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# Franklin & Marshall College Poll: October 2024 *Summary of Findings*

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## Key Findings

The October 2024 Franklin & Marshall College Poll finds that the state’s current electoral environment seems to offer more advantages for Republicans than Democrats. Two in five (43%) respondents say they are “worse off” financially than a year ago, meaning that voters are much less optimistic about their personal financial circumstances today than they were at the time of the last presidential election in October 2020. Pennsylvania voters are also more pessimistic than optimistic about conditions in the state with about half (48%) reporting the state is “off on the wrong track.” President Biden continues to receive low marks as president, with only one in three (34%) voters rating his performance as “excellent” or “good.” Concern about the economy (35%), including unemployment and higher gas and utility prices, continues as the most important and often mentioned problem facing the state.

Despite these seemingly large advantages, the Democratic candidates for president and US Senate have narrow advantages among the state’s registered voters. Vice President Harris leads Donald Trump in Pennsylvania, 48% to 44%, in a multi-candidate race with third party candidates included. More voters believe Vice President Harris has better judgment, is more trustworthy, and is closer to their views on values issues than Mr. Trump, while more voters believe Mr. Trump is better able to handle the economy, although his advantage on this issue has declined since our prior survey.

Senator Casey leads Republican David McCormick 49% to 42% in a multi-candidate matchup for US Senate. McCormick has increased his support among Republicans since September, rising from only three in four (75%) to nearly nine in ten (86%). About two in five (39%) registered voters in Pennsylvania believes Bob Casey is doing an “excellent” or “good” job as their US senator.

Both of these races are significantly closer and essentially tied among likely voters. Trump has a one-point advantage over Harris, 50% to 49%, and Casey retains a single-point lead over McCormick, 49% to 48%, among likely voters. The difference in preferences among likely voters is primarily because the partisan, ideological, and age profile of these voters is different--the current pool of registered voters is more Republican in terms of their party identity, has fewer moderates ideologically, and has fewer voters less than 35 years of age.

The survey also includes findings about how the state's registered voters feel about issues that have figured prominently in this year's presidential campaigning:

- One in five (20%) registered voters say that illegal immigration has had a “very negative” impact on the community where they live. Two in five (39%) say that illegal immigration has had “no impact” on their communities.
- One in five (20%) registered voters believes that fracking has helped the economy in their local community “a great deal.” Less than one in ten (7%) registered voters believes fracking has done “a great deal” of harm to the environment in the community where they live.
- Overall, more of the state's registered voters believe that natural gas drilling has done more to help the state's economy (51%) than to harm the state's environment (33%).
- Few (9%) of the state's registered voters think abortion should be illegal in all circumstances. A majority (55%) believes that the outcome of the presidential election will affect whether abortion is banned or severely limited in the state.

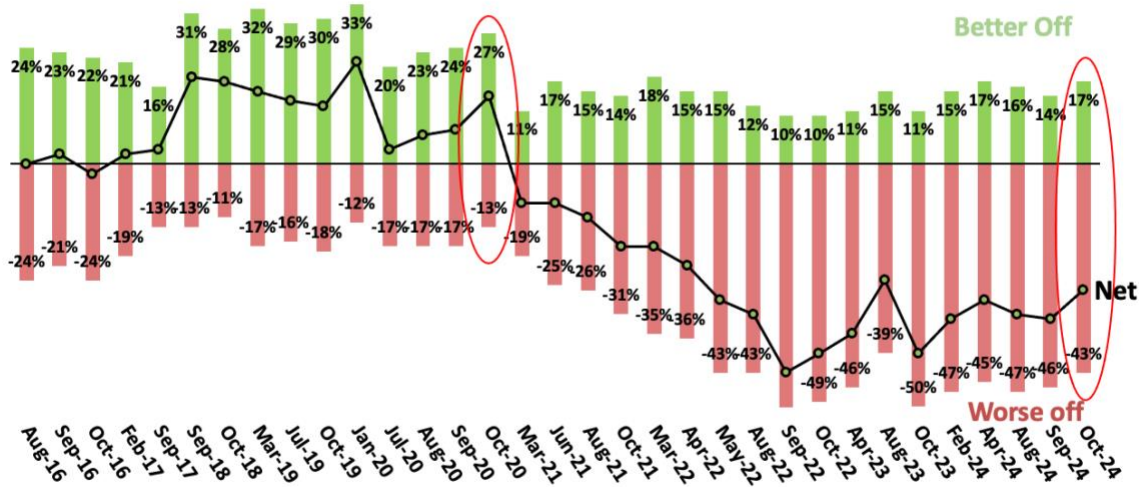
## Detailed Findings

### *Direction of State and Personal Finances*

Two in five (43%) respondents say they are “worse off” financially than a year ago, which is similar to how respondents felt much of the past several years. Most Republicans and conservatives say they are “worse off” than last year, but one in seven Democrats (13%) and two in five independents (41%) also said they were “worse off” financially. Voters were much more optimistic about their personal financial circumstances in October 2020 than they are today (see Figure 1).

