

# **Google Consumer Surveys 2012 Election Insights**

Paul McDonald - Product Lead - GCS www.google.com/insights/consumersurveys



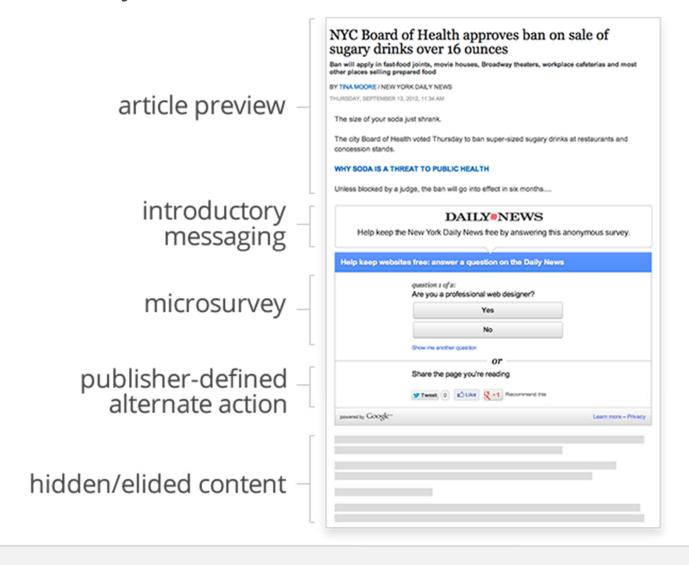
#### A new approach to paywalls Let users choose how to access and/or pay for content

- Answer a 1 or 2 question market research survey or perform a publisher defined alternate action (Pay, Subscribe, or Share)
- Publishers are paid \$0.05 per answered question, which is incremental to any ad revenue on that page





### Microsurveys are Inline to Content





## Google Consumer Surveys in 2012 election

#### Pollster Accuracy and Bias, 2012 Presidential Election

Likely Voters Polls in Last 21 Days of Campaign Minimum 5 Polls

Pollster	# Polls	Avg. Error	Bias	Mode	Cell?
IBD / TIPP	11	0.9	R +0.1	Live Phone	Yes
Google Consumer Surveys	12	1.6	R +1.0	Internet	N/A
Mellman	9	1.6	R +0.0	Live Phone	Yes
RAND Corporation	17	1.8	D +1.5	Internet	N/A
CNN / Opinion Research	10	1.9	R +0.6	Live Phone	Yes
Ipsos / Reuters (online)	42	1.9	R +1.4	Internet	N/A
Angus Reid		1.9	R +0.8	Internet	N/A
CVOTER International / UPI	13	2.0	R +2.0	Live Phone	??
Grove Insight	18	2.0	R +0.1	Live Phone	Yes
SurveyUSA	17	2.2	R +0.5	Robodial	Yes
Quinnipiac	5	2.3	D +0.3	Live Phone	Yes
Marist	11	2.5	R +1.0	Live Phone	Yes
YouGov	30	2.6	R +1.1	Internet	N/A
We Ask America	9	2.6	D +0.1	Robodial	No
Public Policy Polling	71	2.7	R +1.6	Robodial	No
Gravis Marketing	16	2.7	R +2.7	Robodial	No
JZ Analytics*	17	2.8	R +0.1	Internet	N/A
Washington Post / ABC News	16	2.8	R +2.7	Live Phone	Yes
Pharos Research Group*	14	4.0	D +2.5	Live Phone	No
Rasmussen Reports	60	4.2	R +3.7	Robo + Internet	No
American Research Group	9	4.5	R +4.5	Live Phone	Yes
Mason-Dixon	8	5.4	R +2.2	Live Phone	Yes
Gallup	11	7.2	R +7.2	Live Phone	Yes



## Three lessons learned from the 2012 election

- Screening likely voters does not need to be a 10 question process
- Forcing respondents to pick a candidate isn't necessary
- Search data reflects user demographics, not necessarily voting behavior



## **Likely Voters**

The one question approach

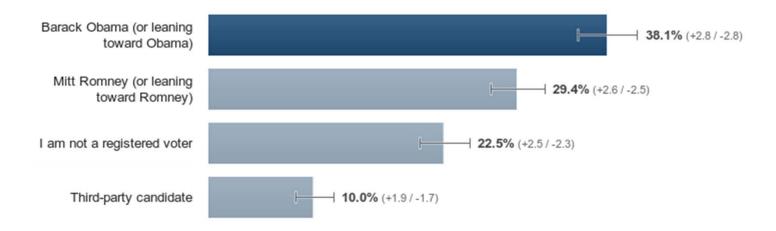


#### SINGLE ANSWER

Suppose the presidential election were held today. Who would you be **more likely** to vote for: (if unsure, who are you leaning toward?)

