

RACE, ETHNICITY AND ELECTORAL POLITICS IN CALIFORNIA AND THE NATION

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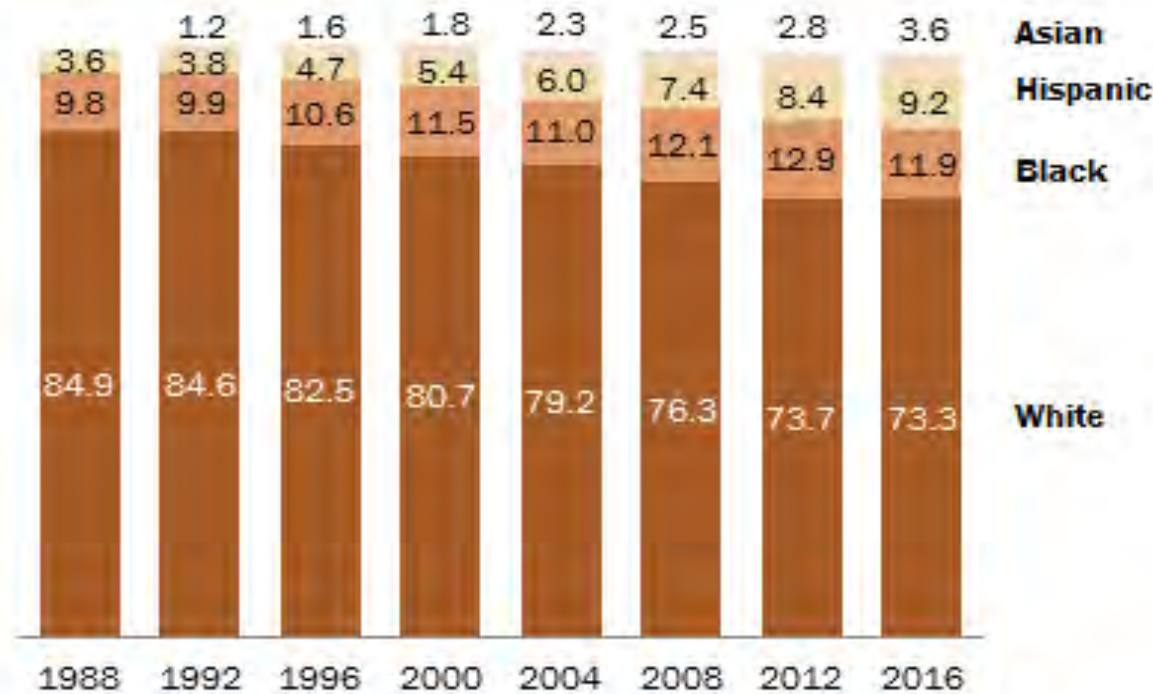
CMPS
COLLABORATIVE MULTIRACIAL
POST-ELECTION SURVEY

Format of Presentation

- Changing Demographics and the U.S. Electorate
- Race/Ethnicity and Voter Turnout in Recent National Elections
- Disparities and Similarities Among California Voters
 - 2016 Collaborative Multiracial Post-Election Survey (CMPS); California Sample
- Looking Ahead: Promising Practices for Upcoming Elections

Changing Demographics and the U.S. Electorate

Racial/ethnic minorities made-up nearly a third of all voters in the 2016 election.



Notes: Eligible voters are U.S. citizens ages 18 and older. Whites, blacks and Asians include only non-Hispanics who reported a single race. Hispanics are of any race. Data for non-Hispanic Asians were not available in 1988.

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of the Current Population Survey, November Supplements for 1988-2016.

Race/Ethnicity and Voter Turnout in 2012

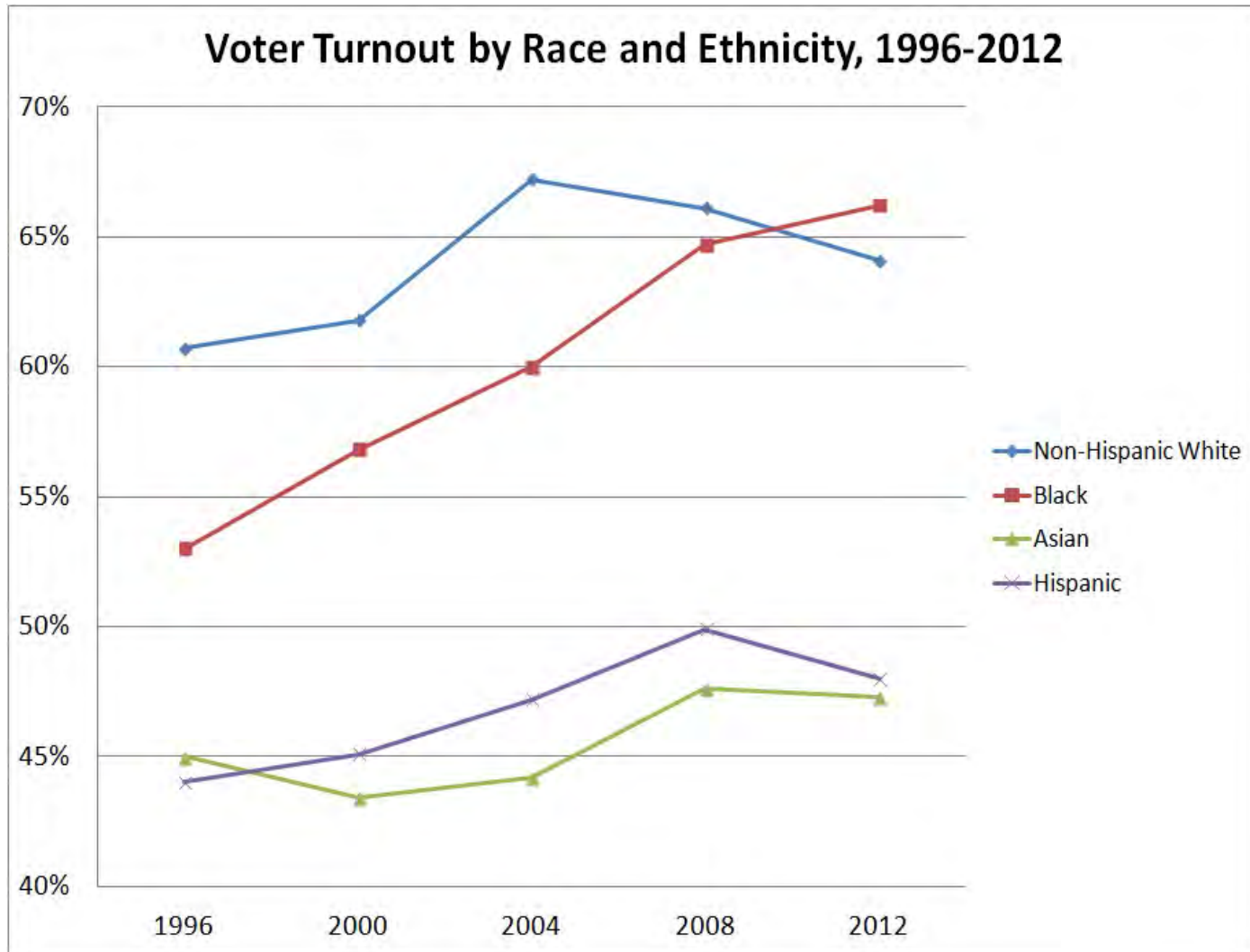
- Nationally, the number of white voters dropped by 2 million in 2012 – the first drop in absolute terms for any race or ethnic group since 1996.
 - Non Hispanic White turnout was 64.1 percent, which fell from 66.1 percent in 2008.
- While Latinos are the fastest-growing demographic group, they make-up a smaller share of eligible voters due to (under) age and citizenship status.
 - Latino turnout dipped slightly, from 49.9 percent in 2008 to 48 percent in 2012
- Asian-American turnout was basically unchanged at 47 percent.

