

NATIONAL POLL REPORT

THE ROBERT MORRIS UNIVERSITY POLLING INSTITUTE



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Moreover, no information regarding these findings will be released without the written consent of an authorized representative of Robert Morris University.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction.....Page 4

SECTION 2

Methodology.....Page 5

SECTION 3

Highlights.....Page 7

SECTION 4

Summary of Findings Page 11

Fracing..... 11
Women in the Workforce..... 15
Higher Education 22
Presidential Primaries 25
Pennsylvania Issues 27
Demographics 30

SECTION 5

Appendix..... Page 32

Survey Instrument
Composite Aggregate Data
Cross Tabulations of Data

The Polling Institute at Robert Morris University is pleased to present the results of a national poll of Americans.

The poll was designed to assess public views on hydraulic fracturing, women in the workforce, higher education, as well as preferences in the 2016 presidential primaries.

The research study included survey responses from 1003 respondents, nationally, and an additional 529 respondents from the state of Pennsylvania.

The national poll included the following areas for investigation:

- Familiarity with and support for fracturing (pronounced Fracking);
- Perceptions of environmental impact of fracturing;
- Views on women in the workforce including issues such as equal pay;
- Awareness of and support for the Paycheck Fairness Act;
- Among female respondents, reasons for and for not enrolling in a science, technology, engineering or math field of study among women;
- Rating higher education on characteristics such as job placement and meeting labor needs;
- Views on the value of undergraduate and graduate degrees today and ten years ago; and
- Presidential 2016 primary preferences.

Section II of this report discusses the Methodology used in the study, while Section III includes Highlights derived from an analysis of the quantitative research. Section IV is a Summary of Findings from the online survey.

Section V is an Appendix to the report containing the composite aggregate data and the survey instrument employed.

Using a quantitative research design, the Institute completed 1003 online surveys nationally and a separate, but identical, survey of 529 Pennsylvania residents.

Survey design input was provided by Robert Morris University officials.

Survey design is a careful, deliberative process to ensure fair, objective and balanced surveys. Staff members, with years of survey design experience, edit out any bias. Further, all scales used by the Institute (either numeric, such as one through ten, or wording such as strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree) are balanced evenly. Additionally, placement of questions is carefully accomplished so that order has minimal impact.

This survey was conducted May 8-16, 2015.

Respondents qualified for the survey if they were a resident of the United States and 18 years of age or older. Responses were approximately proportional to each state's population.

All facets of the study were completed by the Institute's senior staff and researchers. These aspects include: survey design, pre-test, computer programming, fielding, coding, editing, verification, validation and logic checks, computer analysis, analysis, and report writing.

Statistically, a sample of 1003 completed surveys has an associated margin for error of +/- 3.0% at a 95% confidence level. The Pennsylvania sample of 529 has an associated margin for error of +/-4.5% at a 95% confidence level.

Results throughout this report are presented for composite results – all 1003 cases.

Readers of this report should note that any survey is analogous to a snapshot in time and results are only reflective of the time period in which the survey was undertaken. Should concerted public relations or information campaigns be undertaken during or shortly after the fielding of the survey, the results contained herein may be expected to change and should be, therefore, carefully interpreted and extrapolated.

Furthermore, it is important to note that all surveys contain some component of “sampling error”. Error that is attributable to systematic bias has been significantly reduced by utilizing strict random probability procedures. This sample was strictly random in that selection of each potential respondent was an independent event based on known probabilities.

Each qualified online panel member within the United States had an equal chance for participating in the study. Statistical random error, however, can never be eliminated but may be significantly reduced by increasing sample size.

ON FRACING

- Awareness of hydraulic fracing (pronounced ‘fracking’) has increased significantly since questions were included in a November 2013 RMU Poll of Americans. Awareness of the process of extracting natural gas moved from 45.1% in 2013 to 70.7% today.
- Support for fracing has also increased significantly – moving from 42.3% in 2013 to 55.9% majority today.
- Additionally, support for fracing in Americans’ own hometowns has also seen increased support. Today, 49.2% would support (strongly or somewhat) fracing in their own hometowns – up from 40.0% in late 2013.
- Other important RMU Poll findings included agreement found for the following statements:
 - Fracing can help the U.S. economy – 73.3% agree
 - Fracing will help the U.S. move to energy independence – 68.9% agree
 - The U.S. should begin exporting some of the resulting natural gas – 51.6% agree
- Further, some additional findings appear to conflict with the growing support for fracing:
 - Fracing can contaminate water supplies – 61.2% agree
 - Environmental impact outweighs any reduced energy costs – 57.5% agree
 - Fracing can contribute to declining property values – 56.8% agree
 - Fracing does cause earthquakes – 49.0% agree
 - Released methane gases contribute to climate change – 48.5% agree

ON WOMEN IN THE WORKFORCE

- Nearly one-third, 30.9%, of Americans suggest women receive equal pay for equal work in America. Men are significantly more likely to suggest women receive equal pay for equal work than women – 39.2% to 22.1%.
- Other interesting RMU Poll findings included agreement on the following:
 - Most Americans believe employers see women not needing equal pay for same positions – 61.3% agree
 - Women are less likely to negotiate initial salaries – 60.8% agree
 - Women are more polite and see negotiation differently than men – 60.9% agree
 - Jobs being equal, women are promoted as frequently as men – 33.5% agree
- A large majority of Americans, 89.5%, agreed (strongly or somewhat) that it is the employer's responsibility to ensure equal pay for equal work.
- Nearly three-quarters (70.6%) agreed that most employers hide salaries to avoid comparisons of equal pay for equal jobs among men and women.
- A large percentage, when extrapolated on the total U.S. population agreed (33.0%) that they have feared revenge if they ask for a pay raise or promotion.
- Significantly, a large majority of Americans polled (85.4%) suggested that base salary and pay decisions should be based mostly or solely on merit as opposed to being based mostly or solely on circumstances (8.2%).
- On average, respondents offered 72.98 cents when asked to indicate how many cents women are paid in comparison to 100 cents for males.
- Awareness of the Paycheck Fairness Act was recorded at 37.2% among Americans polled.
- Following a description of the Act for all poll respondents, 74.4% suggested they strongly or somewhat supported the Paycheck Fairness Act. Support was significantly stronger among females than males – 82.4% and 66.9% respectively.

- Among women who attended college, the most frequently cited reason for studying STEM – science, technology, engineering or math included an interest, higher earning potential and using the area of study to enter employment in other fields. Primary reasons among female college attendees for not studying STEM included having other interests, no interest and didn't believe they could compete.

