

ASIAN AMERICAN VOICES IN THE 2016 ELECTION



REPORT ON REGISTERED VOTERS IN THE FALL 2016 NATIONAL ASIAN AMERICAN SURVEY

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders (AAPIs) have, for nearly two decades, been the most rapidly growing racial group in the United States. They have also grown significantly in their political presence, as measured by the growth of registered voters (an average increase of 600,000 per presidential election cycle) and Congressional candidates (from 10 candidates in 2010, to 30 in 2012 and 40 in 2016). There has also been a rapid growth in the civic infrastructure of AAPI communities, with more than 700 AAPI-serving organizations participating in National Voter Registration Day in September 2016.

This report includes findings from the 2016 National Asian American Survey (NAAS), a nationally representative survey of 2,238 Asian American and 305 Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI) adult interviews conducted by telephone from August 10 to September 29, 2016. This particular report focuses on the 1,694 Asian American and 261 NHPI registered voters who took the survey, with an overall margin of error +/- 3.5%. Future reports will examine the policy views of Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders in greater depth and civic engagement among noncitizens and citizens alike.

We surveyed nine U.S. Asian and Pacific national origin groups in total, starting with the six largest U.S. Asian ethnic groups. These six largest groups alone account for more than 80 percent of the Asian American adult population. In this report, we analyze data on registered voters from the following detailed origin groups: Asian Indian (274), Cambodian (59), Chinese (281), Filipino (201), Hmong (151), Korean (286), Japanese (147), Vietnamese (295), and NHPI (291). Interviews were conducted in English, as well as in ten other languages (Mandarin, Cantonese, Tagalog, Hindi, Japanese, Korean, Vietnamese, Hmong, and Cambodian) and on both landlines (72%) and mobile phones (28%).

The 2016 National Asian American survey data reveal that:

- *On party identification: (page 6)*
 - Asian Americans are more than twice as likely to identify as Democrats than as Republicans. A similar pattern holds for NHPis.
 - The proportion of Asian American registered voters who identify as Democrats has grown modestly (5 percent) since the 2008 NAAS.
 - The proportion of non-partisan registered Asian Americans remains very high (more than 40%), but this group appears to be shrinking over time, and many lean towards the Democratic Party (page 8).
- *On the presidential candidates: (page 12)*
 - Hillary Clinton has high net favorability ratings, while Donald Trump is viewed very unfavorably.
 - In terms of vote choice among registered Asian Americans, Clinton enjoys an almost 4-to-1 advantage over Trump (55% to 14%). Still, more than 1 in 5 remain undecided.
 - Registered NHPis also show strong support for Clinton (43% to 18%).

- At 62% among all Asian American voters, support for Clinton is much higher than that of the U.S. general population of all U.S. voters (45%).
- Members of all national origin groups are more likely to vote for Clinton than Trump, but the level of support varies from more than 65% of Asian Indian registered voters to about 40% of Vietnamese registered voters.
- Support for Clinton is higher among younger (18-34) Asian American registered voters and also among women.
- *On Congressional races: (page 19)*
 - Democrats hold more than a 2-to-1 advantage over Republicans in Congressional races.
- *Asian Americans hold progressive views on many issues: (page 22)*
 - Strong majorities of Asian Americans of every national origin support the Affordable Care Act; support is especially strong among younger Asian Americans.
 - A strong majority also supports federal assistance to help pay for public college tuition; restrictions on power plant emissions; and the government doing more to give blacks equal rights with whites.
- *Asian Americans strongly oppose banning Muslims from entering the U.S. (page 28)*
 - Asian Americans oppose an anti-Muslim ban by more than a 3-to-1 margin and all national origin groups are more likely to oppose than favor such a ban.
- *Asian Americans demonstrate mixed support for accepting Syrian refugees into the United States: (page 29)*
 - Views on accepting Syrian refugees into the U.S. are divided between supporters (44%) and opponents (35%).
- *Asian Americans oppose legalizing marijuana (page 30)*
 - More Asian Americans oppose than support the legalization of marijuana, with the exception of Asian Indians (48% support vs. 43% oppose).
- *On ethnic and social media: (page 35)*
 - Asian ethnic media is an important source of political news, with 21% relying on it exclusively and an additional 10% relying on a mix of ethnic and mainstream American media. The use of ethnic media is especially high for Chinese and Vietnamese Americans.
 - Asian American millennials and U.S.-born Asians are most likely to use social media to engage in politics.
- *On electoral mobilization: (page 33)*
 - Fully 70 percent of Asian American registered voters say that they have not been contacted by one of the political parties about the current campaign.
 - Of those contacted by a political campaign, the vast majority have been contacted by the Democrats.