Race/Ethnicity and Voter Turnout

Blacks were the only race or ethnic group to show an increase in voter turnout in 2012

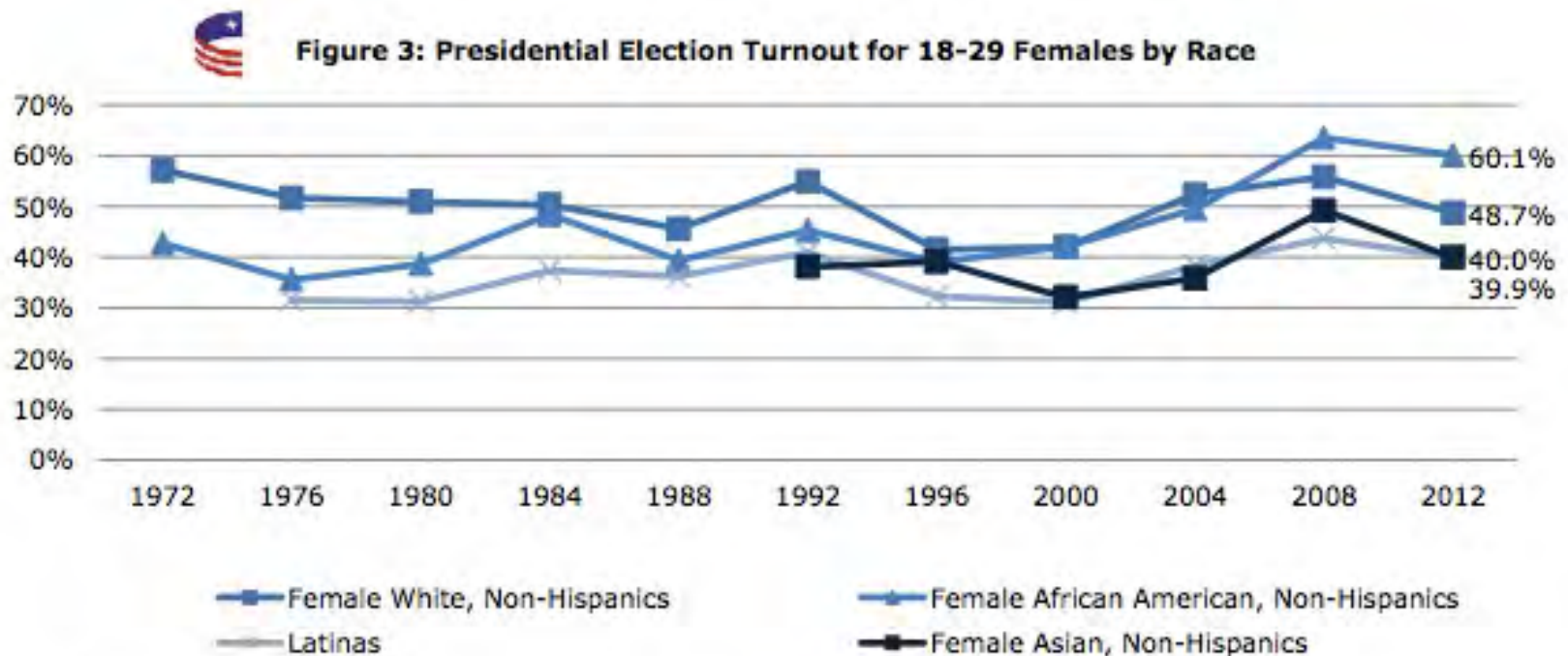
- 66.2 percent of eligible black voters cast ballots in 2012, up from 64.7 percent in 2008
- Black voter turnout passes whites in 2012, increasing by 1.7 million between 2008-2012
- Black female voter turnout passes whites in 2008 and 2012

