

THE ASIAN AMERICAN VOTE 2016



A REPORT BY THE
ASIAN AMERICAN
LEGAL DEFENSE AND
EDUCATION FUND



Table of Contents

Executive Summary	1
Methodology	3
I. Profile of Survey Respondents	4
II. The Asian American Vote.....	8
President.....	8
U.S. Senate Races	13
U.S. House of Representatives Races	14
III. The Issues.....	18
Gun Control	18
Police Accountability.....	19
Comprehensive Immigration Reform	20
LGBTQ Protection.....	21
IV. Access to the Vote	23
Language Assistance.....	24
Voting Barriers	26
Conclusion	27
Appendix.....	28
Acknowledgments.....	31

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On November 8, 2016, the Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund (AALDEF) conducted a nonpartisan, multilingual exit poll of Asian American voters. Over 800 attorneys, law students, and community volunteers administered the survey in 14 states – California, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Pennsylvania, Texas, Virginia – and Washington, D.C.

AALDEF's exit poll, the largest survey of its kind in the nation, surveyed 13,846 Asian American voters at 93 poll sites in 55 cities. The exit poll was conducted in English and 11 Asian languages. AALDEF has conducted exit polls in every major election since 1988.

The mainstream media often provide a limited racial breakdown of voters in their exit polls: Whites, African Americans, Latinos, and "Others." As a result, elected officials, candidates, and policymakers often ignore the political preferences and needs of the Asian American community. In the few media reports on the Asian American vote, the data may be from polls conducted only in English or from an extremely small sample of Asian Americans.

Multilingual exit polls provide a more comprehensive portrait of Asian American voters than surveys done only in English. AALDEF's exit poll reveals details about the Asian American community, including voter preferences on candidates, political parties, issues, and language needs.

Profile of Respondents

The five largest Asian ethnic groups polled in 2016 were Chinese (35%), South Asian (29%), Korean (10%), Southeast Asian (10%), and Filipino (7%). South Asians include Asian Indians, Bangladeshis, Indo-Caribbeans, and Pakistanis. Southeast Asians include Vietnamese, Cambodians, and Thais. Three out of four (76%) of respondents were foreign-born. One-third (32%) described themselves as limited English proficient and 20% had no formal education in the U.S. Almost one-third (30%) were first-time voters in the November 2016 General Election.

Democratic Majority

In the presidential race, 79% of Asian Americans voted for Hillary Clinton and 18% voted for Donald Trump. The majority (59%) of Asian Americans was enrolled in the Democratic Party, 12% were enrolled in the Republican Party, and 27% were not enrolled in any political party.

Crossover voting favored Clinton over Trump. More Asian American Republicans crossed party lines to vote for Clinton compared to Asian American Democrats voting for Trump (20% to 5%). Of those not enrolled in a political party, the majority favored Clinton over Trump by more than a 3 to 1 margin (73% to 22%).

Common Political Interests

Asian Americans are a diverse community, including many who are foreign-born and speak different Asian languages and dialects. In the political arena, however, they share common political interests, even across ethnic lines. In the 2016 presidential election, Asian Americans voted as a bloc for the same candidates and identified common reasons for their vote.

Respondents identified Economy/Jobs (22%), Immigration/Refugees (16%), Health Care (16%), and Education (15%) as the top issues that influenced their vote for President.

Asian Americans showed broad support for stricter gun control laws across multiple categories, including party enrollment. More than three of four Asian Americans (78%) showed strong support for stricter gun control laws. Half of Asian Americans (50%) said they do not believe that the police treat racial and ethnic groups equally. Two of three Asian Americans (65%) showed support for comprehensive immigration reform, including a path to citizenship for undocumented immigrants. Two of three Asian Americans (65%) showed support for laws to protect gay, lesbian, and transgender (LGBTQ) people from discrimination in employment, housing, and public accommodations.

Language Access

Bilingual ballots and language assistance are necessary to preserve access to the vote. Thirty-two percent (32%) of Asian Americans polled were limited English proficient. Twenty-four percent (24%) identified English as their native language. Seven percent (7%) of voters said they had difficulty voting because no assistance was available in their native language and 15% said they either used the interpreters or translated materials provided at the site or brought their own.

Voting Barriers

AALDEF received 281 complaints of voting problems. Asian American voters were unlawfully required to provide identification to vote, mistreated by hostile or poorly trained poll workers, were denied Asian-language assistance, and found that their names were missing from or misspelled in voter rolls. American Muslim voters were specifically targeted by poll workers with requests for additional identification at poll sites in Michigan and New York.



METHODOLOGY

In the November 8, 2016 elections, AALDEF surveyed 13,846 Asian American voters at 93 poll sites in 55 cities across 14 states—California, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Pennsylvania, Texas, Virginia – and Washington, D.C.

The cities and states selected for the exit poll were among those with the largest or fastest-growing Asian American populations according to the 2010 U.S. Census. Poll sites with large concentrations of Asian American voters were selected based on voter registration files, census data, advice from local elections officials and community leaders, and a history of voting problems. 845 volunteers were stationed at poll sites throughout the day, generally between 7:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. Volunteers were recruited by the co-sponsoring organizations, including 17 national organizations, 49 community-based organizations, 12 law firms, 20 bar associations, and 26 Asian Pacific American Law Student Association chapters and undergraduate student associations. All volunteers were trained in conducting the exit poll. All were nonpartisan. Volunteers were instructed to approach all Asian American voters as they were leaving poll sites to ask them to complete anonymous questionnaires.



Survey questionnaires were written in English and 11 Asian languages: Arabic, Bengali, Chinese, Gujarati, Hindi, Khmer, Korean, Punjabi, Tagalog, Urdu, and Vietnamese. Volunteers were conversant in 23 Asian languages and dialects: Chinese (Cantonese, Fujianese, Mandarin, Taishanese, Taiwanese), South Asian languages (Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Malayalam, Nepali, Punjabi, Sinhalese, Tamil, Urdu), Southeast Asian languages (Hmong, Indonesian, Khmer, Tagalog, Vietnamese), Japanese, Korean, and Tibetan.

Figure 1. Profile of Survey Respondents	
Percentage of Voters	Asian American Respondents
100%	13,846 surveyed
35	Chinese
13	Asian Indian
11	Bangladeshi
10	Korean
8	Vietnamese
7	Filipino
15	Other Asian
24	Born in the U.S.
76	Foreign-born, naturalized citizen:
9	... 0-2 years ago
9	... 3-5 years ago
14	... 6-10 years ago
44	... more than 10 years ago
20	No formal education in the U.S.
80	Educated in the U.S., highest level:
1	... Elementary school
2	... Some high school
10	... High school or trade school degree
45	... College or university degree
21	... Advanced degree

I. PROFILE OF SURVEY RESPONDENTS

Ethnicity

Survey respondents were Chinese (35%), Asian Indian (13%), Bangladeshi (11%), Korean (10%), Vietnamese (8%), Filipino (7%), Pakistani (3%), Cambodian (2%), Indo-Caribbean (1%), and Arab (1%). The remaining respondents were of other Asian ethnicities, including Japanese, Laotian, and multiracial Asians.

Language

A quarter of respondents (24%) identified English as their native language, while 28% identified one or more Chinese languages as their native language, 20% spoke one or more South Asian languages (including Bengali, Hindi, Gujarati, Urdu, and Punjabi), 6% spoke one or more Southeast Asian languages (including Vietnamese and Khmer), 9% spoke Korean, 6% spoke Tagalog, and 5% identified another Asian language as their native language. Among South Asian voters, 11% spoke Bengali as their native language, 3% Hindi, 3% Gujarati, 3% Urdu, and 1% Punjabi. Among Southeast Asian voters, 5% selected Vietnamese as their native language and 1% selected Khmer.

Limited English Proficiency

One of three (32%) Asian American voters surveyed said they were limited English proficient (“LEP”), which is defined as reading English less than “very well.” Of first-time voters, 33% were limited English proficient. Of all language groups polled, Korean-speaking voters exhibited the highest rate of limited English proficiency at 63%. Sixty percent (60%) of Khmer-speaking voters and 55% of Mandarin-speaking voters were also LEP. Among South Asian Americans, most voters were largely proficient in English, although 38% of Bengali-speaking voters were limited English proficient. Seven percent (7%) of voters said they had difficulty voting because no assistance was available in their native language, while 15% said they either used the interpreters or translated materials provided at the site or brought their own.



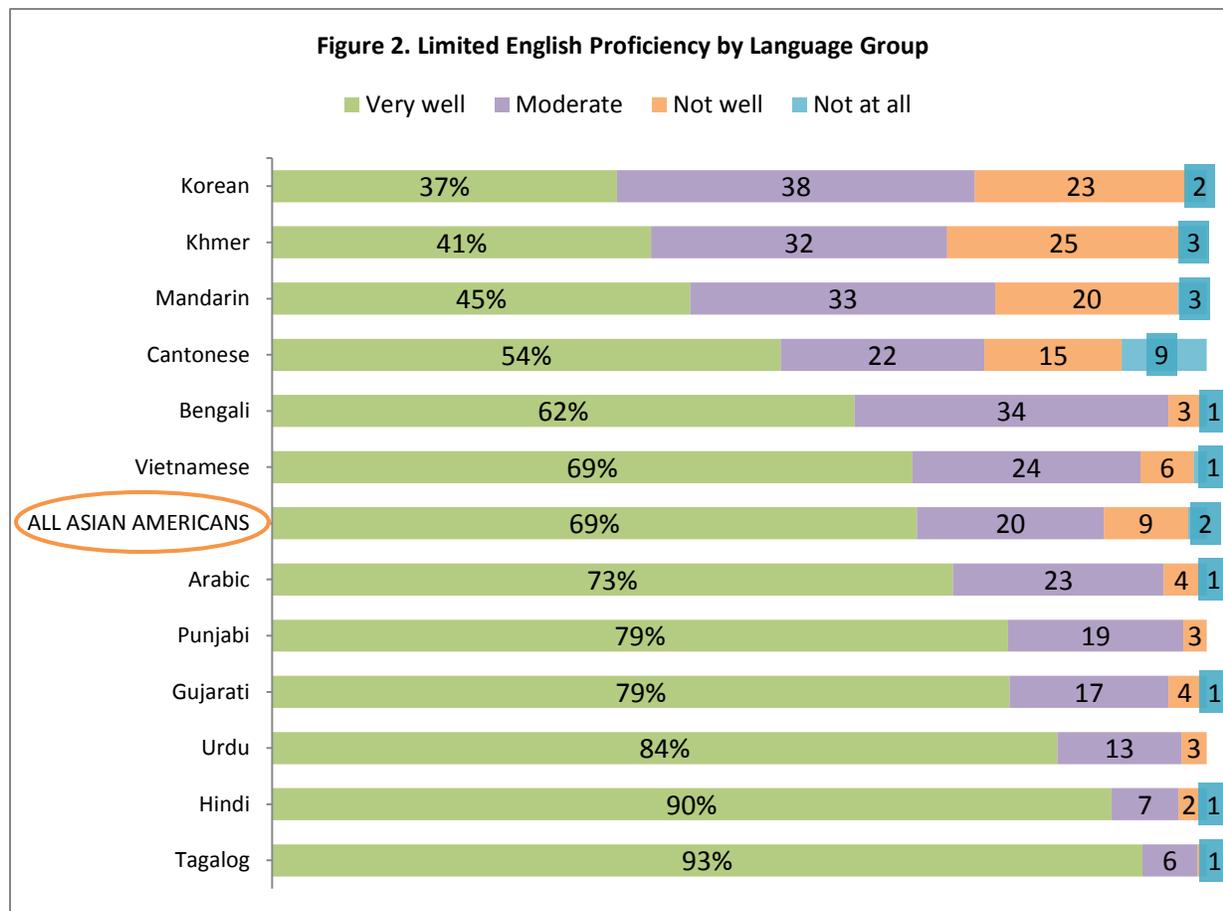


Figure 3. First-Time Voters		Figure 4. Foreign-Born, Naturalized Citizens	
Ethnicity	%	Ethnicity	%
Bangladeshi	43%	Bangladeshi	91%
Arab	42%	Asian Indian	81%
Pakistani	40%	Pakistani	80%
Cambodian	30%	Vietnamese	78%
ALL ASIAN AMERICANS	30%	Korean	78%
Vietnamese	30%	Filipino	77%
Chinese	29%	ALL ASIAN AMERICANS	76%
Asian Indian	27%	Indo-Caribbean	75%
Korean	25%	Cambodian	72%
Filipino	24%	Chinese	71%
Indo-Caribbean	23%	Arab	68%

First-Time Voting

Thirty percent (30%) of Asian Americans polled said that they voted for the first time in the November 2016 Presidential Election. The highest rates of first-time voters were among South Asians, with 43% of Bangladeshi, 40% of Pakistani, 27% of Asian Indian, and 23% of Indo-Caribbean Americans voting for the first time.