BACKGROUND: A GROWING POLITICAL FORCE

Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders (AAPIs) are the fastest growing racial group in the United States, today totaling more than 21 million.¹ The growth is fueled in large part by immigration. Since 2008, immigrants from Asia have made up the largest group of new immigrants entering the United States.² Between 2000 and 2010, the Asian American and Pacific Islander populations grew 46% and 40%, respectively, and this trend is continuing; between 2010 and 2015, the growth rates were 18% for Asian Americans and 13% for Pacific Islanders.³

The population, already encompassing a wide-range of ethnic groups, has become increasingly diverse over time. Comprised of more than twenty distinct ethnic groups, Asian Americans exhibit more socioeconomic diversity than any other U.S. racial group. For example, while Indians, Chinese, and Koreans exhibit higher levels of educational attainment than all U.S. groups, including native-born Whites, Cambodian, Laotian, and Hmong have lower rates of high school completion than African Americans and Latinos. Today, the largest Asian American group, Chinese Americans (including Taiwanese) make-up less than a quarter (23%) of the overall Asian American population. Indians now comprise 19% and Filipinos 16% of AAPIs. Vietnamese and Koreans, comprising the fourth and fifth largest AAPI groups, each make-up less than 10% of all AAPIs in the United States.⁴

At the same time, studies of public opinion, including this report, show a relatively high level of commonality across detailed origin groups.⁵ The tremendous growth of the Asian American community is also having an effect on the U.S. electorate. In the last three election cycles, the number of Asian American voters grew by more than 600,000 in each cycle, while the number of Asian American eligible voters has grown by more than 1.2 million in each cycle. The Asian American electorate is growing not only because of population expansion, but also because more Asian Americans are naturalizing as U.S. citizens and registering to vote. A report from the

¹ Authors' analysis of 2015 American Community Survey 1-year File data available through FactFinder (Tables B02011 and B02012, and adjusted for overlap in multiracial population that includes both Asian and NHPI.

² Waters, Mary C., and Marisa Gerstein Pineau, eds. 2015. *The Integration of Immigrants into American Society*. Washington, D.C.: National Academies Press. <http://www.nap.edu/catalog/21746>

³ Authors' analysis of 2010 and 2015 American Community Survey 1-year File data available through FactFinder B02011 and B02012.

⁴ Center for American Progress and AAPI Data, "State of Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders" (2014), available at <http://ampr.gs/AAPireports2014>.

⁵ See, for example, policy briefs from the 2012 NAAS <http://naasurvey.com/presentations/> and research summarized in Center for American Progress and AAPI Data, "State of Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders" (2014), available at <http://ampr.gs/AAPireports2014>.

Center for American Progress and AAPI Data estimates that Asian Americans will reach 5% of voters nationally by 2025 and 10% of voters by 2044.⁶

More recently, there has also been a rapid growth in the civic infrastructure of AAPI communities. For example, in September 2014, 317 AAPI serving organizations participated in National Voter Registration Day, more than double the number of organizations who participated in 2012 (154). Since 2014, the number has more than doubled once again, with 730 AAPI serving organizations participating in National Voter Registration Day in September 2014.⁷ Importantly, a growing number of community-based organizations are integrating voter registration into their regular activities and programs throughout the year.

