



GenForward August 2018 Education Toplines

**The first of its kind bi-monthly survey of racially and ethnically diverse
young adults**

GenForward is a survey associated with the University of Chicago

Interviews:
07/26 - 08/13/2018
Total N: 1,910 adults
Age Range: 18-34

NOTE: All results indicate percentages unless otherwise labeled.

MARGIN OF ERROR ESTIMATES (% pts)

<i>Group</i>	<i>Estimate</i>
Full Sample	+/- 3.8
African Americans	+/- 6.01
Asian Americans	+/- 7.16
Latinxs	+/- 6.61
Whites	+/- 5.58

NOTE: All estimates are calculated at the 95% level of confidence

We would now like to ask you some questions about the education system.

Q10. Are you currently in school?

Please select all that apply.

	African Americans	Asian Americans	Latinxs	Whites	All adults
High school	4	4	4	3	4
Trade or Vocational School	10	2	4	3	4
Community college	11	13	18	6	10
Four-year college	16	23	16	18	17
For-profit college	1	1	1	2	1
I am not currently in school	64	59	58	71	66
DON'T KNOW	-	-	-	-	-
SKIP/REFUSED	1	2	5	1	2
<i>N=</i>	506	273	503	570	1910

Q11. Please select the highest level of education that any parent has completed.

	African Americans	Asian Americans	Latinxs	Whites	All adults
8 th grade or less	3	8	13	*	4
9 th -12 th grade (no high school diploma)	5	3	13	4	6
High school graduate or GED	30	10	24	23	24
Some college	22	12	16	17	17
Trade / technical / vocational training	6	1	8	5	6
College graduate, Associate's degree	10	4	9	9	9
College graduate, Bachelor's degree	15	40	10	26	22
Postgraduate work / degree	8	22	5	16	12
DON'T KNOW	-	-	-	-	-
SKIP/REFUSED	*	*	2	1	1
<i>N=</i>	506	273	503	570	1910

Q12. Please indicate what you believe is the biggest challenge facing the US public education system.

	African Americans	Asian Americans	Latinxs	Whites	All adults
Not enough school choice (i.e. there are no high-quality school options)	3	4	4	5	4
Funding is being diverted from traditional public schools to fund alternatives, like charter schools	9	14	17	10	12
Overcrowding	4	1	6	4	4
School safety	17	11	15	10	12
Ineffective teachers	4	2	5	6	5
Curriculum doesn't prepare students for college or careers	19	19	15	24	21
The federal government places too many requirements on states	2	*	3	6	4
The achievement gap (i.e. the subgroup differences in education outcomes based on race, class, and gender)	12	18	9	11	11
Racism	7	4	5	1	3
Too much testing	2	3	4	4	4
Lack of resources	13	17	9	15	14
Other	6	4	7	4	5
DON'T KNOW	-	-	-	-	-
SKIP/REFUSED	1	1	1	1	1
N=	506	273	503	570	1910

Q13. Students are often given the grades A, B, C, D, and Fail to denote the quality of their work. Suppose the public schools themselves were graded in the same way. What grade would you give the public schools in your community?

	African Americans	Asian Americans	Latinxs	Whites	All adults
A	7	13	6	10	9
B	25	42	34	27	29
C	39	34	41	45	43
D	19	6	10	10	11
Fail	10	4	8	7	8
DON'T KNOW	1	-	-	-	*
SKIP/REFUSED	1	1	1	*	1
N=	506	273	503	570	1910

Q14. How about the public schools in the nation as a whole? What grade would you give them?

	African Americans	Asian Americans	Latinxs	Whites	All adults
A	3	5	2	2	2
B	22	17	24	13	17
C	43	47	45	56	51
D	18	22	19	20	20
Fail	12	7	8	8	9
DON'T KNOW	*	-	-	-	*
SKIP/REFUSED	1	1	2	2	2
<i>N=</i>	506	273	503	570	1910

Q15. How about your own schooling? What grade would you give your own education?

	African Americans	Asian Americans	Latinxs	Whites	All adults
A	17	23	13	19	17
B	35	47	42	42	41
C	32	19	32	28	28
D	7	7	5	9	8
Fail	7	3	6	3	4
DON'T KNOW	*	-	-	-	*
SKIP/REFUSED	1	2	1	*	1
<i>N=</i>	506	273	503	570	1910

Q16. In your opinion, what would be the best way to improve kindergarten through 12th grade education in your local district? Please select the most important option.