Foreign-Born, Naturalized Citizens

Seventy-six percent (76%) of all respondents were foreign-born, naturalized citizens. South Asians had among the highest rates of foreign-

born, naturalized citizens (91% of Bangladeshis, 81% of Asian Indians, 80% of Pakistanis, and 75% of Indo-Caribbeans). Seventy-eight percent (78%) of both Vietnamese and Korean American voters were also born outside of the U.S. The groups with the largest proportions of native-born citizens were Arab (32%) and Chinese (29%).

Age

Twenty-four percent (24%) of respondents were between the ages of 18 to 29. Twenty-one percent (21%) were between the ages of 30 to 39. Seventeen percent (17%) were between the ages of 40 to 49. Fifteen percent (15%) were between 50 to 59 years old. Thirteen percent (13%) were between 60 to 69 years old. Ten percent (10%) were 70 years old or older.



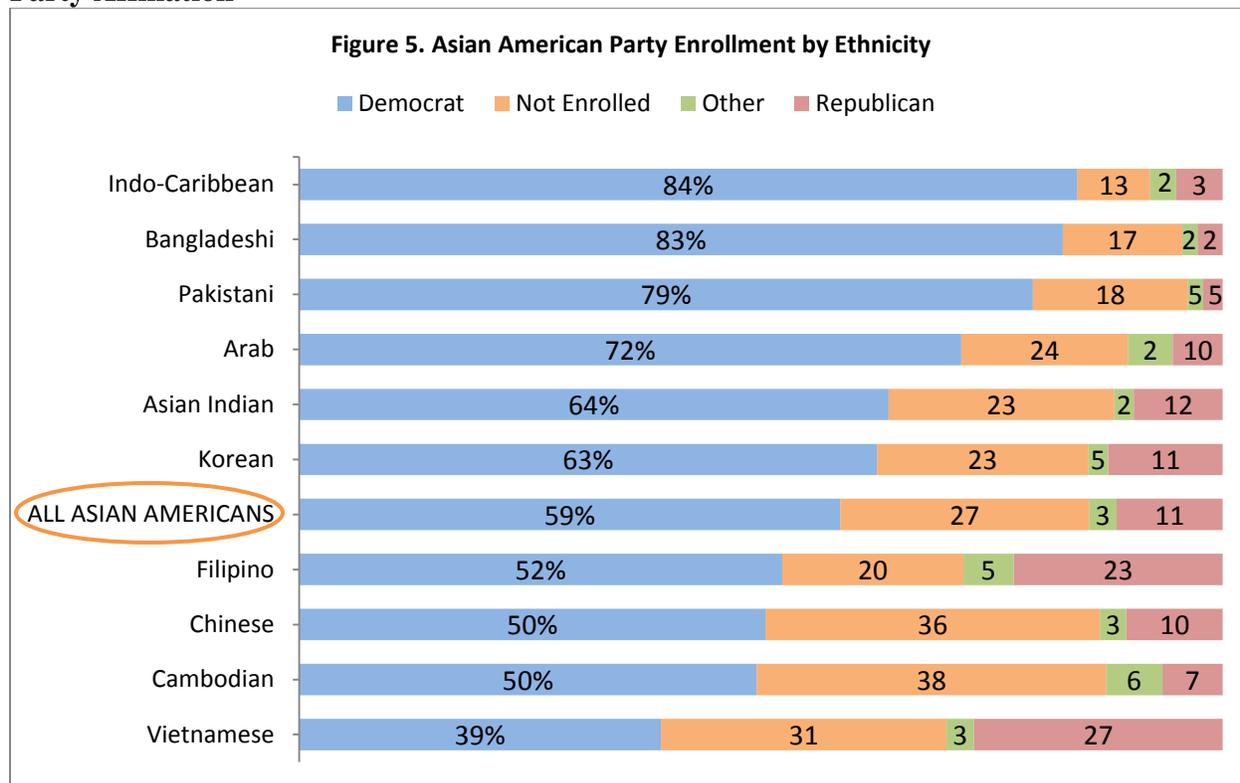
Gender

Of the voters polled, 52% were female and 48% male.

Education

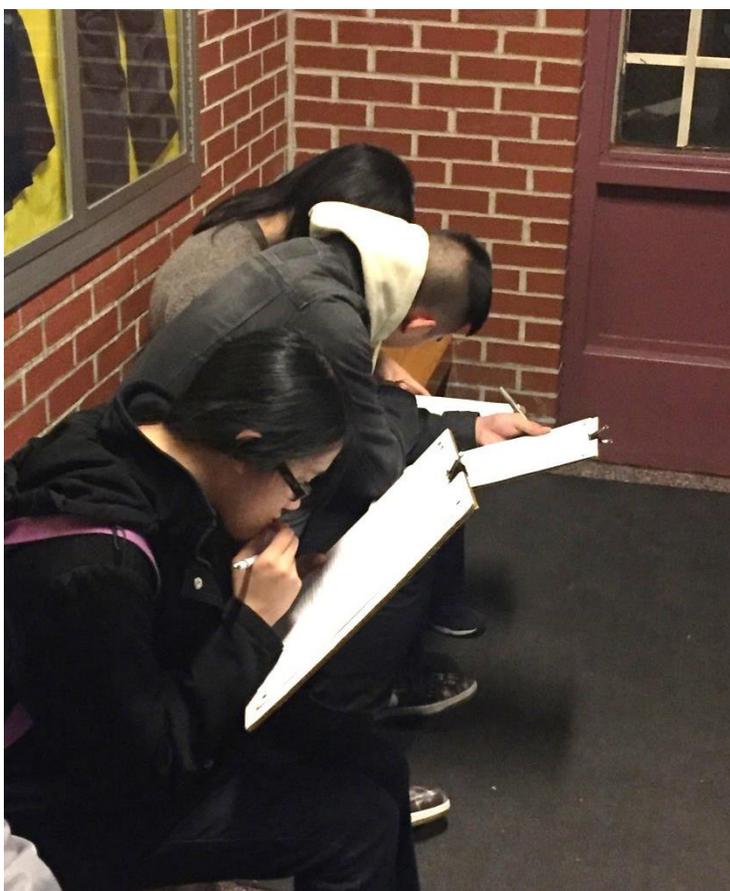
Twenty percent (20%) of all respondents had no formal education in the United States. Among those who were educated in the U.S., 45% held a college or university degree, 21% held an advanced degree, and 10% held a high school or trade school degree. The remaining 3% said that their highest level of education in the U.S. was some high school or elementary school.

Party Affiliation



The majority (59%) of Asian American respondents were enrolled in the Democratic Party. Eleven percent (11%) were enrolled in the Republican Party. Three percent (3%) were enrolled in a party other than the Democratic or Republican parties. Twenty-seven percent (27%) of all Asian American respondents were not enrolled in any party.

There was some variation among ethnicities. Enrollment in the Democratic Party was highest among South Asian ethnicities; 84% of Indo-Caribbean, 83% of Bangladeshi, 79% of Pakistani, and 64% of Asian Indian American voters were enrolled as Democrats, compared to 59% of all Asian Americans surveyed nationally. Vietnamese American and Filipino American respondents had higher rates of enrollment in the Republican Party at 27% and 23%, respectively. Thirty-eight percent (38%) of Cambodian Americans and 36% of Chinese Americans were not enrolled in any political party, the highest rates of all groups surveyed.

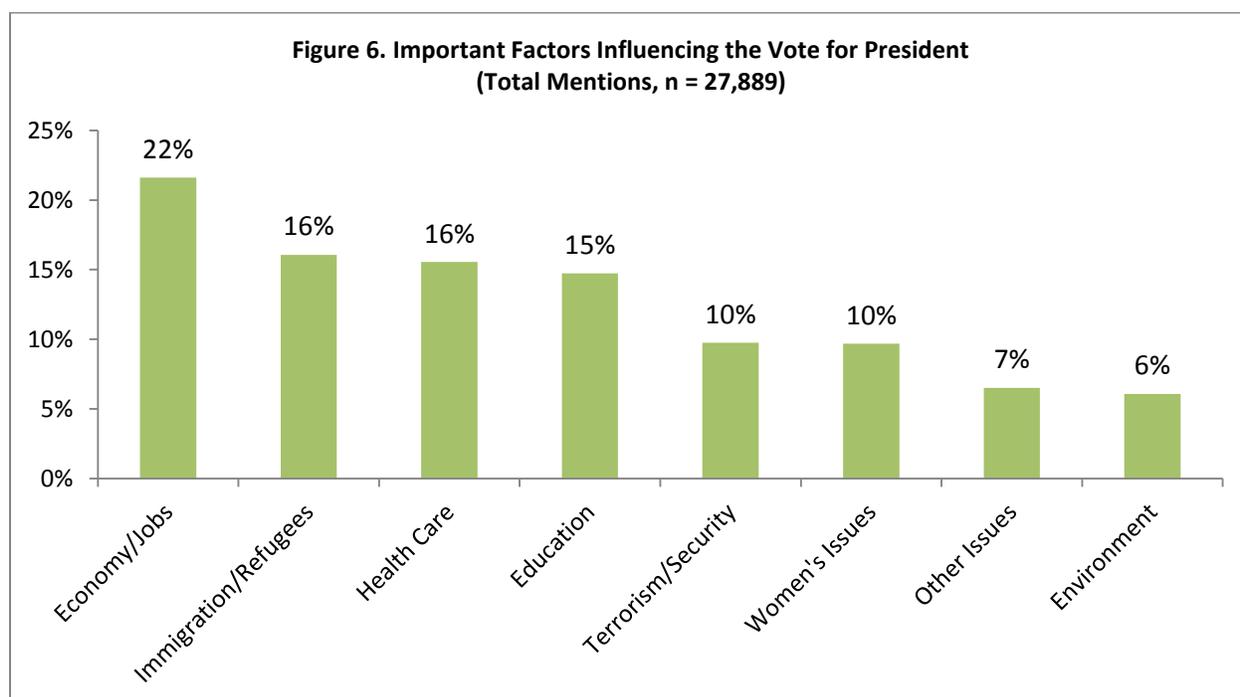


II. THE ASIAN AMERICAN VOTE

Generally, Asian Americans demonstrated political unity, even across ethnic lines. Asian Americans largely voted as a bloc for Hillary Clinton. Overall, Asian Americans also showed strong support for Democratic congressional candidates, except when an Asian American candidate was in the race.

