

March 2017

## Trump and the First 50 Days

A summary of key findings from the first-of-its-kind monthly survey of racially and ethnically diverse young adults

Cathy J. Cohen, Matthew D. Luttig, and Jon C. Rogowski

gen FORWARD



black youth project

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GenForward: A survey of the Black Youth Project with the  
AP-NORC Center for Public Affairs Research.

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Reports and topline of the GenForward surveys by the  
Black Youth Project are available at:

[www.GenForwardSurvey.com](http://www.GenForwardSurvey.com)

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## Preferred citation:

GenForward: A survey of the Black Youth Project with the  
AP-NORC Center for Public Affairs Research.

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# I. Black Youth Project and the GenForward Survey

For over 10 years, the Black Youth Project (BYP), housed at the Center for the Study of Race, Politics, and Culture at the University of Chicago, has dedicated its work to understanding the challenges and opportunities faced by young people of color in the contemporary United States. We are committed to disaggregating the larger category often labeled Millennials because our previous research has shown important differences in lived experiences and political attitudes among young adults of different racial and ethnic backgrounds.<sup>1</sup> We continue this mission with our GenForward surveys.

GenForward is a survey of the Black Youth Project at the University of Chicago with the Associated Press-NORC Center for Public Affairs Research. The GenForward Survey is the first of its kind—a nationally representative survey of over 1750 young adults ages 18-30 conducted bimonthly that pays special attention to how race and ethnicity influence how young adults or Millennials experience and think about the world. Given the importance of race and ethnicity for shaping the diverse perspectives and lived experiences of young people, we believe researchers make a mistake when they present data on young adults in a manner that assumes a monolithic Millennial generation and young adult vote.

Millennials now represent the largest generation of Americans, and they are by far the most racially and ethnically diverse generation in the country.<sup>2</sup> About 19 percent of millennials identify as Latino or Hispanic, 13 percent as Black or African American, and 6 percent as Asian American. Thus, to fully understand how young adults think about elections and politicians, issues such as terrorism or gun violence, as well as their economic futures and race relations, we have to apply an intersectional lens and pay attention to characteristics such as race, ethnicity, gender and sexuality. In this report, we provide an extensive analysis of young adults' views of the early months of the Trump presidency, their concerns about Russian influence on the new administration, and their most important concerns as we look forward in the Trump presidency.

The report reflects the Black Youth Project's sustained commitment to *knowledge*, *voice* and *action* among young people, in particular young people of color. We create *knowledge* by detailing the real-life experiences of young people and how their perspectives and preferences differ based on their race and ethnicity. We help amplify

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<sup>1</sup> See, for example, our previous report, *Black Millennials in America* (available at [http://blackyouthproject.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/BYP\\_ReportDesign04b\\_Dec03\\_HiRes.pdf](http://blackyouthproject.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/BYP_ReportDesign04b_Dec03_HiRes.pdf)).

<sup>2</sup> See: <http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2016/03/31/10-demographic-trends-that-are-shaping-the-u-s-and-the-world/>.

their *voices* by providing platforms and opportunities for young people to weigh in on the issues most important to them. Finally, we present our data in an accessible form to multiple constituencies with the hope that our findings will contribute to a call to *action* to bring about change rooted in the ways young people of color experience contemporary America and imagine a more equal and just future.

## II. Key Findings



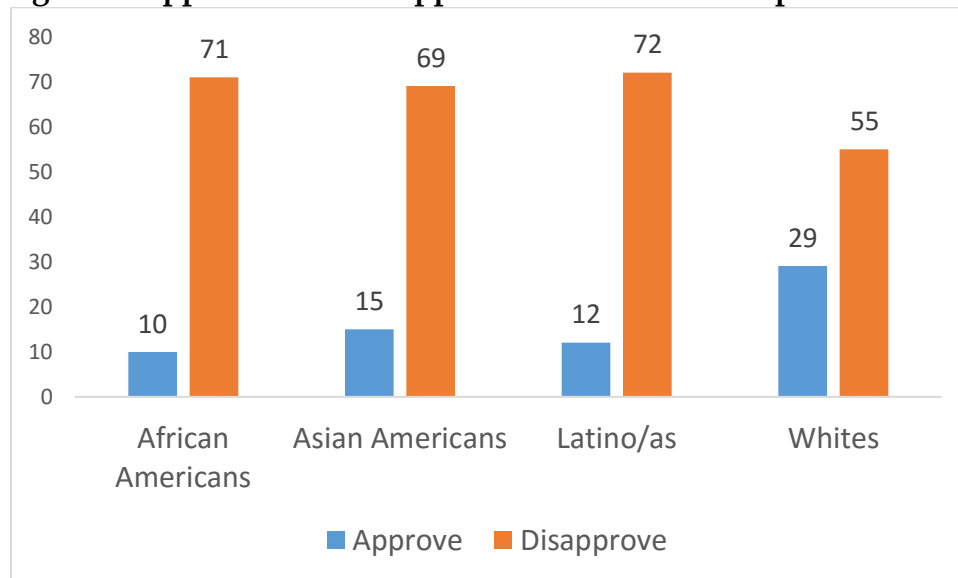
- > Majorities of young adults in each racial and ethnic group disapprove of President Trump's performance in office.
- > Majorities of young adults in each racial and ethnic group also think that the country today is off on the wrong track, not headed in the right direction.
- > Young adults express considerable concern about Donald Trump's relations with Russia. Young people of color are especially worried. For example, 54% of Asian Americans, 53% of Latino/as, and 49% of African Americans believe that the 2016 election was hampered by the Russians. Only 39% of whites share this view.
- > Young people differ across race and ethnicity in whether they believe Donald Trump is a legitimate president. While a majority of whites (53%) views Donald Trump as a legitimate president, considerably smaller proportions of African Americans (25%), Asian Americans (36%), and Latino/as (28%) share this belief—instead, most say Trump is not a legitimate president.
- > Large numbers of Millennials report having been politically active during the first 50 days of the Trump administrations. Political engagement has taken place largely online and in opposition to—rather than in support of—President Trump. For example, most contacts with public officials (61% among African Americans, 65% of Asian Americans, 59% of Latino/as, and 62% of whites) have been to express opposition to President Trump and his policies.
- > There continue to be large differences across race and ethnicity in perceptions about the most important problem in America. For example, young people of color list racism as one of the three most important problems in the country, but this issue is not one of the top three issues for young whites.
- > Health care and immigration are among the other top issues listed by Millennials, suggesting a response to Trump's current policy agenda.

