

Florida Atlantic University  
Business Economic Polling Initiative  
Hispanic Attitudes

September 2014

The September Survey is the second in a new series that gauges attitudes of Hispanic and Latino's in the United States. The data is collected using a mixed mode sample of online and telephone participants. The question design and analysis for the Index of Consumer Sentiment is adopted from the University of Michigan's which began in 1946, measuring consumer attitudes and expectations, and are used to evaluate economic trends and prospects (<http://www.sca.isr.umich.edu/reports.php>)

All respondents interviewed in this study were part of a fully representative sample using mixed mode random stratified probabilistic sampling method of N= 529 Hispanics over the age of 18, based on a series of screening questions. The margin of error for the sample is +/- 4.2% in 19 of 20 cases.

The survey was administered using an Automated Telephone Interviewing (ATI) system (n=350). The ATI system allows data to be entered directly into a computerized database through the numbers on interviewee's phone, providing a highly reliable system of data collection. The survey was also administered through USAMP, an online sample of Hispanics (n=179). There was a 6.2% response rate for the ATI calls.

The survey was presented in both English (n=439) and Spanish (n=90) versions. The survey was conducted between September 1-30, 2014.

The results presented in this report include univariate and bivariate analysis of the data. Frequency distributions for each item included on the questionnaire are shown in the tables. In all cases, cross-tabulation results are also shown. This type of bivariate analysis examines differences between sub-groups of the overall population.

In the cases where cross tabulation results are presented, a chi-square test, an independent t-test for means, or a Z-test for independent percentages is shown. A chi-square test is used in cases where comparisons are made for categorical variables. A t-test is used in cases where comparisons are made for measurement variables. A Z-test is used in cases where comparisons are made between independent population percentages.

The purpose of these statistical tests is to determine whether or not the observed difference between sub-groups in the sample is due to sampling error or whether it is due to a real difference in the population. When the results are statistically significant, it strongly suggests that the observed difference between sub-groups found in the sample is due to a real difference in the population, and not due to sampling error.

A chi-square significance level of .05 indicates significance at the 95 percent level. In other words, it is 95 percent likely that the results are due to a real difference between comparison groups. A chi-square significance level of .01 indicates significance at the 99 percent level. When a t-test or a Z-test is shown, lower- and upper-case letters indicate significance at the 90 and 95 percent levels respectively.

## Survey Parameters

<https://www.census.gov/hhes/socdemo/education/data/cps/2013/tables.html>

### Educational Attainment

Less than High school	0.32374933
High School	0.307863774
Some College	0.168533619
College Degree	0.163680483
Post Graduate Degree	0.036172794

### Gender

Female	0.499675517
Male	0.500324483

### Age

18-34	0.420642758
35-54	0.383284896
55+	0.19604413

### Region

Midwest	0.091900012
Northeast	0.138369988
South	0.362419597
West	0.407310403

<http://www.sca.isr.umich.edu/fetchdoc.php?docid=29608>

### Party

Dem	56%
Rep	21%
Other	22%
Not Registered	49%

<http://www.gallup.com/poll/165752/voter-registration-lags-among-hispanics-asians.aspx>

<http://www.hispanicvoters2012.com/#Demographics>

<http://www.pewhispanic.org/2011/12/28/vii-views-of-the-political-parties-and-party-identification/>

<http://www.gallup.com/poll/160706/democrats-enjoy-advantage-gop-among-hispanics.aspx>

