



Common Ground in the Commonwealth Q1 Survey

n600 Registered Pennsylvania Voters

Field Dates: March 24 – 29, 2023

Margin of Error: $\pm 4.0\%$

Methodology

- Online survey among n600 Registered Pennsylvania voters statewide. Respondents were selected randomly from opt-in panel participants.
- Sampling controls were used to ensure that a proportional and representative number of respondents were interviewed from such demographic groups as partisanship, age, gender, race, and geographic region.
- Statewide survey of registered voters has a $\pm 4.0\%$ overall margin of error at the 95% confidence interval.

Update: An earlier version of these results included transposed labeling for some favorability questions. These have been addressed in the updated version below.

Commonwealth Sentiment Series

Registered voters pessimistic about direction of country, and direction of state.

Would you say that things in **America** are going in the right direction, or has the country fundamentally gotten off on the wrong track?

21%

72%

Right direction

Gotten off on the wrong track

Would you say that things in **Pennsylvania** are going in the right direction, or has the state fundamentally gotten off on the wrong track?

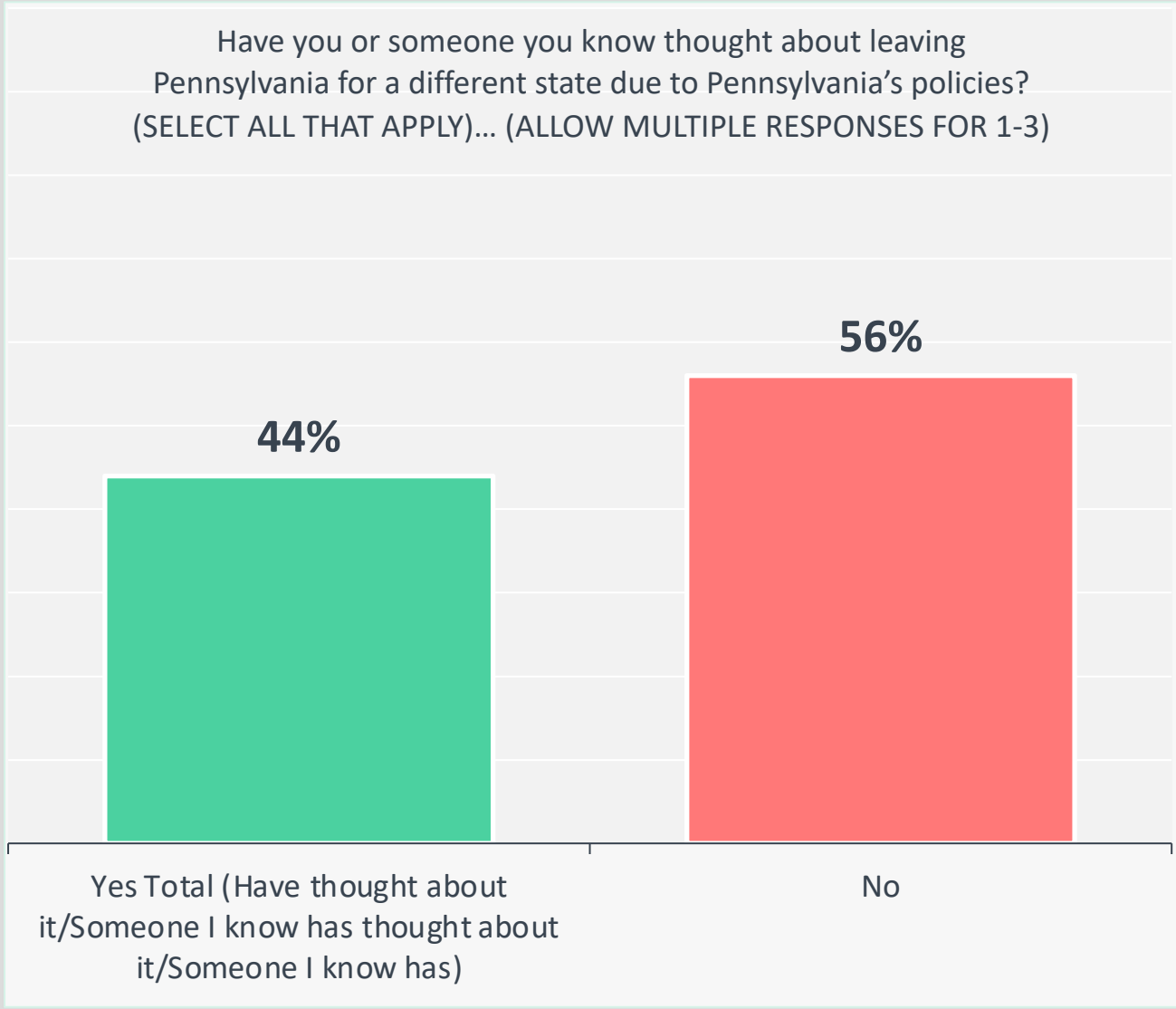
27%

61%

Right direction

Gotten off on the wrong track

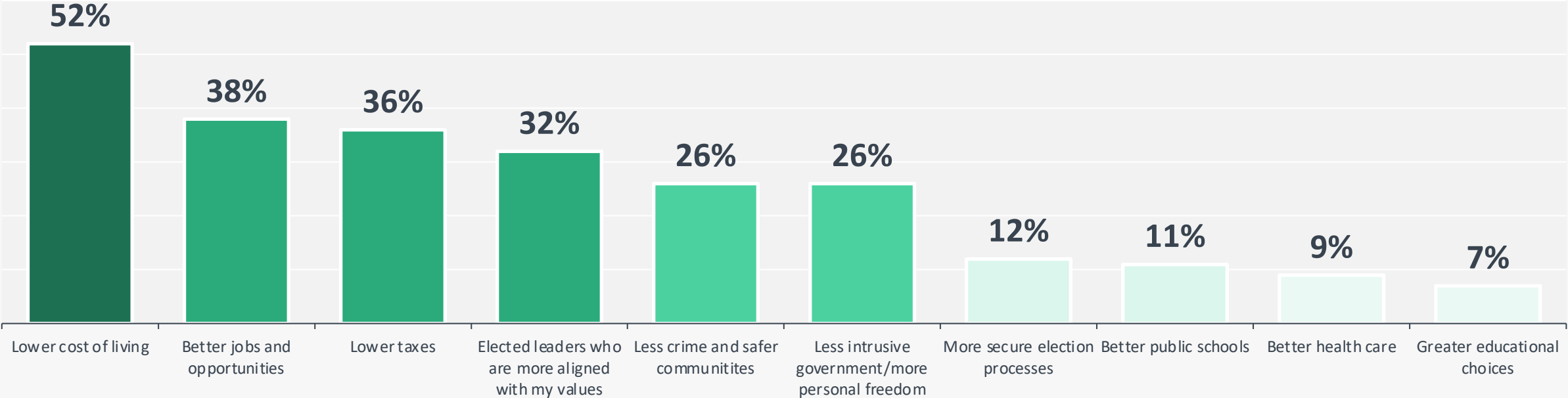
More than 4-in-10 registered voters in Pennsylvania have thought about leaving the state, know someone who has thought about leaving, or know someone who has already left due to Pennsylvania’s policies.



| Subgroup | Total Yes | No | Differential |
|-------------------|-----------|-----|--------------|
| Female (52%) | 44% | 56% | -12% |
| Male (48%) | 45% | 55% | -10% |
| Democratic (38%) | 39% | 61% | -22% |
| Independent (23%) | 47% | 53% | -6% |
| Republican (37%) | 48% | 52% | -4% |
| 18-29 (13%) | 70% | 30% | 40% |
| 30-44 (23%) | 59% | 41% | 18% |
| 45-64 (36%) | 42% | 58% | -16% |
| 65+ (28%) | 24% | 76% | -52% |
| Urban (22%) | 50% | 50% | 0% |
| Suburban (56%) | 43% | 57% | -14% |
| Rural (22%) | 40% | 60% | -20% |
| <\$40K (33%) | 46% | 54% | -8% |
| \$40-\$75K (33%) | 47% | 53% | -6% |
| \$80-\$125K (19%) | 44% | 56% | -12% |
| \$125+ (12%) | 40% | 60% | -20% |

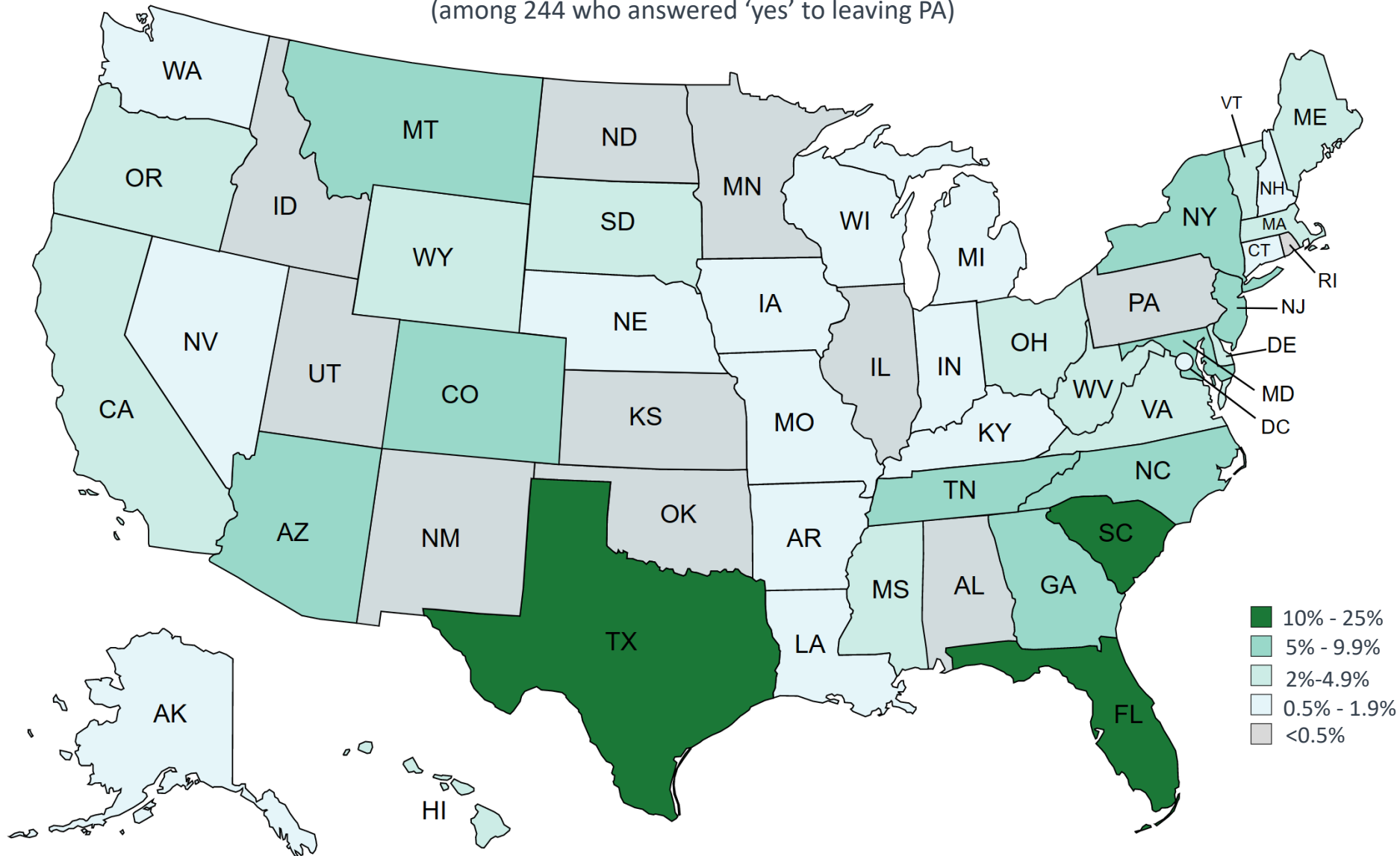
Those considering leaving Pennsylvania pointed to the Commonwealth’s high cost of living, taxes, and economic conditions, as well as political values and crime as the primary reasons for relocating.

What was the primary reason for thinking about moving from Pennsylvania to another state?
(Among 266 who responded ‘yes’ on previous...) (ALLOW FOR 3 RESPONSES)



Locations considered “red” politically topped the list of where Pennsylvanians are looking to relocate, including Florida (26%), Texas (11%), and South Carolina (10%).

Is there another state you would relocate to if you could? If so, please list (up to 3) from the drop-down menu.
(among 244 who answered ‘yes’ to leaving PA)



Inflation / cost of living, the economy, and security concerns top the list of most important problems facing the nation.

Please rank the three most important problems facing the country today, with 1 being the most important problem facing the country.
(Top 5 responses for each rank shown)

| Most Important Problem |
|------------------------------------|
| Inflation / Cost of living (24%) |
| U.S. Economy – General (12%) |
| Immigration / Border Security (6%) |
| Crime / Rising violence (6%) |
| Gun rights / Gun control (6%) |

| Second Most Important |
|------------------------------------|
| Inflation / Cost of living (11%) |
| U.S. Economy – General (10%) |
| Crime / Rising violence (10%) |
| Immigration / Border Security (7%) |
| Gun rights / Gun control (6%) |

| Third Most Important |
|------------------------------------|
| Inflation / Cost of living (11%) |
| Crime / Rising violence (8%) |
| U.S. Economy – General (7%) |
| Gun rights / Gun control (7%) |
| Immigration / Border Security (6%) |

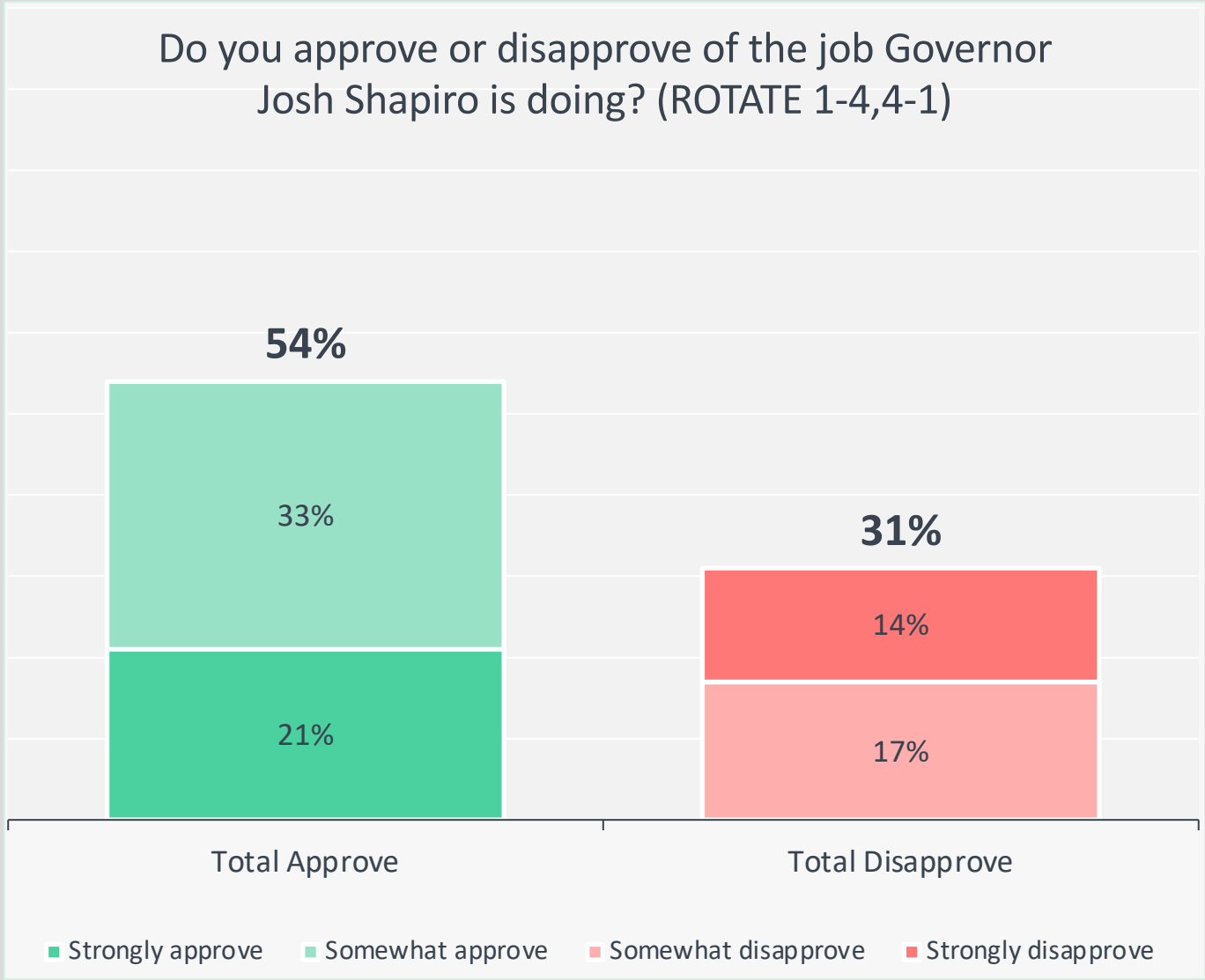
Similar to problems facing the nation, respondents see Inflation / cost of living, the economy, and security concerns top the list of most important problems facing our state.