## III. Evaluations of Donald Trump and His Administration

How do young people evaluate President Trump during the first 50 days of his administration? Our findings show that young people widely disapprove of Donald Trump and his administration and young people express considerable concern about the direction of the country under the new president. We also find that these views vary widely across race and ethnicity.

Figure 1 presents Donald Trump’s approval and disapproval rating in his handling of the job of president for each racial and ethnic group. As the figure shows, young people largely disapprove of the job Donald Trump has been doing as president. Majorities of African Americans (71%), Asian Americans (69%), Latino/as (72%) and whites (55%) disapprove of Donald Trump’s performance so far as president. But as Figure 1 also shows, these negative evaluations are far more pronounced among young people of color – who express the strongest disapproval of his job as president—than among young whites.

**Figure 1. Approval and Disapproval of Donald Trump as President**

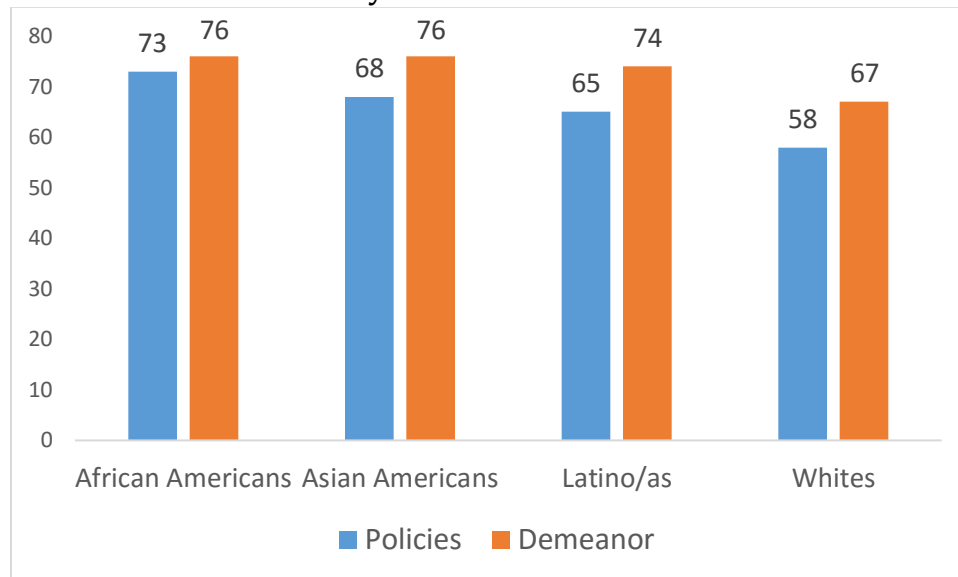


Are young people objecting to Donald Trump’s policies, or his demeanor? President Trump himself made a distinction between his policies and his presentation in a recent interview where he claimed that the biggest challenge of his presidency thus far has been in the messaging, not in terms of his chosen policies. Contrary to President Trump’s assertion, our data presented in Figure 2 indicates that young people disagree with both the policies President Trump has put forth and his demeanor during the first 50 days of his presidency.

Figure 2 shows the percentage of respondents who rate both the policies that President Trump has put forth so far, as well as his demeanor (i.e., whether he is acting “presidential”), as either “very bad” or “somewhat bad.” The data reveal that large majorities of every racial and ethnic group say that **both Trump’s policies and his demeanor as president have been bad**. Echoing the finding above, these negative perceptions are more common among young people of color than young whites. And unlike young people of color, among whom overwhelming majorities dislike Trump’s policies, a smaller majority (58%) of young whites rate Trump’s policies as bad. Thus, while young people overwhelmingly disapprove of Donald Trump’s presidency so far, we find that young people of color report the highest levels of disapproval. However, even though young people find both Trump’s demeanor and his policies to be bad, we find across groups that young people rate Trump’s demeanor as worse than his policies.

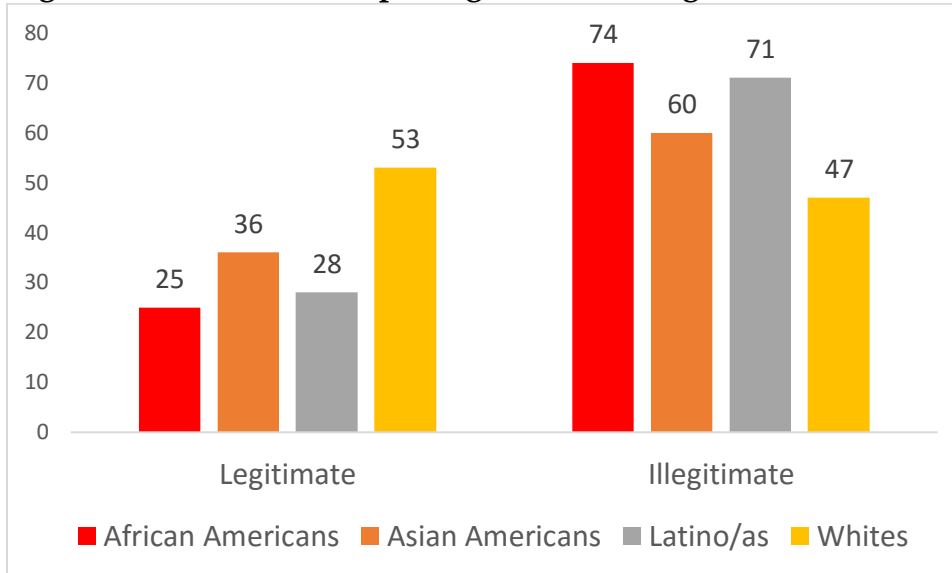


**Figure 2. Percentage of Respondents Who Say Trump’s Policies and Demeanor Have Been “Very Bad” or “Somewhat Bad”**



The racial divide over perceptions of Trump’s presidency is further highlighted by the differences we observe when we ask young people whether Donald Trump is a legitimate or illegitimate president. As presented in Figure 3, **a majority of whites (53%) says Trump is a legitimate president, while only 25% of African Americans, 36% of Asian Americans, and 28% of Latino/as agree.** By contrast, majorities of young adults of color—including 74% of African Americans, 60% of Asian Americans, 71% of Latino/as—say that Trump is an illegitimate president, a view shared by fewer (47%) whites. Thus, the concerns that young people of color have about Donald Trump are widespread and extend to basic considerations about the legitimacy of his presidency.