	Hispanic population	% of Hispanic Population	Region
Connecticut	494,000	0.009513538	Northeast
Maine	15,000	0.000288873	Northeast
Massachusetts	650,000	0.012517814	Northeast
New Hampshire	37,000	0.000712552	Northeast
New Jersey	1,599,000	0.030793822	Northeast
New York	3,497,000	0.067345838	Northeast
Pennsylvania	750,000	0.014443631	Northeast
Rhode island	135,000	0.002599854	Northeast
Vermont	8,000	0.000154065	Northeast
Illinois	2,078,000	0.040018488	Midwest
Indiana	397,000	0.007645496	Midwest
Iowa	154,000	0.002965759	Midwest
Kansas	307,000	0.00591226	Midwest
Michigan	447,000	0.008608404	Midwest
Minnesota	257,000	0.004949351	Midwest
Missouri	214,000	0.004121249	Midwest
Nebraska	174,000	0.003350922	Midwest
North Dakota	15,000	0.000288873	Midwest
Ohio	362,000	0.006971459	Midwest
South Dakota	23,000	0.000442938	Midwest
Wisconsin	344,000	0.006624812	Midwest
Florida	4,354,000	0.083850094	South
Alabama	186,000	0.003582021	South
Arkansas	190,000	0.003659053	South
Delaware	76,000	0.001463621	South
District of Columbia	58,000	0.001116974	South
Georgia	880,000	0.016947194	South
Kentucky	132,000	0.002542079	South
Louisiana	197,000	0.00379386	South
Maryland	489,000	0.009417248	South
Mississippi	81,000	0.001559912	South
North Carolina	828,000	0.015945769	South
Oklahoma	347,000	0.006682587	South

South Carolina	241,000	0.00464122	South
Tennessee	296,000	0.00570042	South
Texas	9,794,000	0.188614567	South
Virginia	649,000	0.012498556	South
West Virginia	21,000	0.000404422	South
Alaska	42,000	0.000808843	West
Arizona	1,950,000	0.037553441	West
California	14,358,000	0.276508878	West
Colorado	1,071,000	0.020625506	West
Hawaii	126,000	0.00242653	West
Idaho	182,000	0.003504988	West
Montana	30,000	0.000577745	West
Nevada	738,000	0.014212533	West
New Mexico	972,000	0.018718946	West
Oregon	466,000	0.00897431	West
Utah	373,000	0.007183299	West
Washington	790,000	0.015213958	West

### **English Version September FAU BEPI Survey Instrument**

- 0) What is your gender?  
     Press 1 for Female  
     Press 2 for Male
  
- 1) What is your age group?  
     Press 1 for 17 and under (end survey)  
     Press 2 for 18-34  
     Press 3 for 35-54  
     Press 4 for 55 and above
  
- 2) Are you of Hispanic, Latino or Spanish origin?  
     Press 1 if you're not of Hispanic, Latino or Spanish origin (end survey)  
     Press 2 for yes, Mexican, Mexican American, Chicano  
     Press 3 for yes, Puerto Rican  
     Press 4 for yes, Cuban  
     Press 5 for yes another Hispanic, Latino or Spanish origin  
     Press 6 to repeat the answer choices

- 3) We are interested in how people are getting along financially these days. Would you say that you (and your family living there) are better off or worse financially than you were a year ago?  
Press 1 for Better Off  
Press 2 for Worse Off
- 4) Now, looking ahead -- do you think that a year from now you (and your family living there) will be better off financially, or worse off, or just about the same as now?  
Press 1 for Better Off  
Press 2 for Worse Off
- 5) Now turning to business conditions in the country as a whole -- do you think that during the next 12 months we'll have good times financially, or bad times, or what?  
Press 1 for Good times financially  
Press 2 for Bad times Financially
- 6) Looking ahead, which would you say is more likely -- that in the country as a whole we'll have continuous good times during the next five years or so, or that we will have periods of widespread unemployment or depression, or what?  
Press 1 for Good times  
Press 2 for Bad times
- 7) About the big things people buy for their homes--such as furniture, a refrigerator, stove, television, and things like that. Generally speaking, do you think now is a good or bad time for people to buy major household items?  
Press 1 for Good times to Buy  
Press 2 for Bad time to buy
- 8) Do you think Hispanics and other minorities receive equal treatment as whites in the criminal justice system or not?  
Press 1 for equal treatment as whites  
Press 2 for not equal as whites
- 9) Thinking about the past few years, would you say it has become easier or harder for people like you to afford health care?  
Press 1 for harder  
Press 2 for hasn't changed  
Press 3 for easier
- 10) Do you have private health insurance or did you purchase health insurance through Obamacare or the federal Affordable Care Act?  
Press 1 for Private health insurance  
Press 2 for Government health insurance  
Press 3 for you do not have health insurance

11) In the last time you visited your doctor, how long after your appointment time were you actually seen by the doctor?

