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# Franklin & Marshall College Poll: October 2025

## *Summary of Findings*

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## Key Findings

The October 2025 Franklin & Marshall College Poll finds that more registered voters believe the state is “on the wrong track” (46%) than believe it is “headed in the right direction” (37%). 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 16% say they are “better off.” The share of voters who say they are “worse off” 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. Despite these financial concerns, voters report the economy (22%), including unemployment, housing and real estate costs, and higher gas and utility prices, as only the second most important problem facing the state. Concern about government and politics (23%) is mentioned more often than the economy as the state’s most important problem.

The concerns registered voters have about the direction of the state and their own personal finances have not yet harmed Governor Shapiro’s job approval ratings. More voters believe he is doing an “excellent” or “good” job (51%) as governor than believe he is doing a “fair” or “poor” job (40%).

The retention election of three state Supreme Court justices has had more media attention and campaign expenditures than usual for such races, and the outcomes of those races are unpredictable at this point. This unpredictability is because roughly half of voters are undecided about their preferences, there are strong partisan differences driving the retention decision, and even likely voters are undecided about how they will vote. Whatever else might be said about these races, the campaigning so far has injected more partisanship than is typical into the retention decision.

Fewer voters believe President Trump is doing an “excellent” or “good” job (41%) as president than believe he is doing a “fair” or “poor” job (58%), but his ratings are comparable to his job approval ratings in Pennsylvania at the time of the 2020 election. President Trump’s approval ratings are similar to Barack Obama’s at this point in his second term, and are higher than George Bush’s job approval ratings in Pennsylvania at the same point in his presidency. The president’s approval ratings for specific policy actions are similar to his overall ratings, although the state’s registered voters are more satisfied with the administration’s performance in some areas than others. The Trump administration gets its highest ratings for the way it is dealing with immigration, but the administration’s performance on taming inflation is its greatest liability at the moment. The administration’s tax and budget bill, the One Big Beautiful Bill Act, is perceived negatively by the state’s voters—more of the state’s registered voters oppose (51%) than favor (40%) the bill.

Most registered voters in the state “rarely” (24%) or “never” (35%) use artificial intelligence (AI) tools in their daily lives, but most (71%) are “nervous” about advancements in AI. Nearly four in five (79%) believe AI should be more closely regulated by the federal government, a sentiment shared by large majorities of voters in each party.

Voters are more dissatisfied (64%) than satisfied (35%) with the way American democracy is working today, although large majorities of Pennsylvania voters are committed to specific democratic principles.

