

Eligible AAPI voters
Total population
Growth rates
Ethnic breakdown
County breakdown
Language abilities
Voter engagement
and identification

2018 AAPI NUMBERS AND FACTS, BY STATE

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APIA**VOTE**
ASIAN & PACIFIC ISLANDER AMERICAN VOTE

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Arkansas

POPULATION FACTS

- Largest AAPI ethnic groups in Arkansas include: Indian (11,584), Filipino (10,215), Chinese (9,299), Vietnamese (4,882), Laotian (4,559), and Korean (4,188).
- From 2010 to 2016, the number of eligible AAPI voters in Arkansas grew 29%.
 - This compares to a 3% growth rate for the statewide eligible voting population between 2010 to 2016.
- AAPI youth (ages 18-29) comprise 29% of the AAPI CVAP population in Arkansas.
- AAPIs age 50 and up comprise 33% of the AAPI CVAP population.

25,477
ELIGIBLE AAPI VOTERS

1.2%
AAPI SHARE OF ELECTORATE
IN THE STATE

61,070
AAPI POPULATION SIZE

COUNTIES WITH HIGHEST AAPI POPULATIONS

	% of AAPIs in County	Size of AAPI Population	% of AAPI CVAP in County	Size of AAPI CVAP
Washington	5%	10,170	2%	2,960
Benton	4%	9,095	2%	2,705
Pulaski	2%	8,335	1%	3,445

121%
AAPI POPULATION
GROWTH RATE SINCE 2000

The number of eligible AAPI voters in Arkansas grew 29% in the last decade—more than 9 times faster than the statewide voting population.

VOTER ENGAGEMENT AND IDENTIFICATION

- Voter contact continues to be an unmet need for AAPIs. In the 2016 Post-Election National Asian American Survey, 74% of Native Hawaiians & Pacific Islanders and 71% of Asian Americans across the country received no contact about the election, compared to 73% of Latinos, 58% of African Americans, and 56% of whites who were not contacted.
- Among Asian American registered voters that were contacted, 48% reported contact by the Democratic Party in the Fall 2016 National Asian American Survey, 16% by the Republican Party, and 35% by both parties.
- There is also a large opportunity for voter education through contact. In the same survey of registered voters, 41% of Asian Americans and 40% of Pacific Islanders did not declare an identification with either political party.

IMPORTANCE OF LANGUAGE ACCESS

- 70% of Asian Americans in Arkansas speak a language other than English at home, and of those, more than 45% speak English less than “very well.”
- Turnout is 9% lower for Limited-English Proficient (LEP) than non-LEP registered voters according to the 2012 AAPI Post-Election Survey, and 63% say that Asian language support at polling places would be useful.

SOCIOECONOMIC CHALLENGES

- About 5,557 Asian Americans in Arkansas (13%) lack health insurance.
- About 5,678 Asian Americans in Arkansas (14%) live in poverty.
- About 1,970 NHPs in New Jersey (30%) live in poverty.

MULTILINGUAL VOTER HOTLINE

- If you, or anyone you know, has difficulty with language access or needs any other type of voting assistance (including questions about polling locations or voting procedures), please call the National Asian American Voter Hotline at 1-888-API-VOTE (1-888-274-8683).



For more information or questions, please email info@apiavote.org or info@aapidata.com.

In order to capture Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders who are mono-racial as well as multi-racial, we have calculated statewide population and electorate numbers using the Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS). We do this to overcome two problems: CVAP numbers provided by the U.S. Census do not include multiracial AAPIs, and we cannot double-count when adding multi-racial population numbers from FactFinder tables (more than 10% of multi-racial AAPIs say they are Asian as well as Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander). Resident numbers regardless of age and citizenship are derived from the 2016 ACS 1YR PUMS file. We derive the number of CVAP by multiplying residents by the proportion CVAP, which is calculated using the latest 5YR PUMS file to improve precision. Any other characteristics of the population is based on the ACS 5YR PUMS file to provide the most precise estimates possible. Finally, the PUMS file does not contain large enough samples for county estimates, so we rely on the Census Bureau's Special Tabulations of the Citizen Voting Age Population, which provides county estimates but does not include multiracial AAPIs.

Arizona

POPULATION FACTS

- Largest AAPI ethnic groups in Arizona include: Filipino (65,045), Indian (54,028), Chinese (53,765), Vietnamese (36,143), Japanese (23,070), and Korean (20,806).
- From 2010 to 2016, the number of eligible AAPI voters in Arizona grew 32%.
 - This compares to a 13% growth rate for the statewide eligible voting population between 2010 to 2016.
- AAPI youth (ages 18-29) comprise 24% of the AAPI CVAP population in Arizona.
- AAPIs age 50 and up comprise 35% of the AAPI CVAP population.

155,381

ELIGIBLE AAPI VOTERS

3%

AAPI SHARE OF ELECTORATE
IN THE STATE

305,851

AAPI POPULATION SIZE

138%

AAPI POPULATION
GROWTH RATE SINCE 2000

COUNTIES WITH HIGHEST AAPI POPULATIONS

	% of AAPIs in County	Size of AAPI Population	% of AAPI CVAP in County	Size of AAPI CVAP
Maricopa	4%	158,065	3%	80,955
Pima	3%	27,975	2%	15,810
Pinal	2%	7,735	2%	4,045

More than half (52%) of eligible AAPI voters in Arizona live in Maricopa County.

VOTER ENGAGEMENT AND IDENTIFICATION

- Voter contact continues to be an unmet need for AAPIs. In the 2016 Post-Election National Asian American Survey, 74% of Native Hawaiians & Pacific Islanders and 71% of Asian Americans across the country received no contact about the election, compared to 73% of Latinos, 58% of African Americans, and 56% of whites who were not contacted.
- Among Asian American registered voters that were contacted, 48% reported contact by the Democratic Party in the Fall 2016 National Asian American Survey, 16% by the Republican Party, and 35% by both parties.
- There is also a large opportunity for voter education through contact. In the same survey of registered voters, 41% of Asian Americans and 40% of Pacific Islanders did not declare an identification with either political party.

IMPORTANCE OF LANGUAGE ACCESS

- 71% of Asian Americans in Arizona speak a language other than English at home, and of those, more than 41% speak English less than “very well.”
- Turnout is 9% lower for Limited-English Proficient (LEP) than non-LEP registered voters according to the 2012 AAPI Post-Election Survey, and 63% say that Asian language support at polling places would be useful.

SOCIOECONOMIC CHALLENGES

- About 21,505 Asian Americans in Arizona (11%) lack health insurance.
- About 28,115 Asian Americans in Arizona (14%) live in poverty.
- About 2,868 NHPs in Arizona (24%) live in poverty.

MULTILINGUAL VOTER HOTLINE

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California

POPULATION FACTS

- Largest AAPI ethnic groups in California include: Chinese (1,721,461), Filipino (1,596,476), Indian (815,421), Vietnamese (758,908), Korean (529,208), and Japanese (455,900).
- From 2010 to 2016, the number of eligible AAPI voters in California grew 22%.
 - This compares to a 10% growth rate for the statewide eligible voting population between 2010 to 2016.
- AAPI youth (ages 18-29) comprise 23% of the AAPI CVAP population in California.
- AAPIs age 50 and up comprise 42% of the AAPI CVAP population.

3,952,946

ELIGIBLE AAPI VOTERS

15.3%

AAPI SHARE OF ELECTORATE
IN THE STATE

6,669,737

AAPI POPULATION SIZE

52%

AAPI POPULATION
GROWTH RATE

COUNTIES WITH HIGHEST AAPI POPULATIONS

	% of AAPIs in County	Size of AAPI Population	% of AAPI CVAP in County	Size of AAPI CVAP
Los Angeles	14%	1,439,305	15%	887,815
Santa Clara	34%	635,905	31%	346,925
Orange	19%	598,250	19%	376,845

The growth of eligible AAPI voters in California in the last decade was more than double the growth of the statewide eligible voting population.

VOTER ENGAGEMENT AND IDENTIFICATION

- Voter contact continues to be an unmet need for AAPIs. In the 2016 Post-Election National Asian American Survey, 74% of Native Hawaiians & Pacific Islanders and 71% of Asian Americans across the country received no contact about the election, compared to 73% of Latinos, 58% of African Americans, and 56% of whites who were not contacted.
- Among Asian American registered voters that were contacted, 48% reported contact by the Democratic Party in the Fall 2016 National Asian American Survey, 16% by the Republican Party, and 35% by both parties.
- There is also a large opportunity for voter education through contact. In the same survey of registered voters, 41% of Asian Americans and 40% of Pacific Islanders did not declare an identification with either political party.

IMPORTANCE OF LANGUAGE ACCESS

- 76% of Asian Americans in California speak a language other than English at home, and of those, more than 47% speak English less than “very well.”
- Turnout is 9% lower for Limited-English Proficient (LEP) than non-LEP registered voters according to the 2012 AAPI Post-Election Survey, and 63% say that Asian language support at polling places would be useful.

SOCIOECONOMIC CHALLENGES

- About 499,279 Asian Americans in California (9%) lack health insurance.
- About 610,724 Asian Americans in California (12%) live in poverty.
- About 23,477 NHPs in California (16%) live in poverty.

MULTILINGUAL VOTER HOTLINE

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Colorado

POPULATION FACTS

- Largest AAPI ethnic groups in Colorado include: Chinese (45,273), Indian (34,801), Korean (33,188), Filipino (30,490), Vietnamese (25,511), and Japanese (25,504).
- From 2010 to 2016, the number of eligible AAPI voters in Colorado grew 24%.
 - This compares to a 12% growth rate for the statewide eligible voting population between 2010 to 2016.
- AAPI youth (ages 18-29) comprise 28% of the AAPI CVAP population in Colorado.
- AAPIs age 50 and up comprise 31% of the AAPI CVAP population.

123,927

ELIGIBLE AAPI VOTERS

3%

AAPI SHARE OF ELECTORATE
IN THE STATE

242,405

AAPI POPULATION SIZE

88%

AAPI POPULATION
GROWTH RATE SINCE 2000

COUNTIES WITH HIGHEST AAPI POPULATIONS

	% of AAPIs in County	Size of AAPI Population	% of AAPI CVAP in County	Size of AAPI CVAP
Arapahoe	6%	33,805	4%	16,960
Denver	4%	23,325	3%	11,990
El Paso	3%	19,965	3%	11,935

Nearly a third of the AAPI population in Colorado live in Arapahoe, Denver, and El Paso Counties.

