

**THE ASIAN
AMERICAN
VOTE**



**A Report of 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..... 10

 Important Factors Influencing the Vote for President 11

 U.S. Senate Races 19

III. THE ISSUES 22

 Comprehensive Immigration Reform 22

 LGBTQ Protection 26

 Abortion 30

 Trump Approval 34

IV. ACCESS TO THE VOTE 36

 Language Assistance 38

 Voting Barriers 42

CONCLUSION 43

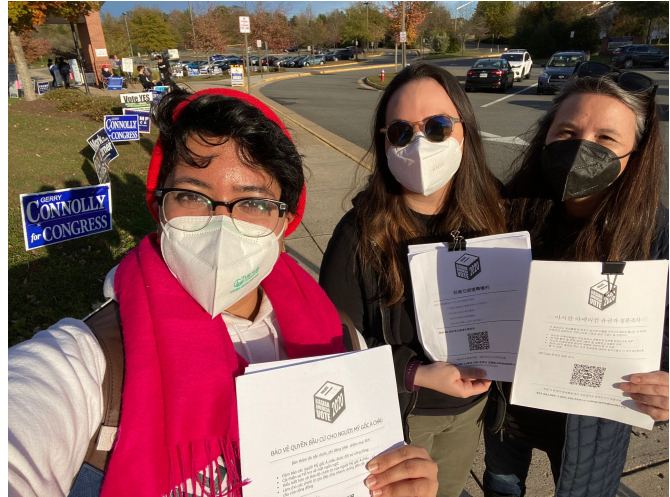
APPENDIX 45

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS 49

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On November 3, 2020, the Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund (AALDEF) conducted a nonpartisan, multilingual exit poll of Asian American voters. Despite the Coronavirus pandemic, more than 400 attorneys, law students, and community volunteers administered the survey in 13 states – California, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Texas, Virginia – and Washington, D.C.

AALDEF’s exit poll, the largest survey of its kind in the nation, surveyed 5,424 Asian American voters at 74 poll sites in 48 cities. In 2020, because of COVID-19, AALDEF conducted the survey using both in-person surveys and QR Code digital surveys. AALDEF conducted the exit poll 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 surveyed Asian American voters in areas covered by Section 203 of the Voting Rights Act, where the language minority population encompasses 10,000 or are 5% of the voting age population. Once the Director of the Bureau of the Census determines that the limited English proficient voting age population meets the thresholds for coverage under Section 203, that covered jurisdiction will be required to provide in that covered language all of the election information and assistance it provides 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 2020 were Chinese (38%), South Asian (27%), Korean (10%), Southeast Asian (9%), and Filipino (5%). South Asians include Asian Indians,

Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund

Bangladeshis, Indo-Caribbeans, and Pakistanis. Southeast Asians include Vietnamese and Cambodians. Approximately three out of four (73%) of respondents were foreign-born. More than one-third (37%) described themselves as limited English proficient. Almost one-third (27%) were first-time voters in the November 2020 General Election.

Democratic Majority

In the presidential race, 68% of Asian Americans voted for Joe Biden and 29% voted for Donald Trump. The majority (54%) of Asian Americans were enrolled in the Democratic Party, 16% were enrolled in the Republican Party, and 27% were not enrolled in any political party.

Most Asian Americans voted along party lines, with 90% of Democrats voting for Biden and 88% Republicans voting for Trump. In crossover voting, 8% of Democrats voted for Trump, while 10% of Republicans voted for Biden. Of those not enrolled in a political party, the majority favored Biden over Trump by more than a 3 to 2 margin (59% to 37%).

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 2020 presidential election, Asian Americans voted as a bloc for the same candidates and identified common reasons for their vote. Respondents identified Education (19%), Housing (17%), Immigration/Refugees (13%), Economy/Jobs (11%), and Environment (8%) as the top issues that influenced their vote for President.

Asian Americans showed a majority two-thirds of support for comprehensive immigration reform, including a path to citizenship for undocumented immigrants (67%), protection for the gay, lesbian, and transgender (LGBTQ) community from discrimination in employment, housing, and public accommodations (68%), and a woman's right to choose as established by *Roe v. Wade* (63%) across multiple categories, including party enrollment, gender, and age. Overall, more than half of Asian Americans showed a disapproval of Trump (56%).



Language Access

Bilingual ballots and language assistance are necessary to preserve access to the vote. Thirty-seven percent (37%) of Asian Americans polled were limited English proficient. Twenty-one percent (21%) identified English as their native language.

Voting Barriers

AALDEF received a total of 2141 complaints of voting problems. The most common complaints included: unlawfully required to provide identification to vote, needed to prove citizenship, not provided with Asian-language assistance, and not permitted to vote by regular ballot and instead voted by provisional or affidavit ballot.

METHODOLOGY

On November 3, 2020, AALDEF surveyed 5,424 Asian American voters at 74 poll sites in 48 cities across 13 states—California, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nevada, New Jersey, 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. AALDEF selected poll sites with large concentrations of Asian American voters based on voter registration files, census data, advice from local elections officials and community leaders, and a history of voting problems. Three hundred and eighty six volunteers were stationed at poll sites throughout the day, generally between 7:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. in

New York, and 7:00 a.m. until 7:00-8:00 p.m. in all other states and Washington D.C. Volunteers were recruited by the co-sponsoring organizations, including 7 national organizations, 34 community-based organizations, 21 law firms, 11 bar associations, and 10 Asian Pacific American Law Student Association chapters, 5 graduate, and 6 undergraduate student associations. AALDEF trained all volunteers in conducting the exit poll. All were nonpartisan.

Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund

AALDEF instructed volunteers to approach all Asian American voters as they were leaving poll sites to ask them to complete a confidential and anonymous questionnaire.

Survey questionnaires were available in English and 11 languages spoken in Asia: Arabic, Bengali, Chinese, Gujarati, Hindi, Khmer, Korean, Punjabi, Tagalog, Urdu, and Vietnamese. Volunteers were conversant in 29 Asian languages and dialects: Chinese (Cantonese, Fujianese, Mandarin, Taishanese/Toisanese, 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

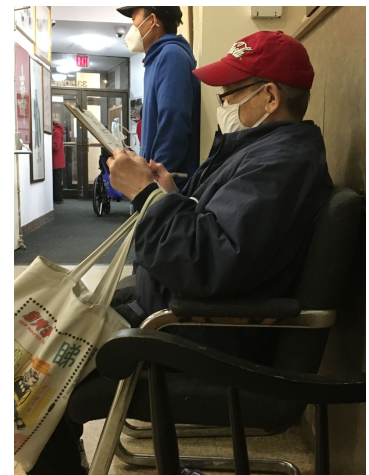
| Percentage of Voters | Asian American respondents |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 100% | 5,424 Total Surveyed |
| 38% | Chinese |
| 12% | Bangladeshi |
| 10% | Asian Indian |
| 10% | Korean |
| 7% | Vietnamese |
| 5% | Filipino |
| 7% | Other Asian |
| 4% | Pakistani |
| 3% | Multi-Asian |
| 2% | Cambodian |
| 1% | Indo-Caribbean |
| 1% | Japanese |
| 1% | Arab |
| 27% | Born in the U.S. |
| 73% | Foreign born, naturalized citizen: |
| 6% | ...0-2 years ago |
| 8% | ...3-5 years ago |
| 13% | ...6-10 years ago |
| 47% | ...more than 10 years ago |

Ethnicity

Survey respondents were Chinese (37%), Asian Indian (10%), Bangladeshi (12%), Korean (10%), Vietnamese (7%), Filipino (5%), Pakistani (4%), Cambodian (2%), Indo-Caribbean (1%), and Arab (1%). The remaining respondents were of other Asian ethnicities, including Japanese, Nepalese, Tibetan, Laotian, and multiracial Asians.

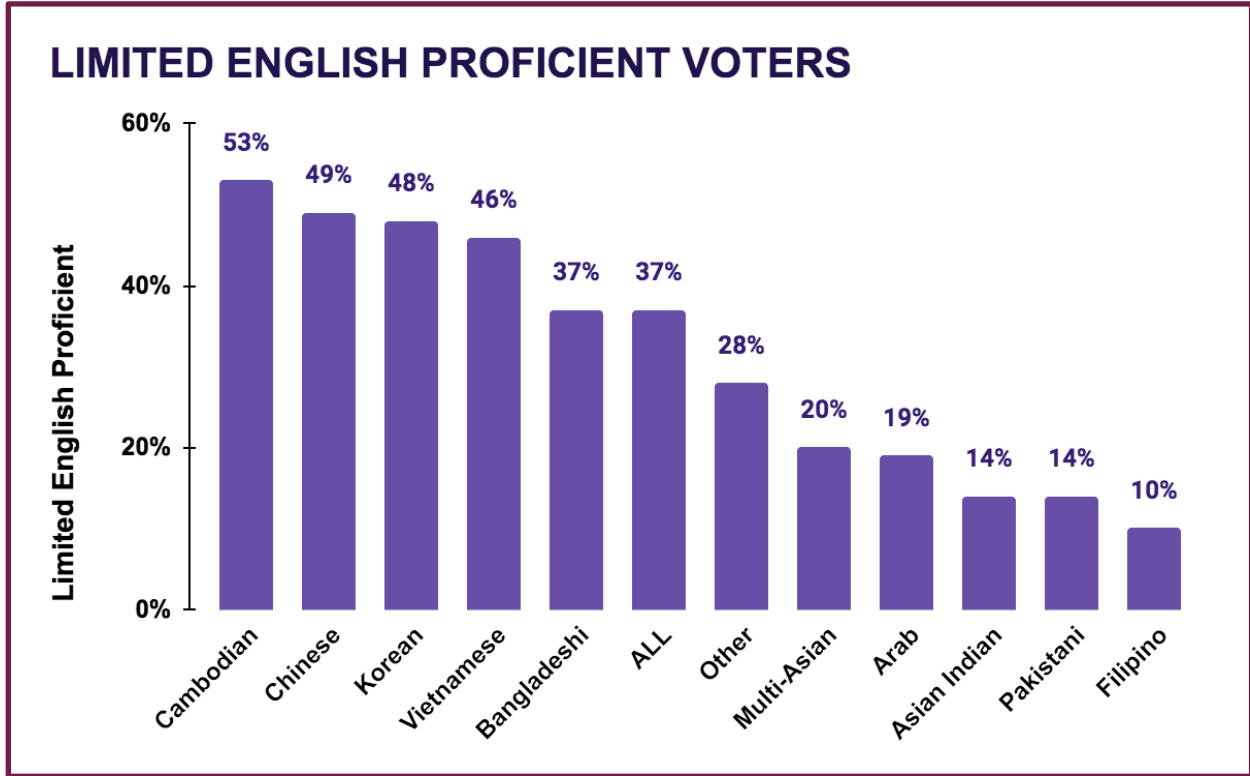
Language

One in five (22%) identified English as their native language, while 23% 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), 7% spoke one or more Southeast Asian languages (including Vietnamese and Khmer), 9% spoke Korean, 4% spoke Tagalog, and 6% identified another Asian language as their native language. Among South Asian voters, 9% spoke Bengali as their native language, 3% Hindi, 2% Gujarati, 2% Urdu, 1% Punjabi, and 3% other South Asian languages. Among Southeast Asian voters, 6% selected Vietnamese as their native language and 1% selected Khmer.



Limited English Proficiency

Figure 2. Limited English Proficient Voters



More than a third of Asian American voters (37%) surveyed said they were limited English proficient (“LEP”), which is defined as speaking English “less than very well.” Of first-time voters, 37% were limited English proficient.

LIMITED ENGLISH PROFICIENCY BY LANGUAGE

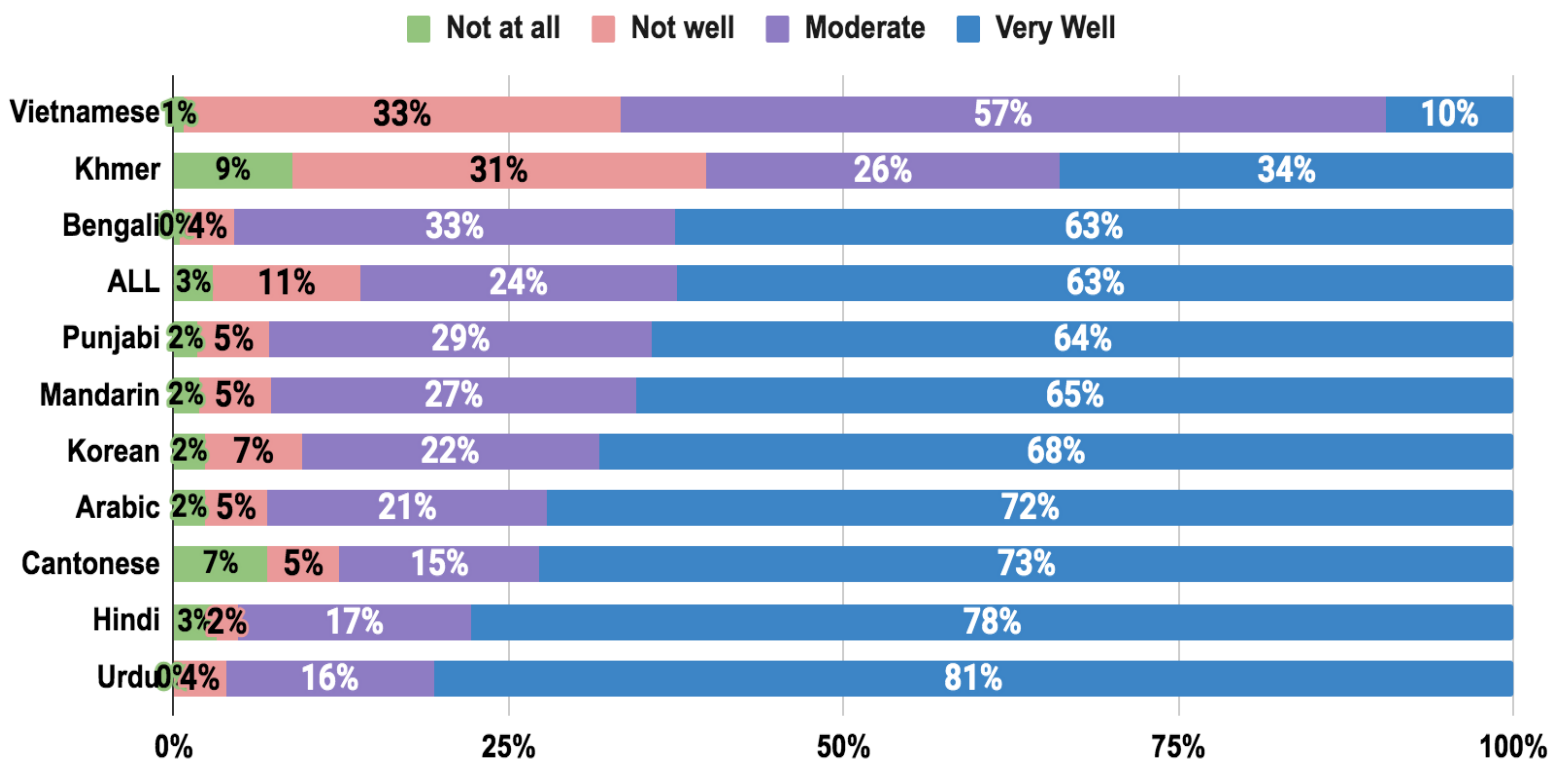


Figure 3. Limited English Proficiency by Language

Of all language groups polled, Vietnamese (90%) and Khmer (66%) voters exhibited the highest rate of limited English proficiency (LEP). Chinese-speaking voters, with Cantonese (27%) and Mandarin (35%) speaking abilities, have an average of 31% limited English proficiency. Thirty-two percent (32%) of Korean voters are LEP. Among South Asian American voters, most were largely English proficient, although 37% of Bengali-speaking voters were limited English proficient.