#### **Personal Finances, Pennsylvania Residents 2016-2024**

*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 Pennsylvania’s registered voters assess their personal financial circumstances. Pennsylvania’s registered voters were much more optimistic about their personal financial circumstances in October 2020 than they are today.

One in seven (13%) registered voters expects they will be “worse off” financially a year from now, which is less than the one in five (20%) who said so in August and is the lowest reported number since October 2020. Pennsylvania voters are more pessimistic than optimistic about conditions in the state with about half (48%) reporting the state is “off on the wrong track.” Still, two in five (42%) believes things are “headed in the right direction,” which is similar to last month and the highest proportion since October 2020.

### *State Issues*

Concern about the economy (35%), including unemployment and higher gas and utility prices, continues as the most important and often mentioned problem facing the state. Concerns about government and politicians (10%), taxes (6%), and crime (6%) are the other frequently expressed problems confronting the state.

The survey also includes notable findings about how the state’s registered voters feel about several state issues that have figured prominently in this year’s presidential campaigning:

- One in five (20%) registered voters say that illegal immigration has had a “very negative” impact on the community where they live. Two in five (39%) say that illegal immigration has had “no impact” on their communities.
- One in five (20%) registered voters believes that fracking has helped the economy in their local community “a great deal.” Less than one in ten (7%) registered voters believes fracking has done “a great deal” of harm to the environment in the community where they live.
- Overall, more of the state’s registered voters believe that natural gas drilling has done more to help the state’s economy (51%) than to harm the state’s environment (33%).
- Few (9%) of the state’s registered voters think abortion should be illegal in all circumstances. A majority (55%) believes that the outcome of the presidential election will affect whether abortion is banned or severely limited in the state.