Important Factors Influencing the Vote for President

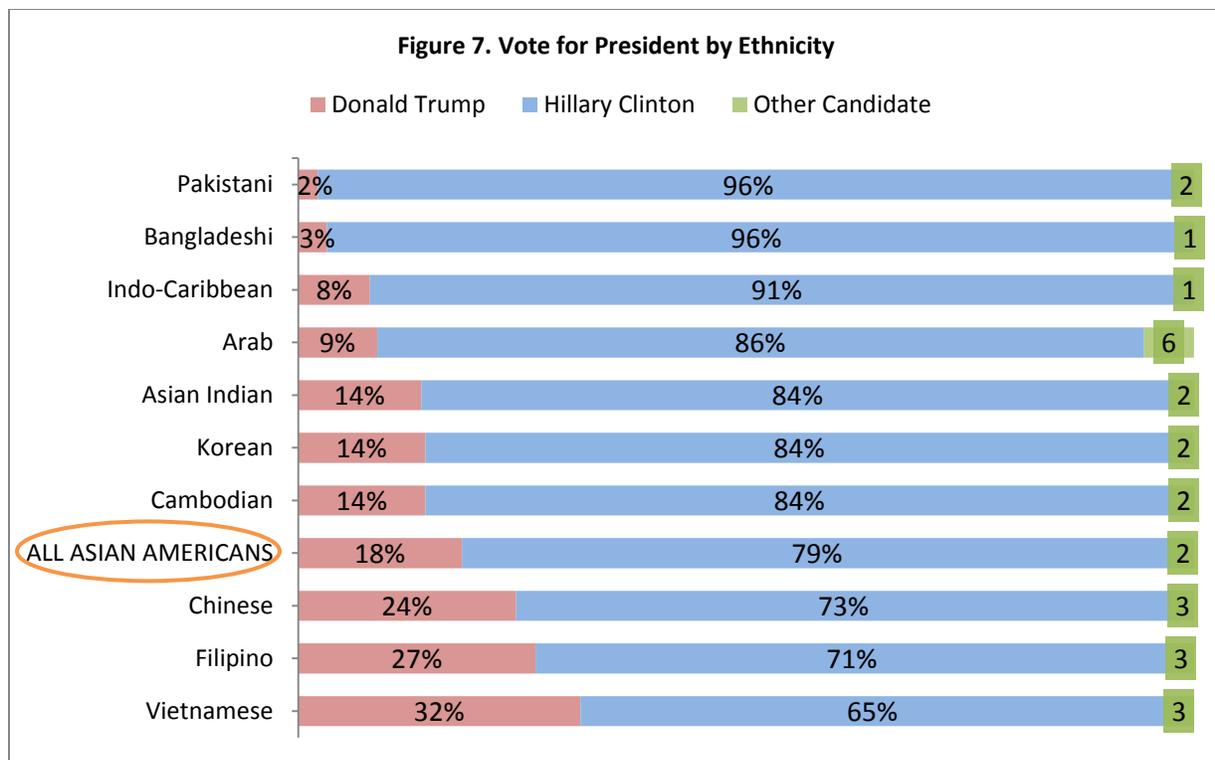
Based on all factors mentioned, the most important factors influencing the vote for President were Economy/Jobs (22%), Immigration/Refugees (16%), Health Care (16%), and Education (15%). Other important factors included Terrorism/Security (10%), Women's Issues (10%), and the Environment (6%).



Vote for President by Ethnicity

Nearly four of five Asian Americans (79%) voted for Hillary Clinton and 18% voted for Donald Trump for President. Support for Clinton was particularly strong among first-time voters and South Asian voters.

Among Vietnamese American respondents, 65% voted for Clinton and 32% voted for Trump. This was a significant decrease from the 54% support that Mitt Romney received in the 2012 presidential election and the 67% support that John McCain received in the 2008 presidential election from Vietnamese American voters, according to the AALDEF 2012 and 2008 exit polls.

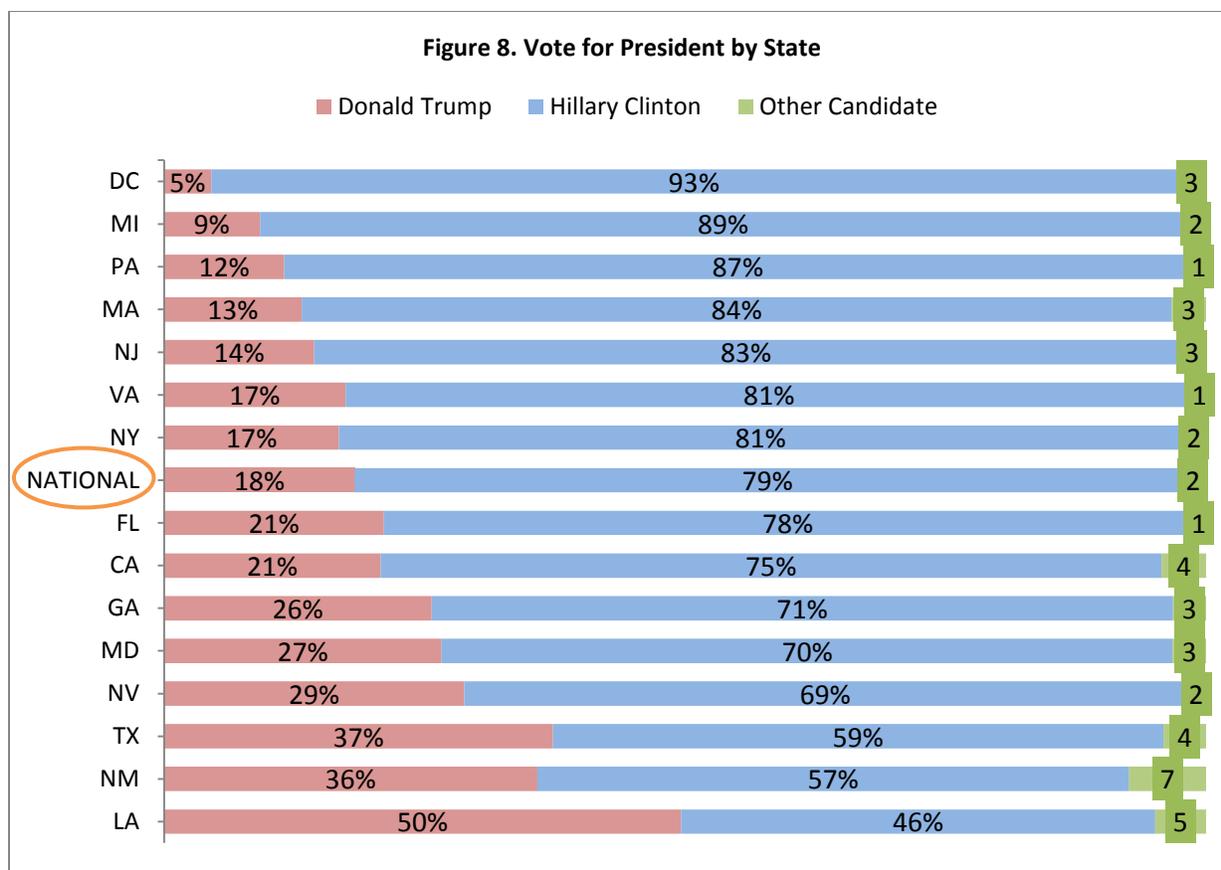


South Asian American voters showed the strongest support for Clinton, a trend that has been consistent over the past several presidential elections. In November 2016, 90% of South Asians polled voted for Clinton, 90% for Obama in 2012, 93% for Obama in 2008, and 90% for John Kerry in 2004. In 2016, 96% of Pakistani, 96% of Bangladeshi, 91% of Indo-Caribbean, and 84% of Asian Indian Americans voted for Clinton – a higher rate than Asian Americans nationally.

Past AALDEF exit polls have shown that, in addition to South Asian voters, a wide majority of Chinese and Korean Americans have consistently supported Democratic presidential candidates. In the 2016 presidential election, 73% of Chinese Americans and 84% of Korean Americans voted for Clinton. In 2012, 81% of Chinese Americans and 78% of Korean Americans voted for Obama. In 2008, 73% of Chinese Americans and 64% of Korean Americans supported Obama. In the 2004 elections, 72% of Chinese Americans and 66% of Korean American voters supported John Kerry.

Vote for President by State

Asian American voters in Washington, D.C., Michigan, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts were among the strongest supporters for Clinton, whereas Asian American voters in Louisiana, who were mostly Vietnamese, were among the strongest supporters for Trump. While Asian Americans in the Northeast voted for Clinton at high rates (87% in Pennsylvania, 84% in Massachusetts, 83% in New Jersey, and 81% in New York), only 46% of those polled in Louisiana voted for Clinton. Asian American voters in southern states voted for Trump at a higher rate than Asian Americans nationally. In Louisiana, 50% of voters supported Trump, while 37% in Texas and 26% in Georgia supported Trump.

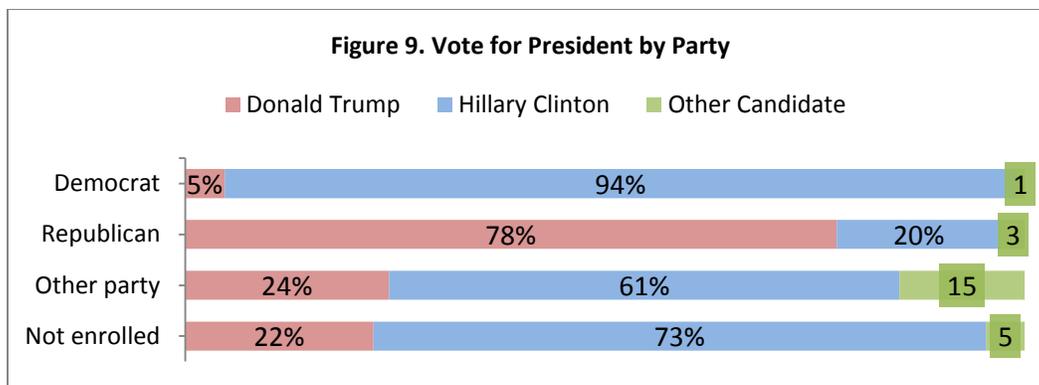


In comparison to the 2012 and 2008 presidential elections, voter support for the Democratic and Republican candidates was fairly consistent in most states. For example, in Michigan, 89% of those polled voted for Clinton and 9% for Trump. In 2012, 86% voted for Obama and 11% for Romney and in 2008, 88% voted for Obama and 10% for McCain.

Asian American voters in some states exhibited an increase in support for the Democratic candidate in the 2016 presidential election. For example, in Georgia, 71% voted for Clinton, an increase from the 61% who voted for Obama in 2012. In California, 75% voted for Clinton, an increase from the 62% who voted for Obama in 2012. Whereas voters in Louisiana showed overwhelming support for the Republican candidate in 2012 (81%) and 2008 (85%), in 2016, Louisiana showed a closer split among voters (46% for Clinton and 50% for Trump). On the other hand, Nevada exhibited an increase in support for the Republican candidate in 2016 (29%) from 2012 (18%).