VOTER ENGAGEMENT AND IDENTIFICATION

- Voter contact continues to be an unmet need for AAPIs. In the 2016 Post-Election National Asian American Survey, 74% of Native Hawaiians & Pacific Islanders and 71% of Asian Americans across the country received no contact about the election, compared to 73% of Latinos, 58% of African Americans, and 56% of whites who were not contacted.
- Among Asian American registered voters that were contacted, 48% reported contact by the Democratic Party in the Fall 2016 National Asian American Survey, 16% by the Republican Party, and 35% by both parties.
- There is also a large opportunity for voter education through contact. In the same survey of registered voters, 41% of Asian Americans and 40% of Pacific Islanders did not declare an identification with either political party.

IMPORTANCE OF LANGUAGE ACCESS

- 70% of Asian Americans in Colorado speak a language other than English at home, and of those, more than 45% speak English less than “very well.”
- Turnout is 9% lower for Limited-English Proficient (LEP) than non-LEP registered voters according to the 2012 AAPI Post-Election Survey, and 63% say that Asian language support at polling places would be useful.

SOCIOECONOMIC CHALLENGES

- About 16,127 Asian Americans in Colorado (10%) lack health insurance.
- About 17,985 Asian Americans in Colorado (12%) live in poverty.
- About 17,985 NHPs in Colorado (21%) live in poverty.

MULTILINGUAL VOTER HOTLINE

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Florida

POPULATION FACTS

- Largest AAPI ethnic groups in Florida include: Indian (185,991), Filipino (151,376), Chinese (125,469), Vietnamese (82,048), Korean (42,579) and Japanese (27,599).
- From 2010 to 2016, the number of eligible AAPI voters in Florida grew 37%.
 - This compares to a 12% growth rate for the statewide eligible voting population between 2010 to 2016.
- AAPI youth (ages 18-29) comprise 23% of the AAPI CVAP population in Florida.
- AAPIs age 50 and up comprise 42% of the AAPI CVAP population.

404,008

ELIGIBLE AAPI VOTERS

2.7%

AAPI SHARE OF ELECTORATE
IN THE STATE

741,679

AAPI POPULATION SIZE

112%

AAPI POPULATION
GROWTH RATE SINCE 2000

COUNTIES WITH HIGHEST AAPI POPULATIONS

	% of AAPIs in County	Size of AAPI Population	% of AAPI CVAP in County	Size of AAPI CVAP
Broward	4%	66,315	3%	36,360
Orange	5%	65,025	4%	35,310
Hillsborough	4%	49,355	3%	25,695

Nearly a quarter of all eligible AAPI voters in Florida live in Broward, Orange, and Hillsborough Counties.

VOTER ENGAGEMENT AND IDENTIFICATION

- Voter contact continues to be an unmet need for AAPIs. In the 2016 Post-Election National Asian American Survey, 74% of Native Hawaiians & Pacific Islanders and 71% of Asian Americans across the country received no contact about the election, compared to 73% of Latinos, 58% of African Americans, and 56% of whites who were not contacted.
- Among Asian American registered voters that were contacted, 48% reported contact by the Democratic Party in the Fall 2016 National Asian American Survey, 16% by the Republican Party, and 35% by both parties.
- There is also a large opportunity for voter education through contact. In the same survey of registered voters, 41% of Asian Americans and 40% of Pacific Islanders did not declare an identification with either political party.

IMPORTANCE OF LANGUAGE ACCESS

- 71% of Asian Americans in Florida speak a language other than English at home, and of those, more than 41% speak English less than “very well.”
- Turnout is 9% lower for Limited-English Proficient (LEP) than non-LEP registered voters according to the 2012 AAPI Post-Election Survey, and 63% say that Asian language support at polling places would be useful.

SOCIOECONOMIC CHALLENGES

- About 87,953 Asian Americans in Florida (17%) lack health insurance.
- About 64,501 Asian Americans in Florida (13%) live in poverty.
- About 2,442 NHPs in Florida (22%) live in poverty.

MULTILINGUAL VOTER HOTLINE

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Georgia

POPULATION FACTS

- Largest AAPI ethnic groups in Georgia include: Indian (141,885), Chinese (69,720), Korean (67,415), Vietnamese (57,542), Filipino (42,409), and Pakistani (20,794).
- From 2010 to 2016, the number of eligible AAPI voters in Georgia grew 43%.
 - This compares to a 9% growth rate for the statewide eligible voting population between 2010 to 2016.
- AAPI youth (ages 18-29) comprise 25% of the AAPI CVAP population in Georgia.
- AAPIs age 50 and up comprise 34% of the AAPI CVAP population.

222,423

ELIGIBLE AAPI VOTERS

3%

AAPI SHARE OF ELECTORATE
IN THE STATE

481,447

AAPI POPULATION SIZE

131%

AAPI POPULATION
GROWTH RATE SINCE 2000

COUNTIES WITH HIGHEST AAPI POPULATIONS

	% of AAPIs in County	Size of AAPI Population	% of AAPI CVAP in County	Size of AAPI CVAP
Gwinnett	11%	95,435	9%	48,300
Fulton	6%	62,695	4%	26,440
DeKalb	6%	41,820	3%	16,130

From 2010 to 2016, the number of eligible AAPI voters in Georgia grew 43% to nearly a quarter of a million AAPIs eligible to vote.

VOTER ENGAGEMENT AND IDENTIFICATION

- Voter contact continues to be an unmet need for AAPIs. In the 2016 Post-Election National Asian American Survey, 74% of Native Hawaiians & Pacific Islanders and 71% of Asian Americans across the country received no contact about the election, compared to 73% of Latinos, 58% of African Americans, and 56% of whites who were not contacted.
- Among Asian American registered voters that were contacted, 48% reported contact by the Democratic Party in the Fall 2016 National Asian American Survey, 16% by the Republican Party, and 35% by both parties.
- There is also a large opportunity for voter education through contact. In the same survey of registered voters, 41% of Asian Americans and 40% of Pacific Islanders did not declare an identification with either political party.

IMPORTANCE OF LANGUAGE ACCESS

- 81% of Asian Americans in Georgia speak a language other than English at home, and of those, more than 44% speak English less than “very well.”
- Turnout is 9% lower for Limited-English Proficient (LEP) than non-LEP registered voters according to the 2012 AAPI Post-Election Survey, and 63% say that Asian language support at polling places would be useful.

SOCIOECONOMIC CHALLENGES

- About 64,020 Asian Americans in Georgia (17%) lack health insurance.
- About 47,873 Asian Americans in Georgia (13%) live in poverty.
- About 1,284 NHPs in Georgia (27%) live in poverty.

MULTILINGUAL VOTER HOTLINE

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Hawai'i

POPULATION FACTS

- Largest Asian ethnic groups in Hawai'i include: Filipino (377,904), Japanese (313,014), Chinese (202,141), Korean (48,951), Vietnamese (13,961), and Okinawan (6,718).
- Largest NHPI ethnic groups in Hawai'i include: Native Hawaiian (303,558), Samoan (35,237), Marshallese (8,905), Guamanian or Chamorro (6,766), and Tongan (6,237).
- Hawaii is America's only majority-AAPI state and has the highest NHPI population in the country—27.5% of the state's population, about 389,797, are NHPI.
- From 2010 to 2016, the number of eligible AAPI voters in Hawai'i grew 5%.
 - This compares to a 6% growth rate for the statewide eligible voting population between 2010 to 2016.
- AAPI youth (ages 18-29) comprise 21% of the AAPI CVAP population in Hawai'i.
- AAPIs age 50 and up comprise 47% of the AAPI CVAP population.

665,919

ELIGIBLE AAPI VOTERS

66.4%

AAPI SHARE OF ELECTORATE
IN THE STATE

1,004,687

AAPI POPULATION SIZE

9%

AAPI POPULATION
GROWTH RATE SINCE 2000

COUNTIES WITH HIGHEST AAPI POPULATIONS

	% of AAPIs in County	Size of AAPI Population	% of AAPI CVAP in County	Size of AAPI CVAP
Honolulu	50%	495,960	50%	350,585
Hawai'i	33%	62,500	32%	45,280
Maui	36%	58,700	35%	39,480
	% of NHPIs in County	Size of NHPI Population	% of NHPI CVAP in County	Size of NHPI CVAP
Honolulu	26%	258,562	7%	50,880
Hawai'i	35%	68,393	10%	14,595
Maui	28%	46,203	8%	9,640



VOTER ENGAGEMENT AND IDENTIFICATION

- Voter contact continues to be an unmet need for AAPIs. In the 2016 Post-Election National Asian American Survey, 74% of Native Hawaiians & Pacific Islanders and 71% of Asian Americans across the country received no contact about the election, compared to 73% of Latinos, 58% of African Americans, and 56% of whites who were not contacted.
- Among Asian American registered voters that were contacted, 48% reported contact by the Democratic Party in the Fall 2016 National Asian American Survey, 16% by the Republican Party, and 35% by both parties.
- There is also a large opportunity for voter education through contact. In the same survey of registered voters, 41% of Asian Americans and 40% of Pacific Islanders did not declare an identification with either political party.

IMPORTANCE OF LANGUAGE ACCESS

- 43% of Asian Americans in Hawai'i speak a language other than English at home, and of those, more than 58% speak English less than "very well."
- Turnout is 9% lower for Limited-English Proficient (LEP) than non-LEP registered voters according to the 2012 AAPI Post-Election Survey, and 63% say that Asian language support at polling places would be useful.

SOCIOECONOMIC CHALLENGES

- About 23,829 Asian Americans in Hawai'i (5%) lack health insurance.
- About 36,883 Asian Americans in Hawai'i (7%) live in poverty.
- About 33,800 NHPs in Hawai'i (24%) live in poverty.