National Level: Black Turnout Passes Whites in 2012



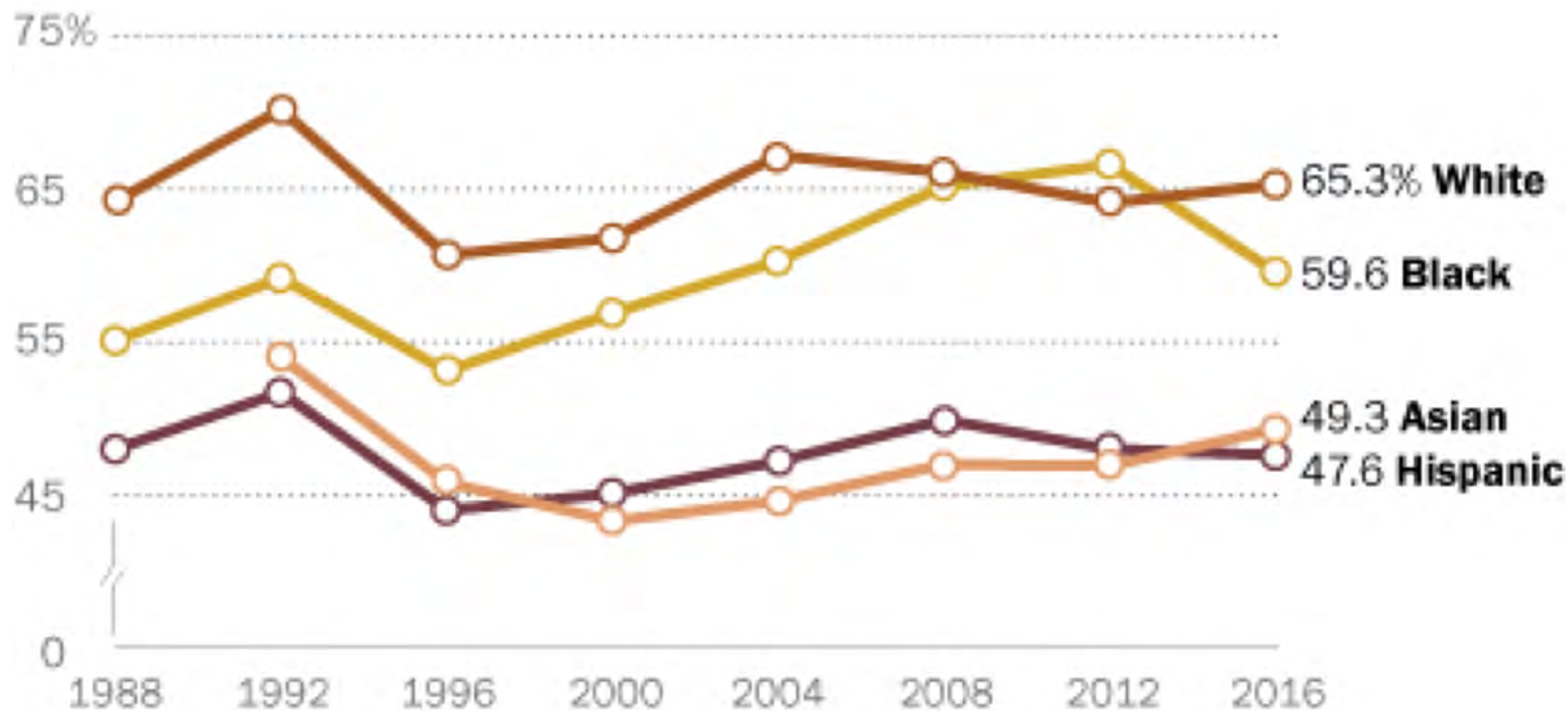
Source: Current Population Survey, Voter Supplement 1996-2012

National Level: Black Female Voter Turnout Outpaces White Female Voters in 2008 and 2012



Source: CIRCLE Analysis of Census Current Population Survey (CPS) November Supplement, 2012

National Level: Black Voter Turnout Returned to Pre-Obama Level in 2016



Source: Current Population Survey, 1988-2016



Collaborative Multiracial Post-Election Survey (CMPS, 2016)

Table 1. 2016 CMPS overall sample sizes, by race/ethnicity.