Please rank the three most important problems facing Pennsylvania today, with 1 being the most important problem facing the country.
(Top 5 responses for each rank shown)

| Most Important Problem | Second Most Important | Third Most Important |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Inflation / Cost of living (23%) | Inflation / Cost of living (14%) | Inflation / Cost of living (13%) |
| Crime / Rising violence (12%) | Crime / Rising violence (10%) | Crime / Rising violence (9%) |
| PA Economy – General (9%) | Taxes (9%) | PA Economy – General (7%) |
| Gun rights / Gun control (6%) | PA Economy – General (7%) | Health Care (6%) |
| Taxes (6%) | Wages/Salary/Pay Inequality (5%) | Poverty / Homelessness (6%) |

Pennsylvania Policy & Elected Official Series

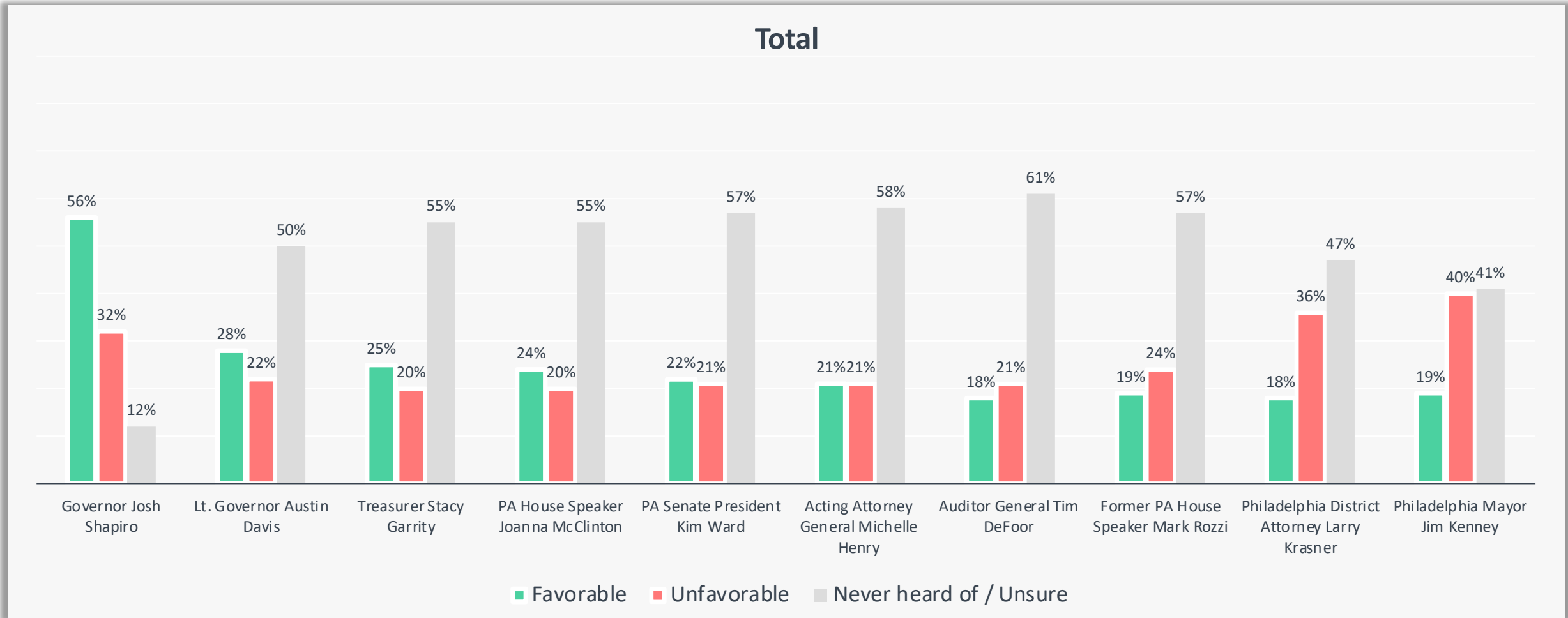
At the beginning of his term, Governor Shaprio’s job approval finds positive footing.



| Subgroup | Total Approve | Total Disapprove | Differential |
|-------------------|---------------|------------------|--------------|
| Female (52%) | 56% | 28% | 28% |
| Male (48%) | 52% | 34% | 18% |
| Democratic (38%) | 83% | 4% | 79% |
| Independent (23%) | 56% | 29% | 27% |
| Republican (37%) | 25% | 58% | -33% |
| 18-29 (13%) | 72% | 12% | 60% |
| 30-44 (23%) | 51% | 34% | 17% |
| 45-64 (36%) | 47% | 37% | 10% |
| 65+ (28%) | 57% | 29% | 28% |
| Urban (22%) | 66% | 19% | 47% |
| Suburban (56%) | 51% | 35% | 16% |
| Rural (22%) | 50% | 33% | 17% |
| <\$40K (33%) | 54% | 28% | 26% |
| \$40-\$75K (33%) | 51% | 33% | 18% |
| \$80-\$125K (19%) | 56% | 32% | 24% |
| \$125+ (12%) | 62% | 28% | 34% |

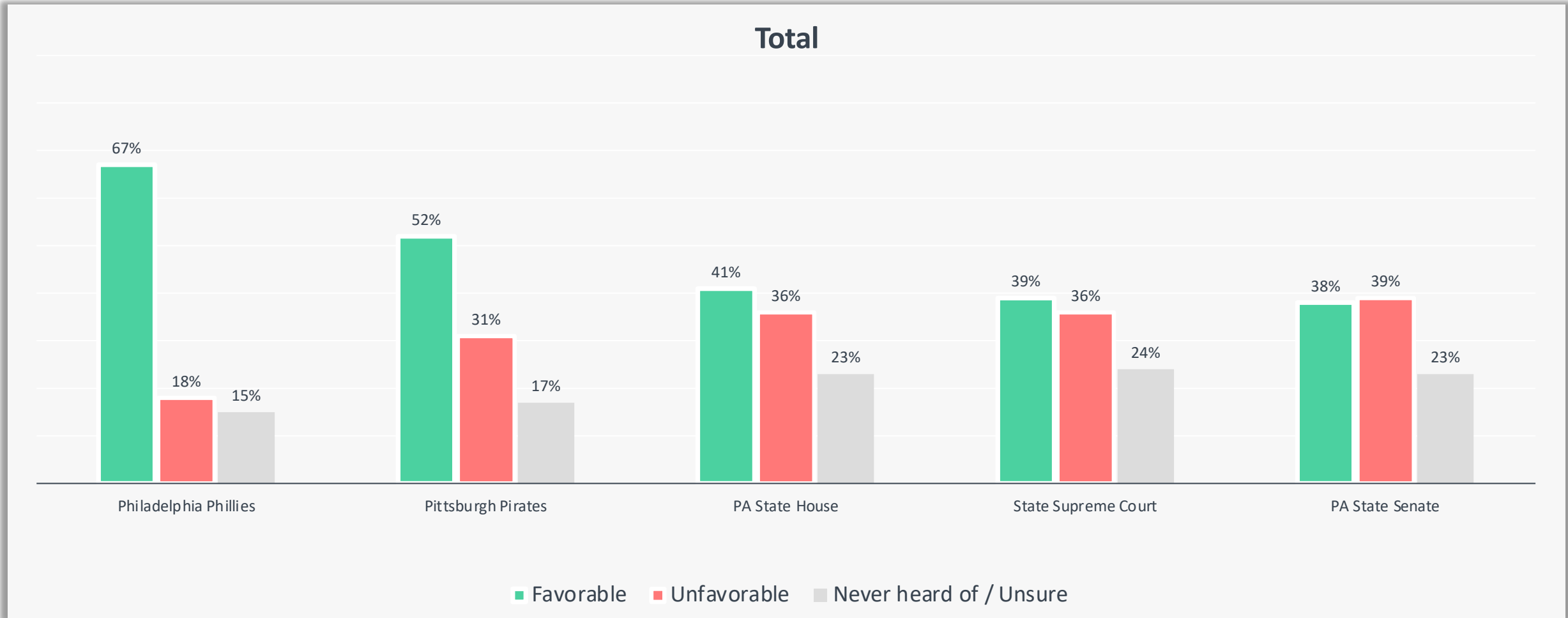
You will now read a list of key officials and institutions in Pennsylvania. After each, please indicate if you have a favorable or unfavorable opinion if each. If you don't know or haven't heard of the entity, please note that. (ROTATE 1-4,4-1) (RANDOMIZE QUESTIONS IN SERIES)

...Individuals by favorability differential



You will now read a list of key officials and institutions in Pennsylvania. After each, please indicate if you have a favorable or unfavorable opinion if each. If you don't know or haven't heard of the entity, please note that. (ROTATE 1-4,4-1) (RANDOMIZE QUESTIONS IN SERIES)

...Institutions by favorability differential



State Policy Series

Bipartisan measures supported by Governor Shapiro during his campaign, such as speeding up licensing and permit processes, expanding telemedicine, expanding tax credit scholarships, and lowering the tax rate on businesses, receive substantial support from Pennsylvanians.

You will now read a list of bipartisan measures supported by Governor Shapiro during his campaign. After each, please indicate if you support or oppose Governor Shapiro and lawmakers in Harrisburg working across the aisle to enact these measures in 2023. (RANDOMIZE QUESTIONS IN SERIES)

| Policy | Total Support | Total Oppose | Differential |
|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| Speeding up the process for businesses and individuals to obtain state-issued professional licenses, permits, or certifications - and holding government bureaucrats accountable for delays. | 86% | 8% | 78% |
| Expanding access to telemedicine, providing Pennsylvanians with increased access to affordable health care. | 83% | 10% | 73% |
| Expanding tax credit scholarships, which allow businesses to donate money to nonprofit organizations that provide scholarships to low-income and middle-income children in Pennsylvania to attend pre-kindergarten or K-12 private school. | 77% | 14% | 63% |
| Lowering Pennsylvania's tax rate on businesses to 4% by 2025 to spur economic growth by attracting new companies to the state and encouraging existing businesses to remain in Pennsylvania. | 77% | 15% | 62% |
| Lifeline Scholarships for students in the worst performing schools - bottom 15% - allowing parents to use government-funded education opportunity accounts for restricted educational expenses, including tuition, tutoring, online education programs, and therapies for students with special needs. | 67% | 21% | 46% |
| Addressing and resolving concerns about new carbon taxes that would increase families' electric utility bills. | 52% | 36% | 16% |

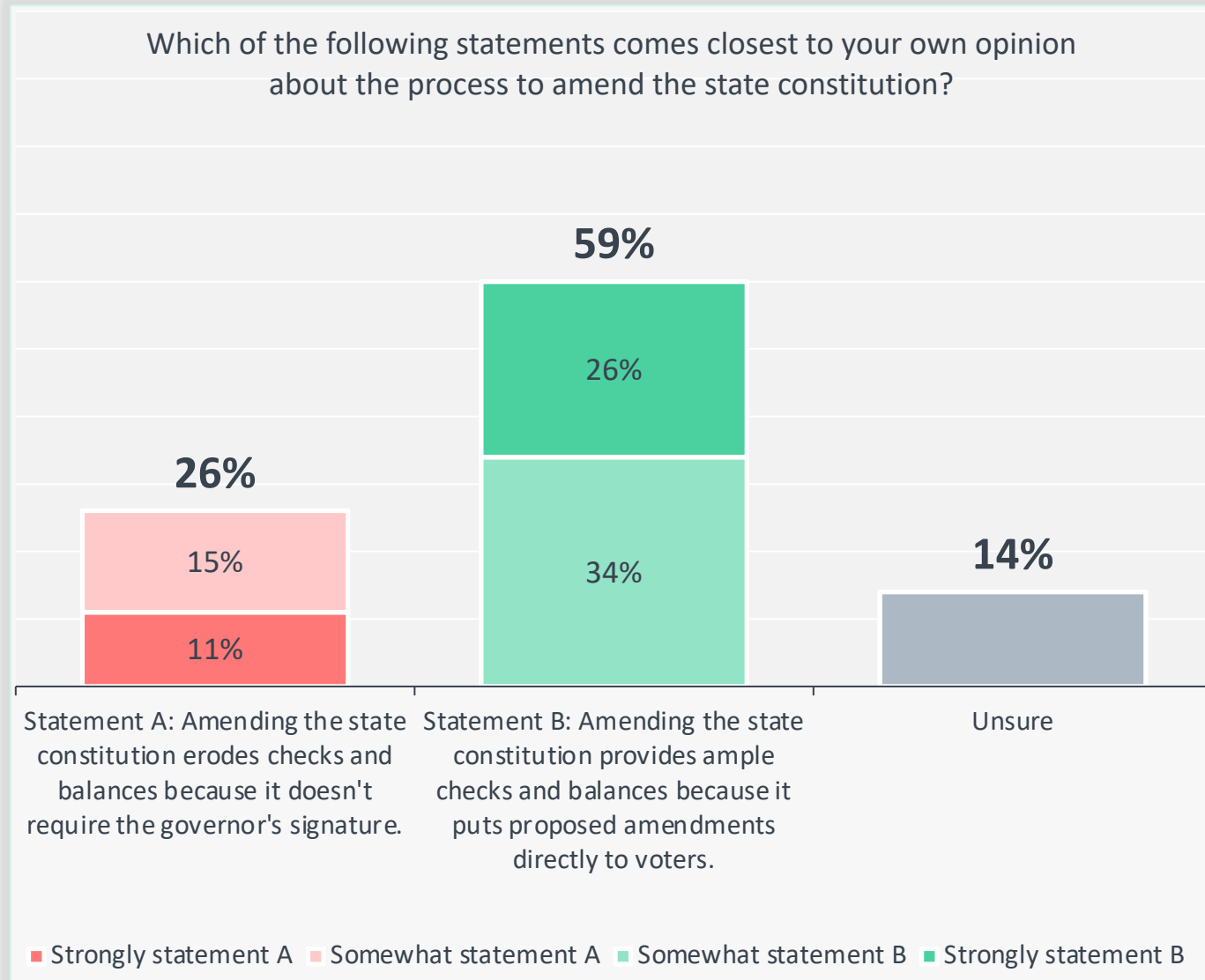
Voters overwhelmingly support constitutional amendments such as requiring voter identification, preventing unelected officials from making policy, and expanding the ability for victims of childhood sexual abuse to file lawsuits.

State lawmakers in Harrisburg are proposing a number of amendments to the Pennsylvania Constitution that, if passed by the General Assembly, would go before voters in a ballot referendum that voters can vote yes or no on.

