

GALLUP NEWS SERVICE

2016 ELECTION

Results are based on telephone interviews with a random sample of -- 1,537 -- national adults, aged 18+, living in all 50 states and the District of Columbia, conducted April 15-17, 2016.

For results based on the total sample of National Adults, the margin of error is ± 3 percentage points at the 95% confidence level.

For results based on the sample of -- 1,371 -- registered voters, the margin of error is ± 4 percentage points at the 95% confidence level.

For results based on the sample of -- 719 -- Republicans and Republican-leaning independents, the margin of error is ± 5 percentage points at the 95% confidence level.

For results based on the sample of -- 672 -- Democrats and Democratic-leaning independents, the margin of error is ± 5 percentage points at the 95% confidence level.

Interviews are conducted with respondents on landline telephones and cellular phones, with interviews conducted in Spanish for respondents who are primarily Spanish-speaking. Each sample of national adults includes a minimum quota of 60% cell phone respondents and 40% landline respondents, with additional minimum quotas by time zone within region. Landline and cell phone numbers are selected using random digit dial methods. Landline respondents are chosen at random within each household on the basis of which member has the next birthday.

Samples are weighted to correct for unequal selection probability, non-response, and double coverage of landline and cell users in the two sampling frames. They are also weighted to match the national demographics of gender, age, race, Hispanic ethnicity, education, region, population density, and phone status (cell phone-only/landline only/both, cell phone mostly). Demographic weighting targets are based on the March 2015 Current Population Survey figures for the aged 18 and older U.S. population. Phone status targets are based on the January-June 2015 National Health Interview Survey. Population density targets are based on the 2010 census. All reported margins of sampling error include the computed design effects for weighting.

In addition to sampling error, question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of public opinion polls.

1. How closely are you following the news about the 2016 presidential election campaign—very closely, somewhat closely, not too closely, or not at all?

	<u>Very closely</u>	<u>Somewhat closely</u>	<u>Not too closely</u>	<u>Not at all</u>	<u>No opinion</u>
2016 Apr 15-17	37	38	17	7	1
2016 Mar 16-17	40	35	20	5	1
2016 Feb 15-16	34	37	19	10	1
2016 Jan 15-16	31	38	22	8	1