First-time Voter

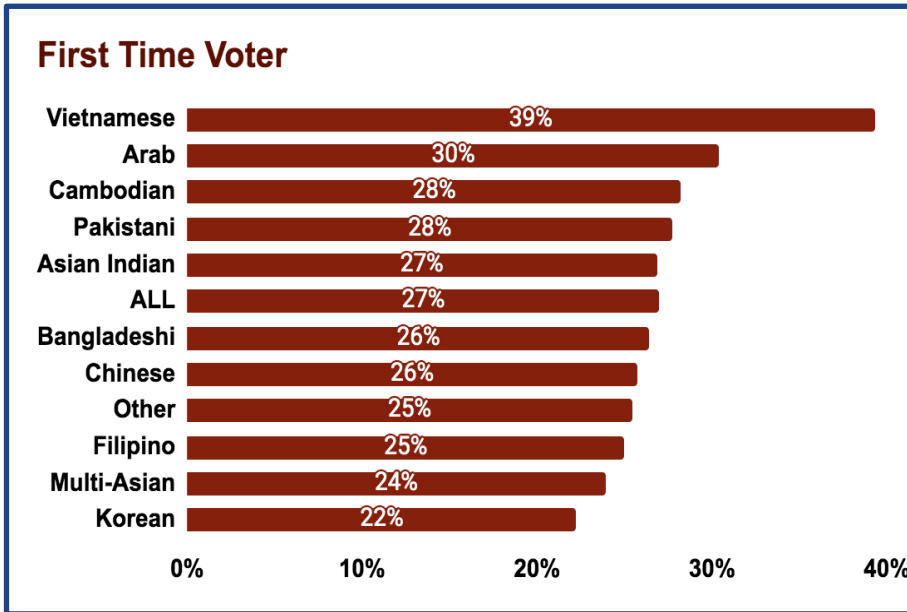
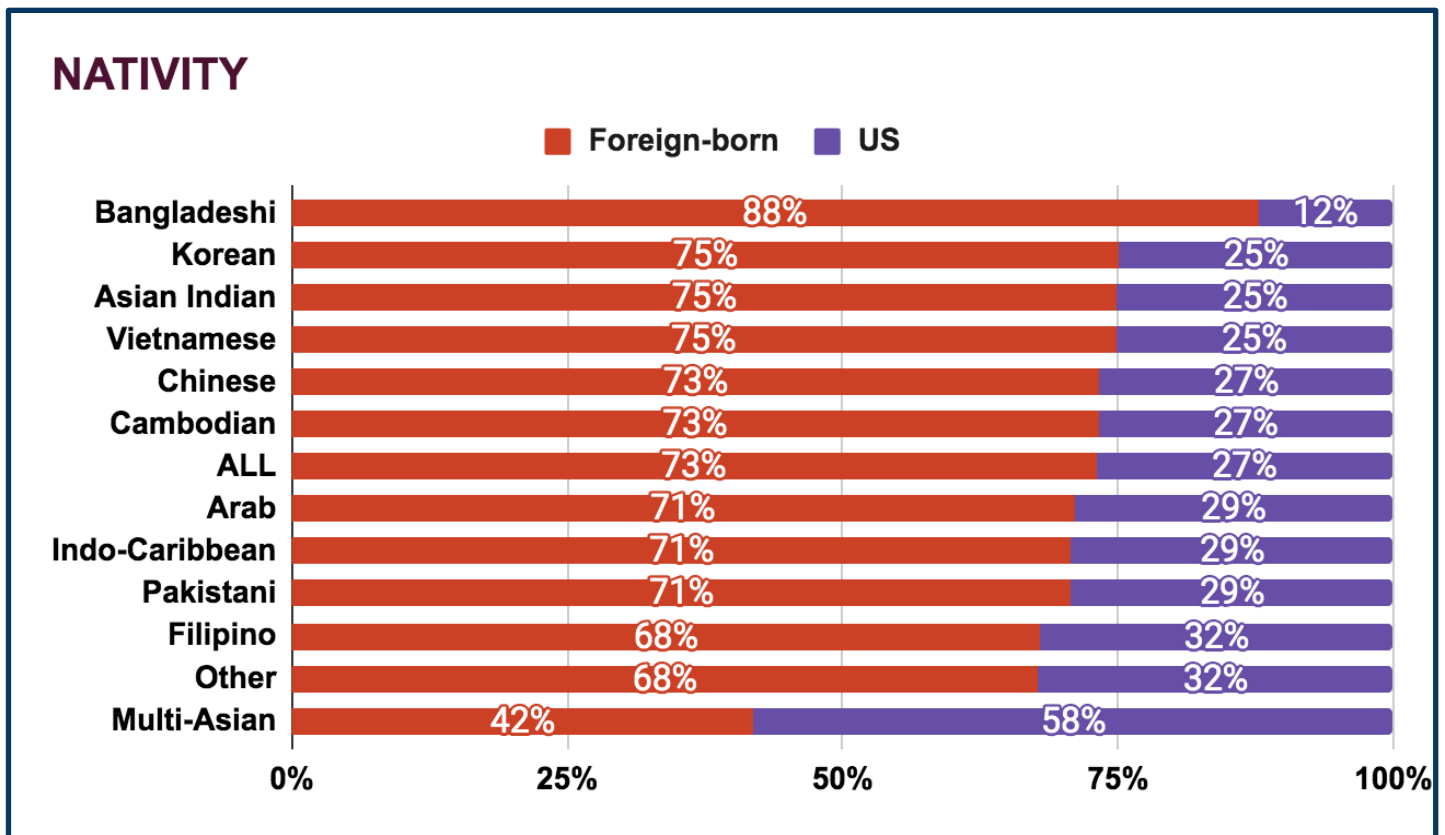


Figure 4. First Time Voter
 Twenty-seven percent (27%) of Asian Americans polled said that they voted for the first time in the November 2020 Presidential Election. The highest rates of first-time voters were among Southeast Asian voters: Vietnamese voters at 39% and Cambodian at 28%, then South Asians, with 28% of Pakistani, 27% of Asian Indian, and 26% of Bangladeshi voting for the first time.

Figure 5. Nativity by Ethnicity



Foreign-born, Naturalized Citizens

An average of seventy-three percent (73%) of all respondents were foreign-born, naturalized citizens.

South Asians had among the highest rates of foreign-born, naturalized citizens: 88% of Bangladeshis, 75% of Asian Indians, 71% of Pakistanis and Indo-Caribbeans. Seventy-five percent (75%) of both Korean and Vietnamese American voters were also born outside of the U.S, while 73% of Chinese and Cambodian voters were born in another country. The groups with the largest proportions of native-born citizens were Filipino (32%) and Arab (29%).



Age

Twenty-four percent (24%) of respondents were between the ages of 18 to 29. Nineteen percent (19%) were between the ages of 30 to 39. Eighteen percent (18%) were between the ages of 40 to 49. Fifteen percent (15%) were between 50 to 59 years old. Twelve percent (12%) were between 60 to 69 years old. Eleven percent (11%) were 70 years old or older.

Gender

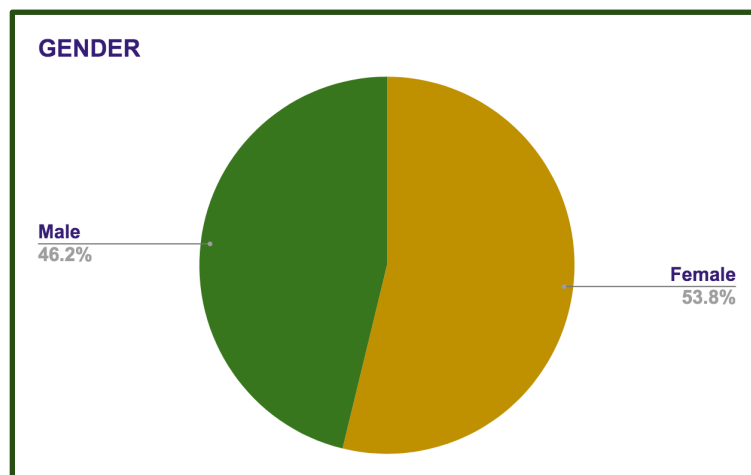


Figure 6. Gender

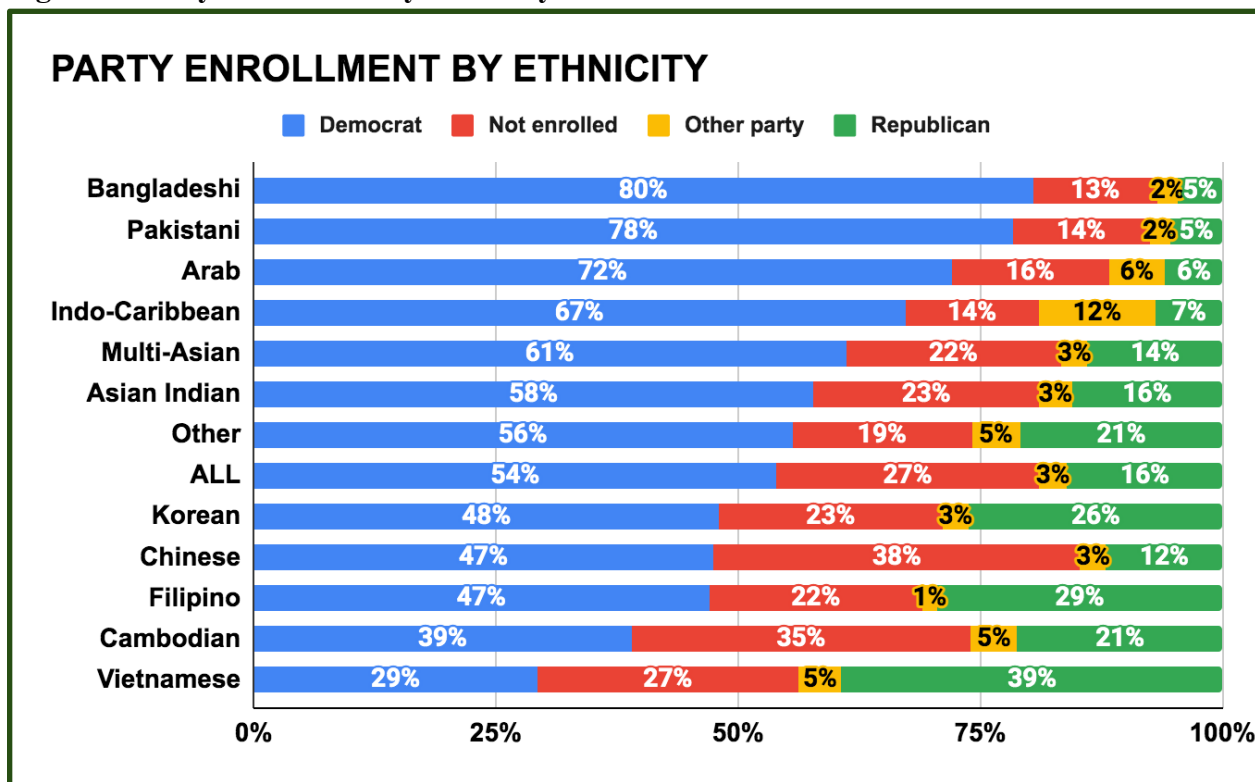
Of the voters polled, 54% were female and 46% male.

Party Affiliation

The majority (54%) of Asian American respondents were enrolled in the Democratic Party, compared to 59% in the 2016 Presidential Election. Sixteen percent (16%) were enrolled in the Republican Party, compared to 11% in the 2016 Presidential Election. 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.

Figure 7. Party Enrollment by Ethnicity

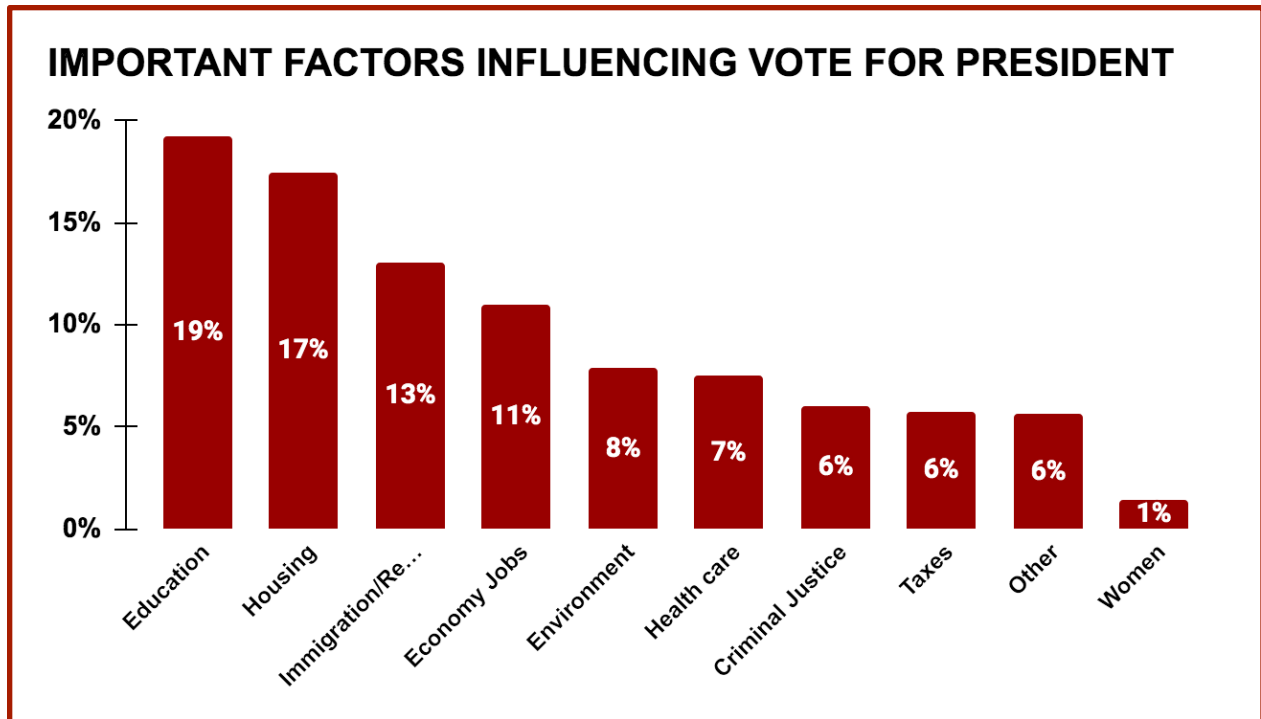


There was some variation among ethnicities. Enrollment in the Democratic Party was highest among South Asian ethnicities; 80% of Bangladeshi, 78% of Pakistani, and 72% of Arab American voters were enrolled as Democrats, compared to 54% of all Asian Americans surveyed nationally. Vietnamese American and Filipino American respondents had higher rates of enrollment in the Republican Party at 39% and 29%, respectively. Thirty-eight percent (38%) of Chinese Americans and 35% of Cambodian Americans were not enrolled in any political party, the highest rates of all groups surveyed.

II. THE ASIAN AMERICAN VOTE

Asian Americans favored Joe Biden over Donald Trump, with South Asians showing the most support for Biden: Bangladeshi (91%), Pakistani (89%), Indo-Caribbean (86%), and Asian Indian (71%). Asian Americans also supported Democratic candidates (69%) over Republican candidates (22%) in Senate races.

Figure 8. Important Factors Influencing the Vote for President



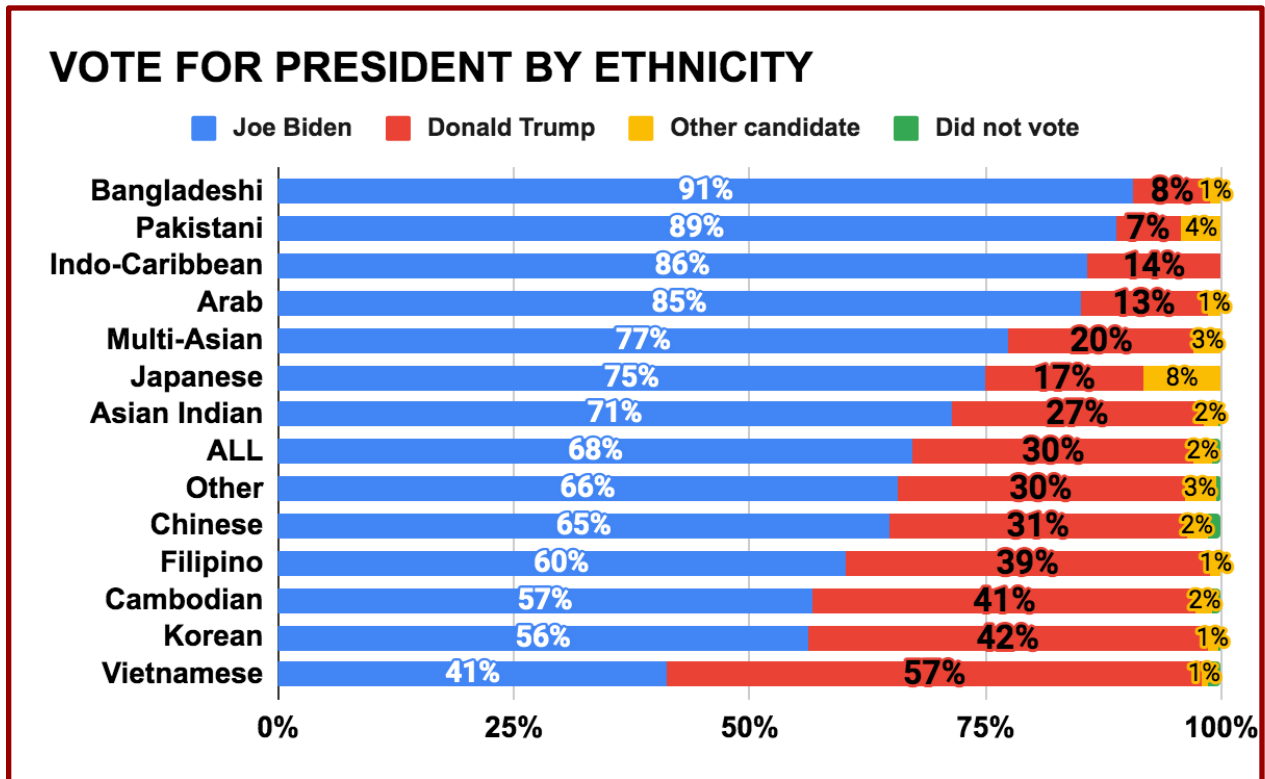
Important Factors Influencing the Vote for President

Based on all factors mentioned, the top three factors influencing the vote for President were Education (19%), Housing (17%), and Immigration/Refugees (13%). Following the top three issues, Economy/Jobs (11%), Environment (8%), Health Care (7%) immediately followed as important. Criminal Justice, Taxes, and Other issues garnered the same importance (each at 5%), with Women’s Issues taking 1%.