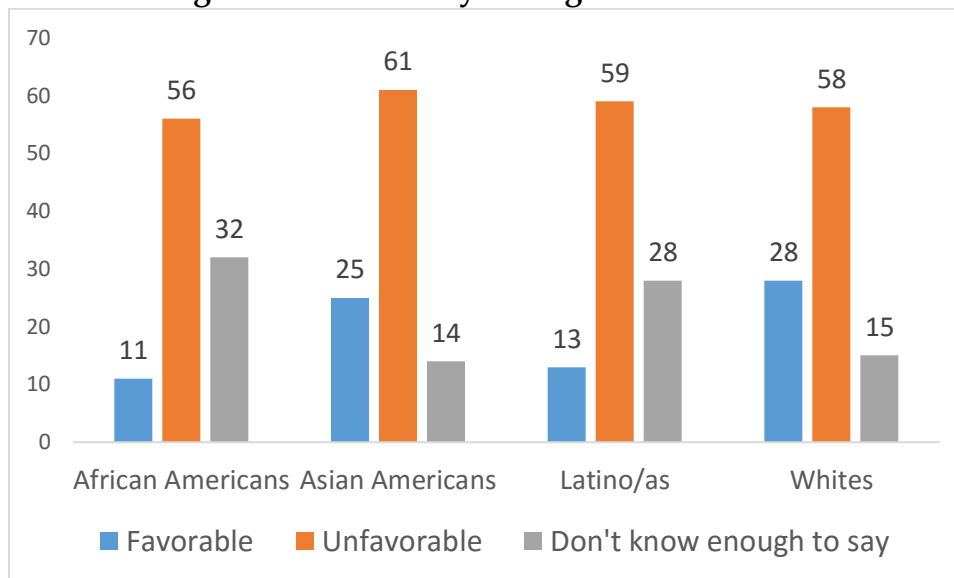
**Figure 3. Is Donald Trump a Legitimate or Illegitimate President?**



We see similar patterns of opinion about other influential members of the Trump administration, including people like Vice President Pence and senior advisers Kellyanne Conway and Steve Bannon. Yet what is striking about young adult attitudes towards these figures, and especially the advisers, is how little knowledge young people possess about these powerful individuals. Figure 4 presents the favorability ratings of Vice-president Mike Pence, while Table 1 presents the ratings of Kellyanne Conway and Steve Bannon.

The data in Figure 4 indicate that evaluations of Mike Pence resemble evaluations of Donald Trump. Majorities of young people of all racial and ethnic groups view Pence unfavorably. However, fewer young adults of color register unfavorable views toward Pence than report unfavorable views toward Trump. For young whites, Pence’s favorability ratings more closely resemble levels of support for Donald Trump.

**Figure 4. Favorability Ratings of Mike Pence**



In comparison to Mike Pence, young people possess far less information about other pivotal members of Donald Trump’s administration including Kellyanne Conway and Steve Bannon. When we ask for favorability ratings of these individuals, we again find that both individuals have much higher unfavorable than favorable ratings across each racial and ethnic group. But young people are much less familiar with the two individuals who serve President Trump in key advisory positions. For example, as Table 1 shows, 54% of African Americans, 33% of Asian Americans, 53% of Latino/as, and 40% of whites say they did not know enough about Kellyanne Conway to provide an evaluation, while 60% of African Americans, 39% of Asian Americans, 60% of Latino/as, and 45% of whites said the same in reference to Steve Bannon.

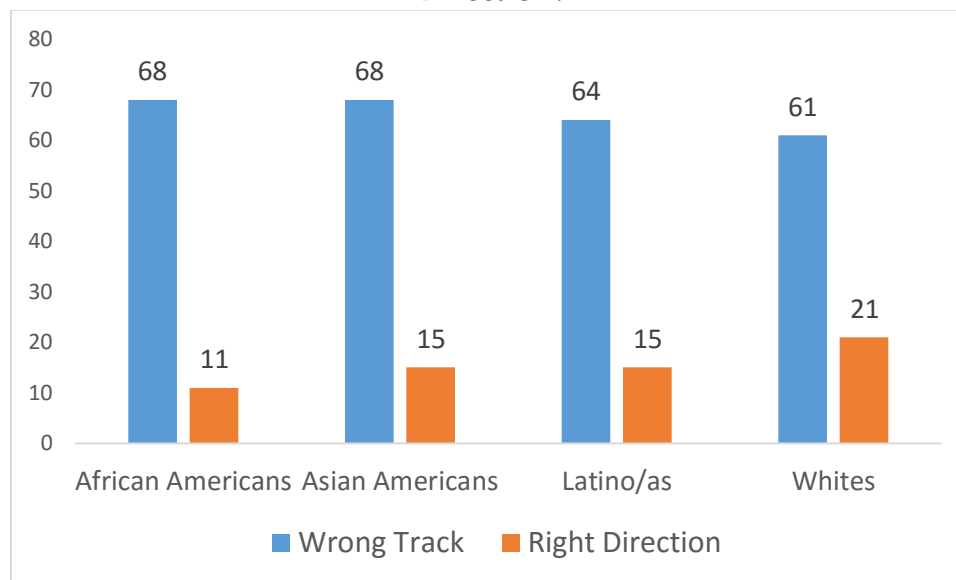
**Table 1. Favorability Ratings of Kellyanne Conway and Steve Bannon**

	African American adults 18-30 (%)		Asian American adults 18-30 (%)		Latino/a adults 18-30 (%)		White adults 18-30 (%)	
	Kellyanne Conway	Steve Bannon	Kellyanne Conway	Steve Bannon	Kellyanne Conway	Steve Bannon	Kellyanne Conway	Steve Bannon
Favorable	8	8	8	7	6	6	11	10
Unfavorable	37	31	57	53	41	34	48	45
Don't know enough to say	54	60	33	39	53	60	40	45
<b>N=</b>	516		277		504		505	

We also wanted to know how young people felt about the general direction of the country at this time. We asked respondents a traditional question to assess their view of the whether the country is “off on the wrong track” or “headed in the right direction.” As shown in Figure 5, **many more people today say we are on the wrong track than that we are heading in the right direction.**

The figure shows that 68% of African Americans and Asian Americans, 64% of Latino/as, and 61% of Whites say that things in this country are off on the wrong track. By contrast, only 11% of African Americans, 15% of Asian Americans and Latino/as, and 21% of whites say the country is headed in the right direction.