Crossover Voting and Unenrolled Voters

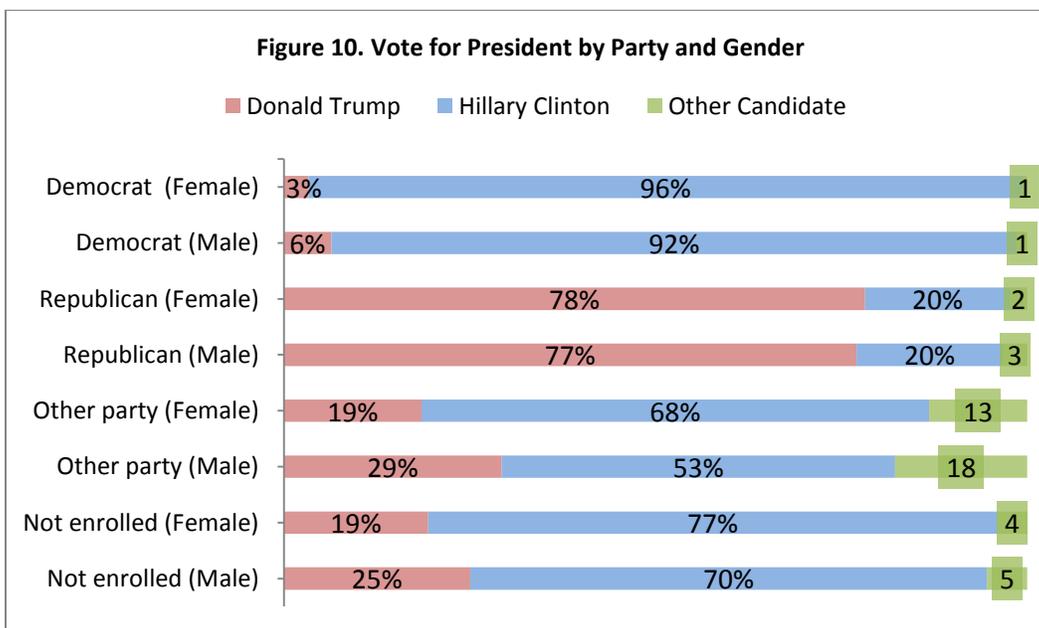
Crossover voting favored Clinton over Trump in the 2016 elections. A larger percentage of Asian Americans enrolled in the Republican Party crossed party lines to vote for Clinton for President (20%), compared to registered Democrats who crossed party lines to vote for Trump (5%). In 2012, 13% of Republicans voted for Obama and 3% of Democrats voted for Romney. In 2016, of those Asian Americans not enrolled in a political party, the majority favored Clinton over Trump by more than a 3 to 1 margin (73% to 22%).



Gender

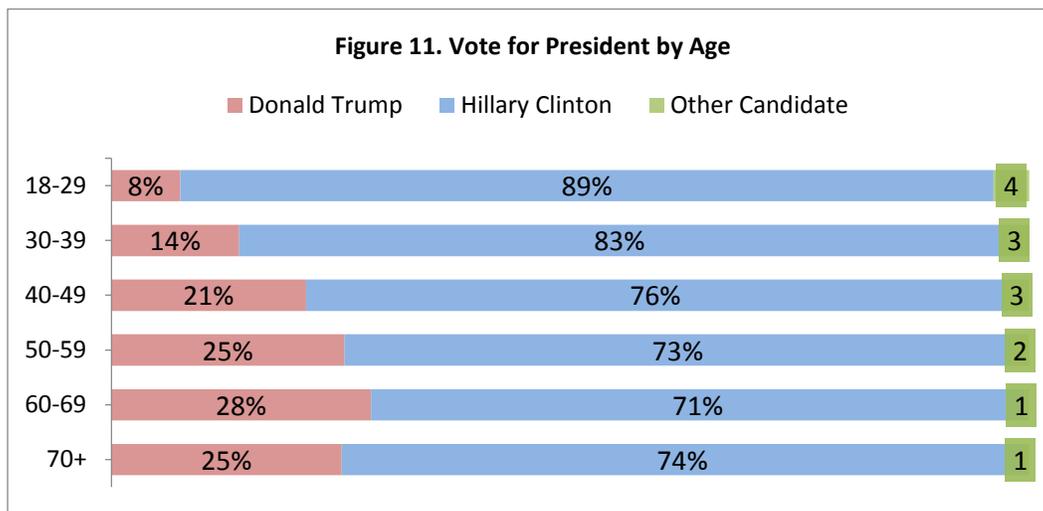
Among Asian American females, 15% voted for Trump, 83% for Clinton, and 2% for another candidate. Among Asian American males, 21% voted for Trump, 76% for Clinton, and 3% for another candidate. Compared to 2012, the number of females who voted for the Democratic candidate increased, whereas the number of males who voted for the Democratic candidate remained the same. In 2012, 79% of females voted for Obama and 20% for Romney, while 76% of males voted for Obama and 21% for Romney.

The gender breakdown shows that across party lines, females voted for Clinton at higher rates than males, except for female Republicans. Ninety-six percent (96%) of female Democrats, 68% of females affiliated with another party, and 77% of females not enrolled in a party voted for Clinton, compared to 92% of male Democrats, 53% of males affiliated with another party, and 70% of males not enrolled in a party. Both female and male Republicans voted for Clinton at a rate of 20%. Female Republicans voted for Trump at a slightly higher rate (78%) than male Republicans (77%). Generally, a greater number of males than females voted for third party candidates, except in the Democratic Party; 1% of both male and female Democrats voted for a third party candidate.



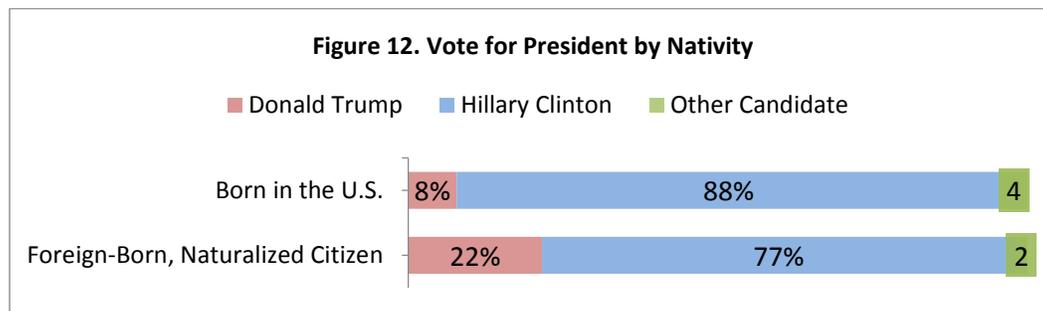
Age

There was overwhelming support for Clinton across all age levels, especially voters under 40. At 89%, voters between ages 18 to 29 showed the greatest support for Clinton. In that age category, only 8% of respondents voted for Trump, compared to 14% of those ages 30 to 39, 21% of those 40 to 49, 25% of those 50 to 59, and 25% ages 70 and above. Voters between ages 60 to 69 showed the greatest support for Trump at 28%.



Nativity

There was strong support for Clinton among both native and foreign-born Asian American voters. Eighty-eight percent (88%) of those born in the U.S. and 77% of naturalized citizens voted for Clinton.

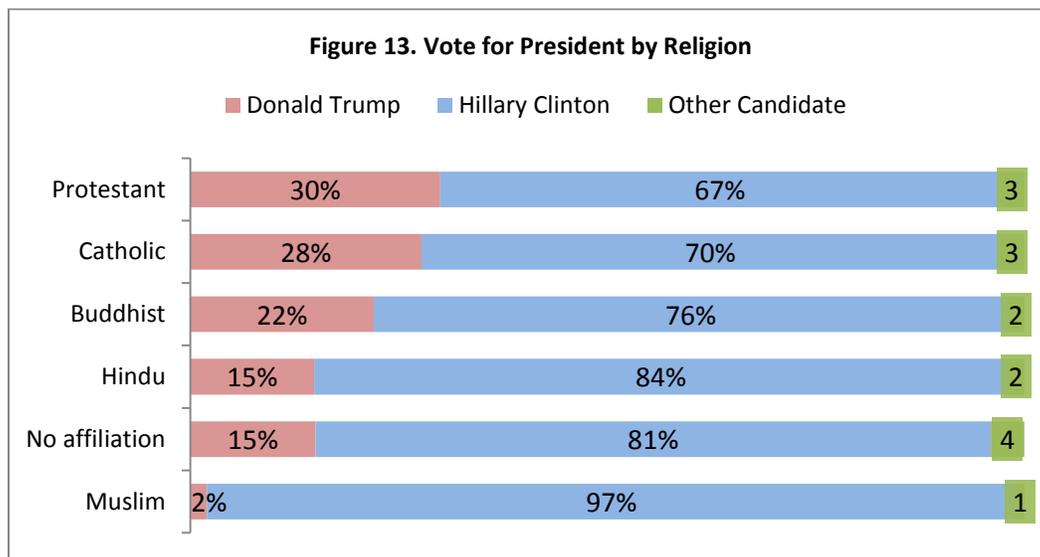


Limited English Proficiency

Similarly, Asian Americans fluent in English and limited English proficient voters showed strong support for Clinton. Eighty-two percent (82%) of voters who read English "very well" and 74% of limited English proficient Asian Americans voted for Clinton. In contrast, 15% of English proficient and 26% of limited English proficient Asian Americans voted for Trump. Three percent (3%) of English proficient voters and 1% of limited English proficient voters voted for another candidate.

Religion

Across the category of religious affiliation, the majority of Asian Americans said they voted for Clinton. Of those who voted for Trump, Protestants showed the greatest support at 30%, followed by Catholics at 28%. Sixty-seven percent (67%) of Protestants and 70% of Catholics voted for Clinton. Muslims showed the strongest support for Clinton at 97%, while 2% of Muslims voted for Trump.



Vote for Congress

In most of the congressional races polled, the majority of Asian Americans supported Democratic candidates.

U.S. Senate Races

In Florida, Nevada, and Pennsylvania, 73% of Asian Americans polled voted for the Democratic senatorial candidates and 21% voted for the Republican candidates.

Figure 14. Asian American Vote for U.S. Senate – Florida, Nevada, Pennsylvania

State	Democratic Candidate	Asian American Vote	Overall Vote	Republican Candidate	Asian American Vote	Overall Vote
FL	Patrick Murphy	69%	44%	Marco Rubio*	25%	52%
NV	Catherine Cortez Masto*	66%	47%	Joe Heck	29%	45%
PA	Katie McGinty	79%	47%	Pat Toomey*	14%	49%

*Winners

Average Asian American Democratic Margin = +25%

Average Asian American Republican Margin = -26%

In Nevada, 66% of Asian Americans voted for Democratic candidate Catherine Cortez Masto to replace outgoing Democratic senator Harry Reid, whereas 29% voted for Republican candidate Joe Heck. As in the 2012 senate race, the Nevada electorate was closely split, with 47% voting for Masto and 45% voting for Heck.

In Florida, 69% of Asian Americans voted for Democratic candidate Patrick Murphy, while 25% voted for the incumbent Republican U.S. Senator Marco Rubio. In comparison, 44% of the Florida electorate voted for Murphy and 52% voted for Rubio.