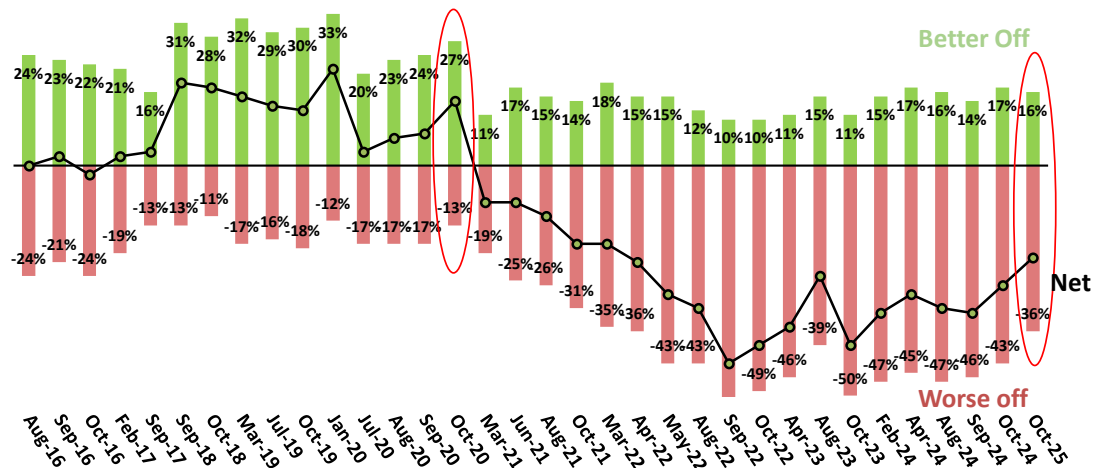
## Detailed Findings

### *Direction of State and Personal Finances*

More registered voters believe the state is “on the wrong track” (46%) than believe it is “headed in the right direction” (37%). 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 16% say they are “better off.” The share of voters who say they are “worse off” 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 2016-2025*

*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.

Partisan assessments of financial well-being have flipped since last year. 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 October 2025 survey finds only a quarter of Republicans saying they are “worse off,” while two in five Democrats report being “worse off.” Nearly the same proportion of independent and unaffiliated voters (38%) report being “worse off” this year as last (see Table A-1). More voters expect to be “worse off” financially next year (27%) than expect to be “better off” (24%).

Despite these financial concerns, voters report the economy (22%), including unemployment, housing and real estate costs, and higher gas and utility prices, is only the second most important problem facing the state. Concern about government and politics (23%) is mentioned more often than the economy as the top problem. Concern about government and politics often increases when the state has a budget impasse as it does today.

### *State Politics*

The concerns registered voters have about the direction of the state and their own personal finances have not yet harmed Governor Shapiro’s job approval ratings. More voters believe he is doing an “excellent” or “good” job (51%) as governor than believe he is doing a “fair” or “poor” job (40%). Three in four Democrats, half of independents, and just over a quarter of Republicans rate the governor’s performance as “excellent” or “good” (see Table A-2).

The retention election of three state Supreme Court justices has had more media attention and campaign expenditures than usual for such races, and the outcomes of those races are unpredictable at this point.<sup>1</sup> This unpredictability is because roughly half of voters are undecided

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<sup>1</sup> To save time and reduce respondent fatigue, each survey participant was randomly asked about their retention preference for only one of the three Supreme Court candidates. Sample sizes for each candidate included approximately 300 respondents with a sample error of +/- 7.0 percentage points.

about their preferences, there are strong partisan differences driving the retention decision, and because even likely voters are undecided about how they will vote (see Table 1).<sup>2</sup> Whatever else might be said about these races, the campaigning so far has injected more partisanship than is typical into the retention decision.

*Table 1. Supreme Court Retention Preference by Party Affiliation and Likelihood of Voting, Pennsylvania, October 2025*

Candidate	Retain	Party Affiliation			Group	
		Republican	Democrat	Independent	All RVs	Likely Voters
Christine Donohue	Yes	10%	60%	21%	31%	39%
	No	41%	8%	42%	27%	29%
	Do not know	49%	33%	37%	43%	32%
Kevin Dougherty	Yes	10%	50%	27%	30%	39%
	No	33%	11%	23%	19%	22%
	Do not know	57%	38%	50%	51%	39%
David Wecht	Yes	11%	41%	22%	25%	38%
	No	36%	9%	10%	21%	25%
	Do not know	53%	51%	69%	55%	38%

## *Presidential Ratings*

Fewer voters believe President Trump is doing an “excellent” or “good” job (41%) as president than believe he is doing a “fair” or “poor” job (58%), but his ratings are comparable to his job approval ratings in Pennsylvania at the time of the 2020 election. President Trump’s approval ratings are similar to Barack Obama’s at this point in his second term and are higher than George Bush’s job approval ratings in Pennsylvania at the same point in his presidency. Three in four Republicans, a third of independents, and only one in ten Democrats rate the president’s job performance as “excellent” or “good” (see Table A-3).

<sup>2</sup> Likely voters are defined as those registered voters who report being “certain” to vote and being “very interested” in the political campaign (n=422). The sample error for likely voters is +/- 5.9 percentage points. This calculation produces a turnout estimate of 45% of registered voters, which is higher than the 2021 turnout for the Supreme Court election, which was 32% of registered voters.