Although today they are just about 6 percent of the U.S. population and 3 percent of U.S. voters, their potential influence is greatest in swing states—like Nevada, Virginia, and North Carolina—where they are growing fastest, and in localities in which they make-up more than 10% of the population. For example, in Nevada, the AAPI citizen voting age population (CVAP) exhibited a 21% growth rate from 2008 to 2012, compared to an 8% growth rate overall. In Virginia, the AAPI CVAP grew nearly four times as rapidly as the overall CVAP between 2008 and 2012. Furthermore, AAPIs make up more than 10 percent of the CVAP in California as well as in 5 other states. In addition, there are more than 70 U.S. counties where AAPIs constitute more than 5 percent of all voters. In 33 of these places, Asian American make up more than 10 percent of the CVAP. Finally, there are 10 congressional districts in which AAPIs account for more than 25 percent of the CVAP.⁸

These characteristics—overall population growth, internal diversity, and contributions to the U.S. electorate—make the study of AAPIs essential to understanding the changing U.S. political landscape. Despite their significance, Asian Americans are often ignored in national polls and surveys. To date, the National Asian American Survey (NAAS) is the only nationally representative academic survey of this population’s social and political integration and attitudes.

This report includes findings from the results of interviews conducted by telephone from August 10 to September 29, 2016 of 2,238 Asian Americans and 305 Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders (NHPI). (The overall margin of error is +/- 3.5%) We surveyed nine U.S. Asian and Pacific national origin groups in total, starting with the six largest U.S. Asian ethnic groups. These six largest groups alone account for more than 80 percent of the Asian American adult population. In this report, we analyze data on registered voters from the following detailed origin groups: Asian Indian (274), Chinese (281), Filipino (201), Korean (286), Japanese (147),

⁶ Center for American Progress and AAPI Data, “State of Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders” (2014), available at <http://ampr.gs/AAPIREports2014>.

⁷ Analysis by staff at National Voter Registration Day and The Bus Federation

⁸ APIAVote/AAPIData State Fact Sheets, available at <http://aapidata.com/state-profiles/>. Note that estimates are most reliable in the states with the largest AAPI populations and more uncertain in those with the smallest AAPI populations. See also Center for American Progress and AAPI Data (2014).

and Vietnamese (295). We also surveyed NHPs (291), Hmong Americans (151) and Cambodian Americans (59), three important groups that are typically excluded from surveys of the Asian American community. Interviews were conducted in English, as well as in nine Asian languages (Mandarin, Cantonese, Tagalog, Hindi, Japanese, Korean, Vietnamese, Hmong, and Cambodian) and on both landlines (72%) and mobile phones (28%). Data were weighted by ethnicity and gender, age, state of residence, education, and nativity. [N.B.: Future reports will examine the policy views of Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders in greater depth and civic engagement among noncitizens and citizens alike.]

The 2016 NAAS aims to provide an accurate portrait of the Asian American population, dispel myths, and correct misconceptions about the group's political characteristics. In doing so, 2016 NAAS also sheds much-needed light on Asian Americans' positions on the most significant political issues of the day.

VIEWS ON THE PARTIES

Party identification

The relationship Americans have to their political parties is one of the most important traditional guideposts to explaining how someone votes and what they think about policy matters. We asked respondents the standard party identification question, "Generally speaking, do you usually think of yourself as a Republican, Democrat, an Independent, or in terms of some other party?"

Table 1. Party Identification Among AAPI Registered Voters, without “leaners”⁹

	Democrat	Independent	Republican
Total Asian Americans	41%	41%	16%
Asian Indian	53%	37%	7%
Cambodian	48%	28%	24%
Chinese	30%	61%	7%
Filipino	41%	31%	25%
Hmong	60%	36%	4%
Japanese	50%	23%	27%
Korean	53%	23%	24%
Vietnamese	29%	47%	23%
Pacific Islanders	41%	40%	17%
Male	35%	47%	17%
Female	46%	36%	16%
Native Born	45%	38%	16%
Foreign Born	39%	43%	17%
Age 18 to 34	44%	43%	12%
35 or older	40%	40%	18%
California	40%	40%	19%
Hawaii	61%	23%	14%
Minnesota	58%	22%	20%
New York	63%	28%	8%
Texas	47%	32%	17%
Washington	39%	51%	9%
Other states	32%	50%	16%

⁹ Note: Breakdowns by gender, nativity, and age provided for Asian Americans only. More detailed breakdowns on Pacific Islanders will be included in a future report focusing on NHPIs.