Vote for President by Ethnicity

Two out of three Asian Americans (68%) voted for Joe Biden and 30% voted for Donald Trump for President, a 12% increase from 2016. Support for Biden was particularly strong amongst South Asians and voters between the ages of 18-49, an average of 74% supported him.

Figure 9. Vote for President by Ethnicity



Among Vietnamese American respondents, 41% voted for Biden and 57% voted for Trump, which is a 25% increase from the 32% support they showed him in 2016. This year's support for Trump mirrored the 54% support that Mitt Romney received from Vietnamese American respondents in the 2012 presidential election, according to the AALDEF 2012 exit polls.



In 2020, South Asian American voters showed the strongest support for Biden with an average of 84%, 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.

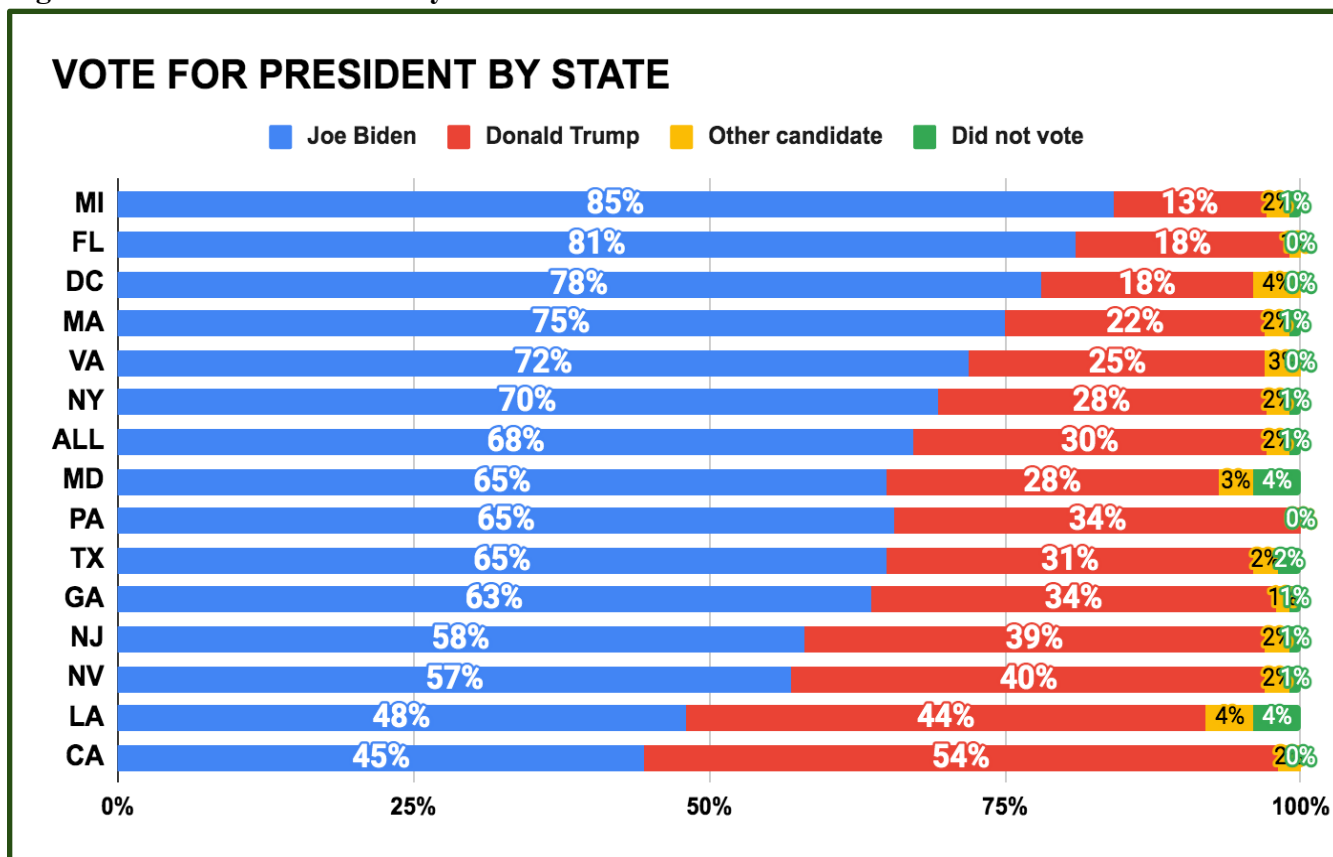
Past AALDEF exit polls have shown that, in addition to South Asian voters, a wide majority of Chinese and Korean Americans have consistently supported Democratic presidential candidates. In the 2020 presidential election, Chinese Americans (65%) and Korean Americans (56%) showed their support for Biden, a drop compared to previous presidential election years.

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. In 2020, they shifted some of their support towards Trump, with 31% Chinese Americans and 42% Korean Americans supporting the Republican candidate.

Vote for President by State

In comparison to the 2016, 2012, and 2008 presidential elections, voters in 2020 shifted their support to the Democratic candidate in most states. Asian American voters in the Northeast and the South showed strong support for Biden across the board: 75% in Massachusetts, 85% in Michigan, 70% in New York, he also received substantial support in the South with 81% in Florida, and 72% in Virginia.

Figure 10. Vote for President by State



In six states, the support for the Democratic candidate decreased slightly in 2020. In Pennsylvania and Texas, Biden received 65% of the vote from both states; in Georgia, he received 63%, a decrease of 8% compared to the 71% vote for Clinton in 2016; in California, he received 45%, a decrease of 30% compared to 75% who voted for Clinton in 2016; in Nevada, he received 57%; and finally, in New Jersey, he received 58% of the vote.

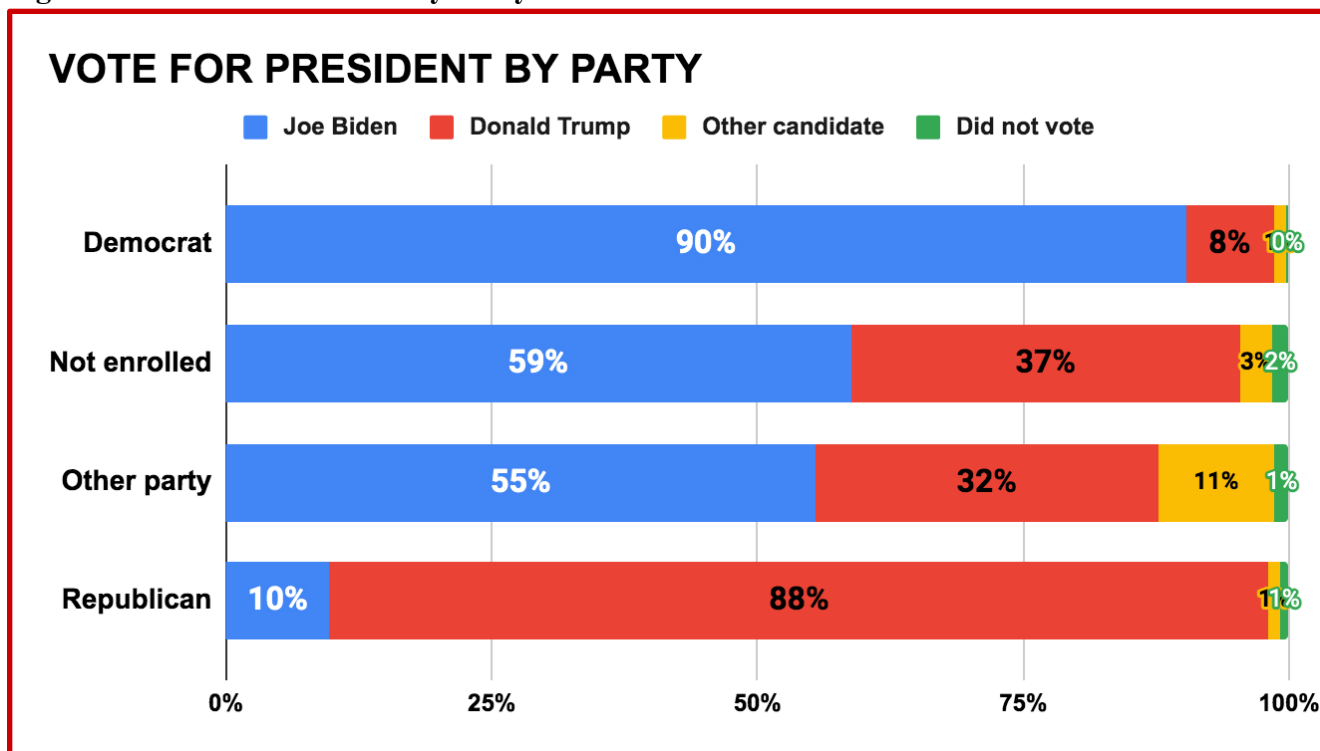
On the other hand, Trump received close to a third or half of the support in 2020. In Pennsylvania, Trump received 34% of the vote; in Texas, he received 31%; in Georgia, he received 34%; in California, he received 52%; in Nevada, he received 40%; in New Jersey, he received 39% of the vote.

In Louisiana, because of a power outage the week of Election Day, we collected a total of 27 surveys at the Mary Queen of Vietnam Church, and 13 out of 27 voters voted for Biden, and 12 out of 27 voters voted for Trump, consistent from 2016, where Trump received 50% of the vote.

Crossover Voting and Unenrolled Voters

Both Democrats and Republicans voted largely along party lines, but exhibited some small crossover support.

Figure 11. Vote for President by Party Enrollment



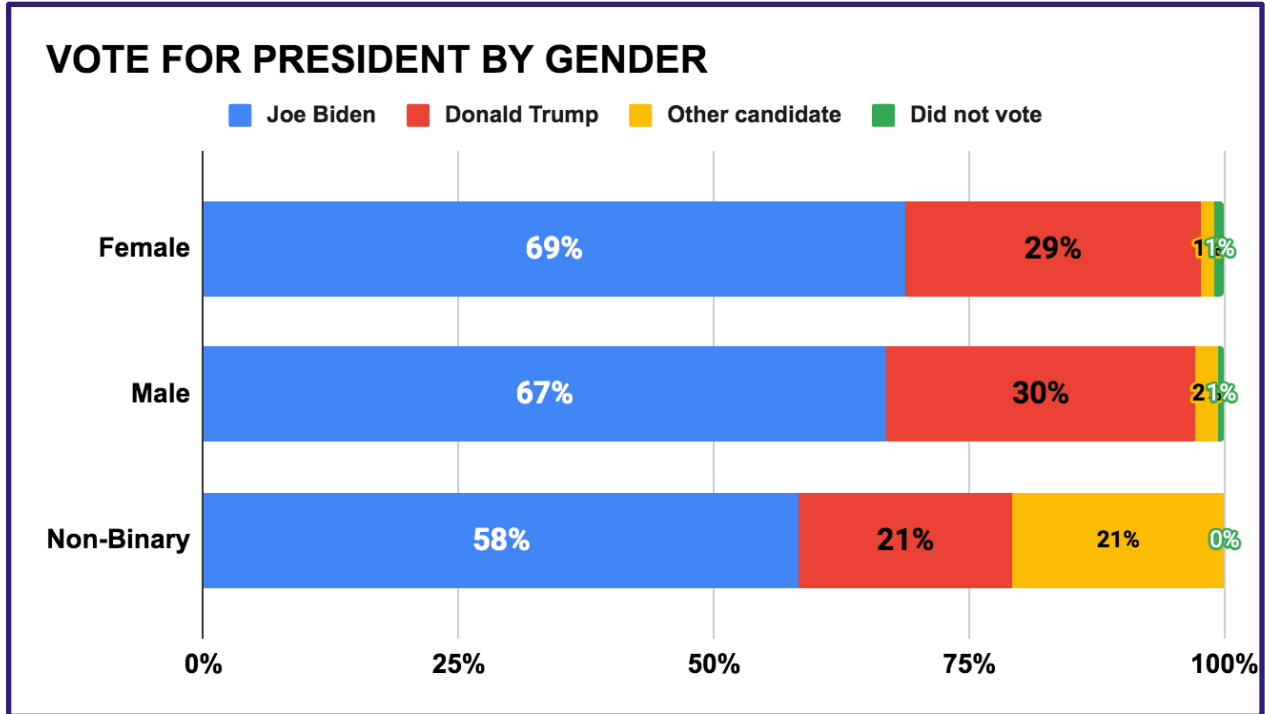
Ninety percent of Democrats voted for Biden, and 88% of Republicans voted for Trump. Eight percent of Democrats voted for Trump and 10% of Republicans voted for Biden. This is drastically different from 2016, where a larger percentage of Asian Americans enrolled in the Republican Party crossed party lines to vote for Clinton for President (20%), a decrease of 10% in 2020. Registered Democrats who crossed party lines to vote for Trump did not show a significant increase, with only a 3% increase in their support for Trump. This year's vote is somewhat similar to 2012, where 3% of Democrats voted for Romney, and 13% of Republicans voted for Obama.

Of those unenrolled in any party in 2020, 59% showed support for Biden and 37% supported Trump, which shows a significant drop in support of the Democratic Party if we compare it to the 3 to 1 (73% to 22%) margin in 2016.

Gender

Among Asian American females in 2020, 29% voted for Trump, 69% for Biden, and 1% for another candidate. In 2016, Asian American females voted 15% for Trump, 83% for Clinton. Among Asian American males in 2020, 30% voted for Trump, 67% for Biden, and 2% for another candidate. In 2016, Asian American males voted 21% for Trump and 76% for Clinton in 2016.

Figure 12. Vote for President by Gender

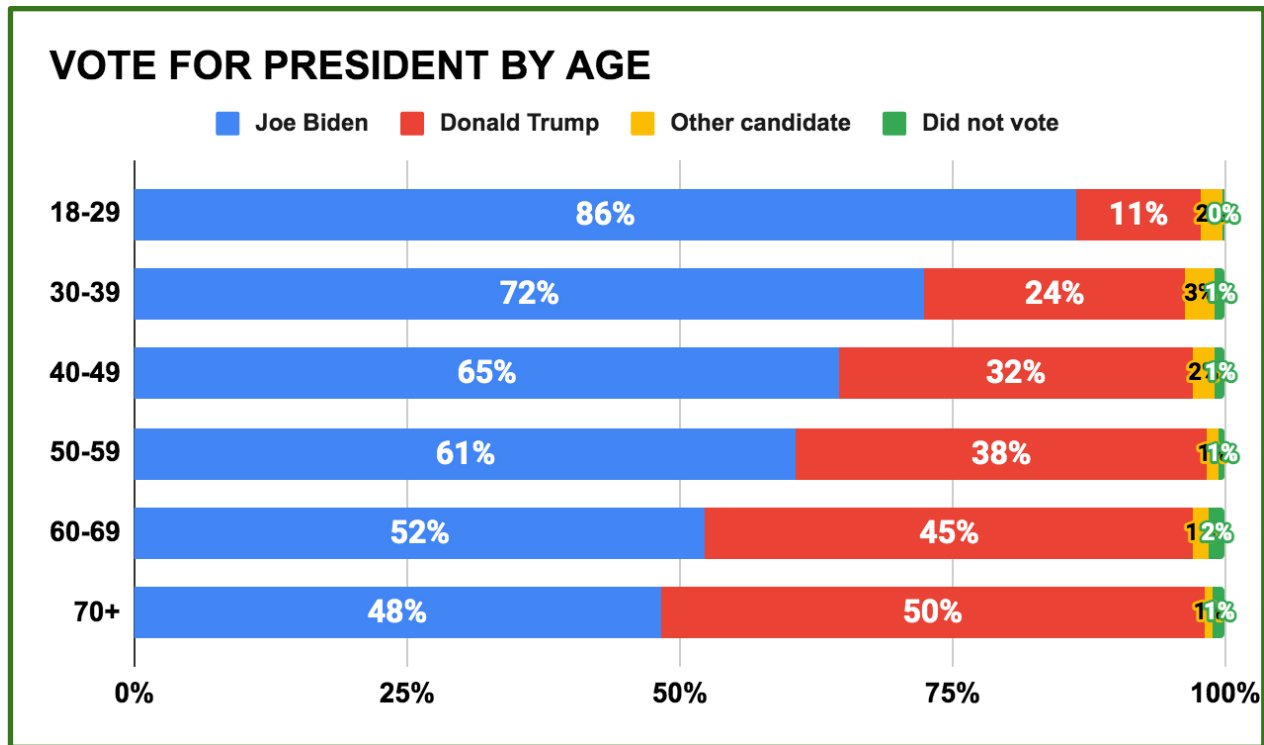


Of the 24 non-binary people surveyed in 2020, 5 voted for Trump and five for another candidate, while 14 people voted for Biden. Compared to 2016, the number of females and males' vote for the Democratic candidate decreased: females by 14%, males by 9%, and switched over their support towards Trump by the same difference +14% females, +9% males. In 2012, 79% of females voted for Obama and 20% for Romney, while 76% of males voted for Obama and 21% for Romney.