- Press 1 for 0-15 minutes
- Press 2 for 16-30 minutes
- Press 3 for 31-59 minutes
- Press for if over 1 hour

12) In the last time you visited your doctor How would you rate you overall experience  
Very favorable, favorable, neutral, unfavorable, very unfavorable

- Press 1 for Very Favorable
- Press 2 for favorable
- Press 3 for Neutral
- Press 4 for Unfavorable
- Press 5 for Very Unfavorable

13) Regardless of who you plan to vote for, who do you expect to be the next President of the United States between the following 9 candidates?

- Press 1 for Hillary Clinton
- Press 2 for Mitt Romney
- Press 3 for Chris Christie
- Press 4 for Marco Rubio
- Press 5 for Rand Paul
- Press 6 for Jeb Bush
- Press 7 for Elizabeth Warren
- Press 8 for Rick Perry
- Press 9 for Susan Martinez
- Press # to repeat your choices

14) Are you currently registered as a Democrat, Republican, Independent, another party or are you not registered?

- Press 1 for Republican
- Press 2 for Democrat
- Press 3 for another party
- Press 4 for Not registered

15) What is your educational level?

- Press 1 for less than high school
- Press 2 for high school degree or equivalent
- Press 3 for some college but no degree
- Press 4 for a college degree
- Press 5 for Graduate degree or higher

16) What is your income level

- Press 1 for under \$25,000
- Press 2 for \$25,001-\$75,000
- Press 3 over \$75,000

17) In what state do you live?

**Segunda Encuesta (Septiembre 2014)**

0) ¿Cuál es su sexo?

Oprima 1 por “Femenino”

Oprima 2 por “Masculino”

1) ¿Dentro de que grupo de edad se encuentra Ud.?

Oprima 1 por “17 o menor (se acaba la encuesta para Ud.)

Oprima 2 por “18-34”

Oprima 3 por “35-54”

Oprima 4 por “55 o mayor”

2) Es Ud. de descendencia Hispana, Latina o Espanola?

Oprima 1 si ud no es de descendencia Hispana, Latina o Espanola (Final de la encuesta)

Oprima 2 por “Mexicano, Mexicano-Americano, Chicano”

Oprima 3 por “Puertorriqueño”

Oprima 4 por “Cubano”

Oprima 5 por “Otro origen Hispano, Latino o español.”

Oprima 6 para repetir las opciones

3) Estamos interesados en saber acerca de la situación financiera actual de la gente ¿Estima Ud. que Ud., y los miembros de su familia, están mejor o peor desde el punto de vista financiero que hace un año?

Oprima 1 por “Mejor”.

Oprima 2 por “Peor”.

4) Ahora, mirando hacia el futuro – ¿ Piensa Ud. que dentro de un año Ud. y su familia estarán mejor desde el punto de vista financiero, peor, o más o menos igual que ahora?

Oprima 1 por “Mejor”

Oprima 2 por “Peor”

Oprima 3 por “Más o menos igual que ahora”

- 5) Ahora, hablando en general de la situación empresarial en el país - ¿Piensa Ud. que en los próximos 12 meses tendremos una situación de prosperidad financiera, o de adversidad?

Oprima 1 por "Situación de Prosperidad financiera"

Oprima 2 por "Situación de Adversidad financiera"

- 6) Mirando hacia el futuro, ¿Cuál diría Ud. que es más probable que ocurra: que en el país, en general, tengamos un período positivo durante los próximos cinco años, o que tengamos períodos negativos de aumento del desempleo?

Oprima 1 por "Período positivo"

Oprima 2 por "Período negativo"

- 7) En lo que respecta a las cosas que la gente compra para sus hogares, por ejemplo, muebles, un refrigerador, una cocina, un televisor y otras cosas de esta naturaleza, y hablando de un modo general, ¿Piensa Ud. que ahora es un buen momento o un mal momento para que la gente compre este tipo de objetos para la casa?

Oprima 1 por "Buen momento"

Oprima 2 por "Mal momento"

- 8) ¿Piensa Ud. que los Hispanos y otros grupos minoritarios reciben el mismo tratamiento que reciben los blancos en el sistema de justicia criminal, o no?

Oprima 1 por "Igual tratamiento"

Oprima 2 por "Tratamiento desigual"

- 9) Piense en los últimos recientes años: ¿ Diría Ud. que ha sido más fácil o más difícil para la gente como Ud. el poder pagar por atención medica?