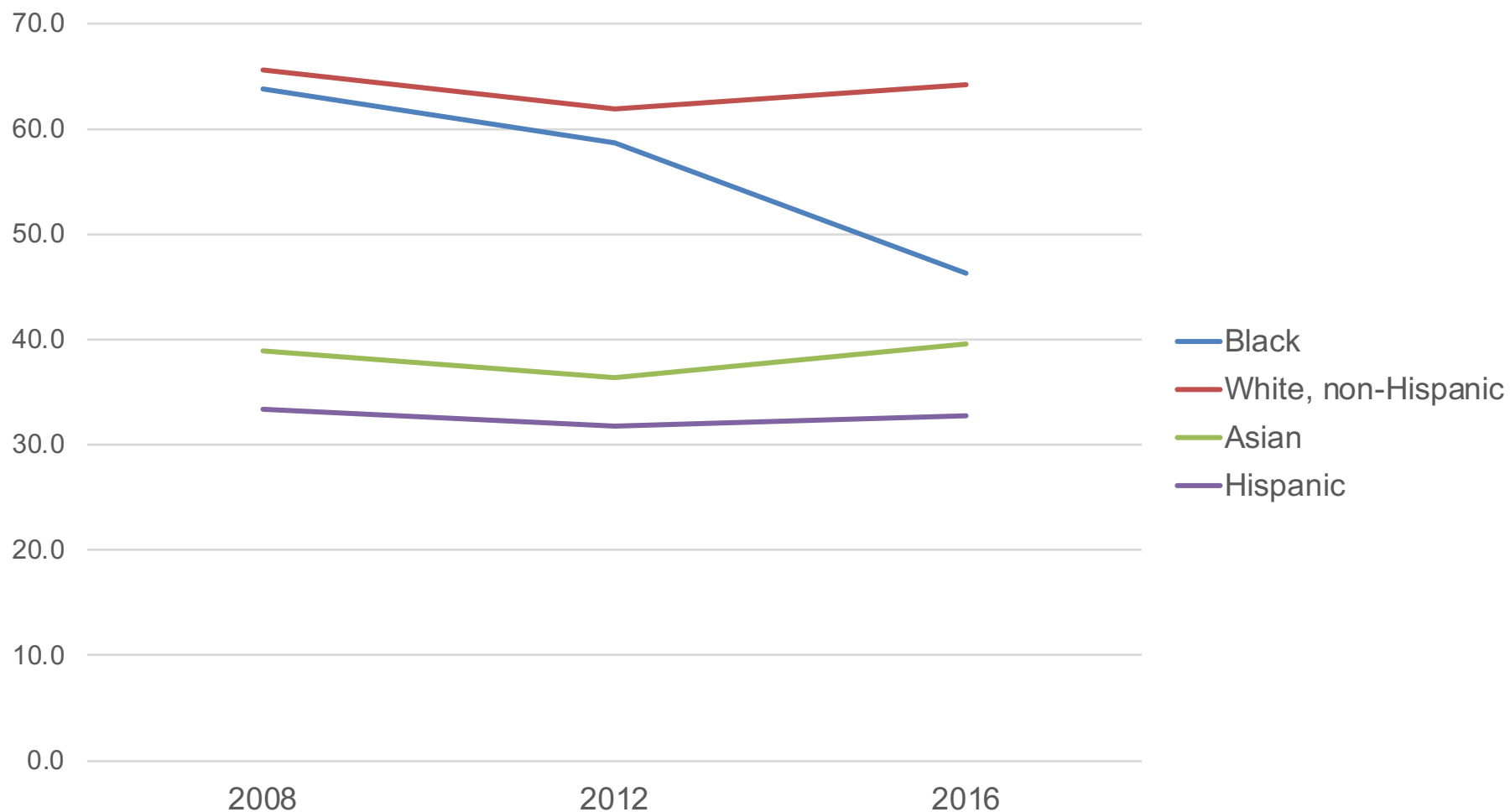
	Total	Latino	Black	Asian	White
Registered to vote	6024	1816	2002	1503	703
Not registered	4121	1187	1100	1503	331
Total	10,145	3003	3102	3006	1034

Some Features of the 2016 CMPS

- Non-partisan, national survey of adult registered voters and non-registered
- The first cooperative, 100% user content driven, multi-racial/ethnic/lingual, post-election online survey in the United States
- The cooperative survey was self-funded, by academic researchers, through the purchase of question content by contributors.
- Questions were user-generated from a team of 86 social scientists, from 55 different universities, across 17 academic disciplines.
- Available in English, Spanish, Chinese, Korean, Vietnamese
- Over 300 questions, self-administered, online

WHAT ABOUT CALIFORNIA?

California Voter Turnout, by Racial/Ethnic Group (2008-2016)



Source: Current Population Survey, 2008-2016

Some Implications

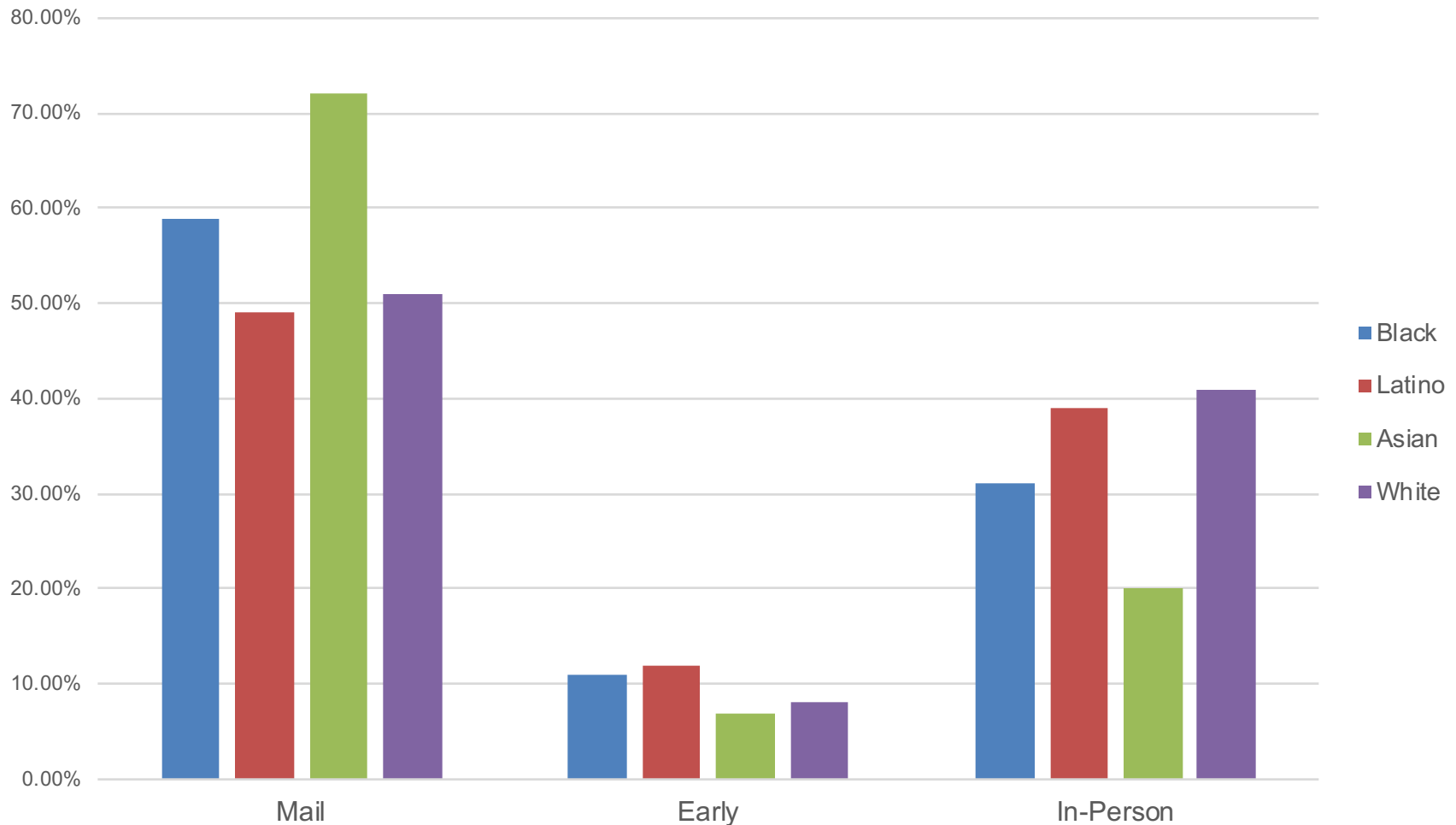
- In recent elections, great attention was paid to the gender gap between male and female voters, the youth vote (18-29), and Latino mobilization and turnout.
- Black voter turnout and vote choice in recent elections were largely overlooked and seen by most as a ‘no-brainer.’
 - If Blacks turn out they would overwhelmingly choose the Democrat---with little attention to under-mobilization
- However, voter turnout and vote choice are not the same. The 2016 “drop in black voter turnout” narrative...