The president's approval ratings for specific policy actions are similar to his overall ratings, although the state's registered voters are more satisfied with the administration's performance in some areas than others. The Trump administration gets its highest ratings for the way it is dealing with immigration, but the administration's performance on taming inflation is its greatest liability at the moment (see Figure 2).

### Presidential Performance

The following is a list of problems and issues. For each one, indicate how well President Trump's administration has performed, using an A for excellent, B for very good, C for average, D for below average or F for failing. How well has President Trump's administration performed...

% "A for Excellent" + "B for very good"

	Oct 2025	July 2020	Aug 2018	Sept 2017	May 2017
Handling immigration	47%	37%	34%	32%	36%
Handling foreign policy	42%	37%	35%	29%	36%
Helping to create new jobs	36%	45%	45%	38%	42%
Dealing with inflation	31%				
Dealing with climate change	29%				

**Figure 2.** This figure shows how Pennsylvania voters assess President Trump's performance on key issues.

The administration's tax and budget bill, the One Big Beautiful Bill Act (OBBA), is perceived negatively by the state's voters—more of the state's registered voters oppose (51%) than favor (40%) the bill. Three in four Republicans favor the bill, but only a quarter of independents and one in ten Democrats favor it (see Table A-4). By a two to one margin, more



registered voters say the bill will make life “much worse” (37%) than “much better” (19%) for most Americans, and more believe it will make them personally worse off (31%) than better off (23%).

### *Contemporary Issues: AI, Democracy, and Separation of Powers*

Most registered voters in the state “rarely” (24%) or “never” (35%) use artificial intelligence (AI) tools in their daily lives, but most (71%) are “nervous” about advancements in AI. Nearly four in five (79%) believe that AI should be more closely regulated by the federal government, a sentiment shared by large majorities of voters in each party (87% of Democrats, 76% of Republicans, and 68% of independents). Despite the support for regulating AI, few (19%) voters believe the federal government is equipped to do so.

Voters are more dissatisfied (64%) than satisfied (35%) with the way American democracy is working today, although this sentiment varies by party. Republicans are more satisfied (61%) than dissatisfied (37%), while most Democrats (86%) and independents (68%) 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 (97%), most supporting the exercise of free speech (92%), most believing that all citizens deserve an equal say in government (91%), and a majority saying there should be no barriers to voting (56%). Most disagree that leaders sometimes need to break the rules to get things done (75%). These viewpoints are largely unchanged since these questions were last asked.

Three in five registered voters believe that Congress (60%) and the courts (56%) have ceded too much of their authority to the presidency, although partisanship drives these perceptions (see Table 2).

*Table 2. Constitutional Powers by Party Affiliation, Pennsylvania October 2025*

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	64%	6%	43%
	Congress has given up too much power to the presidency	23%	90%	54%
	Do not know	13%	3%	4%
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	58%	15%	27%
	The courts have given up too much power to the presidency	25%	83%	60%
	Do not know	17%	3%	13%

## Methodology

The survey findings presented in this release are based on the results of interviews conducted September 24 – October 5, 2025. The interviews were conducted at the Center for Opinion Research at Franklin & Marshall College. The data included in this release represent the responses of 929 registered Pennsylvania voters, including 399 Democrats, 390 Republicans, and 140 independents.<sup>3</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 +/- 4.0 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

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<sup>3</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: 47% identify as Republican (n=400), 9% as independent (n=74), and 42% as Democrat (n=357) and the balance not offering a response. Partisan comparisons in this summary show self-reported registration.

Trump's positive job approval ratings was 1.6%, and 95% of the samples fell within a range of 38% and 45%.

