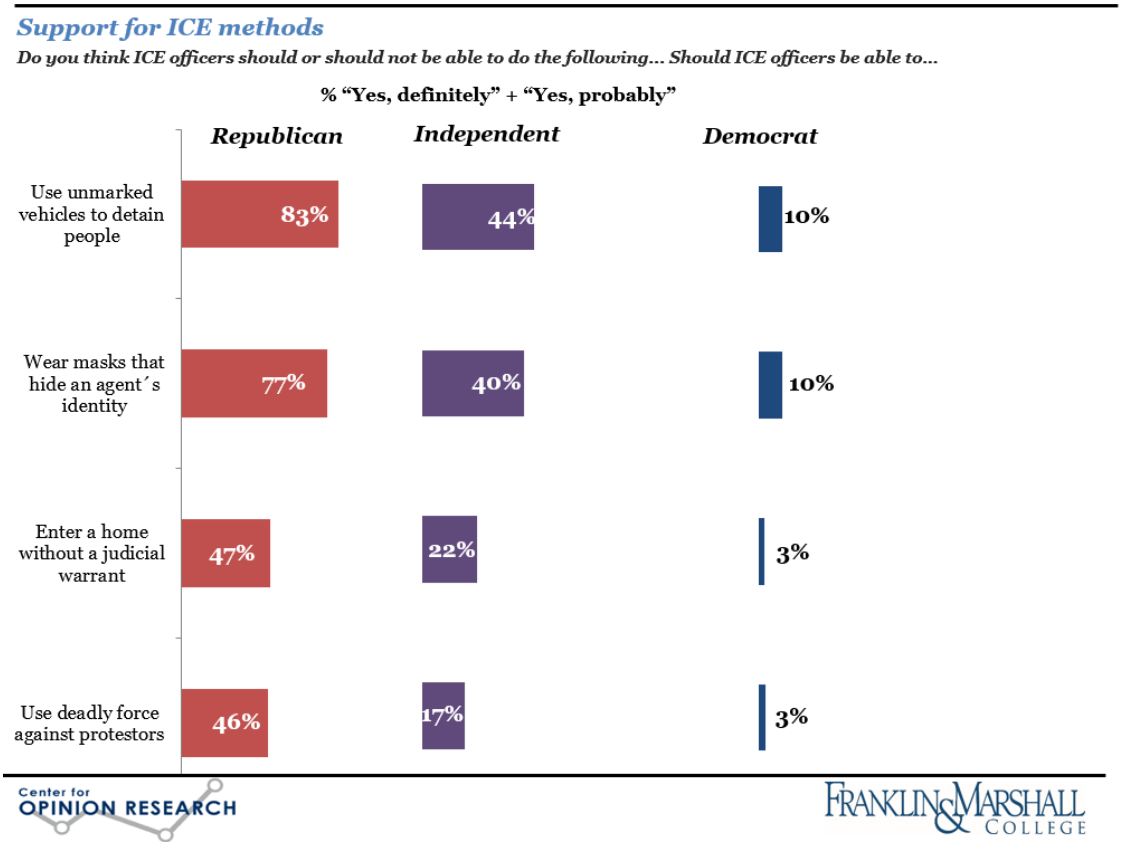

Figure 2. *This figure show partisan support among Pennsylvania voters for ICE tactics.*

A small majority (54%) of the state's registered voters believe that non-citizens who have been in the US for less than five years, even if they have no criminal record, should be targeted for deportation. Voters are divided about whether non-citizens who have been in the US for more than five years and have no criminal record should be targeted for deportation (48% say yes and 49% say no) and about whether non-citizens who have families in the US should be targeted (46% say yes and 51% say no). Large majorities oppose targeting those with asylum or protected status (76%), those with a visa or green card (86%), those in the process of naturalization (89%), and those who have been naturalized (89%). Figure 3 shows the partisan support for different groups that might be targeted for deportation.