In Pennsylvania, 79% of Asian Americans voted for Democratic candidate Katie McGinty, while 14% voted for the incumbent Republican U.S. Senator Pat Toomey. In comparison, 47% of the Pennsylvania electorate voted for McGinty and 49% for Toomey.

Figure 15. Asian American Vote for U.S. Senate - Louisiana

Candidates	Asian American Vote	Overall Vote
Foster Campbell (D)	10%	18%
Caroline Fayard (D)	11%	13%
Charles Boustany (R)	1%	15%
Joseph Cao (R)	62%	1%
John Kennedy* (R)	17%	25%

*In the December 10, 2016 runoff election between John Kennedy and Foster Campbell, John Kennedy won with 61% of the vote.

In Louisiana, 62% of Asian Americans voted for Republican candidate Joseph Cao, a Vietnamese American who formerly represented Louisiana's 2nd congressional district. Republican candidate John Kennedy and Democratic candidate Foster Campbell went on to the runoff election on December 10, 2016, with Kennedy winning the race.

U.S. House of Representatives Races

Similarly, 76% of Asian Americans voted for the Democratic House candidates and 16% voted for the Republican candidates. Two percent (2%) said they voted for another candidate and 7% said they did not vote. Results varied by congressional district.

In Georgia, as in 2012, the majority of Asian American voters supported the Democratic candidates in the 4th and 6th districts, while their vote was much closer in the 7th district. Asian Americans supported Democratic incumbent candidate Hank Johnson (63%), who won the seat, in the 4th district and Democratic candidate Rodney Stooksbury (69%), who lost to Tom Price, in the 6th district. They were split between Democrat Rashid Malik (49%) and Republican incumbent Rob Woodall (44%) in the 7th district. The seat went to Woodall.

In Michigan, a plurality of voters (50%) supported Republican incumbent candidate Justin Amash, who won the seat, in the 3rd district. Seventy-nine percent (79%) supported Democrat Anil Kumar, who lost to Republican incumbent Dave Trott, in the 11th district. There was strong support for Democratic Representatives Debbie Dingell (78%) in the 12th district and Brenda Lawrence (93%) in the 14th district. Both candidates won their races.

In New York, Asian Americans showed overwhelming support for Democratic candidates, who won their seats. Of the districts where voters were polled, support ranged from 78% for Representative Grace Meng in the 6th district to 92% for Representative Jerrold Nadler in the 10th district.

In Pennsylvania, Asian Americans supported Democratic incumbent candidate Robert Brady (78%) in the 1st district and Democrat Dwight Evans (70%) in the 2nd district. Brady and Evans were the winning candidates. In the 8th district, the only competitive U.S. House race in the state, Asian Americans supported Democrat Steve Santarsiero (80%), although the seat went to Republican Brian Fitzpatrick.

In Texas, 45% of Asian Americans voted for Democratic incumbent candidate Al Green in the 9th district, while 44% voted for his opponent, Republican Jeff Martin. The seat went to Green. The majority of Asian Americans (52%) in the 22nd district supported Democrat Mark Gibson, who lost to Republican Representative Pete Olson. A plurality (48%) in the 32nd district supported Republican Representative Pete Sessions.

Figure 16. Asian American Vote for Congress (Selected Districts)

State	Congressional District	Democratic Candidate	Asian American Vote	Republican Candidate	Asian American Vote
CA	52	Scott Peters*	65%	Denise Gitsham	24%
	19	Zoe Lofgren*	72%	G. Burt Lancaster	17%
DC	At-Large	Eleanor Holmes Norton*	87%	N/A	N/A
GA	4	Hank Johnson*	63%	Victor Armendariz	25%
	6	Rodney Stooksbury	69%	Tom Price*	18%
	7	Rashid Malik	49%	Rob Woodall*	44%
MA	3	Niki Tsongas*	72%	Ann Wofford	15%
	5	Katherine Clark*	76%	N/A	N/A
	7	Michael Capuano*	74%	N/A	N/A
	8	Stephen Lynch*	72%	William Burke	16%
MD	3	John Sarbanes*	65%	Mark Plaster	27%
	8	Jamie Raskin*	66%	Dan Cox	28%
MI	3	Douglas Smith	40%	Justin Amash*	50%
	11	Anil Kumar	79%	Dave Trott*	17%
	12	Debbie Dingell*	78%	Jeff Jones	14%
	14	Brenda Lawrence*	93%	Howard Klausner	3%
NJ	6	Frank Pallone*	77%	Brent Sonnek-Schmelz	13%
	9	Bill Pascrell*	73%	Hector Castillo	14%
	10	Donald Payne Jr.*	71%	David Pinckney	16%
NM	1	Michelle Lujan Grisham*	52%	Richard Priem	37%
NY	3	Tom Suozzi*	84%	Jack Martins	12%
	5	Gregory Meeks*	85%	Michael O'Reilly	10%
	6	Grace Meng*	78%	Danniel Maio	15%
	7	Nydia Velazquez*	79%	Allan Romaguera	10%
	9	Yvette Clarke*	87%	Alan Bellone	3%
	10	Jerrold Nadler*	92%	Philip Rosenthal	3%
	14	Joseph Crowley*	86%	Frank Spotorno	9%
PA	1	Robert Brady*	78%	Deborah Williams	11%
	2	Dwight Evans*	70%	James Jones	1%
	8	Steve Santarsiero	80%	Brian Fitzpatrick*	14%
TX	9	Al Green*	45%	Jeff Martin	44%
	22	Mark Gibson	52%	Pete Olson*	43%
	32	N/A	N/A	Pete Sessions*	48%
VA	8	Don Beyer*	81%	Charles Hernick	12%
	11	Gerald Connolly*	73%	N/A	N/A

*Winning Candidate

Note: This chart does not include FL, LA, NV, TX (Travis and Williamson Counties), or the categories "Voted for other candidate" or "Did not vote"

Summary of the Asian American Vote

In the 2016 November presidential elections, Asian Americans as a whole showed strong support for Hillary Clinton and Democratic congressional candidates. Although there were slight variations by ethnic group and geographic location, most of these differences were not as wide as in past presidential elections.

The Asian American community is a diverse and fast-growing segment of the population. AALDEF's Asian American exit poll revealed that language assistance and bilingual ballots are needed to preserve access to the vote, especially for the approximately one-third (32%) of Asian Americans who are limited English proficient.



Photo Credit: Charles B. Wang Community Health Center

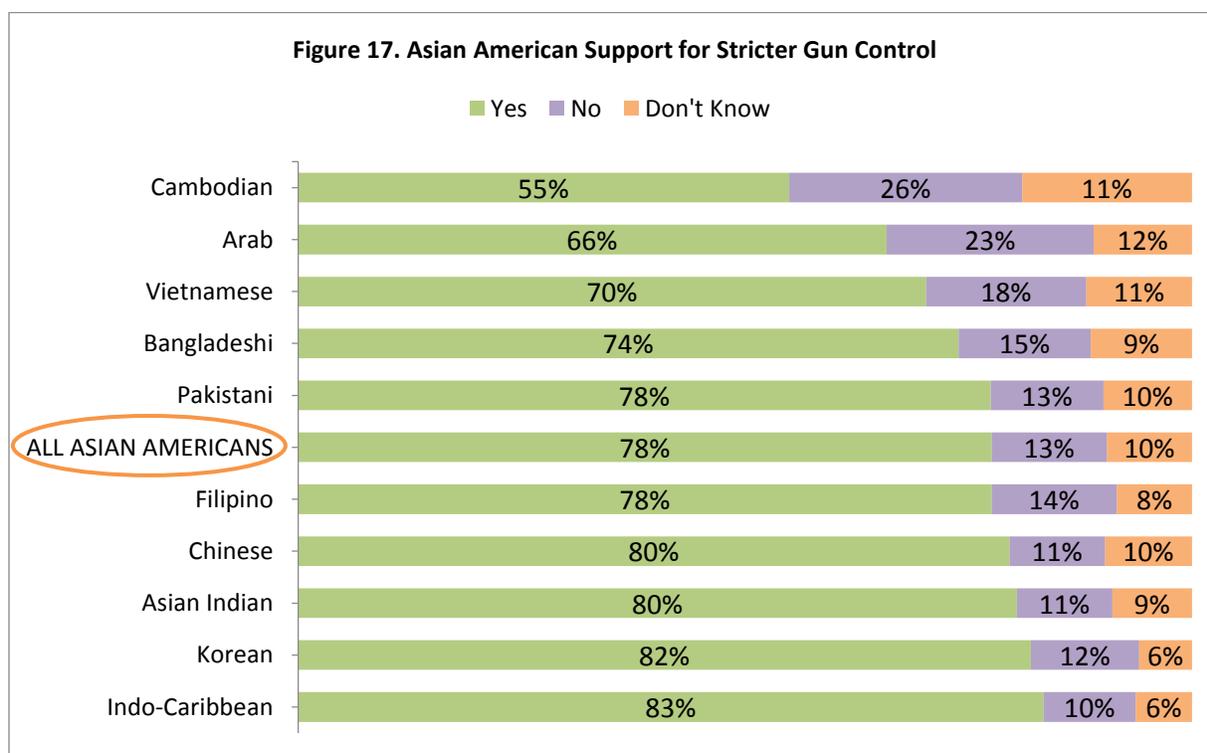
III. THE ISSUES

Gun Control

Support for stricter gun control laws was consistent across all categories polled, including political party, religion, English proficiency, voting experience, nativity, gender, and all education levels and age groups. The majority of Asian Americans (78%) showed support for stricter gun control laws, although there was some variation among ethnic groups.

Gun control is not a partisan issue for Asian Americans. Eighty-two percent (82%) of Asian American Democrats, 61% of Asian American Republicans, and 76% of those not enrolled in a political party supported stricter gun control.

Seventy-eight percent (78%) of English proficient and 77% of limited English proficient Asian American voters supported stricter gun control laws. Seventy-three percent (73%) of first-time voters and 80% of all other voters also supported such laws. The majority of Asian Americans from all education levels supported stricter gun control, with the highest numbers among those with a graduate degree (82%) and a low of 67% among those with some high school.



Among the ethnic groups with the highest support for stricter gun control were the Indo-Caribbean (83%), Korean (82%), Asian Indian (80%) and Chinese (80%) communities. While a low of 55% of Cambodian Americans supported stricter gun control laws, 26% said that they opposed it, and 11% said that they “don’t know.”