Overall, there are three notable features of registered Asian Americans' responses to this question. First, Asian Americans are more than twice as likely to identify as Democrats than as Republicans (41 percent to 16 percent). Second, a remarkably high number choose to identify as neither Democrat nor Republican (41 percent). Of the 41 percent who are non-partisans, 30 percent identify explicitly as Independents, while the remainder either indicated that they did not think in terms of political parties or did not know how to answer the question.

These figures are interesting to compare to previous NAAS surveys from 2008 and 2012. In 2008, the Democrat-Republican-nonpartisan split among registered Asian Americans was 36 percent, 19 percent, and 45 percent, respectively; for 2012, the figures were 38 percent, 20 percent, and 42 percent. The basic pattern of a greater willingness to identify as Democrat than Republican, and the very high rates of non-partisanship continue to hold in 2016. At the same time, in 2016, there is a perceptibly higher number of Asian Americans who identify as Democrats and lower number of non-partisans.

The third notable feature is the difference in party loyalties by ethnicity/national origin. All of the eight Asian American national origin groups in the study are likelier to identify as Democrats than as Republicans. The partisan differential in favor of Democrats is greatest among Asian Indians (who identify as Democrats over Republicans by a 53 percent to 7 percent margin) and Hmong Americans (60 percent to 4 percent). At the other end of the spectrum, Vietnamese Americans are the closest to being divided in their party attachments, narrowly favoring Democrats over Republicans by a 29 percent to 23 percent margin. Chinese Americans are by far most likely to avoid affiliating with either major party, at 61 percent of non-partisanship. Among NHPIs the distribution is 41% Democrat to 17% Republican, with about 40% non-partisan.

Party-identification patterns among specific national-origin groups are also changing. In the past, Vietnamese Americans were the only Asian American group more likely to identify as Republican than Democrat. In 2008, 42% of Vietnamese American registered voters identified as Republican, compared to 23% in 2016. Among this group, non-partisan identifiers are growing. In 2008, 40% of Vietnamese registered voters identified as Independent or claimed that they did "not think in terms of political parties," but this number rose to 47% in 2016. In contrast, among Filipino Americans, identification with the Republican Party appears to be increasing slightly, but steadily over time. In 2008, 18% of registered Filipino Americans identified as Republican and this proportion has increased to 25% in 2016. However, unlike Vietnamese Americans, registered Filipino Americans are less likely to identify as non-partisan compared to in the past (43% in 2008 and 31% in 2012).¹⁰

In terms of other demographic factors that might shape partisanship, we find a few differences. Younger registered Asian Americans (18 to 34 years old) are somewhat less likely to identify as Republicans than their older counterparts (12 percent to 18 percent). Asian American women are more likely to identify as Democrats than Asian American men (46 percent to 35 percent),

¹⁰ Comparisons across election cycles form the 2008 National Asian American Survey (authors' analysis).

as well as less likely to be non-partisan (36 percent to 47 percent). There are similar differences by nativity, with US-born Asian Americans more likely to identify as Democrats than immigrants (45 percent to 38 percent) and also less likely to be non-partisan (39 percent to 43 percent).

While the data show conspicuously high rates of non-partisanship, we also know that non-partisans often lean in favor of one party. When non-partisans were asked about this, we find that Asian American non-partisans are also much likelier to lean toward Democrats than Republicans; of the 41 percent non-partisans, 16 percent lean Democratic, 7 percent lean Republican, and 18 percent lean toward neither party. The partisan split is especially one-sided among Hmong, Cambodian, and Korean respondents, tending towards Democrats over Republicans by margins of 17 to 1 percent, 20 to 2 percent, and 17 to 3 percent, respectively. Chinese Americans are most likely to remain "pure Independents" (non-partisan but choosing not to lean toward either party) at 30 percent, followed by Vietnamese Americans at 25 percent.