Results for respondents with demographics. Weighted by Age, Gender, Region. (1306 responses) 

Order statistically significant.





### Part 1

SINGLE ANSWER

Do you currently have a landline telephone in your house?

Results for respondents with demographics. Weighted by Age, Gender, Region. (4085 responses) 
Order statistically significant.



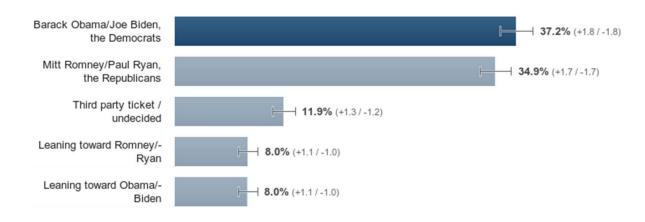
#### Part 2

SINGLE ANSWER

Suppose the presidential election were held today. Who would you be more likely to vote for:

(if unsure, who are you leaning toward?)

Results for respondents with demographics. Weighted by Age, Gender, Region. (3252 responses) 
Winner statistically significant.

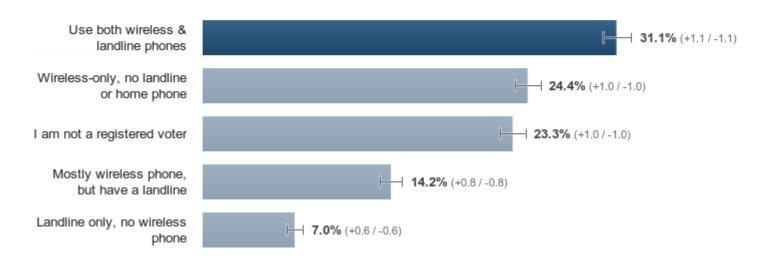




#### SINGLE ANSWER

**If you are a registered voter,** which of the following best describes your household's wireless and landline phone usage?

Results for respondents with demographics. Weighted by Age, Gender, Region. (8023 responses) 
Winner statistically significant.

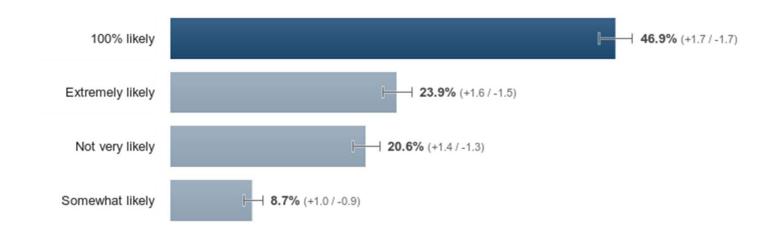




#### SINGLE ANSWER

#### How likely are you to vote in this year's Presidential election in November?

Results for respondents with demographics. Weighted by Age, Gender, Region. (3599 responses) 
Order statistically significant.





#### Mode effects on candidate choice

The percentage of undecided voters does not remain constant throughout the election cycle.



## Typical RDD Horse race interview (paraphrased)

Interviewer: Who are you most likely to voter for?

Respondent: I don't know

Interviewer: Well, who are you leaning towards?

Respondent: I'm not sure

[Maybe a little more back and forth]

Only after this discussion does the interview mark the user as undecided.

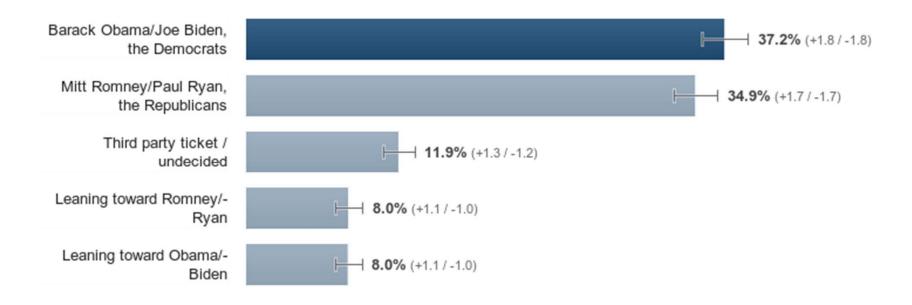


#### SINGLE ANSWER

Suppose the presidential election were held today. Who would you be more likely to vote for:

(if unsure, who are you leaning toward?)

Results for respondents with demographics. Weighted by Age, Gender, Region. (3252 responses) 
Winner statistically significant.