The strongest support for stricter gun control laws was in Washington, D.C. (88%), Nevada (83%), New York (81%), and California (80%). New York and California have among the

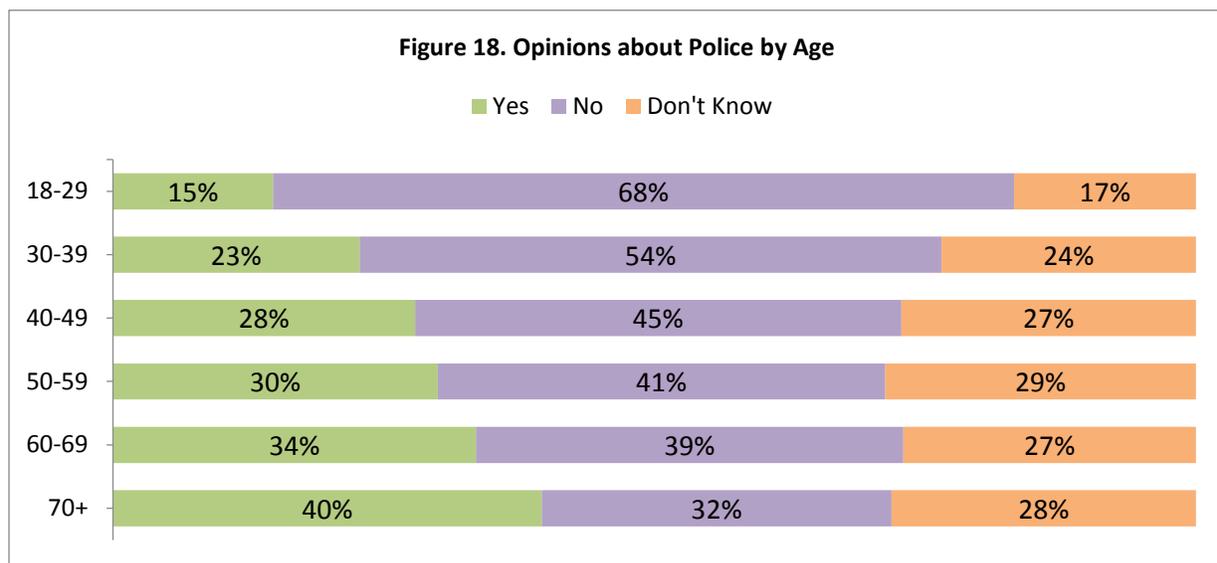
strictest gun control laws in the country. In addition to Nevada, there was high support for stricter gun control laws in key swing states, such as Florida (76%), Pennsylvania (73%), and Michigan (72%).

Voters in Louisiana showed the lowest support for stricter gun control laws, although still at a majority of 63%, compared to nearly 20% who opposed it and 17% who said they “don’t know.” Voters in New Mexico and Georgia showed the strongest opposition at 23% and 20%, respectively.

Police Accountability

Of the four issue-related questions on the survey, voters were the most split on their opinions of police treatment of different racial and ethnic groups. Half (50%) of voters responded “no,” they do not believe that the police treat racial and ethnic groups equally. 26% said “yes” and 24% said they “don’t know.”

While a majority of registered Democrats (54%) said they do not think that the police treat racial and ethnic groups equally, a plurality of registered Republicans (39%), those enrolled in other parties (49%), and those not enrolled in any party (47%) agreed. Republican voters were the most split on this issue, with 38% approving of police treatment of different racial and ethnic groups and 23% responding that they “don’t know.”



The greatest disagreement over police treatment of different racial and ethnic groups came from voters in the age group 18 to 29, with 68% citing unequal treatment by police. This sentiment decreased steadily as age increased, to 32% for voters aged 70 and over.

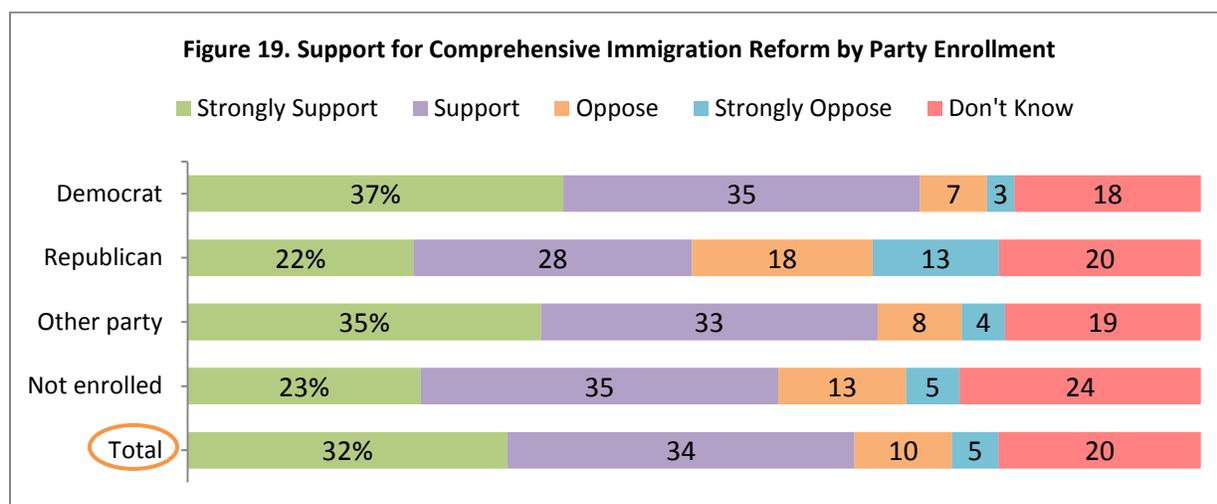
The ethnic groups that showed the strongest disagreement that police treatment of different racial and ethnic groups is equal were Koreans (64%) and Indo-Caribbeans (59%). These groups were the only two groups to have a majority of its voters respond “no.” The ethnic groups that showed the strongest agreement that police treatment of different racial and ethnic groups is equal were Cambodians (32%) and Vietnamese (32%), who also had the highest rates of voters who said

they “don’t know,” at 28%. A plurality among Cambodians and Vietnamese still disagreed that police treatment of different racial and ethnic groups is equal, at 40% and 41%, respectively.

In every state included in this survey, a majority or plurality of voters did not think the police treat racial and ethnic groups equally. Among the states with the highest disagreement that police treatment of different racial and ethnic groups is equal are Washington, D.C. (79%), Virginia (55%), New Jersey (54%), Maryland (51%), and Florida (51%). The state with the highest agreement that police treatment of different racial and ethnic groups is equal is Texas, at 40%, with 34% of voters who disagreed and 27% who said they “don’t know.”

Comprehensive Immigration Reform

As in 2012, support for comprehensive immigration reform, including a path to citizenship for undocumented immigrants, was consistent across all categories polled. Sixty-five percent (65%) of Asian Americans, the same percentage as in 2012, showed support for comprehensive immigration reform.



In the category of party enrollment, Democrats showed the greatest support for comprehensive immigration reform, at 72%. Republicans showed the least support, at 50%, compared to 58% of those not enrolled in a party. These figures are consistent with the data from 2012, when 73% of Democrats, 53% of Republicans, and 57% of those not enrolled in a party said they supported comprehensive immigration reform.

As age increased, support for this issue decreased steadily while opposition increased. Seventy-seven percent (77%) of voters in the 18-29 age group supported comprehensive immigration reform and 6% opposed it, whereas 57% of voters 70 and over supported it and 22% opposed it. For all age groups, those who responded that they “don’t know” remained between 18-22%.

In comparison to the 2012 elections, the level of support among the different ethnic groups remained relatively unchanged. The weakest support again came from the Vietnamese American community, although the majority still supported it at 55%. This is an increase from 49% in 2012. The strongest support again came from the Indo-Caribbean (80%), Bangladeshi (74%), Pakistani (74%), Korean (73%), and Filipino (72%) communities.

A majority of Asian American voters from every state supported comprehensive immigration reform, including a path to citizenship. The states or jurisdictions with the strongest support are Washington, D.C. (85%), Florida (76%), Maryland (70%), New Jersey (68%), and New York (67%). Texas had the weakest support, at 55%.

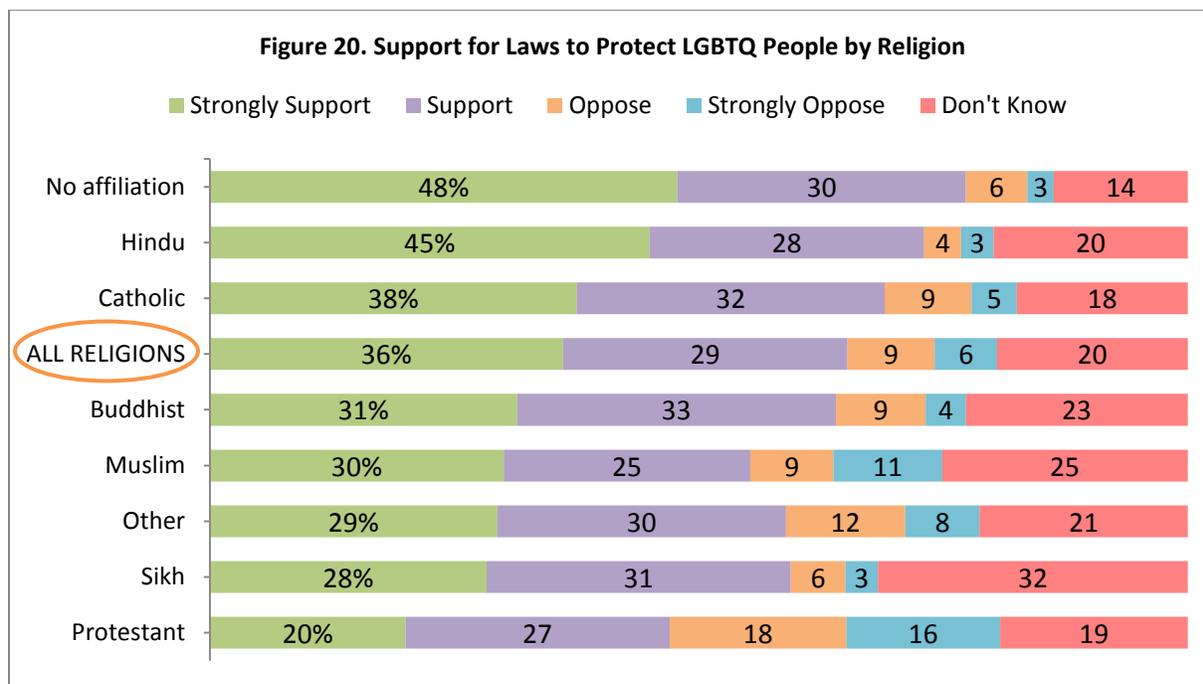
LGBTQ Protection

As with comprehensive immigration reform, 65% of Asian American voters expressed support for laws to protect LGBTQ people from discrimination in employment, housing, and public accommodations. Sixteen percent (16%) of voters said they opposed it and 20% said that they “don’t know.” There was some variation across categories, such as party enrollment, age, religion, and ethnicity.

Just under half of Republican voters (49%) said they supported laws to protect LGBTQ people, while 28% said they opposed them. Sixty-nine percent (69%) of Democratic voters supported them and 13% opposed them.

Unlike the levels of support for stricter gun control laws, support for laws to protect LGBTQ people decreased among older voters. For example, the number of voters aged 18-29 who supported laws to protect LGBTQ people (85%) was more than twice the number of voters aged 70 and over in the same category (42%).

Across ethnic groups, the greatest support came from the Filipino (80%), Indo-Caribbean (80%), Asian Indian (71%), Cambodian (66%), and Chinese (65%) communities. The lowest support came from Arab Americans (47%) and Korean Americans (51%).



