2022 AAPI VOTER DEMOGRAPHICS BY STATE

Nevada

POPULATION FACTS

- Largest Asian American ethnic groups in Nevada include: Filipino (169,089), Chinese, except Taiwanese (52,256), Japanese (28,537), Korean (21,583), Asian Indian (20,630) and Vietnamese (17,602)
- Largest NHPI ethnic groups in Nevada include: Native Hawaiian (21,942), Samoan (7,271) and Guamanian or Chamorro (6,019)
- From 2010 to 2020, the number of eligible AAPI voters in Nevada grew by 58%
    - This compares to a 21% change for the statewide eligible voting population over the same period.
- AAPI youth (ages 18-29) comprise 21% of the AAPI Citizen Voting Age Population (CVAP) in Nevada
- AAPIs age 50 and up comprise 43% of the AAPI CVAP.

COUNTIES WITH HIGHEST AAPI POPULATIONS (INCLUDES MULTI-RACIAL POPULATION)

	% of AAPIs in County	Size of AAPI Population	% of AAPI CVAP in County	Size of AAPI CVAP
Clark	13%	298,560	13%	186,662
Washoe	8%	38,805	7%	22,557
Carson City	3%	1,862	3%	1,264

215,567
ELIGIBLE AAPI VOTERS (INCLUDES MULTI-RACIAL POPULATION)

10.4%
AAPI SHARE OF ELECTORATE IN THE STATE

389,090
AAPI POPULATION SIZE (INCLUDES MULTI-RACIAL POPULATION)

213%
AAPI POPULATION GROWTH RATE SINCE 2000

46%
AAPI POPULATION GROWTH RATE SINCE 2010

3 KEY THINGS TO KNOW:

- Growth of AAPI residents 2010-2020: 46%
- Growth of eligible AAPI voters 2010-2020: 58%
- Share of Asian American adults who are Limited English Proficient: 29%

APIAVOTE
ASIAN & PACIFIC ISLANDER AMERICAN VOTE

AAPI DATA

VOTER ENGAGEMENT AND IDENTIFICATION (NATIONAL-LEVEL DATA)

- Voter contact continues to be an unmet need for AAPIs. In the 2022 Asian American Voter Survey, 56% of Asian Americans received no contact or were unsure if they received contact about the election from the Democratic party and 66% reported the same from the GOP.
- Among contacted Asian American registered voters, 44% reported contact by the Democratic Party from the same survey, 35% by the Republican Party, and 39% by community organizations. In comparison, the 2016 National Asian American Post-Election Survey shows 48% of AAPI voters reported contact from the Democratic party and 16% by the Republican party.
- There is also an opportunity for voter education through contact. In the 2022 survey of registered voters, 37% of Asian Americans did not declare an identification with either political party.

IMPORTANCE OF LANGUAGE ACCESS*

- 73% of Asian American adults in Nevada speak a language other than English at home, and 29% are Limited English Proficient (speak English less than "very well")
- The top 5 Asian languages spoken in Nevada are Tagalog (84,221), Chinese (32,129), Vietnamese (10,892), Korean (10,118) and Japanese (6,765)
- In the 2022 Asian American Voter Survey, among Asian Americans that spoke a language other than English at home, 11% said that language has been a barrier in voting in previous elections and 42% said they would make use of voting assistance in their language (national-level data)
- The top NHPI languages with more than 100 estimated speakers in Nevada are Samoan (1,881), Chamorro (1,283), Hawaiian (690) and Tongan (317)

SOCIOECONOMIC CHALLENGES*

- About 20,696 Asian Americans in Nevada (8%) lack health insurance
- About 22,274 Asian Americans in Nevada (9%) live in poverty
- About 15,543 Asian Americans in Nevada (6%) lack broadband access
- About 1,710 NHPIs in Nevada (8%) lack health insurance
- About 3,278 NHPIs in Nevada (16%) live in poverty
- About 2,018 NHPIs in Nevada (9%) lack broadband access.

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

* Data on language access and socioeconomic challenges are presented for the mono-racial populations.

In order to capture AAPIs 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 because CVAP numbers provided by the U.S. Census do not include multiracial AAPIs, and we cannot double-count when adding multiracial population numbers from FactFinder tables. All 2020 estimates were derived from the 2020 ACS 5YR PUMS including the county-level estimates, which were calculated by combining the Public Use Microdata Areas for the 3 largest counties per state.