MULTILINGUAL VOTER HOTLINE

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Illinois

POPULATION FACTS

- Largest AAPI ethnic groups in Illinois include: Indian (254,319), Filipino (146,959), Chinese (146,150), Korean (67,758), Pakistani (41,295), and Japanese (36,957).
- From 2010 to 2016, the number of eligible AAPI voters in Illinois grew 22%.
 - This compares to a 2% growth rate for the statewide eligible voting population between 2010 to 2016.
- AAPI youth (ages 18-29) comprise 22% of the AAPI CVAP population in Illinois.
- AAPIs age 50 and up comprise 38% of the AAPI CVAP population.

COUNTIES WITH HIGHEST AAPI POPULATIONS

	% of AAPIs in County	Size of AAPI Population	% of AAPI CVAP in County	Size of AAPI CVAP
Cook	7%	356,315	5%	190,505
DuPage	11%	102,585	9%	56,290
Lake	7%	47,900	5%	23,600

More AAPIs live in Cook County than anywhere else in Illinois, with nearly 45% of state’s population residing in and around Chicago.

409,807

ELIGIBLE AAPI VOTERS

4.3%

AAPI SHARE OF ELECTORATE
IN THE STATE

796,819

AAPI POPULATION SIZE

64%

AAPI POPULATION
GROWTH RATE SINCE 2000

VOTER ENGAGEMENT AND IDENTIFICATION

- Voter contact continues to be an unmet need for AAPIs. In the 2016 Post-Election National Asian American Survey, 74% of Native Hawaiians & Pacific Islanders and 71% of Asian Americans across the country received no contact about the election, compared to 73% of Latinos, 58% of African Americans, and 56% of whites who were not contacted.
- Among Asian American registered voters that were contacted, 48% reported contact by the Democratic Party in the Fall 2016 National Asian American Survey, 16% by the Republican Party, and 35% by both parties.
- There is also a large opportunity for voter education through contact. In the same survey of registered voters, 41% of Asian Americans and 40% of Pacific Islanders did not declare an identification with either political party.

IMPORTANCE OF LANGUAGE ACCESS

- 78% of Asian Americans in Illinois speak a language other than English at home, and of those, more than 39% speak English less than “very well.”
- Turnout is 9% lower for Limited-English Proficient (LEP) than non-LEP registered voters according to the 2012 AAPI Post-Election Survey, and 63% say that Asian language support at polling places would be useful.

SOCIOECONOMIC CHALLENGES

- 68,239 Asian Americans in Illinois (10.4%) lack health insurance.
- 75,733 Asian Americans in Illinois (11.8%) live in poverty.⁵
- About 506 NHPs in Illinois (12.6%) live in poverty.

MULTILINGUAL VOTER HOTLINE

- If you, or anyone you know, has difficulty with language access or needs any other type of voting assistance (including questions about polling locations or voting procedures), please call the National Asian American Voter Hotline at 1-888-API-VOTE (1-888-274-8683).



For more information or questions, please email info@apiavote.org or info@aapidata.com.

In order to capture Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders who are mono-racial as well as multi-racial, we have calculated statewide population and electorate numbers using the Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS). We do this to overcome two problems: CVAP numbers provided by the U.S. Census do not include multiracial AAPIs, and we cannot double-count when adding multi-racial population numbers from FactFinder tables (more than 10% of multi-racial AAPIs say they are Asian as well as Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander). Resident numbers regardless of age and citizenship are derived from the 2016 ACS 1YR PUMS file. We derive the number of CVAP by multiplying residents by the proportion CVAP, which is calculated using the latest 5YR PUMS file to improve precision. Any other characteristics of the population is based on the ACS 5YR PUMS file to provide the most precise estimates possible. Finally, the PUMS file does not contain large enough samples for county estimates, so we rely on the Census Bureau's Special Tabulations of the Citizen Voting Age Population, which provides county estimates but does not include multiracial AAPIs.

Iowa

POPULATION FACTS

- Largest AAPI ethnic groups in Iowa include: Chinese (20,082), Indian (17,502), Vietnamese (8,866), Korean (8,072), Burmese (7,595), and Filipino (7,422).
- From 2010 to 2016, the number of eligible AAPI voters in Iowa grew 45%.
 - This compares to a 3% growth rate for the statewide eligible voting population between 2010 to 2016.
- AAPI youth (ages 18-29) comprise 33% of the AAPI CVAP population in Iowa.
- AAPIs age 50 and up comprise 29% of the AAPI CVAP population.

35,749
ELIGIBLE AAPI VOTERS

1.4%
AAPI SHARE OF ELECTORATE
IN THE STATE

93,918
AAPI POPULATION SIZE

COUNTIES WITH HIGHEST AAPI POPULATIONS

	% of AAPIs in County	Size of AAPI Population	% of AAPI CVAP in County	Size of AAPI CVAP
Polk	4%	18,060	2%	7,595
Johnson	6%	8,515	2%	2,350
Story	7%	6,150	2%	1,250

108%
AAPI POPULATION
GROWTH RATE SINCE 2000

Since 2000, the AAPI population has more than doubled in Iowa, with about a fifth of the population today living in Polk County.

VOTER ENGAGEMENT AND IDENTIFICATION

- Voter contact continues to be an unmet need for AAPIs. In the 2016 Post-Election National Asian American Survey, 74% of Native Hawaiians & Pacific Islanders and 71% of Asian Americans across the country received no contact about the election, compared to 73% of Latinos, 58% of African Americans, and 56% of whites who were not contacted.
- Among Asian American registered voters that were contacted, 48% reported contact by the Democratic Party in the Fall 2016 National Asian American Survey, 16% by the Republican Party, and 35% by both parties.
- There is also a large opportunity for voter education through contact. In the same survey of registered voters, 41% of Asian Americans and 40% of Pacific Islanders did not declare an identification with either political party.

IMPORTANCE OF LANGUAGE ACCESS

- 75% of Asian Americans in Iowa speak a language other than English at home, and of those, more than 55% speak English less than “very well.”
- Turnout is 9% lower for Limited-English Proficient (LEP) than non-LEP registered voters according to the 2012 AAPI Post-Election Survey, and 63% say that Asian language support at polling places would be useful.

SOCIOECONOMIC CHALLENGES

- About 6,169 Asian Americans in Iowa (9%) lack health insurance.
- About 11,781 Asian Americans in Iowa (18%) live in poverty.
- About 638 NHPs in Iowa (27%) live in poverty.

MULTILINGUAL VOTER HOTLINE

- If you, or anyone you know, has difficulty with language access or needs any other type of voting assistance (including questions about polling locations or voting procedures), please call the National Asian American Voter Hotline at 1-888-API-VOTE (1-888-274-8683).



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Louisiana

POPULATION FACTS

- Largest AAPI ethnic groups in Louisiana include: Vietnamese (31,576), Chinese (15,471), Filipino (11,816), Indian (10,802), Japanese (4,429), and Laotian (3,725).
- From 2010 to 2016, the number of eligible AAPI voters in Louisiana grew 9%.
 - This compares to a 4% growth rate for the statewide eligible voting population between 2010 to 2016.
- AAPI youth (ages 18-29) comprise 22% of the AAPI CVAP population in Louisiana.
- AAPIs age 50 and up comprise 38% of the AAPI CVAP population.

47,730
ELIGIBLE AAPI VOTERS

1.4%
AAPI SHARE OF ELECTORATE
IN THE STATE

95,089
AAPI POPULATION SIZE

PARISHES WITH HIGHEST AAPI POPULATIONS

	% of AAPIs in County	Size of AAPI Population	% of AAPI CVAP in County	Size of AAPI CVAP
Jefferson	4%	18,170	3%	10,195
East Baton Rouge	3%	14,510	2%	6,490
Orleans	3%	11,400	2%	6,410

42%
AAPI POPULATION
GROWTH RATE SINCE 2000

Nearly half (48%) of all eligible AAPI voters in Louisiana live in Jefferson, East Baton Rouge, and Orleans Parishes.

VOTER ENGAGEMENT AND IDENTIFICATION

- Voter contact continues to be an unmet need for AAPIs. In the 2016 Post-Election National Asian American Survey, 74% of Native Hawaiians & Pacific Islanders and 71% of Asian Americans across the country received no contact about the election, compared to 73% of Latinos, 58% of African Americans, and 56% of whites who were not contacted.
- Among Asian American registered voters that were contacted, 48% reported contact by the Democratic Party in the Fall 2016 National Asian American Survey, 16% by the Republican Party, and 35% by both parties.
- There is also a large opportunity for voter education through contact. In the same survey of registered voters, 41% of Asian Americans and 40% of Pacific Islanders did not declare an identification with either political party.

IMPORTANCE OF LANGUAGE ACCESS

- 80% of Asian Americans in Louisiana speak a language other than English at home, and of those, more than 47% speak English less than “very well.”
- Turnout is 9% lower for Limited-English Proficient (LEP) than non-LEP registered voters according to the 2012 AAPI Post-Election Survey, and 63% say that Asian language support at polling places would be useful.

SOCIOECONOMIC CHALLENGES

- About 14,674 Asian Americans in Louisiana (19%) lack health insurance.
- About 13,640 Asian Americans in Louisiana (18%) live in poverty.
- About 191 NHPs in Louisiana (14%) live in poverty.

MULTILINGUAL VOTER HOTLINE

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Massachusetts

POPULATION FACTS

- Largest AAPI ethnic groups in Massachusetts include: Chinese (174,589), Indian (107,715), Vietnamese (61,219), Cambodian (34,128), Korean (28,857), and Filipino (25,138).
- From 2010 to 2016, the number of eligible AAPI voters in Massachusetts grew 34%.
 - This compares to a 6% growth rate for the statewide eligible voting population between 2010 to 2016.
- AAPI youth (ages 18-29) comprise 26% of the AAPI CVAP population in Massachusetts.
- AAPIs age 50 and up comprise 36% of the AAPI CVAP population.

243,726

ELIGIBLE AAPI VOTERS

5%

AAPI SHARE OF ELECTORATE
IN THE STATE

503,857

AAPI POPULATION SIZE

64%

AAPI POPULATION
GROWTH RATE SINCE 2000

COUNTIES WITH HIGHEST AAPI POPULATIONS

	% of AAPIs in County	Size of AAPI Population	% of AAPI CVAP in County	Size of AAPI CVAP
Middlesex	11%	165,985	7%	77,385
Norfolk	10%	67,005	7%	33,785
Suffolk	9%	66,035	7%	34,490

About a third of all AAPIs in Massachusetts live in Middlesex County, which includes suburbs of Boston.