After each of the following amendments, please indicate if you would vote yes or no for the amendment. (RANDOMIZE QUESTIONS IN SERIES)

| Policy | Total Yes | Total No | Differential |
|--|-----------|----------|--------------|
| Would you vote “yes” or “no” on an amendment modernizing Pennsylvania election laws to require voter identification? | 77% | 17% | 60% |
| Would you vote “yes” or “no” on an amendment that prevents unelected bureaucrats from making significant and costly policy changes without input from your directly elected representatives? | 70% | 21% | 49% |
| Would you vote “yes” or “no” on an amendment that would allow individuals for whom a statutory limitation period has already expired to have a period of two years to commence lawsuits arising from childhood sexual abuse? | 63% | 21% | 42% |

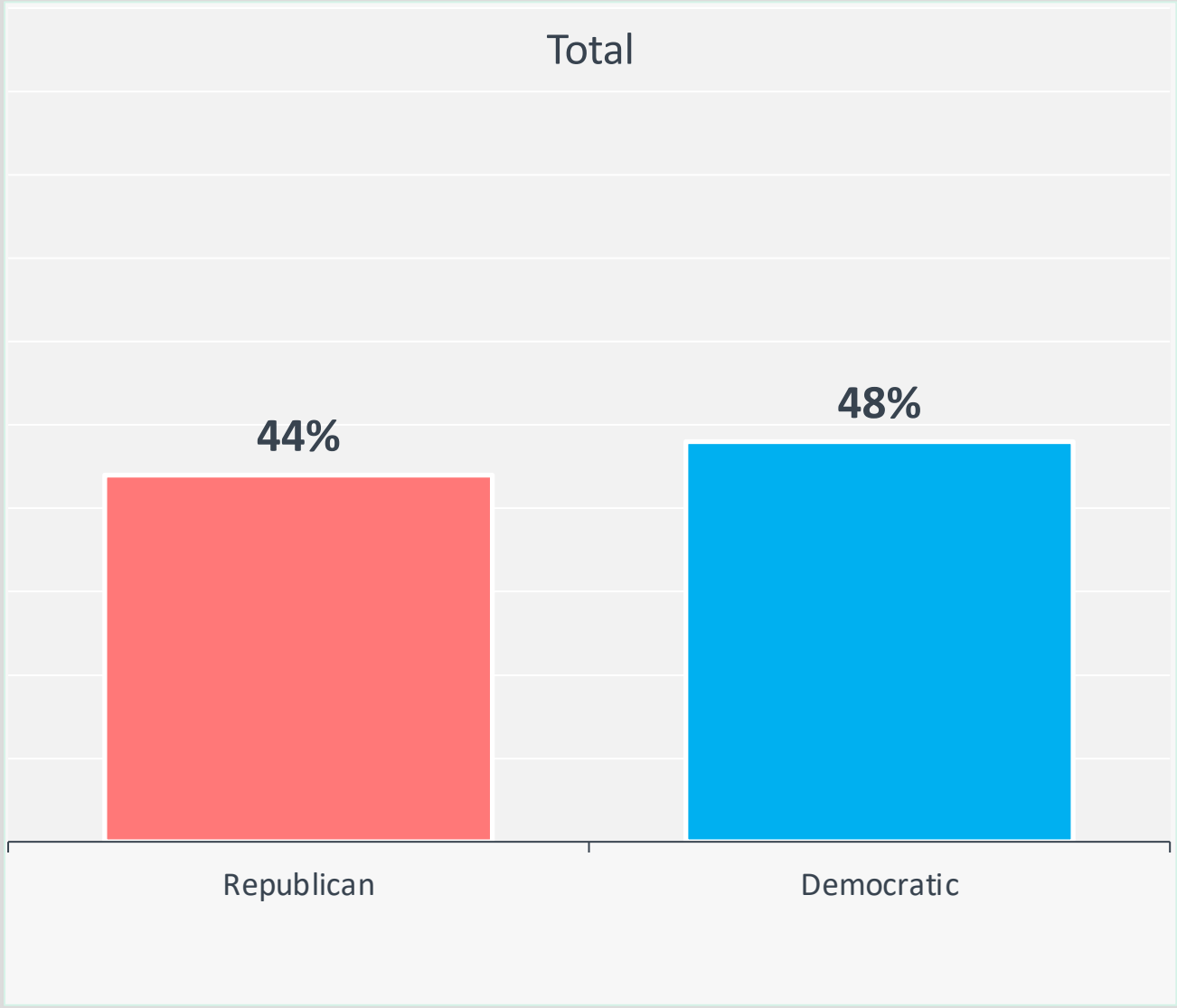
Nearly 6-in-10 respondents say amending the state constitution provides *ample* checks and balances because amendments are put directly to the voters.



| Subgroup | Statement A | Statement B | Unsure |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|--------|
| Female (52%) | 22% | 60% | 18% |
| Male (48%) | 30% | 59% | 11% |
| Democratic (38%) | 33% | 54% | 13% |
| Independent (23%) | 23% | 62% | 15% |
| Republican (37%) | 22% | 63% | 15% |
| 18-29 (13%) | 36% | 47% | 17% |
| 30-44 (23%) | 27% | 57% | 15% |
| 45-64 (36%) | 25% | 60% | 15% |
| 65+ (28%) | 22% | 67% | 11% |
| Urban (22%) | 30% | 52% | 18% |
| Suburban (56%) | 24% | 63% | 13% |
| Rural (22%) | 27% | 60% | 13% |
| <\$40K (33%) | 30% | 54% | 17% |
| \$40-\$75K (33%) | 21% | 65% | 15% |
| \$80-\$125K (19%) | 31% | 57% | 12% |
| \$125+ (12%) | 29% | 61% | 10% |

Political Bellwether Series

If the 2024 Presidential elections were held today, how would you vote if your options were between a (ROTATE) Republican or Democratic (END ROTATE) candidate? (ROTATE 1-4,4-1)

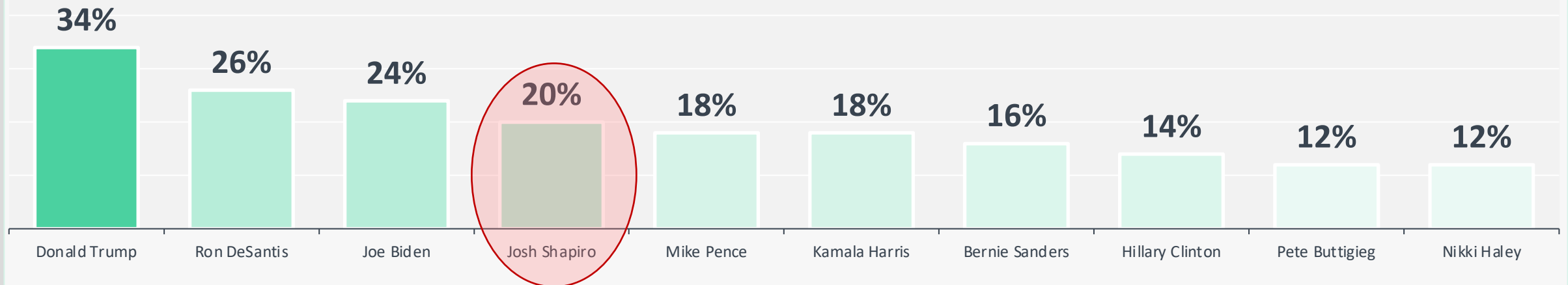


| Subgroup | Republican | Democratic | R - D Differential |
|-------------------|------------|------------|--------------------|
| Female (52%) | 43% | 48% | -5% |
| Male (48%) | 46% | 48% | -2% |
| Democratic (38%) | 3% | 94% | -91% |
| Independent (23%) | 33% | 45% | -12% |
| Republican (37%) | 91% | 5% | 86% |
| 18-29 (13%) | 16% | 74% | -58% |
| 30-44 (23%) | 47% | 47% | 0% |
| 45-64 (36%) | 50% | 43% | 7% |
| 65+ (28%) | 48% | 42% | 6% |
| Urban (22%) | 20% | 72% | -52% |
| Suburban (56%) | 49% | 45% | 4% |
| Rural (22%) | 58% | 32% | 26% |
| <\$40K (33%) | 37% | 52% | -15% |
| \$40-\$75K (33%) | 50% | 43% | 7% |
| \$80-\$125K (19%) | 50% | 44% | 6% |
| \$125+ (12%) | 41% | 55% | -14% |

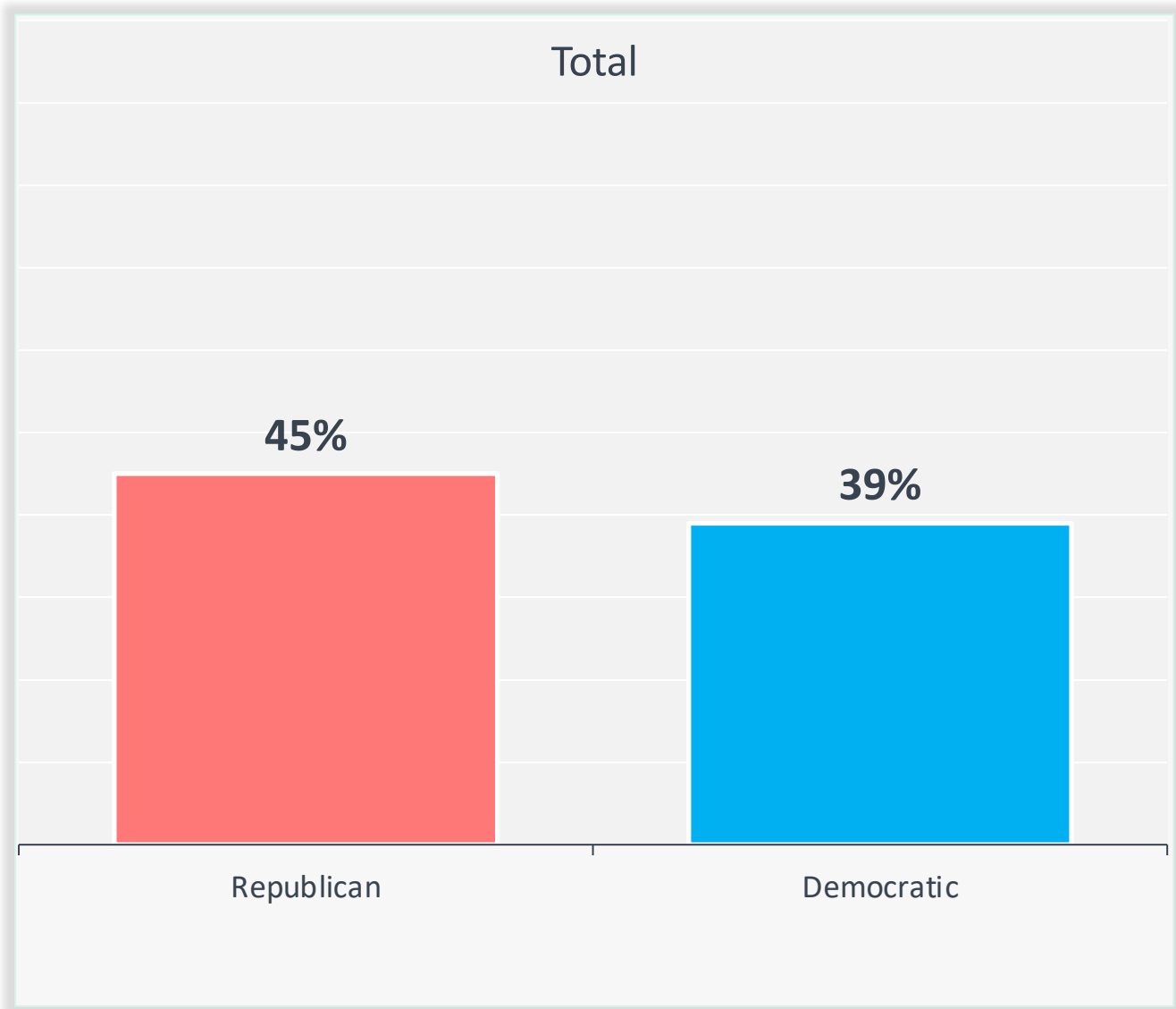
Donald Trump is leading the field of individuals respondents would like to see run for President, with Biden leading among Democrats, narrowing outpacing Governor Shapiro.

Please select the following individuals you would like to see run for president in 2024.
(SELECT ALL THAT APPLY)... (RANDOMIZE)

...Top 10

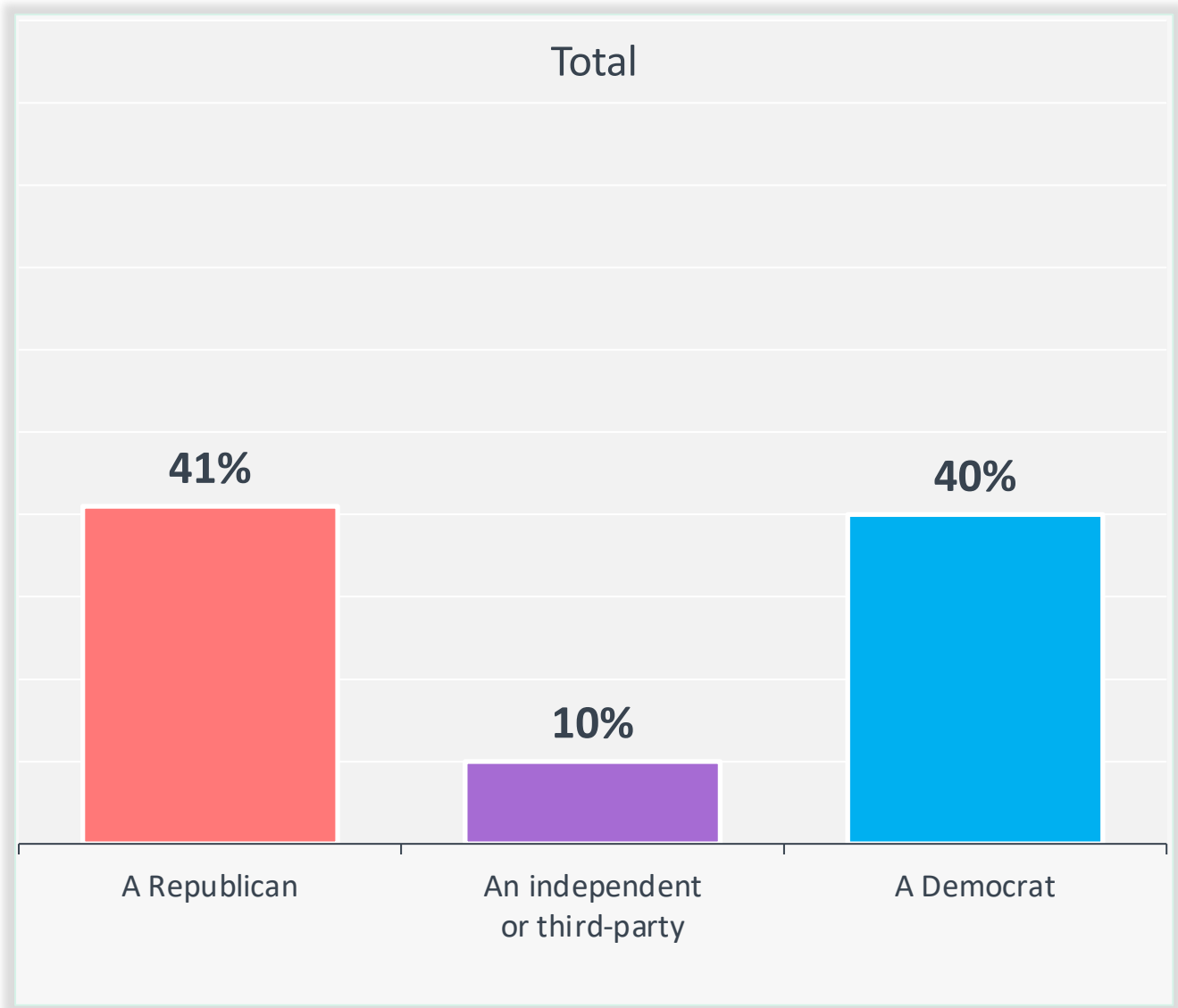


Which political party's policies do you think are better for the economy? (ROTATE 1-2)



| Subgroup | Republican | Democratic | R - D Differential |
|-------------------|------------|------------|--------------------|
| Female (52%) | 44% | 37% | 7% |
| Male (48%) | 47% | 41% | 6% |
| Democratic (38%) | 6% | 84% | -78% |
| Independent (23%) | 34% | 28% | 6% |
| Republican (37%) | 90% | 2% | 88% |
| 18-29 (13%) | 26% | 49% | -23% |
| 30-44 (23%) | 48% | 37% | 11% |
| 45-64 (36%) | 49% | 36% | 13% |
| 65+ (28%) | 47% | 39% | 8% |
| Urban (22%) | 28% | 56% | -28% |
| Suburban (56%) | 49% | 37% | 12% |
| Rural (22%) | 55% | 28% | 27% |
| <\$40K (33%) | 35% | 46% | -11% |
| \$40-\$75K (33%) | 51% | 34% | 17% |
| \$80-\$125K (19%) | 52% | 36% | 16% |
| \$125+ (12%) | 47% | 44% | 3% |