**Figure 5. Are Things in This Country Off on the Wrong Track or Headed in the Right Direction?**



Millennials appear to have somewhat more pessimistic views about the direction of the country than the population as a whole. A recent [YouGov/Economist survey](#) (March 6-7) found that 53% of the general population says that the country is off on the wrong track, compared to 63% of Millennials in our survey.

In sum, our data about Trump’s first 50 days reveal that young adults disapprove of Trump’s actions as president, both his policies and his demeanor, view other members of his administration unfavorably to the extent they know about them at all, and think the country is moving in the wrong direction.

## IV. Evaluations of Congress and the Parties

The data above about President Trump and his administration suggest that young people are dissatisfied with the current political landscape. What do they think about the job Congress is doing and about the two major parties?

Not surprisingly, we find that neither Congress nor the Republican Party fares much better than Donald Trump and his administration in the minds of Millennials. By contrast, many more young people—especially those of color—view the Democratic Party in a favorable light. Figure 6 presents approval of the way Congress is handling its job, while Figure 7 presents the percentage of respondents who view the Republican and Democratic Parties favorably.

Figure 6 shows that Congress has much higher disapproval than approval ratings for each racial and ethnic group. In fact, majorities of African Americans (54%), Asian Americans (59%), Latino/as (55%), and Whites (52%) disapprove of Congress. These findings echo what is now a regular finding that the American public disapproves of Congress. While these disapproval ratings of Congress are very high, they are notably not as high as the disapproval ratings are for President Trump. Thus, more people disapprove of President Trump than disapprove of Congress. But this is a small silver lining for Congress.

**Figure 6. Approve of the Way Congress is Handling its Job**

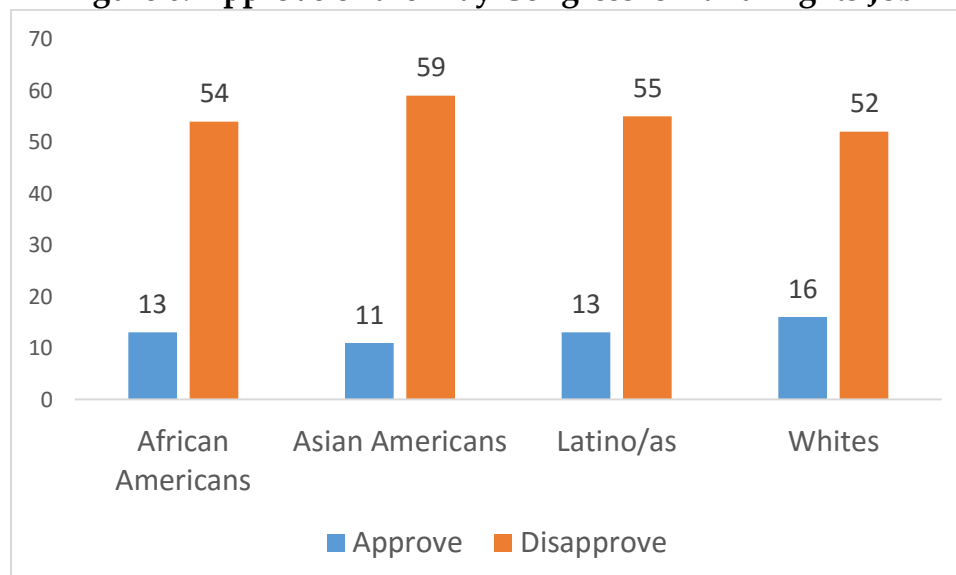
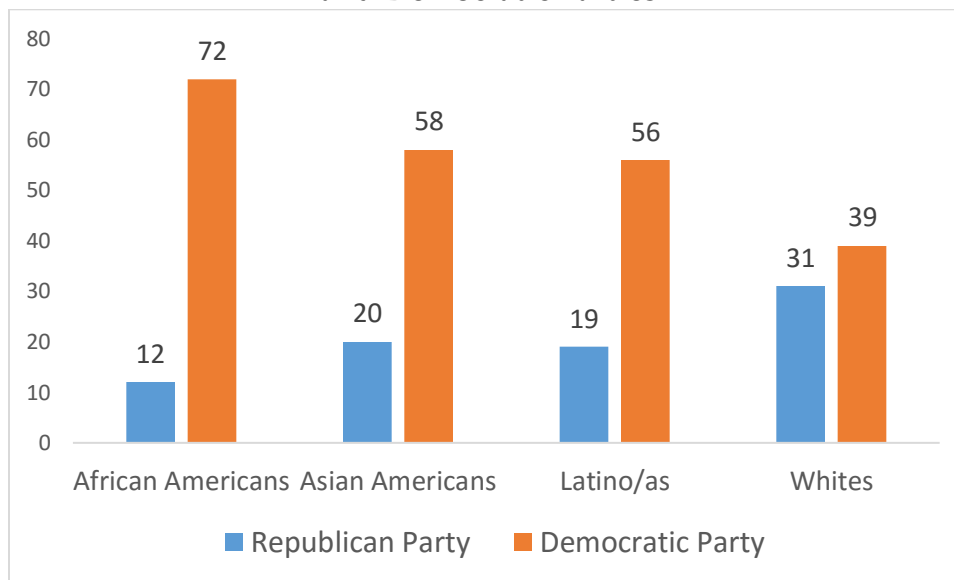


Figure 7 presents the percentage of respondents in each racial and ethnic group who report favorable and unfavorable views of the Republican and Democratic parties. As the figure illustrates, there is a wide gap in views about the two parties among young adults, especially young adults of color. Like Donald Trump and Congress, few young people view the Republican Party favorably: only 12% of African Americans, 20% of Asian Americans, and 19% of Latino/as have favorable attitudes about the Republican Party, compared with a somewhat more substantial 31% of whites who view the Republican Party favorably. By comparison, 72% of African Americans, 58% of Asian Americans, and 56% of Latino/as view the Democratic Party favorably, while whites (39%) report much lower degrees of favorability. These data underscore the importance of race and ethnicity in the current political landscape. An aggregate look at this data would show that young people simply prefer the Democratic Party to the Republican Party. But this finding appears to hold primarily for young people of color. Young whites express largely similar views about the two major parties. The data also raises a question for the Democratic Party. Specifically, in future elections should they invest significant resources in trying to win over large numbers of white Millennials or use those same resources to more deeply connect with and mobilize more Millennials of color?