# Search Traffic Limited use in determining outcome



#### **SEARCH INTEREST IN**

## **OBAMA & ROMNEY**

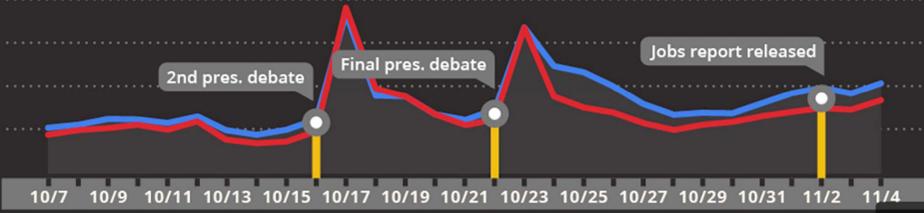
TOP 4 STATES SEARCHING for OBAMA

TOP 4 STATES SEARCHING for ROMNEY

VERMONT
NEW HAMPSHIRE
OHIO
VIRGINIA

VERMONT
UTAH
OHIO
NEW HAMPSHIRE

GOOGLE SEARCH INTEREST IN OBAMA AND ROMNEY OVER THE LAST 30 DAYS



Based on Google Search interest in Obama and Romney over the last 30 days Data sourced from Google Trends on 11/5/2012





## Search Demographics vs. Census

Demographic	Search	Census (CPS)	Diff
Female	51.48%	51.1%	0.38%
Male	48.52%	48.9%	-0.38%
18-24	20.03%	13.20%	6.83%
25-34	25.30%	18.70%	6.60%
35-44	17.25%	19.10%	-1.85%
45-54	16.91%	20.50%	-3.59%
55-64	12.68%	16.00%	-3.32%
65+	7.84%	12.50%	-4.66%



#### SEARCH INTEREST IN

## ROMNEY & OBAMA

During the Final Presidential Debate on October 22 in Boca Raton, Florida

O: Nothing Governor Romney just said is true, starting with this notion of me apologizing.

O: You were very clear that you would not provide government assistance to the U.S. auto companies, even if they went through bankruptcy...
R: You're wrong...
O: I am not wrong...
R: People can look it up, you're right.
O: People will look it up.

at how we get to a balanced budget within eight to 10 years.

9:00 EDT 9:54 10:34 EDT

#googlepolitics

Based on Google Searches for Obama and Romney from 9:00 P.M. EDT to 10:34 P.M. EDT on 10/22/12

Google<sup>\*</sup>



Perhaps it won't be long before Google, not Gallup, is the most trusted name in polling.

-Nate Silver





Get \$75 off your first survey

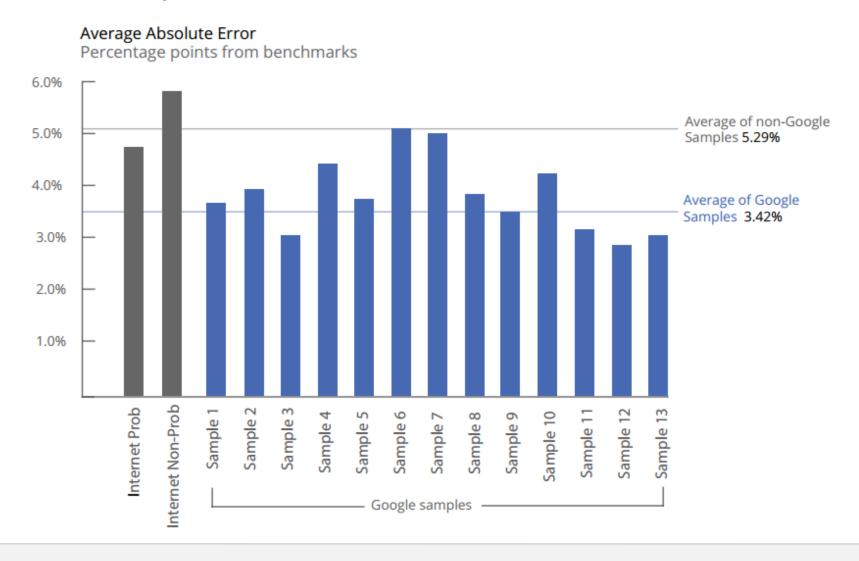
http://goo.gl/Fu2Ed



## Appendix



## How do you know the results are valid?





## Wait, Only One Question!?

#### Yes, and here's why

- Shorter surveys allow for a better respondent experience, resulting in more accurate data
- 20-30% response rates enable faster results and decisions
- Multi-question surveys gather data from larger respondent pools

#### Taking advantage of "one at a time"

- Each question in a survey is distributed to near-identical respondent groups, enabling easy comparisons across questions
- Rapid research turnaround allows for faster iteration and more informed investigation