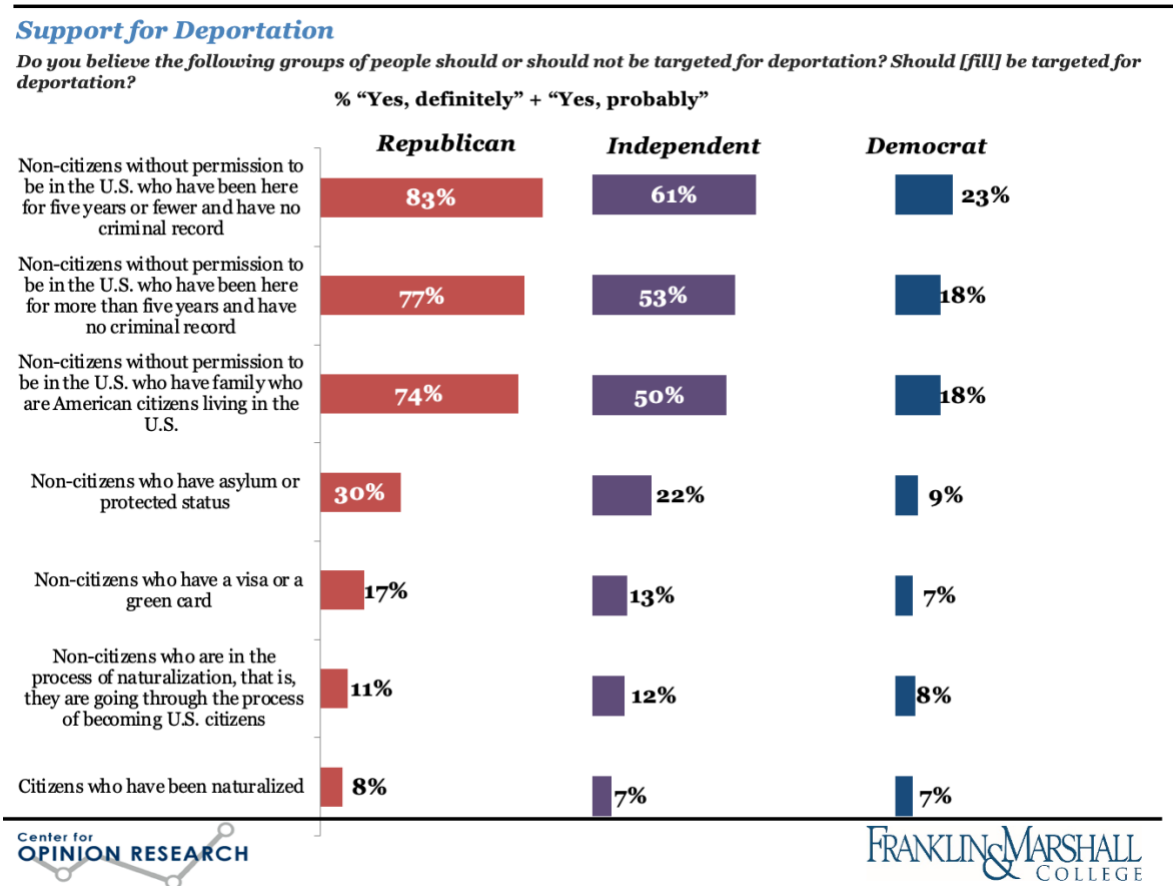

Figure 3. *This figure shows partisan support in Pennsylvania for deportation targets.*

Contemporary Issues: Election Integrity, Democracy, and Separation of Powers

Voters are more dissatisfied (65%) than satisfied (35%) with the way American democracy is working today, although this sentiment varies by party. Republicans are more satisfied (54%) than dissatisfied (45%), while most Democrats (79%) and independents (73%) report being dissatisfied (see Table A-5). In April 2024, more Democrats were satisfied (58%) than dissatisfied (41%) with American democracy, while most Republicans (70%) and independents (64%) were dissatisfied. Large majorities of Pennsylvania voters are committed to specific democratic principles, with most believing in the presumption of innocence in civil and criminal trials (99%), most supporting the exercise of free speech (92%), most believing that all citizens deserve an

equal say in government (96%), and a majority saying there should be no barriers to voting (53%). Most disagree that leaders sometimes need to break the rules to get things done (76%). These viewpoints are largely unchanged since these questions were asked last October.

Three in five registered voters believe that Congress (64%) and the courts (55%) have ceded too much of their authority to the presidency, although partisanship drives these perceptions (see Table 1). Most voters believe that President Trump has pushed (19%) or overstepped (50%) the limits of the presidency.

