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Methodology: A total of 10,145 completed interviews were collected online in a respondent self-administered format from December 3, 2016 to February 15, 2017. The survey (and invitation) was available to respondents in English, Spanish, Chinese (simplified), Chinese (traditional), Korean, and Vietnamese. Because of the primary interest in the 2016 election, the project started with large sample of registered voters, to provide large sample size for analyses. The data also include an adult sample of non-registered voters as well, including non-citizens. Overall sample sizes were:

| | Total | Latino | Black | Asian | White, not-Hispanic |
|--------------------|--------|--------|-------|-------|---------------------|
| Registered to vote | 6,024 | 1,816 | 2,002 | 1,503 | 703 |
| Not registered | 4,121 | 1,187 | 1,100 | 1,503 | 331 |
| Total | 10,145 | 3,003 | 3,102 | 3,006 | 1,034 |

The full data are weighted within each racial group to match the adult population in the 2015 Census ACS 1-year data file for age, gender, education, nativity, ancestry, and voter registration status. A post-stratification raking algorithm was used to balance each category within +/- 1 percent of the ACS estimates. Data are not weighted to their national *combined* racial average. That is, Whites account for 10 percent of all cases, and each racial group roughly 30 percent. If users want to create nationally representative racial composition from the data they can consult the latest ACS data file.

In spring 2016, scholars were invited to collaborate on the 2016 Collaborative Multi-Racial Post-Election Survey (CMPS). The goal of the project was to create the first cooperative, 100% user content driven, multi-racial, multi-ethnic, multi-lingual, post-election online survey in race, ethnicity and politics (REP) in the United States. The survey's main focus is on attitudes about the 2016 Election and candidates, debates over immigration, policing, and racial equality, and experiences with racial discrimination across many facets of American life.

Questions were user-generated from a team of 86 social scientists across 55 different universities who placed questions on the survey. Users could submit questions for just one single racial group, or common questions across all four racial groups, depending on their interest. In cases where two different users submitted very similar questions the PIs worked to create a single common question. Overall, the survey contains 394 questions and median completion time of 43.2 minutes.

Data for registered voters comes from the national voter registration database email sample, and respondents were randomly selected to participate in the study, and confirmed they were registered to vote before starting the survey. For the non-registered sample, emails addresses were randomly selected from various online panel vendors. In total, 298,159 email addresses were selected and sent invitations to participate in the survey and 29,489 people accepted the invitation and started the survey, for an effective response rate of 9.9%. Among the 29,489 people who started the survey, 11,868 potential respondents were terminated due to quotas being full, which resulted in 17,621 who were eligible to take the survey of which 10,145 completed the full questionnaire for a cooperation rate of 57.6%. Respondents were given a \$10 or \$20 gift card as compensation for their participation. Non-registered voters were randomly selected from one of six online panels of respondents from Federated, Poder, Research Now, Netquest, SSI, and Prodege, and confirmed that they were not registered to vote before starting the survey. Programming and data collection for the full project were overseen by Pacific Market Research in Renton, WA.

In keeping with best practices and data transparency ethics in the social sciences, the original survey data shall be posted to Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) after 4 years, which is expected to be early 2021 ("ICPSR Posting").

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