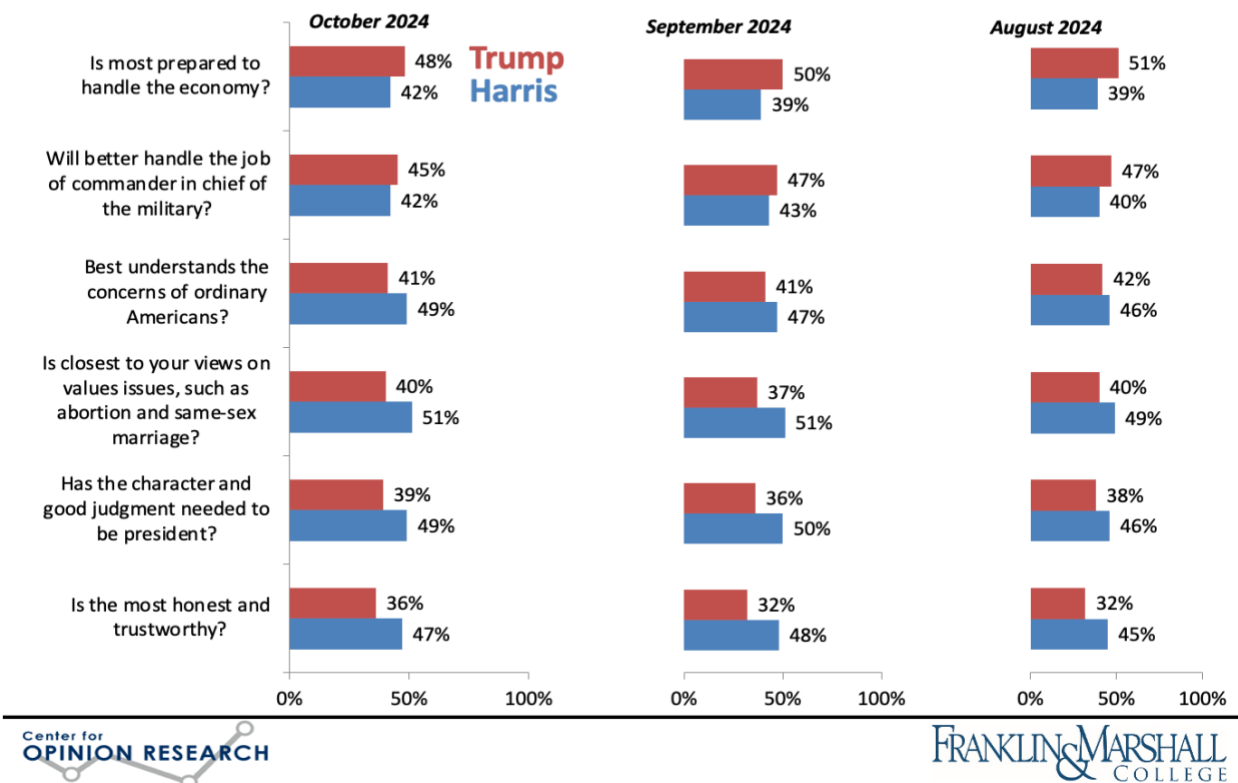
### *Presidential Politics*

Vice President Harris leads Donald Trump in Pennsylvania, 48% to 44%, in a multi-candidate race with third party candidates included (see Table A-2 for the demographic breakdowns). Both Harris and Trump perform similarly among their respective bases, but Harris currently has an advantage among registered independent (45% to 36%) and moderate voters (60% to 35%).

The top reasons that Harris voters are supporting her candidacy include character (22%), women's rights (18%), anti-Trumpism (12%), and democracy (10%). The top reasons voters provide for supporting Trump include economic policy (34%), partisanship (17%) and immigration (11%). More voters believe Vice President Harris has better judgment, is more trustworthy, and is closer to their views on values issues than Mr. Trump, while more voters believe Mr. Trump is better able to handle the economy, although his advantage on this issue has declined since our prior survey (see Figure 2).

### Description of Presidential Candidates

Regardless of how you plan to vote, who do you think is best described by each of the following statements? Do you think Kamala Harris or Donald Trump?



**Figure 2.** This figure shows which candidate Pennsylvania's registered voters believe is best described by each statement in August, September, and October 2024.

More voters have an unfavorable (56%) than favorable (44%) opinion of Mr. Trump. Vice President Harris is perceived equally favorably (49%) and unfavorably (50%) by state voters. Fewer (7%) voters have an “unfavorable” opinion of both candidates today than in April, when one in five (18%) voters had an “unfavorable” opinion of both Joe Biden and Donald Trump.

Both presidential campaigns have been busy in Pennsylvania and most registered voters in the state have been contacted, with the most common outreach coming through campaign mailers (88%) and text messages (79%) from one or both campaigns (see Table 1). The state's voters say this attention has been more irritating (61%) than exciting (32%), but it has also made most (75%) of them believe the attention gives them an extra responsibility as a voter.



**Table 1. Presidential Campaign Outreach Received by Pennsylvania Voters, October 2024**

|  | <b>Trump</b> | <b>Harris</b> | <b>Both</b> | <b>No/none</b> | <b>Do not know</b> |
|--|--------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|--------------------|
| Received a piece of campaign mail              | 20%          | 11%           | 57%         | 11%            | 3%                 |
| Received a text message from a campaign        | 18%          | 23%           | 38%         | 20%            | 2%                 |
| Received a phone call from a campaign          | 13%          | 12%           | 10%         | 54%            | 11%                |
| Had a canvasser come to your door              | 5%           | 13%           | 6%          | 71%            | 5%                 |
| Received a request to make a campaign donation | 18%          | 24%           | 33%         | 22%            | 3%                 |
| Received an invitation to a campaign rally     | 17%          | 15%           | 8%          | 55%            | 5%                 |