ON HIGHER EDUCATION

- Parents of a child or children who attended college, are in or bound for college provide only fair ratings for colleges/universities during the selection process. The overall average positive rating for aspects of the selection process was just 54.6%.
- The highest positive ratings were recorded for demonstrating their own curriculum was relevant (62.9%), being honest about the costs (61.3%), and demonstrating they understand skills needed for future employment (58.7%).
- The lowest positive ratings were recorded for demonstrating they are staying current on labor needs and trends (49.2%), the support parents receive from high school guidance counselors (48.4%) and demonstrating they are maintaining relationships with employers (48.2%).
- All respondents rated the “value” of an undergraduate degree today lower than it was ten years ago – 44.6% positive value rating today compared to 68.0% ten years ago.
- Similarly, a graduate degree today received a “positive value rating” of 57.9% today compared to 73.2% ten years ago.
- Interestingly, while most Americans polled, 59.3%, suggest that colleges and universities focus equally on academics and job training/preparation – more respondents (22.7%) suggested the focus should be mostly/solely on job training than those suggesting solely or mostly an academic focus (15.8%).
- More than three quarters of those surveyed, 76.2%, agreed that they would choose a college or recommend a college based on their ability to help secure a job rather than on being a brand name college.
- Other interesting findings included:
 - College should be free for all those interested and qualified – 55.5% agree
 - Job placement is the responsibility of the colleges and universities – 48.6% agree
 - Based on anticipated salary, a post-graduate degree is not worth the money – 44.1%

ON THE 2016 PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARIES

- Among Republicans polled, the top tier of preferred Presidential candidates included former Florida Governor Jeb Bush (15.4%), Florida U.S. Senator Marco Rubio (14.6%), and Wisconsin Governor Scott Walker (13.8%).
 - Second tier favorites among Republicans included New Jersey Governor Chris Christie (7.5%), Former Arkansas Governor Mike Huckabee (7.5%), Texas U.S. Senator Ted Cruz (7.5%) and Dr. Ben Carson (6.7%).
- Among Democrats polled, former Secretary of State Hillary Clinton holds a substantial lead over Vice President Joe Biden, Vermont U. S. Senator Bernie Sanders and New York Governor Andrew Cuomo – 55.8%, 8.0% and 4.8% respectively.

ON PENNSYLVANIA ISSUES

- Governor Tom Wolf currently holds a 54.8% favorability rating among Pennsylvania residents polled.
- The favorability rating for U.S. Senator Pat Toomey is currently 40.3%.
- In a primary contest between Joe Sestak and Ed Pallowski, Sestak would lead 44.7% to 11.1% for Pallowski with 44.3% undecided.
- In the race for U.S. Senate in 2016, Joe Sestak would leave incumbent Pat Toomey 34.2% to 28.5% with 37.3% undecided.
- However, incumbent Pat Toomey would best Ed Pallowski 33.1% to 30.2% with 36.7% unsure.
- When asked if the incumbent Attorney General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Kathleen Kane, should resign from office over recent scandals – 33.5% suggested she should resign while 17.0% indicated she should remain in office and 49.5% noted they don't know enough to offer an opinion.

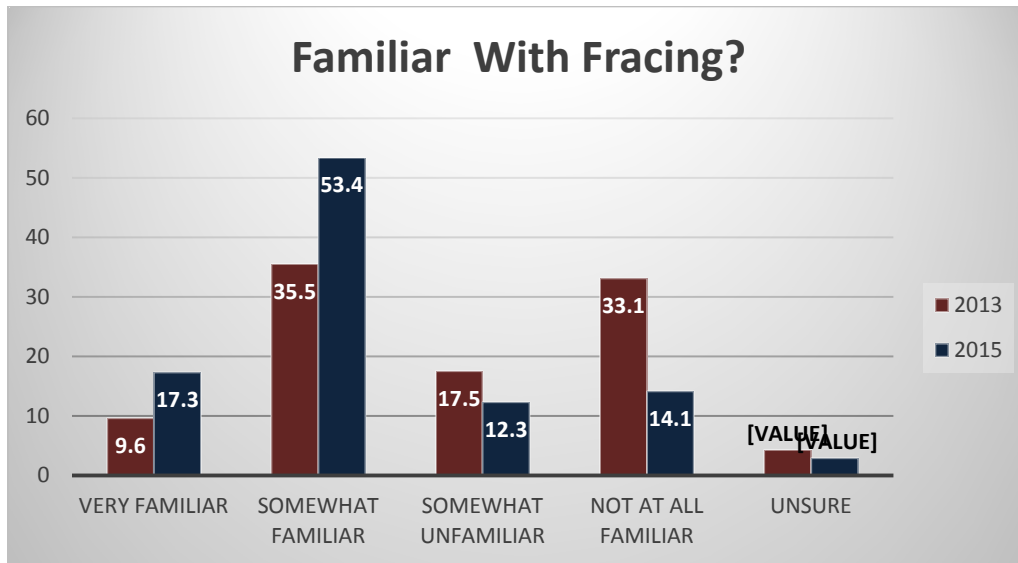
Readers are reminded that the narrative throughout this report refers to national composite aggregate data – the 1003 completed surveys. Further, results are also presented for the 529 respondents to a separate survey of Pennsylvania residents.

Some questions within the Fracing Section were originally posed in a November 2013 RMU Poll. When “like” questions were employed, comparisons of the results are presented. Similarly, some questions within the Women in the Workforce Section were originally posed in a February 2014 RMU Poll. Results from “like” questions, here too, are compared.

FRACING

“Hydraulic fracturing” was introduced to respondents within the survey instrument. Each was asked to indicate how familiar they were with hydraulic fracturing or more commonly known as “fracing”.

Nearly three-quarters, 70.7%, suggested they were very (17.3%) or somewhat familiar (53.4%) with fracing. This is up from 45.1% in November 2013. Just 26.4% suggested they were somewhat unfamiliar (12.3%) or not at all familiar (14.1%). Some, 2.9%, were unsure. Results are shown here. Among Pennsylvania respondents, awareness (very and somewhat familiar) was recorded at 73.7%.



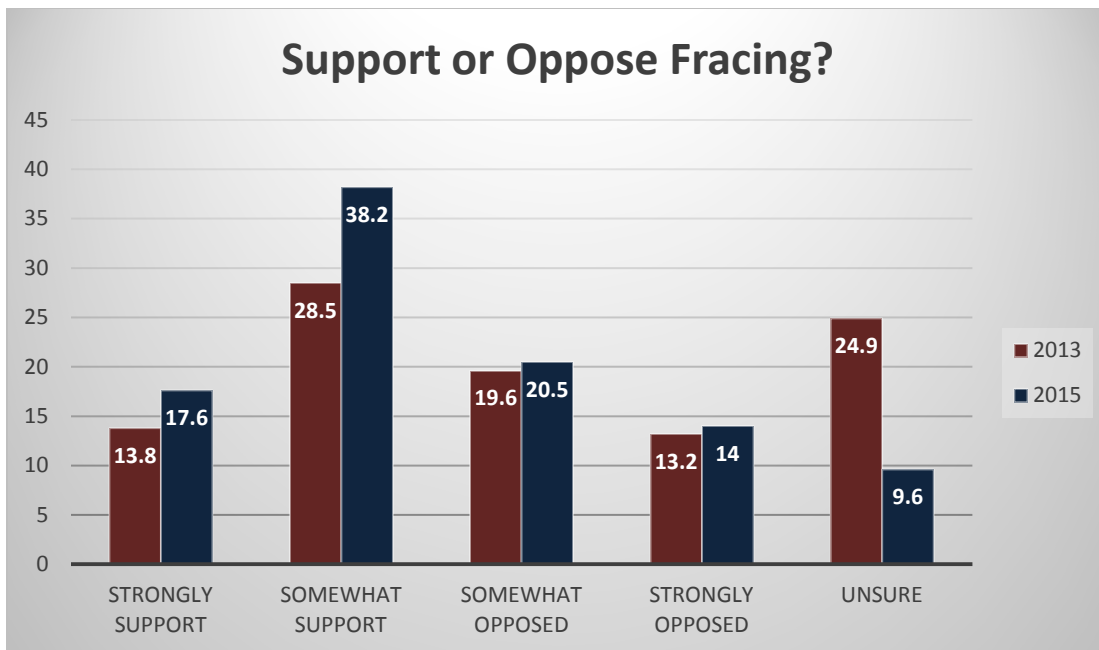
Respondents were presented with the following: “Both energy groups and environmental groups would likely agree on a definition of hydraulic fracturing or Fracing as pressuring fluids underground through pipes to force open small cracks or fractures, typically less than 1 millimeter in size, in the rock. The sand in the fluids are used to keep the cracks open. Chemicals in the fluids help maintain the thickness of the released natural gas. The goal is to force the gas out of the shale rock and up the pipe for consumer use.