ELECTORAL POLITICS AND POLICY PREFERENCES IN CALIFORNIA

**Using 2016 CMPS
California Sample Only
(n=2,020)**



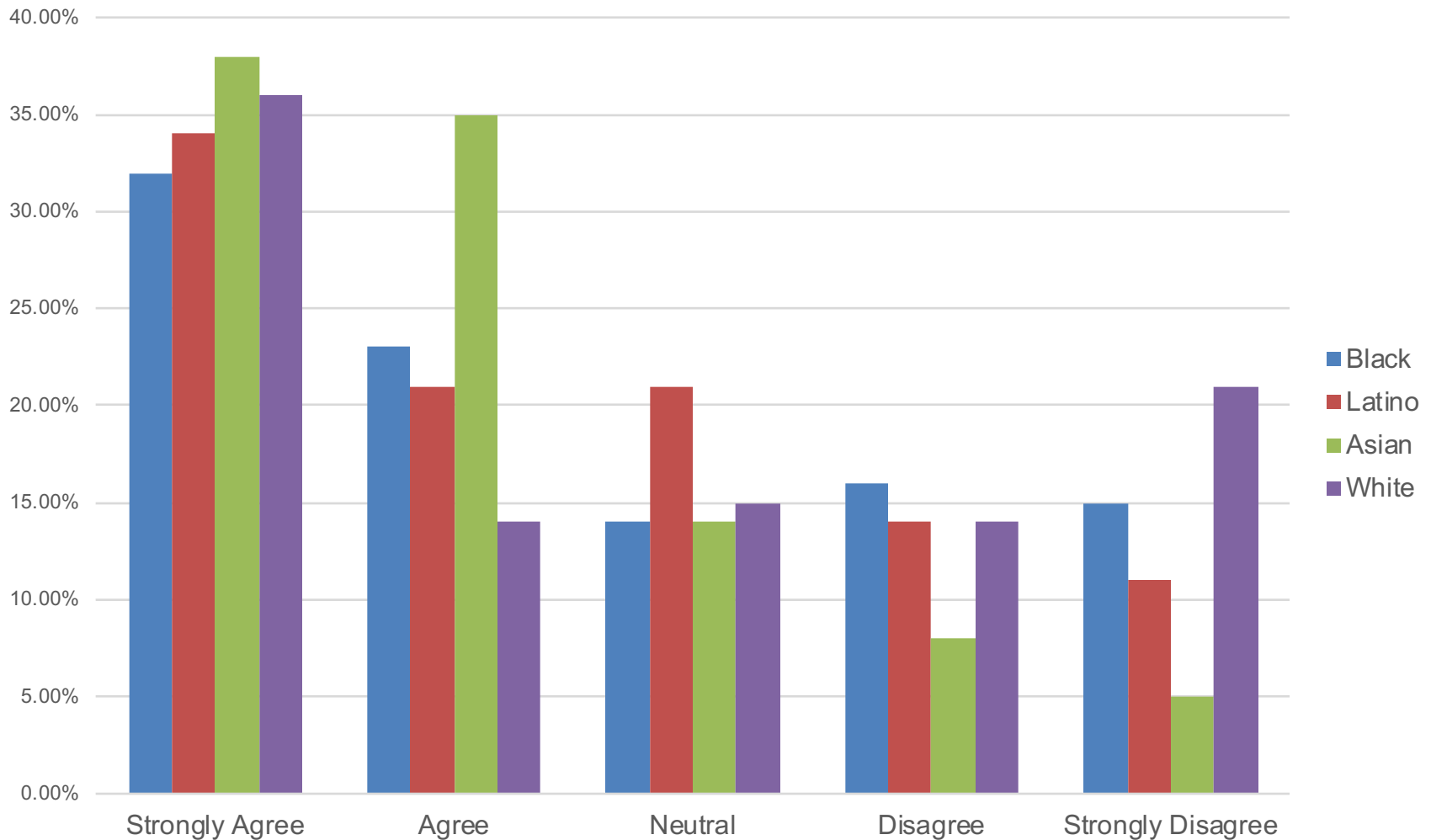
CA Voting Method in 2016



Source: 2016 CMPS, California Sample Only (n=2,020)—Survey Question: Did you vote by mail or absentee ballot, vote early in person, or vote at your precinct on Election Day?



CA Views Toward State Issued Voter ID (Do Voters Understand the Implications?)



