

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

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# 2016 AAPI NUMBERS AND FACTS, BY STATE

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# Arizona's AAPI Electorate in 2016

There are over 146,000 eligible AAPI voters, comprising 3% of the state's electorate.



## Population Facts

- Largest AAPI ethnic groups in Arizona include: Filipino (59,000), Indian (51,000), Chinese (49,000), Vietnamese (37,000), Korean (22,000), and Japanese (21,000).
- From 2000 to 2010, the number of eligible AAPI voters (citizen voting age population, or CVAP) in Arizona grew by 20%.
- From 2008 to 2012, the number of eligible AAPI voters in Arizona grew 25%.
  - This compares to a 8.1% growth rate for the statewide eligible voting population between 2008 to 2012.
- AAPI youth (ages 18-29) comprise 25% of the AAPI CVAP population in Arizona.
- AAPIs age 50 and up comprise 33% of the AAPI CVAP population.



Arizona is home to 287,000 AAPIs, a 123% increase from 2000.

## Counties with Highest AAPI Populations (by pop size)

	% of AAPIs in county	Size of AAPI population	% of AAPI CVAP in county	Size of AAPI CVAP
Maricopa	3.8%	151,295	3%	77,200
Pima	2.7%	27,230	2.2%	15,480
Pinal	2%	7,760	1.5%	3,925

## Challenges to Voter Participation

- 71% of Asian Americans in Arizona speak a language other than English at home, and of those, more than 29% speak English less than "very well."

## Voter Engagement and Identification

- Voter contact is a large, unmet need among AAPIs. In the 2012 AAPI Post-Election Survey of registered voters, 74% of Pacific Islanders and 69% of Asian Americans received no contact about the election, compared to 64% of Latinos, 61% of African Americans, and 57% of whites who were not contacted.
- Among those contacted, Democrats had the most reach (50%), followed by Republicans (42%) and nonpartisan community organizations (25%).
- In the Southwest region, the lack of contact among Asian Americans was even higher, at 80% of registered voters.
- There is also a large opportunity for voter education through contact. In the same survey of registered voters, 47% of Asian Americans and 37% of Pacific Islanders did not declare an identification with either political party, compared to 20% of African Americans, 31% of Latinos, and 36% of whites.

## Importance of Language Access

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 35,670 Asian Americans in Arizona (17%) lack health insurance.
- About 25,700 Asian Americans in Arizona (14%) live in poverty.
- About 3,200 NHPs in Arizona (28%) 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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Data on growth of AAPI CVAP from report by New Organizing Institute Education Fund. Data on language access, voter engagement and identification from the 2012 AAPI Post-Election Survey. Finally, with respect to population and CVAP numbers: 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 2014 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.

# California's AAPI Electorate in 2016

There are over 3,700,000 eligible AAPI voters, comprising 14.86% of the state's electorate.



## Population Facts

- Largest AAPI ethnic groups in California include: Filipino (1,597,000), Chinese (1,576,000), Indian (733,000), Vietnamese (718,000), Korean (545,000), and Japanese (450,000).
- California is home to 303,000 NHPIs, more than any other state except for Hawaii.
- From 2000-2010, the number of eligible AAPI voters (citizen voting age population, or CVAP) in California grew by 38%.
  - This AAPI growth rate compares to 10% for the statewide population.
- From 2008 to 2012, the number of eligible AAPI voters in California grew 15%.
  - This compares to a 7% growth rate for the statewide eligible voting population between 2008 to 2012.
- AAPI youth (ages 18-29) comprise 23% of the AAPI CVAP population in California.
- AAPIs age 50 and up comprise 40% of the AAPI CVAP population.



California  
is home to  
6,364,000  
AAPIs,  
a 45%  
increase  
from  
2000.

## Counties with Highest AAPI Populations (by pop size)

	% of AAPIs in county	Size of AAPI population	% of AAPI CVAP in county	Size of AAPI CVAP
Los Angeles	14.2%	1,413,825	14.5%	862,020
Santa Clara	33.5%	616,085	30.2%	335,595
Orange	18.8%	581,215	18.9%	365,905

## Challenges to Voter Participation

- 76% of Asian Americans in California speak a language other than English at home, and of those, more than 36% speak English less than "very well."

## Voter Engagement and Identification

- Voter contact is a large, unmet need among AAPIs. In the 2012 AAPI Post-Election Survey of registered voters, 74% of Pacific Islanders and 69% of Asian Americans received no contact about the election, compared to 64% of Latinos, 61% of African Americans, and 57% of whites who were not contacted.
- Among those contacted, Democrats had the most reach (50%), followed by Republicans (42%) and nonpartisan community organizations (25%).
- In California, the lack of contact among Asian Americans was even higher, at 80% of registered voters.
- There is also a large opportunity for voter education through contact. In the same survey of registered voters, 47% of Asian Americans and 37% of Pacific Islanders did not declare an identification with either political party, compared to 20% of African Americans, 31% of Latinos, and 36% of whites.

## Importance of Language Access

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 665,900 Asian Americans in California (13%) lack health insurance.
- About 604,300 Asian Americans in California (12%) live in poverty.
- About 24,300 NHPs in California (17%) live in poverty.

## Multilingual Voter Hotline

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# Michigan's AAPI Electorate in 2016

There are over 145,000 eligible AAPI voters, comprising 1.8% of the state's electorate.



## Population Facts

- Largest AAPI ethnic groups in Michigan include: Indian (103,000), Chinese (59,000), Korean (39,000), Filipino (35,000), Vietnamese (17,000), and Japanese (16,000).
- From 2000 to 2010, the AAPI population in Michigan grew by 50%
  - This AAPI growth rate compares to 1% for the statewide population between 2000 to 2010.
- From 2008 to 2012, the number of eligible AAPI voters in Michigan grew 16%.
  - This compares to a 1.1% growth rate for the statewide eligible voting population between 2008 to 2012.
- AAPI youth (ages 18-29) comprise 28% of the AAPI electorate in Michigan.
- AAPIs age 50 and up comprise 34% of the AAPI electorate.