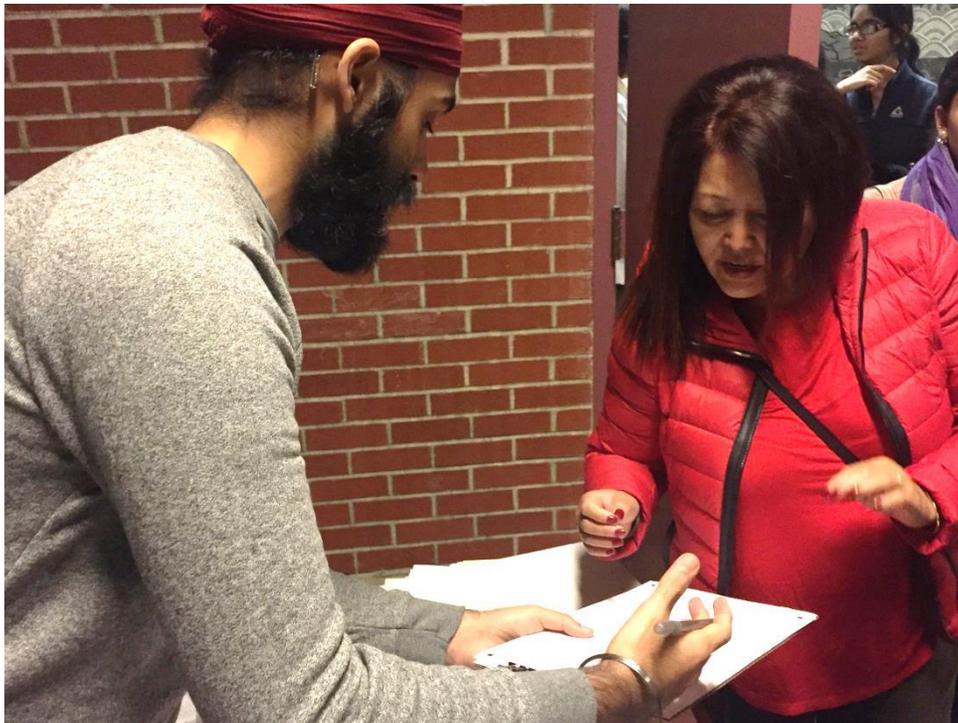
Support among religious affiliations varied the most widely for this issue as compared to the other three issues in the survey. Nearly four of five Asian American voters with no religious

affiliation (78%) supported laws to protect LGBTQ people. The least support came from Protestants, at 47%. This group was the most split on this issue with their opposition at 34% and those who responded that they “don’t know” at 19%.

The vast majority of voters in Washington, D.C. (90%) supported laws to protect LGBTQ people from discrimination in employment, housing, and public accommodations. Florida followed at 77%, California at 76%, Nevada at 73%, and Maryland at 71%. The states with the weakest support, although still the majority, were Louisiana (53%), New Mexico (55%), and Texas (56%).

In Texas, 56% of voters said they supported such laws, 20% opposed them, and 24% said they “don’t know.” Texas Bill SB6 is a 2017 proposal that requires transgender individuals to use bathrooms in public schools, government buildings, and public university campuses according to their biological sex, regardless of their gender identity.

Introduced in 2016, the “Physical Privacy Act” is a Virginia bill that requires all individuals in government, school, and public university buildings to use the bathroom consistent with the sex listed on the individual’s birth certificate. In Virginia, 66% of Asian American voters supported laws to protect LGBTQ people, 16% opposed them, and 19% said they “don’t know.”



IV. ACCESS TO THE VOTE

The federal Voting Rights Act of 1965 ensures that all American citizens can fully exercise their right to vote. It protects racial, ethnic, and language minorities from voter discrimination and ensures equal access to the vote. Section 203 of the Voting Rights Act, also known as the Language Assistance Provisions, covers a jurisdiction or political subdivision when the Census Bureau certifies that more than 10,000 or 5% of all voting age citizens in that jurisdiction, who are of the same language minority group—Alaskan Native, Asian, Spanish, or Native American—are limited English proficient (LEP) and have an average illiteracy rate higher than the national average.

The list of covered jurisdictions and languages is updated every five years, using data from the Census and the American Community Survey (ACS). The new list was released on December 6, 2016 (and thus was unavailable at the time of the 2016 presidential election). Figure 21 reflects these updates.

Figure 21. Asian Language Coverage Under Section 203 of the Voting Rights Act (New cities and languages are identified below in bold.)

ALASKA

- Aleutians East Borough: Filipino
- Aleutians West Census Area: Filipino

CALIFORNIA

- Alameda: Chinese, Filipino, Vietnamese
- **Contra Costa: Chinese**
- Los Angeles: **Cambodian**, Chinese, Korean, Filipino, Vietnamese, Other (not specified)
- Orange: Chinese, Korean, Vietnamese
- Sacramento: Chinese
- San Diego: Filipino, Chinese, Vietnamese
- San Francisco: Chinese
- San Mateo: Chinese
- Santa Clara: Chinese, Filipino, Vietnamese

HAWAII

- Honolulu: Chinese, Filipino

ILLINOIS

- Cook: Chinese, Indian

MASSACHUSETTS

- **Lowell: Cambodian**
- **Malden: Chinese**
- Quincy city: Chinese

MICHIGAN

- Hamtramck city: Bengali

NEVADA

- Clark: Filipino

NEW JERSEY

- Bergen: Korean
- **Middlesex: Indian**

NEW YORK

- Kings (Brooklyn): Chinese
- New York (Manhattan): Chinese
- Queens: Chinese, Korean, Indian

TEXAS

- Harris: Vietnamese, Chinese
- **Tarrant: Vietnamese**

VIRGINIA

- **Fairfax: Vietnamese**

WASHINGTON

- King: Chinese, Vietnamese

Section 203 covers 12 states and 28 cities and counties for eight Asian language groups: Bengali, Cambodian, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Vietnamese, “Asian Indian” (which has been designated as Bengali in Queens County, New York and as Hindi in Cook County, Illinois), and “Other” (which has been designated as Thai in Los Angeles County, California). Of the jurisdictions in which the survey was conducted, these additional Asian languages were required after the 2016 elections: Cambodian in Lowell, Massachusetts, Chinese in Malden, Massachusetts, Asian Indian in Middlesex County, New Jersey, and Vietnamese in Fairfax County, Virginia. Section 208 of the federal Voting Rights Act gives voters the right to an assistor of choice, which can be a family member or friend, a minor, a non-citizen, or someone who is not a registered

voter. The only exception is that the assistor cannot be the voter's employer or union representative. If a voter needs assistance to cast a ballot, the assistor can accompany the voter inside the voting booth.

Language Assistance

AALDEF's exit poll showed that nearly one in four (24%) Asian Americans identified English as their native language.

Under Section 203, certain jurisdictions in which the AALDEF exit poll was conducted were required to provide Asian language assistance, such as translated ballots, instructions, sample ballots, and interpreters. For example, in New York City, in Kings County (Brooklyn) and New York County (Manhattan), Chinese language assistance is required. In Queens County, Chinese, Korean, and Bengali are required. Boston, Massachusetts was required to provide bilingual ballots in Chinese and Vietnamese under Voting Rights Act litigation and now by state legislation. Other jurisdictions, including Philadelphia, PA and Washington, D.C., provided voluntary language assistance.

Figure 22. AALDEF Multilingual Exit Poll: Language Minority Groups				
State	Locality	Language Group	LEP	Prefers Voting with Language Assistance
CA	San Diego	Chinese	20%	10%
		Filipino (Tagalog)	N/A	5%
		Vietnamese	38%	6%
	San Jose	Chinese	50%	25%
		Filipino (Tagalog)	N/A	N/A
		Vietnamese	32%	17%
DC	Washington	Chinese	30%	26%
FL	Broward County	Chinese	15%	23%
	Miami-Dade County	Chinese	69%	25%
GA	DeKalb County	Bengali	36%	27%
		Korean	40%	40%
		Vietnamese	50%	50%
	Gwinnett County	Korean	53%	25%
		Mandarin	42%	16%
		Vietnamese	43%	12%
LA	New Orleans	Vietnamese	27%	8%
MD	Montgomery County	Chinese	25%	8%
		Korean	44%	20%
		Vietnamese	38%	3%
MA	Boston	Chinese	61%	51%
		Vietnamese	22%	1%
	Lowell	Khmer	62%	24%
		Vietnamese	55%	33%

	Malden	Chinese	29%	22%
		Vietnamese	36%	7%
	Quincy	Chinese	38%	31%
MI	Ann Arbor	Chinese	14%	3%
		Chinese	11%	N/A
	Canton	Gujarati	15%	N/A
		Arabic	16%	11%
	Detroit	Bengali	41%	30%
		Bengali	41%	29%
Novi	Chinese	N/A	N/A	
Troy	Chinese	18%	3%	
NJ	Bergen County	Chinese	27%	15%
		Korean	62%	32%
	Jersey City	Urdu	22%	24%
	Edison	Chinese	19%	10%
		Gujarati	2%	N/A
	Hindi	N/A	11%	
NM	Albuquerque	Chinese	33%	16%
		Vietnamese	11%	N/A
NV	Las Vegas	Chinese	57%	33%
		Filipino (Tagalog)	12%	3%
		Vietnamese	59%	18%
NY	Brooklyn	Bengali	35%	19%
		Chinese	61%	43%
	Manhattan	Chinese	53%	37%
		Bengali	39%	23%
	Queens	Chinese	58%	33%
Korean		73%	54%	
PA	Bensalem	Gujarati	51%	30%
		Bengali	33%	N/A
	Upper Darby	Chinese	38%	13%
		Punjabi	17%	17%
	Philadelphia	Vietnamese	60%	60%
		Chinese	60%	36%
Khmer		50%	21%	
		Vietnamese	56%	20%
TX	Austin	Chinese	13%	3%
		Vietnamese	44%	15%
	Garland	Vietnamese	31%	7%
	Houston	Chinese	62%	38%
		Vietnamese	23%	12%

	Sugar Land	Mandarin	27%	14%
		Urdu	23%	6%
		Vietnamese	9%	5%
VA	Arlington	Chinese	N/A	N/A
		Korean	33%	N/A
	Annandale	Korean	70%	47%
		Vietnamese	33%	10%
	Falls Church	Korean	63%	44%
Vietnamese		37%	11%	

Voting Barriers

Asian Americans were also asked about voting problems they encountered on Election Day. Of those polled, improper requests for identification, missing or misspelled names in voter rolls, and lack of language access were among the most common problems.

Similar to other voters, Asian Americans also faced misdirection to poll sites, machine breakdowns, long lines, and inadequate notification of site assignments or changes.

American Muslim voters were specifically targeted by poll workers with requests for additional identification at poll sites in Michigan and New York. In Michigan, some poll workers required American Muslim women to remove their niqabs and fully reveal their faces in order to vote. In Brooklyn, NY, American Muslim voters were improperly told they had to show voter ID. In Queens, NY, a poll worker instructed a voter to “vote down the line.” The Board of Elections removed the poll worker in response to AALDEF’s complaint.

CONCLUSION

The Asian American community is the fastest growing racial group in the country, increasing at over four times the rate of the total U.S. population. Despite this immense growth, mainstream media polls and politicians still ignore Asian American voters. More outreach and education are needed concerning language assistance, voting requirements, and voters' rights, especially with older and limited English proficient Asian Americans.

As in past years, Asian Americans encountered many voting barriers. While Section 203 of the Voting Rights Act requires language assistance in certain jurisdictions, mitigating some barriers, there are still shortcomings in local compliance. Aggressive enforcement, thorough training of poll workers, and better recruitment of interpreters and bilingual poll workers are necessary to ensure that all Americans can fully exercise their right to vote.