There are also some patterns in partisan leanings by demographic background. Younger (18 to 34 years old) non-partisans are overwhelmingly inclined to support Democrats over Republicans, by a 25 to 3 percent margin. Among those 35 and older, the split is a much closer 13 to 9 percent margin. By gender, both men and women are more than twice as likely to lean Democrat than Republican. By nativity, Asian Americans born in the US are much likelier to lean Democrat than Republican, by a 20 to 3 percent margin. Among foreign-born Asian Americans, the margin is narrower, at 14 to 9 percent.

When partisan leaners are taken into account (next page), the extent of Democratic partisanship among registered Asian Americans is even more pronounced. Including leaners, Democrats now outnumber Republicans 57 percent to 24 percent, with 18 percent pure Independents. Democratic affiliation exceeds the 50 percent mark for every ethnic/national origin group except for Vietnamese Americans, who nonetheless favor the Democratic Party by a 45 to 29 percent margin. Democratic partisanship, including leaners, is highest among Hmong (76 percent), Asian Indians (71 percent), Koreans (70 percent), and Cambodians (68 percent). Among NHPs, Democratic party identification also increases when leaners are included (48 percent).

By demographic background, when leaners are included, young Asian Americans are even more supportive of the Democratic Party, at 70 percent, with only 14 percent affiliating with the Republican Party. Even among Asian Americans 35 or older, there is a decisive 52 to 27 percent split between those allied with Democrats and those with Republicans. Also, Asian American women still remain more closely allied with Democrats than Asian American men (61 percent among women; 53 percent among men). Similarly, US-born Asian Americans are more closely allied with Democrats than their foreign-born counterparts (65 percent and 53 percent, respectively).

Table 2. Party Identification among AAPI Registered Voters, with “leaners”¹¹

	Democrat	Independent	Republican
Total Asian Americans	57%	18%	24%
Asian Indian	71%	14%	13%
Cambodian	68%	6%	26%
Chinese	51%	30%	18%
Filipino	52%	13%	33%
Hmong	76%	18%	6%
Japanese	59%	7%	34%
Korean	70%	3%	27%
Vietnamese	45%	25%	29%
Pacific Islanders	41%	40%	17%
Male	53%	21%	25%
Female	61%	15%	22%
Native Born	65%	15%	19%
Foreign Born	53%	19%	26%
Age 18 to 34	70%	15%	14%
35 or older	52%	19%	27%
California	55%	19%	25%
Hawaii	69%	10%	19%
Minnesota	66%	10%	24%
New York	76%	13%	10%
Texas	57%	14%	25%
Washington	52%	20%	28%
Other states	53%	20%	26%

Party favorability

Respondents were also asked about favorability toward the two parties. (“Now I’d like to ask you about some people and organizations who have been mentioned in the news recently. For each, please tell me whether you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable impression.”)

¹¹ Note: Breakdowns by gender, nativity, and age provided for Asian Americans only. More detailed breakdowns on Pacific Islanders will be included in a future report focusing on NHPis.

By this measure as well, the headline remains the strong positive attachments Asian Americans have for the Democratic Party and, by comparison, the weak regard they hold for the Republican Party. For all registered voters in our sample, 60 percent held a somewhat or very favorable view of the Democratic Party, with only 30 percent with a somewhat or very unfavorable view. For the Republican Party, 29 percent were somewhat or very favorable and 58 percent were somewhat or very unfavorable. When the responses are limited to those who are very favorable, the contrast is even more pronounced. Roughly 1 in 4 Asian American registered voters hold a very favorable view of the Democratic Party, with about 1 in 8 holding a very unfavorable view. For the Republican Party, nearly 1 in 3 hold a very unfavorable view while only 1 in 14 hold a very favorable view.