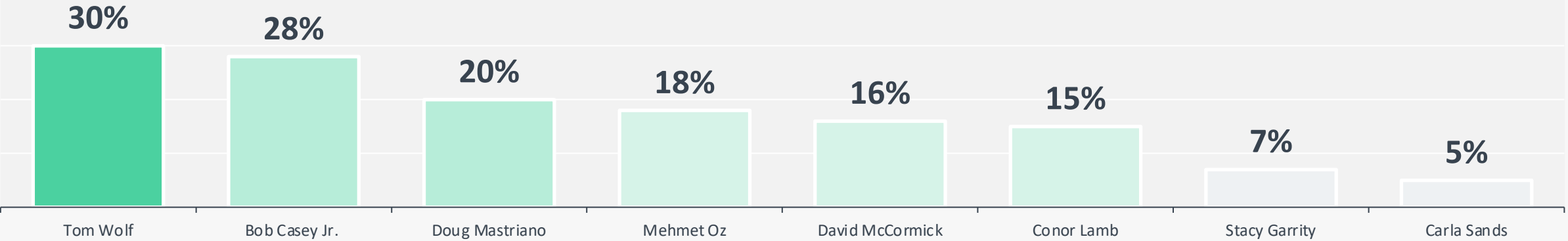
Which of the following do you think would be the best candidate to represent you and your neighbors in Congress? (RANDOMIZE)



| Subgroup | Republican | Independent | Democratic |
|-------------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| Female (52%) | 40% | 11% | 39% |
| Male (48%) | 42% | 9% | 42% |
| Democratic (38%) | 3% | 7% | 84% |
| Independent (23%) | 25% | 28% | 29% |
| Republican (37%) | 87% | 2% | 4% |
| 18-29 (13%) | 16% | 20% | 50% |
| 30-44 (23%) | 43% | 12% | 38% |
| 45-64 (36%) | 45% | 8% | 38% |
| 65+ (28%) | 45% | 7% | 40% |
| Urban (22%) | 21% | 14% | 57% |
| Suburban (56%) | 43% | 10% | 39% |
| Rural (22%) | 54% | 6% | 28% |
| <\$40K (33%) | 34% | 12% | 46% |
| \$40-\$75K (33%) | 47% | 9% | 37% |
| \$80-\$125K (19%) | 44% | 7% | 37% |
| \$125+ (12%) | 36% | 11% | 47% |

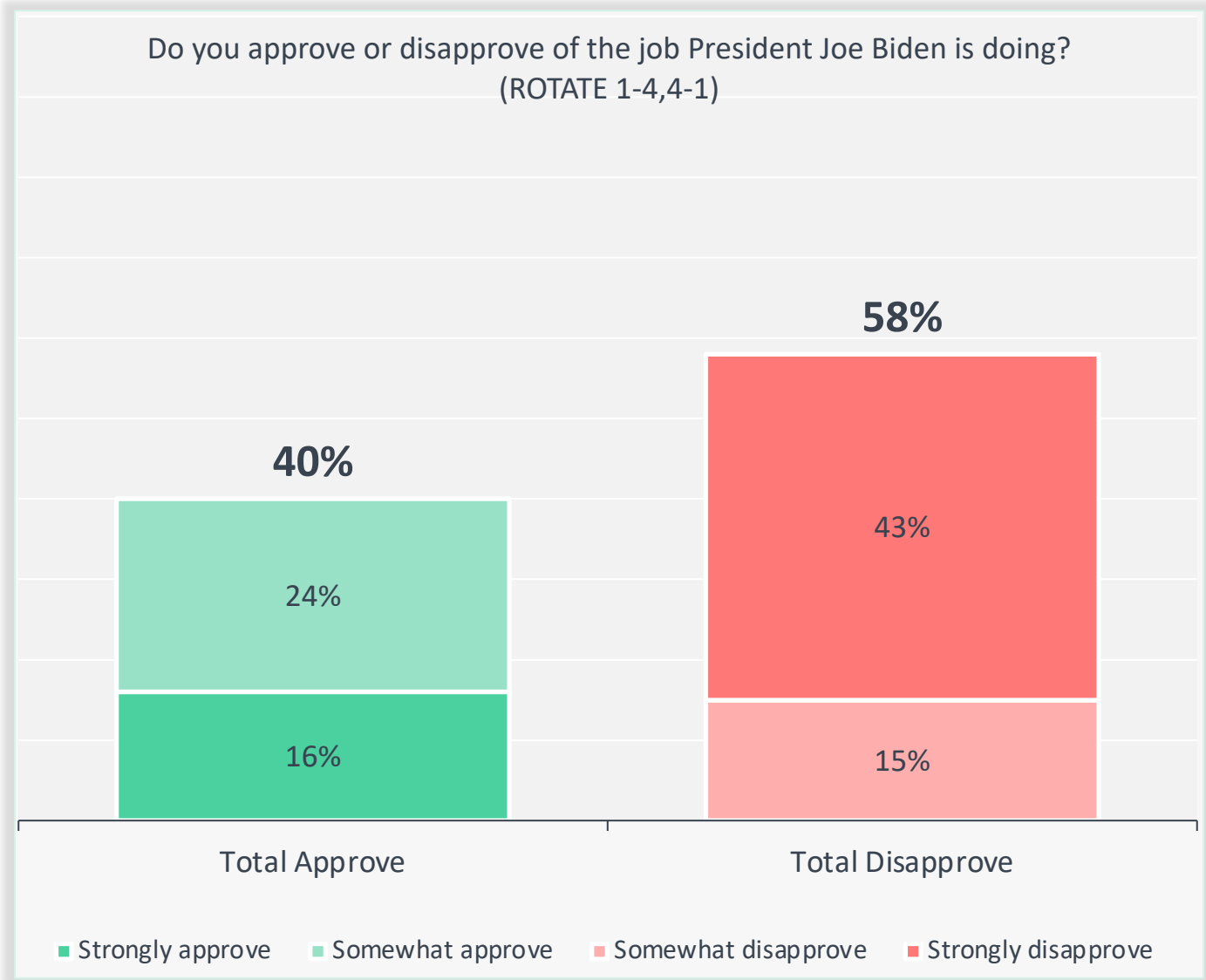
Former Governor Wolf outpacing sitting Senator Casey as top Democrat respondents want to see run for Senate, while Mastriano leads the field among Republicans – narrowly outpacing Oz.

Please select the following individuals you would like to see run for U.S. Senate in 2024.
(SELECT ALL THAT APPLY)... (RANDOMIZE)



Federal Policy Series

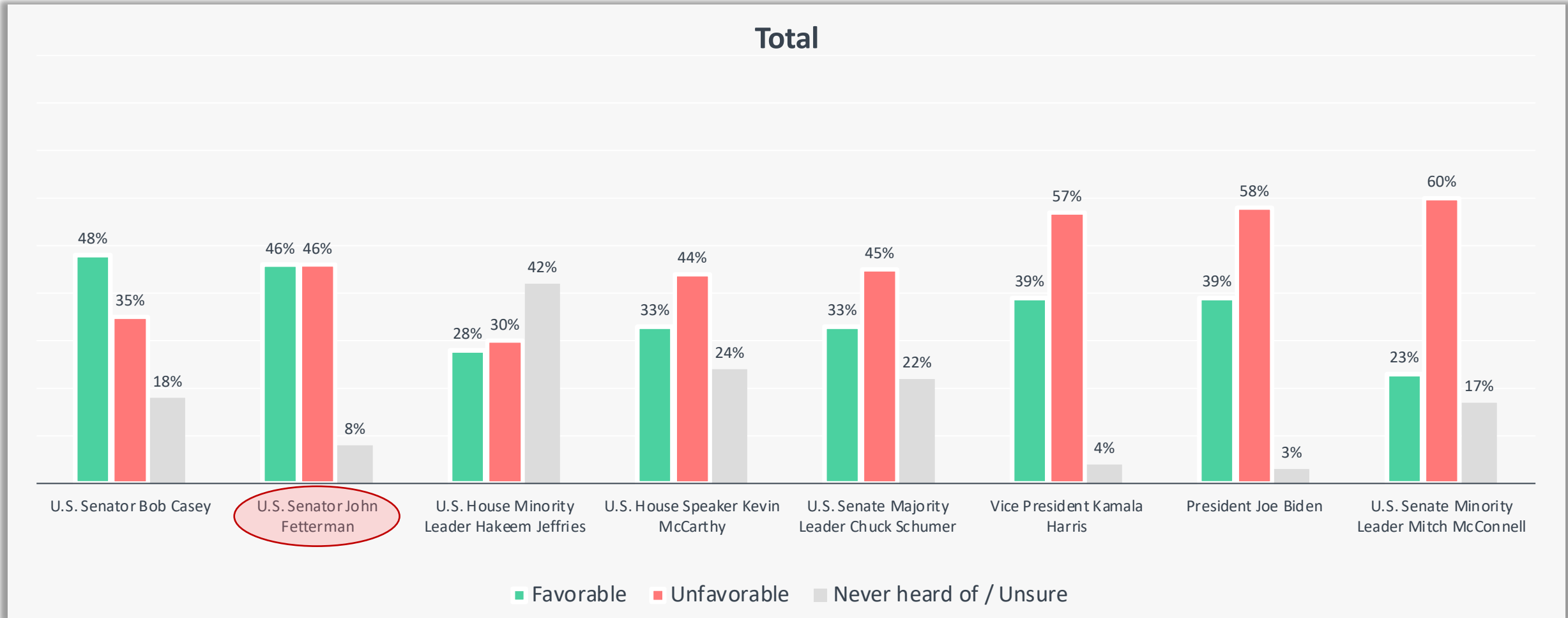
President Biden’s job approval is currently underwater, with only about a third of self-identified independents in Pennsylvania ‘approving’ of the job he is doing.



| Subgroup | Total Approve | Total Disapprove | Differential |
|-------------------|---------------|------------------|--------------|
| Female (52%) | 38% | 59% | -21% |
| Male (48%) | 42% | 57% | -15% |
| Democratic (38%) | 78% | 19% | 59% |
| Independent (23%) | 34% | 63% | -29% |
| Republican (37%) | 7% | 92% | -85% |
| 18-29 (13%) | 43% | 52% | -9% |
| 30-44 (23%) | 40% | 59% | -19% |
| 45-64 (36%) | 38% | 60% | -22% |
| 65+ (28%) | 42% | 57% | -15% |
| Urban (22%) | 57% | 40% | 17% |
| Suburban (56%) | 39% | 60% | -21% |
| Rural (22%) | 26% | 71% | -45% |
| <\$40K (33%) | 45% | 53% | -8% |
| \$40-\$75K (33%) | 32% | 65% | -33% |
| \$80-\$125K (19%) | 42% | 58% | -16% |
| \$125+ (12%) | 48% | 50% | -2% |

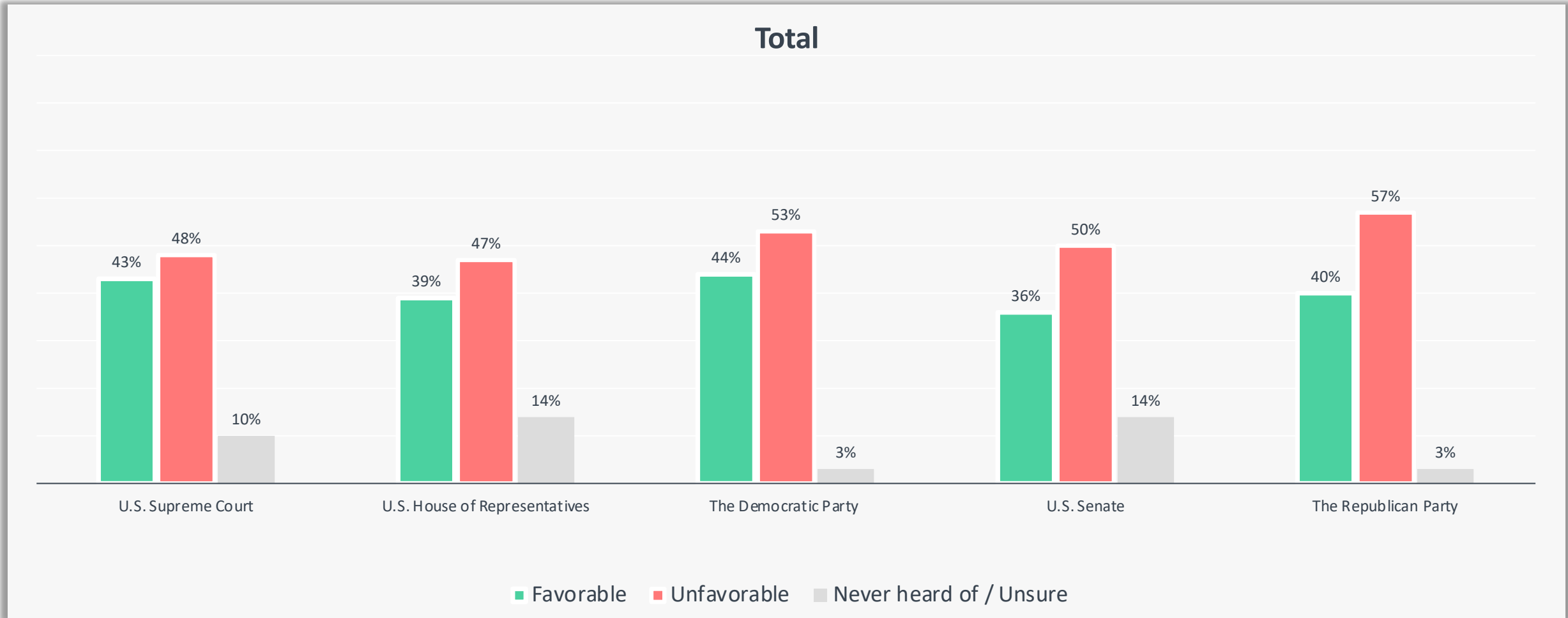
You will now read a list of key federal officials and institutions. After each, please indicate if you have a favorable or unfavorable opinion of each. If you don't know or haven't heard of the entity, please note that. (ROTATE 1-4,4-1) (RANDOMIZE QUESTIONS IN SERIES)