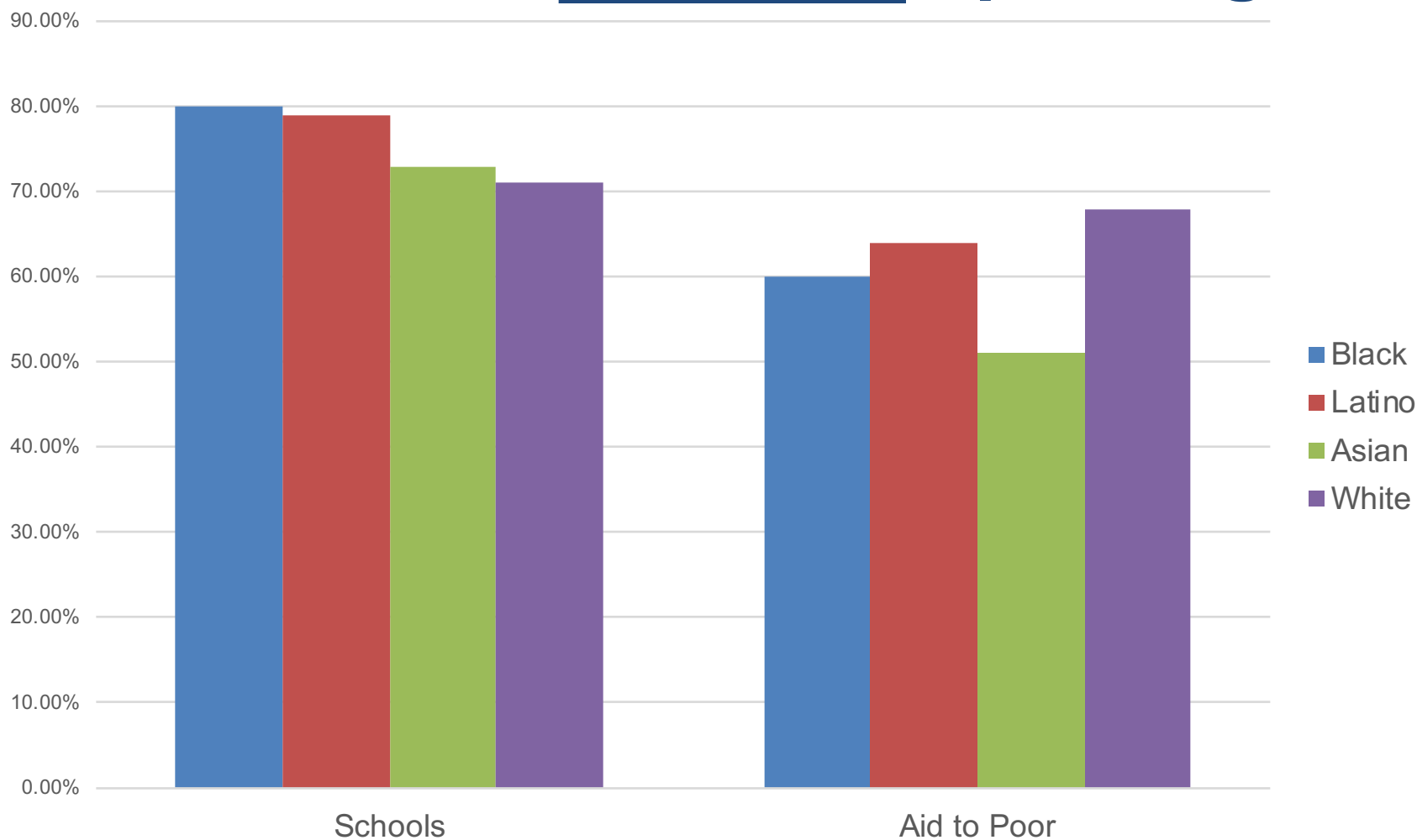
Source: 2016 CMPS, California Sample Only (n=2,020)—Survey Question: Everyone should be required to obtain and then show a state-issued photo identification in order to vote on election-day.

BEYOND THE BALLOT BOX: SPENDING PRIORITIES AND PUBLIC POLICY CONCERNS



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CA Views Toward Increased Spending