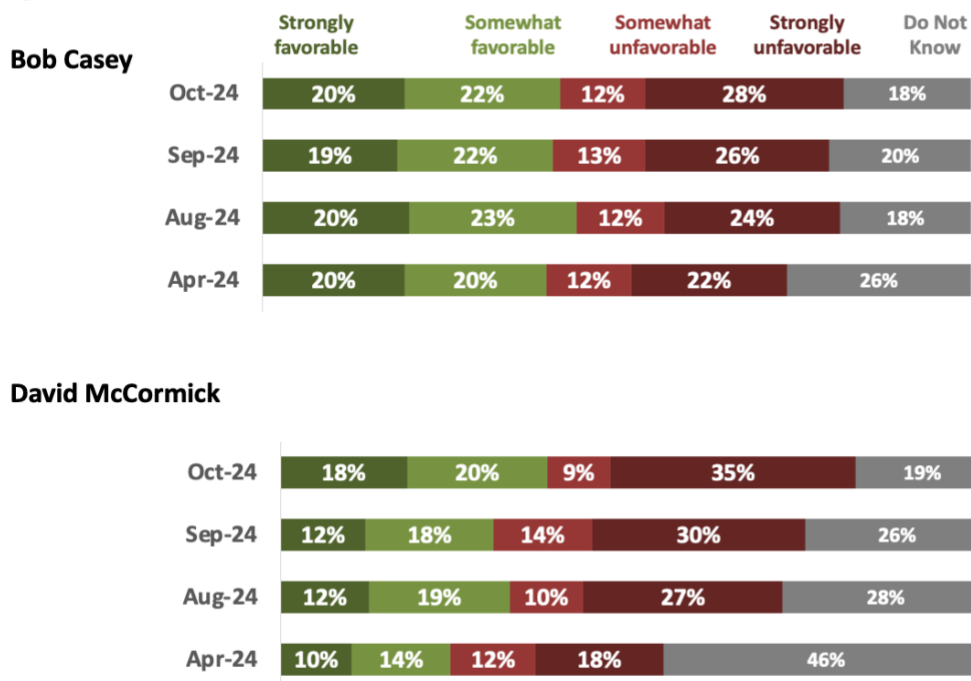
### *US Senate*

About two in five (39%) registered voters in Pennsylvania believes Bob Casey is doing an “excellent” or “good” job as their US senator. Senator Casey’s ratings are a bit lower than his ratings in October 2018, prior to his last election, when he had a 43% positive job approval rating, although they are the same as his ratings in October 2012 (37%) prior to his first re-election victory. One in seven (12%) voters says they don’t know enough about the Senator to rate his performance.

Senator Casey is viewed more favorably (42%) than unfavorably (40%) by the state’s registered voters. David McCormick is viewed more unfavorably (44%) than favorably (38%) by the state’s voters, although about one in five (19%) do not know enough about him to express an opinion (see Figure 3).

### Senate Favorability

Is your opinion of each of the following people favorable, unfavorable, or haven't you heard enough about them to have an opinion?



**Figure 3.** This figure shows the favorability ratings of Pennsylvania's US Senate candidates in April, August, September, and October 2024. Positive ratings are green and negative ratings are red.

Senator Casey leads Republican David McCormick 49% to 42% in a multi-candidate matchup for US Senate. Nine in ten (90%) Democrats support Casey, while McCormick has improved his support among Republicans, rising from only three in four (75%) in September to nearly nine in ten (86%). Casey does better among independent voters, leading 41% to 29%.

Voters who support Senator Casey most often mention positive character traits (25%), partisanship (24%), and women's rights (15%) as the reasons they are voting for him. McCormick's supporters mention partisanship (23%), economic policy (19%), positive character traits (11%), negative sentiment about Senator Casey (9%), and immigration (5%) as the reasons they support him.

## *Likely Voters*

Both Democratic candidates for president and US Senate have small leads when considering the preferences of the state's registered voters, but both of these races are significantly closer when considering only likely voters.<sup>1</sup> Trump and Harris are essentially tied among likely voters at 50% for Trump and 49% for Harris. Casey retains his lead over McCormick among likely voters in the senate race, but his lead is only a single point (49% to 48%).

The difference in preferences among likely voters is primarily because the partisan, ideological, and age profile of these voters is different. Table 2 shows the differences in preferences and in selected characteristics between likely and registered voters. The current pool of registered voters is more Republican in terms of their party identity, has fewer moderates ideologically, and has fewer voters less than 35 years of age.

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<sup>1</sup> Likely voters are defined as those registered voters who report being "certain" to vote and being "very interested" in the political campaign (n=583). The sample error for likely voters is +/- 5.0 percentage points. This calculation produces a turnout estimate of 74% of registered voters, similar to the 2020 turnout, which was 77% of registered voters.