VOTER ENGAGEMENT AND IDENTIFICATION

- Voter contact continues to be an unmet need for AAPIs. In the 2016 Post-Election National Asian American Survey, 74% of Native Hawaiians & Pacific Islanders and 71% of Asian Americans across the country received no contact about the election, compared to 73% of Latinos, 58% of African Americans, and 56% of whites who were not contacted.
- Among Asian American registered voters that were contacted, 48% reported contact by the Democratic Party in the Fall 2016 National Asian American Survey, 16% by the Republican Party, and 35% by both parties.
- There is also a large opportunity for voter education through contact. In the same survey of registered voters, 41% of Asian Americans and 40% of Pacific Islanders did not declare an identification with either political party.

IMPORTANCE OF LANGUAGE ACCESS

- 79% of Asian Americans in Massachusetts speak a language other than English at home, and of those, more than 45% speak English less than “very well.”
- Turnout is 9% lower for Limited-English Proficient (LEP) than non-LEP registered voters according to the 2012 AAPI Post-Election Survey, and 63% say that Asian language support at polling places would be useful.

SOCIOECONOMIC CHALLENGES

- About 14,042 Asian Americans in Massachusetts (3%) lack health insurance.
- About 55,870 Asian Americans in Massachusetts (14%) live in poverty.
- About 291 NHPs in Massachusetts (16%) live in poverty.

MULTILINGUAL VOTER HOTLINE

- If you, or anyone you know, has difficulty with language access or needs any other type of voting assistance (including questions about polling locations or voting procedures), please call the National Asian American Voter Hotline at 1-888-API-VOTE (1-888-274-8683).



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In order to capture Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders who are mono-racial as well as multi-racial, we have calculated statewide population and electorate numbers using the Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS). We do this to overcome two problems: CVAP numbers provided by the U.S. Census do not include multiracial AAPIs, and we cannot double-count when adding multi-racial population numbers from FactFinder tables (more than 10% of multi-racial AAPIs say they are Asian as well as Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander). Resident numbers regardless of age and citizenship are derived from the 2016 ACS 1YR PUMS file. We derive the number of CVAP by multiplying residents by the proportion CVAP, which is calculated using the latest 5YR PUMS file to improve precision. Any other characteristics of the population is based on the ACS 5YR PUMS file to provide the most precise estimates possible. Finally, the PUMS file does not contain large enough samples for county estimates, so we rely on the Census Bureau's Special Tabulations of the Citizen Voting Age Population, which provides county estimates but does not include multiracial AAPIs.

Michigan

POPULATION FACTS

- Largest AAPI ethnic groups in Michigan include: Indian (112,368), Chinese (67,602), Filipino (40,847), Korean (32,893), and Japanese (20,883).
- From 2010 to 2016, the number of eligible AAPI voters in Michigan grew 31%.
 - This compares to a 3% growth rate for the statewide eligible voting population between 2010 to 2016.
- AAPI youth (ages 18-29) comprise 28% of the AAPI CVAP population in Michigan.
- AAPIs age 50 and up comprise 34% of the AAPI CVAP population.

161,006

ELIGIBLE AAPI VOTERS

2%

AAPI SHARE OF ELECTORATE
IN THE STATE

368,042

AAPI POPULATION SIZE

71%

AAPI POPULATION
GROWTH RATE SINCE 2000

COUNTIES WITH HIGHEST AAPI POPULATIONS

	% of AAPIs in County	Size of AAPI Population	% of AAPI CVAP in County	Size of AAPI CVAP
Oakland	6%	78,215	4%	33,300
Wayne	3%	52,685	2%	23,165
Washtenaw	9%	30,220	5%	12,620

44% of AAPIs in Michigan live in Oakland, Wayne, and Washtenaw Counties which encompasses Detroit and its suburbs.

VOTER ENGAGEMENT AND IDENTIFICATION

- Voter contact continues to be an unmet need for AAPIs. In the 2016 Post-Election National Asian American Survey, 74% of Native Hawaiians & Pacific Islanders and 71% of Asian Americans across the country received no contact about the election, compared to 73% of Latinos, 58% of African Americans, and 56% of whites who were not contacted.
- Among Asian American registered voters that were contacted, 48% reported contact by the Democratic Party in the Fall 2016 National Asian American Survey, 16% by the Republican Party, and 35% by both parties.
- There is also a large opportunity for voter education through contact. In the same survey of registered voters, 41% of Asian Americans and 40% of Pacific Islanders did not declare an identification with either political party.

IMPORTANCE OF LANGUAGE ACCESS

- 78% of Asian Americans in Michigan speak a language other than English at home, and of those, more than 42% speak English less than “very well.”
- Turnout is 9% lower for Limited-English Proficient (LEP) than non-LEP registered voters according to the 2012 AAPI Post-Election Survey, and 63% say that Asian language support at polling places would be useful.

SOCIOECONOMIC CHALLENGES

- About 23,369 Asian Americans in Michigan (9%) lack health insurance.
- About 41,181 Asian Americans in Michigan (15%) live in poverty.
- About 490 NHPs in Michigan (22%) live in poverty.

MULTILINGUAL VOTER HOTLINE

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Minnesota

POPULATION FACTS

- Largest AAPI ethnic groups in Minnesota include: Hmong (76,727), Indian (47,210), Chinese (38,476), Vietnamese (36,129), Korean (27,338), and Filipino (21,892).
- From 2010 to 2016, the number of eligible AAPI voters in Minnesota grew 41%.
 - This compares to a 5% growth rate for the statewide eligible voting population between 2010 to 2016.
- AAPI youth (ages 18-29) comprise 33% of the AAPI CVAP population in Minnesota.
- AAPIs age 50 and up comprise 26% of the AAPI CVAP population.

151,205

ELIGIBLE AAPI VOTERS

4%

AAPI SHARE OF ELECTORATE
IN THE STATE

321,074

AAPI POPULATION SIZE

91%

AAPI POPULATION
GROWTH RATE SINCE 2000

COUNTIES WITH HIGHEST AAPI POPULATIONS

	% of AAPIs in County	Size of AAPI Population	% of AAPI CVAP in County	Size of AAPI CVAP
Hennepin	7%	81,845	4%	38,465
Ramsey	13%	70,030	8%	30,590
Dakota	5%	18,765	3%	9,885

Almost half of the AAPI population in Minnesota lives in Hennepin and Ramsey Counties, which includes Minneapolis and Saint Paul.



VOTER ENGAGEMENT AND IDENTIFICATION

- Voter contact continues to be an unmet need for AAPIs. In the 2016 Post-Election National Asian American Survey, 74% of Native Hawaiians & Pacific Islanders and 71% of Asian Americans across the country received no contact about the election, compared to 73% of Latinos, 58% of African Americans, and 56% of whites who were not contacted.
- Among Asian American registered voters that were contacted, 48% reported contact by the Democratic Party in the Fall 2016 National Asian American Survey, 16% by the Republican Party, and 35% by both parties.
- There is also a large opportunity for voter education through contact. In the same survey of registered voters, 41% of Asian Americans and 40% of Pacific Islanders did not declare an identification with either political party.

IMPORTANCE OF LANGUAGE ACCESS

- 78% of Asian Americans in Minnesota speak a language other than English at home, and of those, more than 45% speak English less than “very well.”
- Turnout is 9% lower for Limited-English Proficient (LEP) than non-LEP registered voters according to the 2012 AAPI Post-Election Survey, and 63% say that Asian language support at polling places would be useful.

SOCIOECONOMIC CHALLENGES

- About 17,700 Asian Americans in Minnesota (7%) lack health insurance.
- About 38,971 Asian Americans in Minnesota (16%) live in poverty.
- About 329 NHPs in Minnesota (18%) live in poverty.

MULTILINGUAL VOTER HOTLINE

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Missouri

POPULATION FACTS

- Largest AAPI ethnic groups in Missouri include: Chinese (33,476), Indian (30,290), Vietnamese (23,946), Filipino (21,601), and Korean (13,160).
- From 2010 to 2016, the number of eligible AAPI voters in Missouri grew 33%.
 - This compares to a 3% growth rate for the statewide eligible voting population between 2010 to 2016.
- AAPI youth (ages 18-29) comprise 29% of the AAPI CVAP population in Missouri.
- AAPIs age 50 and up comprise 32% of the AAPI CVAP population.

165,097

ELIGIBLE AAPI VOTERS

2%

AAPI SHARE OF ELECTORATE
IN THE STATE

73,719

AAPI POPULATION SIZE

104%

AAPI POPULATION
GROWTH RATE SINCE 2000

COUNTIES WITH HIGHEST AAPI POPULATIONS

	% of AAPIs in County	Size of AAPI Population	% of AAPI CVAP in County	Size of AAPI CVAP
St. Louis	4%	38,400	2%	16,640
Jackson	2%	13,540	1%	7,300
City of St. Louis	3%	9,165	2%	4,540

Nearly two-thirds (65%) of AAPIs in Missouri live in the City of St. Louis and St. Louis County.

VOTER ENGAGEMENT AND IDENTIFICATION

- Voter contact continues to be an unmet need for AAPIs. In the 2016 Post-Election National Asian American Survey, 74% of Native Hawaiians & Pacific Islanders and 71% of Asian Americans across the country received no contact about the election, compared to 73% of Latinos, 58% of African Americans, and 56% of whites who were not contacted.
- Among Asian American registered voters that were contacted, 48% reported contact by the Democratic Party in the Fall 2016 National Asian American Survey, 16% by the Republican Party, and 35% by both parties.
- There is also a large opportunity for voter education through contact. In the same survey of registered voters, 41% of Asian Americans and 40% of Pacific Islanders did not declare an identification with either political party.

IMPORTANCE OF LANGUAGE ACCESS

- 75% of Asian Americans in Missouri speak a language other than English at home, and of those, more than 44% speak English less than “very well.”
- Turnout is 9% lower for Limited-English Proficient (LEP) than non-LEP registered voters according to the 2012 AAPI Post-Election Survey, and 63% say that Asian language support at polling places would be useful.

