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Background

- Key questions: Are results from online favorability scales:
 - 1) comparable to phone results on identical 4-point scales?
 - 2) an improvement when 100-point sliders are used?
- Feeling thermometers in telephone polls lead to heaping given time constraints and the mental shortcuts respondents employ to answer the questions.
- The online format allows for more complexity and customization of scales and response mechanisms.



Methods

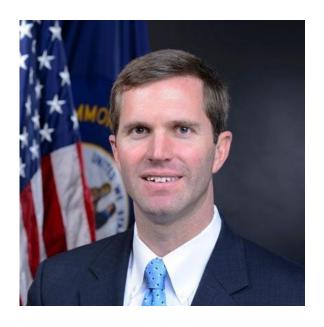
- Conducted 3 waves of a survey of likely voters in the lead-up to the Kentucky gubernatorial election.
- Each wave had side by side phone and online surveys.
 - Wave 1 (May-Jun 2019)
 - Wave 2 (Aug. 2019)
 - Wave 3 (Oct./Nov. 2019)
 - Election Day: Nov 5, 2019
- All waves weighted on age, gender, education, race, party, and congressional district.



Quick reminders



Matt Bevin – Republican KY Governor 2015-19



Andy Beshear – Democrat KY Governor 2019 –

704,754 votes 48.8%

709,890 votes 49.2%



Question details

 To test, used favorability ratings for President Trump, Governor Bevin, and Attorney General Beshear

Wave 1:

- Phone: 4-point scale from "very favorable" to "very unfavorable"
- Online: 4-point scale from "very favorable" to "very unfavorable"

Wave 2:

- Phone: 4-point scale from "very favorable" to "very unfavorable"
- Online: 4-point scale from "very favorable" to "very unfavorable"

- Wave 3:

- Phone: 4-point scale from "very favorable" to "very unfavorable" and a 100-point scale from "very favorable" to "very unfavorable"
- Online: 100-point sliding scale from "very favorable" to "very unfavorable"



Comparability – phone & online, 4-pt scales

• The 4-point scale online is largely comparable to the 4-point scale online, across 2 waves and 3 candidates.

		Wav	e 1	Way	ve 2
		Phone	Online	Phone	Online
	Very favorable	39%	34%	38%	34%
	Somewhat favorable	14%	17%	16%	21%
Trump	Somewhat unfavorable	5%	8%	6%	7%
	Very unfavorable	39%	38%	37%	35%
	Unsure	3%	2%	3%	2%
	Very favorable	18%	12%	18%	18%
	Somewhat favorable	20%	24%	23%	24%
Dorrin	Somewhat unfavorable	11%	16%	13%	16%
Bevin	Very unfavorable	44%	43%	39%	37%
	Unsure	8%	5%	8%	5%
	Very favorable	19%	18%	19%	15%
	Somewhat favorable	27%	29%	29%	30%
Beshear	Somewhat unfavorable	13%	19%	15%	20%
	Very unfavorable	22%	21%	21%	22%
	Unsure	19%	13%	17%	14%

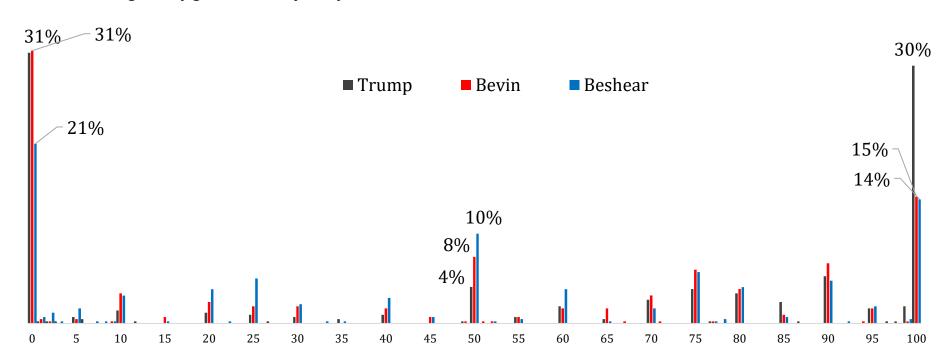


Heaping of telephone responses

• On the phone, there is clear evidence of heaping. Respondents mostly chose multiples of 5 between 0 and 100.