Oprima 1 por "Mas difícil"

Oprima 2 por "No cambió la situación"

Oprima 3 por "Más fácil"

- 10) ¿Tiene Ud. seguro de salud privado, o compró Ud. un seguro de salud por medio del "Obamacare"? ( en inglés "Federal Affordable Care Act"?)

Oprima 1 por "Seguro de salud privado"

Oprima 2 por "Seguro de salud del gobierno"

Oprima 3 por "No tengo seguro de salud"



11) La última vez que fue al médico, cuánto tiempo tuvo que esperar pasada la hora de su turno para que el médico le atendiera?

Oprima 1 por "Entre 0 y 15 minutos"

Oprima 2 por "Entre 16 y 30 minutos"

Oprima 3 por "Entre 31 y 59 minutos"

Oprima 4 por "Más de 1 hora"

12) La última vez que fue al médico, cómo evaluaría Ud. su experiencia en general? Muy favorable, favorable, neutral, desfavorable, muy desfavorable

Oprima 1 por "Muy favorable"

Oprima 2 por "Favorable"

Oprima 3 por "Neutral"

Oprima 4 por "Desfavorable"

Oprima 5 por "Muy desfavorable"

13) Independientemente del candidato que Ud. piense votar, ¿Quién piensa Ud. que va a ser el próximo Presidente de los Estados Unidos de entre los siguientes 9 candidatos?

Oprima 1 por "Hillary Clinton"

Oprima 2 por "Mitt Romney"

Oprima 3 por "Chris Christie"

Oprima 4 por "Marco Rubio"

Oprima 5 por "Rand Paul"

Oprima 6 por "Jeb Bush"

Oprima 7 por "Elizabeth Warren"

Oprima 8 por "Rick Perry"

Oprima 9 por "Susan Martínez"

Oprima 10 "Para repetir las opciones"

14) ¿Está Ud. actualmente registrado como Demócrata, Republicano, Independiente, en otro partido, o no está registrado?

Oprima 1 por "Republicano"

- Oprima 2 por "Demócrata"
- Oprima 3 por "Otro partido"
- Oprima 4 por "No estoy registrado"

15) ¿Cuál es su nivel de educación?

- Oprima 1 por "Inferior a la escuela secundaria."
- Oprima 2 por "Graduado de la escuela secundaria, o equivalente"
- Oprima 3 por "Algunos cursos de universidad (College) pero no graduado"
- Oprima 5 por "Graduado de carrera"
- Oprima 6 por "Título de postgrado, o superior"

16) Cual es su nivel de ingresos?

- Oprima 1 para menos de \$25,000
- Oprima 2 para entre \$25,001 y \$75,000
- Oprima 3 para mas de \$75,000

17) Estado

Topline results are below. Full results, including crosstabs, can be found [here](#).

### Index of Consumer Sentiment (ICS): Overall

	Q1	Q 2	Q3	Q4	Q5	ICS
August 2014	90	102	80	72	104	<b>68.3</b>
September 2014	98	124	92	82	106	<b>76.4</b>

#### Getting Along Financially these Days

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Better Off	260	49.1	49.1	49.1
Worse Off	269	50.9	50.9	100.0
Total	529	100.0	100.0	

#### A year from Now...

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Better Off	328	61.9	61.9	61.9
Worse Off	201	38.1	38.1	100.0
Total	529	100.0	100.0	

#### Business in the country...

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Good times financially	245	46.3	46.3	46.3
Bad times financially	284	53.7	53.7	100.0
Total	529	100.0	100.0	

#### Country as a whole...

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Good Times	218	41.2	41.2	41.2
Bad Times	311	58.8	58.8	100.0
Total	529	100.0	100.0	

**Big items for home**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Good Times to buy	279	52.7		52.7
	Bad time to buy	250	47.3		100.0
	Total	529	100.0		100.0

		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	ICS
Gender	Female	98	122	90	82	98	74.5
	Male	98	124	96	84	114	78.3

		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	ICS
Age	18-34	126	144	110	94	112	88.8
	35-54	96	116	86	80	108	73.9
	55+	72	110	82	70	96	65.7

		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	ICS
Party Affiliation	Republican	78	118	56	84	92	65.5
	Democrat	94	134	106	78	102	78.0
	Another Party	116	110	90	80	112	77.2
	Not Registered	104	122	94	88	110	78.7