	African Americans	Asian Americans	Latinxs	Whites	All adults
Increase school choice (i.e. charter schools, vouchers)	5	4	5	9	7
Invest in neighborhood schools	14	8	8	4	7
Increase school funding	25	23	28	30	28
Improve teacher training	10	18	11	9	10
Give states more flexibility	3	3	6	4	4
Diversify teacher workforce	8	7	2	2	3
Increase teacher pay	11	12	10	11	11
Give parents better information about their schools	3	1	1	1	1
Back to the basic curriculum (reading/writing/math)	5	6	7	16	12
More parental involvement	6	4	9	6	7
More discipline	3	8	5	4	4
Hire more teachers	2	*	4	2	2
Spend more time in school (longer school days or longer school year)	2	4	1	1	2
More testing	1	*	1	*	1
DON'T KNOW	-	-	-	-	-
SKIP/REFUSED	2	1	3	1	1
N=	506	273	503	570	1910

Q17. There are a number of strategies individuals, groups and politicians are instituting to improve public education in the United States. Of the two strategies listed below which do you think would do more to improve public education:

	African Americans	Asian Americans	Latinxs	Whites	All adults
Increasing the pay of teachers	79	83	77	76	77
Creating more charter schools	20	14	22	23	21
DON'T KNOW	*	-	-	-	*
SKIP/REFUSED	2	3	2	1	2
N=	506	273	503	570	1910

Q18. There are a number of strategies individuals, groups and politicians are instituting to improve public education in the United States. Of the two strategies listed below which do you think would do more to improve public education:

	African Americans	Asian Americans	Latinxs	Whites	All adults
Increasing funding to public schools	71	74	74	80	77
Provide more vouchers to individual students in need so they can attend the school of their choice	26	21	23	20	22
DON'T KNOW	*	-	-	-	*
SKIP/REFUSED	2	5	3	1	2
N=	506	273	503	570	1910

Q19. There are a number of strategies individuals, groups and politicians are instituting to improve public education in the United States. Of the two strategies listed below which do you think would do more to improve public education:

	African Americans	Asian Americans	Latinxs	Whites	All adults
Increase the number of police in schools	21	26	31	25	26
Expanded access to mental health resources in schools	76	72	65	74	73
DON'T KNOW	*	-	-	-	*
SKIP/REFUSED	3	2	4	1	2
N=	506	273	503	570	1910

Q20. There are a number of strategies individuals, groups and politicians are instituting to improve public education in the United States. Of the two strategies listed below which do you think would do more to improve public education:

	African Americans	Asian Americans	Latinxs	Whites	All adults
Strengthen teachers' unions	88	80	85	70	76
Weaken or end teachers' unions	8	19	10	28	20
DON'T KNOW	1	-	*	-	*
SKIP/REFUSED	4	1	5	3	3
N=	506	273	503	570	1910

Q21A. A proposal has been made that would use government funds in the form of vouchers to pay some of the tuition of low-income students who choose to attend private schools. Would you favor or oppose this proposal?

	African Americans	Asian Americans	Latinxs	Whites	All adults
Strongly support	56	24	44	20	31
Somewhat support	31	47	40	47	43
Somewhat oppose	11	25	9	23	18
Strongly oppose	2	3	5	8	6
DON'T KNOW	*	-	1	-	*
SKIP/REFUSED	*	1	2	1	1
N=	240	140	270	302	982

Q21B. A proposal has been made that would use government funds in the form of vouchers to pay some of the tuition of all students who choose to attend private schools. Would you favor or oppose this proposal?

	African Americans	Asian Americans	Latinxs	Whites	All adults
Strongly support	24	19	29	13	19
Somewhat support	45	30	36	40	39
Somewhat oppose	16	26	16	26	22
Strongly oppose	13	24	19	20	19
DON'T KNOW	*	-	-	-	*
SKIP/REFUSED	2	1	1	1	1
N=	266	133	233	268	928

Q22. Charter schools are publicly funded but are not managed by the local school board. These schools are expected to meet promised objectives, but are exempt from many state regulations. Do you support or oppose charter schools?

	African Americans	Asian Americans	Latinxs	Whites	All adults
Strongly support	18	9	16	13	14
Somewhat support	49	45	46	45	46
Somewhat oppose	24	29	24	29	27
Strongly oppose	7	14	9	12	11
DON'T KNOW	*	-	*	-	*
SKIP/REFUSED	2	3	4	1	2
N=	506	273	503	570	1910

Q23. What do you think should be the main goal of a public school education: to prepare students academically, to prepare them for work or to prepare them to be good citizens?

	African Americans	Asian Americans	Latinxs	Whites	All adults
Academically	44	28	41	37	38
For work	35	38	26	37	34
Be good citizens	20	32	31	26	26
DON'T KNOW	*	-	-	-	*
SKIP/REFUSED	1	1	2	1	1
N=	506	273	503	570	1910

Q24. Which of the following statements comes closer to your view?