Michigan is home to 338,000 AAPIs, a 57% increase from 2000.

## Counties with Highest AAPI Populations (by pop size)

	% of AAPIs in county	Size of AAPI population	% of AAPI CVAP in county	Size of AAPI CVAP
Oakland	6.1%	74,685	3.6%	31,890
Wayne	2.8%	50,295	1.7%	21,925
Washtenaw	8.3%	29,295	4.9%	12,650

## Challenges to Voter Participation

- 79% of Asian Americans in Michigan speak a language other than English at home, and of those, about 33% speak English less than "very well."

## Voter Engagement and Identification

- Voter contact is a large, unmet need among AAPIs. In the 2012 AAPI Post-Election Survey of registered voters, 74% of Pacific Islanders and 69% of Asian Americans received no contact about the election, compared to 64% of Latinos, 61% of African Americans, and 57% of whites who were not contacted.
- Among those contacted, Democrats had the most reach (50%), followed by Republicans (42%) and nonpartisan community organizations (25%).
- In the Midwest, the lack of contact among Asian Americans was even higher, at 80% of registered voters.
- There is also a large opportunity for voter education through contact. In the same survey of registered voters, 47% of Asian Americans and 37% of Pacific Islanders did not declare an identification with either political party, compared to 20% of African Americans, 31% of Latinos, and 36% of whites.

## Importance of Language Access

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 29,500 Asian Americans in Michigan (11%) lack health insurance.
- About 35,800 Asian Americans in Michigan (14%) live in poverty.
- About 356 NHPs in Michigan (20%) live in poverty.

## Multilingual Voter Hotline

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# Florida's AAPI Electorate in 2016

There are over 372,000 eligible AAPI voters, comprising 2.5% of the state's electorate.



## Population Facts

- Largest AAPI ethnic groups in Florida include: Indian (156,000), Filipino (139,000), Chinese (112,000), Vietnamese (87,000), Korean (45,000), and Japanese (30,000).
- From 2000-2010, the number of eligible AAPI voters (citizen voting age population, or CVAP) in Florida grew by 60%.
- From 2008 to 2012, the number of eligible AAPI voters in Florida grew 25%.
  - This compares to a 6.7% growth rate for the statewide eligible voting population between 2008 to 2012.
- AAPI youth (ages 18-29) comprise 24% of the AAPI CVAP population in Florida.
- AAPIs age 50 and up comprise 38% of the AAPI CVAP population.



Florida is home to 692,000 AAPIs, a 98% increase from 2000.

## Counties with Highest AAPI Populations (by pop size)

	% of AAPIs in county	Size of AAPI population	% of AAPI CVAP in county	Size of AAPI CVAP
Broward	3.5%	63,260	3%	35,055
Orange	5.3%	63,240	4.2%	34,230
Hillsborough	3.7%	46,990	2.3%	24,530

## Challenges to Voter Participation

- 71% of Asian Americans in Florida speak a language other than English at home, and of those, more than 30% speak English less than "very well."

## Voter Engagement and Identification

- Voter contact is a large, unmet need among AAPIs. In the 2012 AAPI Post-Election Survey of registered voters, 74% of Pacific Islanders and 69% of Asian Americans received no contact about the election, compared to 64% of Latinos, 61% of African Americans, and 57% of whites who were not contacted.
- Among those contacted, Democrats had the most reach (50%), followed by Republicans (42%) and nonpartisan community organizations (25%).
- In the South, the lack of contact among Asian Americans was even higher, at 80% of registered voters.
- There is also a large opportunity for voter education through contact. In the same survey of registered voters, 47% of Asian Americans and 37% of Pacific Islanders did not declare an identification with either political party, compared to 20% of African Americans, 31% of Latinos, and 36% of whites.

## Importance of Language Access

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 105,900 Asian Americans in Florida (22%) lack health insurance.
- About 62,800 Asian Americans in Florida (13%) live in poverty.
- About 2,000 NHPs in Florida (17%) live in poverty.

## Multilingual Voter Hotline

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# Hawaii's AAPI Electorate in 2016

There are over 660,000 eligible AAPI voters, comprising 66% of the state's electorate.



## Population Facts

- Largest Asian ethnic groups in Hawaii include: Filipino (351,000), Japanese (311,000), Chinese (198,000), Korean (44,000), Vietnamese (15,000), and Okinawan (7,000). 21% of the Asian population also claims NHPI as a race.
- Largest NHPI ethnic groups in Hawaii include: Native Hawaiian (295,000), Samoan (37,000), Guamanian or Chamorro (7,800), Tongan (4,000). 47% of the NHPI population also claims Asian as a race.
- Hawaii is America's only majority-AAPI state and has the highest NHPI population in the country—26% of the state's population, about 363,000, are NHPI.
- From 2008 to 2012, the number of eligible AAPI voters in Hawaii grew 4%. This compares to a 5% growth rate for the statewide eligible voting population between 2008 to 2012.
- Youth (ages 18-29) comprise 21% of the AAPI electorate in Hawaii.
- AAPIs age 50 and up comprise 47% of the AAPI electorate.



Hawaii is home to 988,000 AAPIs, a 6.9% increase from 2000.

## Counties with Highest AAPI Populations (by pop size)

	% of AAPIs in county	Size of AAPI population	% of AAPI CVAP in county	Size of AAPI CVAP
Honolulu	51%	499,565	51%	351,350
Hawaii	33%	61,650	33%	44,835
Maui	36%	57,315	34%	37,925
	% of NHPIs	Size of NHPI population	% of NHPI CVAP	Size of NHPI CVAP
Honolulu	9%	85,755	7%	49,775
Hawaii	11%	20,770	10%	13,680
Maui	10%	15,515	8%	8,455

## Challenges to Voter Participation

- 42% of Asian Americans in Hawaii speak a language other than English at home, and of those, more than 24% speak English less than "very well."