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=171) of the completed interviews in this poll were completed over the phone. Two-thirds (74%) 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 "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, October 2025*

*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
<b>Party*</b>			
Republican	24%	26%	48%
Democrat	9%	41%	50%
Independent or something else	14%	38%	47%
<b>Ideology*</b>			
Liberal	9%	42%	49%
Moderate	14%	41%	44%
Conservative	25%	25%	50%
<b>Gender</b>			
Female	13%	37%	49%
Male	18%	35%	46%
<b>Age</b>			
Under 35	18%	34%	48%
35-54	13%	39%	48%
Over 55	17%	35%	47%
<b>Education*</b>			
HS or less	20%	40%	39%
Some college	13%	38%	48%
College degree	17%	33%	51%
<b>Race</b>			
White	16%	36%	47%
Nonwhite	14%	34%	51%
<b>Race &amp; Education, White Voters**</b>			
White, No College Degree	15%	40%	44%
White, College Degree	17%	32%	50%
<b>Employment</b>			
Fulltime	15%	35%	49%
Other	13%	43%	44%
Retired	18%	33%	48%
<b>Income*</b>			
Under \$35,000	5%	61%	34%
\$35,000-\$75,000	17%	36%	47%
Over \$75,000	19%	31%	50%
<b>"Born-again" or evangelical Christian*</b>			
Yes	23%	24%	53%
No	14%	41%	45%
<b>Region</b>			
Philadelphia & Southeast	14%	36%	50%
Northeast	17%	40%	43%
Allegheny & Southwest	15%	31%	53%
Northwest	14%	44%	41%
Central	18%	36%	45%
<b>Urban-Rural Classification*</b>			
Large Central Metro	12%	39%	50%
Large Fringe Metro	16%	32%	52%
Medium Metro	17%	38%	44%
Small Metro	26%	38%	34%
Micropolitan	9%	34%	54%
Noncore	18%	37%	45%
* p<0.01    ** p<0.05			



## Table A-2: Gubernatorial Performance

*Pennsylvania registered voters, October 2025*

*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
<b>Party*</b>					
Republican	6%	23%	37%	30%	3%
Democrat	41%	33%	16%	5%	5%
Independent or something else	20%	28%	21%	13%	18%
<b>Ideology*</b>					
Liberal	38%	35%	14%	3%	9%
Moderate	35%	33%	20%	6%	7%
Conservative	2%	20%	38%	34%	7%
<b>Gender**</b>					
Female	27%	27%	25%	12%	9%
Male	20%	28%	26%	18%	8%
<b>Age*</b>					
Under 35	17%	24%	28%	12%	20%
35-54	25%	24%	23%	18%	10%
Over 55	26%	31%	26%	15%	3%
<b>Education**</b>					
HS or less	22%	20%	32%	17%	10%
Some college	25%	26%	22%	17%	10%
College degree	23%	31%	26%	13%	6%
<b>Race*</b>					
White	26%	28%	25%	15%	7%
Nonwhite	13%	22%	30%	17%	17%
<b>Race &amp; Education, White Voters</b>					
White, No College Degree	26%	25%	24%	16%	8%
White, College Degree	26%	32%	25%	13%	4%
<b>Employment*</b>					
Fulltime	24%	28%	26%	16%	6%
Other	20%	19%	22%	14%	24%
Retired	27%	31%	26%	13%	3%
<b>Income*</b>					
Under \$35,000	28%	17%	28%	9%	18%
\$35,000-\$75,000	20%	33%	23%	13%	10%
Over \$75,000	24%	31%	24%	16%	5%
<b>"Born-again" or evangelical Christian*</b>					
Yes	8%	22%	35%	23%	12%
No	30%	30%	21%	12%	7%
<b>Region*</b>					
Philadelphia & Southeast	28%	33%	19%	11%	9%
Northeast	26%	22%	27%	11%	14%
Allegheny & Southwest	24%	22%	28%	22%	4%
Northwest	16%	24%	30%	19%	11%
Central	20%	27%	29%	17%	7%
<b>Urban-Rural Classification</b>					
Large Central Metro	24%	29%	27%	11%	8%
Large Fringe Metro	28%	26%	22%	15%	10%
Medium Metro	24%	29%	24%	16%	8%
Small Metro	19%	27%	32%	17%	5%
Micropolitan	18%	27%	27%	18%	9%
Noncore	7%	18%	44%	24%	6%
	* p<0.01	** p<0.05			