	African Americans	Asian Americans	Latinxs	Whites	All adults
A college education is necessary for a person to be successful in today's work world	35	37	46	30	35
There are many ways to succeed in today's work world without a college education	63	60	51	69	63
DON'T KNOW	*	-	-	-	*
SKIP/REFUSED	1	3	3	1	2
N=	506	273	503	570	1910

Q25. Which of the following statements comes closer to your view?

	African Americans	Asian Americans	Latinxs	Whites	All adults
Students with less economic resources get a better education than those from wealthy backgrounds	8	11	6	5	6
Students with less economic resources get a worse education than those from wealthy backgrounds	75	76	72	78	76
Class or economic resources plays very little role in determining education	15	10	19	16	16
DON'T KNOW	*	-	*	-	*
SKIP/REFUSED	2	3	4	1	2
N=	506	273	503	570	1910

Q26. Which of the following statements comes closer to your view?

	African Americans	Asian Americans	Latinxs	Whites	All adults
Good schools can make up for the effects of poverty on student educational outcomes	53	57	53	59	56
Living in a low-income environment will always impact student educational outcomes	45	41	44	40	42
DON'T KNOW	*	-	-	-	*
SKIP/REFUSED	2	2	4	1	2
<i>N=</i>	506	273	503	570	1910

Q27. Which of the following statements comes closer to your view about 4-year colleges and universities?

	African Americans	Asian Americans	Latinxs	Whites	All adults
College is too expensive and not worth the cost	33	32	21	31	30
College is too expensive but the long term benefits outweigh the costs	36	40	41	39	39
College is too expensive but everyone who wants to go is able to find ways to attend	29	25	29	25	26
College is affordable and everyone who wants to attend is able to go	2	1	4	3	3
DON'T KNOW	*	-	*	-	*
SKIP/REFUSED	1	1	4	1	2
<i>N=</i>	506	273	503	570	1910

Q28A. Do you support or oppose free tuition at public colleges?

	African Americans	Asian Americans	Latinxs	Whites	All adults
Strongly support	63	54	58	41	49
Somewhat support	20	41	27	39	33
Somewhat oppose	9	5	10	11	10
Strongly oppose	5	1	2	8	6
DON'T KNOW	-	-	-	-	-
SKIP/REFUSED	3	*	3	1	2
<i>N=</i>	257	138	263	302	988

Q28B. Do you support or oppose free tuition at public colleges, even if it requires raising taxes?

	African Americans	Asian Americans	Latinxs	Whites	All adults
Strongly support	43	40	47	35	40
Somewhat support	34	32	28	28	29
Somewhat oppose	16	15	10	16	15
Strongly oppose	6	10	10	21	15
DON'T KNOW	-	-	-	-	-
SKIP/REFUSED	2	3	5	*	2
<i>N</i> =	249	135	240	268	922

Q29A. Do you favor or oppose the federal government forgiving all student loan debt for low-income college students?

	African Americans	Asian Americans	Latinxs	Whites	All adults
Strongly favor	59	48	52	33	42
Somewhat favor	27	35	26	32	30
Somewhat oppose	9	13	15	21	17
Strongly oppose	2	4	4	13	8
DON'T KNOW	-	-	-	-	-
SKIP/REFUSED	3	-	3	1	2
<i>N</i> =	255	116	231	260	892

Q29B. Do you favor or oppose the federal government forgiving all student loan debt for low-income college students, even if it requires raising taxes?

	African Americans	Asian Americans	Latinxs	Whites	All adults
Strongly favor	53	37	38	27	34
Somewhat favor	32	37	33	35	34
Somewhat oppose	11	16	17	19	17
Strongly oppose	4	8	5	18	12
DON'T KNOW	*	-	-	-	*
SKIP/REFUSED	1	3	7	1	2
<i>N</i> =	251	157	272	310	1018

Q30. Thinking about people you know who didn't go to college, which reason below most closely explains why they did not go to college:

	African Americans	Asian Americans	Latinxs	Whites	All adults
They couldn't afford it	46	43	43	38	41
They didn't like school	13	18	15	23	19
They had no adult to guide them	16	11	13	6	10
They wanted to work and make money	15	14	18	21	19
DON'T KNOW	8	12	7	11	10
SKIP/REFUSED	2	2	4	1	2
N=	506	273	503	570	1910

Q31A. There's been a lot of discussion about whether colleges and universities should use standardized test scores, such as SAT and ACT, in their admission decisions. For instance, students of color often score lower on these tests. Do you support or oppose dropping the SAT and ACT as part of admissions decisions?