Mental shortcuts produce less variability in telephone responses

% rating each figure at each point from 0-100



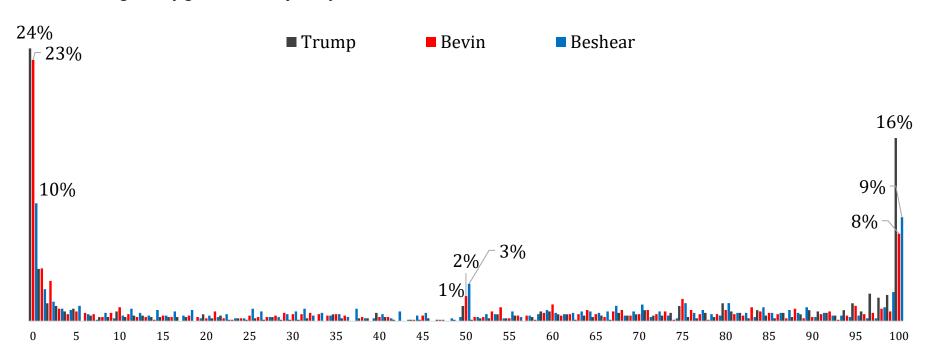


More even distribution online

 While still plenty of responses at 0 and 100, respondents online utilized many more points on the scale.

Mental shortcuts produce more variability in online responses

% rating each figure at each point from 0-100





Few phone respondents use whole scale

- On the phone, between 90% and 95% of responses were 0, 100, or another 5-point value.
- Online, between 43% and 54% of responses were a value other than 0, 100, or another 5-point value.

Comparing responses by mode shows major differences in distributions % rating each candidate at each point from 0-100

		Phone		Online						
	Trump	Bevin	Beshear	Trump	Bevin	Beshear				
0 value	31%	31%	21%	24%	23%	10%				
100 value	30%	15%	14%	16%	8%	9%				
Other 5-point value	34%	48%	55%	14%	16%	19%				
Other value	5%	3%	5%	43%	49%	54%				
Don't Know / Unsure	1%	3%	5%	2%	4%	7%				



Are online ratings meaningful?

- The results confirmed that a 100-point scale on the phone is less meaningful as heaping essentially turns the 100-point scale into a 10-point or 20-point scale.
- Online, there is more even distribution.
- Is there meaning behind the increased distribution of values online? Does the added precision of a 100-point scale online translate into new insights and actionable data?
- We can examine this question through the horse race results and candidate messaging results.



Horse race results show favorability is continuous

- Support for each candidate climbs in a more or less continuous fashion as favorability increases from 0-100.
- Added precision offered by this scale allows better targeting and analysis of persuadable voters than a 4-point scale would.
- Segment precision limited by sample size in this survey.

Head to head matchups show steady movement												
with 0-100 f	avorability sc	ale										
% supporting e	ach candidate, b	roken down by	fav categories									
	R - Matt	D - Andy	Other /									
	Bevin Beshear											
Beshear favorability categories												
0 (unfav)	85%	3%	12%									
1 thru 16	93%	1%	6%									
17 thru 33	69%	14%	17%									
34 thru 50	44%	36%	20%									
51 thru 70	15%	80%	5%									
71 thru 84	1%	95%	4%									
85 thru 99	8%	90%	2%									
100 (fav)	4%	95%	1%									
DK/Ref	33%	30%	37%									
Bevin favorabil	lity categories											
0 (unfav)	0%	90%	10%									
1 thru 16	1%	89%	10%									
17 thru 49	18%	65%	17%									
50 thru 63	64%	19%	17%									
64 thru 84	85%	12%	3%									
85 thru 99	91%	7%	2%									
100 (fav)	99%	1%	0%									
1		i	i									