...Individuals by favorability differential



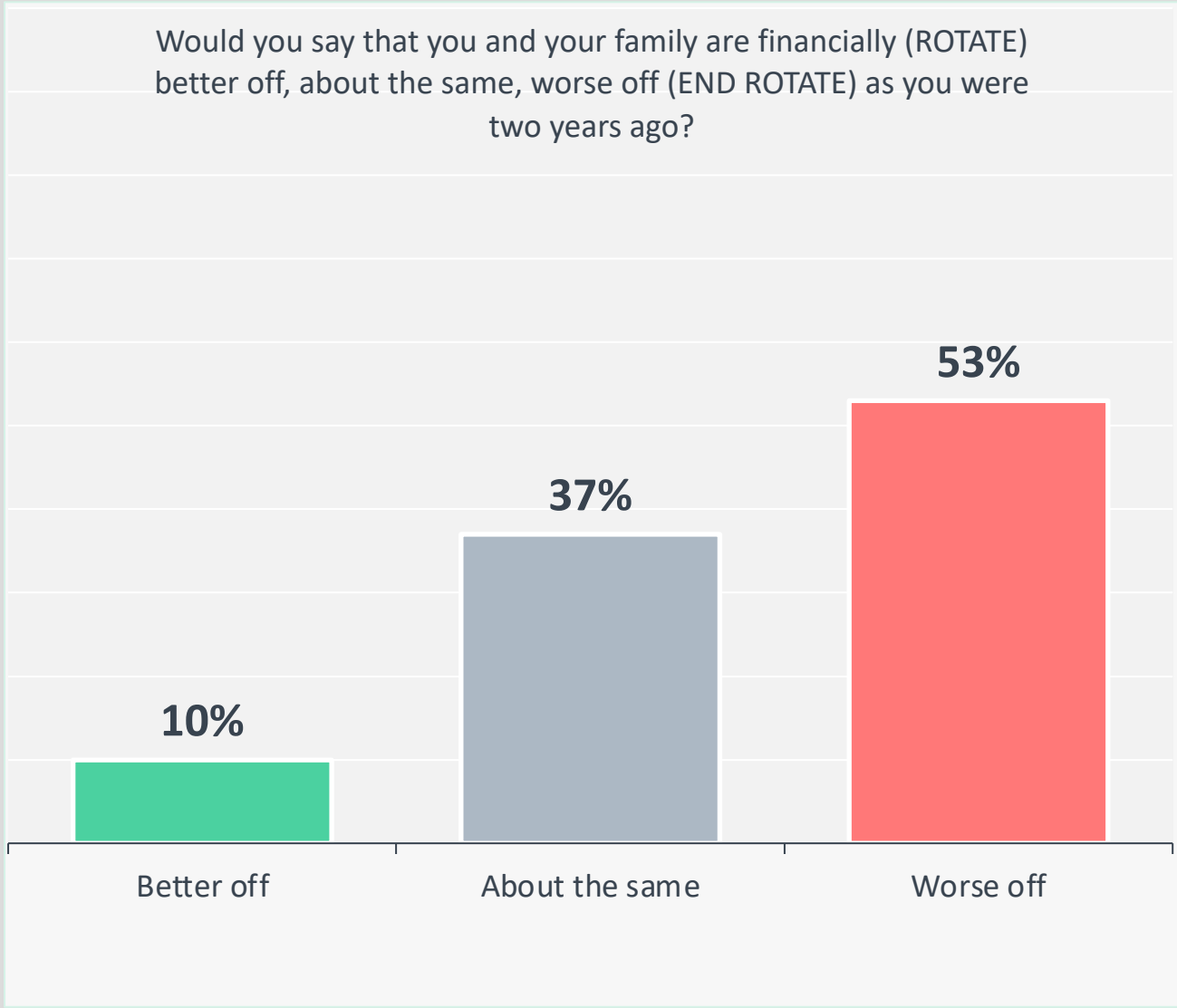
You will now read a list of key federal officials and institutions. After each, please indicate if you have a favorable or unfavorable opinion of each. If you don't know or haven't heard of the entity, please note that. (ROTATE 1-4,4-1) (RANDOMIZE QUESTIONS IN SERIES)

...Individuals by favorability differential



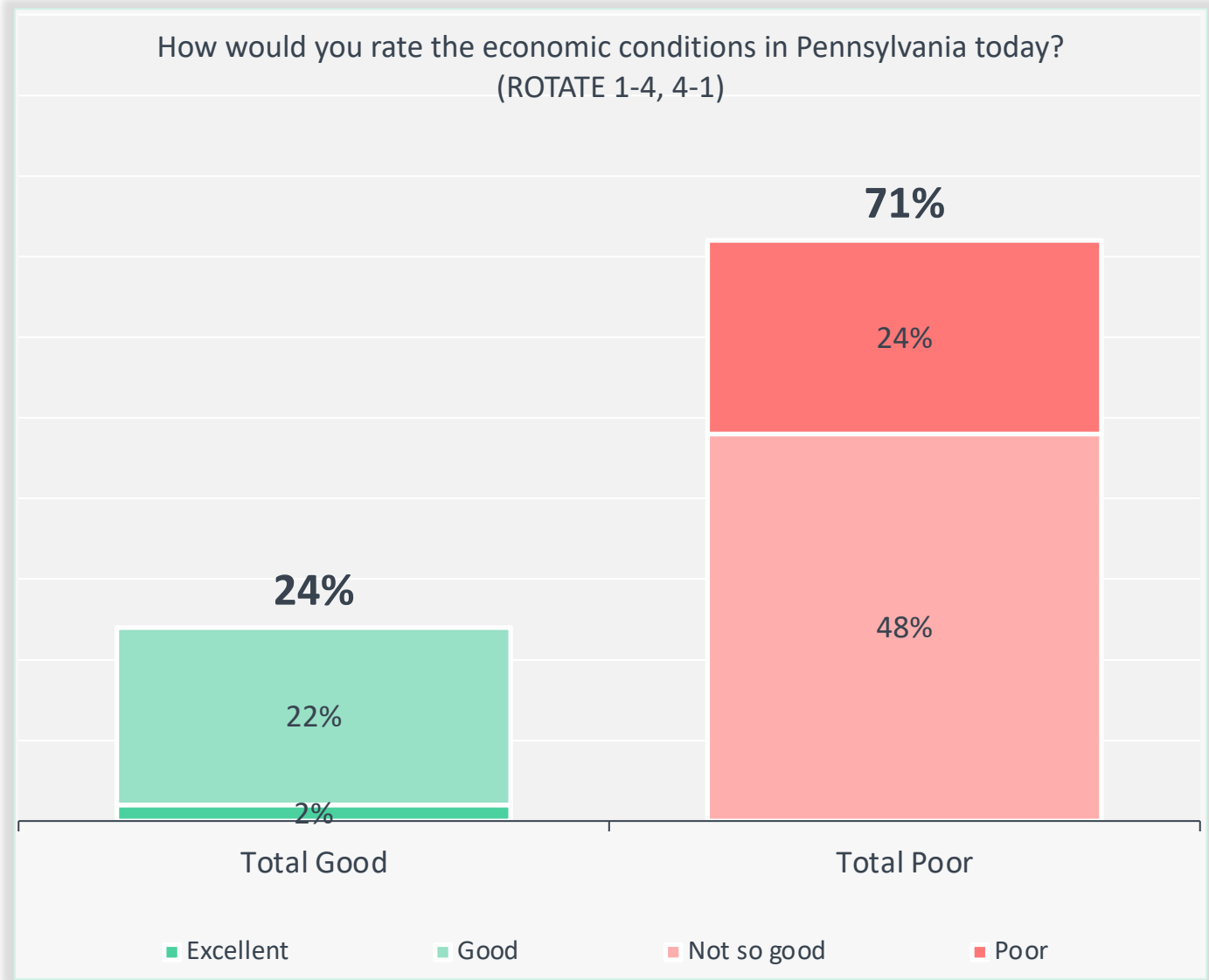
Jobs & The Economy Series

Over half of registered voters in Pennsylvania say they are financially worse off than they were two years ago.



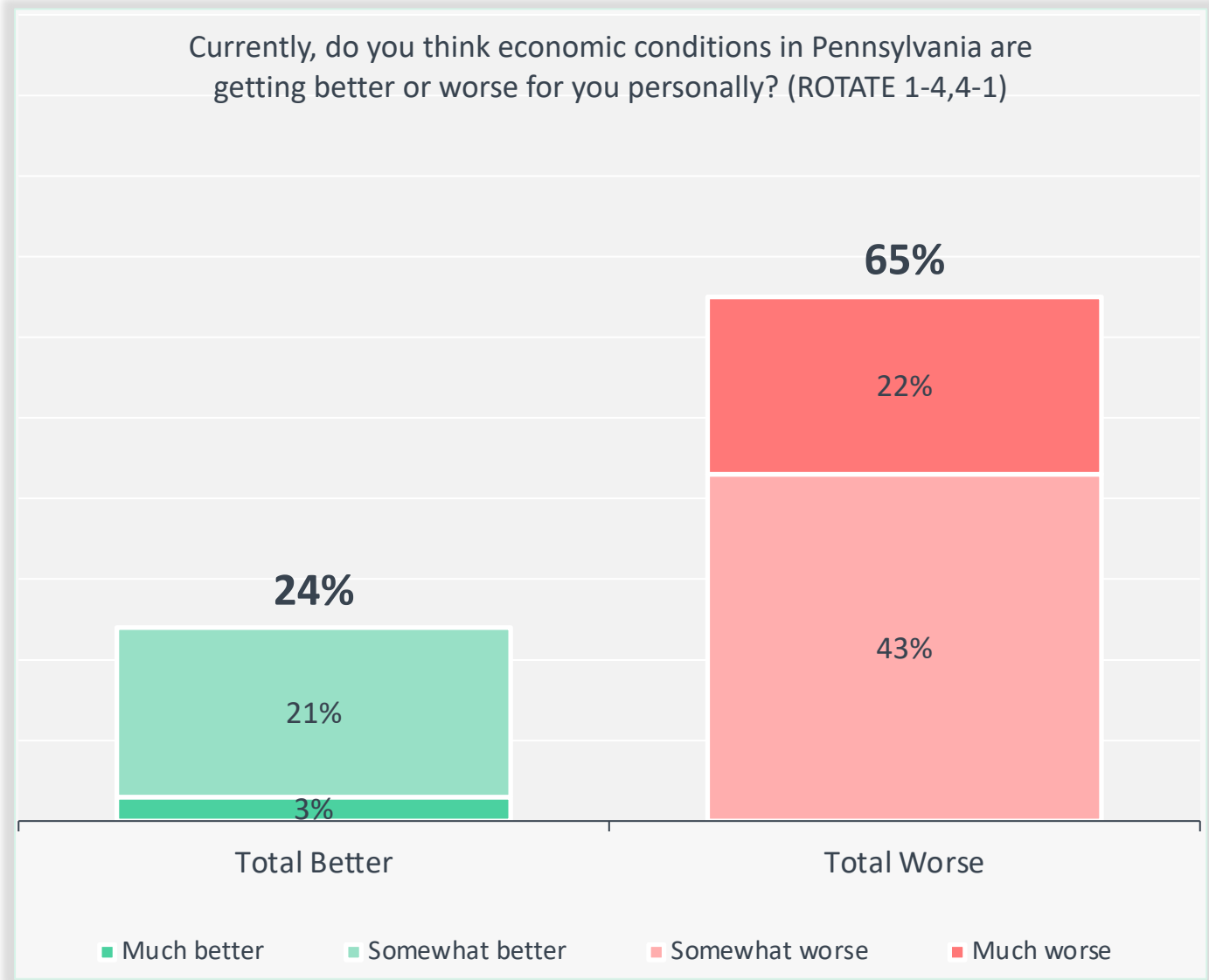
| Subgroup | Better | Same | Worse |
|-------------------|--------|------|-------|
| Female (52%) | 7% | 38% | 55% |
| Male (48%) | 13% | 36% | 51% |
| Democratic (38%) | 13% | 54% | 32% |
| Independent (23%) | 11% | 29% | 59% |
| Republican (37%) | 5% | 25% | 69% |
| 18-29 (13%) | 19% | 48% | 33% |
| 30-44 (23%) | 8% | 34% | 57% |
| 45-64 (36%) | 8% | 34% | 58% |
| 65+ (28%) | 9% | 38% | 53% |
| Urban (22%) | 20% | 41% | 39% |
| Suburban (56%) | 7% | 37% | 55% |
| Rural (22%) | 5% | 34% | 61% |
| <\$40K (33%) | 9% | 33% | 57% |
| \$40-\$75K (33%) | 7% | 34% | 59% |
| \$80-\$125K (19%) | 15% | 41% | 44% |
| \$125+ (12%) | 10% | 51% | 39% |

Over 7-in-10 registered voters, and over three-quarters of women, rate the current economic conditions in Pennsylvania as *poor*.



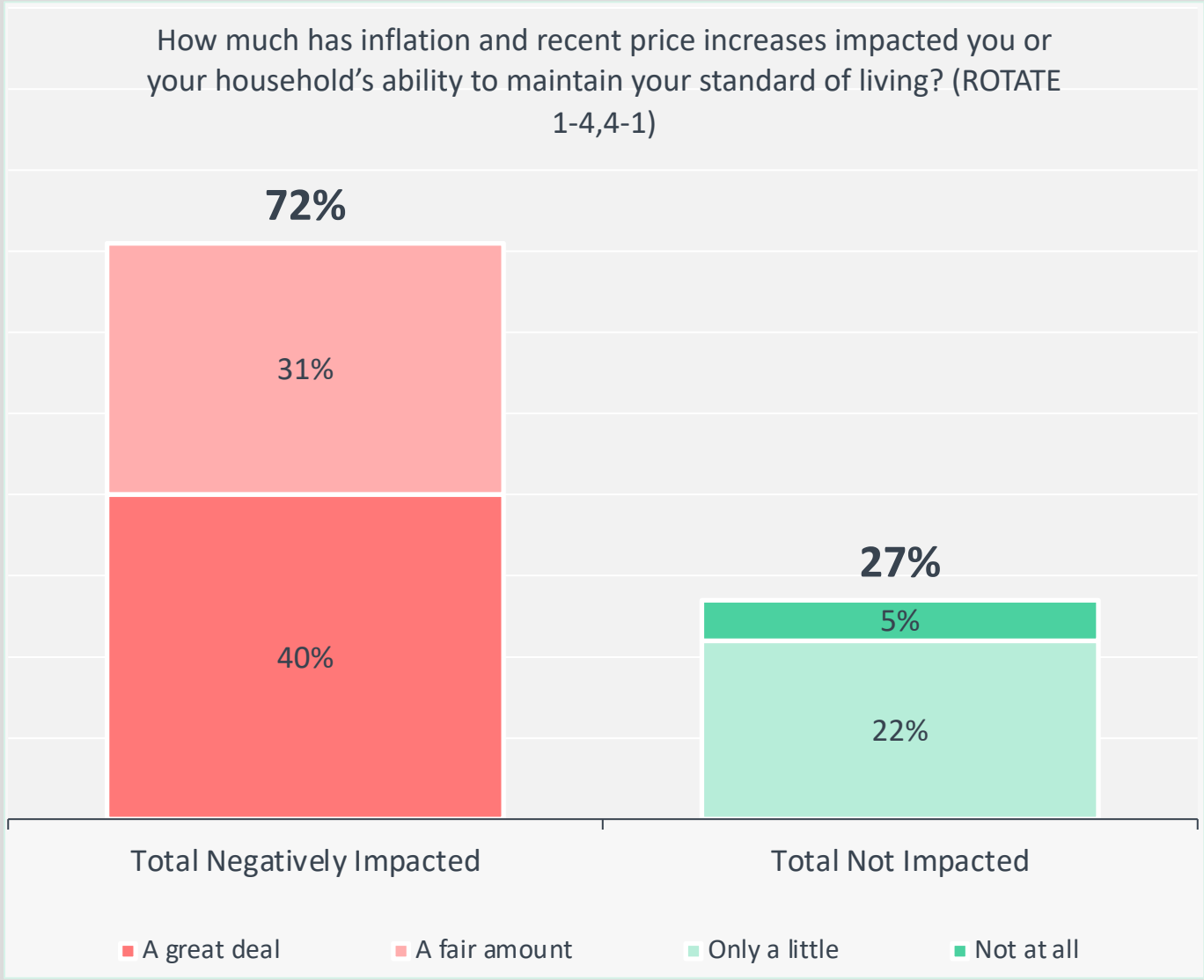
| Subgroup | Total Good | Total Poor | Differential |
|-------------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| Female (52%) | 17% | 77% | -60% |
| Male (48%) | 32% | 65% | -33% |
| Democratic (38%) | 40% | 55% | -15% |
| Independent (23%) | 22% | 72% | -50% |
| Republican (37%) | 10% | 86% | -76% |
| 18-29 (13%) | 32% | 66% | -34% |
| 30-44 (23%) | 22% | 76% | -54% |
| 45-64 (36%) | 18% | 78% | -60% |
| 65+ (28%) | 29% | 61% | -32% |
| Urban (22%) | 33% | 63% | -30% |
| Suburban (56%) | 22% | 74% | -52% |
| Rural (22%) | 21% | 75% | -54% |
| <\$40K (33%) | 20% | 74% | -54% |
| \$40-\$75K (33%) | 18% | 77% | -59% |
| \$80-\$125K (19%) | 30% | 68% | -38% |
| \$125+ (12%) | 45% | 49% | -4% |

Nearly two-thirds of respondents think the economic conditions in Pennsylvania are getting worse, not better.