SOCIOECONOMIC CHALLENGES

- About 14,187 Asian Americans in Missouri (13%) lack health insurance.
- About 17,468 Asian Americans in Missouri (17%) live in poverty.
- About 1,394 NHPs in Missouri (23%) live in poverty.

MULTILINGUAL VOTER HOTLINE

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Nevada

POPULATION FACTS

- Largest AAPI ethnic groups in Nevada include: Filipino (162,936), Chinese (50,878), Japanese (26,359), Korean (16,169), Vietnamese (16,169), and Indian (15,022).
- From 2010 to 2016, the number of eligible AAPI voters in Nevada grew 35%.
 - This compares to a 13% growth rate for the statewide eligible voting population between 2010 to 2016.
- AAPI youth (ages 18-29) comprise 22% of the AAPI CVAP population in Nevada.
- AAPIs age 50 and up comprise 40% of the AAPI CVAP population.

202,091

ELIGIBLE AAPI VOTERS

10%

AAPI SHARE OF ELECTORATE
IN THE STATE

334,763

AAPI POPULATION SIZE

167%

AAPI POPULATION
GROWTH RATE SINCE 2000

COUNTIES WITH HIGHEST AAPI POPULATIONS

	% of AAPIs in County	Size of AAPI Population	% of AAPI CVAP in County	Size of AAPI CVAP
Clark	10%	198,615	9%	122,640
Washoe	6%	25,445	5%	15,645
Carson City	3%	1,825	3%	1,125

More than half of all eligible AAPI voters (61%) in Nevada live in Clark County, which includes Las Vegas.

VOTER ENGAGEMENT AND IDENTIFICATION

- Voter contact continues to be an unmet need for AAPIs. In the 2016 Post-Election National Asian American Survey, 74% of Native Hawaiians & Pacific Islanders and 71% of Asian Americans across the country received no contact about the election, compared to 73% of Latinos, 58% of African Americans, and 56% of whites who were not contacted.
- Among Asian American registered voters that were contacted, 48% reported contact by the Democratic Party in the Fall 2016 National Asian American Survey, 16% by the Republican Party, and 35% by both parties.
- There is also a large opportunity for voter education through contact. In the same survey of registered voters, 41% of Asian Americans and 40% of Pacific Islanders did not declare an identification with either political party.

IMPORTANCE OF LANGUAGE ACCESS

- 70% of Asian Americans in Nevada speak a language other than English at home, and of those, more than 42% speak English less than “very well.”
- Turnout is 9% lower for Limited-English Proficient (LEP) than non-LEP registered voters according to the 2012 AAPI Post-Election Survey, and 63% say that Asian language support at polling places would be useful.

SOCIOECONOMIC CHALLENGES

- About 29,487 Asian Americans in Nevada (13%) lack health insurance.
- About 21,020 Asian Americans in Nevada (10%) live in poverty.
- About 4,023 NHPs in Nevada (22%) live in poverty.

MULTILINGUAL VOTER HOTLINE

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New Jersey

POPULATION FACTS

- Largest AAPI ethnic groups in New Jersey include: Indian (388,269), Chinese (179,136), Filipino (139,842), Korean (100,581), and Pakistani (31,603).
- From 2010 to 2016, the number of eligible AAPI voters in New Jersey grew 27%.
 - This compares to a 4% growth rate for the statewide eligible voting population between 2010 to 2016.
- AAPI youth (ages 18-29) comprise 20% of the AAPI CVAP population in New Jersey.
- AAPIs age 50 and up comprise 40% of the AAPI CVAP population.

467,507

ELIGIBLE AAPI VOTERS

7%

AAPI SHARE OF ELECTORATE
IN THE STATE

941,057

AAPI POPULATION SIZE

76%

AAPI POPULATION
GROWTH RATE SINCE 2000

COUNTIES WITH HIGHEST AAPI POPULATIONS

	% of AAPIs in County	Size of AAPI Population	% of AAPI CVAP in County	Size of AAPI CVAP
Middlesex	24%	195,195	17%	89,405
Bergen	16%	145,485	11%	71,635
Hudson	15%	97,860	10%	39,605

One-fifth of AAPIs in New Jersey live in Middlesex County, where AAPIs make up nearly a quarter of the population.

VOTER ENGAGEMENT AND IDENTIFICATION

- Voter contact continues to be an unmet need for AAPIs. In the 2016 Post-Election National Asian American Survey, 74% of Native Hawaiians & Pacific Islanders and 71% of Asian Americans across the country received no contact about the election, compared to 73% of Latinos, 58% of African Americans, and 56% of whites who were not contacted.
- Among Asian American registered voters that were contacted, 48% reported contact by the Democratic Party in the Fall 2016 National Asian American Survey, 16% by the Republican Party, and 35% by both parties.
- There is also a large opportunity for voter education through contact. In the same survey of registered voters, 41% of Asian Americans and 40% of Pacific Islanders did not declare an identification with either political party.

IMPORTANCE OF LANGUAGE ACCESS

- 80% of Asian Americans in New Jersey speak a language other than English at home, and of those, more than 36% speak English less than “very well.”
- Turnout is 9% lower for Limited-English Proficient (LEP) than non-LEP registered voters according to the 2012 AAPI Post-Election Survey, and 63% say that Asian language support at polling places would be useful.

SOCIOECONOMIC CHALLENGES

- About 90,514 Asian Americans in New Jersey (11%) lack health insurance.
- About 53,829 Asian Americans in New Jersey (7%) live in poverty.
- About 702 NHPs in New Jersey (27%) live in poverty.

MULTILINGUAL VOTER HOTLINE

- If you, or anyone you know, has difficulty with language access or needs any other type of voting assistance (including questions about polling locations or voting procedures), please call the National Asian American Voter Hotline at 1-888-API-VOTE (1-888-274-8683).



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In order to capture Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders who are mono-racial as well as multi-racial, we have calculated statewide population and electorate numbers using the Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS). We do this to overcome two problems: CVAP numbers provided by the U.S. Census do not include multiracial AAPIs, and we cannot double-count when adding multi-racial population numbers from FactFinder tables (more than 10% of multi-racial AAPIs say they are Asian as well as Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander). Resident numbers regardless of age and citizenship are derived from the 2016 ACS 1YR PUMS file. We derive the number of CVAP by multiplying residents by the proportion CVAP, which is calculated using the latest 5YR PUMS file to improve precision. Any other characteristics of the population is based on the ACS 5YR PUMS file to provide the most precise estimates possible. Finally, the PUMS file does not contain large enough samples for county estimates, so we rely on the Census Bureau's Special Tabulations of the Citizen Voting Age Population, which provides county estimates but does not include multiracial AAPIs.

New York

POPULATION FACTS

- Largest AAPI ethnic groups in New York include: Chinese (755,983), Indian (405,833), Korean (145,335), Filipino (142,006), and Bangladeshi (86,228).
- From 2010 to 2016, the number of eligible AAPI voters in New York grew 25%.
 - This compares to a 4% growth rate for the statewide eligible voting population between 2010 to 2016.
- AAPI youth (ages 18-29) comprise 25% of the AAPI CVAP population in New York.
- AAPIs age 50 and up comprise 38% of the AAPI CVAP population.

967,741

ELIGIBLE AAPI VOTERS

7%

AAPI SHARE OF ELECTORATE
IN THE STATE

1,890,426

AAPI POPULATION SIZE

58%

AAPI POPULATION
GROWTH RATE SINCE 2000

COUNTIES WITH HIGHEST AAPI POPULATIONS

	% of AAPIs in County	Size of AAPI Population	% of AAPI CVAP in County	Size of AAPI CVAP
Queens	25%	584,140	21%	292,690
Kings	12%	299,155	9%	148,420
New York	12%	192,450	10%	111,225

The top three counties with the highest AAPI populations are within New York City, including the boroughs of Queens, Brooklyn, and Manhattan.

VOTER ENGAGEMENT AND IDENTIFICATION

- Voter contact continues to be an unmet need for AAPIs. In the 2016 Post-Election National Asian American Survey, 74% of Native Hawaiians & Pacific Islanders and 71% of Asian Americans across the country received no contact about the election, compared to 73% of Latinos, 58% of African Americans, and 56% of whites who were not contacted.
- Among Asian American registered voters that were contacted, 48% reported contact by the Democratic Party in the Fall 2016 National Asian American Survey, 16% by the Republican Party, and 35% by both parties.
- There is also a large opportunity for voter education through contact. In the same survey of registered voters, 41% of Asian Americans and 40% of Pacific Islanders did not declare an identification with either political party.

IMPORTANCE OF LANGUAGE ACCESS

- 80% of Asian Americans in New York speak a language other than English at home, and of those, more than 55% speak English less than “very well.”
- Turnout is 9% lower for Limited-English Proficient (LEP) than non-LEP registered voters according to the 2012 AAPI Post-Election Survey, and 63% say that Asian language support at polling places would be useful.

SOCIOECONOMIC CHALLENGES

- About 182,636 Asian Americans in New York (12%) lack health insurance.
- About 277,483 Asian Americans in New York (18%) live in poverty.
- About 1,395 NHPs in New York (19%) live in poverty.

MULTILINGUAL VOTER HOTLINE

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North Carolina

POPULATION FACTS

- Largest AAPI ethnic groups in North Carolina include: Indian (98,665), Chinese (52,220), Vietnamese (41,177), Filipino (33,440), and Korean (19,132).
- From 2010 to 2016, the number of eligible AAPI voters in North Carolina grew 43%.
 - This compares to a 8% growth rate for the statewide eligible voting population between 2010 to 2016.
- AAPI youth (ages 18-29) comprise 28% of the AAPI CVAP population in North Carolina.
- AAPIs age 50 and up comprise 30% of the AAPI CVAP population.

157,454
ELIGIBLE AAPI VOTERS

2%
AAPI SHARE OF ELECTORATE
IN THE STATE

348,471
AAPI POPULATION SIZE

COUNTIES WITH HIGHEST AAPI POPULATIONS

	% of AAPIs in County	Size of AAPI Population	% of AAPI CVAP in County	Size of AAPI CVAP
Wake	6%	59,920	4%	26,035
Mecklenburg	5%	52,095	3%	20,230
Guilford	5%	22,810	2%	8,870

144%
AAPI POPULATION
GROWTH RATE SINCE 2000

Since 2010, the number of eligible AAPI voters in North Carolina grew 43%, more than 5 times faster than the statewide growth rate.