## Voter Engagement and Identification

- Voter contact is a large, unmet need among AAPIs. In the 2012 AAPI Post-Election Survey of registered voters, 74% of Pacific Islanders and 69% of Asian Americans received no contact about the election, compared to 64% of Latinos, 61% of African Americans, and 57% of whites who were not contacted.
- Among those contacted, Democrats had the most reach (50%), followed by Republicans (42%) and nonpartisan community organizations (25%).
- In Hawaii, the lack of contact among Asian Americans was even higher, at 80% of registered voters.
- There is also a large opportunity for voter education through contact. In the same survey of registered voters, 47% of Asian Americans and 37% of Pacific Islanders did not declare an identification with either political party, compared to 20% of African Americans, 31% of Latinos, and 36% of whites.

## Importance of Language Access

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 29,000 Asian Americans in Hawaii (5.5%) lack health insurance.
- About 35,300 Asian Americans in Hawaii (6.8%) live in poverty.
- About 31,000 NHPs in Hawaii (23%) live in poverty.

## Multilingual Voter Hotline

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# Louisiana's AAPI Electorate in 2016

There are over 48,000 eligible AAPI voters, comprising 1.4% of the state's electorate.



## Population Facts

- Largest AAPI ethnic groups in Louisiana include: Vietnamese (39,000), Indian (13,000), Filipino (12,000), Chinese (10,000), Korean (6,000), and Japanese (3,000).
- From 2000 to 2010, the number of eligible AAPI voters (citizen voting age population, or CVAP) in Louisiana grew by 57%.
  - This AAPI growth rate compares to 13% for the statewide population.
- From 2008 to 2012, the number of eligible AAPI voters in Louisiana grew 15%.
  - This compares to a 4.4% growth rate for the statewide eligible voting population between 2008 to 2012.
- AAPI youth (ages 18-29) comprise 29% of the AAPI CVAP population in Louisiana.
- AAPIs age 50 and up comprise 33% of the AAPI CVAP population.



Louisiana  
is home to  
98,000  
AAPIs,  
a 46%  
increase  
from  
2000.

## Parishes with Highest AAPI Populations (by pop size)

	% of AAPIs in county	Size of AAPI population	% of AAPI CVAP in county	Size of AAPI CVAP
Jefferson	4.1%	17,845	3.2%	9,845
East Baton Rouge	3.1%	13,825	1.9%	5,985
Orleans	3%	10,905	2.3%	6,395

## Challenges to Voter Participation

- 80% of Asian Americans in Louisiana speak a language other than English at home, and of those, more than 40% speak English less than "very well."

## Voter Engagement and Identification

- Voter contact is a large, unmet need among AAPIs. In the 2012 AAPI Post-Election Survey of registered voters, 74% of Pacific Islanders and 69% of Asian Americans received no contact about the election, compared to 64% of Latinos, 61% of African Americans, and 57% of whites who were not contacted.
- Among those contacted, Democrats had the most reach (50%), followed by Republicans (42%) and nonpartisan community organizations (25%).
- In the South, the lack of contact among Asian Americans was even higher, at 80% of registered voters.
- There is also a large opportunity for voter education through contact. In the same survey of registered voters, 47% of Asian Americans and 37% of Pacific Islanders did not declare an identification with either political party, compared to 20% of African Americans, 31% of Latinos, and 36% of whites.

## Importance of Language Access

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 19,000 Asian Americans in Louisiana (25%) lack health insurance.
- About 13,100 Asian Americans in Louisiana (18%) live in poverty.
- About 180 NHPs in Louisiana (11%) live in poverty.

## Multilingual Voter Hotline

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# Illinois' AAPI Electorate in 2016

There are 383,000 eligible AAPI voters, comprising 4% of the state's electorate.



## Population Facts

- Largest AAPI ethnic groups in Illinois include: Indian (254,000), Filipino (150,000), Chinese (133,000), Korean (70,000), Pakistani (34,000), and Japanese (28,000).
- From 2000-2010, the number of eligible AAPI voters (citizen voting age population, or CVAP) in Illinois grew by 36%.
  - This AAPI growth rate compares to 3% for the statewide population.
- From 2008 to 2012, the number of eligible AAPI voters in Illinois grew 15%.
  - This compares to a 2.6% growth rate for the statewide eligible voting population between 2008 to 2012.
- AAPI youth (ages 18-29) comprise 23% of the AAPI CVAP population in Florida.
- AAPIs age 50 and up comprise 38% of the AAPI CVAP population.



Illinois is home to 756,000 AAPIs, a 56% increase from 2000.

## Counties with Highest AAPI Populations (by pop size)

	% of AAPIs in county	Size of AAPI population	% of AAPI CVAP in county	Size of AAPI CVAP
Cook	6.6%	346,905	5.3%	185,295
DuPage	10.7%	99,385	8.5%	53,370
Lake	6.6%	46,435	5%	22,630

## Challenges to Voter Participation

- 79% of Asian Americans in Illinois speak a language other than English at home, and of those, more than 32% speak English less than "very well."



## Voter Engagement and Identification

- Voter contact is a large, unmet need among AAPIs. In the 2012 AAPI Post-Election Survey of registered voters, 74% of Pacific Islanders and 69% of Asian Americans received no contact about the election, compared to 64% of Latinos, 61% of African Americans, and 57% of whites who were not contacted.
- Among those contacted, Democrats had the most reach (50%), followed by Republicans (42%) and nonpartisan community organizations (25%).
- In the Midwest, the lack of contact among Asian Americans was even higher, at 80% of registered voters.
- There is also a large opportunity for voter education through contact. In the same survey of registered voters, 47% of Asian Americans and 37% of Pacific Islanders did not declare an identification with either political party, compared to 20% of African Americans, 31% of Latinos, and 36% of whites.

## Importance of Language Access

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 86,300 Asian Americans in Illinois (14%) lack health insurance.
- About 75,300 Asian Americans in Illinois (12 %) live in poverty.
- About 350 NHPs in Illinois (11%) 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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Data on growth of AAPI CVAP from report by New Organizing Institute Education Fund. Data on language access, voter engagement and identification from the 2012 AAPI Post-Election Survey. Finally, with respect to population and CVAP numbers: 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 2014 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.



