ASK ALL:
PEWWP.1 From what you have seen and heard, have gasoline prices **[RANDOMIZE:** gone up a lot, gone up a little, gone down a little or gone down a lot / gone down a lot, gone down a little, gone up a little or gone up a lot**]** over the past month?[1]

   May 24-27
   2012
   22   Gone up a lot
   17   Gone up a little
   44   Gone down a little
    7   Gone down a lot
    3   Stayed about the same **(VOL.)**
    7   Don't know/Refused **(VOL.)**

PEW.2 AND PEW.3 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

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[1]   PEWWP.1 asked in conjunction with *The Washington Post.*

About the Survey

The analysis in this report is based on telephone interviews conducted May 24-27, 2012 among a national sample of 1,012 adults 18 years of age or older living in the continental United States (606 respondents were interviewed on a landline telephone, and 406 were interviewed on a cell phone, including 185 who had no landline telephone). The survey was conducted under the direction of Princeton Survey Research Associates International. A combination of landline and cell phone random digit dial samples were used; both samples were provided by Survey Sampling International. Interviews were conducted in English. Respondents in the landline sample were selected by randomly asking for the youngest adult male or female who is now at home. Interviews in the cell sample were conducted with the person who answered the phone, if that person was an adult 18 years of age or older. For detailed information about our survey methodology, see: http://people-press.org/methodology/.

The combined landline and cell phone sample are weighted using an iterative technique that matches gender, age, education, race, Hispanic origin and region to parameters from the March 2011 Census Bureau's Current Population Survey and population density to parameters from the Decennial Census. The sample also is weighted to match current patterns of telephone status, based on extrapolations from the 2011 National Health Interview Survey. The weighting procedure also accounts for the fact that respondents with both landline and cell phones have a greater probability of being included in the combined sample and adjusts for household size within the landline sample. Sampling errors and statistical tests of significance take into account the effect of weighting. The following table shows the sample sizes and the error attributable to sampling that would be expected at the 95% level of confidence for different groups in the survey:

Group	Sample Size	Plus or minus ...
Total sample	1,012	3.6 percentage points
Republicans	252	7.2 percentage points
Democrats	351	6.1 percentage points
Independents	323	6.4 percentage points
Family income:		
$75k or more	218	7.7 percentage points
$30k-$74,999	324	6.3 percentage points
Less than $30k	317	6.4 percentage points
U.S. Energy Information Administration Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD) regions:		
East Coast (CT, DE, DC, FL, GA, ME, MA, MD, NH, NJ, NY, NC, PA, RI, SC, VT, VA, WV)	378	5.9 percentage points
Midwest (IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, MI, MN, MO, NE, ND, OH, OK, SD, TN, WI)	298	6.6 percentage points
Gulf Coast (AL, AR, LA, MS, NM, TX)	131	10.0 percentage points
West Coast (AZ, CA, NV, OR, WA; region includes AK, HI, but those states not surveyed)	153	9.2 percentage points

NOTE: Insufficient cases from the Rocky Mountain district (CO, ID, MT, UT, WY) for separate analysis. These cases are included in the broader analysis.

Sample sizes and sampling errors for other subgroups are available upon request. In addition to sampling error, one should bear in mind that question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of opinion polls.

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