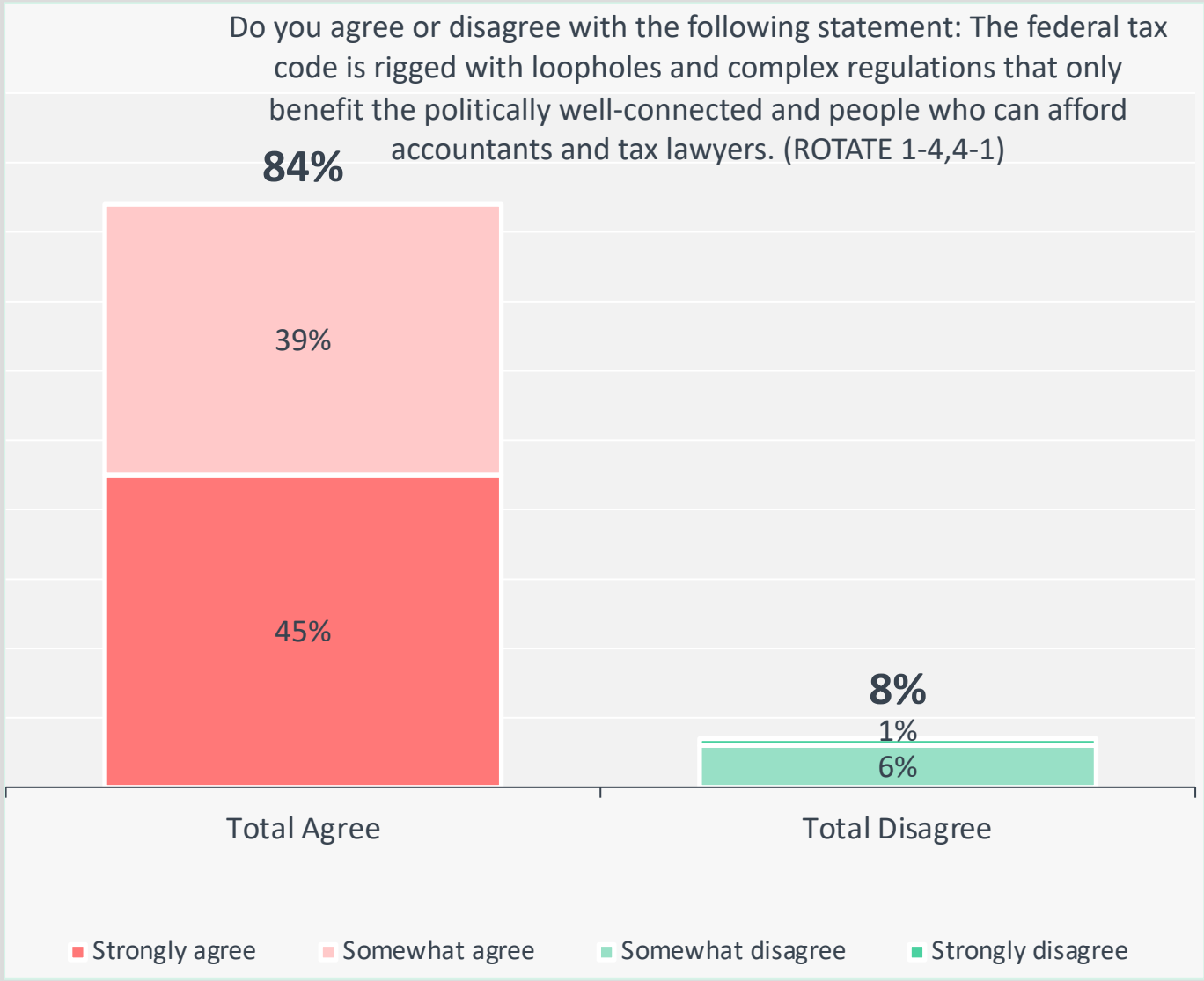
| Subgroup | Total Better | Total Worse | Differential |
|-------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| Female (52%) | 20% | 67% | -47% |
| Male (48%) | 29% | 63% | -34% |
| Democratic (38%) | 38% | 45% | -7% |
| Independent (23%) | 21% | 70% | -49% |
| Republican (37%) | 12% | 80% | -68% |
| 18-29 (13%) | 32% | 60% | -28% |
| 30-44 (23%) | 20% | 68% | -48% |
| 45-64 (36%) | 20% | 68% | -48% |
| 65+ (28%) | 29% | 60% | -31% |
| Urban (22%) | 34% | 55% | -21% |
| Suburban (56%) | 22% | 68% | -46% |
| Rural (22%) | 20% | 67% | -47% |
| <\$40K (33%) | 18% | 70% | -52% |
| \$40-\$75K (33%) | 20% | 71% | -51% |
| \$80-\$125K (19%) | 31% | 57% | -26% |
| \$125+ (12%) | 43% | 48% | -5% |

Nearly three-quarters of registered voters have been impacted by inflation, inhibiting their ability to maintain their standard of living.



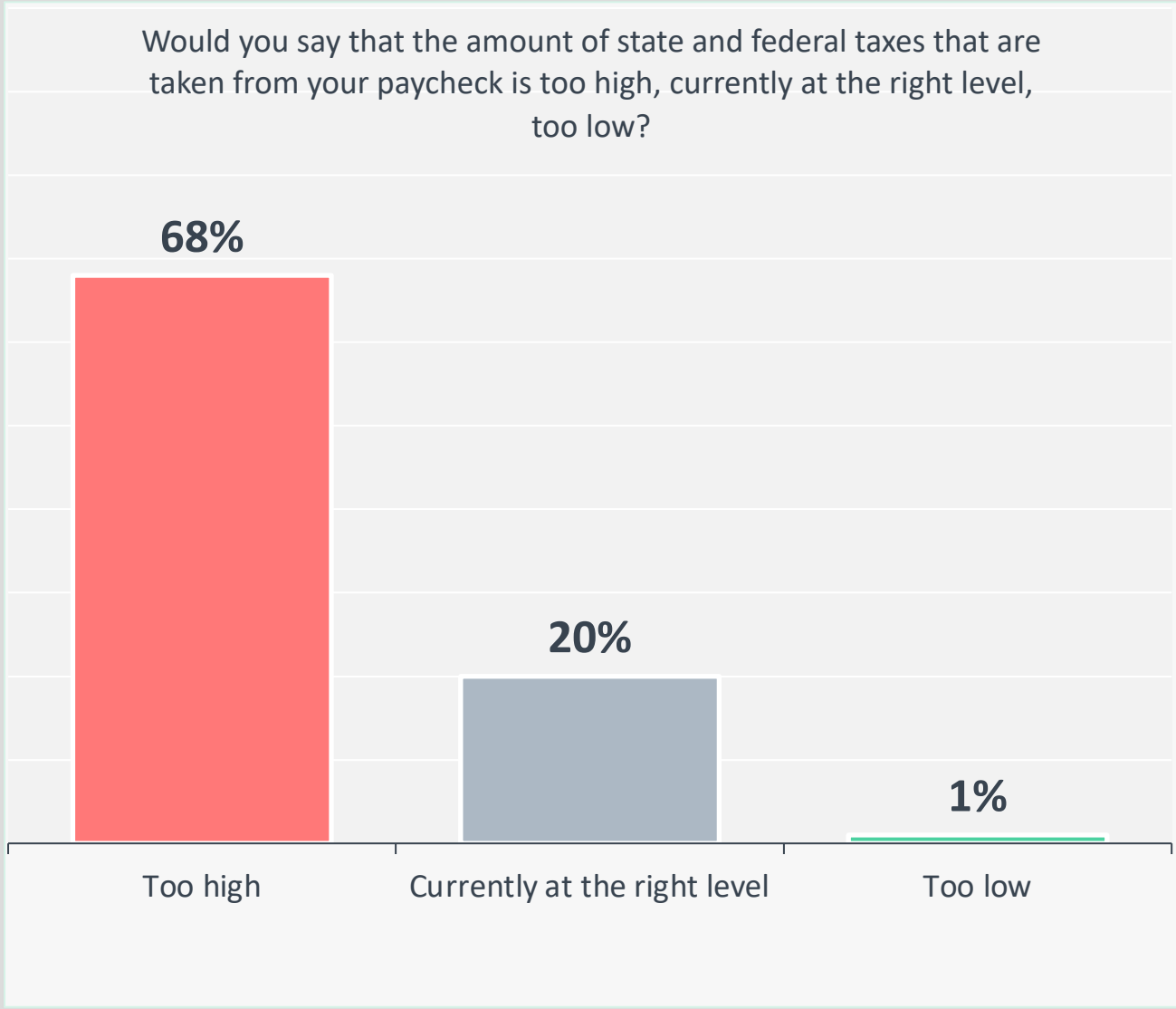
| Subgroup | Total Impact | Total No Impact | Differential |
|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Female (52%) | 74% | 25% | 49% |
| Male (48%) | 69% | 30% | 39% |
| Democratic (38%) | 65% | 34% | 31% |
| Independent (23%) | 75% | 25% | 50% |
| Republican (37%) | 75% | 23% | 52% |
| 18-29 (13%) | 78% | 22% | 56% |
| 30-44 (23%) | 81% | 19% | 62% |
| 45-64 (36%) | 71% | 27% | 44% |
| 65+ (28%) | 61% | 38% | 23% |
| Urban (22%) | 76% | 22% | 54% |
| Suburban (56%) | 68% | 31% | 37% |
| Rural (22%) | 75% | 23% | 52% |
| <\$40K (33%) | 77% | 20% | 57% |
| \$40-\$75K (33%) | 77% | 23% | 54% |
| \$80-\$125K (19%) | 66% | 34% | 32% |
| \$125+ (12%) | 53% | 47% | 6% |

By a 76-point margin, more respondents agree that the federal tax code is rigged with loopholes and complex regulations that only benefit those with the means to navigate them, than disagree.



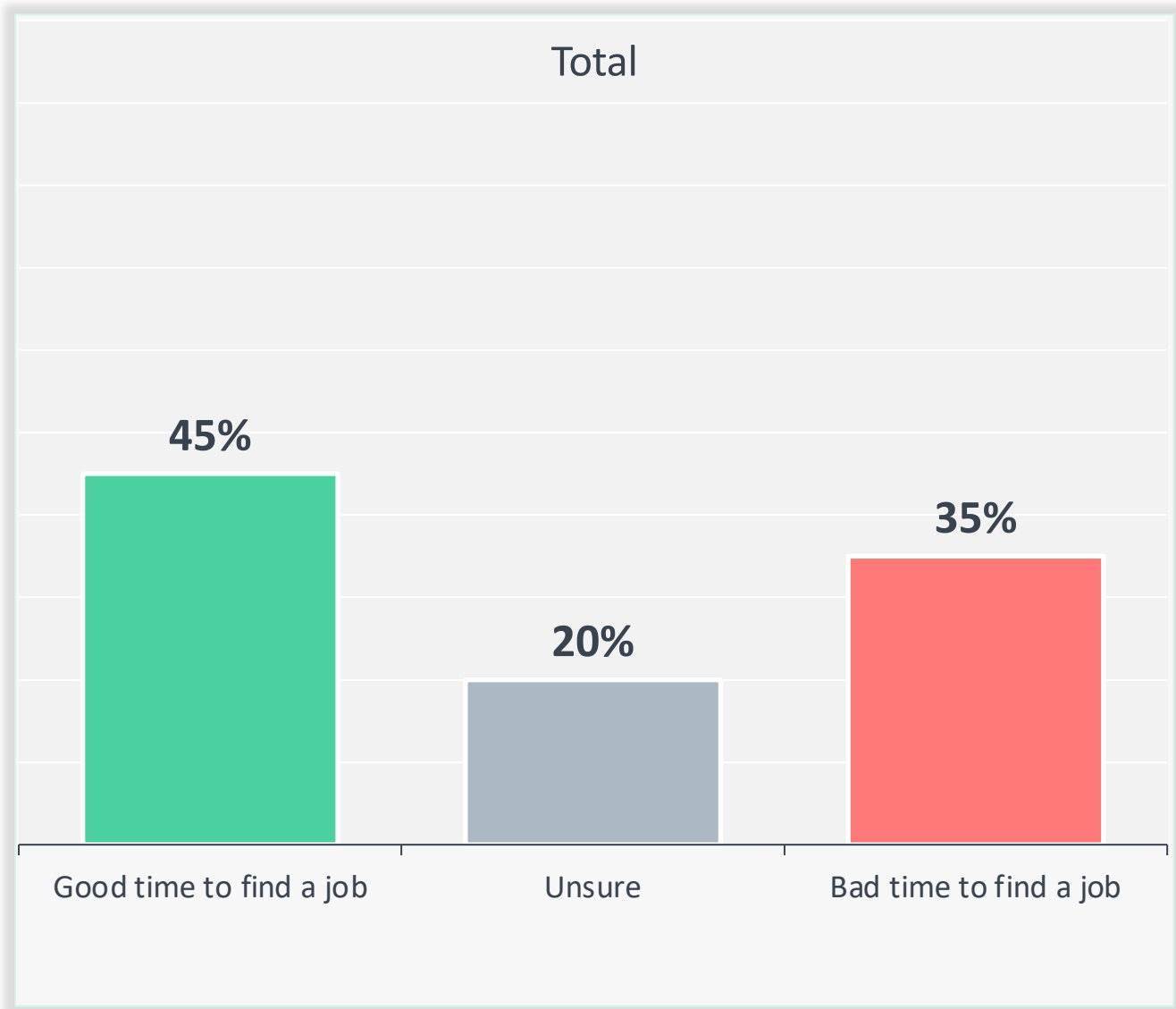
| Subgroup | Total Agree | Total Disagree | Differential |
|-------------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|
| Female (52%) | 82% | 7% | 75% |
| Male (48%) | 86% | 9% | 77% |
| Democratic (38%) | 85% | 7% | 78% |
| Independent (23%) | 88% | 5% | 83% |
| Republican (37%) | 81% | 10% | 71% |
| 18-29 (13%) | 82% | 5% | 77% |
| 30-44 (23%) | 81% | 11% | 70% |
| 45-64 (36%) | 85% | 9% | 76% |
| 65+ (28%) | 86% | 6% | 80% |
| Urban (22%) | 84% | 12% | 72% |
| Suburban (56%) | 85% | 7% | 78% |
| Rural (22%) | 82% | 7% | 75% |
| <\$40K (33%) | 87% | 6% | 81% |
| \$40-\$75K (33%) | 86% | 6% | 80% |
| \$80-\$125K (19%) | 83% | 11% | 72% |
| \$125+ (12%) | 73% | 14% | 59% |

Over two-thirds of registered voters in Pennsylvania think state and federal taxes are *too high*, with only 1-in-5 thinking taxes are currently at the *right level*.