# Ohio's AAPI Electorate in 2016

There are over 127,000 eligible AAPI voters, comprising 1.3% of the state's electorate.



## Population Facts

- Largest AAPI ethnic groups in Ohio include: Indian (81,000), Chinese (59,000), Filipino (26,000), Korean (22,000), Japanese (20,000), and Vietnamese (18,000).
- From 2000-2010, the AAPI population in Ohio grew by 49%.
  - This AAPI growth rate compares to 1.6% for the statewide population between 2000 to 2010.
- From 2008 to 2012, the number of eligible AAPI voters (citizen voting age population) in Ohio grew 18.6%.
  - This compares to a 1.5% growth rate for the statewide eligible voting population between 2008 to 2012.
- Youth (ages 18-29) comprise 24% of the AAPI electorate in Ohio.
- AAPIs age 50 and up comprise 35% of the AAPI electorate.



Ohio is home to 286,000 AAPIs, a 73% increase from 2000.

## Counties with Highest AAPI Populations (by pop size)

	% of AAPIs in county	Size of AAPI population	% of AAPI CVAP in county	Size of AAPI CVAP
Franklin	4.2%	50,195	2.3%	19,625
Cuyahoga	2.7%	34,480	1.8%	16,880
Hamilton	2.2%	17,710	1.3%	7,980

## Challenges to Voter Participation

- 77% of Asian Americans in Ohio speak a language other than English at home, and of those, more than 31% speak English less than "very well."

## Voter Engagement and Identification

- Voter contact is a large, unmet need among AAPIs. In the 2012 AAPI Post-Election Survey of registered voters, 74% of Pacific Islanders and 69% of Asian Americans received no contact about the election, compared to 64% of Latinos, 61% of African Americans, and 57% of whites who were not contacted.
- Among those contacted, Democrats had the most reach (50%), followed by Republicans (42%) and nonpartisan community organizations (25%).
- In the Midwest, the lack of contact among Asian Americans was even higher, at 80% of registered voters.
- There is also a large opportunity for voter education through contact. In the same survey of registered voters, 47% of Asian Americans and 37% of Pacific Islanders did not declare an identification with either political party, compared to 20% of African Americans, 31% of Latinos, and 36% of whites.

## Importance of Language Access

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 24,600 Asian Americans in Ohio (12%) lack health insurance.
- About 26,100 Asian Americans in Ohio (13%) live in poverty.
- About 540 NHPs in Ohio (19%) 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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# North Carolina's AAPI Electorate in 2016

There are over 136,000 eligible AAPI voters, comprising 1.8% of the state's electorate.



## Population Facts

- Largest AAPI ethnic groups in North Carolina include: Indian (78,000), Chinese (51,000), Filipino (38,000), Vietnamese (32,000), Korean (27,000), and Japanese (13,000).
- From 2000-2010, the number of eligible AAPI voters (citizen voting age population, or CVAP) in North Carolina grew by 77%.
  - This AAPI growth rate compares to 19% for the statewide eligible voting population between 2000 to 2010.
- From 2008 to 2012, the number of eligible AAPI voters in North Carolina grew 27.8%.
  - This compares to a 6.1% growth rate for the statewide eligible voting population between 2008 to 2012.
- Youth (ages 18-29) comprise 28% of the AAPI electorate in North Carolina.
- AAPIs age 50 and up comprise 29% of the AAPI electorate.



North  
Carolina is  
home to  
307,000  
AAPIs,  
a 115%  
increase  
from  
2000.

## Counties with Highest AAPI Populations (by pop size)

	% of AAPIs in county	Size of AAPI population	% of AAPI CVAP in county	Size of AAPI CVAP
Wake	5.9%	56,365	3.6%	23,265
Mecklenburg	5%	48,700	3%	19,650
Guilford	4.4%	21,820	2.4%	8,690

## Challenges to Voter Participation

- 78% of Asian Americans in North Carolina speak a language other than English at home, and of those, more than 32% speak English less than "very well."

## Voter Engagement and Identification

- Voter contact is a large, unmet need among AAPIs. In the 2012 AAPI Post-Election Survey of registered voters, 74% of Pacific Islanders and 69% of Asian Americans received no contact about the election, compared to 64% of Latinos, 61% of African Americans, and 57% of whites who were not contacted.
- Among those contacted, Democrats had the most reach (50%), followed by Republicans (42%) and nonpartisan community organizations (25%).
- In the South, the lack of contact among Asian Americans was even higher, at 80% of registered voters.
- There is also a large opportunity for voter education through contact. In the same survey of registered voters, 47% of Asian Americans and 37% of Pacific Islanders did not declare an identification with either political party, compared to 20% of African Americans, 31% of Latinos, and 36% of whites.

## Importance of Language Access

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 38,900 Asian Americans in North Carolina (17%) lack health insurance.
- About 30,300 Asian Americans in North Carolina (13%) live in poverty.
- About 1,240 NHPs in North Carolina (21%) live in poverty.

## Multilingual Voter Hotline

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# New Jersey's AAPI Electorate in 2016

There are over 443,000 eligible AAPI voters, comprising 7% of the state's electorate.



## Population Facts

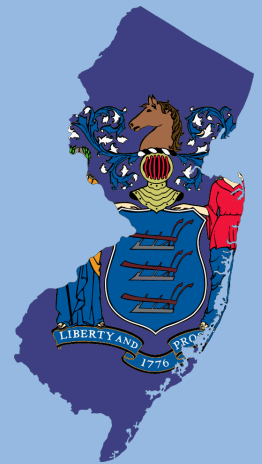
- Largest AAPI ethnic groups in New Jersey include: Indian (358,000), Chinese (166,000), Filipino (138,000), Korean (116,000), Vietnamese (29,000), and Pakistani (28,000).
- From 2000-2010, the number of eligible AAPI voters (citizen voting age population, or CVAP) in New Jersey grew by 62%.
  - This AAPI growth rate compares to 5% for the statewide eligible voting population between 2000 to 2010.
- From 2008 to 2012, the number of eligible AAPI voters in New Jersey grew 21%.
  - This compares to a 2.8% growth rate for the statewide eligible voting population between 2008 to 2012.
- Youth (ages 18-29) comprise 21% of the AAPI electorate in New Jersey.
- AAPIs age 50 and up comprise 39% of the AAPI electorate.