Age

The majority of Asian American voters supported Biden across all age levels, especially voters under 50. Voters between ages 18-29 showed Biden the most support at 86%, 30-39 showed 72% of support, 40-49 showed 65% of support. In 2016, voters between ages 18 to 29 also showed the greatest support for Clinton at 89%.

Figure 13. Vote for President by Age

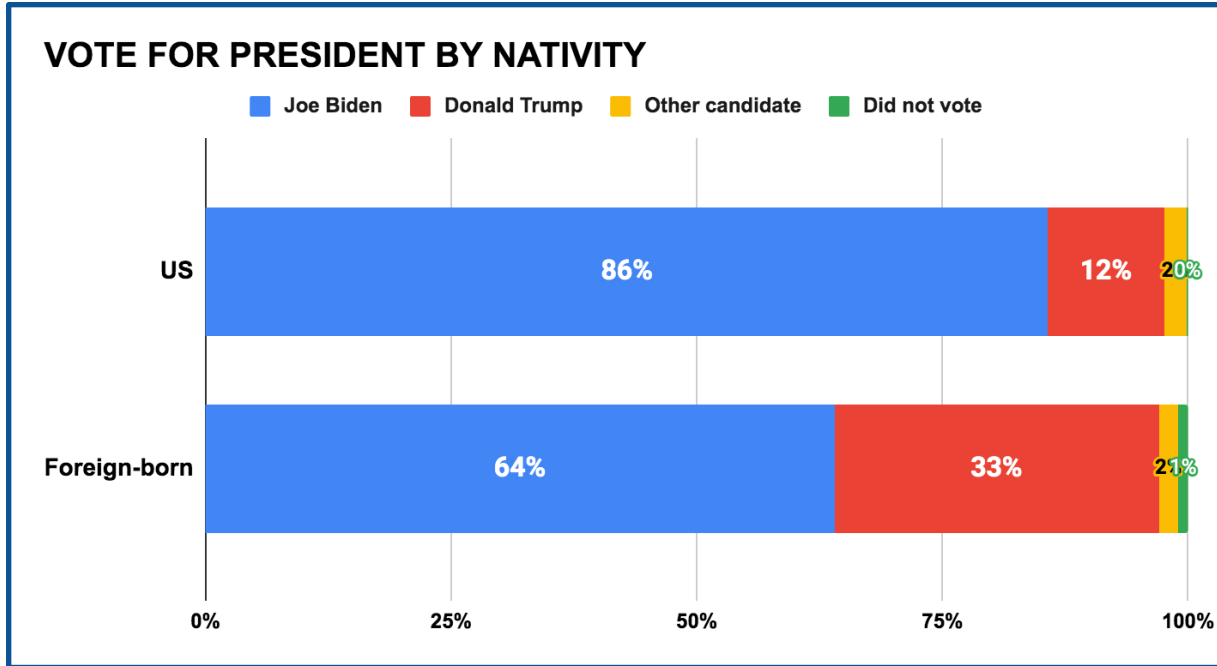


The margin between Biden and Trump narrows as the age gap increases. Biden received close to half of the support (48%) from those who are 70 and over, and received more than half of the support in all other age groups. Trump, on the other hand, did not get much support from younger Asian American voters, and received most support from older voters. Voters between the ages of 50-59 supported him by 38%, 60-69 supported him by 45%, voters who are 70 and over supported him by 50%. There is a drastic increase of support for Trump in 2020 compared to 2016, where in 2016, Trump received at most 28% of votes from voters ages 60 to 69, 14% of support from ages 30 to 39, 21% of those 40 to 49, 25% of those 50 to 59, and 25% of those ages 70 and above.

Nativity

An overwhelming 86% of native-born citizens voted for Biden, similar to 88% of support for Clinton in 2016.

Figure 14. Vote for President by Nativity



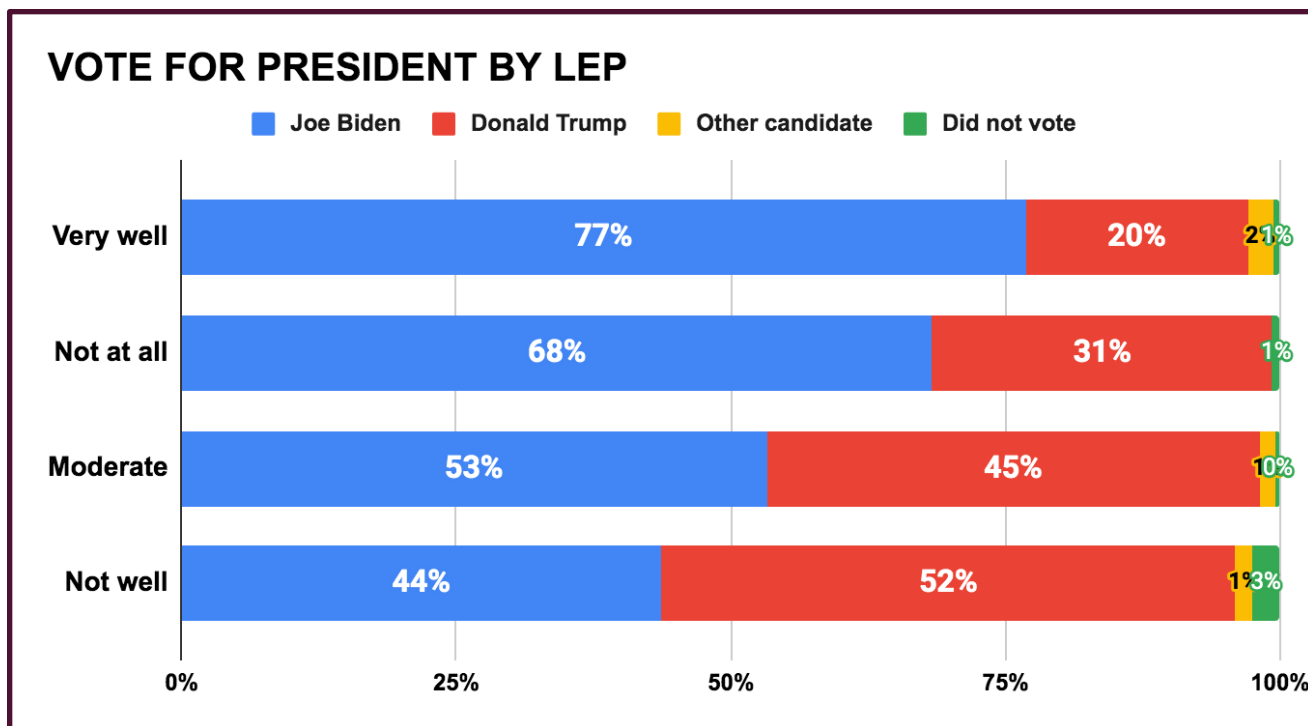
The amount of foreign-born support for the Democratic candidate decreased by 13%, with foreign-born naturalized citizens supporting Biden by 64% in 2020, compared to 77% of naturalized citizens voting for Clinton in 2016.

Limited English Proficiency

Similarly, Asian Americans fluent in English and limited English proficient voters showed great support for Biden. Seventy-seven percent (77%) of voters who read English "very well" and 55% of limited English proficient Asian Americans voted for Biden.

Limited English Proficient is defined as those who read English less than "Very Well," who answered "Moderate," "Not well," "Not at all," in the survey.

Figure 15. Vote for President by Limited English Proficient Voters



Asian Americans who are fluent in English voted 20% for Trump. Of those who are Limited English Proficient, 45% who read English moderately, 52% who don't read English well, and 31% who do not read English at all voted for Trump. This is in slight contrast from 2016, where 15% of English proficient and 26% of limited English proficient Asian Americans voted for Trump. Two percent (2%) of English proficient voters and 1% of limited English proficient voters voted for another candidate.

U.S. SENATE RACES

Of the six states that had a Senate race, 67% of Asian American voters chose Democratic Candidates, while 27% chose Republican candidates.

In 2020, there were four battleground states, including Georgia, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Nevada.

Figure 16. 2020 Senate Races

| State | Democratic Candidate | AALDEF Survey Respondents | State Respondents | Republican Candidate | AALDEF Survey Respondents | State Respondents |
|-------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| GA | Jon Ossoff* | 62% | 47.90% | David Perdue | 33% | 49.70% |
| | Raphael Warnock* | | 33% | Kelly Loeffler | | 26% |
| LA | Adrian Perkins | 48% | 19% | Bill Cassidy* | 44% | 59.30% |
| MA | Edward J. Markey* | 77% | 66.20% | Kevin O'Connor | 16% | 33% |
| MI | Gary Peters* | 84% | 49.90% | John James | 10% | 48.20% |
| NJ | Cory Booker* | 61% | 57.20% | Rik Mehta | 34% | 40.90% |
| NV | Dallas Harris* | 60% | 58.55% | Joshua Dowden | 36% | 41.45% |
| PA | Nikil Saval (no race) | 58% | N/A | N/A | 28% | N/A |
| TX | MJ Hegar | 61% | 43.90% | John Cornyn* | 33% | 53.50% |
| VA | Mark Warner* | 76% | 56% | Daniel Gade | 22% | 43.90% |
| | | | | | | <i>*winning candidate</i> |

Georgia

Georgia received the most media attention because neither candidate in the Class II or Class III of the Senate race reached 50% of the vote in November 2020, and it triggered a runoff in January 2021. In the regularly scheduled Class II Senate race, Jon Ossoff and David Perdue faced off against each other, where Ossoff, the Democratic Candidate, received 47.9% of the vote, and Perdue, the Republican Candidate, received 49.7% of the vote. In the Class III Senate race, former Republican Senator Johnny Isakson resigned in 2019 due to health issues, and Kelly Loeffler, a Republican, was appointed to serve out the rest of his term. If Loeffler were to stay in this position, she had to run in the November Election, and Raphael Warnock, a Democratic

Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund

Candidate, ran against her in November 2020. He received 32.9% of the vote, and she received 25.91%. Since neither candidate reached 50% of the majority vote, they ran against each other in a Special January Runoff Election.

Figure 17. Georgia Senate Races

| Senate Class | Democratic Candidate | % of vote | Republican Candidate | % of vote |
|--------------|----------------------|-----------|----------------------|-----------|
| II | Jon Ossoff* | 50.6% | David Perdue | 49.4% |
| III | Raphael Warnock* | 51.04% | Kelly Loeffler | 48.96% |

In the January Runoff Elections, both Democratic Candidates Ossoff and Warnock were able to win, with Ossoff getting 50.6% of the vote and Warnock getting 51.04% of the vote.

Of all 179 Asian Americans we polled in Gwinnett County, 58% of voters favored Raphael Warnock over Kelly Loeffler, who received 40% of the vote. Asian Americans also favored Jon Ossoff with 61% of the vote over David Perdue, who received 39% of the vote.

Pennsylvania

There were four battleground races in Pennsylvania, and our survey coverage in Philadelphia, PA, for Senate District 1 in November 2020, was not a part of these races. Nikil Saval, a Democrat who now represents Senate District 1, ran against Democratic incumbent Larry Farnese and won during the Primary Election on May 18, 2020, and he ran uncontested during the General Election in November 2020.

Figure 18. Pennsylvania Senate Battleground Races

| District | Democratic Candidate | % of vote | Republican Candidate | % of vote |
|----------|----------------------|-----------|----------------------|-----------|
| 9 | John Kane* | 52% | Thomas Killion | 48% |
| 15 | George Scott | 48.40% | John DiSanto* | 51.60% |
| 37 | Pam Iovino | 47.90% | Devlin Robinson* | 52.10% |
| 49 | Julie Slomski | 40.20% | Daniel Laughlin* | 59.80% |

There were four battleground races in Pennsylvania: District 9 (Chester, Chester Heights, Westtown, Kennett Square, and Unionville), District 15 (slightly north of Harrisburg: Newport, New Buffalo, New Bloomfield, Millersburg, Lykens, Linglestown, and Hershey), District 37 (slightly south of Pittsburg: Bethel Park, Upper St. Clair, Jefferson Hills, and parts of Scott

Township), and District 49 (in Erie: Harborcreek, Wesleyville, and Girard). Out of these four races, only one district, District 9, was able to win a Democratic seat with John Kane taking 52% of the vote, and Thomas Killion, a Republican incumbent, taking 48% of the vote. Two races had a close enough margin, District 15 and District 37 was a +3-4% margin, while one race in District 49 had close to a 20% margin difference. All Democratic Candidates were able to secure more than 40% of the vote.

Michigan

In this closely contested Senate race, Democrat Gary Peters (49.9%) was able to retain his seat with a 1.7% margin from Republican challenger, John James (48.2%). Among Asian American voters, 84% voted for Peters, while 10% voted for James.

Nevada

In Nevada, our survey covered parts of Clark County at the Boulevard Mall in District 10 and the Desert Breeze Community Center in District 11. Yvanna Cancela from District 10 resigned to join the Biden Administration and appointed Fabian Donate to take over the position in February 2021. For District 11, Democrat Dallas Harris ran for another term and received 58.6% of the vote, while Republican Joshua Dowden received 41.4% of the vote. Our survey respondents voted 58.55% for Harris and 41.45% for Dowden, resembling the popular vote.

Summary of the Asian American Vote

In the 2020 November presidential elections, Asian Americans showed favorable support for Joe Biden and Democratic Senate candidates. Asian Americans showed a slight increase in support for Donald Trump in 2020 compared to 2016.

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 more than one-third (37%) of Asian Americans who are limited English proficient.

III. THE ISSUES

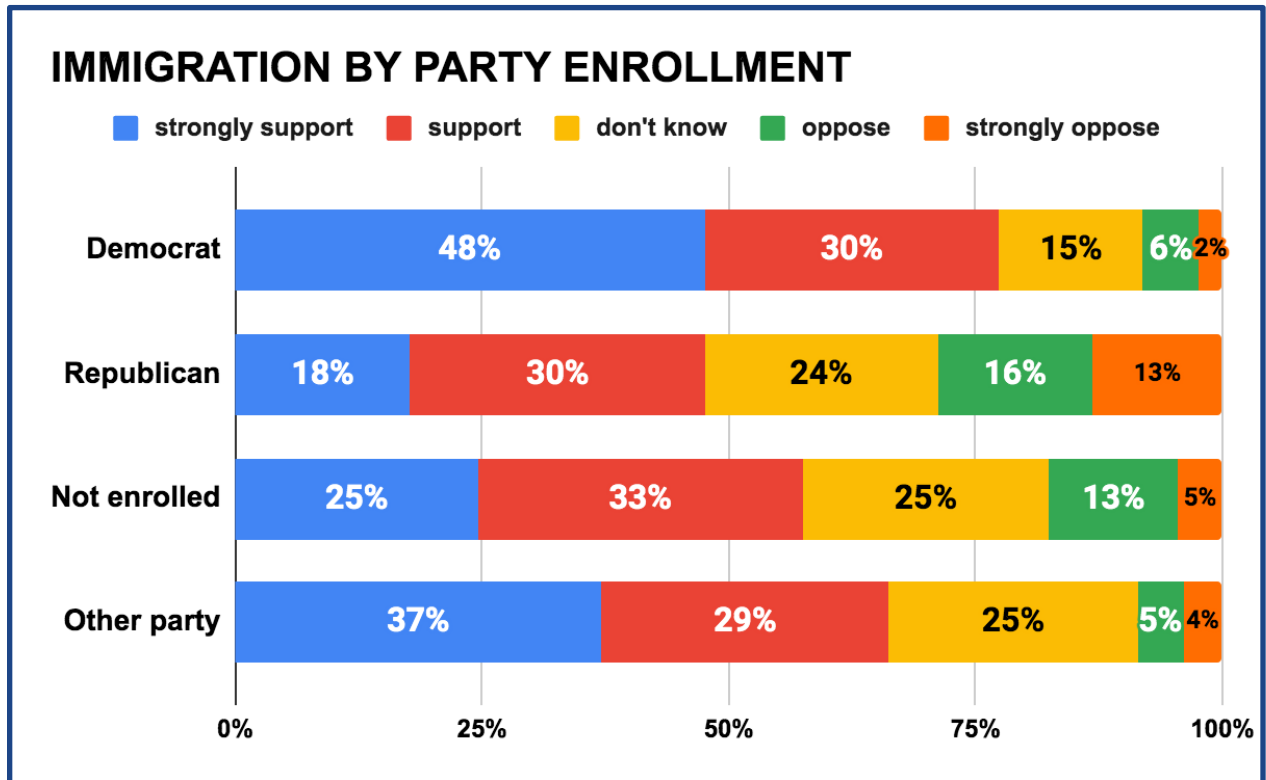
In 2020, there were two questions that remained constant from the 2016 survey, and that is, "Do you support comprehensive immigration reform, including a path to citizenship for undocumented people?" and "Do you support laws to protect gay and transgender people from discrimination in employment, housing, and public accommodations?"