VOTER ENGAGEMENT AND IDENTIFICATION

- Voter contact continues to be an unmet need for AAPIs. In the 2016 Post-Election National Asian American Survey, 74% of Native Hawaiians & Pacific Islanders and 71% of Asian Americans across the country received no contact about the election, compared to 73% of Latinos, 58% of African Americans, and 56% of whites who were not contacted.
- Among Asian American registered voters that were contacted, 48% reported contact by the Democratic Party in the Fall 2016 National Asian American Survey, 16% by the Republican Party, and 35% by both parties.
- There is also a large opportunity for voter education through contact. In the same survey of registered voters, 41% of Asian Americans and 40% of Pacific Islanders did not declare an identification with either political party.

IMPORTANCE OF LANGUAGE ACCESS

- 70% of Asian Americans in North Carolina speak a language other than English at home, and of those, more than 42% speak English less than “very well.”
- Turnout is 9% lower for Limited-English Proficient (LEP) than non-LEP registered voters according to the 2012 AAPI Post-Election Survey, and 63% say that Asian language support at polling places would be useful.

SOCIOECONOMIC CHALLENGES

- About 33,722 Asian Americans in North Carolina (13%) lack health insurance.
- About 32,044 Asian Americans in North Carolina (13%) live in poverty.
- About 1,229 NHPs in North Carolina (20%) live in poverty.

MULTILINGUAL VOTER HOTLINE

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Ohio

POPULATION FACTS

- Largest AAPI ethnic groups in Ohio include: Indian (87,024), Chinese (59,390), Filipino (33,821), Korean (24,543), Japanese (10,081), and Vietnamese (20,012).
- From 2010 to 2016, the number of eligible AAPI voters in Ohio grew 28%.
 - This compares to a 2% growth rate for the statewide eligible voting population between 2010 to 2016.
- AAPI youth (ages 18-29) comprise 25% of the AAPI CVAP population in Ohio.
- AAPIs age 50 and up comprise 35% of the AAPI CVAP population.

138,210

ELIGIBLE AAPI VOTERS

1.5%

AAPI SHARE OF ELECTORATE
IN THE STATE

312,990

AAPI POPULATION SIZE

89%

AAPI POPULATION
GROWTH RATE SINCE 2000

COUNTIES WITH HIGHEST AAPI POPULATIONS

	% of AAPIs in County	Size of AAPI Population	% of AAPI CVAP in County	Size of AAPI CVAP
Franklin	4%	53,160	2%	20,705
Cuyahoga	3%	35,250	2%	17,085
Hamilton	2%	18,595	1%	8,295

Since 2010, the number of eligible AAPI voters in Ohio has grown 28%, 14 times faster than the statewide growth rate of 2%.

VOTER ENGAGEMENT AND IDENTIFICATION

- Voter contact continues to be an unmet need for AAPIs. In the 2016 Post-Election National Asian American Survey, 74% of Native Hawaiians & Pacific Islanders and 71% of Asian Americans across the country received no contact about the election, compared to 73% of Latinos, 58% of African Americans, and 56% of whites who were not contacted.
- Among Asian American registered voters that were contacted, 48% reported contact by the Democratic Party in the Fall 2016 National Asian American Survey, 16% by the Republican Party, and 35% by both parties.
- There is also a large opportunity for voter education through contact. In the same survey of registered voters, 41% of Asian Americans and 40% of Pacific Islanders did not declare an identification with either political party.

IMPORTANCE OF LANGUAGE ACCESS

- 76% of Asian Americans in Ohio speak a language other than English at home, and of those, more than 43% speak English less than “very well.”
- Turnout is 9% lower for Limited-English Proficient (LEP) than non-LEP registered voters according to the 2012 AAPI Post-Election Survey, and 63% say that Asian language support at polling places would be useful.

SOCIOECONOMIC CHALLENGES

- About 21,125 Asian Americans in Ohio (9%) lack health insurance.
- About 29,150 Asian Americans in Ohio (13%) live in poverty.
- About 778 NHPs in Ohio (25%) live in poverty.

MULTILINGUAL VOTER HOTLINE

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Oregon

POPULATION FACTS

- Largest AAPI ethnic groups in Oregon include: Chinese (57,005), Filipino (36,497), Japanese (34,144), Vietnamese (33,051), Indian (27,598), and Korean (20,445).
- From 2010 to 2016, the number of eligible AAPI voters in Oregon grew 35%.
 - This compares to a 9% growth rate for the statewide eligible voting population between 2010 to 2016.
- AAPI youth (ages 18-29) comprise 28% of the AAPI CVAP population in Oregon.
- AAPIs age 50 and up comprise 32% of the AAPI CVAP population.

138,407

ELIGIBLE AAPI VOTERS

4%

AAPI SHARE OF ELECTORATE
IN THE STATE

260,390

AAPI POPULATION SIZE

86%

AAPI POPULATION
GROWTH RATE SINCE 2000

COUNTIES WITH HIGHEST AAPI POPULATIONS

	% of AAPIs in County	Size of AAPI Population	% of AAPI CVAP in County	Size of AAPI CVAP
Multnomah	7%	57,160	6%	32,330
Washington	10%	53,920	7%	27,065
Clackamas	4%	16,710	3%	9,925

More than a fifth of AAPIs (22%) in Oregon live in Multnomah County, which includes Portland.

VOTER ENGAGEMENT AND IDENTIFICATION

- Voter contact continues to be an unmet need for AAPIs. In the 2016 Post-Election National Asian American Survey, 74% of Native Hawaiians & Pacific Islanders and 71% of Asian Americans across the country received no contact about the election, compared to 73% of Latinos, 58% of African Americans, and 56% of whites who were not contacted.
- Among Asian American registered voters that were contacted, 48% reported contact by the Democratic Party in the Fall 2016 National Asian American Survey, 16% by the Republican Party, and 35% by both parties.
- There is also a large opportunity for voter education through contact. In the same survey of registered voters, 41% of Asian Americans and 40% of Pacific Islanders did not declare an identification with either political party.

IMPORTANCE OF LANGUAGE ACCESS

- 70% of Asian Americans in Oregon speak a language other than English at home, and of those, more than 49% speak English less than “very well.”
- Turnout is 9% lower for Limited-English Proficient (LEP) than non-LEP registered voters according to the 2012 AAPI Post-Election Survey, and 63% say that Asian language support at polling places would be useful.

SOCIOECONOMIC CHALLENGES

- About 14,576 Asian Americans in Oregon (9%) lack health insurance.
- About 24,080 Asian Americans in Oregon (15%) live in poverty.
- About 4,311 NHPs in Oregon (30%) live in poverty.

MULTILINGUAL VOTER HOTLINE

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Pennsylvania

POPULATION FACTS

- Largest AAPI ethnic groups in Pennsylvania include: Indian (147,034), Chinese (111,904), Vietnamese (52,558), Korean (48,010), Filipino (41,111), and Pakistani (15,144).
- From 2010 to 2016, the number of eligible AAPI voters in Pennsylvania grew 27%.
 - This compares to a 2% growth rate for the statewide eligible voting population between 2010 to 2016.
- AAPI youth (ages 18-29) comprise 27% of the AAPI CVAP population in Pennsylvania.
- AAPIs age 50 and up comprise 34% of the AAPI CVAP population.

238,361

ELIGIBLE AAPI VOTERS

2.4%

AAPI SHARE OF ELECTORATE
IN THE STATE

497,883

AAPI POPULATION SIZE

94%

AAPI POPULATION
GROWTH RATE SINCE 2000

COUNTIES WITH HIGHEST AAPI POPULATIONS

	% of AAPIs in County	Size of AAPI Population	% of AAPI CVAP in County	Size of AAPI CVAP
Philadelphia	7%	107,570	5%	55,180
Montgomery	7%	57,805	5%	28,010
Allegheny	3%	40,640	2%	15,330

More than a fifth of the AAPI population (21.6%) in Pennsylvania lives in Philadelphia.

VOTER ENGAGEMENT AND IDENTIFICATION

- Voter contact continues to be an unmet need for AAPIs. In the 2016 Post-Election National Asian American Survey, 74% of Native Hawaiians & Pacific Islanders and 71% of Asian Americans across the country received no contact about the election, compared to 73% of Latinos, 58% of African Americans, and 56% of whites who were not contacted.
- Among Asian American registered voters that were contacted, 48% reported contact by the Democratic Party in the Fall 2016 National Asian American Survey, 16% by the Republican Party, and 35% by both parties.
- There is also a large opportunity for voter education through contact. In the same survey of registered voters, 41% of Asian Americans and 40% of Pacific Islanders did not declare an identification with either political party.

IMPORTANCE OF LANGUAGE ACCESS

- 79% of Asian Americans in Pennsylvania speak a language other than English at home, and of those, more than 47% speak English less than “very well.”
- Turnout is 9% lower for Limited-English Proficient (LEP) than non-LEP registered voters according to the 2012 AAPI Post-Election Survey, and 63% say that Asian language support at polling places would be useful.

SOCIOECONOMIC CHALLENGES

- About 45,371 Asian Americans in Pennsylvania (11%) lack health insurance.
- About 60,598 Asian Americans in Pennsylvania (16%) live in poverty.
- About 1,029 NHPs in Pennsylvania (25%) live in poverty.