## Counties with Highest AAPI Populations (by pop size)

	% of AAPIs in county	Size of AAPI population	% of AAPI CVAP in county	Size of AAPI CVAP
Middlesex	23.1%	190,070	16.4%	86,480
Bergen	15.3%	140,875	11%	67,820
Hudson	14.4%	94,195	10.1%	38,825

## Challenges to Voter Participation

- 81% of Asian Americans in New Jersey speak a language other than English at home, and of those, more than 30% speak English less than "very well."



New Jersey is home to 903,000 AAPIs, a 69% increase from 2000.

## Voter Engagement and Identification

- Voter contact is a large, unmet need among AAPIs. In the 2012 AAPI Post-Election Survey of registered voters, 74% of Pacific Islanders and 69% of Asian Americans received no contact about the election, compared to 64% of Latinos, 61% of African Americans, and 57% of whites who were not contacted.
- Among those contacted, Democrats had the most reach (50%), followed by Republicans (42%) and nonpartisan community organizations (25%).
- In the Northeast, the lack of contact among Asian Americans was even higher, at 80% of registered voters.
- There is also a large opportunity for voter education through contact. In the same survey of registered voters, 47% of Asian Americans and 37% of Pacific Islanders did not declare an identification with either political party, compared to 20% of African Americans, 31% of Latinos, and 36% of whites.

## Importance of Language Access

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 106,900 Asian Americans in New Jersey (14%) lack health insurance.
- About 52,400 Asian Americans in New Jersey (7%) live in poverty.
- About 320 NHPs in New Jersey (13%) 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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# Minnesota's AAPI Electorate in 2016

There are over 136,000 eligible AAPI voters, comprising 3.1% of the state's electorate.



## Population Facts

- Largest AAPI ethnic groups in Minnesota include: Hmong (79,000), Indian (47,000), Chinese (35,000), Vietnamese (32,000), Korean (23,000), and Filipino (17,000).
- From 2000-2010, the number of eligible AAPI voters (citizen voting age population, or CVAP) in Minnesota grew by 52%.
- From 2008 to 2012, the number of eligible AAPI voters in Minnesota grew 25%.
  - This compares to a 3.6% growth rate for the statewide eligible voting population between 2008 to 2012.
- Youth (ages 18-29) comprise 34% of the AAPI electorate in Minnesota.
- AAPIs age 50 and up comprise 24% of the AAPI electorate.



Minnesota  
is home to  
298,000  
AAPIs,  
a 77%  
increase  
from  
2000.

## Counties with Highest AAPI Populations (by pop size)

	% of AAPIs in county	Size of AAPI population	% of AAPI CVAP in county	Size of AAPI CVAP
Hennepin	6.6%	57,785	4.4%	36,700
Ramsey	12.8%	43,270	7.8%	28,495
Dakota	4.6%	13,485	3.3%	9,505

## Challenges to Voter Participation

- 79% of Asian Americans in Minnesota speak a language other than English at home, and of those, more than 35% speak English less than “very well.”



## Voter Engagement and Identification

- Voter contact is a large, unmet need among AAPIs. In the 2012 AAPI Post-Election Survey of registered voters, 74% of Pacific Islanders and 69% of Asian Americans received no contact about the election, compared to 64% of Latinos, 61% of African Americans, and 57% of whites who were not contacted.
- Among those contacted, Democrats had the most reach (50%), followed by Republicans (42%) and nonpartisan community organizations (25%).
- In the Midwest region, the lack of contact among Asian Americans was even higher, at 80% of registered voters.
- There is also a large opportunity for voter education through contact. In the same survey of registered voters, 47% of Asian Americans and 37% of Pacific Islanders did not declare an identification with either political party, compared to 20% of African Americans, 31% of Latinos, and 36% of whites.

## Importance of Language Access

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 23,000 Asian Americans in Minnesota (10%) lack health insurance.
- About 37,700 Asian Americans in Minnesota (17%) live in poverty.
- About 415 NHPs in Minnesota (20%) 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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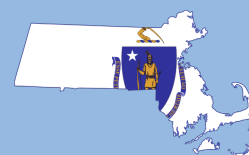
# Massachusetts' AAPI Electorate in 2016

There are over 228,000 eligible AAPI voters, comprising 4.3% of the state's electorate.



## Population Facts

- Largest AAPI ethnic groups in Massachusetts include: Chinese (168,000), Indian (106,000), Vietnamese (49,000), Cambodian (36,000), Korean (27,000), and Filipino (21,000).
- From 2000-2010, the number of eligible AAPI voters (citizen voting age population, or CVAP) in Massachusetts grew by 60%.
  - This AAPI growth rate was much faster than the statewide average of 3%.
- From 2008 to 2012, the number of eligible AAPI voters in Massachusetts grew 24%.
  - This compares to a 4.3% growth rate for the statewide eligible voting population between 2008 to 2012.
- Youth (ages 18-29) comprise 29% of the AAPI electorate in Massachusetts.
- AAPIs age 50 and up comprise 32% of the AAPI electorate.



Massachusetts  
is home to  
475,000  
AAPIs,  
a 74%  
increase  
from  
2000.

## Counties with Highest AAPI Populations (by pop size)

	% of AAPIs in county	Size of AAPI population	% of AAPI CVAP in county	Size of AAPI CVAP
Middlesex	10.3%	157,785	6.8%	72,670
Norfolk	9.5%	64,600	6.5%	31,850
Suffolk	8.5%	63,735	6.6%	33,555

## Challenges to Voter Participation

- 80% of Asian Americans in Massachusetts speak a language other than English at home, and of those, more than 37% speak English less than “very well.”