		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	ICS
Education Level	Less than HS	88	122	82	80	94	71.0
	HS or equivalent	84	114	80	74	92	67.7
	Some college, no degree	94	130	100	76	118	78.7
	College degree	138	138	124	106	130	96.2
	Graduate degree or higher	132	128	114	100	142	93.3

		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	ICS
Income level	under \$25,000	54	92	62	60	74	52.6
	\$25,001-\$75,000	74	148	110	94	122	83.1
	Over \$75,001	146	142	132	116	150	103.5

Region	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	ICS
Northeast	78	117	72	72	74	63.2
South	108	122	98	82	110	79.0
Midwest	96	146	82	76	96	75.4
West	96	122	96	88	116	78.7

### Index of Current Economic Conditions (ICC): Overall

	Q1	Q5	ICC
August 2014	90	104	<b>75.4</b>
September 2014	98	106	<b>79.3</b>

Gender	Q1	Q5	ICC
Female	98	98	76.0
Male	98	114	82.2

Age	Q1	Q5	ICC
18-34	126	112	92.1
35-54	96	108	79.2
55+	72	96	65.6

Party Affiliation	Q1	Q5	ICC
Republican	78	92	66.5
Democrat	94	102	76.2
Another Party	116	112	88.3
Not Registered	104	110	83.0

Education Level	Q1	Q5	ICC
Less than HS	88	94	71.0
HS or equivalent	84	92	68.6
Some college, no degree	94	118	82.2
College degree	138	130	103.3
Graduate degree or higher	132	142	105.7

Income level	Q1	Q5	ICC
under \$25,000	54	74	50.4
\$25,001-\$75,000	74	122	76.2
Over \$75,001	146	150	114.1

Region	Q1	Q5	ICC
Northeast	78	74	59.6
South	108	110	84.6
Midwest	96	96	74.6
West	96	116	82.2

### Index of Consumer Expectation (ICE): Overall

	Q 2	Q3	Q4	ICE
August 2014	102	80	72	63.7
September 2014	124	92	82	74.5

Gender	Q2	Q3	Q4	ICE
Female	122	90	82	73.5
Male	124	96	84	75.9

Age	Q2	Q3	Q4	ICE
18-34	144	110	94	86.7
35-54	116	86	80	70.5
55+	110	82	70	65.8

Party Affiliation	Q2	Q3	Q4	ICE
Republican	118	56	84	64.9
Democrat	134	106	78	79.2
Another Party	110	90	80	70.0
Not Registered	122	94	88	76.0

Education Level	Q2	Q3	Q4	ICE
Less than HS	122	82	80	71.0
HS or equivalent	114	80	74	67.1
Some college, no degree	130	100	76	76.5
College degree	138	124	106	91.6
Graduate degree or higher	128	114	100	85.3

Income level	Q2	Q3	Q4	ICE
under \$25,000	92	62	60	54.0
\$25,001-\$75,000	148	110	94	87.5
Over \$75,001	142	132	116	96.7

Region	Q2	Q3	Q4	ICE
Northeast	117	72	72	65.5
South	122	98	82	75.5
Midwest	146	82	76	75.9
West	122	96	88	76.4

## Healthcare Issues

### Afford Healthcare

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Harder	227	42.9	42.9	42.9
Hasn't Changed	222	42.1	42.1	85.0
Easier	79	15.0	15.0	100.0
Total	529	100.0	100.0	

### Health Coverage

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Private coverage	305	57.7	57.7	57.7
Government coverage	141	26.6	26.6	84.3
No Health Ins.	83	15.7	15.7	100.0
Total	529	100.0	100.0	

### Last doctor appointment wait

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 0-15 minutes	170	32.2	32.2	32.2
16-30 minutes	219	41.4	41.4	73.6
31-59 minutes	73	13.7	13.7	87.3
over 1 hour	67	12.7	12.7	100.0
Total	529	100.0	100.0	

### Overall doctor Experience

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very favorable	165	31.2	31.2	31.2
	Favorable	185	35.0	35.0	66.2
	Neutral	144	27.3	27.3	93.5
	Unfavorable	14	2.6	2.6	96.2
	Very Unfavorable	20	3.8	3.8	100.0
	Total	529	100.0	100.0	