**Figure 7. Percentage of Respondents with Favorable Views toward the Republican and Democratic Parties**



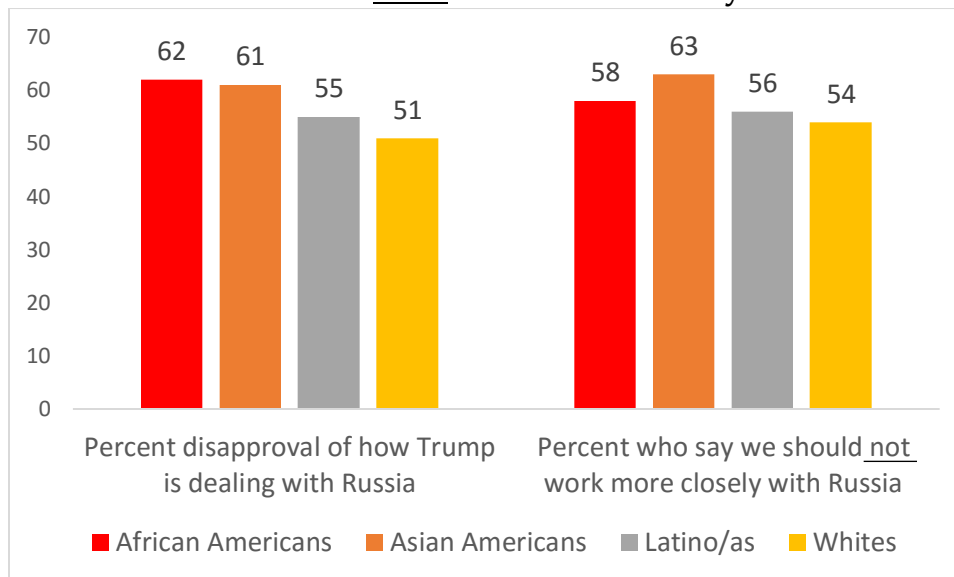
## V. Views About Donald Trump's Relations with Russia

A persistent concern during both the 2016 presidential campaign and the early part of Donald Trump's presidency has been the extent and nature of relations between the Russian government and President Trump. Did Russian interference affect the 2016 election? Was Donald Trump or his team complicit in these activities? Does Russia have compromising information about Donald Trump? These questions are currently the focus of intense media attention and forthcoming congressional investigations. We wanted to know what Millennials thought about the relations between Russia and President Trump and how opinions on this issue vary across race and ethnicity.

In general, we find widespread disapproval of how Donald Trump has dealt with Russia and a general agreement that the United States should **not** work more closely with Russia in the future, presented in Figure 8. Majorities of African Americans (62%), Asian Americans (61%), Latino/as (55%), and whites (51%) disapprove of how Donald Trump is dealing with Russia. As presented in the right-hand side of Figure 8, majorities of African Americans (58%), Asian Americans (63%), Latino/as (56%), and whites (54%) do not think that the United States should work more closely with Russia. Given how closely associated Trump and Russia are in the news, it is perhaps not surprising that our data about Russia resembles Millennials' widespread negativity in their general evaluations of President Trump.



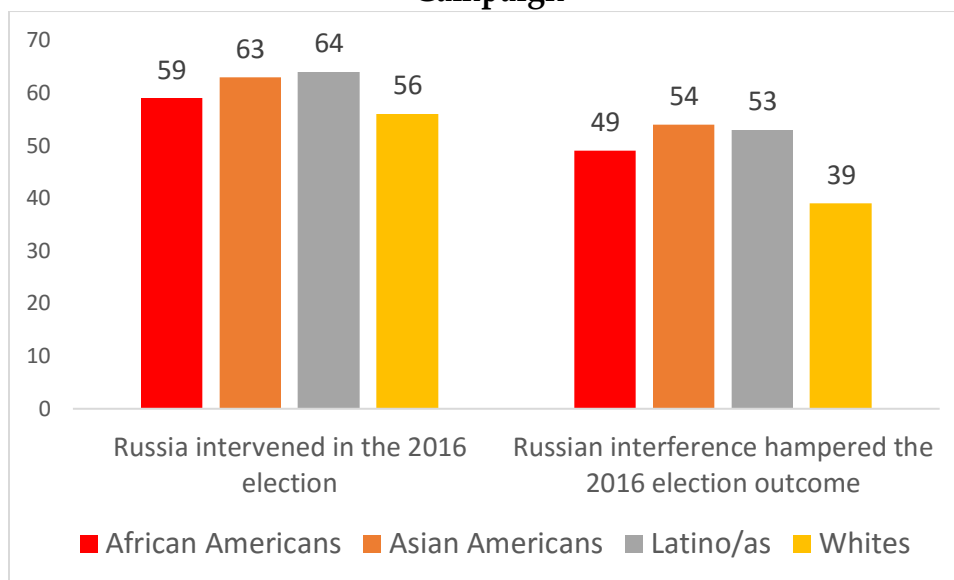
**Figure 8. Evaluations of Trump’s Handling of Russia and Views about Whether the United States Should NOT Work More Closely with Russia**



We also find that young people express concern about the role of Russia in the 2016 election, and—among young people of color and particularly Asian Americans and Latino/as—a prevalent belief that Russian interference significantly hampered the 2016 election.