AALDEF's exit poll shows that Asian Americans strongly supported Hillary Clinton in the 2016 presidential election. They believe that the Economy/Jobs, Immigration/Refugees, Health Care, and Education are all important issues that the new administration and Congress need to address. Asian Americans overwhelmingly support stricter gun control laws. In addition, they support comprehensive immigration reform, with a path to citizenship for undocumented immigrants, and laws to protect LGBTQ people from discrimination in employment, housing, and public accommodations. Significant rates of undecided voters on many of these issues indicate the need to conduct more educational outreach, especially among naturalized citizens, older, and limited English proficient Asian Americans.

Many congressional representatives received strong support from their Asian American constituents. These elected representatives should address the needs and concerns of the Asian American community in their districts. AALDEF will conduct the Asian American Exit Poll again in New York City in 2017 and in multiple states for the 2018 Midterm Elections.



APPENDIX

Poll Site Locations			
State	County	City/Neighborhood	Poll Site
CA	San Diego	San Diego	Challenger Middle School
	San Jose	San Jose	St. Maria Gorretti Franklin School - Media Center/Library
DC	DC	DC	Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial Library Trinity A.M.E. Zion Church
FL	Miami-Dade	Doral	Ronald Reagan High School North Miami Public Library Kendall Branch Library
		Miami	Coral Gables Library Florida International University West End Regional Library
	Broward	Pembroke Pines	Southwest Library
GA	DeKalb	Doraville	Oakcliff Elementary School
	Gwinnett	Duluth	Lucky Shoals Community Center
		Norcross	Hull Middle School
		Suwanee	Full Gospel Atlanta Church
LA	Orleans	New Orleans	Mary Queen of Vietnam Church Engine House #37 Sarah Reed High School
MA	Suffolk	Boston	Metropolitan Community Room Catherine F. Clark Apartments Dr. William Henderson Inclusion Elementary School
			Cathedral High School
	Middlesex	Lowell	Senior Center
		Malden	Beebe School
Norfolk	Quincy	North Quincy High School	
MD	Montgomery	Rockville	Richard Montgomery High School
		Silver Spring	Westover Elementary School White Oak Middle School
	Washtenaw	Ann Arbor	Clague Middle School
MI	Wayne	Canton	Summit on the Park
		Detroit	Lasky Recreation Center
	Kent	Gaines	Gaines Township Office
	Wayne	Hamtramck	Hamtramck Community Center
	Oakland	Novi Troy	Novi Public Library First United Methodist Church
NJ	Middlesex	Edison	John Adams Middle School
	Bergen	Fort Lee	Senior Citizens Activities Center

			Fort Lee Youth Center Ambulance Center Palisades Park Junior and Senior High School
	Hudson	Palisades Park Jersey City	Brunswick Towers Fire House
NM	Bernalillo	Albuquerque	La Cueva High School Eisenhower Middle School Manzano Mesa Elementary School
NV	Clark	Las Vegas	Seafood City Chinatown Plaza
	Kings	Kensington Midwood Sunset Park	PS 230 PS 217 St. Agatha
	New York	Manhattan	Confucius Plaza PS 130 MS 131 PS 126
		Elmhurst Bayside Glen Oaks	Newtown High School Benjamin N. Cardozo High School PS 115 PS 20 John Bowne JHS 189
NY	Queens	Flushing Jackson Heights Jamaica Hills Richmond Hill Ozone Park Sunnyside Woodside	Rosenthal Senior Center St Andrew Avellino School PS 214 PS 22 Thomas Jefferson PS 69 IS 230 Thomas A. Edison High School PS 62 PS 64 PS 150-Queens PS 12
	Bucks	Bensalem	St. Mary Wellness Center
	Delaware	Upper Darby	69th Street Alliance Church
PA	Philadelphia	Chinatown South Philadelphia	The Atrium at Thomas Jefferson University Hospital Chinese Church & Christian Center St. George Greek Orthodox Church Reed Street Presbyterian Apartments South Philadelphia Branch Library
TX	Fort Bend	Sugar Land	Clements High School Museum of Natural Science (Sugar Land)

			First Colony Conference Center
			Chancellor Elementary School
	Harris	Houston	Ed White Elementary School
			Liestman Elementary School
			Mahaney Elementary School
			Margaret Collins Elementary School
	Dallas	Garland	Church of God
	Travis	Austin	Dessau Elementary School
	Williamson		Canyon Vista Middle School
VA	Arlington	Arlington	Fire Station #10
	Fairfax	Annandale	Annandale Fire Station Co., #8
		Falls Church	Baileys Elementary School Mosby Woods Elementary School

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The following co-sponsors helped mobilize volunteers across the country to conduct the nation's largest Asian American exit poll and election monitoring program.

National Organizations

Alliance of South Asian American Labor (ASAAL)
APIAVote
Asian Pacific American Labor Alliance (APALA)
East Coast Asian American Student Union (ECAASU)
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law (LCCRUL)
National Asian Pacific American Bar Association (NAPABA)
National Asian Pacific American Law Student Association (NAPALSA)
National Asian Pacific American Women's Forum (NAPAWF)
National Council of Asian Pacific Americans (NCAPA)
National Federation of Filipino American Associations (NaFFAA)
National Filipino American Lawyers Association (NFALA)
National Queer Asian Pacific Islander Alliance (NQAPIA)
OCA – Asian Pacific American Advocates
South Asian Americans Leading Together (SAALT)
South Asian Fund for Education Scholarship Training (SAFEST)
The Sikh Coalition

Local Organizations

Asian Law Alliance
Adhikaar
American Citizens for Justice / Asian American Center for Justice (ACJ)
Apex for Youth
APIAVote-Michigan
APIs CAN!
Asian American Bar Association of New York (AABANY)
Asian American Federation of Florida (AAFF)
Asian American Lawyers Association of Massachusetts (AALAM)
Asian American Resource Workshop (AARW)
Asian American Society of Central Virginia (AASoCV)
Asian Americans United (AAU)
Asian Bar Association of Las Vegas (ABALV)
Asian Community Development Corporation (ACDC)
Asian Community Development Council (ACDC)
Asian Employee Network at American Express (ANA – New York)
Asian Pacific American Bar Association of Pennsylvania (APABA-PA)
Asian Pacific American Bar Association of the Greater Washington, D.C. Area (APABA-DC)
Asian Pacific American Bar Association of Virginia, Inc. (APABA-VA)
Asian Pacific American Labor Alliance (APALA) - Nevada
Asian Pacific American Lawyers Association of NJ (APALA-NJ)
Asian Pacific American Legal Resource Center (APALRC)
Asian Pacific Islander American Public Affairs Association (APAPA Austin)
Austin Asian American Bar Association (AAABA)
Boat People SOS Delaware Valley
Boston Chinatown Neighborhood Center

Center for Pan Asian Community Services (CPACS)
Charles B. Wang Community Health Center (CBWCHC)
Chhaya CDC
Chinese Progressive Association (CPA Boston)
Coalition of Asian Pacific Americans of Virginia (CAPAVA)
Council of Asian Pacific Americans (CAPA)
Dallas Asian American Bar Association (DAABA)
Dallas/Fort Worth Asian-American Citizens Council (DFW AACC)
Filipino American Human Services, Inc. (FAHSI)
Filipino American Lawyers Association of NY (FALA NY)
Filipino American Legal Defense & Education Fund (FALDEF)
Filipino Bar Association of Northern California (FBANC)
Gay Asian Pacific Islander Men of New York (GAPIMNY)
Georgia Asian Pacific American Bar Association (GAPABA)
Greater Boston Legal Services
Indo-Caribbean Alliance
JCI Philippine-New York (Jaycees)
KhushDC
Korean American Bar Association of New Jersey (KABA-NJ)
Korean American Civic Empowerment (KACE)
Korean American Lawyers Association of Greater New York (KALAGNY)
Louisiana Asian Pacific American Bar Association (LAPABA)
Michigan Asian Pacific American Bar Association (MAPABA)
MinKwon Center for Community Action
Muslim Bar Association of New York (MuBANY)
NANAY
National Asian Pacific American Women's Forum DC Chapter (NAPAWF DC)
National Asian Pacific American Women's Forum NYC Chapter (NAPAWF*NYC)
New Mexico Asian Family Center (NMAFC)
OCA Greater Houston Chapter
Pennsylvania Immigration and Citizenship Coalition (PICC)
Pilipino American Unity for Progress NY (UniPro NY)
South Asian Bar Association of New Jersey (SABA-NJ)
South Asian Bar Association of New York (SABANY)
South Asian Bar Association of San Diego (SABA-SD)
South Asian Bar Association of Washington DC (SABA-DC)
South Asian Community Care Organization (SACO)
Southeast Asian Coalition of Massachusetts
Southeast Asian Mutual Assistance Associations Coalition, Inc. (SEAMAAC)
Strong Families NM, of Forward Together
United Chinese Association of Brooklyn (UCA)
VietLead
Vietnamese American Young Leaders Association of New Orleans (VAYLA)
Voice of Vietnamese Americans (VVA)

School Organizations

Brooklyn Law APALSA
Cardozo APALSA
Columbia APALSA
Columbia School of Social Work Asian Pacific Islander Student Caucus (CSSW API Caucus)
CUNY School of Law, APALSA

Drexel APALSA
Emory Asian Student Organization (ASO)
Georgetown APALSA
Harvard APALSA
Harvard Students Asian Pacific Coalition (HSAPC)
Hunter Asian American Studies Program
Loyola University New Orleans College of Law, APALSA
Michigan Law APALSA
NYU APALSA
Princeton Asian American Students Association (AASA)
Santa Clara APALSA
St. John's APALSA
Temple APALSA
Tufts Asian Student Coalition (TASC)
UMass Boston Asian American Studies
UMD College Park Asian American Studies Program
University of Miami School of Law APALSA
University of Nevada Las Vegas, William S. Boyd School of Law APALSA
UPenn APALSA
UPenn Asian Pacific Student Coalition (APSC)
UT Austin Center for Asian American Studies

Law Firms

Ballard Spahr LLP
Debevoise & Plimpton LLP
Finnegan, Henderson, Farabow, Garrett & Dunner LLP
Fish & Richardson PC
Hogan Lovells
Hunton & Williams LLP
Kilpatrick Townsend & Stockton LLP
McCarter & English LLP
Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy LLP
Ropes & Gray LLP
Shearman & Sterling LLP
Weil, Gotshal & Manges LLP

Founded in 1974, the Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund (AALDEF) is a national organization that protects and promotes the civil rights of Asian Americans. By combining litigation, advocacy, education, and organizing, AALDEF works with Asian American communities across the country to secure human rights for all.

AALDEF focuses on critical issues affecting Asian Americans, including immigrant rights, civic participation and voting rights, economic justice for workers, educational equity, housing and environmental justice, and the elimination of anti-Asian violence, police misconduct, and human trafficking.

This report was written by Iris Zalun, AALDEF Voting Rights Organizer, with the assistance of Democracy Program Director Jerry Vattamala, Voting Rights Associate Jenny Choi, and Executive Director Margaret Fung. AALDEF also acknowledges Policy Analyst Nancy Yu and intern Faith Chung for their work.

This report was made possible with the generous support of the Ford Foundation.

Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund
99 Hudson Street, 12th floor, New York, New York 10013-2815
Phone: 212.966.5932 • Fax: 212.966.4303 • Email: info@aaldef.org
Website: www.aaldef.org

AALDEF © 2017



99 Hudson St, 12th Fl
New York, NY 10013
212-966-5932
www.aaldef.org