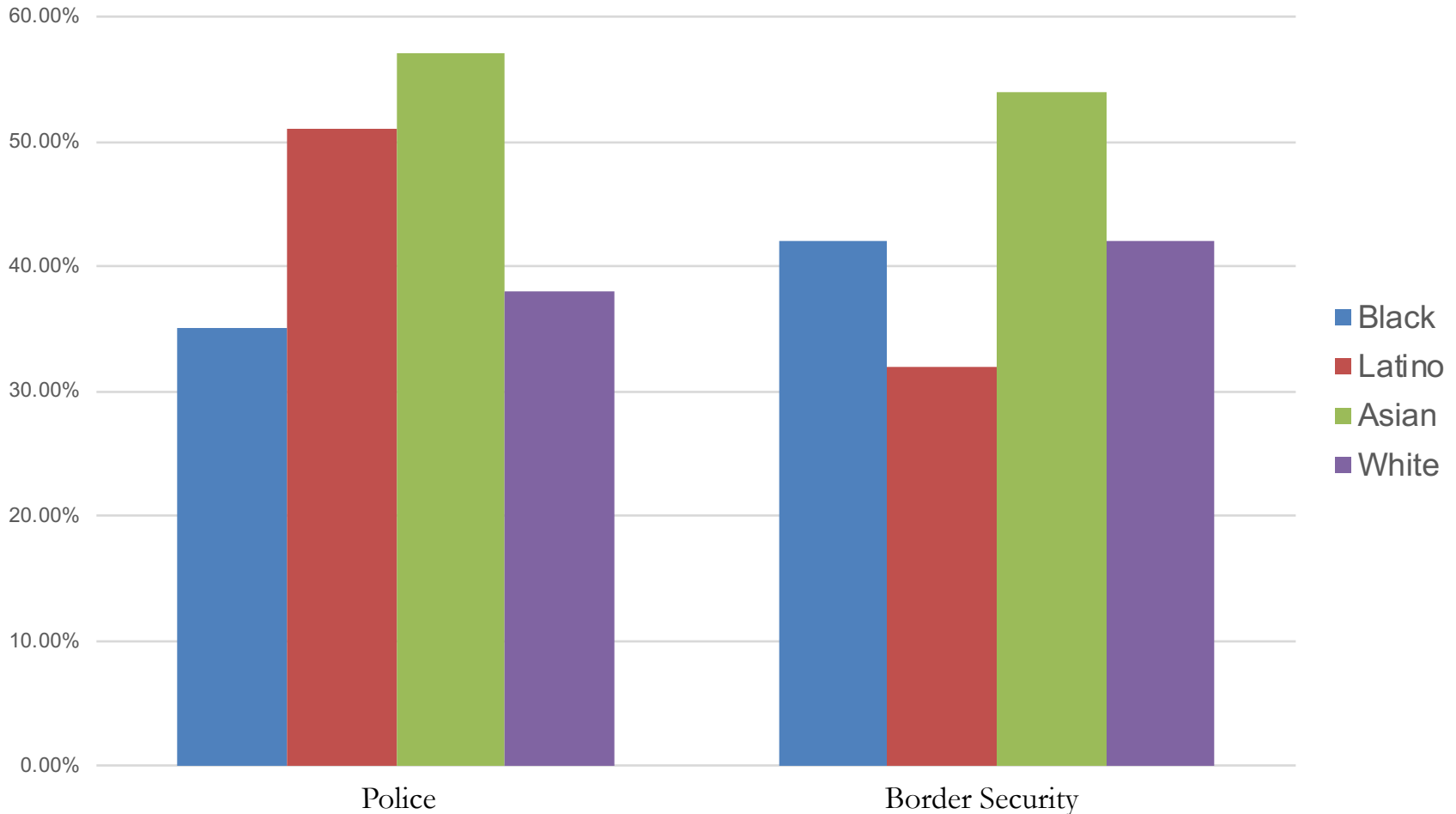


Source: 2016 CMPS, California Sample Only (n=2,020)—Survey Question: Below is a list of federal government programs. For each one, please indicate whether you would like to see federal spending increased or decreased or stay the same.



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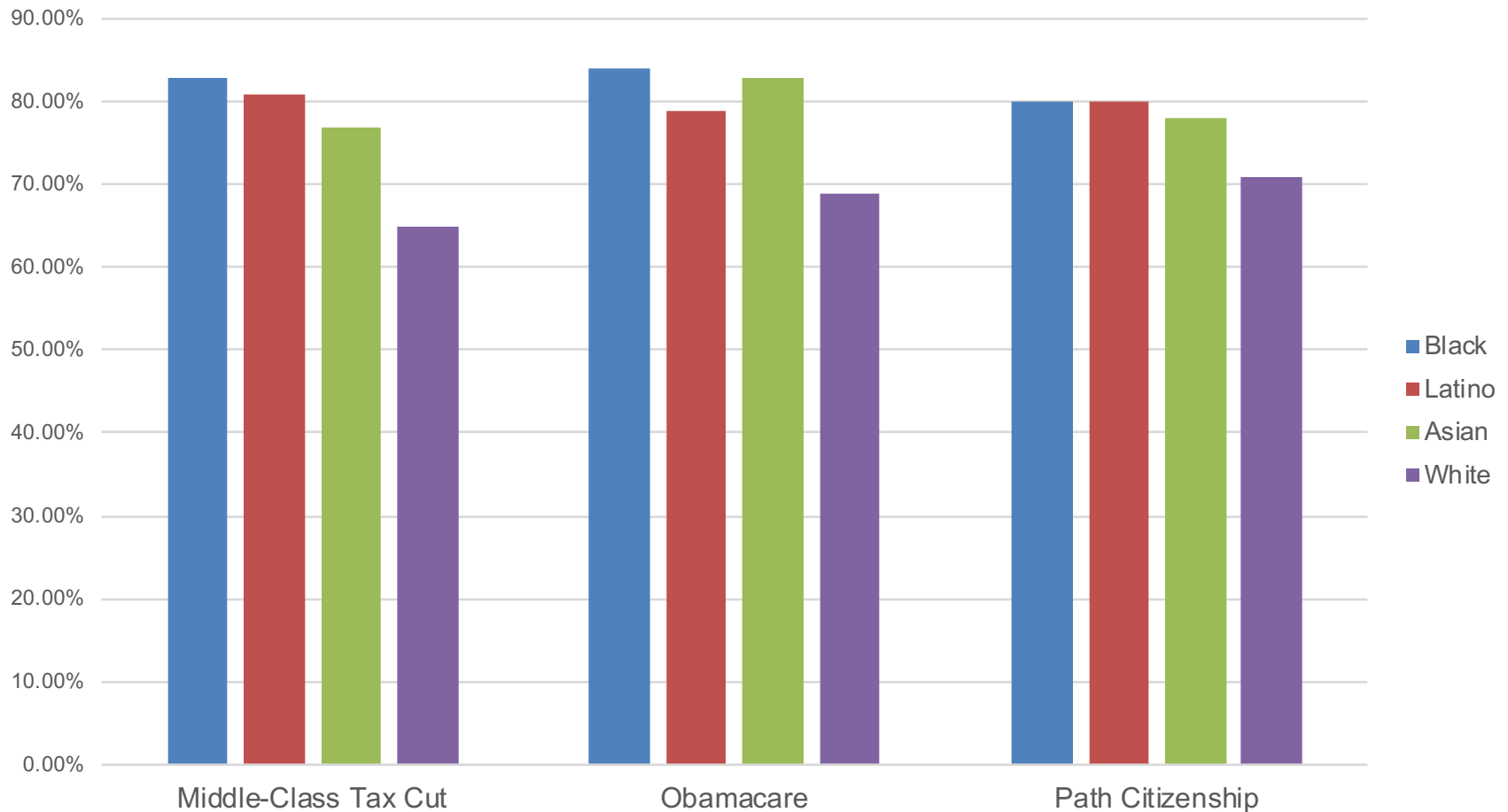
CA Views Toward Increased Spending



Source: 2016 CMPS, California Sample Only (n=2,020)—Survey Question: Below is a list of federal government programs. For each one, please indicate whether you would like to see federal spending increased or decreased or stay the same.