**Table 2. Voter Preferences and Selected Characteristics by Likely and Registered Voters**

| <b>Characteristic</b>       | <b>Likely Voters</b> | <b>Registered Voters</b> |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>Presidential Vote</i>    |                      |                          |
| Harris                      | 49%                  | 48%                      |
| Trump                       | 50%                  | 44%                      |
| Other                       | 1%                   | 2%                       |
| Undecided / RF              | -                    | 5%                       |
| <i>Senate Vote</i>          |                      |                          |
| Casey                       | 49%                  | 49%                      |
| McCormick                   | 48%                  | 42%                      |
| Other                       | 2%                   | 3%                       |
| Undecided / RF              | 1%                   | 7%                       |
| <i>Generic Ballot</i>       |                      |                          |
| Democrat                    | 47%                  | 46%                      |
| Republican                  | 48%                  | 45%                      |
| Undecided                   | 5%                   | 9%                       |
| <i>Party Identification</i> |                      |                          |
| Republican                  | 48%                  | 45%                      |
| Independent                 | 7%                   | 7%                       |
| Democrat                    | 46%                  | 45%                      |
| <i>Ideology</i>             |                      |                          |
| Liberal                     | 26%                  | 26%                      |
| Moderate                    | 33%                  | 37%                      |
| Conservative                | 35%                  | 34%                      |
| <i>Age</i>                  |                      |                          |
| Under 35                    | 16%                  | 22%                      |
| 35 to 54                    | 34%                  | 33%                      |
| 55 or older                 | 50%                  | 46%                      |

## Methodology

The survey findings presented in this release are based on the results of interviews conducted October 9 – 20, 2024. The interviews were conducted at the Center for Opinion Research at Franklin & Marshall College. The data included in this release represent the responses of 794 registered Pennsylvania voters, including 351 Democrats, 326 Republicans, and 118 Independents.<sup>2</sup> 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 +/- 4.3 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 the estimated

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<sup>2</sup> 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: 45% identify as Republican (n=350), 7% as independent (n=57), and 45% as Democrat (n=351) and the balance not offering a response. Partisan comparisons in this summary show self-reported registration.

vote share for Vice President Harris was 1.8% and 95% of the samples fell within a range of 45% and 52%.

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 quarter (n=248) of the completed interviews in this poll were completed over the phone. Two-thirds (69%) of the telephone completes were identified as cell phones.

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 that 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 don't know options appear on screen for the online surveys. Don't know is not read to phone participants and isn't included in the online question text but is accepted when offered.

Q: Do you use any push or lean question when you ask about a head-to-head matchup for respondents who do not initially pick a named option?

- The Franklin & Marshall College Poll does ask people who initially say they don't know who they plan to vote for if they lean to one candidate. Our topline reports always show the initial preference results and the leaners separately and then combined, and we normally tell readers which indicator we are reporting in our summaries.

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 44% of the state's voters are registered as Democrats, 41% are registered as Republicans, and the rest (14%) 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 have listed immigration as the number one issue along with economy/inflation, yet your report barely mentions immigration?

- 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 about immigration. We are not suggesting that one approach is better than the other, just that they are different ways of asking questions that sometimes produce different results.

## Table A-1: Direction of State

*Pennsylvania registered voters, October 2024*

*All in all, do you think things in Pennsylvania are generally headed in the right direction, or do you feel that things are off on the wrong track?*