Comprehensive Immigration Reform

The support for comprehensive immigration reform, including a path to citizenship for undocumented immigrants, was consistent across all categories polled. Slightly increasing from

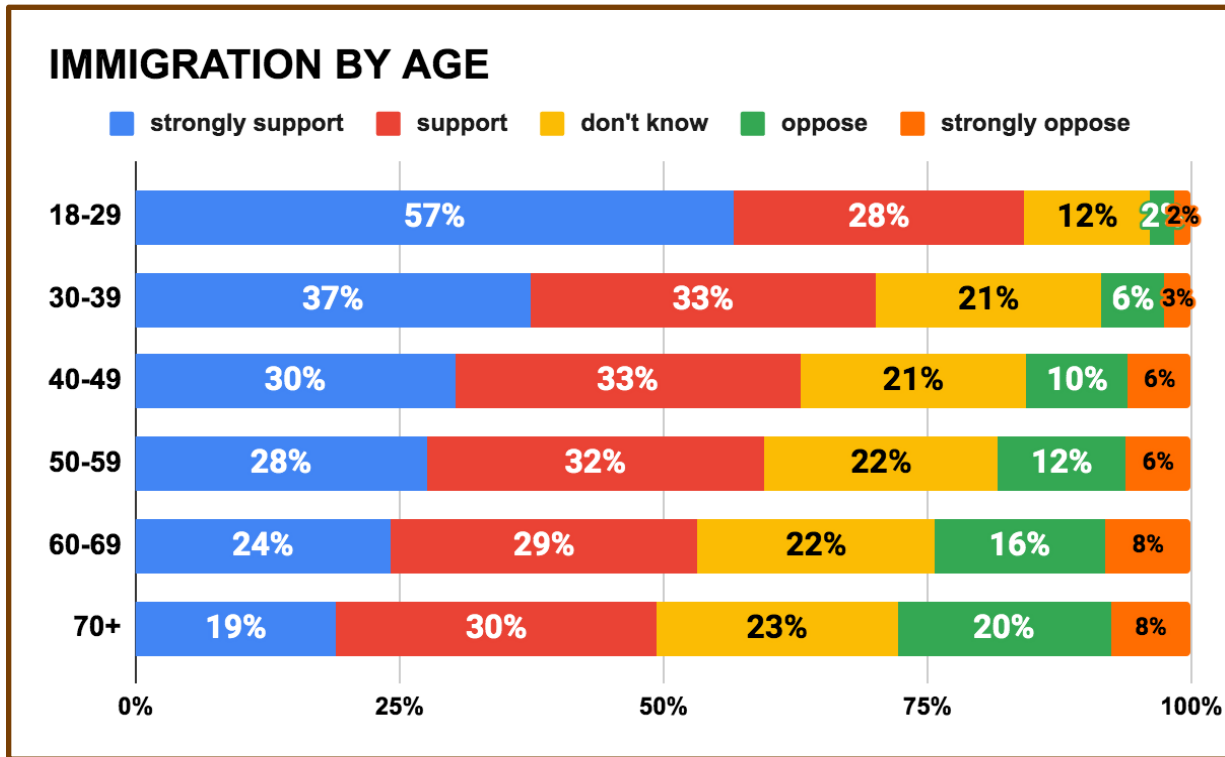
2016's sixty-five percent support, sixty-seven percent (67%) of Asian Americans in 2020 showed support for comprehensive immigration reform.

Figure 19. Support for Immigration Reform by Party Enrollment



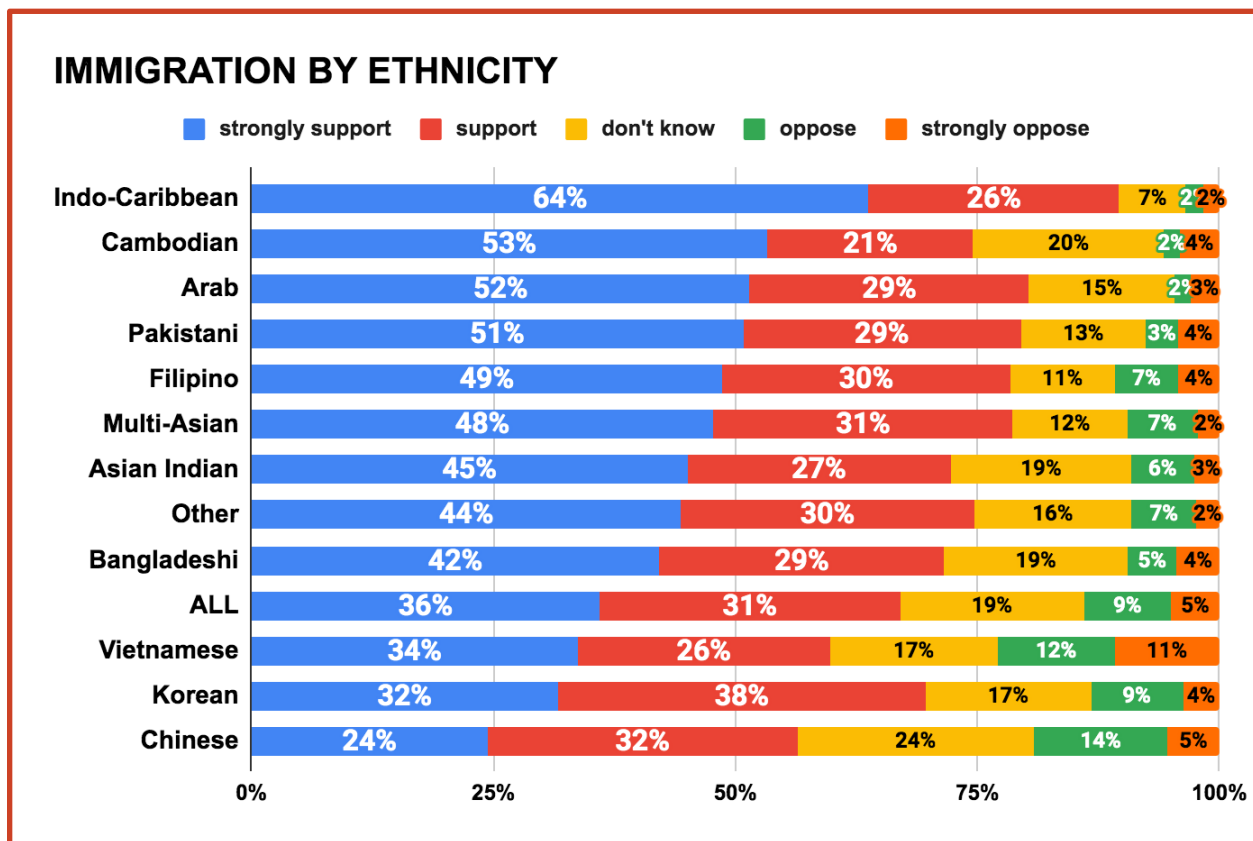
In the category of party enrollment, Democrats demonstrated the greatest support for comprehensive immigration reform, at 78%, an increase of 6% from 2016. Republicans showed the least support, at 48%, compared to 58% of those not enrolled in a party. These figures are consistent with the data from 2016 and 2012, where 72% of Democrats, 50% of Republicans in 2016 and 53% in 2012, and 57% of those not enrolled in a party in 2012 said they supported comprehensive immigration reform.

Figure 20. Support for Immigration Reform by Age



As age increased, support for this issue decreased steadily while opposition increased. Eighty-five percent (85%) of voters in the 18-29 age group supported comprehensive immigration reform and 4% opposed it, a slight decrease of support from seventy-seven percent (77%) in 2016. There was a slight decrease in support amongst those who are 70 and over, with 49% who showed support and 28% opposed in 2020, compared to 57% of voters who supported it and 22% opposed it in 2016. For all age groups, those who responded that they “don’t know” remained between 12-23%.

Figure 21. Support for Immigration Reform by Ethnicity



In 2020, the attitude towards comprehensive immigration reform increased across ethnic lines. Vietnamese showed the greatest shift in attitude, showing 70% of support, compared to 55% in 2016. The strongest support again came from the Indo-Caribbean (90%) community. Pakistani, Filipino and Multi-Asian (79%), Cambodian (75%), Asian Indian and Bangladeshi (72%), and Korean (70%) showed the greatest amount of support, while Chinese (56%) showed the least amount of support. There is a slight decrease of support compared to 2016 from the Bangladeshi (74%) community and Korean (73%) community.

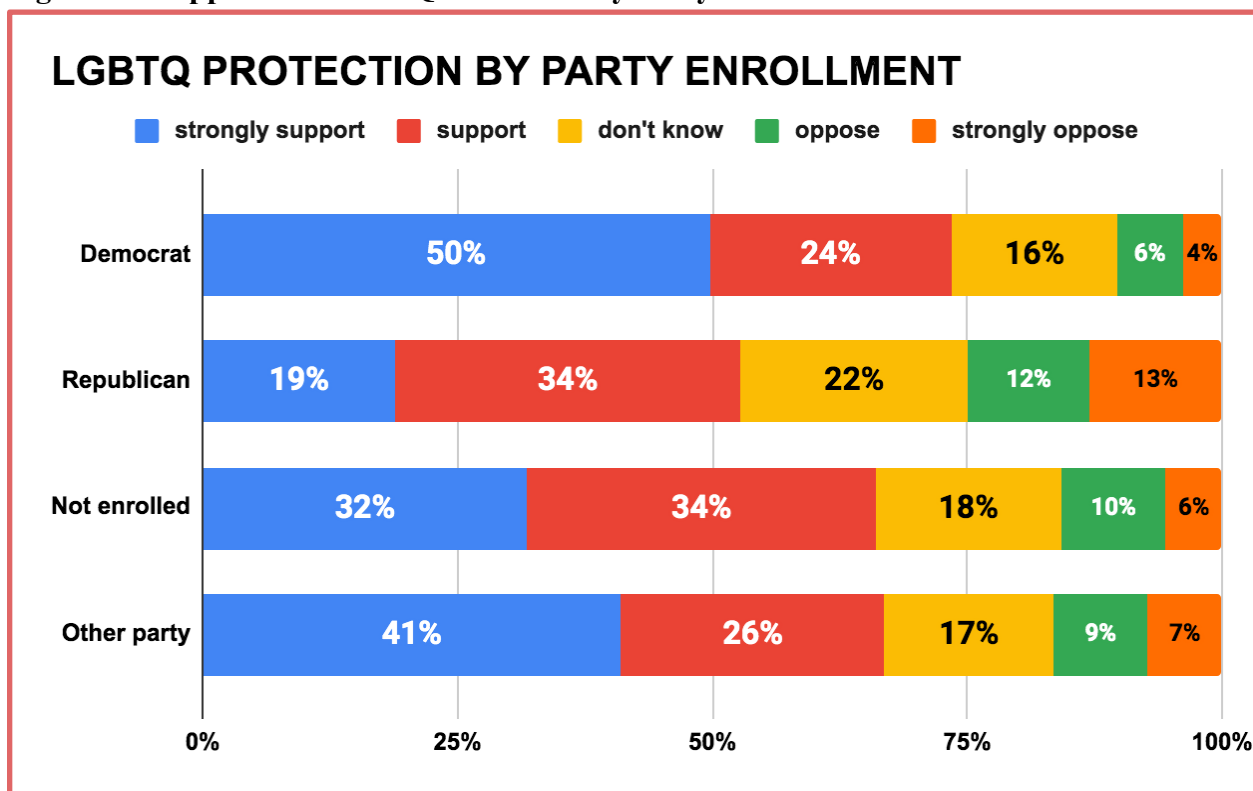
A majority of Asian American voters from every state supported comprehensive immigration reform, including a path to citizenship. In 2020, the states or jurisdictions with the strongest and showed an increase in support compared to 2016 are Florida (84%) with an 8% increase from 2016, Massachusetts (79%), Michigan (76%), and New Jersey (70%). Pennsylvania and Texas (65%) showed a significant increase in support since 2016. The following states showed a slight decrease in support compared to 2016: Maryland (68%) and New York (64%). California, surprisingly, had the least amount of support at 55%.

In 2016, Maryland (70%) and New York (67%) had a little bit more support for immigration. Washington, D.C. (85%) showed support for comprehensive immigration reform in 2016, however, in 2020, we did not receive enough surveys to conclude whether this support has shifted or not.

LGBTQ Protection

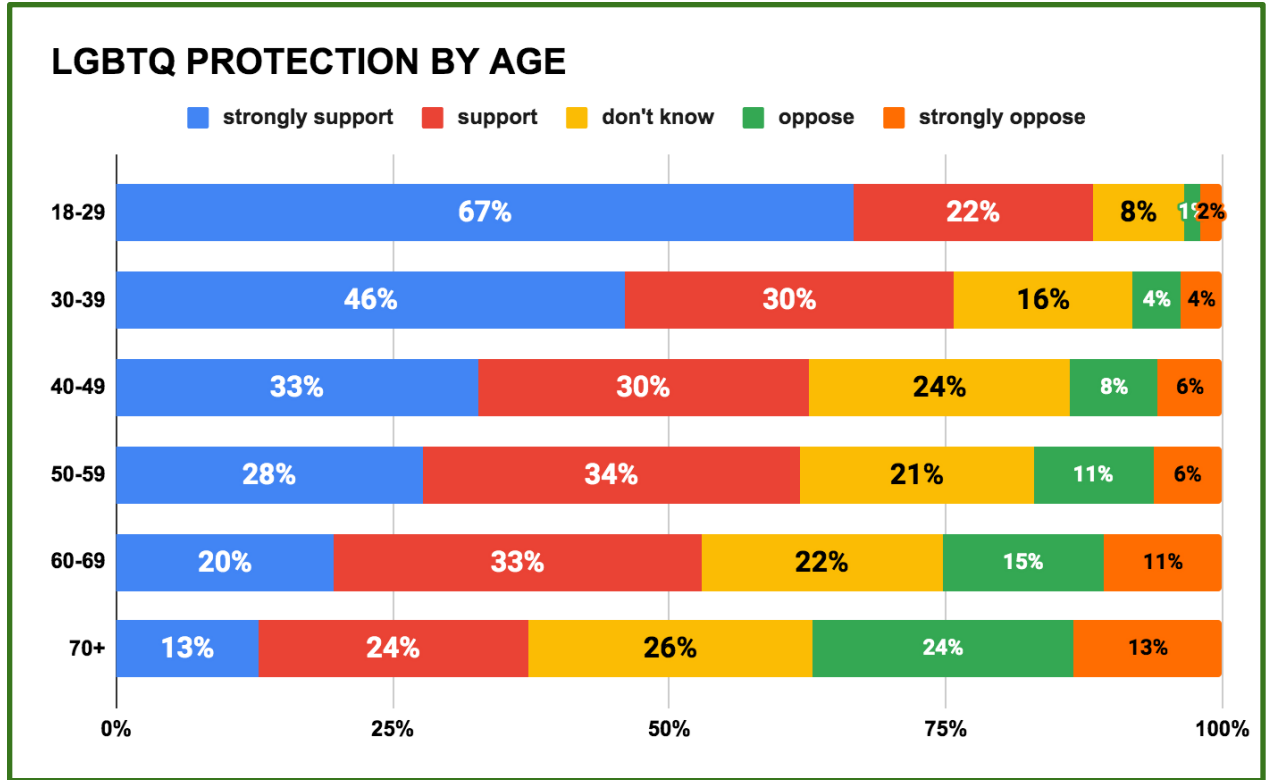
As with comprehensive immigration reform, 68% of Asian American voters expressed support for laws to protect LGBTQ people from discrimination in employment, housing, and public accommodations. Fifteen percent (15%) of voters said they opposed it and 18% said that they “don’t know.” There was some variation across categories, such as party enrollment, age, and ethnicity.

Figure 22. Support for LGBTQ Protection by Party Enrollment



Republican voters showed an increase of support at 53% compared to 49% in 2016, while 25% said they opposed them. Seventy-four percent (74%) of Democratic voters supported them and 10% opposed them, compared to sixty-nine percent (69%) of support and 13% of opposition in 2016.