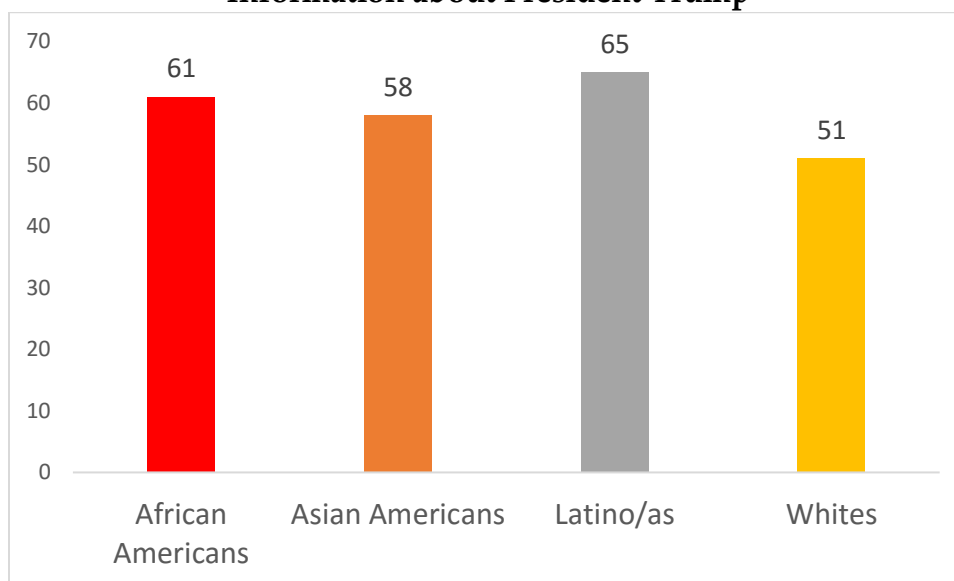
Figure 9 shows that young people widely believe that Russia attempted to interfere in the 2016 campaign: 59% of African Americans, 63% of Asian Americans, 64% of Latino/as and 56% of whites say that Russia intervened in the campaign. As shown in the right-hand side of Figure 9, however, there is a deeper divide in the view that Russian interventions in the campaign hampered the election outcome. Asian Americans (54%) and Latino/as (53%) in particular report that the 2016 election was hampered by Russian interference, followed by somewhat smaller percentages of African Americans (49%) and whites (39%). **Thus, while racial and ethnic groups tend to share a concern about Russia in today’s political climate, young adult whites are far less likely than young adults of color to believe that Russian activities have already hindered America’s democracy.**

**Figure 9. Percentage of Respondents Who Say Russia Intervened in the 2016 Campaign**



Pundits, politicians, and the media have speculated that President Trump’s perceived friendliness toward Russia might be driven by Russia’s possession of compromising information (“kompromat”) about the President. Figure 10 shows that many young people believe that Russia may indeed have such information. As Figure 10 shows, majorities of Millennials within each racial and ethnic group express the belief that Russia has compromising information about President Trump, with young whites (51%) somewhat less likely to express this belief than African Americans (61%), Asian Americans (58%), and Latino/as (65%).

**Figure 10. Percentage of Respondents Who Believe that Russia Has Compromising Information about President Trump**



## VI. Political Engagement During Trump’s First 50 Days

How and to what extent have young adults engaged in politics during the early part of Donald Trump’s presidency? Table 2 presents the percentages of respondents who report participating in a variety of different political activities, including protesting, donating money, contacting public officials, or sharing information or their opinions about current events online. These acts have different time and resource demands, with online activities more accessible to a broader range of young people. Indeed, large numbers of young people reported that they have signed petitions, shared information online, and expressed their opinions about the Trump presidency through social media and other digital tools online. Despite their higher costs, a non-trivial number of young people have also reported engaging in protests, demonstrations or rallies in response to the Trump administration. As the last row in Table 2 presents, a majority of young people in each racial and ethnic group has engaged in at least 1 of these activities: 55% of Africans Americans, 56% of Asian Americans, 57% of Latino/as, and 60% of whites

engaged in at least one act of political participation during the early part of Trump’s presidency.

**Table 2. Political Participation During Trump’s First 50 Days**

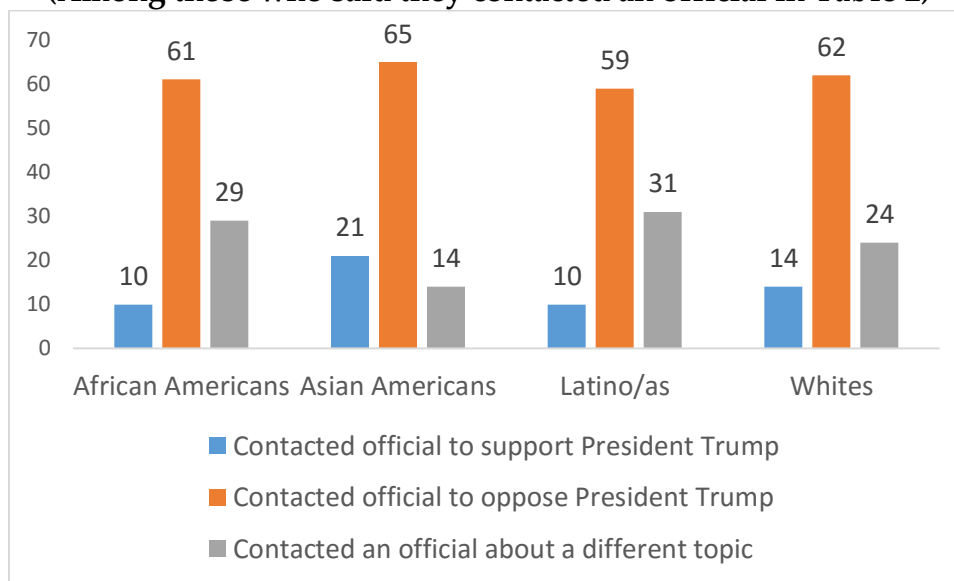
	African American adults 18-30 (%)	Asian American adults 18-30 (%)	Latino/a adults 18-30 (%)	White adults 18-30 (%)
Protest, rally, or demonstration	12	20	15	15
Donate money	9	15	10	12
Contact public official	13	12	13	15
Sign petition	28	34	27	33
Share information online about the Trump presidency	39	43	43	44
Express opinion about the Trump presidency online	45	36	42	41
Engaged in at least one activity	55	56	57	60
<i>N</i> =	516	277	504	505

*Question:* People have reacted to the Trump presidency in a number of ways. Since Donald Trump became president, please tell us whether you have done any of the following: *N* = 1,833. The percentage of respondents listing each issue as one of the three most important problems is listed in parentheses.