|   | Right direction | Wrong track | Do not know |
|---|-----------------|-------------|-------------|
| <b>Party*</b>                                 |                 |             |             |
| Republican                                    | 16%             | 79%         | 4%          |
| Democrat                                      | 70%             | 19%         | 11%         |
| Independent or something else                 | 38%             | 47%         | 15%         |
| <b>Ideology*</b>                              |                 |             |             |
| Liberal                                       | 69%             | 20%         | 11%         |
| Moderate                                      | 54%             | 36%         | 10%         |
| Conservative                                  | 13%             | 82%         | 6%          |
| <b>Gender</b>                                 |                 |             |             |
| Female  | 42%             | 47%         | 11%         |
| Male  | 43%             | 49%         | 8%          |
| <b>Age*</b>                                   |                 |             |             |
| Under 35                                      | 44%             | 35%         | 20%         |
| 35-54   | 36%             | 54%         | 10%         |
| Over 55                                       | 46%             | 49%         | 5%          |
| <b>Education*</b>                             |                 |             |             |
| HS or less                                    | 38%             | 51%         | 11%         |
| Some college                                  | 36%             | 57%         | 8%          |
| College degree                                | 50%             | 39%         | 11%         |
| <b>Race</b>                                   |                 |             |             |
| White   | 42%             | 48%         | 10%         |
| Nonwhite                                      | 45%             | 47%         | 8%          |
| <b>Race &amp; Education, White Voters*</b>    |                 |             |             |
| White, No College Degree                      | 35%             | 56%         | 9%          |
| White, College Degree                         | 52%             | 37%         | 11%         |
| <b>Employment</b>                             |                 |             |             |
| Fulltime                                      | 43%             | 48%         | 9%          |
| Other   | 39%             | 45%         | 16%         |
| Retired                                       | 45%             | 48%         | 7%          |
| <b>Income</b>                                 |                 |             |             |
| Under \$35,000                                | 42%             | 52%         | 6%          |
| \$35,000-\$75,000                             | 43%             | 48%         | 10%         |
| Over \$75,000                                 | 46%             | 44%         | 9%          |
| <b>"Born-again" or evangelical Christian*</b> |                 |             |             |
| Yes   | 26%             | 71%         | 3%          |
| No  | 49%             | 41%         | 10%         |
| <b>Region*</b>                                |                 |             |             |
| Philadelphia & Southeast                      | 51%             | 38%         | 11%         |
| Northeast                                     | 36%             | 53%         | 11%         |
| Allegheny & Southwest                         | 46%             | 47%         | 6%          |
| Northwest                                     | 28%             | 63%         | 9%          |
| Central                                       | 37%             | 53%         | 10%         |
| <b>Urban-Rural Classification*</b>            |                 |             |             |
| Large Central Metro                           | 56%             | 34%         | 10%         |
| Large Fringe Metro                            | 45%             | 47%         | 9%          |
| Medium Metro                                  | 39%             | 49%         | 12%         |
| Small Metro                                   | 22%             | 67%         | 11%         |
| Micropolitan                                  | 35%             | 61%         | 4%          |
| Noncore                                       | 38%             | 59%         | 2%          |
|   | * p<0.01        | ** p<0.05   |             |

## Table A-2: Presidential Vote Choice

*Pennsylvania registered voters, October 2024*

*If the 2024 election for President were being held today and the candidates were (rotate: Kamala Harris, the Democrat, Donald Trump, the Republican, Jill Stein, the Green, or Chase Oliver, the Libertarian, would you vote for ....?*