MULTILINGUAL VOTER HOTLINE

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Rhode Island

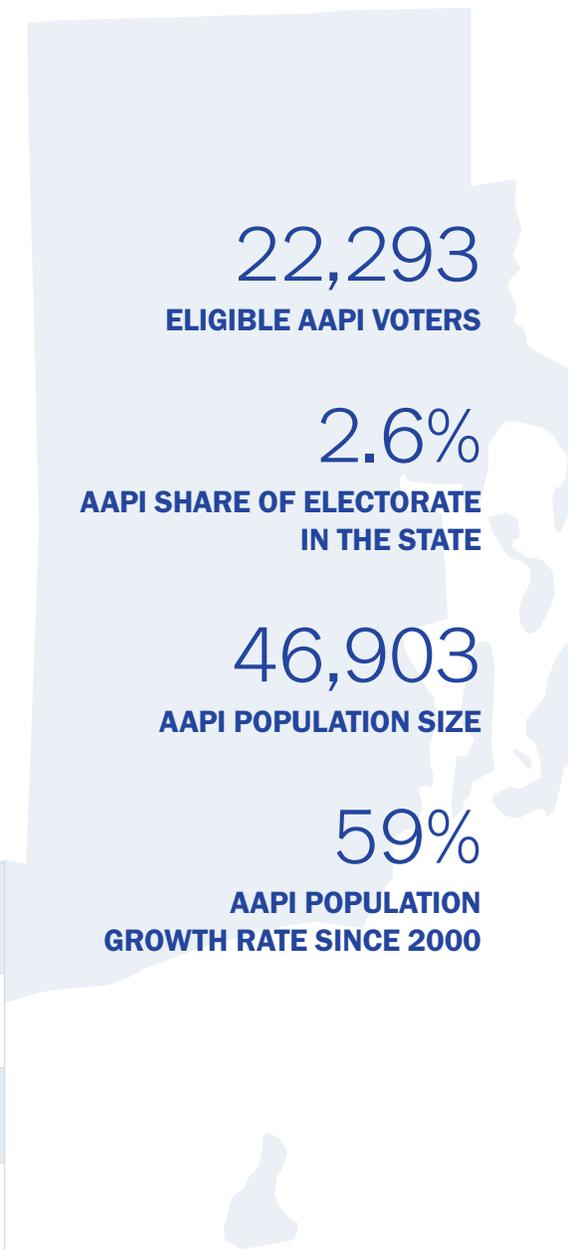
POPULATION FACTS

- Largest AAPI ethnic groups in Rhode Island include: Chinese (8,657), Indian (7,596), Cambodian (6,710), Filipino (4,258), Laotian (2,696), and Japanese (2,535).
- From 2010 to 2016, the number of eligible AAPI voters in Rhode Island grew 33%.
 - This compares to a 3% growth rate for the statewide eligible voting population between 2010 to 2016.
- AAPI youth (ages 18-29) comprise 75% of the AAPI CVAP population in Rhode Island.
- AAPIs age 50 and up comprise 43% of the AAPI CVAP population.

COUNTIES WITH HIGHEST AAPI POPULATIONS

	% of AAPIs in County	Size of AAPI Population	% of AAPI CVAP in County	Size of AAPI CVAP
Providence	4%	26,240	3%	11,325
Kent	2%	3,915	2%	2,175
Washington	2%	2,245	1%	1,225

More than half of the AAPI population (56%) in Rhode Island lives in Providence County.



VOTER ENGAGEMENT AND IDENTIFICATION

- Voter contact continues to be an unmet need for AAPIs. In the 2016 Post-Election National Asian American Survey, 74% of Native Hawaiians & Pacific Islanders and 71% of Asian Americans across the country received no contact about the election, compared to 73% of Latinos, 58% of African Americans, and 56% of whites who were not contacted.
- Among Asian American registered voters that were contacted, 48% reported contact by the Democratic Party in the Fall 2016 National Asian American Survey, 16% by the Republican Party, and 35% by both parties.
- There is also a large opportunity for voter education through contact. In the same survey of registered voters, 41% of Asian Americans and 40% of Pacific Islanders did not declare an identification with either political party.

IMPORTANCE OF LANGUAGE ACCESS

- 78% of Asian Americans in Rhode Island speak a language other than English at home, and of those, more than 39% speak English less than “very well.”
- Turnout is 9% lower for Limited-English Proficient (LEP) than non-LEP registered voters according to the 2012 AAPI Post-Election Survey, and 63% say that Asian language support at polling places would be useful.

SOCIOECONOMIC CHALLENGES

- About 3,621 Asian Americans in Rhode Island (11%) lack health insurance.
- About 4,334 Asian Americans in Rhode Island (13%) live in poverty.
- About 19 NHPIs in Rhode Island (4%) live in poverty.

MULTILINGUAL VOTER HOTLINE

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Texas

POPULATION FACTS

- Largest AAPI ethnic groups in Texas include: Indian (398,925), Vietnamese (297,915), Chinese (233,006), Filipino (179,113), Korean (92,722), and Pakistani (74,626).
- From 2010 to 2016, the number of eligible AAPI voters in Texas grew 42%.
 - This compares to a 12% growth rate for the statewide eligible voting population between 2010 to 2016.
- AAPI youth (ages 18-29) comprise 80% of the AAPI CVAP population in Texas.
- AAPIs age 50 and up comprise 41% of the AAPI CVAP population.

749,481

ELIGIBLE AAPI VOTERS

4%

AAPI SHARE OF ELECTORATE
IN THE STATE

1,532,971

AAPI POPULATION SIZE

128%

AAPI POPULATION
GROWTH RATE SINCE 2000

COUNTIES WITH HIGHEST AAPI POPULATIONS

	% of AAPIs in County	Size of AAPI Population	% of AAPI CVAP in County	Size of AAPI CVAP
Harris	7%	290,405	6%	150,685
Dallas	6%	142,055	5%	64,590
Fort Bend	18%	121,575	16%	62,790

Nearly a fifth of the AAPI population in Texas (19%) lives in Harris County, which includes Houston.

VOTER ENGAGEMENT AND IDENTIFICATION

- Voter contact continues to be an unmet need for AAPIs. In the 2016 Post-Election National Asian American Survey, 74% of Native Hawaiians & Pacific Islanders and 71% of Asian Americans across the country received no contact about the election, compared to 73% of Latinos, 58% of African Americans, and 56% of whites who were not contacted.
- Among Asian American registered voters that were contacted, 48% reported contact by the Democratic Party in the Fall 2016 National Asian American Survey, 16% by the Republican Party, and 35% by both parties.
- There is also a large opportunity for voter education through contact. In the same survey of registered voters, 41% of Asian Americans and 40% of Pacific Islanders did not declare an identification with either political party.

IMPORTANCE OF LANGUAGE ACCESS

- 78% of Asian Americans in Texas speak a language other than English at home, and of those, more than 39% speak English less than “very well.”
- Turnout is 9% lower for Limited-English Proficient (LEP) than non-LEP registered voters according to the 2012 AAPI Post-Election Survey, and 63% say that Asian language support at polling places would be useful.

SOCIOECONOMIC CHALLENGES

- About 178,971 Asian Americans in Texas (15%) lack health insurance.
- About 129,228 Asian Americans in Texas (11%) live in poverty.
- About 3,024 NHPs in Texas (14%) live in poverty.

MULTILINGUAL VOTER HOTLINE

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Utah

POPULATION FACTS

- Largest AAPI ethnic groups in Utah include: Chinese (23,984), Japanese (17,842), Indian (13,833), Filipino (11,425), Korean (11,129) and Vietnamese (8,029).
- From 2010 to 2016, the number of eligible AAPI voters in Utah grew 39%.
 - This compares to a 11% growth rate for the statewide eligible voting population between 2010 to 2016.
- AAPI youth (ages 18-29) comprise 70% of the AAPI CVAP population in Utah.
- AAPIs age 50 and up comprise 47% of the AAPI CVAP population.

68,922
ELIGIBLE AAPI VOTERS

3.3%
AAPI SHARE OF ELECTORATE
IN THE STATE

145,643
AAPI POPULATION SIZE

COUNTIES WITH HIGHEST AAPI POPULATIONS

	% of AAPIs in County	Size of AAPI Population	% of AAPI CVAP in County	Size of AAPI CVAP
Salt Lake	5%	55,585	2%	5,760
Utah	2%	12,520	2%	5,060
Davis	3%	8,140	2%	2,115

125%
AAPI POPULATION
GROWTH RATE SINCE 2000

The AAPI population has more than doubled since 2000 in Utah, with a growth rate of 125%.



VOTER ENGAGEMENT AND IDENTIFICATION

- Voter contact continues to be an unmet need for AAPIs. In the 2016 Post-Election National Asian American Survey, 74% of Native Hawaiians & Pacific Islanders and 71% of Asian Americans across the country received no contact about the election, compared to 73% of Latinos, 58% of African Americans, and 56% of whites who were not contacted.
- Among Asian American registered voters that were contacted, 48% reported contact by the Democratic Party in the Fall 2016 National Asian American Survey, 16% by the Republican Party, and 35% by both parties.
- There is also a large opportunity for voter education through contact. In the same survey of registered voters, 41% of Asian Americans and 40% of Pacific Islanders did not declare an identification with either political party.

IMPORTANCE OF LANGUAGE ACCESS

- 78% of Asian Americans in Utah speak a language other than English at home, and of those, more than 39% speak English less than “very well.”
- Turnout is 9% lower for Limited-English Proficient (LEP) than non-LEP registered voters according to the 2012 AAPI Post-Election Survey, and 63% say that Asian language support at polling places would be useful.

SOCIOECONOMIC CHALLENGES

- About 8,456 Asian Americans in Utah (13%) lack health insurance.
- About 10,890 Asian Americans in Utah (17%) live in poverty.
- About 5,113 NHPs in Utah (20%) live in poverty.

MULTILINGUAL VOTER HOTLINE

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Virginia

POPULATION FACTS

- Largest AAPI ethnic groups in Virginia include: Indian (152,343), Filipino (108,947), Chinese (91,663), Korean (88,345), Vietnamese (68,949), and Pakistani (33,669).
- From 2010 to 2016, the number of eligible AAPI voters in Virginia grew 31%.
 - This compares to a 6% growth rate for the statewide eligible voting population between 2010 to 2016.
- AAPI youth (ages 18-29) comprise 23% of the AAPI CVAP population in Virginia.
- AAPIs age 50 and up comprise 35% of the AAPI CVAP population.