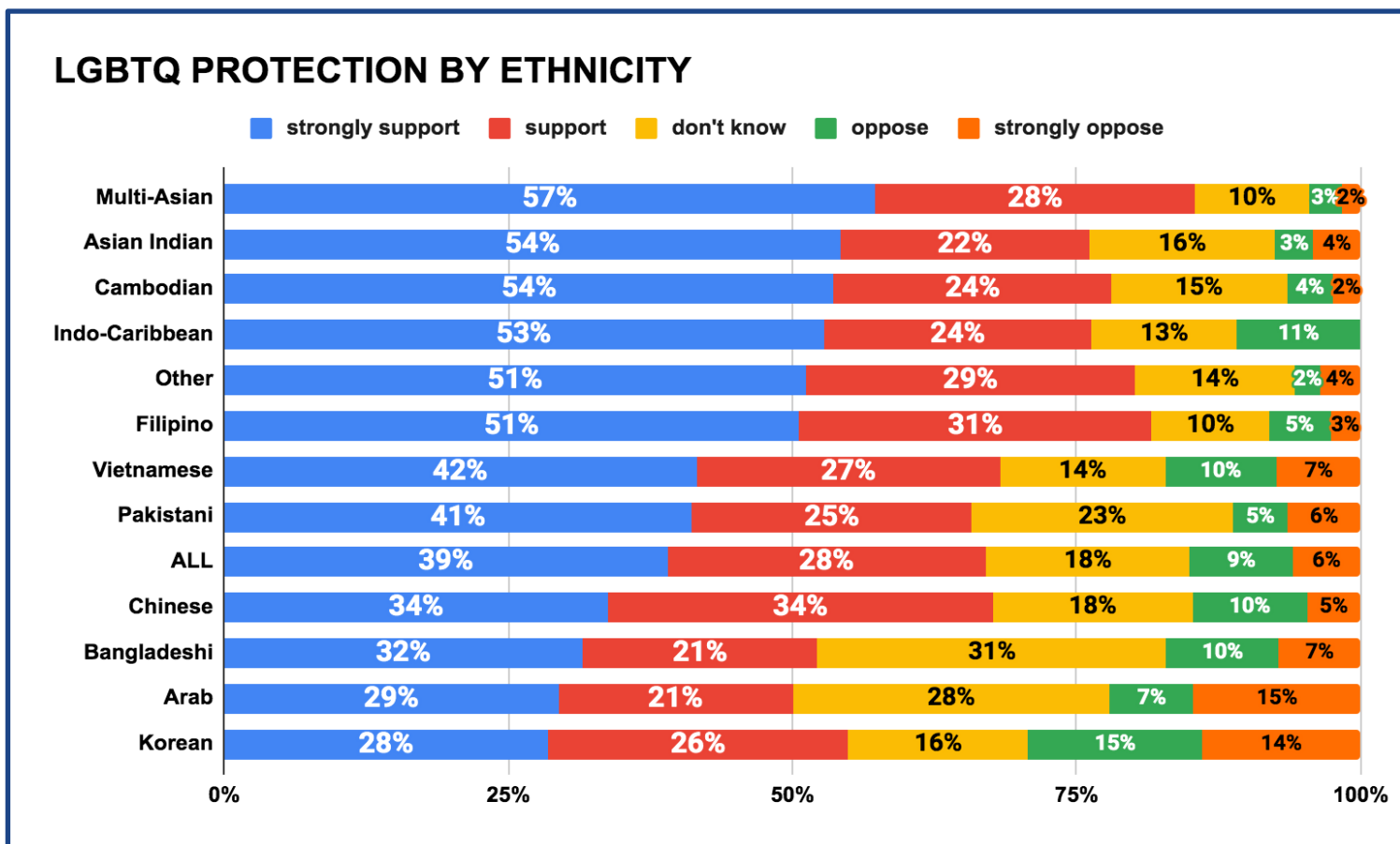
Figure 23. Support for LGBTQ Protection by Age



Older voters showed very little support for laws to protect LGBTQ people. For example, the number of voters aged 18-29 who supported laws to protect LGBTQ people (89%) was close to three times the number of voters aged 70 and over in the same category at 37%. This is a slight decrease in support from 2016 at 42%.

Across ethnic groups, the greatest support came from the Filipino (82%), Cambodian (78%), Indo-Caribbean (77%), Asian Indian (76%), Vietnamese (69%), and Chinese (68%) communities. The lowest support came from Bangladeshis (53%) and Arab Americans (50%).

Figure 24. Support for LGBTQ Protection by Ethnicity



The data in 2020 is consistent with the support from 2016, where Filipino (80%), Indo-Caribbean (80%), and Asian Indian (71%) and Chinese (65%) communities stayed more or less the same, and Cambodians’ support increased 12% from 66% to 78%. In 2016, Korean Americans (51%) was one of the two groups that showed the least amount of support, and in 2020, their support increased but remained consistent at 54%.

The vast majority of Asian American voters in Massachusetts (89%) supported laws to protect LGBTQ people from discrimination in employment, housing, and public accommodations. Nevada followed with 88%, Maryland 79%, Texas 78%, California 76%, Maryland 71%, New Jersey and Virginia 70%, and Florida 67%, a 10% decrease from 77% in 2016. The states with the weakest support, although still the majority, were New York (65%), Pennsylvania (61%), and Louisiana (51%). Out of all the states surveyed, Texas saw the biggest increase from 56% to 78%, a 22% increase.

Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund

On June 15, 2020, the US Supreme Court ruled that employers in Texas cannot discriminate based on sexual orientation or gender identity. This ruling may have affected survey respondents' responses, where 78% supported laws to protect the LGBTQ and Transgender community, and only 13% opposed this, and 9% said they "don't know."

In July 2020, Virginia was the first state in the South to pass legislation to protect the civil rights of the LGBTQ community. This included the Virginia Values Act, which protects against discrimination in employment, housing, public spaces, and credit for LGBTQ people; House Bill 1049, which provides non-discriminatory protect for sexual orientation and gender identity into various Virginia codes, covering areas such as public contracts, auto insurance, apprenticeship programs, etc.; Senate Bill 161 and House Bill 145, which ask public schools to provide an equal learning environment to transgender and non-binary students.

These initiatives are in stark contrast to 2016's Physical Privacy Act, a 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, 70% of Asian American voters supported laws to protect LGBTQ people, 17% opposed them, and 13% said they "don't know."

Abortion

The majority of Asian Americans (63%) support a women’s right to an abortion, as established by the Supreme Court in Roe v. Wade, while 18% are in opposition and 19% do not know how they feel about the subject.

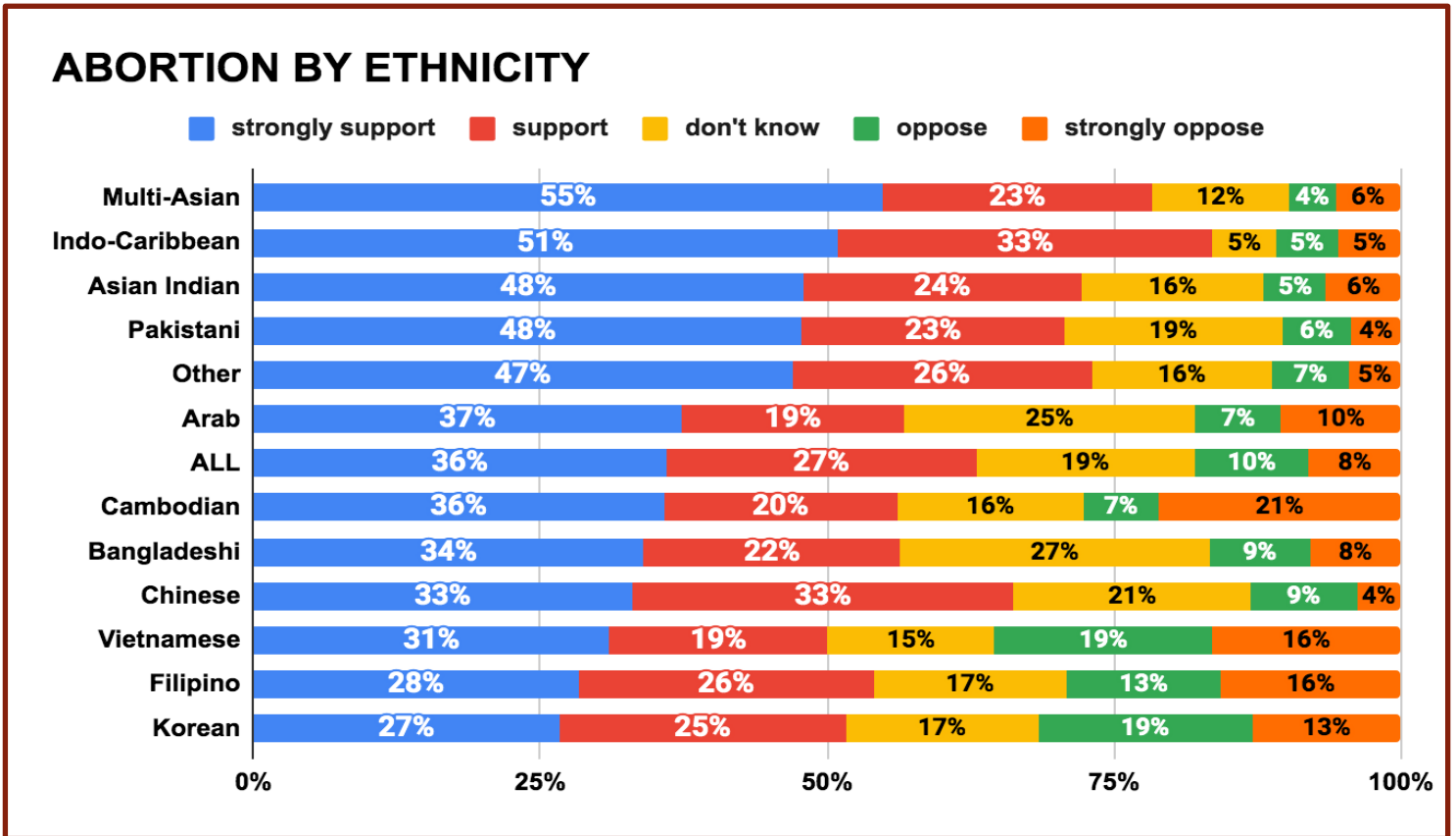
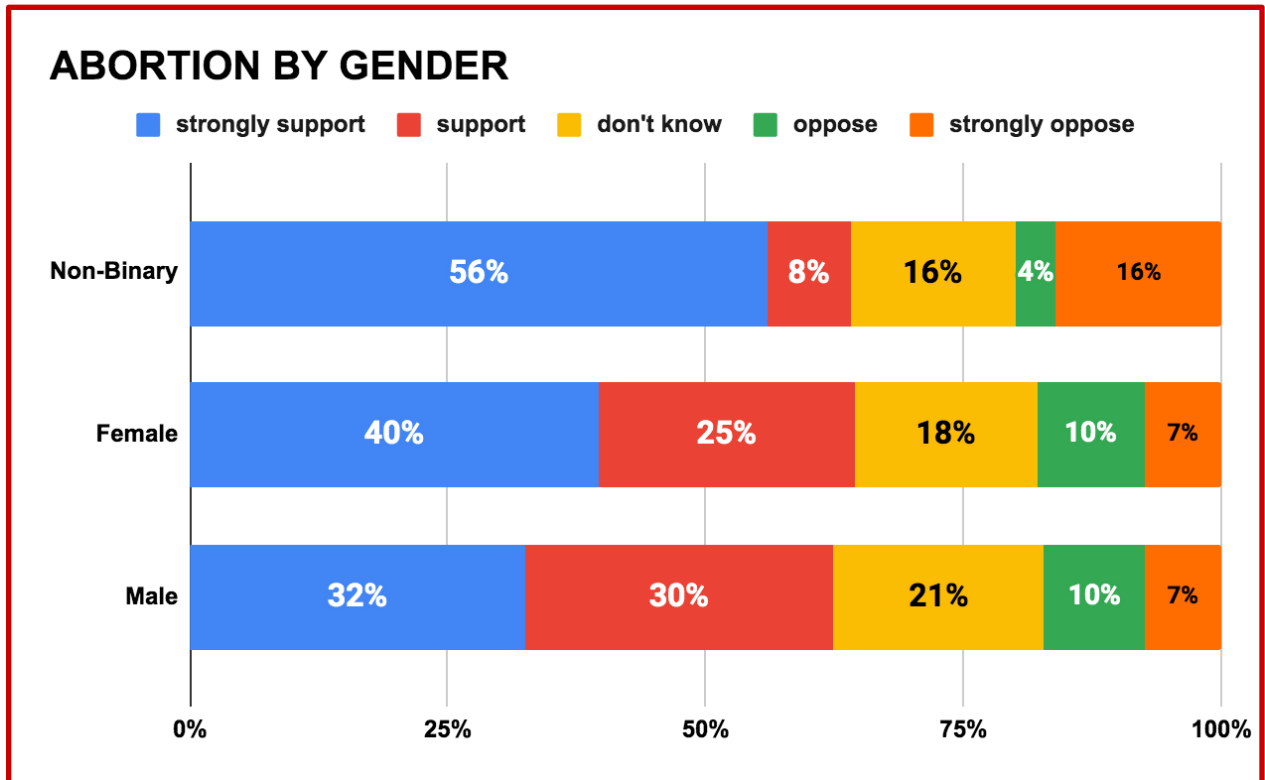


Figure 25. Support for Abortion by Ethnicity

Among different ethnic groups, Indo-Caribbean (84%), Pakistani (71%), and Chinese (66%) exhibited the majority of support, while Bangladeshi and Cambodian (56%), Korean (52%), and Vietnamese (50%) showed less, but still a majority of support.

Figure 26. Support for Abortion by Gender



Females, males, and non-binary people supported abortion. Females supported it at 65%, non-binary 64%, and males 62%. Both females and males opposed it by 17%, compared to non-binary with 20%.

Figure 27. Support for Abortion by Age

All age groups 50 and under supported abortion, with 18-29 supported it greatly at 82%, 30-39 at 69%, 40-49 at 59%, 50-59 supported it with 57%. People who were 60 and over supported it less, but still with moderate support: 60-69 with 48%, and people 70+ supported with 46%.

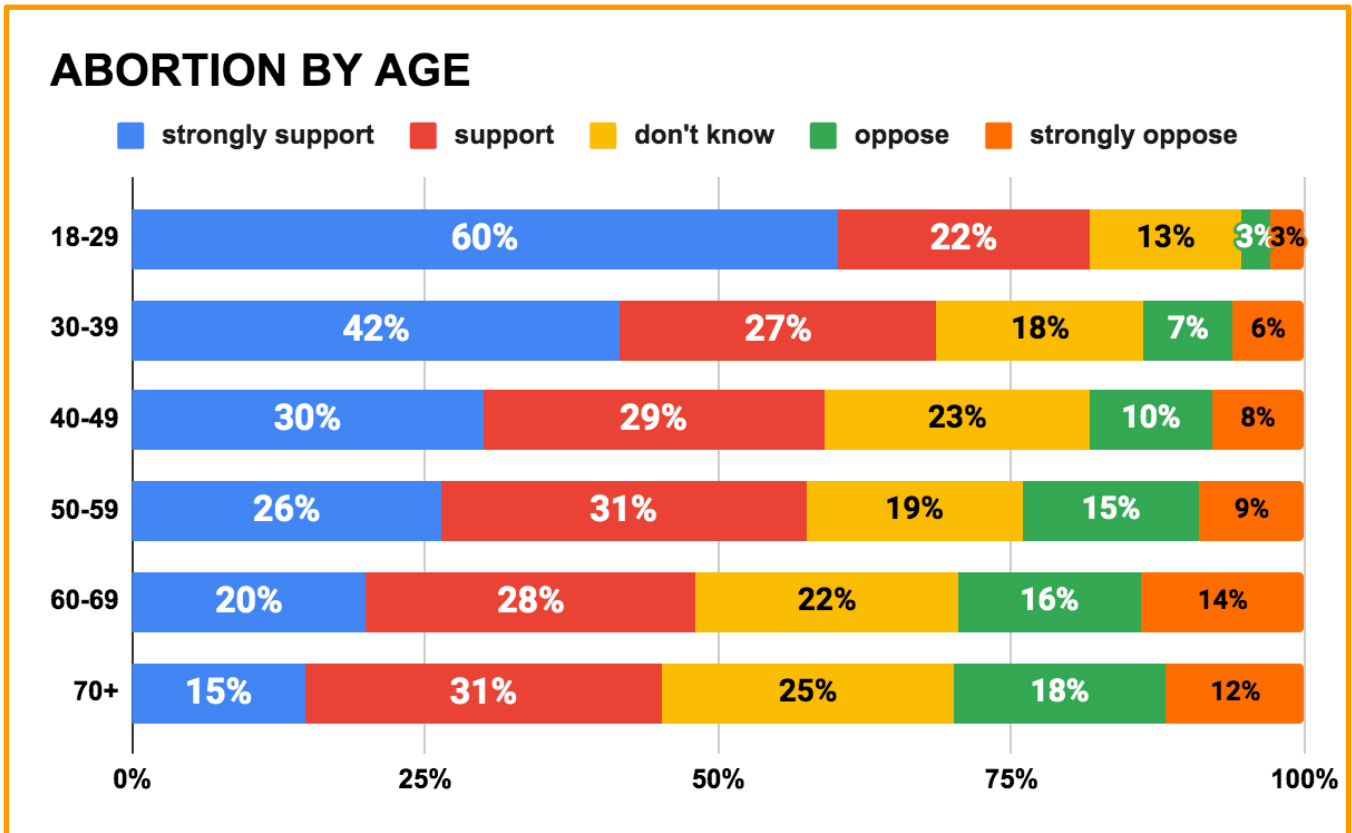
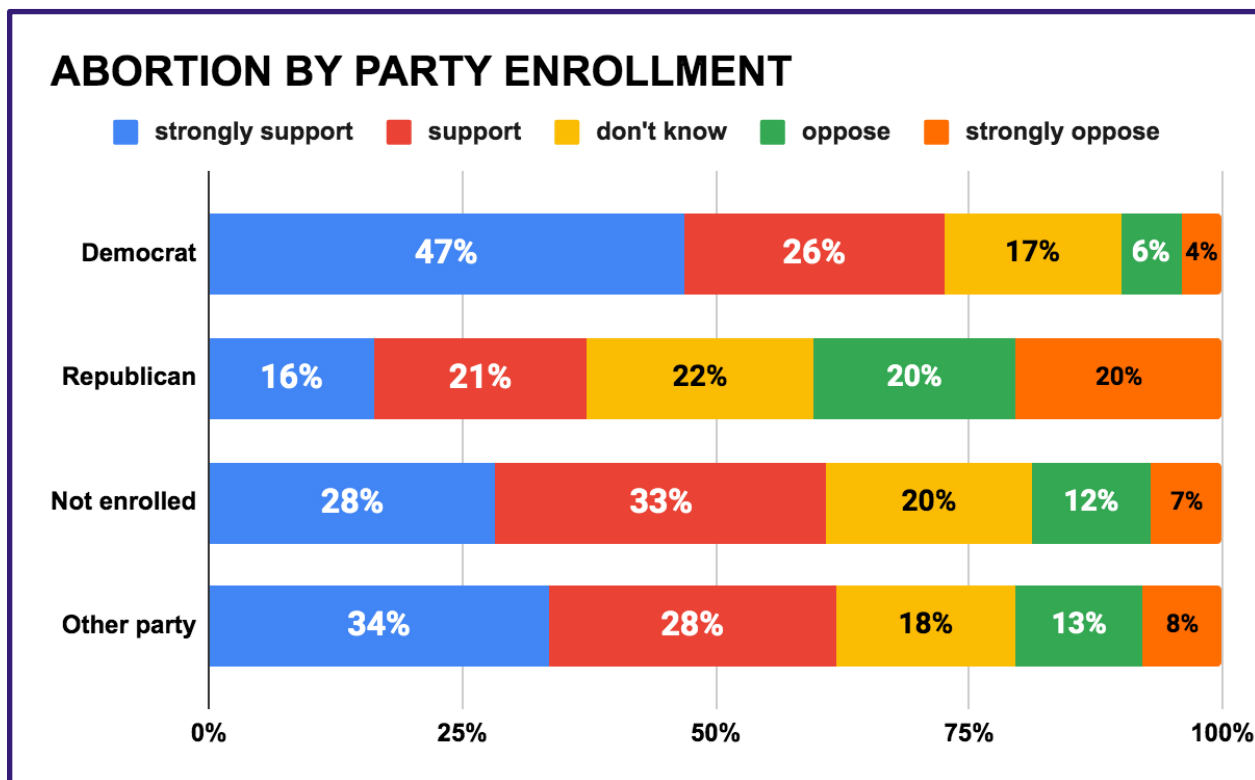