|   | Kamala Harris | Donald Trump | Jill Stein | Chase Oliver | Someone else | Do not know |
|---|---------------|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| <b>Party*</b>                                 |               |              |            |              |              |             |
| Republican                                    | 5%            | 93%          | 0%         | 0%           | 1%           | 1%          |
| Democrat                                      | 91%           | 4%           | 3%         | 1%           | 0%           | 1%          |
| Independent or something else                 | 45%           | 36%          | 7%         | 3%           | 6%           | 4%          |
| <b>Ideology*</b>                              |               |              |            |              |              |             |
| Liberal                                       | 93%           | 2%           | 3%         | 0%           | 0%           | 1%          |
| Moderate                                      | 60%           | 35%          | 1%         | 1%           | 3%           | 1%          |
| Conservative                                  | 5%            | 93%          | 1%         | 1%           | 0%           | 1%          |
| <b>Gender**</b>                               |               |              |            |              |              |             |
| Female  | 54%           | 42%          | 2%         | 0%           | 1%           | 1%          |
| Male  | 43%           | 49%          | 3%         | 1%           | 2%           | 2%          |
| <b>Age*</b>                                   |               |              |            |              |              |             |
| Under 35                                      | 63%           | 26%          | 7%         | 0%           | 1%           | 2%          |
| 35-54   | 47%           | 45%          | 2%         | 2%           | 3%           | 0%          |
| Over 55                                       | 44%           | 53%          | 0%         | 0%           | 1%           | 2%          |
| <b>Education*</b>                             |               |              |            |              |              |             |
| HS or less                                    | 40%           | 56%          | 0%         | 0%           | 0%           | 4%          |
| Some college                                  | 40%           | 54%          | 2%         | 2%           | 2%           | 0%          |
| College degree                                | 61%           | 32%          | 4%         | 1%           | 2%           | 1%          |
| <b>Race</b>                                   |               |              |            |              |              |             |
| White   | 48%           | 46%          | 2%         | 1%           | 2%           | 1%          |
| Nonwhite                                      | 53%           | 41%          | 2%         | 2%           | 1%           | 1%          |
| <b>Race &amp; Education, White Voters*</b>    |               |              |            |              |              |             |
| White, No College Degree                      | 39%           | 56%          | 1%         | 1%           | 1%           | 2%          |
| White, College Degree                         | 61%           | 32%          | 4%         | 1%           | 2%           | 1%          |
| <b>Employment*</b>                            |               |              |            |              |              |             |
| Fulltime                                      | 50%           | 43%          | 4%         | 1%           | 2%           | 1%          |
| Other   | 56%           | 40%          | 1%         | 2%           | 1%           | 0%          |
| Retired                                       | 44%           | 52%          | 1%         | 0%           | 0%           | 3%          |
| <b>Income</b>                                 |               |              |            |              |              |             |
| Under \$35,000                                | 48%           | 44%          | 2%         | 0%           | 3%           | 3%          |
| \$35,000-\$75,000                             | 48%           | 46%          | 3%         | 1%           | 2%           | 0%          |
| Over \$75,000                                 | 55%           | 42%          | 1%         | 1%           | 1%           | 0%          |
| <b>"Born-again" or evangelical Christian*</b> |               |              |            |              |              |             |
| Yes   | 21%           | 73%          | 1%         | 1%           | 2%           | 3%          |
| No  | 59%           | 35%          | 3%         | 1%           | 2%           | 1%          |
| <b>Region*</b>                                |               |              |            |              |              |             |
| Philadelphia & Southeast                      | 63%           | 28%          | 5%         | 1%           | 1%           | 2%          |
| Northeast                                     | 37%           | 56%          | 0%         | 3%           | 3%           | 1%          |
| Allegheny & Southwest                         | 54%           | 42%          | 1%         | 0%           | 0%           | 2%          |
| Northwest                                     | 32%           | 66%          | 0%         | 0%           | 0%           | 2%          |
| Central                                       | 39%           | 56%          | 2%         | 1%           | 3%           | 0%          |
| <b>Urban-Rural Classification*</b>            |               |              |            |              |              |             |
| Large Central Metro                           | 71%           | 21%          | 3%         | 1%           | 0%           | 4%          |
| Large Fringe Metro                            | 52%           | 43%          | 3%         | 0%           | 1%           | 1%          |
| Medium Metro                                  | 44%           | 51%          | 1%         | 2%           | 2%           | 1%          |
| Small Metro                                   | 30%           | 62%          | 3%         | 0%           | 5%           | 0%          |
| Metropolitan                                  | 32%           | 63%          | 3%         | 0%           | 1%           | 2%          |
| Noncore                                       | 25%           | 72%          | 0%         | 1%           | 2%           | 0%          |

\* p<0.01    \*\* p<0.05

## Table A-3: Senate Vote Choice

*Pennsylvania registered voters, October 2024*

*If the 2024 election for U.S. Senate were being held today and the candidates were Bob Casey, the Democrat, and David McCormick, the Republican, would you vote for Bob Casey OR David McCormick?*