Table 1. *Constitutional Powers by Party Affiliation, Pennsylvania March 2026*

Question	Response	Republican	Democrat	Independent
At the moment, do you think Congress is exercising its powers appropriately as a co-equal branch of government, or has Congress given up too much of its power to the presidency?	Congress is exercising powers appropriately as co-equal branch	56%	5%	26%
	Congress has given up too much power to the presidency	32%	93%	69%
	Do not know	12%	3%	5%
At the moment, do you think the courts are exercising their powers appropriately as a co-equal branch of government, or have the courts given up too much of their power to the presidency?	The courts are exercising powers appropriately as co-equal branch	69%	16%	33%
	The courts have given up too much power to the presidency	22%	82%	56%
	Do not know	9%	2%	10%

Two in three (66%) registered voters have a great deal or fair amount of trust in the processes used to run elections in the state, despite there being significant differences between partisans (see Table A-6). More than 70% of the state's registered voters oppose changing election administration from state to federal control.

Methodology

The survey findings presented in this release are based on the results of interviews conducted February 18 – March 1, 2026. The interviews were conducted at the Center for Opinion Research at Franklin & Marshall College. The data included in this release represent the responses of 834 registered Pennsylvania voters, including 353 Democrats, 347 Republicans, and 134 independents.[1] The sample of voters was obtained from Aristotle. 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, vote history, 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 Pennsylvania Department of State's voter registration data. Gender and education are estimated using data from the November 2022 CPS Voter Registration Supplement.

The sample error for this survey is +/- 4.1 percentage points when the design effects from weighting are considered. The sample error for questions based on subgroups is larger. 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. The procedure involves resampling a data set, 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 President

[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: 42% identify as Republican (n=333), 10% as independent (n=83), and 45% as Democrat (n=356) and the balance not offering a response. Partisan comparisons in this summary show self-reported registration.

Trump's positive job approval ratings was 1.7%, and 95% of the samples fell within a range of 35% and 42%.

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.

Questions from the Public about our Polling

Q: Do you require your final sample to have specific numbers of people in certain groups, for example, do you use quotas for age, party, or region?

- The Franklin & Marshall College Poll does not use quotas, meaning we do not specify ahead of time how many people from each group is in our sample, although we may do more non-response outreach with groups that are underrepresented in our pool of completes.

Q: What proportion of interviews are conducted by calling cellphones? What are the overall percentages who completed the survey online and by phone?

- The Franklin & Marshall College Poll uses a mixed mode approach, which means that a person can respond over the telephone or online. One-fifth (n=162) of the completed interviews in this poll were completed over the phone. All of the telephone completes were identified as cell phones.

Q: Many people complete your surveys online. What measures do you take to make sure they are

attentive and real people, not bots?

- We review the responses of every survey participant and compute an attentiveness score for each completed interview, whether completed online or on the telephone. For this survey, attentiveness scoring includes measuring the amount of time the respondent spent in the main body of the survey questionnaire, coding the quality of open-ended responses (did the response relate to the question, was it clear, was it coherent); and computing the total number of missing and don't know responses.

Q: Do you send any additional mailers or do other reminders to people who don't respond to your postcard invitation? How does non-response affect your surveys?

- The Franklin & Marshall College Poll's outreach to our sample always begins with a postcard mailer. Follow up outreach includes phone calls, emails, and text messages wherever that information is available. We will do up to four phone calls, two texts, and two emails (emails are not available for all respondents). Every respondent in our sample receives a unique ID they must use to complete a survey. We also do some non-response assessment from time to time so that people who care about that can see it (for example, here is an assessment of our 2022 polling), and we always calculate bootstrapped sample error estimates in addition to the traditional estimates.

Q: How do you handle the "someone else" and "do not know" responses for respondents taking the survey online?

- "Other" and "do not know" options appear on screen for the online surveys. "Do not know" is not read to phone participants and isn't included in the online question text but is accepted when offered.

Q: What is Aristotle and what gives you confidence that you have a representative sample?

- The way the Franklin & Marshall College Poll is conducted is sound because we follow best practices in our industry. We draw a random sample of voters from Aristotle, which is a company that many pollsters use to provide their samples (you can read more about them here). We then send a postcard to everyone in our sample letting them know we will be calling them, after which we follow up with phone calls, text messages, and emails depending on what kind of contact information is included for each voter. Survey participants can do the survey over the telephone or complete it online based on whichever method is more convenient. So we feel confident in the way we gather our data because we encourage participation and offer people lots of opportunities to participate.

Q: What's going on with party identification in your samples? In your subsets it seems like you oversampled Democrats.