## Table A-3: Presidential Performance

*Pennsylvania registered voters, October 2025*

*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
<b>Party*</b>				
Republican	50%	27%	12%	10%
Democrat	5%	4%	4%	87%
Independent or something else	15%	18%	9%	58%
<b>Ideology*</b>				
Liberal	1%	1%	2%	96%
Moderate	12%	15%	11%	62%
Conservative	55%	30%	9%	5%
<b>Gender*</b>				
Female	20%	17%	8%	55%
Male	29%	17%	9%	45%
<b>Age*</b>				
Under 35	12%	15%	10%	62%
35-54	16%	19%	8%	57%
Over 55	35%	17%	8%	40%
<b>Education*</b>				
HS or less	41%	13%	8%	38%
Some college	24%	18%	10%	48%
College degree	18%	18%	7%	56%
<b>Race</b>				
White	25%	16%	8%	51%
Nonwhite	20%	21%	11%	47%
<b>Race &amp; Education, White Voters*</b>				
White, No College Degree	31%	16%	9%	44%
White, College Degree	17%	17%	7%	59%
<b>Employment*</b>				
Fulltime	19%	14%	8%	58%
Other	19%	22%	8%	50%
Retired	34%	18%	9%	39%
<b>Income</b>				
Under \$35,000	17%	17%	9%	57%
\$35,000-\$75,000	28%	15%	9%	47%
Over \$75,000	22%	15%	9%	54%
<b>"Born-again" or evangelical Christian*</b>				
Yes	47%	28%	11%	14%
No	17%	13%	7%	62%
<b>Region*</b>				
Philadelphia & Southeast	16%	11%	8%	65%
Northeast	19%	17%	12%	52%
Allegheny & Southwest	27%	20%	4%	49%
Northwest	33%	18%	14%	34%
Central	32%	22%	9%	37%
<b>Urban-Rural Classification*</b>				
Large Central Metro	12%	15%	8%	65%
Large Fringe Metro	23%	15%	7%	55%
Medium Metro	25%	18%	10%	48%
Small Metro	43%	24%	5%	28%
Micropolitan	28%	19%	14%	39%
Noncore	44%	23%	12%	18%

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

## Table A-4: One Big Beautiful Bill

*Pennsylvania registered voters, October 2025*

*In July, Congress passed, and the president signed, a tax and budget bill commonly known as the One Big Beautiful Bill Act. Overall, based on what you know, do you favor or oppose the One Big Beautiful Bill Act?*