Figure 28. Support for Abortion by Party Enrollment



Amongst different political parties, Democrats supported abortion by 73%, people who belonged in another party by 62%, those who were not enrolled in any party at 61%, and the least amount of support from Republicans at 37%.

The majority of states support abortion, with Virginia showing the highest amount of support at 71%, Texas 69%, New Jersey and Maryland 66%, Georgia 65%, New York 64%, and Pennsylvania 53%. Of those states who opposed it, Pennsylvania had the highest amount of opposition at 26%, Georgia 22%, and New Jersey 20%.

There has been a turbulent battle within Texas regarding abortion rights. During the height of COVID-19, Texas state officials deemed abortion as a non-essential medical procedure and received a significant push back. In April 2020, the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals ruled in favor of abortion by consuming a medical pill, which can limit the interaction between a medical provider and patient due to the severity of the pandemic.

Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund

On May 19, 2021, Governor Greg Abbott in Texas signed into law a ban on abortions six weeks into a pregnancy. This law allows private citizens to bring a civil suit against an abortion provider. On September 1, 2021, the U.S. Supreme Court failed to rule on an emergency request by abortion providers allowing the ban to remain in place. The Department of Justice prevailed in its challenge to the ban at the District Court level, lost on appeal at the Circuit level, and appealed to the Supreme Court. Together with abortion groups, DOJ continues to challenge this ban.

Trump Approval

Overall, Asian Americans showed a great amount of disapproval for Donald Trump's work as president. Across state lines, Virginia exhibited the most amount of disapproval at 65%, Texas at 61%, New York at 56%, New Jersey at 49%, and Philadelphia and Georgia at 48%.

Trump received an overall 31% of Asian Americans approval of Trump as President. His support remains low throughout the states: New York and New Jersey 41%, Pennsylvania 37%, Georgia 35%, Texas 31%, Virginia 25%, Massachusetts 27%, and the least amount of support in Michigan at 19%.

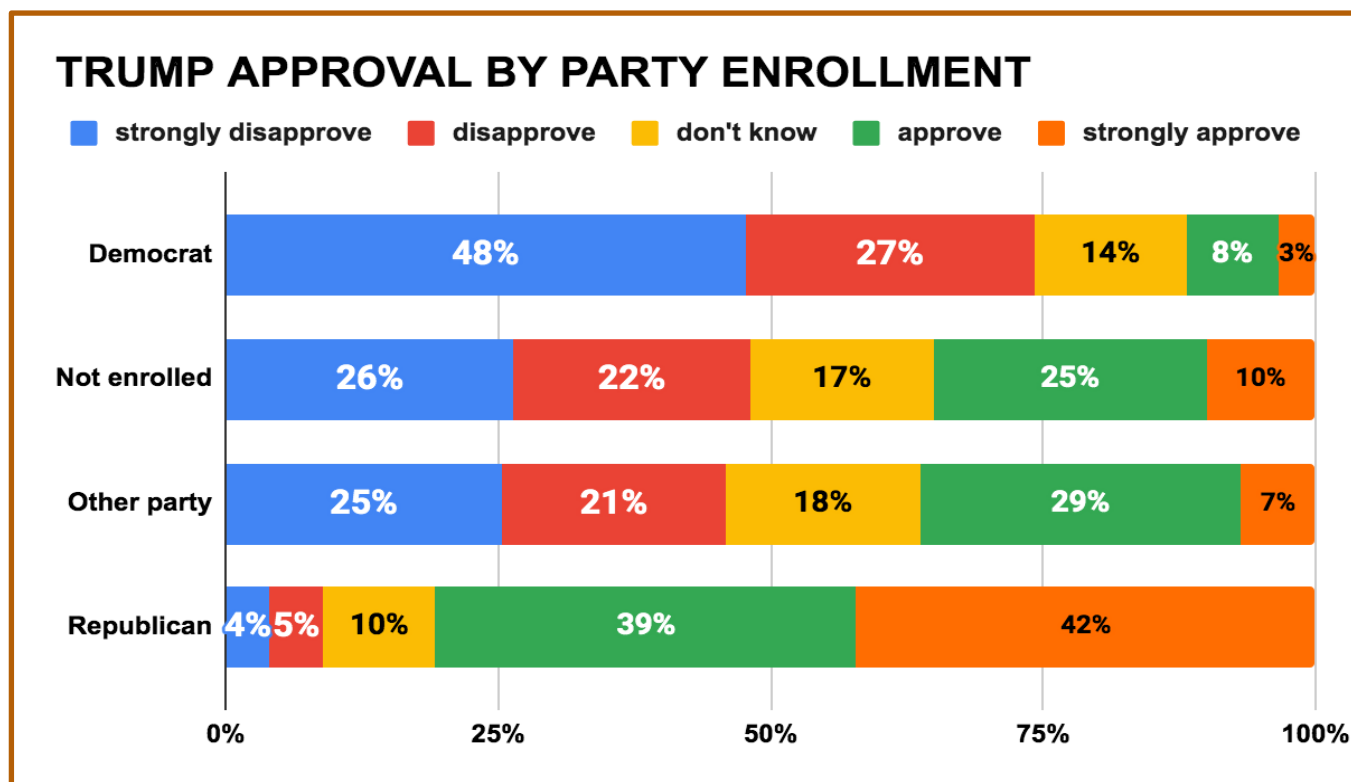
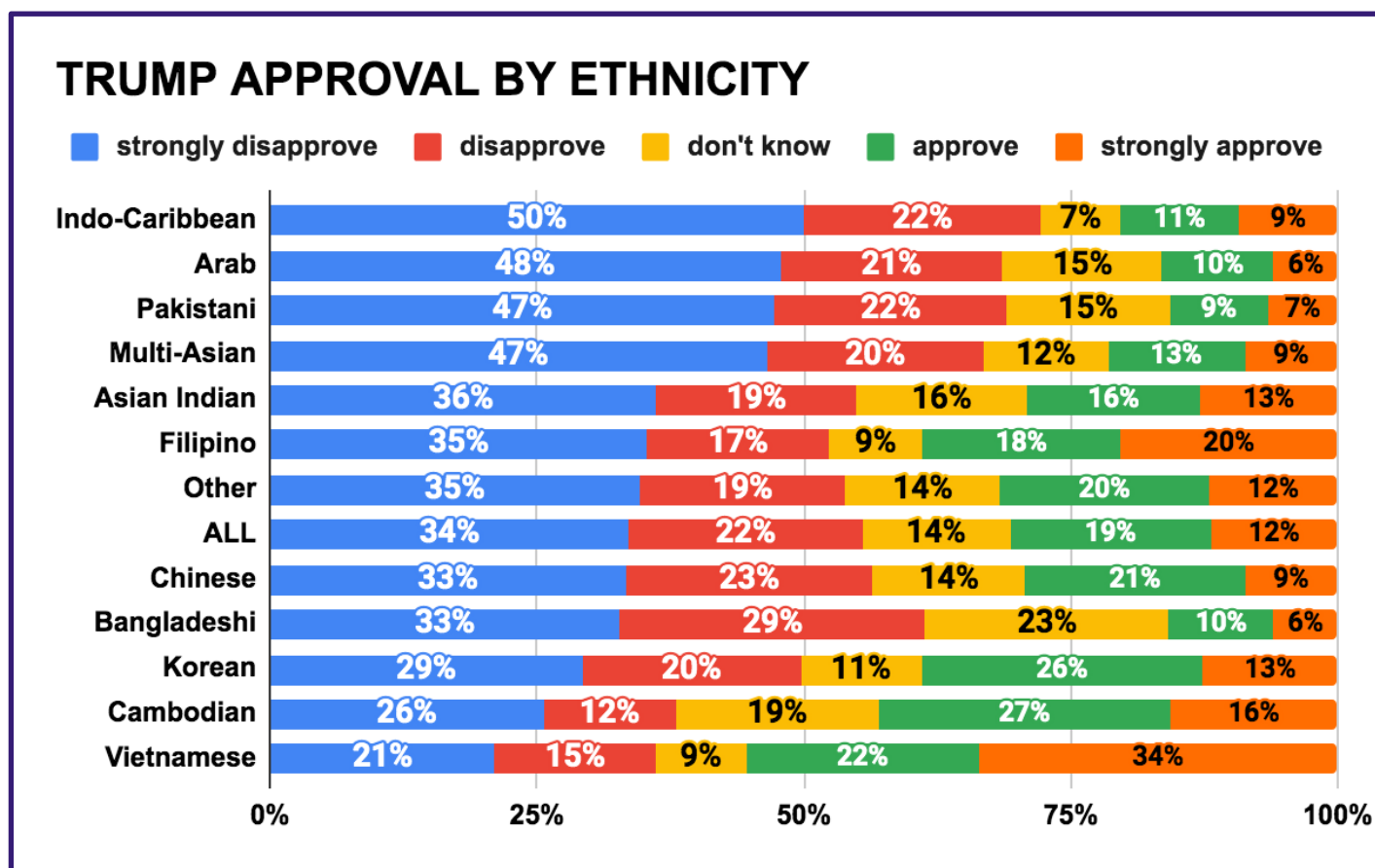


Figure 29. Trump Approval by Party Enrollment

Trump received the highest level of approval from Republicans at 81% and the least amount of approval from Democrats at 11%. Those who were not enrolled in any party or belonged to another party showed between 35-36% of support.

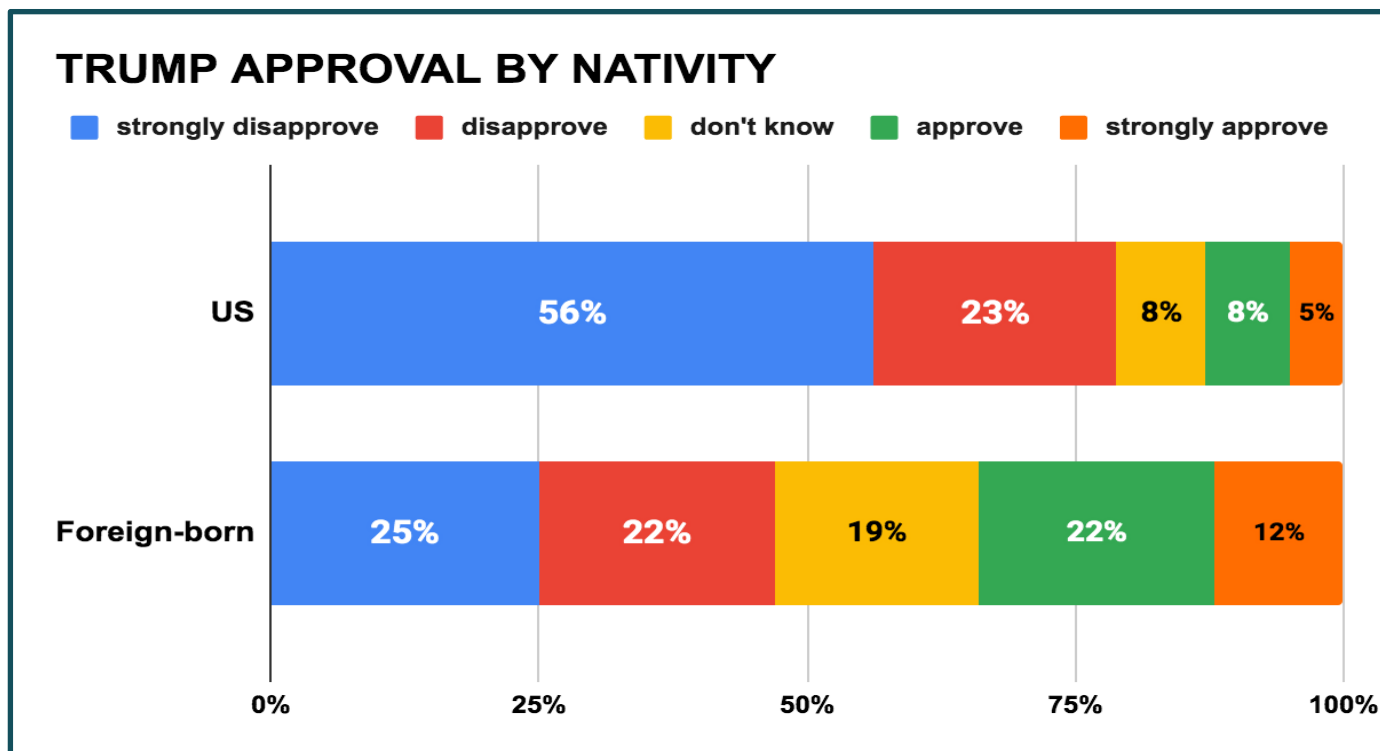
Figure 30. Trump Approval by Ethnicity



Although support for him was average per state, the majority of Asian Americans across ethnic lines disapprove of him as president. Pakistani (69%), Multi-Asian (67%), Bangladeshi (62%), Chinese (56%), and Asian Indian (55%) exhibited the most amount of disapproval.

Out of all ethnicities, Trump received the most support from Vietnamese (56%), Cambodian (43%), Korean (39%), and Filipino (38%) voters.

Figure 31. Trump Approval by Nativity



Trump received minimal support from both US-born and foreign-born naturalized citizens. He received the least amount of support from those who are US-born (14%), and who have recently naturalized 0-2 years and 3-5 years (32%). He was a bit more popular amongst those who have naturalized longer: a third of those who have naturalized 6-10 years (33%) and two out of five who have naturalized 10 years or more (40%) supported him the most.

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, one of the Language Assistance Provisions in the Voting Rights Act, covers a jurisdiction or political subdivision when the Director of the Bureau of Census determines that more than 10,000 or 5% of all voting age citizens in that jurisdiction, who are of the same covered 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 5, 2016. Figure 32 reflects these updates.

Figure 32. 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 27 cities, counties, Boroughs and Census Areas 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 prohibited assistor is 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 three in five (63%) Asian Americans read English “Very well.”

