

GALLUP NEWS SERVICE

GALLUP POLL SOCIAL SERIES: CONSUMPTION HABITS

-- FINAL TOPLINE --

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July 9-12, 2012

Results are based on telephone interviews conducted July 9-12, 2012 with a random sample of –1,014—adults, aged 18+, living in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia.

For results based on the total sample of national adults, one can say with 95% confidence that the margin of error is ± 4 percentage points.

For results based on the sample of –492—national adults in Form A and –522—national adults in Form B, the maximum margins of sampling error are ± 6 percentage points.

For results based on the sample of –166—smokers, the maximum margin of sampling error is ± 10 percentage points.

For results based on the sample of –848—non-smokers, the maximum margin of sampling error is ± 4 percentage points.

For results based on the sample of –676—adults who drink alcoholic beverages, the maximum margin of sampling error is ± 5 percentage points.

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 includes a minimum quota of 400 cell phone respondents and 600 landline respondents, with additional minimum quotas among landline respondents by region. Landline numbers are chosen at random among listed telephone numbers, 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 had the most recent birthday.

Samples are weighted by gender, age, race, Hispanic ethnicity, education, region, adults in the household, and phone status (cell phone only/landline only/both, having an unlisted landline number, and being cell phone mostly). Demographic weighting targets are based on the March 2011 Current Population Survey figures for the age 18+ non-institutionalized population living in U.S. telephone households. All reported margins of sampling error include the computed design effects for weighting and sample design.

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.

Turning to something else,

Q.30/31 SPLIT SAMPLED

30. *(Asked of a half sample)* How serious a problem do you think – [RANDOM ORDER] – is/are to society – extremely serious, very serious, somewhat serious, or not serious?

BASED ON –492—NATIONAL ADULTS IN FORM A

A. Cigarettes

	<u>Extremely serious</u>	<u>Very serious</u>	<u>Somewhat serious</u>	<u>Not serious</u>	<u>No opinion</u>
2012 Jul 9-12 ^	30	37	27	6	1
2005 Jul 7-10	29	37	29	5	*
2003 Jul 7-9	21	36	35	8	*

B. Alcohol

	<u>Extremely serious</u>	<u>Very serious</u>	<u>Somewhat serious</u>	<u>Not serious</u>	<u>No opinion</u>
2012 Jul 9-12 ^	18	29	39	12	2
2005 Jul 7-10	21	32	40	7	*
2003 Jul 7-9	17	29	44	9	1

C. Obesity

	<u>Extremely serious</u>	<u>Very serious</u>	<u>Somewhat serious</u>	<u>Not serious</u>	<u>No opinion</u>
2012 Jul 9-12 ^	38	43	15	3	1
2005 Jul 7-10	27	42	28	3	*
2003 Jul 7-9	20	36	38	5	1

^Asked of a half sample.

31. *(Asked of a half sample)* How important is it to have federal government programs that address health risks associated with each of the following? Is it extremely important, very important, somewhat important, or not important? How about for— [RANDOM ORDER]?

BASED ON –522—NATIONAL ADULTS IN FORM B

A. Smoking

	Extremely <u>important</u>	Very <u>important</u>	Somewhat <u>important</u>	Not <u>important</u>	No <u>opinion</u>
2012 Jul 9-12	21	34	25	19	2

B. Excessive consumption of alcohol

	Extremely <u>important</u>	Very <u>important</u>	Somewhat <u>important</u>	Not <u>important</u>	No <u>opinion</u>
2012 Jul 9-12	18	30	30	20	2

C. Obesity

	Extremely <u>important</u>	Very <u>important</u>	Somewhat <u>important</u>	Not <u>important</u>	No <u>opinion</u>
2012 Jul 9-12	23	34	22	19	2