	African Americans	Asian Americans	Latinxs	Whites	All adults
Strongly support	32	27	27	17	22
Somewhat support	39	36	35	39	38
Somewhat oppose	19	30	25	33	29
Strongly oppose	9	5	5	11	9
DON'T KNOW	-	-	-	-	-
SKIP/REFUSED	2	1	7	*	2
N=	257	137	247	292	958

Q31B. There's been a lot of discussion about whether colleges and universities should use standardized test scores, such as SAT and ACT, in their admission decisions. For instance, SAT and ACT scores do not do a good job of predicting how students perform in college. Do you support or oppose dropping the SAT and ACT as part of admissions decisions?

	African Americans	Asian Americans	Latinxs	Whites	All adults
Strongly support	22	17	30	23	25
Somewhat support	40	55	37	43	42
Somewhat oppose	25	18	22	28	25
Strongly oppose	12	9	7	3	6
DON'T KNOW	-	-	2	-	*
SKIP/REFUSED	1	2	3	2	2
N=	249	136	256	278	952

Q32. The following are a list of factors colleges and universities sometimes consider when making admissions decisions. Please check all the factors you think are NOT appropriate when making admissions decisions.

Please select all that apply.

	African Americans	Asian Americans	Latinxs	Whites	All adults
Whether the student would be the first person in the family to attend college	41	35	40	47	43
The family's economic circumstances	47	37	49	57	52
Scores on standardized tests like the SAT or ACT	33	26	33	23	27
Sports accomplishments	30	34	30	41	36
Involvement in extracurricular activities	22	15	17	17	18
The types of courses the student took in high school	18	11	13	13	13
Parent is an alumni of the school	48	52	50	62	57
High school grades	14	19	14	11	13
Gender	50	54	52	69	61
Race or ethnicity	56	50	56	68	62
Where the student lives	52	44	52	60	56
DON'T KNOW	-	-	-	-	-
SKIP/REFUSED	4	4	4	3	3
<i>N=</i>	506	273	503	570	1910

Q33. Do you support or oppose race-based affirmative action programs designed to increase the number of African Americans and Hispanic students on college campuses?

	African Americans	Asian Americans	Latinxs	Whites	All adults
Strongly support	34	26	37	14	23
Somewhat support	41	44	38	34	36
Somewhat oppose	14	19	16	23	20
Strongly oppose	9	9	4	26	18
DON'T KNOW	-	-	*	-	*
SKIP/REFUSED	3	2	4	3	3
<i>N=</i>	506	273	503	570	1910

Q34. The Department of Education recently issued new guidelines discouraging colleges and universities from using race as a factor in its admissions decisions. Do you support or oppose this change?

	African Americans	Asian Americans	Latinxs	Whites	All adults
Strongly support	39	26	34	37	36
Somewhat support	24	46	34	38	35
Somewhat oppose	25	14	19	14	17
Strongly oppose	10	9	7	9	9
DON'T KNOW	-	-	*	-	*
SKIP/REFUSED	3	5	5	2	3
<i>N</i> =	506	273	503	570	1910

Q35A. How much progress do you believe the country made under the Obama administration in making sure all children, regardless of race and ethnicity, are given equal access to a quality education?

	African Americans	Asian Americans	Latinxs	Whites	All adults
A great deal of progress	31	24	28	13	19
Some progress	47	55	51	44	46
Very little progress	13	18	12	29	22
No progress at all	7	4	4	12	9
DON'T KNOW	-	-	-	-	-
SKIP/REFUSED	2	*	5	2	3
<i>N</i> =	242	137	265	308	981

Q35B. How much progress do you believe the country made under the Trump administration in making sure all children, regardless of race and ethnicity, are given equal access to a quality education?

	African Americans	Asian Americans	Latinxs	Whites	All adults
A great deal of progress	12	6	5	8	8
Some progress	16	15	14	34	25
Very little progress	31	30	37	26	29
No progress at all	38	45	38	31	35
DON'T KNOW	-	-	-	-	-
SKIP/REFUSED	3	4	7	1	3
<i>N</i> =	264	136	238	262	929

Q36. Which of the following statements comes closer to your view?

	African Americans	Asian Americans	Latinxs	Whites	All adults
Students of color get a better education than white students	4	8	3	7	5
Students of color get a worse education than white students	65	60	59	46	53
Race plays very little role in determining education	28	30	34	46	39
DON'T KNOW	-	-	-	-	-
SKIP/REFUSED	3	1	5	1	2
<i>N=</i>	506	273	503	570	1910

Q37. Which of the following statements comes closer to your view?