Energy groups suggest hydraulic fracturing or Fracing will help in many ways such as reducing dependence on foreign oils and by lowering energy costs at home by providing another, sometimes less expensive, natural gas resource. **Environmental groups** suggest that Fracing has the potential for contaminating our water supplies and disrupting the environment”.

All respondents were asked, based on all they know or have learned, if they strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose or strongly oppose fracing.

Over one-half, 55.9% of all respondents suggested they strongly (17.6%) or somewhat supported fracing (38.2%). This is up significantly from 42.3% recorded in November 2013. Another 34.5% were somewhat opposed (20.5%) or strongly opposed (14.0%). Some, 9.6%, were unsure (down from 24.9% in November 2013). Among Pennsylvania respondents, 57.1% indicated they strongly (15.5%) or somewhat supported fracing (41.6%).

Results are displayed here.



The following are a number of statements regarding fracking. Respondents were asked if they strongly agreed, somewhat agreed, somewhat disagreed or strongly disagreed with each.

The following table presents the cumulative totals for those who strongly and somewhat agreed with each statement nationally and in Pennsylvania.

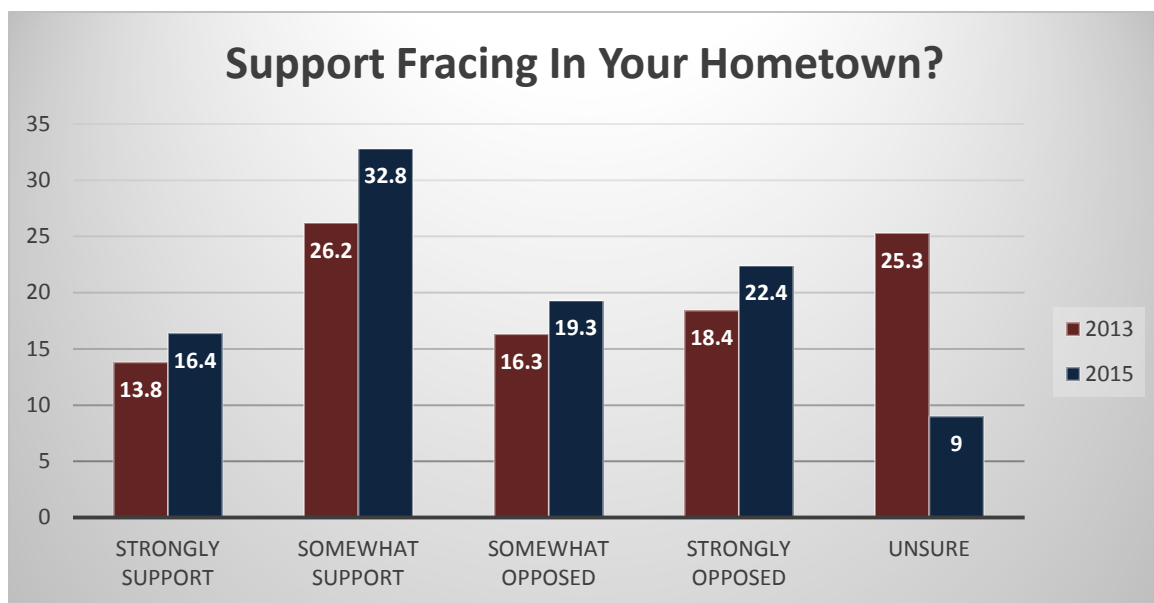
Statements on Fracing	2013 National Composite: Strongly & Somewhat Agree	2015 National Composite: Strongly & Somewhat Agree	2015 Pennsylvania Composite: Strongly & Somewhat Agree
The environmental impact of gas drilling outweighs any resulting reduced energy costs or energy independence	45.6	57.5	60.1
The new drilling technologies which allow Fracing will help move the U.S. to energy independence	57.7	68.9	69.9
Fracing has the potential to help the U.S. economy	63.3	73.3	74.3
The U.S. should begin exporting new natural gas resources resulting from Fracing	44.3	51.6	52.4
Fracing does cause some earthquakes	n/a*	49.0	41.6
Fracing can contaminate water supplies	n/a*	61.2	60.9
Methane gases released at fracing sites contributes to climate change	n/a*	48.5	50.3
Fracing can contribute to declining property values	n/a*	56.8	57.1

*These statements were not included in the 2013 RMU Poll

Respondents were asked to indicate if they would support hydraulic fracturing in their own hometown. Nearly one-half of all respondents, 49.2% (up from 40.0% in 2013) indicated they would strongly (16.4%) or somewhat support (32.8%) fracturing in their own hometown. Two-fifths, 41.7%, were opposed (strongly or somewhat).

Among Pennsylvania respondents, 48.2% suggested they would strongly (15.3%) or somewhat support (32.9%) fracturing in their own hometown. Two-fifths, 43.3%, were opposed (strongly or somewhat).

Results are presented in the following graph.

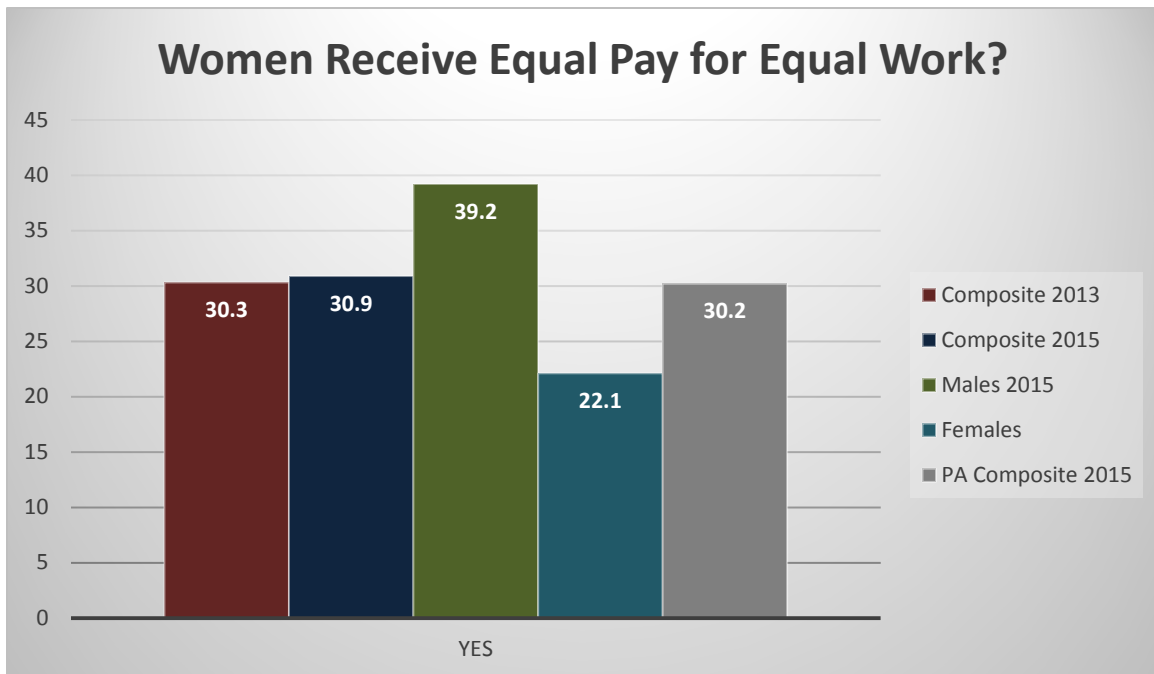


WOMEN IN THE WORKFORCE

Throughout this section, results are presented on a national composite basis (all 1003 respondents) along with a view of results among males, females, and the 529 Pennsylvania respondents.