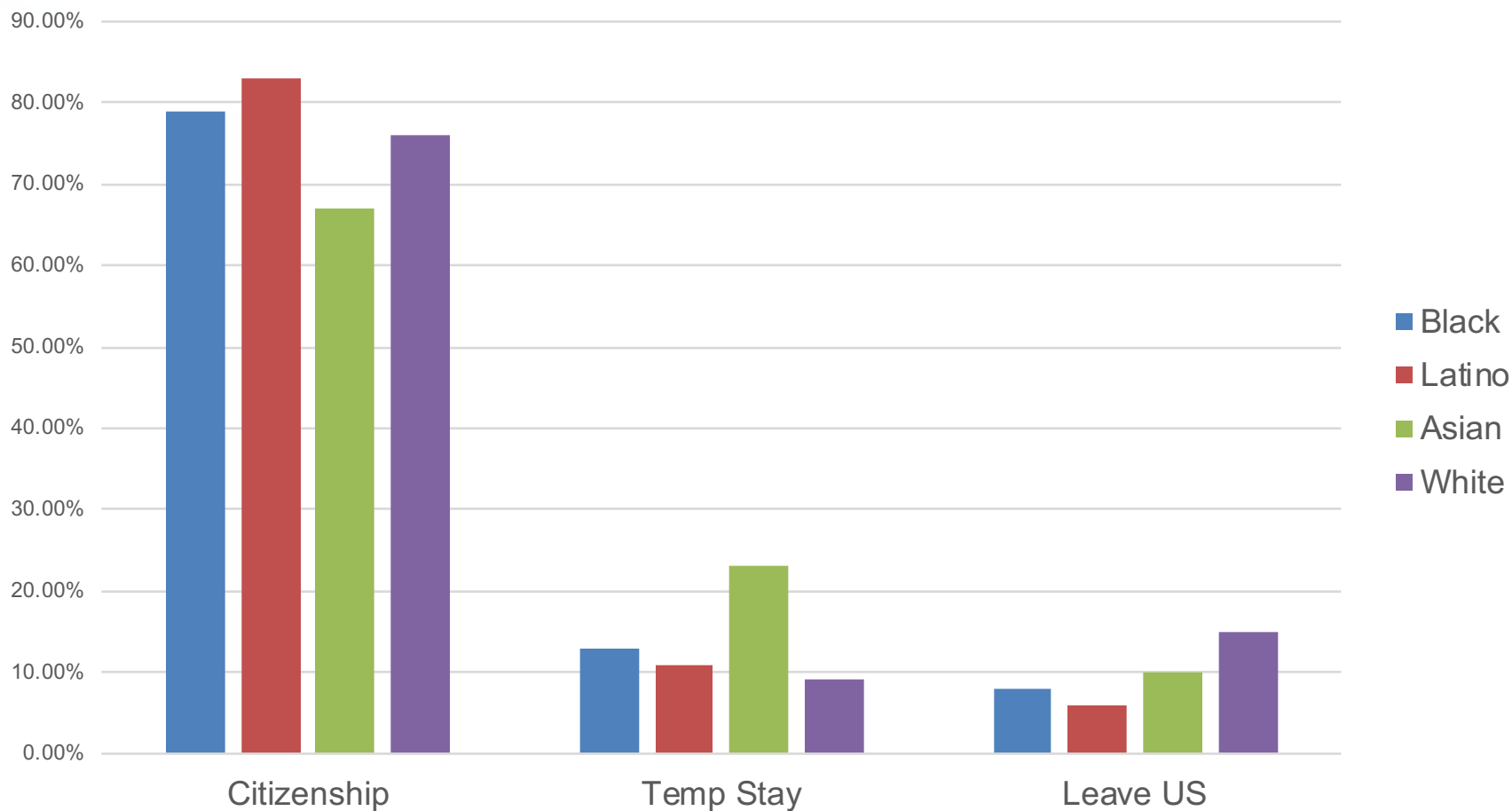
CA Support for Policy Issues (Tax Cuts, Obamacare, Path to Citizenship)



Source: 2016 CMPS, California Sample Only (n=2,020)—Survey Questions (strongly agree/agree): Middle-class families should get a tax cut by having the wealthiest families in America pay a little more in taxes; The health care reform law, sometimes called Obamacare, should be amended and improved, not repealed; Undocumented immigrants should qualify for U.S. citizenship, if they meet certain requirements like paying back taxes and fines, learning English, and passing a background check.



CA Views towards Undocumented Immigrants Presently Living and Working in the US



Promising Practices: *Personal Contacting*

- Studies show that door-to-door or face-to-face interactions have demonstrated their effectiveness in encouraging people of color to become both more civically and politically involved.
- People of the same racial/ethnic group have been shown to be better at contacting those of their same racial/ethnic group.
- Asking people to participate and giving them a reason to do so results in higher rates of civic and political participation.

Promising Practices:

Youth Organizing and Outreach

- Voting is habitual—those who do it are more likely to do it again
- Given the disproportionate share of young people in communities of color, efforts specifically targeted to youth have shown promise.
- Incorporating youth opinions on decisions that affect them can promote involvement.
- Providing (modest) financial assistance to encourage high school and college age students to apply their knowledge to projects addressing community-wide problems
- Providing opportunities for youth to work in the electoral politics arena as canvassers, representatives, and spokespersons.

Promising Practices:

Community Service and Outreach

- Past organizing has demonstrated that meeting people “where they are” (that is, focusing on the local issues they already see as important to their quality of life) is the first step in getting people politically involved.
- Successful mobilizations begin by finding consensus, not creating it.
- Successful work around a specific issue can then be used to move on to larger, more complex issues.