	African Americans	Asian Americans	Latinxs	Whites	All adults
Students should go to racially diverse schools even if many of the students don't live nearby	59	60	48	36	44
Students should go to local community schools even if it means most students are of the same race	37	37	45	63	53
DON'T KNOW	-	-	-	-	-
SKIP/REFUSED	4	3	6	1	3
<i>N=</i>	506	273	503	570	1910

Q38. Do you favor or oppose policies that prevent schools from expelling or suspending black and Hispanic students at higher rates than other students?

	African Americans	Asian Americans	Latinxs	Whites	All adults
Strongly favor	29	17	17	13	17
Somewhat favor	29	28	30	22	25
Somewhat oppose	26	33	29	32	31
Strongly oppose	13	21	18	31	25
DON'T KNOW	*	-	-	-	*
SKIP/REFUSED	3	2	6	2	3
<i>N=</i>	506	273	503	570	1910

Q39A. Thinking about public schools in the United States, in general, how good of a job do they do in preparing Black / Latino or Hispanic children for success in the future? Do they do an excellent job, a good job, a not so good job, or a poor job preparing Black / Latino or Hispanic children for success in the future?

	African Americans	Asian Americans	Latinxs	Whites	All adults
Excellent	6	10	9	4	6
Good	28	46	40	41	39
Not so good	49	31	37	44	42
Poor	13	13	8	10	10
DON'T KNOW	-	-	-	-	-
SKIP/REFUSED	5	-	5	2	3
N=	261	146	243	296	974

Q39B. Thinking about public schools in the United States, in general, how good of a job do they do in preparing children for success in the future? Do they do an excellent job, a good job, a not so good job, or a poor job preparing Black / Latino or Hispanic children for success in the future?

	African Americans	Asian Americans	Latinxs	Whites	All adults
Excellent	10	3	6	4	5
Good	32	46	41	37	38
Not so good	43	34	41	45	43
Poor	12	13	8	13	12
DON'T KNOW	-	-	-	-	-
SKIP/REFUSED	3	3	3	1	2
N=	245	127	260	274	936

Q40. How worried, if at all, are you about the possibility of a shooting happening at a school in your community?

	African Americans	Asian Americans	Latinxs	Whites	All adults
Very worried	23	18	26	14	19
Somewhat worried	32	36	39	42	40
Not too worried	27	34	27	32	30
Not at all worried	16	9	5	11	10
DON'T KNOW	-	-	-	-	-
SKIP/REFUSED	3	2	2	*	1
N=	506	273	503	570	1910

Q41. How worried are you that a student will be shot on their way to school because of violence in the neighborhood?

	African Americans	Asian Americans	Latinxs	Whites	All adults
Very worried	17	17	19	9	13
Somewhat worried	32	31	25	23	25
Not too worried	36	31	44	44	42
Not at all worried	12	20	9	24	18
DON'T KNOW	-	-	-	-	-
SKIP/REFUSED	3	2	3	*	2
N=	506	273	503	570	1910

Q42A. What is the best way to prevent mass shootings in schools?

	African Americans	Asian Americans	Latinxs	Whites	All adults
Increased presence of police, safety officers, and security guards	15	17	20	14	16
Having teachers or other school officials with appropriate training carry guns at school	7	3	8	13	10
Installing metal detectors and security checkpoints	22	9	18	10	14
Closed circuit TV (television) cameras	3	2	1	-	1
Banning the sale of semi-automatic weapons such as the AR-15	8	23	9	13	12
Requiring background checks for all gun sales	7	12	10	8	9
Instituting new programs to identify and report students who may pose a threat	4	3	10	4	6
Increasing the number of support services and mental health counselors in the school	17	20	9	21	17
Banning all backpacks	*	-	1	*	*
A zero-tolerance discipline policy	1	1	1	2	1
Increase engagement of parents and community members	7	6	4	6	6

Teach about bullying and respecting diversity in the curriculum	4	3	7	6	6
DON'T KNOW	-	-	-	-	-
SKIP/REFUSED	5	2	3	2	3
N=	260	135	266	295	987

Q42B. What is the best way to increase safety at schools?