All respondents were asked, generally speaking, if women receive equal pay for equal work in this country. On a national composite basis, 30.9% (up slightly from 30.3% in 2013) of all respondents suggested women receive equal pay for equal work while 62.2% suggested they did not and 6.9% were unsure.

The following graph presents the results as collected.



All respondents were presented with a number of statements about women in the workforce. Respondents were asked to indicate if they strongly agreed, somewhat agreed, somewhat disagreed or strongly disagreed with each statement.

The following table presents the cumulative totals for those strongly and somewhat agreeing with each statement.

Statements	Composite 2013	Composite 2015	Males 2015	Females 2015	2015 PA Composite
Most employers see women, as not needing pay that is equal to their male counterparts in the same positions.	60.8	61.3	51.6	71.7	60.1
Women are less likely to negotiate for initial salaries and raises than men are.	57.2	60.8	52.9	69.2	52.7
Women are more polite so view the act of negotiation differently than men.	61.5	60.9	52.3	70.0	54.3
Jobs and titles being equal – women are promoted as frequently as men.	33.3	33.5	43.0	23.3	33.5

All respondents, including those not currently in the workforce, were asked to review five statements about all working Americans. Respondents were asked to indicate if they strongly agreed, somewhat agreed, somewhat disagreed or strongly disagreed with each statement.

The following table present the cumulative total results for those strongly and somewhat agreeing with reach statement presented.

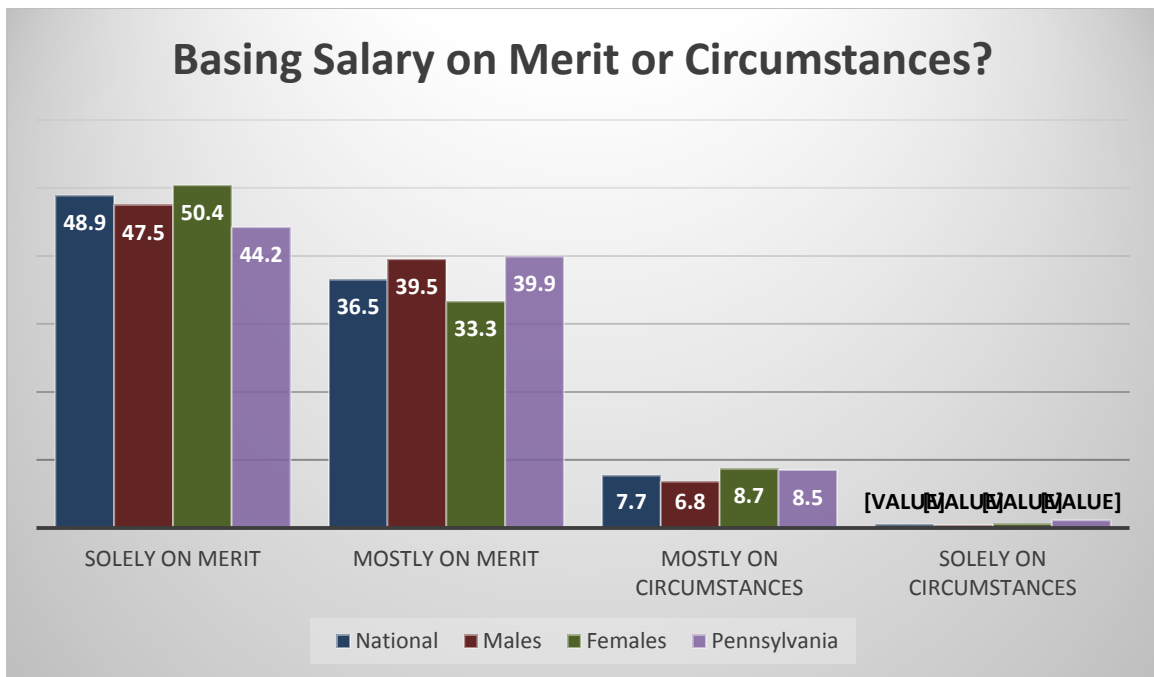
Statements	Composite 2013	Composite 2015	Males 2015	Females 2015	2015 PA Composite
It's the responsibility of the employer to ensure equal pay for equal work at my workplace.	89.1	89.5	89.1	89.9	91.3
Most employers hide salaries to avoid comparisons of equal pay for equal jobs among men and women.	68.4	70.6	66.3	75.2	72.0
I have negotiated for a starting salary or raise.	54.3	61.8	69.8	53.3	55.6
I have a good idea of what others earn at my workplace or a former place of employment.	63.8	72.3	76.4	68.0	66.9
I have feared revenge or a form of payback if I asked for a raise or promotion in my current or a former workplace.	28.8	33.0	31.4	34.7	33.8

In a new question for 2015, respondents were asked how employers should base salary and pay decisions:

“Employers may **base salary and pay decisions on circumstances** such as having kids at home, being a single mom, someone’s inheritance or they may **base pay on merit** such as talent and qualifications. Which of the following best reflects your own view on how pay and salaries should be decided.”

Respondents indicated if pay should be solely on merit, mostly on merit, mostly on circumstances, or solely on circumstances. A large majority, 85.4%, suggested these decisions should be based solely (48.9%) or mostly on merit (36.5%). Others, 8.2% suggested mostly (7.7%) or solely (0.5%) on circumstances with some unsure (6.4%).

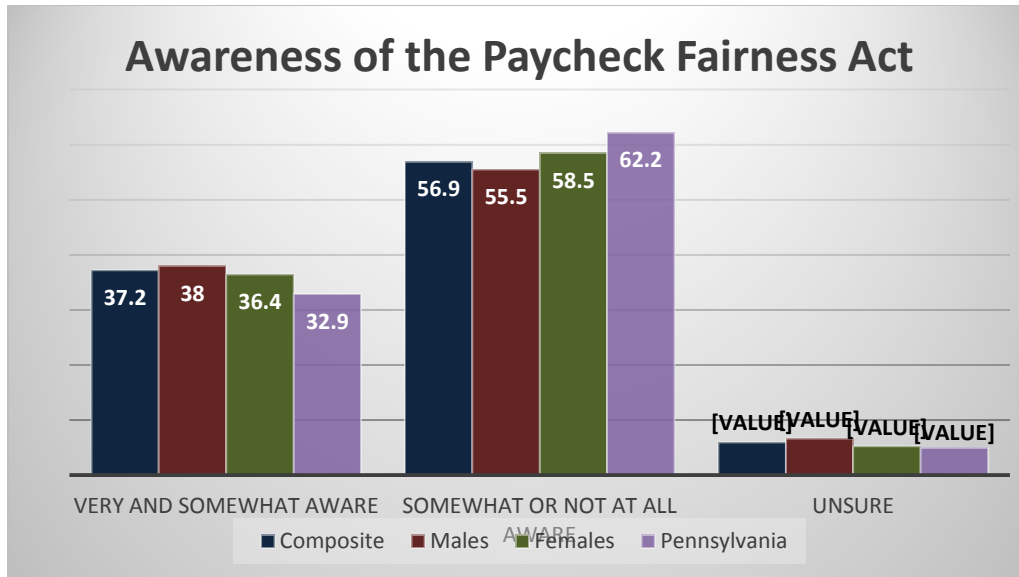
Results are presented in the following graph.