- The question about party identification is important. Pennsylvania is one of those states where you need to be registered in a party at least 15 days prior to an election to vote and most voters in the state are registered as either Republicans or Democrats. You can get voter registration figures from the state's web site, which is here. If you go to that page and download the statistics, you will find that 42% of the state's active voters are registered as Democrats, 42% are registered as Republicans, and the rest (16%) are registered with a third party. If you compare the party breakdown in our samples you'll find that it matches those figures exactly, so we have the right partisan balance within our data. We write a lot about partisanship in the state (a list of some of those articles is here). It is worth noting that party registration, which we report, is not necessarily the same as party identification, something explained here.

Q: Many states' polls show different issues being most important to voters, why are your results

different?

- There are many ways to ask about issues. Our approach is simply to ask a question at the beginning of the survey about the most important problem facing the state today. Survey participants can say whatever comes to mind, after which we put their responses into categories. In this and other recent polls, the economy, education, and politicians are at the top of the list. Other pollsters give people lists of issues and ask people to rate each one or to select one issue from their list; it is often these formats that produce responses that differ from ours. We are not suggesting that one approach is better than the other, just that they tend to produce different results.

Table A-1: Personal Finances

Pennsylvania registered voters, March 2026

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
Party**			
Republican	29%	24%	46%
Democrat	9%	47%	42%
Independent or something else	23%	35%	42%
Ideology**			
Liberal	7%	53%	39%
Moderate	21%	35%	43%
Conservative	30%	22%	47%
Gender**			
Female	14%	39%	45%
Male	25%	32%	42%
Age			
Under 35	21%	40%	37%
35-54	15%	40%	45%
Over 55	23%	31%	46%
Education			
HS or less	17%	30%	52%
Some college	19%	41%	39%
College degree	21%	34%	43%
Race			
White	19%	36%	44%
Nonwhite	22%	36%	42%
Race & Education, White Voters			
White, No College Degree	19%	37%	43%
White, College Degree	20%	34%	45%
Income			
Under $35,000	16%	47%	37%
$35,000-$75,000	17%	41%	41%
Over $75,000	22%	33%	44%
"Born-again" or evangelical Christian			
Yes	27%	23%	48%
No	17%	39%	44%
Region			
Philadelphia & Southeast	21%	38%	40%
Northeast	24%	35%	41%
Allegheny & Southwest	17%	33%	47%
Northwest	21%	28%	51%
Central	18%	37%	43%
Urban-Rural Classification			
Large Central Metro	20%	42%	37%
Large Fringe Metro	19%	33%	48%
Medium Metro	22%	38%	39%
Small Metro	26%	32%	40%
Micropolitan	7%	34%	59%
Noncore	14%	16%	70%

* p<0.01 ** p<0.05

Table A-2: Gubernatorial Performance

Pennsylvania registered voters, March 2026

How would you rate the way that Josh Shapiro 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	8%	20%	32%	34%	5%
Democrat	36%	41%	16%	5%	3%
Independent or something else	17%	28%	26%	23%	7%
Ideology**					
Liberal	35%	45%	15%	2%	4%
Moderate	28%	32%	22%	15%	4%
Conservative	5%	16%	36%	40%	4%
Gender**					
Female	26%	32%	20%	16%	7%
Male	15%	29%	28%	25%	3%
Age**					
Under 35	12%	30%	31%	19%	8%
35-54	17%	33%	23%	21%	6%
Over 55	26%	28%	22%	20%	4%
Education**					
HS or less	17%	25%	28%	26%	4%
Some college	19%	28%	22%	26%	5%
College degree	23%	34%	24%	13%	5%
Race					
White	21%	30%	25%	18%	5%
Nonwhite	17%	29%	20%	30%	4%
Race & Education, White Voters**					
White, No College Degree	18%	27%	25%	24%	5%
White, College Degree	24%	34%	24%	12%	5%
Income					
Under $35,000	23%	35%	19%	17%	7%
$35,000-$75,000	22%	33%	25%	16%	4%
Over $75,000	21%	31%	26%	18%	4%
"Born-again" or evangelical Christian**					
Yes	9%	28%	28%	31%	5%
No	24%	32%	24%	15%	5%
Region**					
Philadelphia & Southeast	20%	38%	25%	15%	2%
Northeast	23%	32%	22%	18%	5%
Allegheny & Southwest	23%	24%	22%	26%	5%
Northwest	20%	23%	33%	24%	0%
Central	17%	26%	23%	23%	11%
Urban-Rural Classification**					
Large Central Metro	22%	34%	29%	12%	3%
Large Fringe Metro	22%	32%	23%	20%	3%
Medium Metro	24%	31%	18%	21%	6%
Small Metro	12%	20%	22%	35%	11%
Micropolitan	10%	16%	43%	22%	9%
Noncore	11%	24%	37%	16%	13%