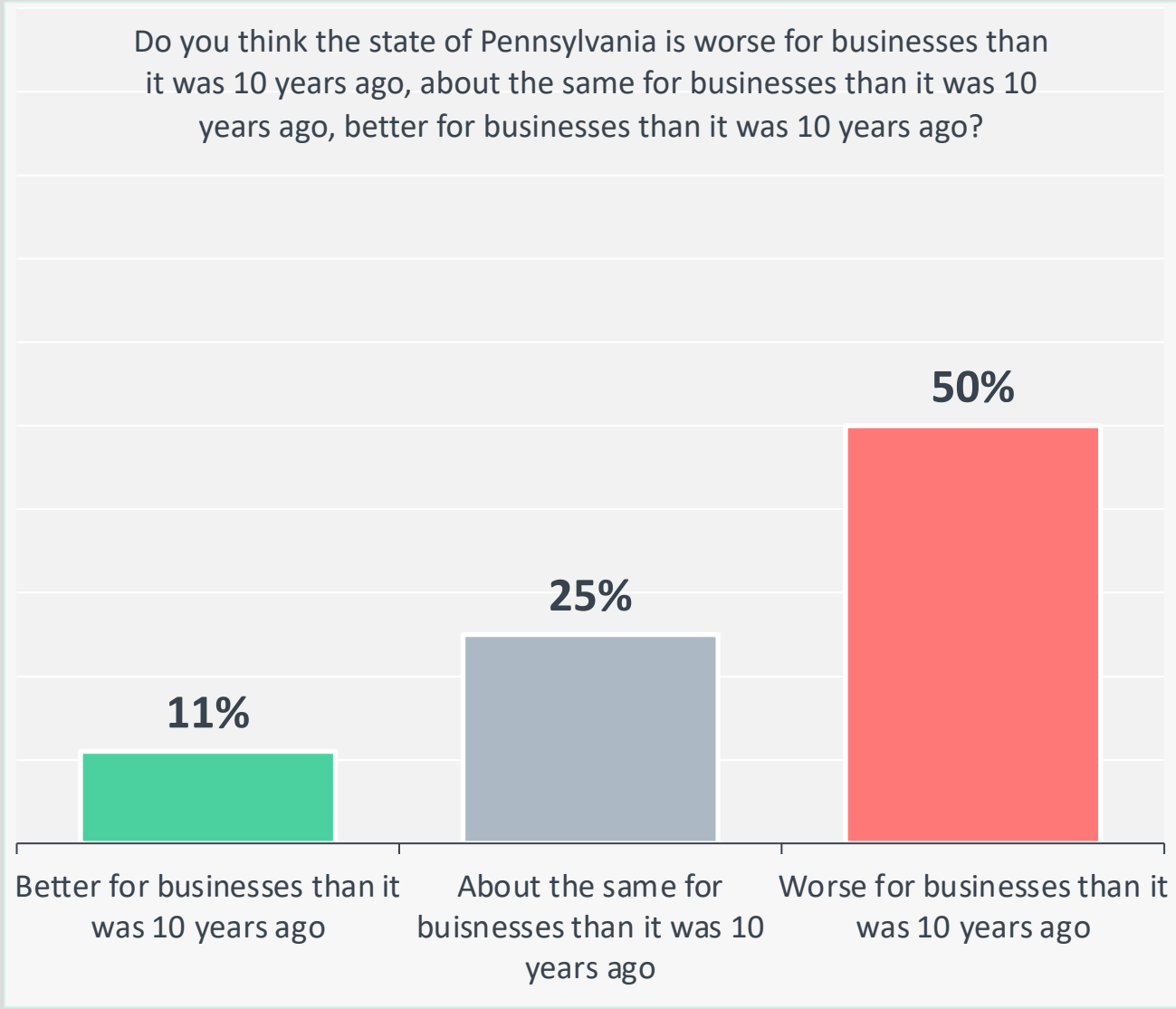
| Subgroup | Too high | Right level | Too low |
|-------------------|----------|-------------|---------|
| Female (52%) | 70% | 16% | 1% |
| Male (48%) | 65% | 25% | 2% |
| Democratic (38%) | 53% | 29% | 2% |
| Independent (23%) | 73% | 19% | 2% |
| Republican (37%) | 79% | 13% | 0% |
| 18-29 (13%) | 52% | 38% | 0% |
| 30-44 (23%) | 69% | 18% | 3% |
| 45-64 (36%) | 75% | 14% | 1% |
| 65+ (28%) | 66% | 23% | 1% |
| Urban (22%) | 63% | 22% | 3% |
| Suburban (56%) | 69% | 20% | 1% |
| Rural (22%) | 69% | 21% | 0% |
| <\$40K (33%) | 64% | 17% | 2% |
| \$40-\$75K (33%) | 73% | 16% | 0% |
| \$80-\$125K (19%) | 68% | 22% | 2% |
| \$125+ (12%) | 59% | 40% | 1% |

Thinking about the job situation in Pennsylvania today, would you say that it is now a (ROTATE) good time or a bad time (END ROTATE) to find a quality job?



| Subgroup | Good time | Unsure | Bad time |
|-------------------|-----------|--------|----------|
| Female (52%) | 44% | 21% | 34% |
| Male (48%) | 45% | 18% | 36% |
| Democratic (38%) | 54% | 20% | 26% |
| Independent (23%) | 39% | 15% | 45% |
| Republican (37%) | 39% | 23% | 38% |
| 18-29 (13%) | 43% | 11% | 46% |
| 30-44 (23%) | 42% | 15% | 43% |
| 45-64 (36%) | 40% | 24% | 36% |
| 65+ (28%) | 55% | 22% | 23% |
| Urban (22%) | 48% | 21% | 31% |
| Suburban (56%) | 43% | 19% | 38% |
| Rural (22%) | 47% | 20% | 33% |
| <\$40K (33%) | 37% | 26% | 37% |
| \$40-\$75K (33%) | 50% | 14% | 36% |
| \$80-\$125K (19%) | 53% | 18% | 29% |
| \$125+ (12%) | 49% | 14% | 37% |

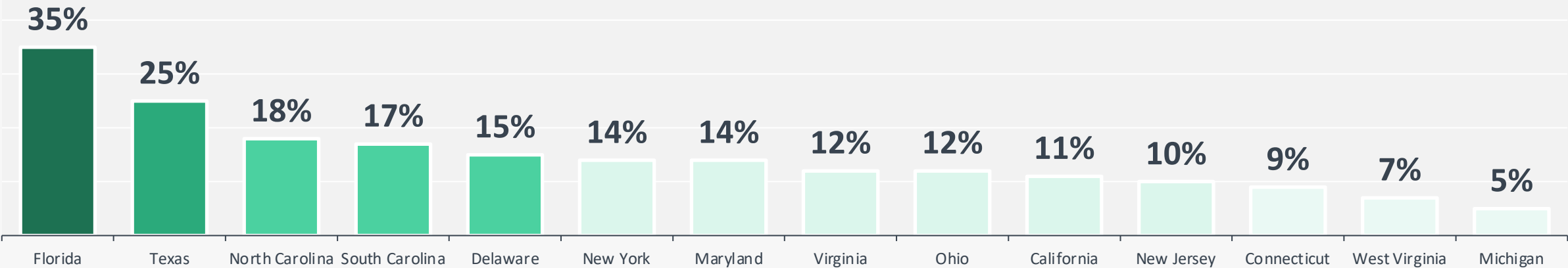
Over half of women, and independents think the state of Pennsylvania is worse for businesses than it was 10 years ago, with only about 1-in-10 respondents believing PA is *better* for businesses than it was 10 years ago.



| Subgroup | Better for businesses | About the same | Worse for businesses |
|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| Female (52%) | 8% | 20% | 55% |
| Male (48%) | 13% | 31% | 45% |
| Democratic (38%) | 17% | 32% | 33% |
| Independent (23%) | 9% | 23% | 54% |
| Republican (37%) | 5% | 19% | 65% |
| 18-29 (13%) | 21% | 15% | 50% |
| 30-44 (23%) | 9% | 26% | 56% |
| 45-64 (36%) | 9% | 23% | 53% |
| 65+ (28%) | 11% | 31% | 42% |
| Urban (22%) | 19% | 20% | 46% |
| Suburban (56%) | 8% | 28% | 50% |
| Rural (22%) | 10% | 22% | 55% |
| <\$40K (33%) | 11% | 22% | 54% |
| \$40-\$75K (33%) | 7% | 24% | 52% |
| \$80-\$125K (19%) | 16% | 30% | 45% |
| \$125+ (12%) | 14% | 32% | 39% |

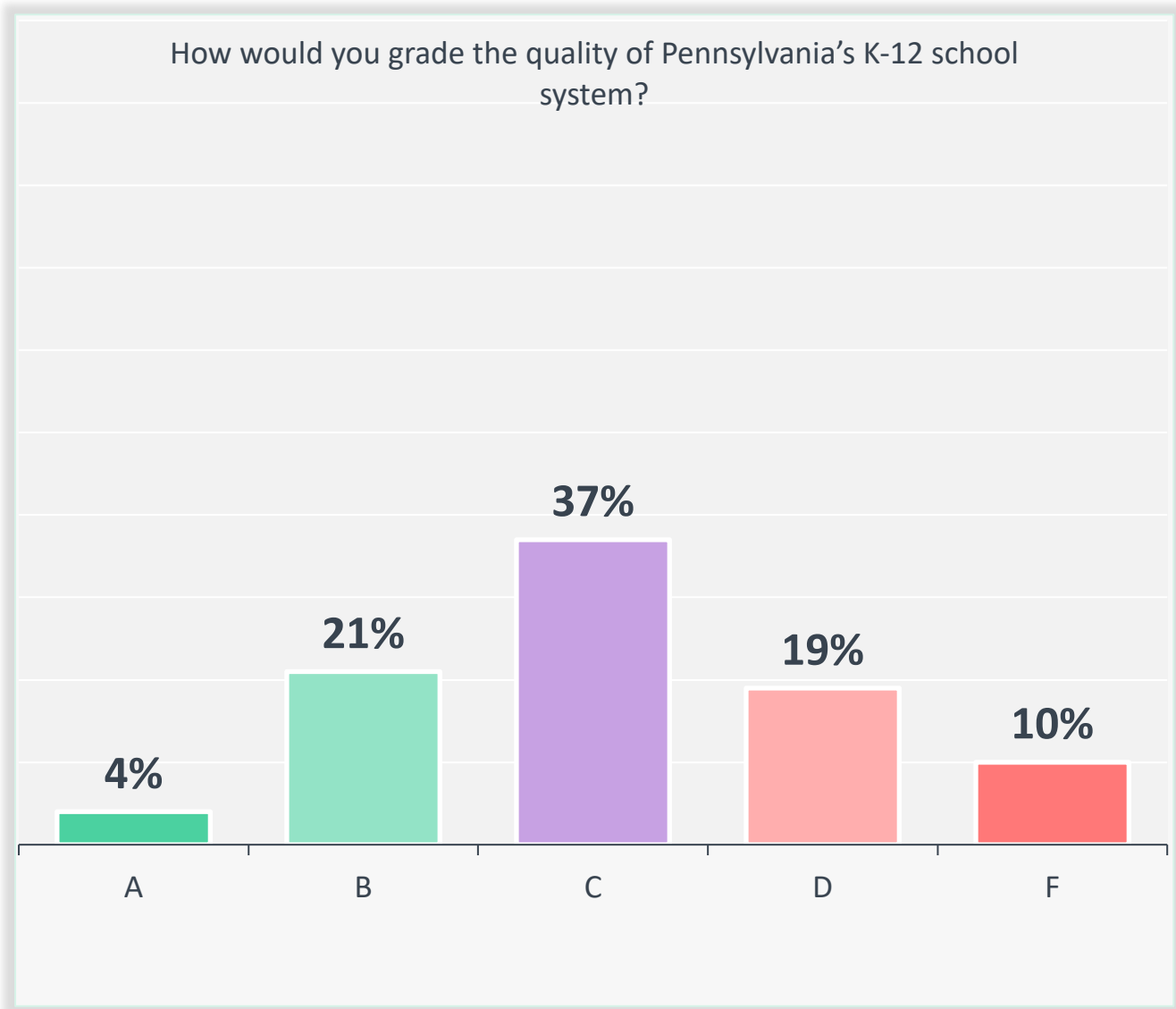
States which respondents have considered moving to, are the same states respondents believe have a better economic outlook than Pennsylvania.

Which, if any, of the following states do you believe have a better economic outlook than Pennsylvania?
(SELECT ALL THAT APPLY) (RANDOMIZE)



The State of Education in Pennsylvania

Two-thirds of registered voters in Pennsylvania grade the quality of PA’s K-12 school system as a ‘C’ or worse.

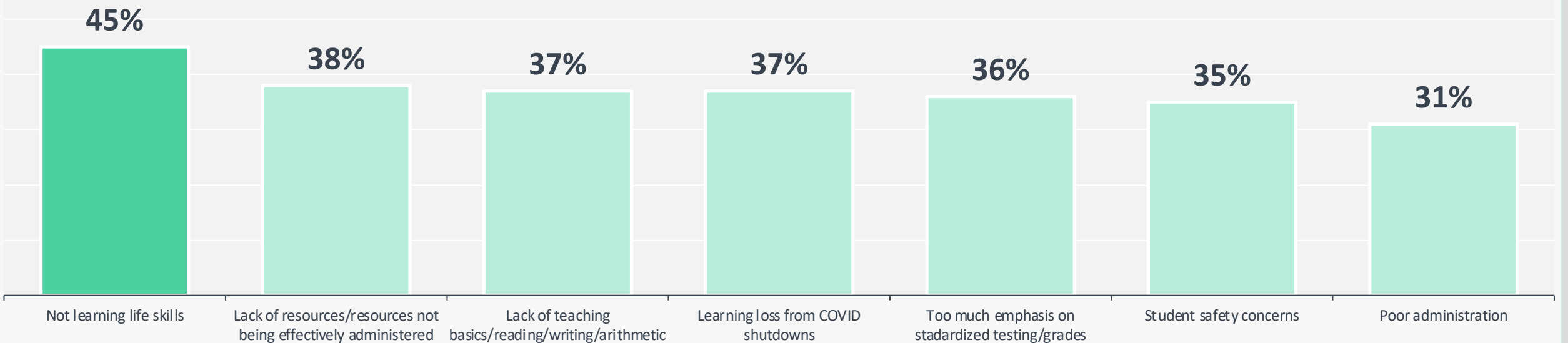


| Subgroup | A | F | Differential |
|-------------------|----|-----|--------------|
| Female (52%) | 2% | 9% | -7% |
| Male (48%) | 6% | 11% | -5% |
| Democratic (38%) | 6% | 3% | 3% |
| Independent (23%) | 2% | 11% | -9% |
| Republican (37%) | 3% | 16% | -13% |
| 18-29 (13%) | 6% | 10% | -4% |
| 30-44 (23%) | 6% | 10% | -4% |
| 45-64 (36%) | 3% | 11% | -8% |
| 65+ (28%) | 3% | 10% | -7% |
| Urban (22%) | 6% | 10% | -4% |
| Suburban (56%) | 4% | 11% | -7% |
| Rural (22%) | 3% | 9% | -6% |
| <\$40K (33%) | 3% | 16% | -13% |
| \$40-\$75K (33%) | 4% | 9% | -5% |
| \$80-\$125K (19%) | 5% | 5% | 0% |
| \$125+ (12%) | 8% | 10% | -2% |

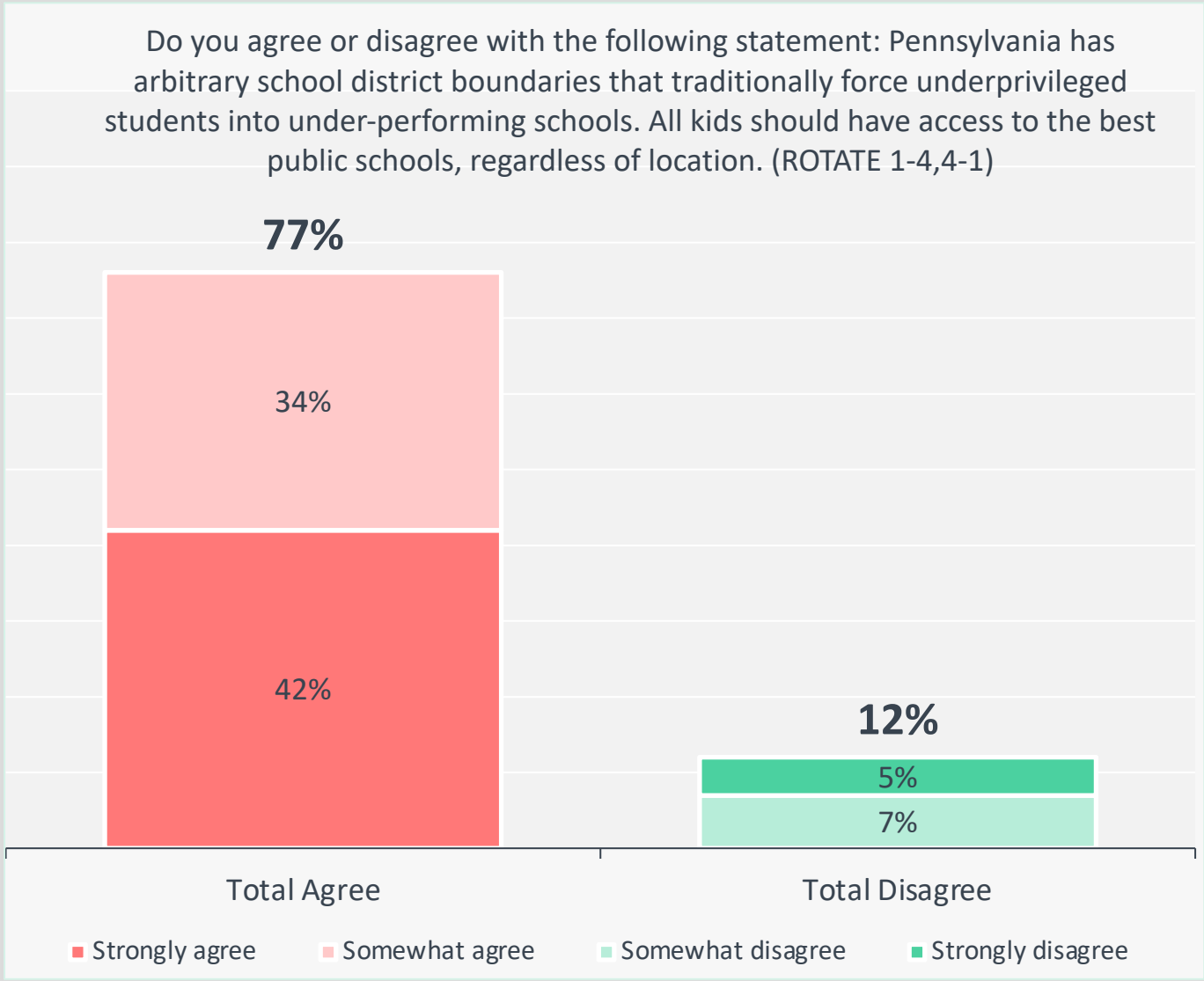
Lack of teaching life skills, lack of effectively administering resources, and lack of teaching basics, top voters' reasons for dissatisfaction with the quality of Pennsylvania's education.