	African Americans	Asian Americans	Latinxs	Whites	All adults
Increased presence of police, safety officers, and security guards	26	7	16	21	20
Having teachers or other school officials with appropriate training carry guns at school	4	9	5	14	10
Installing metal detectors and security checkpoints	13	10	13	14	14
Closed circuit TV (television) cameras	1	*	2	2	2
Banning the sale of semi-automatic weapons such as the AR-15	9	28	13	7	10
Requiring background checks for all gun sales	6	12	11	7	8
Instituting new programs to identify and report students who may pose a threat	9	5	2	1	3
Increasing the number of support services and mental health counselors in the school	12	18	12	17	15
Banning all backpacks	*	*	1	2	1
A zero-tolerance discipline policy	5	2	5	4	4
Increase engagement of parents and community members	6	2	6	8	7
Teach about bullying and respecting diversity in the curriculum	5	5	8	4	5
DON'T KNOW	-	-	1	-	*
SKIP/REFUSED	3	2	5	*	2
N=	246	138	237	275	923

Q43. In terms of public education in this country, do you think the federal government should be more involved in education than it currently is, should keep its involvement about the same, or should be less involved in education than it currently is?

	African Americans	Asian Americans	Latinxs	Whites	All adults
More involved	49	57	52	32	41
Kept the same	24	25	23	31	28
Less involved	11	10	7	25	18
No opinion	13	5	15	11	12
DON'T KNOW	-	-	-	-	-
SKIP/REFUSED	2	3	3	1	2
<i>N=</i>	506	273	503	570	1910

Q44. What level of government should play the biggest role setting educational standards for what students should know?

	African Americans	Asian Americans	Latinxs	Whites	All adults
Federal government	32	37	27	25	27
State government	39	42	46	54	49
Local government	26	17	24	20	22
DON'T KNOW	-	-	-	-	-
SKIP/REFUSED	2	4	4	1	2
<i>N=</i>	506	273	503	570	1910

Q45. Which political party do you believe is doing the most to improve public education for all children in the United States?

	African Americans	Asian Americans	Latinxs	Whites	All adults
The Democratic Party	41	49	39	26	32
The Republican Party	7	8	6	20	14
Neither political party	38	34	36	45	41
Both political parties	11	6	15	9	11
DON'T KNOW	-	-	-	-	-
SKIP/REFUSED	3	3	4	1	2
<i>N=</i>	506	273	503	570	1910

Q46. Is your overall opinion of the DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION very favorable, mostly favorable, mostly unfavorable, or very unfavorable?

	African Americans	Asian Americans	Latinxs	Whites	All adults
Very favorable	6	6	4	3	4
Somewhat favorable	27	26	28	25	26
Somewhat unfavorable	28	30	27	37	33
Very unfavorable	15	23	16	17	17
Don't know	21	12	20	17	18
SKIP/REFUSED	2	3	4	1	2
<i>N</i> =	506	273	503	570	1910

Q47. Is your overall opinion of the BETSY DEVOS, THE SECRETARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, very favorable, mostly favorable, mostly unfavorable, or very unfavorable?

	African Americans	Asian Americans	Latinxs	Whites	All adults
Very favorable	5	3	4	3	3
Somewhat favorable	17	10	14	14	14
Somewhat unfavorable	17	18	18	18	18
Very unfavorable	30	43	27	32	31
Don't know	30	24	35	33	32
SKIP/REFUSED	2	2	3	1	2
<i>N</i> =	506	273	503	570	1910

Q48. The Trump administration recently proposed merging the Department of Education and the Department of Labor. Do you support or oppose this proposed change?

	African Americans	Asian Americans	Latinxs	Whites	All adults
Strongly support	6	2	6	5	5
Somewhat support	17	14	14	20	18
Somewhat oppose	17	17	16	18	17
Strongly oppose	37	44	34	33	35
Don't know	21	20	27	23	23
SKIP/REFUSED	2	3	3	1	2
<i>N</i> =	506	273	503	570	1910

DEMOGRAPHICS

PID1. Generally speaking, do you think of yourself as a Republican, a Democrat, an independent, or what?

	African Americans	Asian Americans	Latinxs	Whites	All adults
Democrat	45	45	41	27	34
Republican	7	16	11	28	20
Independent	28	22	25	30	28
Something Else	19	11	19	15	16
DON'T KNOW	-	-	-	-	-
SKIP/REFUSED	2	6	4	1	2
<i>N=</i>	506	273	503	570	1910

If independent, something else, or DK/REF in PID1

PIDI. Do you think of yourself as closer to the Republican Party or to the Democratic Party?

	African Americans	Asian Americans	Latinxs	Whites	All adults
Closer to the Republican Party	6	12	10	25	18
Closer to the Democratic Party	41	39	31	30	33
Neither	50	33	51	43	45
DON'T KNOW	-	-	*	-	*
SKIP/REFUSED	4	16	6	2	4
<i>N=</i>	221	119	233	241	848

If Democrat in PID1

PIDA. Would you call yourself a strong Democrat or a not very strong Democrat?