* p<0.01 ** p<0.05

Table A-3: Presidential Performance

Pennsylvania registered voters, March 2026

How would you rate the way that Donald Trump 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
Party**				
Republican	43%	36%	11%	10%
Democrat	2%	4%	5%	89%
Independent or something else	14%	12%	11%	63%
Ideology**				
Liberal	0%	2%	3%	96%
Moderate	11%	14%	16%	60%
Conservative	47%	35%	7%	11%
Gender**				
Female	19%	12%	8%	60%
Male	22%	24%	12%	42%
Age**				
Under 35	3%	13%	14%	69%
35-54	20%	17%	10%	54%
Over 55	29%	21%	8%	42%
Education**				
HS or less	21%	25%	18%	36%
Some college	26%	17%	7%	50%
College degree	17%	16%	8%	58%
Race*				
White	20%	19%	8%	52%
Nonwhite	24%	14%	17%	45%
Race & Education, White Voters**				
White, No College Degree	24%	21%	9%	46%
White, College Degree	15%	17%	8%	60%
Income**				
Under $35,000	26%	13%	7%	51%
$35,000-$75,000	17%	21%	15%	46%
Over $75,000	17%	17%	8%	58%
“Born-again” or evangelical Christian**				
Yes	33%	35%	11%	21%
No	16%	13%	10%	61%
Region**				
Philadelphia & Southeast	11%	16%	12%	61%
Northeast	22%	17%	8%	53%
Allegheny & Southwest	24%	15%	9%	52%
Northwest	33%	26%	3%	38%
Central	25%	21%	10%	43%
Urban-Rural Classification*				
Large Central Metro	12%	5%	9%	74%
Large Fringe Metro	18%	22%	13%	47%
Medium Metro	23%	19%	8%	49%
Small Metro	27%	27%	11%	35%
Micropolitan	34%	27%	2%	37%
Noncore	36%	12%	11%	31%

* p<0.01 ** p<0.05

Table A-4: Confidence in ICE

Pennsylvania registered voters, March 2026

Do you generally support or oppose the methods ICE is currently using to enforce immigration laws?

	Strongly support	Somewhat support	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	Do not know
Party**					
Republican	61%	25%	5%	9%	0%
Democrat	3%	5%	4%	88%	1%
Independent or something else	29%	10%	9%	51%	1%
Ideology**					
Liberal	1%	2%	1%	95%	1%
Moderate	18%	15%	10%	57%	0%
Conservative	65%	21%	6%	8%	0%
Gender**					
Female	22%	13%	4%	61%	1%
Male	40%	14%	8%	37%	0%
Age**					
Under 35	14%	9%	12%	63%	1%
35-54	31%	13%	5%	51%	0%
Over 55	37%	15%	5%	42%	1%
Education**					
HS or less	31%	25%	8%	35%	1%
Some college	35%	11%	5%	48%	1%
College degree	27%	11%	6%	56%	1%
Race					
White	29%	14%	6%	51%	1%
Nonwhite	41%	10%	8%	41%	1%
Race & Education, White Voters*					
White, No College Degree	32%	17%	6%	45%	1%
White, College Degree	25%	12%	6%	57%	1%
Income*					
Under $35,000	29%	7%	6%	54%	4%
$35,000-$75,000	28%	16%	8%	48%	0%
Over $75,000	30%	11%	6%	53%	0%
"Born-again" or evangelical Christian**					
Yes	48%	25%	7%	20%	1%
No	24%	11%	6%	58%	0%
Region**					
Philadelphia & Southeast	23%	11%	7%	59%	0%
Northeast	33%	15%	6%	45%	1%
Allegheny & Southwest	28%	13%	7%	52%	0%
Northwest	47%	13%	8%	32%	0%
Central	35%	16%	4%	43%	2%
Urban-Rural Classification**					
Large Central Metro	16%	5%	6%	72%	1%
Large Fringe Metro	31%	15%	8%	45%	0%
Medium Metro	33%	15%	4%	48%	1%
Small Metro	43%	13%	6%	37%	1%
Micropolitan	37%	24%	10%	29%	0%
Noncore	42%	16%	2%	29%	11%

* p<0.01 ** p<0.05

Table A-5: Democracy

Pennsylvania registered voters, March 2026

On the whole, how satisfied are you with the way democracy works in the United States today? Are you…