What, if any, would you say are reasons you are dissatisfied with the quality of education that students in Pennsylvania receive?
(SELECT ALL THAT APPLY)... (RANDOMIZE RESPONSES)

...Top reasons >30% among those who ranked school B-F (n576)

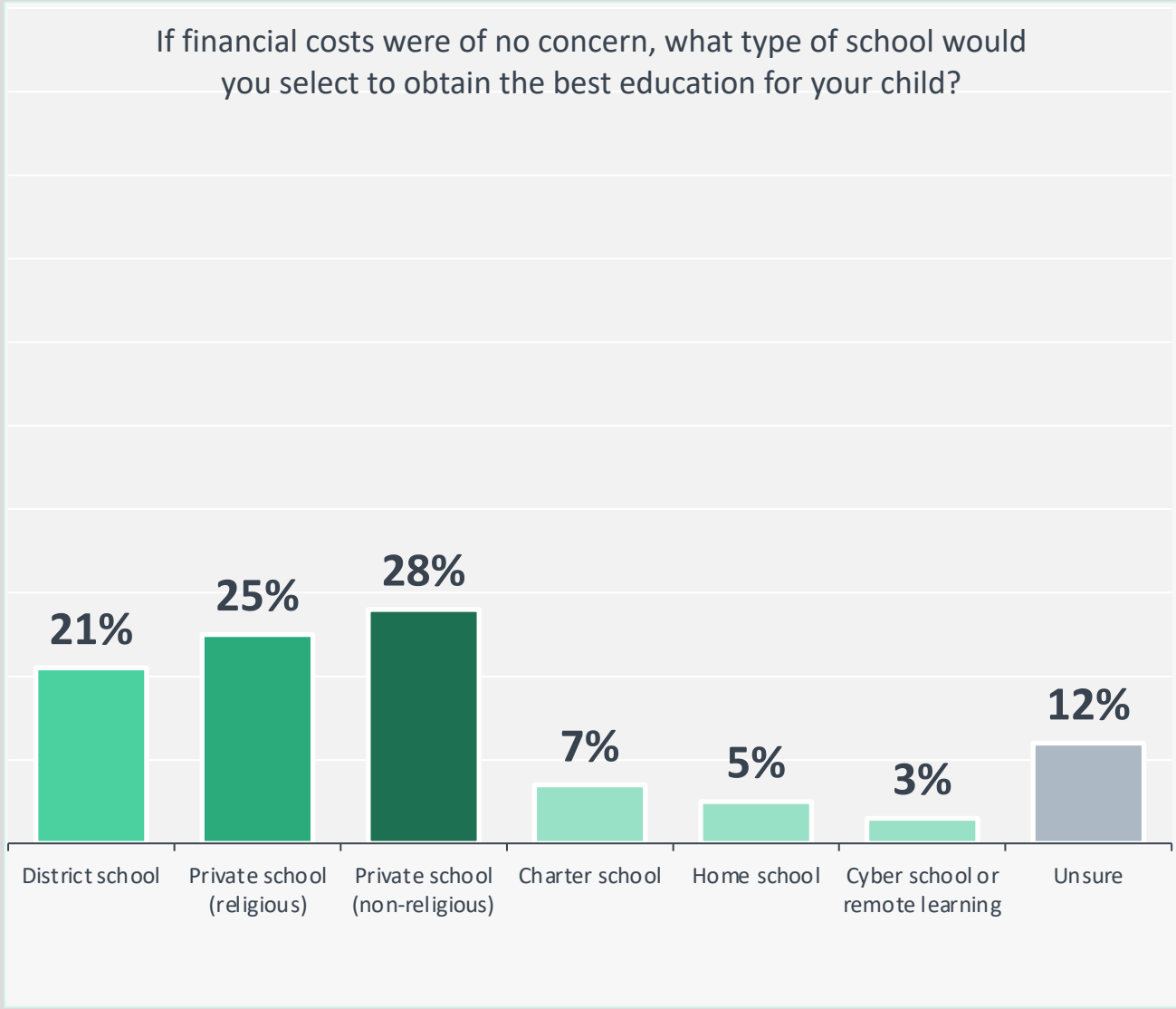


Over three-quarters agree that Pennsylvania has arbitrary school district lines that disproportionately hurt underprivileged students.



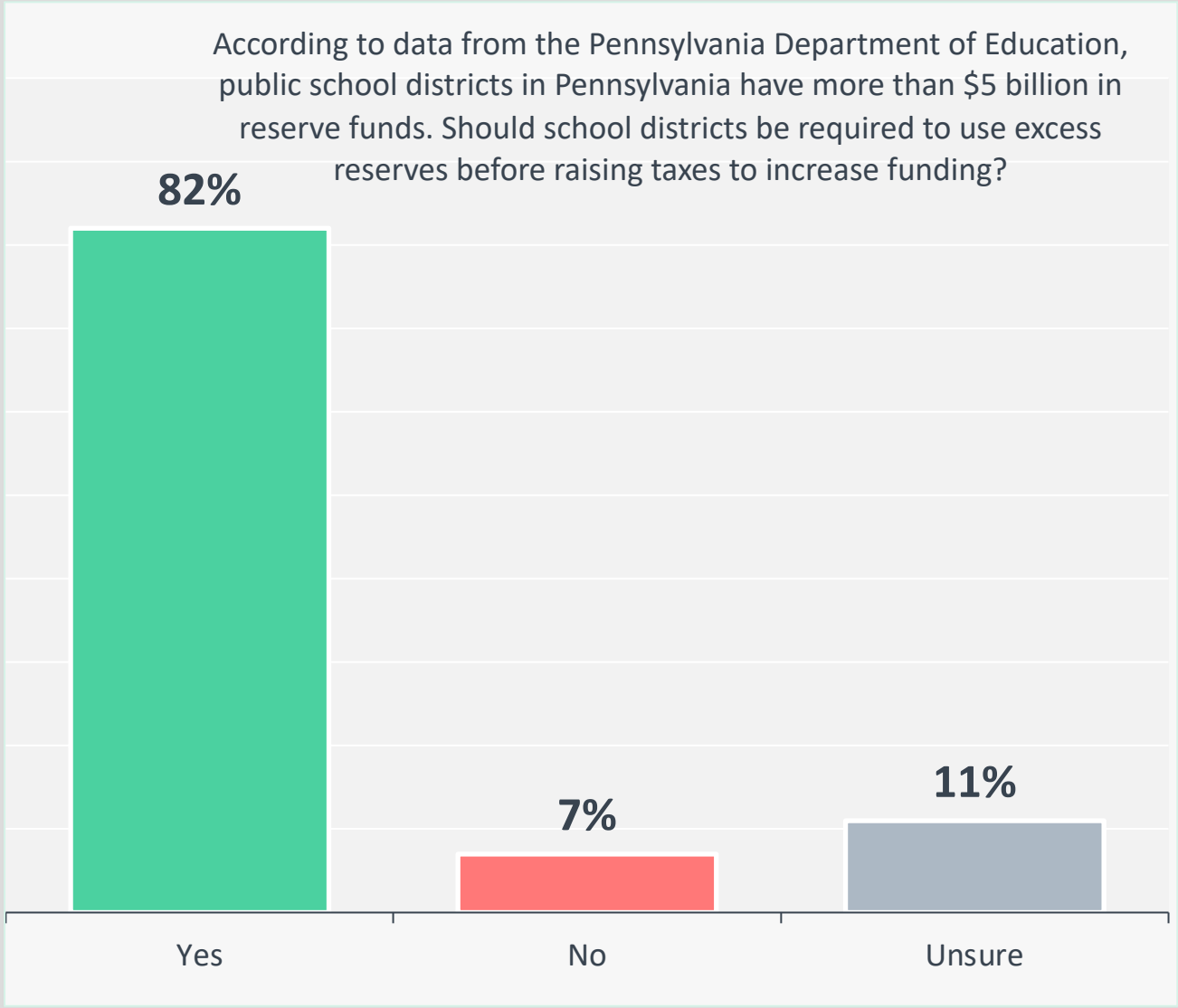
| Subgroup | Total Agree | Total Disagree | Differential |
|-------------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|
| Female (52%) | 78% | 10% | 68% |
| Male (48%) | 76% | 13% | 63% |
| Democratic (38%) | 83% | 9% | 74% |
| Independent (23%) | 78% | 6% | 72% |
| Republican (37%) | 70% | 18% | 52% |
| 18-29 (13%) | 89% | 6% | 83% |
| 30-44 (23%) | 81% | 10% | 71% |
| 45-64 (36%) | 72% | 14% | 58% |
| 65+ (28%) | 74% | 12% | 62% |
| Urban (22%) | 84% | 8% | 76% |
| Suburban (56%) | 73% | 13% | 60% |
| Rural (22%) | 78% | 11% | 67% |
| <\$40K (33%) | 79% | 8% | 71% |
| \$40-\$75K (33%) | 78% | 10% | 68% |
| \$80-\$125K (19%) | 75% | 19% | 56% |
| \$125+ (12%) | 72% | 16% | 56% |

Only about 1-in-5 would select a public district school for their child, if money was of no concern.



| Subgroup | District | Private (rel) | Private (non-rel) |
|-------------------|----------|---------------|-------------------|
| Female (52%) | 18% | 22% | 30% |
| Male (48%) | 23% | 28% | 27% |
| Democratic (38%) | 25% | 15% | 33% |
| Independent (23%) | 19% | 21% | 29% |
| Republican (37%) | 17% | 37% | 23% |
| 18-29 (13%) | 28% | 10% | 41% |
| 30-44 (23%) | 21% | 22% | 32% |
| 45-64 (36%) | 19% | 27% | 29% |
| 65+ (28%) | 19% | 32% | 19% |
| Urban (22%) | 16% | 18% | 38% |
| Suburban (56%) | 20% | 27% | 30% |
| Rural (22%) | 25% | 29% | 16% |
| <\$40K (33%) | 20% | 25% | 21% |
| \$40-\$75K (33%) | 21% | 26% | 27% |
| \$80-\$125K (19%) | 26% | 20% | 39% |
| \$125+ (12%) | 18% | 34% | 30% |

A vast majority of registered voters believe that schools should be required to use excess funds *before* raising taxes to increase funding.



| Subgroup | Total Yes | No | Differential |
|-------------------|-----------|-----|--------------|
| Female (52%) | 80% | 6% | 74% |
| Male (48%) | 84% | 8% | 76% |
| Democratic (38%) | 76% | 9% | 67% |
| Independent (23%) | 81% | 9% | 72% |
| Republican (37%) | 89% | 3% | 86% |
| 18-29 (13%) | 71% | 8% | 63% |
| 30-44 (23%) | 81% | 7% | 74% |
| 45-64 (36%) | 84% | 7% | 77% |
| 65+ (28%) | 87% | 5% | 82% |
| Urban (22%) | 81% | 7% | 74% |
| Suburban (56%) | 84% | 6% | 78% |
| Rural (22%) | 80% | 9% | 71% |
| <\$40K (33%) | 84% | 6% | 78% |
| \$40-\$75K (33%) | 82% | 6% | 76% |
| \$80-\$125K (19%) | 82% | 4% | 78% |
| \$125+ (12%) | 81% | 14% | 67% |

Executive Summary

We've Gotten Off On The Wrong Track

Registered Voters Pessimistic With Our Current Trajectory

Over 7-in-10 registered voters in Pennsylvania think America has fundamentally gotten off on the wrong track, and over 6-in-10 believe our own state is headed in the wrong direction.

- Respondents see *Inflation/cost of living, the U.S. economy, and Immigration/Border security* as most important problems facing our nation.
- Within Pennsylvania, voters see *Inflation/cost of living, Crime/Rising violence, and the Pennsylvania economy* as the biggest problems we face.

Pocketbook Issues Driving Voters to Look Outside of the Commonwealth

Swell of Voters Looking for Pocketbook and Security Solutions Outside of PA

Over 4-in-10 registered voters in Pennsylvania say they themselves, or someone they know has thought about leaving Pennsylvania for a different state due to Pennsylvania's policies.

- Echoing the sentiment respondents said were the biggest problems facing the state, the top reasons mentioned for looking to live elsewhere were pocketbook, governmental, and crime related issues:
 - Lower cost of living
 - Better jobs and opportunities
 - Lower taxes
 - Elected leaders who are more aligned with my values
 - Less crime and safer communities

Solutions Abound to get PA Headed in the Right Direction

Vast Majority of Registered Voters Agree With Bipartisan Policy Solutions

Over two-thirds of registered voters statewide agree with bipartisan solutions supported by Governor Shapiro during his campaign.

- Speeding up the process for businesses and individuals to obtain state-issued professional licenses, permits, or certifications - and holding government bureaucrats accountable for delays.
- Expanding access to telemedicine, providing Pennsylvanians with increased access to affordable health care.
- Expanding tax credit scholarships, which allow businesses to donate money to nonprofit organizations that provide scholarships to low-income and middle-income children in Pennsylvania to attend pre-kindergarten or K-12 private school.
- Lowering Pennsylvania's tax rate on businesses to 4% by 2025 to spur economic growth by attracting new companies to the state and encouraging existing businesses to remain in Pennsylvania.
- Lifeline Scholarships for students in the worst performing schools - bottom 15% - allowing parents to use government-funded education opportunity accounts for restricted educational expenses, including tuition, tutoring, online education programs, and therapies for students with special needs.

The Bottom Line

The economy, inflation, and security concerns are gripping our residents.

Over half of registered voters in Pennsylvania say that they are financially worse off today than they were two years ago.

Over 70% of respondents currently rate the economic conditions in Pennsylvania today as *poor*, with 65% believing that the economic conditions in Pennsylvania are getting worse.

These respondents want action ... Luckily, there is plenty of agreement on bipartisan, 'common ground' action they would like to see taken.