	Strongly favor	Somewhat favor	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	Do not know
<b>Party*</b>					
Republican	46%	31%	8%	7%	9%
Democrat	4%	8%	7%	76%	6%
Independent or something else	11%	15%	15%	49%	11%
<b>Ideology*</b>					
Liberal	1%	0%	4%	92%	3%
Moderate	9%	17%	16%	48%	11%
Conservative	52%	30%	5%	4%	9%
<b>Gender*</b>					
Female	20%	14%	9%	44%	13%
Male	24%	22%	9%	40%	6%
<b>Age*</b>					
Under 35	12%	18%	4%	58%	8%
35-54	16%	16%	10%	47%	11%
Over 55	30%	19%	10%	33%	8%
<b>Education*</b>					
HS or less	35%	18%	3%	33%	11%
Some college	22%	21%	8%	41%	9%
College degree	17%	15%	12%	47%	8%
<b>Race**</b>					
White	22%	17%	8%	44%	9%
Nonwhite	20%	23%	14%	34%	9%
<b>Race &amp; Education, White Voters*</b>					
White, No College Degree	27%	19%	6%	38%	10%
White, College Degree	16%	13%	10%	52%	8%
<b>Employment*</b>					
Fulltime	20%	16%	9%	50%	6%
Other	15%	19%	5%	44%	17%
Retired	29%	20%	11%	31%	9%
<b>Income*</b>					
Under \$35,000	14%	11%	5%	47%	23%
\$35,000-\$75,000	23%	20%	12%	34%	11%
Over \$75,000	20%	19%	7%	48%	6%
<b>"Born-again" or evangelical Christian*</b>					
Yes	47%	22%	4%	15%	13%
No	15%	15%	9%	53%	8%
<b>Region*</b>					
Philadelphia & Southeast	13%	15%	8%	57%	6%
Northeast	19%	13%	14%	43%	11%
Allegheny & Southwest	24%	19%	7%	38%	12%
Northwest	36%	14%	12%	30%	7%
Central	28%	24%	8%	31%	10%
<b>Urban-Rural Classification*</b>					
Large Central Metro	11%	14%	5%	61%	10%
Large Fringe Metro	20%	18%	9%	43%	10%
Medium Metro	24%	16%	13%	37%	9%
Small Metro	35%	26%	1%	32%	7%
Micropolitan	33%	16%	8%	36%	7%
Noncore	37%	33%	16%	15%	0%

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

## Table A-5: Democracy

*Pennsylvania registered voters, October 2025*

*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	Very dissatisfied	Do not know
<b>Party*</b>					
Republican	17%	44%	21%	16%	1%
Democrat	4%	10%	23%	63%	1%
Independent or something else	7%	25%	28%	40%	0%
<b>Ideology*</b>					
Liberal	1%	5%	23%	70%	0%
Moderate	8%	21%	26%	44%	0%
Conservative	18%	45%	21%	16%	1%
<b>Gender</b>					
Female	7%	26%	24%	43%	1%
Male	12%	26%	22%	38%	1%
<b>Age*</b>					
Under 35	3%	24%	27%	44%	1%
35-54	10%	20%	21%	46%	3%
Over 55	11%	30%	23%	36%	0%
<b>Education</b>					
HS or less	8%	34%	16%	41%	2%
Some college	10%	26%	22%	42%	1%
College degree	9%	23%	27%	39%	2%
<b>Race**</b>					
White	9%	27%	23%	41%	1%
Nonwhite	11%	23%	26%	36%	4%
<b>Race &amp; Education, White Voters**</b>					
White, No College Degree	8%	29%	19%	42%	1%
White, College Degree	9%	23%	28%	40%	0%
<b>Employment*</b>					
Fulltime	7%	23%	23%	46%	1%
Other	11%	25%	23%	39%	3%
Retired	10%	33%	24%	33%	0%
<b>Income</b>					
Under \$35,000	8%	31%	21%	41%	0%
\$35,000-\$75,000	7%	30%	22%	41%	1%
Over \$75,000	9%	23%	23%	44%	0%
<b>"Born-again" or evangelical Christian*</b>					
Yes	18%	44%	22%	15%	1%
No	7%	21%	23%	49%	0%
<b>Region**</b>					
Philadelphia & Southeast	7%	18%	25%	48%	2%
Northeast	9%	28%	17%	47%	0%
Allegheny & Southwest	13%	27%	23%	36%	1%
Northwest	11%	26%	27%	34%	2%
Central	8%	34%	24%	34%	1%
<b>Urban-Rural Classification*</b>					
Large Central Metro	4%	15%	23%	55%	3%
Large Fringe Metro	10%	26%	24%	38%	1%
Medium Metro	8%	27%	22%	41%	1%
Small Metro	17%	39%	18%	27%	0%
Micropolitan	16%	28%	23%	33%	0%
Noncore	3%	40%	34%	23%	0%

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