338,415

ELIGIBLE AAPI VOTERS

5.3%

AAPI SHARE OF ELECTORATE
IN THE STATE

660,795

AAPI POPULATION SIZE

COUNTIES WITH HIGHEST AAPI POPULATIONS

	% of AAPIs in County	Size of AAPI Population	% of AAPI CVAP in County	Size of AAPI CVAP
Fairfax	19%	208,905	15%	108,880
Loudoun	16%	57,635	13%	28,010
Prince William	8%	34,490	7%	20,080

110%

AAPI POPULATION
GROWTH RATE SINCE 2000

Nearly a third (32%) of eligible AAPI voters in Virginia live in Fairfax County, where AAPIs are 15% of the electorate.

VOTER ENGAGEMENT AND IDENTIFICATION

- Voter contact continues to be an unmet need for AAPIs. In the 2016 Post-Election National Asian American Survey, 74% of Native Hawaiians & Pacific Islanders and 71% of Asian Americans across the country received no contact about the election, compared to 73% of Latinos, 58% of African Americans, and 56% of whites who were not contacted.
- Among Asian American registered voters that were contacted, 48% reported contact by the Democratic Party in the Fall 2016 National Asian American Survey, 16% by the Republican Party, and 35% by both parties.
- There is also a large opportunity for voter education through contact. In the same survey of registered voters, 41% of Asian Americans and 40% of Pacific Islanders did not declare an identification with either political party.

IMPORTANCE OF LANGUAGE ACCESS

- 77% of Asian Americans in Virginia speak a language other than English at home, and of those, more than 39% speak English less than “very well.”
- Turnout is 9% lower for Limited-English Proficient (LEP) than non-LEP registered voters according to the 2012 AAPI Post-Election Survey, and 63% say that Asian language support at polling places would be useful.

SOCIOECONOMIC CHALLENGES

- About 61,675 Asian Americans in Virginia (12%) lack health insurance.
- About 39,385 Asian Americans in Virginia (8%) live in poverty.
- About 383 NHPs in Virginia (8%) live in poverty.

MULTILINGUAL VOTER HOTLINE

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Washington

POPULATION FACTS

- Largest AAPI ethnic groups in Washington include: Filipino (161,396), Chinese (156,004), Indian (116,231), Korean (89,517), Japanese (86,853), and Vietnamese (84,422).
- From 2010 to 2016, the number of eligible AAPI voters in Washington grew 29%.
 - This compares to a 9% growth rate for the statewide eligible voting population between 2010 to 2016.
- AAPI youth (ages 18-29) comprise 26% of the AAPI CVAP population in Washington.
- AAPIs age 50 and up comprise 36% of the AAPI CVAP population.

445,686

ELIGIBLE AAPI VOTERS

8%

AAPI SHARE OF ELECTORATE
IN THE STATE

835,079

AAPI POPULATION SIZE

93%

AAPI POPULATION
GROWTH RATE SINCE 2000

COUNTIES WITH HIGHEST AAPI POPULATIONS

	% of AAPIs in County	Size of AAPI Population	% of AAPI CVAP in County	Size of AAPI CVAP
King	16%	335,125	12%	176,280
Snohomish	10%	74,275	8%	40,600
Pierce	7%	60,365	6%	37,195

More than 40% of the AAPI population lives in King County, which includes Seattle.

VOTER ENGAGEMENT AND IDENTIFICATION

- Voter contact continues to be an unmet need for AAPIs. In the 2016 Post-Election National Asian American Survey, 74% of Native Hawaiians & Pacific Islanders and 71% of Asian Americans across the country received no contact about the election, compared to 73% of Latinos, 58% of African Americans, and 56% of whites who were not contacted.
- Among Asian American registered voters that were contacted, 48% reported contact by the Democratic Party in the Fall 2016 National Asian American Survey, 16% by the Republican Party, and 35% by both parties.
- There is also a large opportunity for voter education through contact. In the same survey of registered voters, 41% of Asian Americans and 40% of Pacific Islanders did not declare an identification with either political party.

IMPORTANCE OF LANGUAGE ACCESS

- 73% of Asian Americans in Washington speak a language other than English at home, and of those, more than 46% speak English less than “very well.”
- Turnout is 9% lower for Limited-English Proficient (LEP) than non-LEP registered voters according to the 2012 AAPI Post-Election Survey, and 63% say that Asian language support at polling places would be useful.

SOCIOECONOMIC CHALLENGES

- About 50,542 Asian Americans in Washington (9%) lack health insurance.
- About 61,899 Asian Americans in Washington (11%) live in poverty.
- About 7,946 NHPs in Washington (18%) live in poverty.

MULTILINGUAL VOTER HOTLINE

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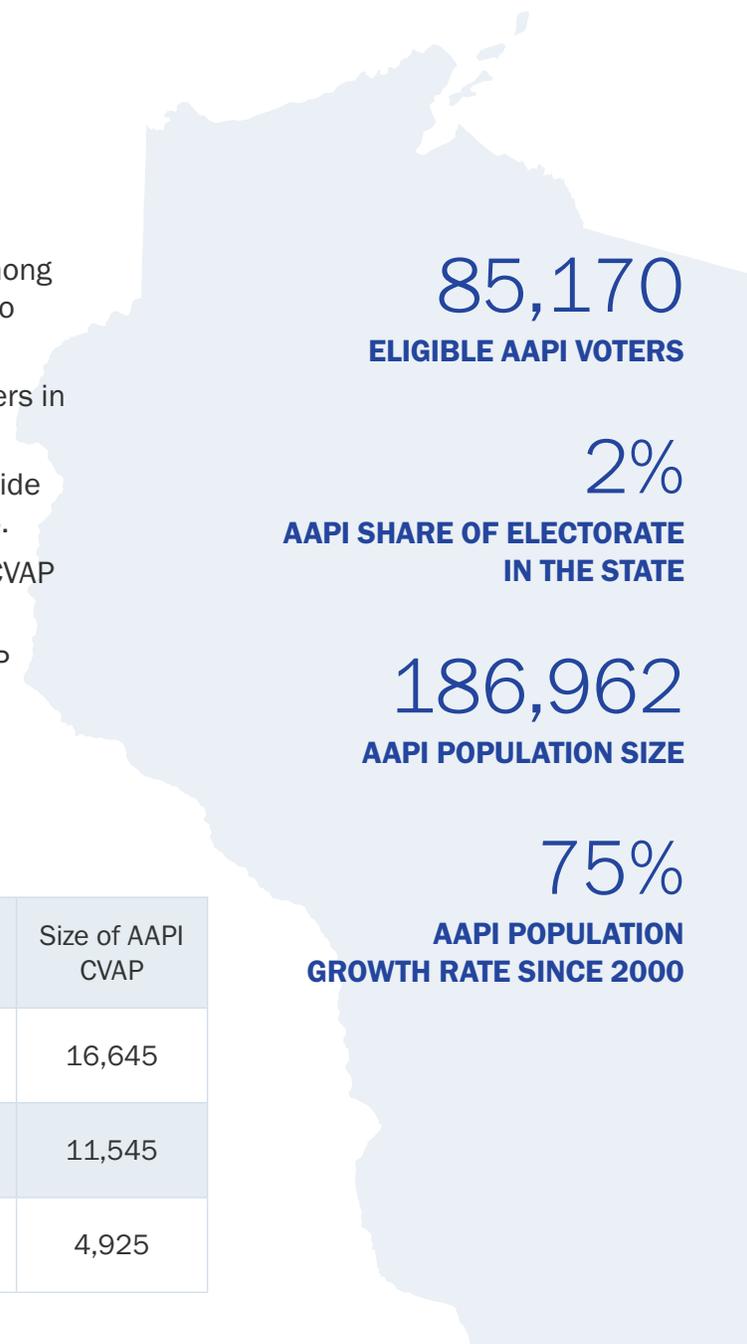
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Wisconsin

POPULATION FACTS

- Largest AAPI ethnic groups in Wisconsin include: Hmong (56,447), Chinese (30,331), Indian (30,278), Filipino (15,853), Korean (15,664), and Japanese (7,585).
- From 2010 to 2016, the number of eligible AAPI voters in Wisconsin grew 27%.
 - This compares to a 3% growth rate for the statewide eligible voting population between 2010 to 2016.
- AAPI youth (ages 18-29) comprise 38% of the AAPI CVAP population in Wisconsin.
- AAPIs age 50 and up comprise 25% of the AAPI CVAP population.



85,170
ELIGIBLE AAPI VOTERS

2%
AAPI SHARE OF ELECTORATE
IN THE STATE

186,962
AAPI POPULATION SIZE

COUNTIES WITH HIGHEST AAPI POPULATIONS

	% of AAPIs in County	Size of AAPI Population	% of AAPI CVAP in County	Size of AAPI CVAP
Milwaukee	4%	36,315	2%	16,645
Dane	5%	27,690	3%	11,545
Waukesha	3%	11,925	2%	4,925

75%
AAPI POPULATION
GROWTH RATE SINCE 2000

About a fifth of eligible AAPI voters (19.5%) in Wisconsin live in Milwaukee County.

VOTER ENGAGEMENT AND IDENTIFICATION

- Voter contact continues to be an unmet need for AAPIs. In the 2016 Post-Election National Asian American Survey, 74% of Native Hawaiians & Pacific Islanders and 71% of Asian Americans across the country received no contact about the election, compared to 73% of Latinos, 58% of African Americans, and 56% of whites who were not contacted.
- Among Asian American registered voters that were contacted, 48% reported contact by the Democratic Party in the Fall 2016 National Asian American Survey, 16% by the Republican Party, and 35% by both parties.
- There is also a large opportunity for voter education through contact. In the same survey of registered voters, 41% of Asian Americans and 40% of Pacific Islanders did not declare an identification with either political party.

IMPORTANCE OF LANGUAGE ACCESS

- 78% of Asian Americans in Wisconsin speak a language other than English at home, and of those, more than 42% speak English less than “very well.”
- Turnout is 9% lower for Limited-English Proficient (LEP) than non-LEP registered voters according to the 2012 AAPI Post-Election Survey, and 63% say that Asian language support at polling places would be useful.

SOCIOECONOMIC CHALLENGES

- About 13,914 Asian Americans in Wisconsin (9%) lack health insurance.
- About 26,662 Asian Americans in Wisconsin (19%) live in poverty.
- About 329 NHPs in Wisconsin (25%) live in poverty.

MULTILINGUAL VOTER HOTLINE

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