|   | Bob Casey, Democrat | David McCormick, Republican | John C. Thomas, Libertarian | Leila Hazou, Green | Marty Selker, Constitution | Someone else | Do not know |
|---|---------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| <b>Party*</b>                                 |                     |                             |                             |                    |                            |              |             |
| Republican                                    | 5%                  | 86%                         | 2%                          | 0%                 | 1%                         | 1%           | 5%          |
| Democrat                                      | 90%                 | 4%                          | 0%                          | 2%                 | 0%                         | 0%           | 4%          |
| Independent or something else                 | 41%                 | 29%                         | 9%                          | 5%                 | 0%                         | 2%           | 14%         |
| <b>Ideology*</b>                              |                     |                             |                             |                    |                            |              |             |
| Liberal                                       | 90%                 | 2%                          | 0%                          | 2%                 | 0%                         | 1%           | 5%          |
| Moderate                                      | 58%                 | 31%                         | 4%                          | 0%                 | 0%                         | 1%           | 6%          |
| Conservative                                  | 5%                  | 87%                         | 2%                          | 0%                 | 0%                         | 1%           | 5%          |
| <b>Gender*</b>                                |                     |                             |                             |                    |                            |              |             |
| Female  | 52%                 | 38%                         | 3%                          | 1%                 | 0%                         | 0%           | 6%          |
| Male  | 43%                 | 45%                         | 1%                          | 2%                 | 1%                         | 2%           | 6%          |
| <b>Age*</b>                                   |                     |                             |                             |                    |                            |              |             |
| Under 35                                      | 57%                 | 22%                         | 1%                          | 5%                 | 0%                         | 1%           | 14%         |
| 35-54   | 47%                 | 41%                         | 4%                          | 2%                 | 0%                         | 2%           | 4%          |
| Over 55                                       | 44%                 | 50%                         | 1%                          | 0%                 | 1%                         | 0%           | 4%          |
| <b>Education*</b>                             |                     |                             |                             |                    |                            |              |             |
| HS or less                                    | 38%                 | 50%                         | 1%                          | 0%                 | 1%                         | 0%           | 10%         |
| Some college                                  | 42%                 | 50%                         | 2%                          | 2%                 | 0%                         | 1%           | 2%          |
| College degree                                | 57%                 | 30%                         | 2%                          | 2%                 | 0%                         | 1%           | 8%          |
| <b>Race</b>                                   |                     |                             |                             |                    |                            |              |             |
| White   | 46%                 | 43%                         | 2%                          | 1%                 | 0%                         | 1%           | 6%          |
| Nonwhite                                      | 56%                 | 34%                         | 2%                          | 3%                 | 0%                         | 0%           | 5%          |
| <b>Race &amp; Education, White Voters*</b>    |                     |                             |                             |                    |                            |              |             |
| White, No College Degree                      | 39%                 | 52%                         | 1%                          | 1%                 | 1%                         | 1%           | 6%          |
| White, College Degree                         | 56%                 | 30%                         | 2%                          | 3%                 | 0%                         | 1%           | 7%          |
| <b>Employment*</b>                            |                     |                             |                             |                    |                            |              |             |
| Fulltime                                      | 48%                 | 38%                         | 2%                          | 2%                 | 0%                         | 2%           | 7%          |
| Other   | 56%                 | 34%                         | 2%                          | 3%                 | 0%                         | 0%           | 6%          |
| Retired                                       | 43%                 | 51%                         | 1%                          | 0%                 | 1%                         | 0%           | 4%          |
| <b>Income</b>                                 |                     |                             |                             |                    |                            |              |             |
| Under \$35,000                                | 43%                 | 39%                         | 2%                          | 2%                 | 1%                         | 2%           | 11%         |
| \$35,000-\$75,000                             | 48%                 | 44%                         | 2%                          | 2%                 | 0%                         | 1%           | 2%          |
| Over \$75,000                                 | 53%                 | 39%                         | 2%                          | 1%                 | 0%                         | 1%           | 4%          |
| <b>"Born-again" or evangelical Christian*</b> |                     |                             |                             |                    |                            |              |             |
| Yes   | 22%                 | 67%                         | 3%                          | 0%                 | 0%                         | 2%           | 6%          |
| No  | 57%                 | 32%                         | 1%                          | 2%                 | 0%                         | 1%           | 6%          |
| <b>Region*</b>                                |                     |                             |                             |                    |                            |              |             |
| Philadelphia & Southeast                      | 62%                 | 26%                         | 2%                          | 3%                 | 0%                         | 2%           | 6%          |
| Northeast                                     | 35%                 | 53%                         | 3%                          | 3%                 | 1%                         | 2%           | 4%          |
| Allegheny & Southwest                         | 57%                 | 38%                         | 0%                          | 0%                 | 0%                         | 0%           | 5%          |
| Northwest                                     | 32%                 | 59%                         | 6%                          | 0%                 | 0%                         | 0%           | 4%          |
| Central                                       | 36%                 | 51%                         | 1%                          | 1%                 | 0%                         | 1%           | 9%          |
| <b>Urban-Rural Classification*</b>            |                     |                             |                             |                    |                            |              |             |
| Large Central Metro                           | 72%                 | 19%                         | 1%                          | 1%                 | 0%                         | 3%           | 4%          |
| Large Fringe Metro                            | 52%                 | 38%                         | 1%                          | 2%                 | 1%                         | 0%           | 6%          |
| Medium Metro                                  | 41%                 | 47%                         | 3%                          | 2%                 | 0%                         | 1%           | 6%          |
| Small Metro                                   | 31%                 | 59%                         | 0%                          | 0%                 | 0%                         | 0%           | 10%         |
| Micropolitan                                  | 26%                 | 57%                         | 2%                          | 3%                 | 0%                         | 1%           | 11%         |
| Noncore                                       | 26%                 | 72%                         | 2%                          | 0%                 | 0%                         | 0%           | 0%          |

\* p<0.01 \*\* p<0.05