All respondents were asked the following question regarding equal pay in the non-profit sector: “There are 1.1 million non-profit organizations nationally. Based on all you know or may have heard, please indicate how many cents – from zero to 100 cents – women are paid compared to 100 cents for males in the same job with the same abilities and experience.”

On average, respondents offered 72.98 cents. Among Pennsylvania respondents, the average offered was somewhat lower at 71.0 cents.

Just over one-third of all respondents, 37.2%, reported being very (8.2%) or somewhat aware (29.0%) of the Paycheck Fairness Act. Results are presented here.

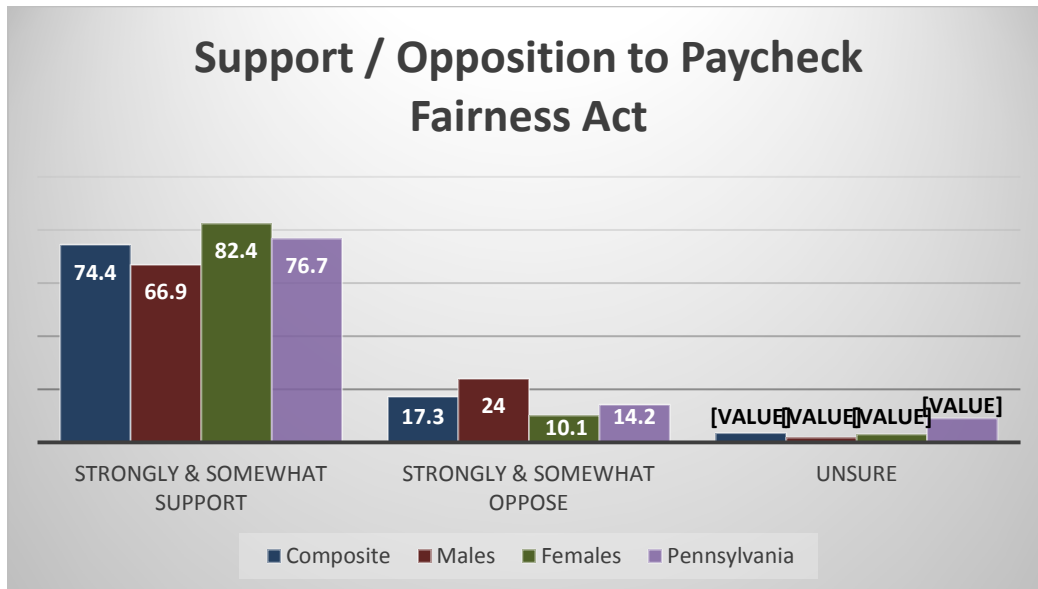


All respondents, those aware and unaware of the Fairness Act, were provided with the following introduction / re-introduction:

“The Paycheck Fairness Act is proposed Federal legislation that would increase the protections of the existing Equal Pay Act of 1963 and the Fair Labor Standards Act in an effort to equalize male-female income in the U.S. A U.S. Census Bureau report suggests that women’s median annual earnings are 77.5% of men’s earnings. The Act would move to close this gap.

Proponents suggest the legislation is needed to help women from being cheated out of 24% of their salaries and help close the wage gap. **Opponents** say the legislation will impose unnecessary and burdensome mandates and regulations on employers. They argue the legislation allows class action lawsuits for discrimination that is already outlawed.”

Each respondent was asked if they strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose or strongly oppose the Paycheck Fairness Act. Nearly three-quarters, 74.4% suggested they strongly (41.8%) or somewhat supported (32.6%) the Act. Results are presented in the following graph.



Women surveyed who attended college were asked for reasons for and for not studying science, technology, engineering or math (STEM).

Reasons offered for not studying a STEM field of study included the following. Multiple responses were accepted. Results are presented in declining order.

Reason for Not Studying STEM	Percent
Had other interests	55.5
No interest	44.5
Didn't believe I could compete	11.6
Other	5.4
Perceived not making as much as men	3.6
It's a male's field of study	2.4
Motivation	1.1

Similarly, reasons offered for studying a STEM field of study included the following. Multiple responses were accepted. Results are presented in declining order.

Reason for Studying STEM	Percent
An interest in science, technology, engineering or math	71.3
A field that offers higher earning potential	35.7
Used this area of study to help secure employment in other fields	22.4
Family business / family members already in the field	3.5
Other	2.1

HIGHER EDUCATION

Parents of a child or children who did attend college, are in college or will likely attend college (49.6% of all respondents) were asked to think about the process of selecting an institution of higher learning. Based on all they have experienced or have heard, each was asked to rate the college selection process using a scale of one to ten where one was very good and ten was very poor.

The following table presents the characteristics of the college selection process rated and the cumulative totals for ratings of one through four – the positive totals. Ratings are presented in declining order by national results.

Characteristic	National	Pennsylvania
Demonstrating their own curriculum was relevant	62.9	58.5
Being honest about the costs	61.3	49.6
Demonstrating they understood skills needed for employment	58.7	54.4
Being transparent on costs	55.8	42.7
Emphasis on job placement after graduation	54.8	50.0
Offering affordable tuition	51.8	43.1
Demonstrating they are/were staying current on labor needs and trends	49.2	46.0
Support received from high school guidance counselors / offices	48.4	48.8
Demonstrating they are/were maintaining relationships with employers	48.2	44.8
Overall Average Positive Rating	54.6	48.7

All respondents were asked to rate the value of an **undergraduate degree** ten years ago and today using a scale of one to ten where one was very good and ten was very poor. Results are presented here on a national composite basis, among those who attended college and Pennsylvania respondents. The cumulative total positive ratings of one through four are presented.

Undergraduate Degree Value	National	College	Pennsylvania
Ten years ago	68.0	75.9	63.9
Today	44.6	45.8	41.6

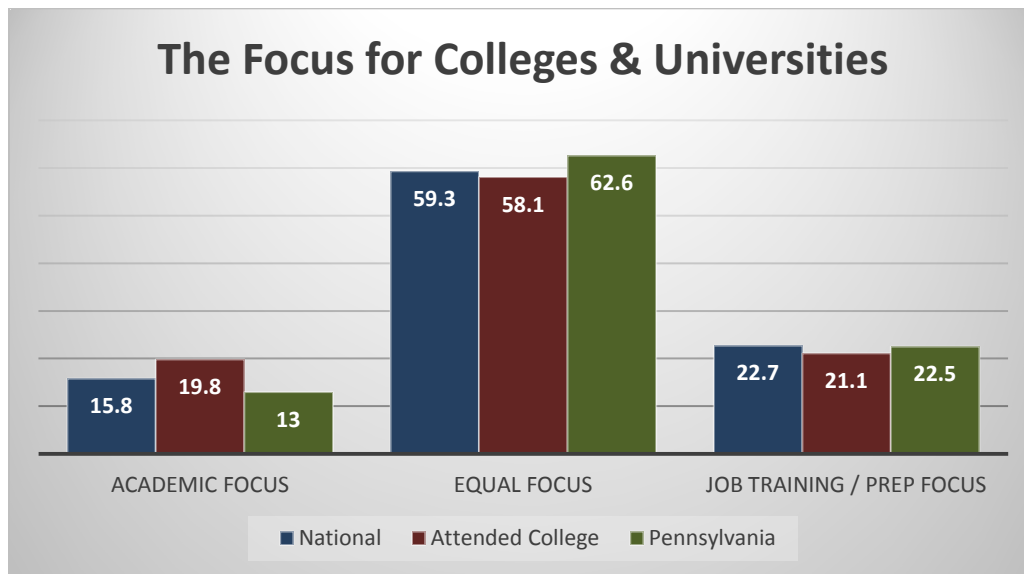
All respondents were asked to rate the value of a **graduate degree** ten years ago and today using a scale of one to ten where one was very good and ten was very poor. Results are presented here on a national composite basis, among those who attended college and Pennsylvania respondents. The cumulative total positive ratings of one through four are presented.