## Voter Engagement and Identification

- Voter contact is a large, unmet need among AAPIs. In the 2012 AAPI Post-Election Survey of registered voters, 74% of Pacific Islanders and 69% of Asian Americans received no contact about the election, compared to 64% of Latinos, 61% of African Americans, and 57% of whites who were not contacted.
- Among those contacted, Democrats had the most reach (50%), followed by Republicans (42%) and nonpartisan community organizations (25%).
- In the Northeast, the lack of contact among Asian Americans was even higher, at 80% of registered voters.
- There is also a large opportunity for voter education through contact. In the same survey of registered voters, 47% of Asian Americans and 37% of Pacific Islanders did not declare an identification with either political party, compared to 20% of African Americans, 31% of Latinos, and 36% of whites.

## Importance of Language Access

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 14,000 Asian Americans in Massachusetts (3.7%) lack health insurance.
- About 53,000 Asian Americans in Massachusetts (15%) live in poverty.
- About 180 NHPs in Massachusetts (12%) 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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# Oregon's AAPI Electorate in 2016

There are over 127,000 eligible AAPI voters, comprising 4.1% of the state's electorate.



## Population Facts

- Largest AAPI ethnic groups in Oregon include: Chinese (48,000), Filipino (35,000), Vietnamese (33,000), Japanese (28,000), Indian (25,000), and Korean (21,000).
- From 2000-2010, the AAPI population in Oregon grew by 46%.
  - This AAPI growth rate compares to 12% for the statewide population between 2000 to 2010.
- From 2008 to 2012, the number of eligible AAPI voters in Oregon grew 20%.
  - This compares to a 5.1% growth rate for the statewide eligible voting population between 2008 to 2012.
- Youth (ages 18-29) comprise 28% of the AAPI electorate in Oregon.
- AAPIs age 50 and up comprise 32% of the AAPI electorate.



Oregon is home to 243,000 AAPIs, a 74% increase from 2000.

## Counties with Highest AAPI Populations (by pop size)

	% of AAPIs in county	Size of AAPI population	% of AAPI CVAP in county	Size of AAPI CVAP
Multnomah	7.4%	56,305	5.7%	31,405
Washington	9.5%	51,890	7.2%	26,115
Clackamas	4.1%	15,775	3.4%	9,500

## Challenges to Voter Participation

- 71% of Asian Americans in North Carolina speak a language other than English at home, and of those, about 36% speak English less than "very well."

## Voter Engagement and Identification

- Voter contact is a large, unmet need among AAPIs. In the 2012 AAPI Post-Election Survey of registered voters, 74% of Pacific Islanders and 69% of Asian Americans received no contact about the election, compared to 64% of Latinos, 61% of African Americans, and 57% of whites who were not contacted.
- Among those contacted, Democrats had the most reach (50%), followed by Republicans (42%) and nonpartisan community organizations (25%).
- In the West, the lack of contact among Asian Americans was even higher, at 80% of registered voters.
- There is also a large opportunity for voter education through contact. In the same survey of registered voters, 47% of Asian Americans and 37% of Pacific Islanders did not declare an identification with either political party, compared to 20% of African Americans, 31% of Latinos, and 36% of whites.

## Importance of Language Access

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 20,400 Asian Americans in Oregon (13%) lack health insurance.
- About 24,500 Asian Americans in Oregon (16%) live in poverty.
- About 5,100 NHPs in Oregon (35%) live in poverty.

## Multilingual Voter Hotline

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# New York's AAPI Electorate in 2016

There are over 903,000 eligible AAPI voters, comprising 6.3% of the state's electorate.



## Population Facts

- Largest AAPI ethnic groups in New York include: Chinese (714,000), Indian (407,000), Filipino (140,000), Korean (134,000), Pakistani (88,000), and Bangladeshi (76,000).
- From 2000-2010, the number of eligible AAPI voters (citizen voting age population, or CVAP) in New York grew by 33%.
  - This AAPI growth rate compares to 2% for the statewide eligible voting population between 2000 to 2010.
- From 2008 to 2012, the number of eligible AAPI voters in New York grew 16.8%.
  - This compares to a 3.2% growth rate for the statewide eligible voting population between 2008 to 2012.
- Youth (ages 18-29) comprise 25% of the AAPI electorate in New York.
- AAPIs age 50 and up comprise 38% of the AAPI electorate.



New York  
is home to  
1,796,000  
AAPIs,  
a 50%  
increase  
from  
2000.

## Counties with Highest AAPI Populations (by pop size)

	% of AAPIs in county	Size of AAPI population	% of AAPI CVAP in county	Size of AAPI CVAP
Queens	24.9%	568,310	20.7%	280,325
Kings	11.2%	288,000	8.9%	140,190
New York	11.6%	187,685	9.4%	108,225

## Challenges to Voter Participation

- 81% of Asian Americans in New York speak a language other than English at home, and of those, about 44% speak English less than "very well."

## Voter Engagement and Identification

- Voter contact is a large, unmet need among AAPIs. In the 2012 AAPI Post-Election Survey of registered voters, 74% of Pacific Islanders and 69% of Asian Americans received no contact about the election, compared to 64% of Latinos, 61% of African Americans, and 57% of whites who were not contacted.
- Among those contacted, Democrats had the most reach (50%), followed by Republicans (42%) and nonpartisan community organizations (25%).
- In the Northeast, the lack of contact among Asian Americans was even higher, at 80% of registered voters.
- There is also a large opportunity for voter education through contact. In the same survey of registered voters, 47% of Asian Americans and 37% of Pacific Islanders did not declare an identification with either political party, compared to 20% of African Americans, 31% of Latinos, and 36% of whites.

## Importance of Language Access

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 220,000 Asian Americans in New York (14%) lack health insurance.
- About 274,900 Asian Americans in New York (18%) live in poverty.
- About 1,260 NHPs in New York (21%) 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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# Nevada's AAPI Electorate in 2016

There are over 177,000 eligible AAPI voters, comprising 9% of the state's electorate.