	African Americans	Asian Americans	Latinxs	Whites	All adults
Strong Democrat	46	29	41	46	43
Not very strong Democrat	53	71	59	53	56
DON'T KNOW	-	-	-	-	-
SKIP/REFUSED	*	-	*	1	*
<i>N=</i>	254	124	211	171	778

If Republican in PID1

PIDB. Would you call yourself a strong Republican or a not very strong Republican?

	African Americans	Asian Americans	Latinxs	Whites	All adults
Strong Republican	63	40	26	44	42
Not very strong Republican	37	60	74	56	58
DON'T KNOW	-	-	-	-	-
SKIP/REFUSED	-	-	-	-	-
N=	31	30	59	158	284

PARTY ID. Combines PID1, PIDI, PIDA, and PIDB.

	African Americans	Asian Americans	Latinxs	Whites	All adults
Democrat (NET)	66	55	58	42	50
Strong Democrat	21	14	17	13	15
Not very strong Democrat	25	34	25	15	20
Closer to the Democratic Party	20	17	16	14	15
Independent/None – Don't lean	25	14	25	20	21
Republican (NET)	9	22	17	40	29
Closer to the Republican Party	3	5	5	12	8
Not very strong Republican	2	10	9	16	12
Strong Republican	4	7	3	12	9
N=	497	266	491	565	1875

AGE

	African Americans	Asian Americans	Latinxs	Whites	All adults
18-22	29	24	31	27	28
23-26	27	23	23	23	24
27-30	24	27	24	25	25
31-34	20	25	22	24	23
N=	506	273	503	570	1910

GENDER

	African Americans	Asian Americans	Latinxs	Whites	All adults
Male	50	50	51	50	50
Female	50	50	49	50	50
N=	506	273	503	570	1910

RACE/ETHNICITY¹

¹ All of the African American, Asian American, White, and Other respondents do not identify as Latinx.

	All adults
African American	15
Asian American	7
Latinx	22
White	55
Other	1

N= 1910

MARITAL STATUS

	African Americans	Asian Americans	Latinxs	Whites	All adults
Married	13	28	24	31	27
Widowed	*	-	*	-	*
Divorced	3	1	1	1	1
Separated	4	1	1	0	1
Never married	68	58	58	51	55
Living with partner	12	12	16	17	15

N= 506 273 503 570 1910

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

	African Americans	Asian Americans	Latinxs	Whites	All adults
Employed	64	71	63	75	70
Not employed	36	29	37	25	30

N= 506 273 503 570 1910

EDUCATION

	African Americans	Asian Americans	Latinxs	Whites	All adults
Less than a high school diploma	11	1	19	6	9
High school graduate or equivalent	34	18	32	27	28
Some college	35	29	34	35	34
College graduate or above	20	51	15	33	28

N= 506 273 503 570 1910

INCOME

	African Americans	Asian Americans	Latinxs	Whites	All adults
Under \$10,000	16	5	7	6	7
\$10,000 to under \$20,000	15	8	18	8	11
\$20,000 to under \$30,000	17	10	18	14	15
\$30,000 to under \$40,000	14	6	11	11	11
\$40,000 to under \$50,000	9	8	11	7	9
\$50,000 to under \$75,000	15	26	18	21	20
\$75,000 to under \$100,000	7	14	10	12	11
\$100,000 to under \$150,000	5	17	4	15	11
\$150,000 or more	2	6	3	6	5
<i>N</i> =	506	273	503	570	1910

RELIGION

	African Americans	Asian Americans	Latinxs	Whites	All adults
Protestant	24	9	10	23	19
Roman Catholic	2	15	40	14	17
Mormon	*	*	1	2	1
Orthodox	1	*	1	1	1
Jewish	2	*	*	1	1
Muslim	1	10	*	*	1
Buddhist	*	10	*	*	1
Hindu	-	14	-	*	1
Atheist	2	8	4	11	8
Agnostic	3	10	3	10	8

Nothing in particular	18	18	20	14	17
Just Christian	45	3	18	22	23
Unitarian	*	*	-	*	*
Other	3	2	2	1	2
<i>N</i> =	406	247	469	559	1736

UNWEIGHTED DEMOGRAPHICS

PARTY ID. Combines PID1, PIDI, PIDA, and PIDB.