Graduate Degree Value	National	College	Pennsylvania
Ten years ago	73.2	78.4	67.1
Today	57.9	63.6	56.0

Respondents were asked if colleges and universities should be mostly focused on core academics or on job training and preparation. Each used a scale of one to five where one means colleges should be mostly focused on core academics and five means mostly focused on job training and preparation. Three (3) would mean they should make both equal in focus.

Academics or Occupational Preparation?	Mostly Academics		Both Equally		Mostly Job Training/Prep	Unsure
Scale 1 - 5	1	2	3	4	5	6
National	5.8	10.0	59.3	13.9	8.8	2.2
Attended College	6.3	13.4	58.1	13.8	7.3	1.0
Pennsylvania	6.0	7.0	62.6	12.9	9.6	1.9

The following graph presents the cumulative totals for ratings of one and two (academic focus), for three (equal focus) as well as four and five (job training / prep focus).



A number of statements were provided to all respondents regarding higher education. All were asked if they strongly agreed, somewhat agreed, somewhat disagreed or strongly disagreed with each.

Three-quarters of all respondents, 76.2% agreed (strongly or somewhat) that they would choose a college based on their ability to help secure a job rather than a “brand name” college or university. The following table presents the cumulative totals for those strongly and somewhat agreeing with each statement. Results are presented in declining order by national data.

Statements	National	Attended College	Pennsylvania
I would choose a college or recommend a college based on their ability to help secure a job rather than a “brand name” college or university	76.2	72.1	78.4
College should be free for all those interested and qualified	55.5	44.0	62.2
Job placement is the responsibility of colleges and universities	48.6	48.7	52.2
Based on anticipated salary levels, a post-graduate degree is not worth the effort or money	44.1	41.8	46.1

THE 2016 PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARIES

The survey presented the following question among self-identified Republicans nationally...

“We know it’s early, but thinking about the Presidential election in 2016 – here is a list of potential candidates who are running or may run for the Republican nomination. If the Republican primary for President were held today, which **ONE** of the following would you most likely support?”

The three top contenders include Jeb Bush, Marco Rubio and Scott Walker. Among Pennsylvania Republicans, former U.S. Senator Rick Santorum leads with 14.5%.

Republican Presidential Candidate	National	Pennsylvania
Former Florida Governor Jeb Bush	15.4	8.4
Florida Senator Marco Rubio	14.6	4.2
Wisconsin Governor Scott Walker	13.8	7.8
New Jersey Governor Chris Christie	7.5	8.4
Former Arkansas Governor Mike Huckabee	7.5	6.6
Texas Senator Ted Cruz	7.1	4.8
Dr. Ben Carson	6.7	8.4
Former Texas Governor Rick Perry	3.5	1.2
Kentucky Senator Rand Paul	2.0	5.4
Ohio Governor John Kasich	2.0	0.6
Former Hewlett Packard CEO Carly Fiorina	1.6	1.2
New York Congressman Peter King	1.2	1.2
Former Pennsylvania Senator Rick Santorum	1.2	14.5
South Carolina Senator Lindsey Graham	1.2	0.0
Someone else	0.8	1.8
Louisiana Governor Bobby Jindal	0.4	1.2
Former Ambassador John Bolton	0.4	0.6
Indiana Governor Mike Pence	0.4	0.0
Former New York Governor George Pataki	0.4	0.0
Former Maryland Governor Bob Ehrlich	0.4	0.6
Former Virginia Governor Jim Gilmore	0.0	0.0

Similarly, Democrats nationally were asked to name the candidate they would most likely support in the following question:

“We know it’s early, but thinking about the Presidential election in 2016 – here is a list of potential candidates who are running or may run for the Democratic nomination. If the Democratic primary for President were held today, which **ONE** of the following would you most likely support?”

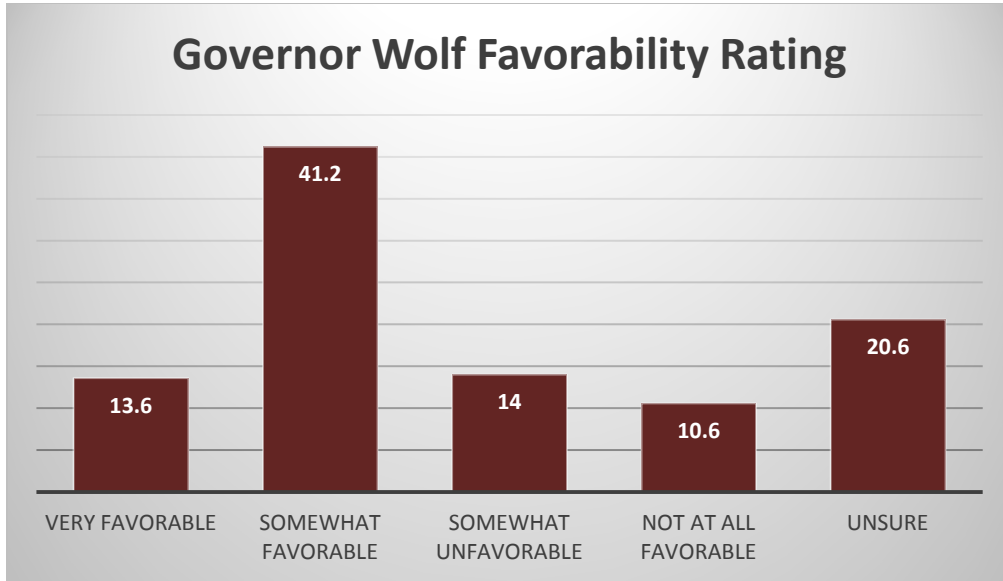
Former Secretary of State Hillary Clinton leads with 55.8% followed by Vice President Joe Biden with 8.0% and Vermont Senator Bernie Sanders with 4.8%.