Our findings also suggest that political activism in the early part of Trump’s presidency has been motivated by opposition to President Trump and his policies. For example, **those who contacted a public official, many more did so in opposition to President Trump rather than in support of Trump**, as presented in Figure 11. As the figure shows, 61% of African American contacts with officials have been in opposition to Trump, while only 10% have been in support of Trump. For Asian Americans, 65% of contacts have been in opposition while 21% were in support. For Latino/as, 59% of contacts have been in opposition to Trump, only 10% of support. And even for whites, the majority of contacts (62%) has been in opposition to Trump, with only 14% of whites’ contacts expressing support for Trump and his policies. These findings indicate

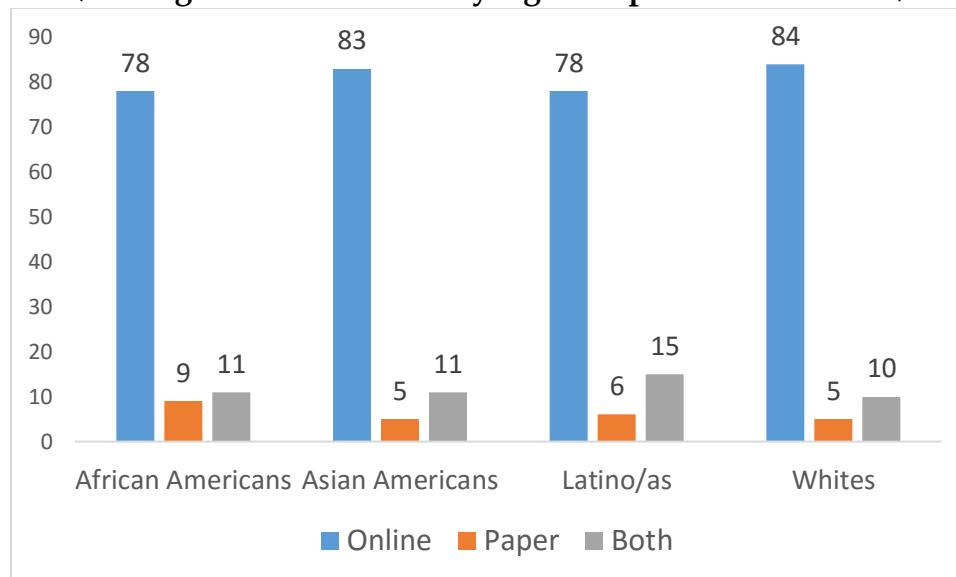
that young adults have exhibited relatively high levels of political engagement in the early part of the Trump presidency to express their opposition to his administration.

**Figure 11. Contact Official to Support, Oppose, or Neither, President Trump  
(Among those who said they contacted an official in Table 2)**



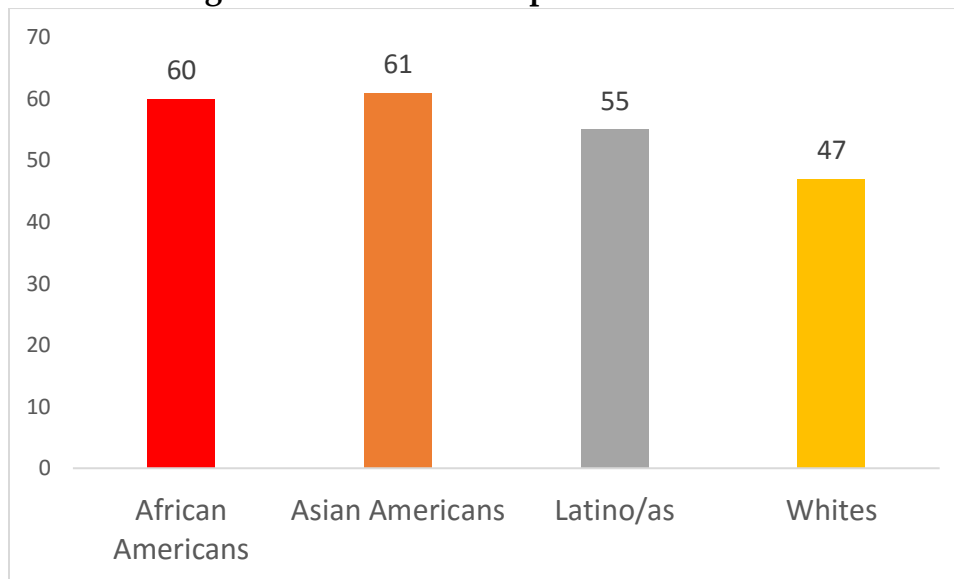
We also find that a considerable amount of activity today is taking place online. For example, most of the petitions that people say they have signed have been online petitions. As Figure 12 shows, the vast majority of petition signings among African Americans (78%), Asian Americans (83%), Latino/as (78%) and whites (84%) during Trump’s first 50 days have been online. In combination with the data in Table 2 that many young people are expressing their opinions online and sharing political information with members of their social network, our findings suggest that Internet-based political activism is an alive, well and potentially powerful means of political engagement during Trump’s presidency.

**Figure 12. Did you sign an online or paper petition, or both?  
(Among those who said they signed a petition in Table 2)**



Finally, we also find widespread approval of the protests that have occurred in response to Trump’s inauguration and the actions he has taken as president, especially among young people of color. As Figure 13 presents, a majority of all African Americans (60%), Asian Americans (61%) and Latino/as (55%) approves of the protests against President Trump. However, less than a majority of whites (47%) approves of the current protests. These results suggest that President Trump and the protests that have arisen to oppose his presidency have the potential to further polarize America on the basis of race and ethnicity.

**Figure 13. Regardless of whether you participated, do you approve of the protests against President Trump and his actions?**



## VII. Most Important Problem: Health Care, Immigration, Racism on the Minds of Young People

As we look ahead to the future of President Trump’s term in office, what issues or problems most concern young people? Our survey suggests that young adults’ issue priorities vary substantially across race and ethnicity. Table 3 highlights the three most frequently listed “most important problems” within each racial and ethnic group.

As the table shows, the issues that young adults care most about vary by race and ethnicity. The most frequently cited problem identified by African Americans is racism (43%), followed by health care (25%), with education listed as the third most cited problem (22%). Among Asian Americans, health care and immigration are the most frequently cited problems (30%), followed by racism and education (26%), and income inequality (25%). Latino/as’ most frequently cited problem is immigration (46%), followed by racism (34%), and education (25%). And finally, young whites identify health care most frequently (29%), followed by the environment and climate change (26%), and education (25%).

**Table 3. The Three Most Important Problems, by Race and Ethnicity**

	<b>African American adults 18-30</b>	<b>Asian American adults 18-30</b>	<b>Latino/a adults 18-30</b>	<b>Non-Hispanic white adults 18-30</b>
Most cited problem	Racism (43%)	Health Care and Immigration (30% each)	Immigration (46%)	Health Care (29%)
Second most cited problem	Health Care (25%)	Racism and Education (26% each)	Racism (34%)	Environment and Climate Change (26%)
Third most cited problem	Education (22%)	Income Inequality (25%)	Education (25%)	Education (25%)
<b>N=</b>	516	277	504	505

*Question:* What do you think are the three most important problems facing this country today? Respondents select three from a list of 22 issues (see the toplines). *N* = 1,833. The percentage of respondents listing each issue as one of the three most important problems is listed in parentheses.