Certain jurisdictions in which the AALDEF conducted exit polls and were covered under Section 203 were required to provide Asian language assistance, such as bilingual poll workers and interpreters, and translated election information, 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 33. AALDEF Multilingual Exit Poll: Language Minority Groups

| State | Locality | Language Group | LEP |
|-------|-------------------|--------------------|------|
| CA | San Diego | Chinese | 33% |
| | | Filipino (Tagalog) | N/A |
| | | Vietnamese | 17% |
| | San Jose | Chinese | 50% |
| | | Filipino (Tagalog) | N/A |
| | | Vietnamese | 65% |
| DC | Washington | Vietnamese | 40% |
| FL* | Broward County | Chinese | 47% |
| | | Arab | 40% |
| | Miami-Dade County | Chinese | 47% |
| | | Pakistani | 22% |
| GA* | DeKalb County | Bengali | 48% |
| | | Chinese | 100% |

Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund

| | | | |
|------------|-------------------|-------------|-----|
| | Gwinnett County | Vietnamese | 43% |
| | | Chinese | 26% |
| | | Korean | 45% |
| | | Vietnamese | 27% |
| LA* | New Orleans | Vietnamese | 62% |
| MD* | Montgomery County | Chinese | 31% |
| | | Korean | 14% |
| | | Vietnamese | 40% |
| MA | Boston* | Chinese | 46% |
| | | Vietnamese | 7% |
| | Lowell | Khmer | 58% |
| | | Vietnamese* | N/A |
| | Malden | Chinese | N/A |
| | | Vietnamese* | N/A |
| | Quincy | Chinese | 46% |
| | | Vietnamese | 55% |
| MI | Ann Arbor* | Korean | 33% |
| | Canton* | Chinese | N/A |
| | | Gujarati | 3% |
| | Detroit* | Arabic | 33% |
| | | Bengali | 63% |
| | Hamtramck | Arabic | 43% |
| | | Bengali | 29% |
| | Novi* | Chinese | N/A |

Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund

| | | | |
|------------|----------------|--------------------|---------|
| NJ | Bergen County* | Chinese | 33% |
| | | Korean | 57% |
| | Jersey City* | Urdu | 10% |
| | Edison | Chinese* | N/A |
| | | Gujarati | 5% |
| | | Hindi | N/A |
| NV | Las Vegas | Chinese* | 21% |
| | | Filipino (Tagalog) | 12% |
| | | Korean* | 40% |
| NY | Brooklyn | Bengali* | 36% |
| | | Chinese | 51% |
| | Manhattan | Chinese | 50% |
| | Queens | Bengali | 35% |
| | | Chinese | 59% |
| | | Korean | 62% |
| PA* | Montgomery | Korean | 38% |
| | Upper Darby | Bengali | 43% |
| | | Chinese | 60% |
| | | Punjabi | 42% |
| | | Vietnamese | 38% |
| | | Philadelphia | Chinese |
| | Philadelphia | Khmer | 56% |
| | | Vietnamese | 73% |

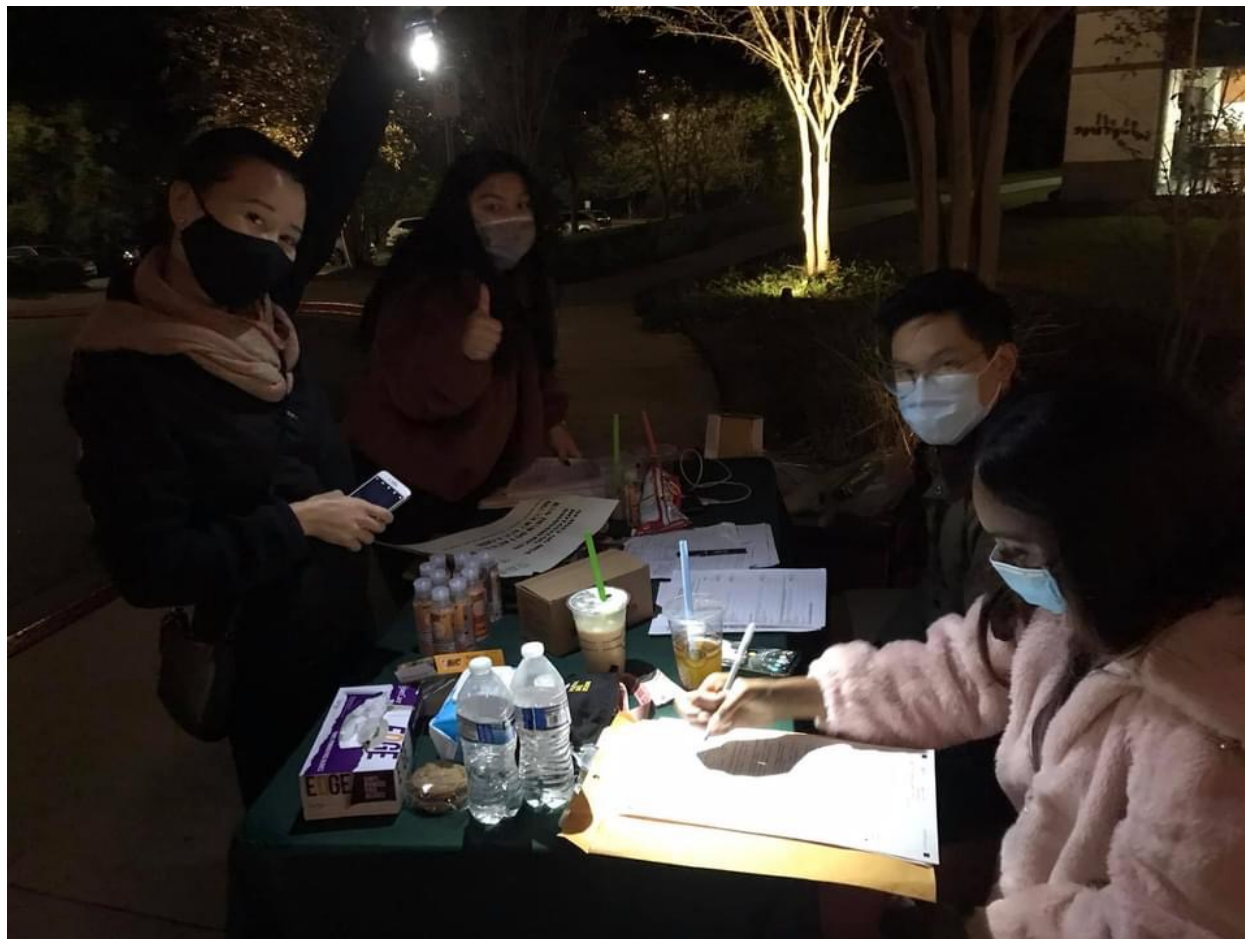
Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund

| | | | |
|---|--------------|------------|-----|
| TX | Austin* | Chinese | 27% |
| | | Vietnamese | 30% |
| | Houston | Chinese* | 29% |
| | | Vietnamese | 33% |
| | Sugar Land* | Chinese | 30% |
| | | Urdu | 20% |
| Vietnamese | | 6% | |
| VA | Annandale | Korean* | 44% |
| | | Vietnamese | 25% |
| | Centreville | Korean* | N/A |
| | Falls Church | Korean* | 25% |
| | | Vietnamese | 29% |
| *All state, city, or language with an asterisk* denotes non-Section 203 coverage. | | | |

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 which caused the voter to vote by provisional ballot, 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.



Due to COVID-19, many poll sites closed temporarily and caused poll site changes and confusion. In Georgia, voters checked their polling location the night before, arrived ready to vote at Lucky Shoals Recreation Center on Election Day, only to be turned away, and directed to another poll site. In Pennsylvania, bilingual translators were missing from various poll sites across North and South Philadelphia, which caused voters to be turned away due to a lack of language assistance.

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, the voting process, identification 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 bilingual language assistance and information in certain jurisdictions, mitigating some barriers, there are still shortcomings in local compliance. In other jurisdictions that are not covered under Section 203, there are still significant numbers of limited English

proficient Asian voters who face language barriers. Full compliance by 203 covered jurisdictions and voluntary compliance by non-covered jurisdictions with LEP Asian voters, including thorough training of poll workers in treating all voters fairly, better recruitment of interpreters and bilingual poll workers, and complete and accurate translations of election materials, are necessary measures to ensure that all Americans can fully exercise their right to vote.

AALDEF's exit poll shows that Asian Americans strongly supported Joe Biden in the 2020 presidential election. They believe that Education, Housing, Immigration/Refugees, and Economy/Jobs are all important issues that the new administration and Congress need to address. Asian Americans overwhelmingly supported 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.

Democratic candidates in Senate races in battleground states 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 Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, New Jersey, and Virginia in 2021 and in multiple states for the 2022 Midterm Elections.

Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund

APPENDIX

| State | County | City | Poll Site |
|-------|-------------|-------------------|---|
| CA | Santa Clara | San Jose | Tully Community Branch Library – Community Room |
| | San Diego | San Diego | Challenger Middle School |
| DC | DC | DC | Capital One Sports Arena |
| | | | Bancroft Elementary School |
| FL | Miami-Dade | Miami | Islamic School of Miami |
| | Broward | Southwest Ranches | Southwest Regional Library |
| | | | Southwest Branch Library |
| | Orange | Orlando | Mark Street Recreation Senior Complex |
| | | | |
| GA | DeKalb | Doraville | Oakcliff Elementary School |
| | Gwinnett | Norcross | Lucky Shoals Community Center |
| | | Duluth | Hull Middle School |
| | | Suwanee | Full Gospel Atlanta Church |
| LA | Orleans | New Orleans | Mary Queen of Vietnam Church |
| | | New Orleans | Engine House #37 |
| | | New Orleans | Sarah Reed High School |
| MA | Suffolk | Boston | Wang YMCA of Chinatown |
| | | | Cathedral High School |
| | Middlesex | Malden | Beebe School |
| | | Lowell | Senior Center |
| | Norfolk | Quincy | North Quincy High School |
| MD | Montgomery | Rockville | Richard Montgomery High School |

Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund

| | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|---|--|---|
| MI | Washtenaw | Ann Arbor | Clague Middle School | |
| | Wayne | Detroit | Lasky Recreation Center | |
| | | Hamtramck | Hamtramck Community Center | |
| | | Canton | Summit on the Park | |
| | Oakland | Novi | Novi Public Library | |
| | | Troy | First United Methodist Church | |
| NV | Clark | Las Vegas | Boulevard Mall | |
| | | | Desert Breeze Community Center | |
| PA | Delaware | Upper Darby | Philadelphia International Alliance Church | |
| | Philadelphia | South Philadelphia | Chinatown | Chinese Church & Christian Center |
| | | | | DiSilvestro Recreation Center* |
| | | | | Ford PAL Recreation Center |
| | | | | Mastery Thomas Charter School* |
| | | | | Seafarer's International Union* |
| | | | | Reed St Apartments* |
| | | | | John H. Taggart School* |
| | | | | Whitman Branch Library* |
| | | | | Grand Yesha Ballroom* |
| | | | | Diversified Community Services - Dixon House* |
| | | | | McDaniel School* |
| | | | | Fumo Family Library* |
| | | | | Guerin Recreation Center |
| | | | Tilden Middle School | |
| | Northeast | Aspira Olney Charter School (St. Helena Parish) | | |

Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund

| | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|---|
| | | Philadelphia | Franklin School |
| | | | Grover Washington Middle School |
| | Montgomery | Montgomery | Bridle Path Elementary School |
| | | | Montgomery Township Community Center |
| | | | Montgomery Elementary school |
| | | Whitpain Township | Tiferet Bet Israel Synagogue* |
| Towamencin Township | Inglewood Elementary School* | | |
| TX | Fort Bend | Sugar Land | Clements High School |
| | | | Jacks Conference Center |
| | | | Museum of Natural Science |
| | Harris | Houston | Houston Community College Alief Center |
| | | | Margaret Collins Elementary School |
| | | | Sharpstown International School |
| | | | Trini Mendenhall Community Center |
| | | | Tracy Gee Community Center |
| | | | Vietnamese Community Center |
| | Travis | Austin | Renaissance Austin Hotel at Arboretum |
| | | | RRISD Hartfield Performing Art Center |
| VA | Fairfax | Annandale | Annandale Fire Station Co., #8 |
| | | Falls Church | Mosby Woods Elementary School |
| | | Centreville | Powell Elementary School |
| NJ | Bergen | Fort Lee | Fort Lee Senior Citizen Activities Center |
| | Hudson | Jersey City | Liberty High School |

Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund

| | | | | |
|---------|---------------------------------|--|--------------------------|------------------|
| | Middlesex | Edison | J.P. Stevens High School | |
| NY | Kings | Kensington | PS 230 | |
| | | Midwood | PS 217 | |
| | | Sunset Park | St. Agatha RC Church | |
| | New York | Manhattan | | Confucius Plaza |
| | | | | PS 130 |
| | | | | MS 131 |
| | | | | PS 126 |
| | Queens | Elmhurst | Newtown High School | |
| | | Jackson Heights | PS 69 | |
| | | Richmond Hill | PS 62 | |
| | | Sunnyside | PS 150-Queens | |
| | | Woodside | PS 12 | |
| | | Flushing | | PS 20 John Bowne |
| | | | | JHS 189 |
| | | | | PS 214 |
| | | | PS 22 Thomas Jefferson | |
| Bayside | Benjamin N. Cardozo High School | | | |
| | | <i>* indicates sites where we poll monitored (not exit poll)</i> | | |



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Volunteers across the country, who belong to the following companies and organizations, dedicated their time to conduct the nation’s largest Asian American exit poll and poll monitoring program.

National Organizations

National Asian Pacific American Bar Association (NAPABA)

National Asian Pacific American Women’s Forum NYC Chapter (NAPAWF*NYC)

National Coalition for Asian Pacific American Community Development (National CAPACD)

National Federation of Filipino American Associations (NaFFAA)

National Korean American Service & Education Consortium - PA Chapter

National LGBT Bar Association

National Queer Asian Pacific Islander Alliance (NQAPIA)

OCA – Asian Pacific American Advocates

Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund

Local Organizations

American Citizens for Justice / Asian American Center for Justice (ACJ) - Michigan
American Friends Service Committee
Asian American Federation of New York
Asian Americans United (AAU) - Pennsylvania
Asian Community Development Corporation (ACDC) - Massachusetts
Asian Law Alliance - California
Asian Pacific American Labor Alliance - Nevada
Asian Pacific American Legal Resource Center (APALRC) - Virginia
Asian Pacific Islander American Public Affairs-Austin - Texas
Asian Pacific Islander American Vote (APIAVote) - Michigan
Association of Chinese Americans - Michigan
Austin Asian Communities Civic Coalition - Texas
Austin Asian Complete Count Committee - Texas
Cambodian Mutual Assistance Association of Lowell (CMAA) - Massachusetts
Center for Pan Asian Community Services - Georgia
Chinese American Planning Council, Inc
Chinese Progressive Association - Boston Chapter
Chinese Progressive Association - NY Chapter
Florida Asian Services (FAS)
Homecrest Community Services
MinKwon Center for Community Action
OCA - NY Chapter
OCA Greater Houston
Pennsylvania Immigration and Citizenship Coalition (PICC)
Pilipino American Unity for Progress NY (UniPro NY)
Q-Wave
South Asian Network (SAN)
Southeast Asian Mutual Assistance Associations Coalition, Inc. (SEAMAAC)
Spotify Asian Community Engagement
Tipping Point - CA
VietLEAD - Pennsylvania
Vietnamese American Young Leaders Association of New Orleans (VAYLA) - Louisiana
Zoho

School Organizations

Boston University APALSA
Cardozo School of Law
Columbia Asian American Alliance
Columbia School of Social Work Asian Pacific Islander Student Caucus (CSSW API Caucus)

Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund

De Anza College - Vasconcellos Institute for Democracy in Action
George Washington University Law School
Harvard American Constitution Society
Harvard APALSA
Harvard Kennedy School of Government - Asian Pacific American Caucus
Harvard Pan-Asian Graduate Student Alliance
Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health South Asian Student Association (MA)
Hunter College Asian American Studies Program
Northwestern Pritzker School of Law
Rutgers Law School-Camden APALSA
Rutgers Law School-Newark APALSA
University of Maryland - College Park
University of Michigan Law School - APALSA
University of Minnesota Law School - Public Interest
University of Texas at Austin - Center for Asian American Studies
Yale University

Law Firms

Akin Gump Strauss Hauer & Feld LLP
Alston & Bird LLP
Baker Botts LLP
Cleary Gottlieb Steen & Hamilton LLP
Fish & Richardson PC
Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Jacobson LLP
Hogan Lovells US LLP
Holland & Knight LLP
Jenner & Block LLP
Katten Muchin Rosenman LLP
Kirkland & Ellis LLP
Kramer Levin LLP
Latham & Watkins LLP
McDermott Will & Emery LLP
Mintz, Levin, Cohn, Ferris, Glovsky, and Popeo, PC
Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP
Ropes & Gray LLP
Shearman & Sterling LLP
Weil Gotshal LLP
WilmerHale LLP
Wilson Elser Moskowitz Edelman & Dicker LLP

Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund

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 Judy Lei, AALDEF Voting Rights Organizer, with the assistance of Democracy Program Director - Jerry Vattamala, Senior Staff Attorney - Susana Lorenzo-Giguere, Staff Attorney - Patrick Stegemoeller, and Executive Director - Margaret Fung. AALDEF also acknowledges the work of Policy Analyst Nancy Yu

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 © 2021



**Asian American Legal Defense
and Education Fund (AALDEF)
99 Hudson Street, 12F
New York, NY 10013-2815
212.966.5932
www.aaldef.org**