Democratic Presidential Candidate	National	Pennsylvania
Former Secretary of State Hillary Clinton	55.8	53.3
Don't Know / Unsure	14.4	13.9
Vice President Joe Biden	8.0	11.9
Vermont Senator Bernie Sanders	4.8	4.9
Someone else	3.2	3.7
New York Governor Andrew Cuomo	2.9	3.7
Virginia Senator Mark Warner	1.9	0.4
New Jersey Senator Corey Booker	1.9	0.8
Former Maryland Governor Martin O'Malley	1.6	1.6
Former Massachusetts Governor Deval Patrick	1.3	0.8
New York Senator Kristen Gillibrand	1.3	0.8
Former Virginia Senator Jim Webb	1.0	1.2
Minnesota Senator Amy Klobuchar	0.6	1.2
Former Maryland Governor Martin O'Malley	0.6	0.8
Colorado Governor John Hickenlooper	0.3	0.0
Former Montana Governor Brian Schweitzer	0.3	0.4
Former Rhode Island Governor Lincoln Chafee	0.0	0.4

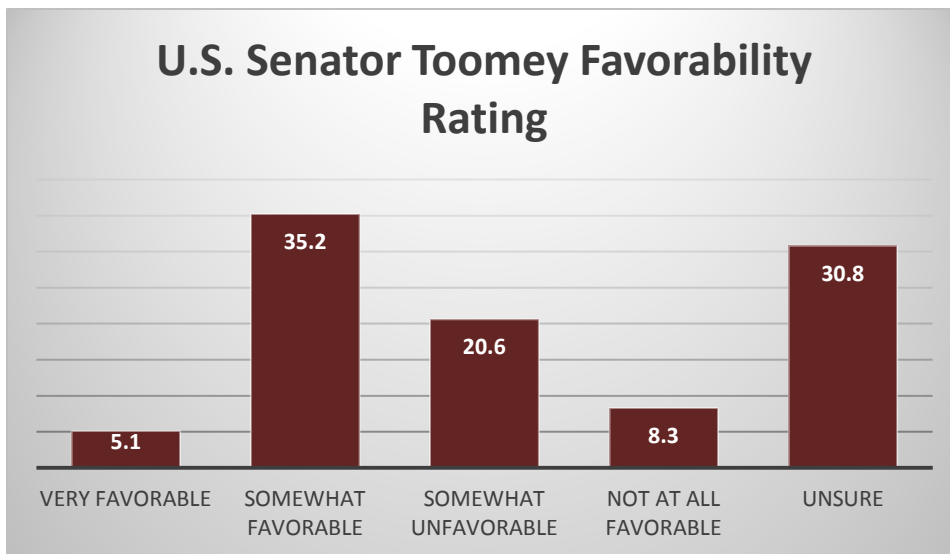
PENNSYLVANIA ISSUES

Pennsylvania respondents (529) were asked a series of questions specific to their state at the end of the survey. All Pennsylvania respondents were asked if their impression of Pennsylvania Governor Tom Wolf was very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or not at all favorable.

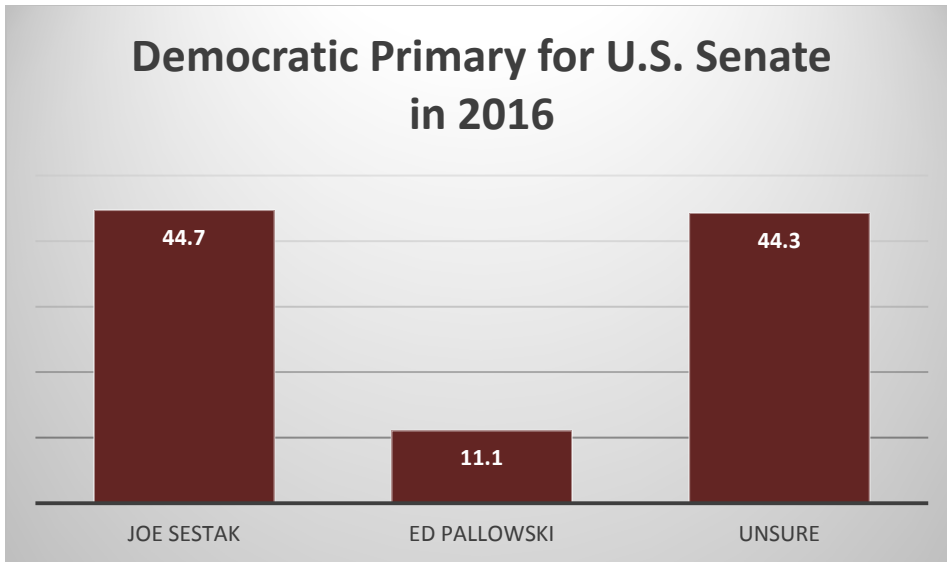
Over one-half, 54.8%, suggested their impression was very or somewhat favorable while 24.6% suggested somewhat unfavorable or not at all favorable. Results are presented here.



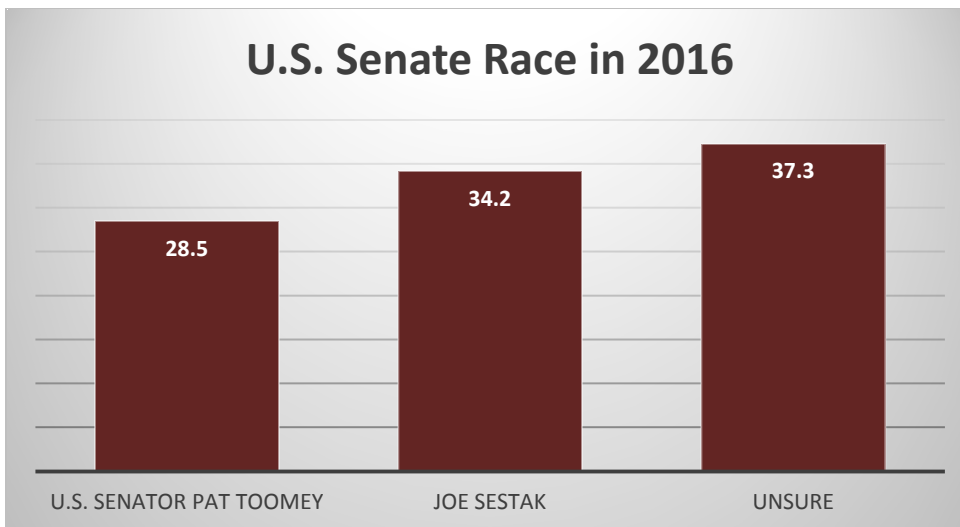
A similar question was posed for U. S. Senator Pat Toomey. Two-fifths, 40.3%, provided a very or somewhat favorable rating of the Senator. Another 28.9% offered “very or somewhat unfavorable” in response. Results are presented here.



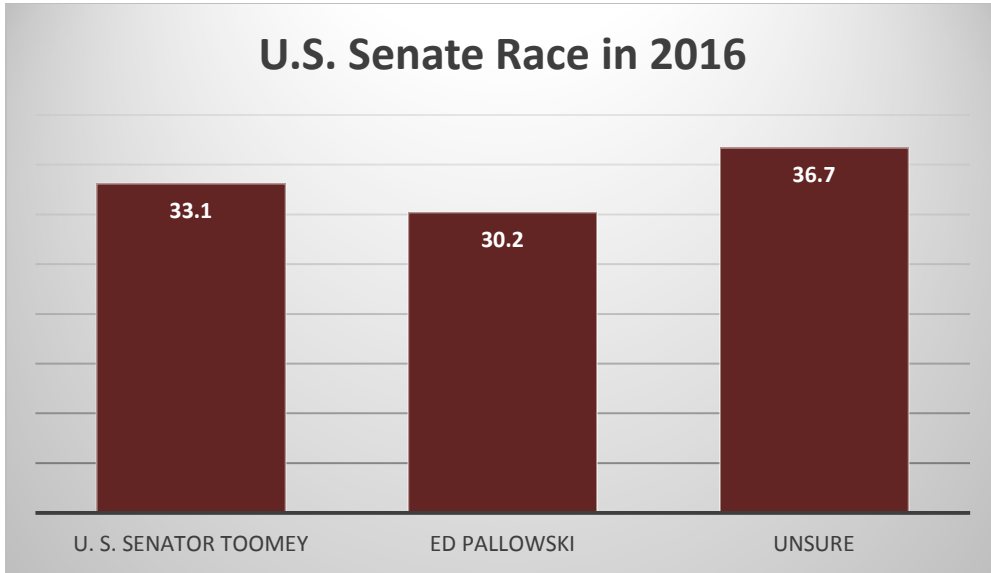
In a Democratic Primary for U.S. Senator in Pennsylvania, Joe Sestak currently leads.