- Healthcare appears to be easier to afford for men (20%) than women (10%)
- Those between the age of 35-54 have found getting health insurance harder (47% versus 11% who said it was easier). While those over 55 said it was getting easier (16% versus 35% who it was harder).
- All party and non-party participants find affordable healthcare harder to afford. Republicans have a -10 (35% to 25%) rating while Democrats are -26 (40% to 14%) Independents are -40 (54% to 14%) and non-registered participants are at -32 (45% to 13%).
- Younger Latino's are more likely not to have health insurance (19% of 18-34 and 21% of 35-54) while most 93% of older Latinos (55 and older) do have coverage. Those 35-54 are less likely to have government sponsored coverage (16%) than those 18-34 (30%) and those over 55 (33%).
- One in five Hispanic women (22%) do not have healthcare insurance while one in ten Hispanic men are without as well. The majority of females (52%) and males (63%) have private insurance plans.
- One in four non registered Latino's do not have health insurance (25%) while 29% of Democrats and 35% of Republicans have Government coverage.
- Those living in the South are significantly more likely to not have health insurance (23%).
- Education appears to influence who has health insurance. While 86% of those without a high school degree have health insurance, this number drops to 82% for high school graduates and 80% for those with some college but no degree. Those who graduate college is more likely to have insurance (88%) and with post graduate degree's is even



more likely (94%). Those with High School degree are more likely to have Government coverage 37%.

- As expected, income level correlates with private coverage as 84% of those earning over \$75,000 compared to 54% of those earning less. Government coverage also correlated with income with 32% of those under \$25,000 having Government insurance and that number dropping to 26% for those earning \$25,001-\$75,000 and 12% for the highest earners.
- Those over 55 have had a slightly better overall experience with their doctors (69%) than their younger contemporaries (18-34 66%; 35-54 63%).

## Social Issues

**Criminal Justice**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Equal treatment	139	26.2	26.2	26.2
	Not equal to whites	390	73.8	73.8	100.0
	Total	529	100.0	100.0	

- Regarding treatment of the Criminal Justice system, 21% of females thought there was equal treatment while 79% did not think they were treated as equal as whites. Males were more optimistic with 31% saying they felt treatment was equal and 69% saying it was not.
- Republican Latino's think the justice system is more equal (45% to 55%) than Democrat (24% to 76%). Members of another party find the system unjust (31% to 69%) and those who are not registered to vote have the least faith in the criminal justice system with only 19% saying the treatment was equal and 81% saying it was not equal.
- Education was not a significant factor influencing this variable.
- Those with incomes under \$25,000 are significantly more pessimistic about the judicial system with 82% saying it is not equal to whites compared with all other income levels which were at 68%.
- Those living in the Northeast have a -24 point difference between equal and unequal treatment in the courts (38% to 62%) this number increase in the other 3 regions; South - 54 point difference (23% to 77%), Midwest -62 points (19% to 81%) and the West -43 points (27% to 73%).

## Political Issues

### Expect to be next President

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Hillary Clinton	265	50.0	50.0	50.0
	Mitt Romney	89	16.8	16.8	66.8
	Chris Christie	25	4.8	4.8	71.6
	Marco Rubio	28	5.3	5.3	76.9
	Rand Paul	28	5.3	5.3	82.2
	Jeb Bush	30	5.6	5.6	87.9
	Elizabeth Warren	13	2.5	2.5	90.3
	Rick Perry	19	3.6	3.6	94.0
	Susan Martinez	32	6.0	6.0	100.0
	Total	529	100.0	100.0	

- Females continue to expect Hillary Clinton (55%) to be the next president with Romney getting 17% and Marco Rubio at 8%. Males also expect Hillary to be the next president (45%) while 17% expect Romney and 9% said Jeb Bush.
- Education appears to influence voter expectation with 45% of less than High School degree thinking Hillary will win and then increasing with each degree with 49% for High School degree, 54% with College degree and 58% with a post graduate degree. Conversely those with less education are more likely to expect Romney to win (20%) than those with a post graduate degree (9%).
- The Northeast has the least expectation for Hillary with 37% seeing her as the next president with 13% saying NM Governor Susan Martinez.
- The Midwest is Romney's strongest region with 34% expecting him to be president (Hillary 56%).