This data once again underscores the importance of looking across racial and ethnic groups when analyzing the political attitudes of Millennials. For example, if one were to aggregate Millennials' opinions, the issue of racism would be seen as the most important priority right now for this generation. However, this issue is not one of the three most important problems among white Millennials, and is only at the top of the list of concerns for young people of color. Millennials of different racial and ethnic backgrounds thus have different issue priorities, and these differences will likely lead to divergent reactions to the next 50 days and beyond of Trump's presidency.

However, some issues are priorities for young people of all racial and ethnic groups. For example, education is a top-3 issue for all groups. In addition, health care is among the top 3 concerns for all groups except Latino/as. And Asian Americans (30%) and Latino/as (46%) both list immigration as a top concern, while this issue is not listed by either African Americans or whites as one of the top 3 problems.



These priorities—in particular the concern with both health care and immigration—seem to reflect to a degree the issues that Trump has prioritized during the first 50 days of his administration. Supporting the idea that young people are responding to the agenda of the Trump administration, we find that issues of health care and immigration are of greater concern to young people now than they were prior to the election. For example, in our late October survey, health care was not a top-3 issue of concern to African Americans, while now it is the second most frequently cited problem. For Asian Americans, immigration was not a top-3 concern in late October, whereas it is now among their most frequently cited problems. The number of Latino/as citing immigration as a top concern has grown by 17 percentage points (29% in late October compared to 46% in the current survey). Finally, in late October the most frequently cited concern among whites was the issue of terrorism and homeland security, but this issue was not a top-3 concern for whites this month.

While issues like health care and immigration have risen on young peoples' agenda, other issues have fallen. In particular, police brutality is no longer listed as a top concern for African Americans, though it was regularly one of their top concerns prior to the election. And whites no longer list issues of terrorism and homeland security as their top priority, even though this was their most important problem in the survey immediately before the election. Trump's presidency appears to be realigning young peoples' concerns as they realign their priorities to protect and advance their interests on those issues where Trump may be most threatening (health care and immigration) or, in the case of whites, because they perceive the election of President Trump as a solution to the country's problems with terrorism.

## Conclusion

This report documents Millennials' views of Donald Trump and his administration, relations with Russia, and political participation in the early part of Trump's presidency. Overall, we find that young people have negative views about Donald Trump and are pessimistic about the state of country, but there are crucial differences across race and ethnicity in current political evaluations.

In spite of the general negativity, we also find that young people are today highly active politically and they are prioritizing those issues—health care and immigration in particular—that are at the top of the Trump administration's current agenda. Can this level of attentiveness and activism be sustained? Will parties, organizations, and

officeholders mobilize and engage young people as they attempt to build movements and coalitions?

## VIII. Study Methodology



The GenForward February survey is a project of the Black Youth Project at the University of Chicago, with The Associated Press-NORC Center for Public Affairs Research. Interviews were conducted with a representative sample from GenForward<sup>SM</sup>, a nationally representative survey panel of adults ages 18-30 recruited and administered by NORC at the University of Chicago and funded by grants to the Black Youth Project at the University of Chicago from the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation and the Ford Foundation.

A total of 1,833 interviews were conducted between February 16 and March 6, 2017 with adults ages 18-30 representing the 50 states and the District of Columbia, including completed interviews with 516 African American young adults, 277 Asian American young adults, 504 Latino/a young adults, 505 white young adults, and 31 young adults with other racial and ethnic backgrounds. The survey was offered in English and Spanish and via telephone and web modes.

The GenForward survey was built from two sample sources: Fifty-one percent of the completed interviews are sourced from NORC's AmeriSpeak<sup>®</sup> Panel. AmeriSpeak is a probability based panel that also uses address-based sample but sourced from the NORC National Frame with enhanced sample coverage. During the initial recruitment phase of the AmeriSpeak panel, randomly selected U.S. households were sampled with a known, non-zero probability of selection and then contacted by U.S. mail, email, telephone, and field interviewers (face-to-face).

Forty-nine percent of the completed interviews are sourced from the Black Youth Project (BYP) panel of young adults recruited by NORC. The BYP sample is from a probability-based household panel that uses an address-based sample from a registered voter database of the entire U.S. Households were selected using stratified random sampling to support over-sampling of households with African Americans, Latino/as, and Asian Americans ages 18-30. NORC contacted sampled households by U.S. mail and by telephone, inviting them to register and participate in public opinion surveys twice a month.

Panelists on both the BYP and AmeriSpeak panels are invited to register for the panel via the web or by telephone to participate in public opinion surveys. Of the 1,833 completed interviews in the GenForward February survey, 93 percent were completed by web and 7 percent by telephone. The survey completion rate is 33.2

percent. The weighted household panel recruitment rate is 20.4 percent and the weighted household panel retention rate is 94.4 percent, for a cumulative AAPOR Response Rate 3 of 6.4 percent. The overall margin of sampling error is +/- 4.0 percentage points at the 95 percent confidence level, including the design effect. Among subgroups, the margin of sampling error at the 95 percent confidence level is +/- 6.4 percentage points for African Americans, +/- 7.6 percentage points for Asian Americans, +/- 6.3 percentage points for Latino/as, and +/- 5.9 percentage points for whites. To encourage cooperation, respondents were offered incentives for completing the survey that ranged from the cash-equivalent of \$3 to the cash-equivalent of \$10.

The interviews from the two probability-based sample sources were combined for statistical weighting and analysis. The combined panel samples provide sample coverage of approximately 97% of the U.S. household population. Those excluded from the sample include people with P.O. Box only addresses, some addresses not listed in the USPS Delivery Sequence File, and some newly constructed dwellings. The statistical weights incorporate the appropriate probability of selection for the BYP and AmeriSpeak samples, nonresponse adjustments, and also, raking ratio adjustments to population benchmarks for 18-30 year old adults. A poststratification process is used to adjust for any survey nonresponse as well as any non-coverage or under- and over-sampling resulting from the study-specific sample design. The poststratification process was done separately for each racial/ethnic group and involved the following variables: age, gender, education, and census region. The weighted data, which reflect the U.S. population of adults ages 18-30, and the 18-30 year-old populations for African Americans, Latino/as, Asian Americans, and non-Latino/a whites, were used for all analyses.