In an early Election 2016 test, a race would be close between current U.S. Senator Pat Toomey (the Republican) and former U.S. Representative Joe Sestak (the Democrat).

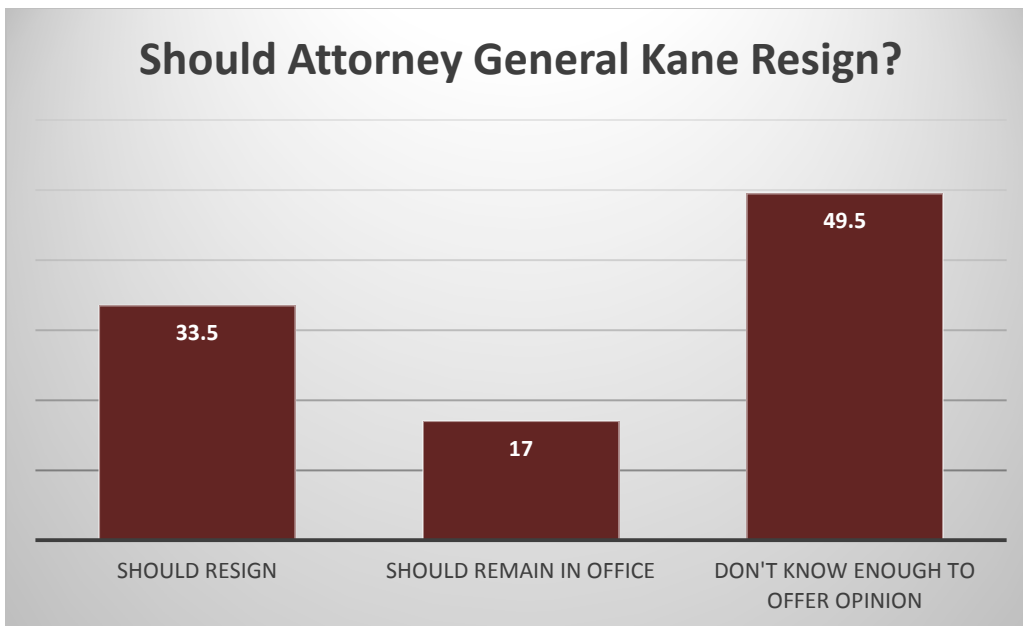


In another early Election 2016 test, a race would also be close between current U.S. Senator Pat Toomey (the Republican) and Ed Pallowski (the Democrat).



Pennsylvania respondents were asked if the Attorney General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Kathleen Kane should remain in office. The question read as follows:

“Kathleen Kane became the 48th Attorney General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on January 15, 2013 following her election in November 2012. Since then, Attorney General Kane has been involved in a number of controversies including scandals among her own staff. Based on all you know or have heard, please indicate which of the following best reflects your own view on whether Attorney General Kane should remain in office.”



DEMOGRAPHICS

Age	US	PA
18 to 44	44.2	51.4
45-64	38.5	34.8
65 and older	17.4	13.8

Income	US	PA
Under \$10,000	3.8	3.8
\$10,000 to less than \$40,000	23.0	30.2
\$40,000 to less than \$75,000	28.0	28.2
\$75,000 to less than \$100,000	18.3	18.0
\$100,000 to less than \$150,000	16.6	10.8
\$150,000 to less than \$200,000	4.2	2.6
\$200,000 or more	3.0	2.5
Unsure/Prefer not to say	3.2	4.0

Party Affiliation	US	PA
Republican	25.5	31.4
Democrat	31.2	46.1
Independent	36.5	12.7
Some other party	0.6	1.7
Unsure	6.3	8.1

Education	US	PA
High School or less	8.9	10.8
High School GED	10.5	17.4
Some College / Technical School	23.3	23.6
College / Technical School Graduate	31.9	26.5
Post Graduate / Professional Degree	18.9	13.4
Prefer not to disclose	0.4	0.8

Gender	US	PA
Male	51.6	52.2
Female	48.4	47.8

Employment Status Today	US	PA
Working full-time	43.1	45.2
Working part-time	10.6	11.2
Student	5.2	4.7
Fully retired	22.6	15.1
Unemployed – looking for work	5.4	7.0
Unemployed – not looking for work	0.5	0.9
Unemployed – unable to work due to disability	4.1	4.7
Homemaker	7.7	10.6
Unsure	0.7	0.6

Hispanic, Latin American, Puerto Rican, Cuban or Mexican	US	PA
Yes	16.5	6.2

Ethnicity (Among Non-Hispanics)	US	PA
White	79.2	83.8
Black, African-American	15.3	11.5
Asian, Pacific Islander	4.4	3.0
Aleutian, Eskimo or American Indian	0.2	---
Other	0.8	1.4
Native Hawaiian	0.0	0.2
Two or more races	---	---
Refused	---	---
Don't know/unsure	---	---

Children	US	PA
None	36.4	37.1
One	18.7	17.2
Two	26.0	24.4
Three	10.1	12.9
Four	6.1	6.1
Five or more	2.7	2.3
Don't know	---	---
Refused	---	---

INTERPRETATION OF AGGREGATE RESULTS

The computer processed data for this survey are presented in the following frequency distributions. It is important to note that the wordings of the variable labels and value labels in the computer-processed data are largely abbreviated descriptions of the Questionnaire items and available response categories.

The frequency distributions include the category or response for the question items. Responses deemed not appropriate for classification have been grouped together under the “Other” code.

The “NA” category label refers to “No Answer” or “Not Applicable.” This code is also used to classify ambiguous responses. In addition, the “DK/RF” category includes those respondents who did not know their answer to a question or declined to answer it. In many of the tables, a group of responses may be tagged as “Missing” – occasionally, certain individual’s responses may not be required to specific questions and thus are excluded. Although when this category of response is used, the computations of percentages are presented in two (2) ways in the frequency distributions: 1) with their inclusion (as a proportion of the total sample), and 2) their exclusion (as a proportion of a sample subgroup).

Each frequency distribution includes the absolute observed occurrence of each response (i.e. the total number of cases in each category). Immediately adjacent to the right of the column of absolute frequencies is the column of relative frequencies. These are the percentages of cases falling in each category response, including those cases designated as missing data. To the right of the relative frequency column is the adjusted frequency distribution column that contains the relative frequencies based on the legitimate (i.e. non-missing) cases. That is, the total base for the adjusted frequency distribution excludes the missing data. For many Questionnaire items, the relative frequencies and the adjusted frequencies will be nearly the same. However, some items that elicit a sizable number of missing data will produce quite substantial percentage differences between the two columns of frequencies. The careful analyst will cautiously consider both distributions.

The last column of data within the frequency distribution is the cumulative frequency distribution (Cum Freq.). This column is simply an adjusted frequency distribution of the sum of all previous categories of response and the current category of response. Its primary usefulness is to gauge some ordered or ranked meaning.

