**Question 3**

“It is a well-established fact of American political life that young voters are not dependable voters. In a close election, however, the support of even low-turnout groups can be decisive. Thus, Obama's campaign team apparently decided that his visits to college campuses this week could pay off if he is able to motivate and inspire young voters who already support him to get out and vote in November. Romney's agreement on the issue of freezing student-loan interest rates was no doubt an attempt to avoid leaving the youth vote totally to Obama. It is clear at this point, however, that Romney has greater potential payoff with more politically active older voters, among whom his support is much stronger.”

a. Present a cross tabulation containing absolute and relative frequencies of the poll – candidate preference by age group.

b. Determine statistical significance and strength of association for the relationship.



**Survey Methods**

Results are based on telephone interviews conducted as part of Gallup Daily tracking survey April 20-24, 2012, with a random sample of 2,165 registered voters, aged 18 and older, living in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia.

For results based on the total sample of registered voters, one can say with 95% confidence that the maximum margin of sampling error is ±3 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 per 1,000 national adults, with additional minimum quotas among landline respondents by region. Landline telephone 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 age. Demographic weighting targets are based on the March 2011 Current Population Survey figures for the aged 18 and older non-institutionalized population living in U.S. telephone households. This means that you can consider the survey respondents age-distributed as follows: 18 to 29, 41.9%; 30 to 49, 31.9%; 50 to 64, 18.6%; 65+, 7.7%