26%

32%

DK/Ref



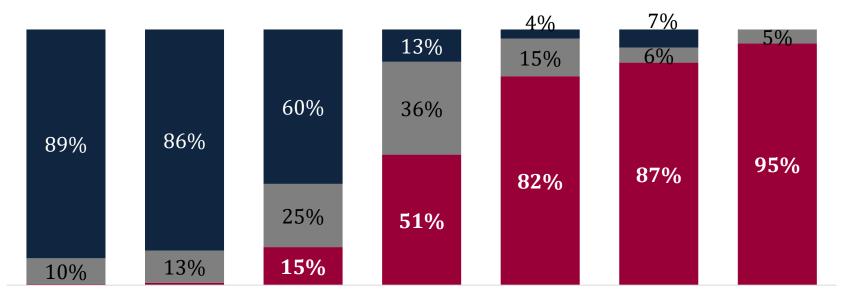
43%

Finding swing voters – Bevin favs

 Breaking down favorables more finely shows where swing voters appear, allowing more precise targeting.

Bevin's favorables on a 100-point scale show where swing voters appear

% in each group, broken down by 100-point favorables for Matt Bevin



RATING OF 1 THRU 16 17 THRU 49 50 THRU 63 64 THRU 84 85 THRU 99 RATING OF 0



Negative messaging tracks with continuous scale

- Results of the negative Bevin messages show the continuous nature of the favorability 100-pt scale.
- Those "unfavorable" to Beshear may have been persuadable roughly 1/4 to 1/3 of those who rated Beshear 34-50 say negative messages about Bevin concern them "a great deal".

Messaging persuasiveness follows the 0-100 favorability scale

% who rated each message "a great deal," broken down by 0-100 favorability categories

		I	Beshe	ear fa	vora	bilty	Bevin favorability								
			17-	34-	51-	71-	85-	1.00			17-	50-	64-	85-	400
	0	1-16	33	50	70	84	99	100	0	1-16	49	63	84	99	100
Supports charters	15%	10%	18%	33%	53%	68%	77%	91%	83%	72%	38%	18%	13%	15%	14%
Chicken pox	10%	5%	12%	23%	45%	59%	68%	74%	64%	61%	31%	23%	9%	13%	10%
Cut public servant pay	19%	5%	16%	29%	58%	79%	86%	90%	84%	79%	47%	17%	12%	13%	10%
Temperament	14%	4%	16%	30%	63%	78%	81%	89%	83%	83%	48%	13%	10%	14%	7%



Positive messaging reinforces scale, opportunity

- Results of the positive Beshear messages also show the continuous nature of the favorability 100-pt scale.
- Messaging on supporting public schools and rape kits convincing to notable segment of those who rate Beshear 17-50, reinforces persuasion opportunity.

Messaging persuasiveness follows the 0-100 favorability scale

% who rated each message "a great deal," broken down by 0-100 favorability categories

]	Besh	ear fa	ivora	bility	Bevin favorability								
			17-	34-	51-	71-	85-				17-	50-	64-	85-	
	0	1-16	33	50	70	84	99	100	0	1-16	49	63	84	99	100
Supports public schools	19%	4%	21%	34%	60%	76%	88%	98%	82%	77%	47%	31%	19%	17%	14%
Pharma / Opioids	9%	3%	10%	15%	46%	39%	77%	89%	65%	49%	39%	21%	11%	15%	6%
Testing rape kits	17%	8%	25%	28%	55%	60%	78%	95%	76%	60%	39%	31%	20%	20%	19%
Transparency in gov.	7%	3%	8%	16%	43%	58%	77%	89%	70%	56%	32%	15%	8%	13%	10%



Conclusions

- As expected, the 100-point scale leads to heaping on the phone, gives the illusion of precision.
- Online, the values that respondents choose are much more evenly distributed between 0 and 100.
- The additional precision of the 100-point scale online is meaningful.
 - The scale appears continuous when used to assess horse race results and messaging results. Research with a larger sample would be helpful to confirm this.
 - Further, the segmentation possible with the 100-point scale online reveals swing groups with more precision. Further testing with larger samples sizes would be useful to confirm this observation.