## Population Facts

- Largest AAPI ethnic groups in NV include: Filipino (149,000), Chinese (45,000), Japanese (24,000), Korean (20,000), Indian (14,000), and Vietnamese (14,000).
- From 2000 to 2010, the number of eligible AAPI voters (citizen voting age population, or CVAP) in Nevada grew by 55%.
  - This AAPI growth rate compares to 35% for the statewide eligible voting population between 2000 to 2010.
- From 2008 to 2012, the number of eligible AAPI voters in Nevada grew 21%.
  - This compares to a 7.6% growth rate for the statewide eligible voting population between 2008 to 2012.
- AAPI youth (ages 18-29) comprise 22% of the AAPI CVAP population in Nevada.
- AAPIs age 50 and up comprise 39% of the AAPI CVAP population.



Nevada is home to 301,000 AAPIs, a 140% increase from 2000.

## Counties with Highest AAPI Populations (by pop size)

	% of AAPIs in county	Size of AAPI population	% of AAPI CVAP in county	Size of AAPI CVAP
Clark	9.6%	191,740	8.9%	115,855
Washoe	5.7%	24,460	5%	14,945
Carson City	2.4%	1,300	2.1%	805

## Challenges to Voter Participation

- 70% of Asian Americans in Nevada speak a language other than English at home, and of those, more than 30% speak English less than “very well.”



## Voter Engagement and Identification

- Voter contact is a large, unmet need among AAPIs. In the 2012 AAPI Post-Election Survey of registered voters, 74% of Pacific Islanders and 69% of Asian Americans received no contact about the election, compared to 64% of Latinos, 61% of African Americans, and 57% of whites who were not contacted.
- Among those contacted, Democrats had the most reach (50%), followed by Republicans (42%) and nonpartisan community organizations (25%).
- In the Southwest region, the lack of contact among Asian Americans was even higher, at 80% of registered voters.
- There is also a large opportunity for voter education through contact. In the same survey of registered voters, 47% of Asian Americans and 37% of Pacific Islanders did not declare an identification with either political party, compared to 20% of African Americans, 31% of Latinos, and 36% of whites.

## Importance of Language Access

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 35,670 Asian Americans in Nevada (17%) lack health insurance.
- About 21,800 Asian Americans in Nevada (11%) live in poverty.
- About 4,200 NHPs in Nevada (25%) 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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# Texas' AAPI Electorate in 2016

There are over 662,000 eligible AAPI voters, comprising 3.7% of the state's electorate.



## Population Facts

- Largest AAPI ethnic groups in Texas include: Indian (340,000), Vietnamese (258,000), Chinese (211,000), Filipino (170,000), Korean (101,000), and Pakistani (66,000).
- From 2000 to 2010, the number of eligible AAPI voters (citizen voting age population, or CVAP) in Texas grew by 60%.
  - This AAPI growth rate compares to 21% for the statewide eligible voting population between 2000 to 2010.
- From 2008 to 2012, the number of eligible AAPI voters in Texas grew 25%.
  - This compares to a 8.2% growth rate for the statewide eligible voting population between 2008 to 2012.
- AAPI youth (ages 18-29) comprise 24% of the AAPI CVAP population in Texas.
- AAPIs age 50 and up comprise 35% of the AAPI CVAP population.



Texas is home to 1,375,000 AAPIs, a 105% increase from 2000.

## Counties with Highest AAPI Populations (by pop size)

	% of AAPIs in county	Size of AAPI population	% of AAPI CVAP in county	Size of AAPI CVAP
Harris	6.5%	278,160	5.8%	141,185
Dallas	5.5%	134,455	4.4%	61,600
Fort Bend	18%	113,780	15.3%	58,800

## Challenges to Voter Participation

- 81% of Asian Americans in Texas speak a language other than English at home, and of those, more than 34% speak English less than "very well."

## Voter Engagement and Identification

- Voter contact is a large, unmet need among AAPIs. In the 2012 AAPI Post-Election Survey of registered voters, 74% of Pacific Islanders and 69% of Asian Americans received no contact about the election, compared to 64% of Latinos, 61% of African Americans, and 57% of whites who were not contacted.
- Among those contacted, Democrats had the most reach (50%), followed by Republicans (42%) and nonpartisan community organizations (25%).
- In the South, the lack of contact among Asian Americans was even higher, at 80% of registered voters.
- There is also a large opportunity for voter education through contact. In the same survey of registered voters, 47% of Asian Americans and 37% of Pacific Islanders did not declare an identification with either political party, compared to 20% of African Americans, 31% of Latinos, and 36% of whites.

## Importance of Language Access

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 208,600 Asian Americans in Texas (20%) lack health insurance.
- About 124,900 Asian Americans in Texas (12%) live in poverty.
- About 3,700 NHPs in Texas (18%) live in poverty.

## Multilingual Voter Hotline

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# Virginia's AAPI Electorate in 2016

There are over 310,000 eligible AAPI voters, comprising 5% of the state's electorate.



## Population Facts

- Largest AAPI ethnic groups in Virginia include: Indian (143,000), Filipino (101,000), Chinese (86,000), Korean (85,000), Vietnamese (69,000), and Pakistani (36,000).
- From 2000 to 2010, the number of eligible AAPI voters (citizen voting age population, or CVAP) in Virginia grew by 57%.
  - This AAPI growth rate compares to 13% for the statewide eligible voting population between 2000 to 2010.
- From 2008 to 2012, the number of eligible AAPI voters in Virginia grew 23%.
  - This compares to a 5.4% growth rate for the statewide eligible voting population between 2008 to 2012.
- AAPI youth (ages 18-29) comprise 24% of the AAPI CVAP population in Virginia.
- AAPIs age 50 and up comprise 34% of the AAPI CVAP population.



Virginia is home to 615,000 AAPIs, a 96% increase from 2000.

## Counties with Highest AAPI Populations (by pop size)

	% of AAPIs in county	Size of AAPI population	% of AAPI CVAP in county	Size of AAPI CVAP
Fairfax	18.2%	203,655	14.9%	104,515
Loudoun	15.8%	53,475	12.4%	25,395
Prince William	7.8%	33,355	7.2%	18,905

## Challenges to Voter Participation

- 78% of Asian Americans in Virginia speak a language other than English at home, and of those, more than 31% speak English less than "very well."