	Very satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Strongly dissatisfied	Do not know
Party**					
Republican	12%	42%	25%	20%	0%
Democrat	2%	17%	28%	51%	2%
Independent or something else	7%	19%	24%	49%	1%
Ideology**					
Liberal	1%	13%	26%	59%	1%
Moderate	5%	27%	28%	39%	0%
Conservative	13%	38%	23%	26%	0%
Gender					
Female	5%	26%	25%	41%	2%
Male	8%	29%	26%	36%	0%
Age**					
Under 35	3%	21%	26%	49%	1%
35-54	7%	21%	25%	45%	2%
Over 55	8%	35%	26%	30%	1%
Education					
HS or less	10%	30%	28%	30%	1%
Some college	6%	29%	24%	38%	2%
College degree	6%	26%	26%	42%	0%
Race**					
White	7%	26%	27%	39%	1%
Nonwhite	9%	36%	17%	35%	4%
Race & Education, White Voters					
White, No College Degree	7%	27%	28%	37%	1%
White, College Degree	6%	25%	27%	42%	0%
Income*					
Under $35,000	10%	27%	30%	30%	3%
$35,000-$75,000	9%	34%	18%	40%	0%
Over $75,000	6%	25%	27%	41%	1%
"Born-again" or evangelical Christian**					
Yes	12%	41%	23%	22%	2%
No	5%	24%	27%	42%	1%
Region					
Philadelphia & Southeast	6%	27%	24%	42%	2%
Northeast	5%	29%	35%	31%	0%
Allegheny & Southwest	7%	28%	27%	38%	0%
Northwest	9%	40%	20%	31%	0%
Central	8%	25%	25%	40%	2%
Urban-Rural Classification**					
Large Central Metro	5%	24%	18%	50%	3%
Large Fringe Metro	8%	28%	29%	34%	0%
Medium Metro	7%	30%	25%	37%	0%
Small Metro	8%	23%	20%	47%	2%
Micropolitan	3%	30%	32%	32%	3%
Noncore	6%	32%	48%	14%	0%

* p<0.01 ** p<0.05

Table A-6: Federalizing Elections

Pennsylvania registered voters, March 2026

In the United States, elections are run by the states, but some people think elections should be run by the federal government. Do you favor or oppose changing election administration from state control to federal control?

	Strongly favor	Somewhat favor	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	Do not know
Party**					
Republican	16%	18%	17%	43%	6%
Democrat	3%	4%	8%	76%	10%
Independent or something else	3%	20%	19%	44%	14%
Ideology**					
Liberal	0%	0%	6%	90%	4%
Moderate	3%	10%	15%	64%	9%
Conservative	18%	20%	17%	35%	9%
Gender**					
Female	8%	10%	10%	59%	14%
Male	10%	14%	18%	54%	5%
Age					
Under 35	7%	13%	14%	53%	13%
35-54	10%	8%	16%	59%	7%
Over 55	8%	14%	12%	56%	9%
Education**					
HS or less	12%	24%	19%	25%	20%
Some college	8%	11%	14%	57%	10%
College degree	8%	7%	11%	70%	4%
Race					
White	9%	12%	13%	57%	8%
Nonwhite	6%	7%	21%	51%	15%
Race & Education, White Voters**					
White, No College Degree	10%	18%	15%	46%	11%
White, College Degree	9%	6%	10%	70%	5%
Income*					
Under $35,000	14%	14%	7%	46%	18%
$35,000-$75,000	6%	12%	13%	64%	5%
Over $75,000	5%	11%	16%	59%	9%
"Born-again" or evangelical Christian**					
Yes	14%	15%	14%	40%	17%
No	6%	11%	13%	63%	7%
Region					
Philadelphia & Southeast	4%	13%	14%	63%	7%
Northeast	8%	7%	13%	63%	9%
Allegheny & Southwest	18%	6%	14%	50%	11%
Northwest	13%	6%	36%	36%	8%
Central	7%	18%	8%	56%	11%
Urban-Rural Classification**					
Large Central Metro	11%	10%	15%	50%	14%
Large Fringe Metro	6%	11%	16%	60%	7%
Medium Metro	9%	16%	14%	55%	6%
Small Metro	9%	8%	5%	71%	6%
Micropolitan	16%	7%	19%	47%	12%
Noncore	8%	9%	3%	36%	43%

* p<0.01 ** p<0.05