	African Americans	Asian Americans	Latinxs	Whites	All adults
Democrat (NET)	69	69	62	45	59
Strong Democrat	26	18	14	16	18
Not very strong Democrat	25	29	29	15	23
Closer to the Democratic Party	18	22	19	14	18
Independent/None – Don't lean	22	13	21	15	19
Republican (NET)	8	18	17	40	22
Closer to the Republican Party	2	7	5	12	7
Not very strong Republican	3	8	8	16	9
Strong Republican	3	3	4	12	6
<i>N</i> =	497	266	491	565	1875

AGE

	African Americans	Asian Americans	Latinxs	Whites	All adults
18-22	29	32	28	19	26
23-26	24	34	24	18	24
27-30	27	24	24	28	26
31-34	20	10	24	35	24
<i>N</i> =	506	273	503	570	1910

GENDER

	African Americans	Asian Americans	Latinxs	Whites	All adults
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Male	46	47	46	48	46
Female	54	53	54	52	54
<i>N</i> =	506	273	503	570	1910

RACE/ETHNICITY²

	All adults
African American	26
Asian American	14
Latinx	26
White	30
Other	3

N= 1910

MARITAL STATUS

	African Americans	Asian Americans	Latinxs	Whites	All adults
Married	12	16	22	38	24
Widowed	*	-	*	-	*
Divorced	2	1	2	2	2
Separated	3	1	*	*	1
Never married	71	75	57	46	60
Living with partner	11	8	17	14	13

N= 506 273 503 570 1910

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

	African Americans	Asian Americans	Latinxs	Whites	All adults
Employed	64	65	67	81	70
Not employed	36	35	33	19	30

N= 506 273 503 570 1910

EDUCATION

	African Americans	Asian Americans	Latinxs	Whites	All adults
Less than a high school diploma	7	2	9	2	5

² All of the African American, Asian American, White, and Other respondents do not identify as Latinx.

High school graduate or equivalent	26	14	23	14	20
Some college	45	26	47	40	41
College graduate or above	23	58	21	43	34
<i>N=</i>	506	273	503	570	1910

INCOME

	African Americans	Asian Americans	Latinxs	Whites	All adults
Under \$10,000	16	5	8	6	9
\$10,000 to under \$20,000	14	7	15	8	11
\$20,000 to under \$30,000	18	10	17	12	15
\$30,000 to under \$40,000	12	8	13	11	11
\$40,000 to under \$50,000	10	7	10	9	9
\$50,000 to under \$75,000	14	19	15	22	17
\$75,000 to under \$100,000	8	14	11	13	11
\$100,000 to under \$150,000	5	19	8	15	11
\$150,000 or more	2	10	4	6	5
<i>N=</i>	506	273	503	570	1910

RELIGION

	African Americans	Asian Americans	Latinxs	Whites	All adults
Protestant	29	10	12	24	20
Roman Catholic	2	10	33	12	15
Mormon	*	*	1	2	1
Orthodox	1	*	*	1	1
Jewish	*	*	*	3	1
Muslim	1	6	1	1	2
Buddhist	*	9	1	*	2
Hindu	-	13	-	*	2
Atheist	2	13	5	11	7

Agnostic	4	11	7	11	8
Nothing in particular	18	19	18	16	18
Just Christian	38	3	20	18	21
Unitarian	*	*	-	*	*
Other	4	4	2	2	3
<i>N</i> =	406	247	469	559	1736

STUDY METHODOLOGY

The GenForward March survey is a project of Professor Cathy J. Cohen at the University of Chicago. Interviews were conducted with a representative sample from GenForwardSM, a nationally representative survey panel of adults ages 18-34 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 1,910 interviews were conducted between July 26 and August 13, 2018 with adults ages 18-34 representing the 50 states and the District of Columbia, including completed interviews with 506 African American young adults, 273 Asian American young adults, 503 Latinx young adults, 570 white young adults, and 58 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:

- Sixty-five percent of the completed interviews are sourced from NORC's AmeriSpeak® 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).
- Thirty-five 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, Latinxs, and Asian Americans ages 18-34. 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 1,910 completed interviews in the GenForward March survey, 93 percent were completed by web and 7 percent by telephone. The survey completion rate is 27 percent. The weighted AAPOR RR3 panel recruitment rate is 17.5 percent and the weighted household panel retention rate is 85.8 percent, for a cumulative AAPOR Response Rate 3 of 4.1 percent. The overall margin of sampling error is +/- 3.8 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 +/- 6.01 percentage points for African

Americans, +/- 7.16 percentage points for Asian Americans, +/- 6.61 percentage points for Latinxs, and +/- 5.58 percentage points for whites.

To encourage cooperation, respondents were offered incentives for completing the survey that ranged from the cash-equivalent of \$4 to the cash-equivalent of \$11.

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 18-34-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 18-34, and the 18-34-year-old populations for African Americans, Latinxs, Asian Americans, and non-Latinx whites, were used for all analyses.