## Voter Engagement and Identification

- Voter contact is a large, unmet need among AAPIs. In the 2012 AAPI Post-Election Survey of registered voters, 74% of Pacific Islanders and 69% of Asian Americans received no contact about the election, compared to 64% of Latinos, 61% of African Americans, and 57% of whites who were not contacted.
- Among those contacted, Democrats had the most reach (50%), followed by Republicans (42%) and nonpartisan community organizations (25%).
- In the Mid-Atlantic, the lack of contact among Asian Americans was even higher, at 80% of registered voters.
- There is also a large opportunity for voter education through contact. In the same survey of registered voters, 47% of Asian Americans and 37% of Pacific Islanders did not declare an identification with either political party, compared to 20% of African Americans, 31% of Latinos, and 36% of whites.

## Importance of Language Access

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 71,900 Asian Americans in Virginia (15%) lack health insurance.
- About 38,700 Asian Americans in Virginia (8%) live in poverty.
- About 540 NHPs in Virginia (11%) 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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# Pennsylvania's AAPI Electorate in 2016

There are over 223,000 eligible AAPI voters, comprising 2.1% of the state's electorate.



## Population Facts

- Largest AAPI ethnic groups in Pennsylvania include: Indian (123,000), Chinese (115,000), Korean (52,000), Vietnamese (49,000), Filipino (39,000), and Japanese (18,000).
- From 2000 to 2010, the number of eligible AAPI voters (citizen voting age population, or CVAP) in Pennsylvania grew by 48%.
  - This AAPI growth rate compares to 3% for the statewide eligible voting population between 2000 to 2010.
- From 2008 to 2012, the number of eligible AAPI voters in Pennsylvania grew 22%.
  - This compares to a 2.1% growth rate for the statewide eligible voting population between 2008 to 2012.
- Youth (ages 18-29) comprise 28% of the AAPI electorate in PA.
- AAPIs age 50 and up comprise 32% of the AAPI electorate.



Pennsylvania  
is home to  
470,000  
AAPIs,  
a 83%  
increase  
from  
2000.

## Counties with Highest AAPI Populations (by pop size)

	% of AAPIs in county	Size of AAPI population	% of AAPI CVAP in county	Size of AAPI CVAP
Philadelphia	6.7%	104,090	4.7%	52,085
Montgomery	6.9%	55,550	4.5%	26,690
Allegheny	3.1%	38,495	1.5%	14,785

## Challenges to Voter Participation

- 79% of Asian Americans in Pennsylvania speak a language other than English at home, and of those, more than 37% speak English less than "very well."

## Voter Engagement and Identification

- Voter contact is a large, unmet need among AAPIs. In the 2012 AAPI Post-Election Survey of registered voters, 74% of Pacific Islanders and 69% of Asian Americans received no contact about the election, compared to 64% of Latinos, 61% of African Americans, and 57% of whites who were not contacted.
- Among those contacted, Democrats had the most reach (50%), followed by Republicans (42%) and nonpartisan community organizations (25%).
- In the Mid-Atlantic, the lack of contact among Asian Americans was even higher, at 80% of registered voters.
- There is also a large opportunity for voter education through contact. In the same survey of registered voters, 47% of Asian Americans and 37% of Pacific Islanders did not declare an identification with either political party, compared to 20% of African Americans, 31% of Latinos, and 36% of whites.

## Importance of Language Access

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 54,000 Asian Americans in Pennsylvania (14%) lack health insurance.
- About 58,700 Asian Americans in Pennsylvania (16%) live in poverty.
- About 721 NHPs in Pennsylvania (21%) live in poverty.

## Multilingual Voter Hotline

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# Washington's AAPI Electorate in 2016

There are over 411,000 eligible AAPI voters, comprising 7.8% of the state's electorate.



## Population Facts

- Largest AAPI ethnic groups in Washington include: Filipino (147,000), Chinese (137,000), Indian (98,000), Korean (90,000), Vietnamese (86,000), and Japanese (77,000).
- From 2000 to 2010, the number of eligible AAPI voters (citizen voting age population, or CVAP) in Washington grew by 43%.
  - This AAPI growth rate compares to 14% for the statewide eligible voting population between 2000 to 2010.
- From 2008 to 2012, the number of eligible AAPI voters in Washington grew 18.6%.
  - This compares to a 6% growth rate for the statewide eligible voting population between 2008 to 2012.
- AAPI youth (ages 18-29) comprise 26% of the AAPI CVAP population in Washington.
- AAPIs age 50 and up comprise 35% of the AAPI CVAP population.



Washington  
is home to  
770,000  
AAPIs,  
a 78%  
increase  
from  
2000.

## Counties with Highest AAPI Populations (by pop size)

	% of AAPIs in county	Size of AAPI population	% of AAPI CVAP in county	Size of AAPI CVAP
King	16%	322,260	12.2%	170,150
Snohomish	9.7%	71,615	7.7%	39,490
Pierce	7.3%	59,300	6.3%	36,640

## Challenges to Voter Participation

- 74% of Asian Americans in Washington speak a language other than English at home, and of those, more than 35% speak English less than “very well.”



## Voter Engagement and Identification

- Voter contact is a large, unmet need among AAPIs. In the 2012 AAPI Post-Election Survey of registered voters, 74% of Pacific Islanders and 69% of Asian Americans received no contact about the election, compared to 64% of Latinos, 61% of African Americans, and 57% of whites who were not contacted.
- Among those contacted, Democrats had the most reach (50%), followed by Republicans (42%) and nonpartisan community organizations (25%).
- In the West, the lack of contact among Asian Americans was even higher, at 80% of registered voters.
- There is also a large opportunity for voter education through contact. In the same survey of registered voters, 47% of Asian Americans and 37% of Pacific Islanders did not declare an identification with either political party, compared to 20% of African Americans, 31% of Latinos, and 36% of whites.

## Importance of Language Access

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 65,800 Asian Americans in Washington (13%) lack health insurance.
- About 63,400 Asian Americans in Washington (12%) live in poverty.
- About 7,700 NHPs in Washington (19%) live in poverty.

## Multilingual Voter Hotline

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