Table 3. Party Favorability among Asian American Registered Voters

	Democratic Party Favorability			Republican Party Favorability		
	Unfavorable	No Opinion	Favorable	Unfavorable	No Opinion	Favorable
Total Asian Am	30%	10%	60%	58%	13%	29%
Asian Indian	22%	6%	73%	71%	9%	20%
Cambodian	45%	7%	48%	48%	5%	47%
Chinese	29%	13%	58%	51%	18%	31%
Filipino	28%	8%	64%	53%	10%	37%
Hmong	17%	8%	76%	56%	10%	35%
Japanese	27%	6%	67%	62%	6%	32%
Korean	30%	5%	65%	68%	9%	23%
Vietnamese	49%	20%	31%	51%	20%	29%
Male	32%	8%	59%	59%	10%	31%
Female	29%	11%	60%	57%	16%	28%
					0%	
Native Born	34%	4%	62%	69%	4%	27%
Foreign Born	28%	13%	59%	52%	17%	30%
					0%	
Age 18 to 34	33%	3%	64%	71%	3%	26%
35 or older	29%	13%	58%	53%	17%	31%

Note: This table combines very + somewhat unfavorable/favorable

The contrast from this favorability measure also confirms some of the ethnic/national origin differences we saw in partisanship. Hmong Americans and Asian Indians are most favorably inclined toward the Democratic Party (with 76 percent and 73 percent, combining "somewhat" and "very" favorable, respectively), while Vietnamese Americans are the least favorable, at 31 percent. Unfavorability for the Democrats is also high among Vietnamese, at 49 percent. On the Republican Party side, we see that Asian Indians are the most unfavorable (71 percent), followed closely by Korean Americans (68 percent). A majority of almost every group holds an overall unfavorable view of the Republican Party (see below note on Cambodian Americans).

It is important to point out, however, that favorability is not the same as partisanship and not all these favorability ratings line up in parallel with partisanship. Cambodian Americans, for instance, identified with the Democrats over the Republicans by more than a two-to-one margin; yet their impressions of the Democratic Party are nearly evenly split between those who are favorable (48 percent) and those who are unfavorable (45 percent). Cambodian Americans are also the one Asian group that is nearly evenly split on its impression of the Republican Party, with 47 percent favorable and 48 percent unfavorable. Another example is Vietnamese Americans, who are the group that is likeliest to identify with the Republican Party, yet fully 51 percent of Vietnamese Americans hold an unfavorable view of the party.

There are also some interesting demographic differences in these party favorability measures. Not surprisingly, young Asian Americans are more likely to be favorable toward the Democratic Party (64 percent) and unfavorable toward the Republican Party (71 percent) than older Asian Americans (59 and 53 percent, respectively). What is notable here is that 18-34 year-old Asian Americans are far more unfavorable toward the Republicans than those who are 35 years and older. With gender, the differences in party favorability ratings between men and women are modest with one exception: Asian American women are likelier to hold *very* favorable impressions of the Democratic Party than Asian American men (29 percent to 23 percent). With nativity, the most distinctive finding is that US-born Asians are more likely to have unfavorable impressions of both parties (34 percent with the Democrat and 69 percent with the Republican) than their foreign-born counterparts (29 percent and 53 percent, for parallel comparisons).

VIEWS OF THE CANDIDATES AND CANDIDATE CHOICE

Candidate Favorability

We also asked the same favorability question of Barack Obama and the two major party candidates, Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton. Overall, Asian Americans were most favorable towards President Obama, at 68 percent, with Clinton not far behind at 58 percent and Trump trailing far behind at 23 percent. Looking at the other side of the coin, unfavorable impressions were highest for Trump at 67 percent, with 35 percent for Clinton and only 26 percent for Obama. The 68 percent favorability ratings for President Obama among Asian Americans far exceeds his favorability in the general US population which, according to the most recent poll aggregates, hovers just above 53 percent. The President's 2016 favorability ratings also exceed his high marks among Asian American registered voters in 2012, which stood at 59 percent.

Table 4. Candidate Favorability among Asian American Registered Voters

	Hillary Clinton			Donald Trump		
	Unfavorable	No Opinion	Favorable	Unfavorable	No Opinion	Favorable
Total Asian Am	35%	7%	58%	67%	10%	23%
Asian Indian	23%	7%	71%	79%	10%	11%
Cambodian	24%	3%	73%	76%	3%	21%
Chinese	38%	9%	54%	67%	15%	19%
Filipino	33%	4%	63%	62%	8%	30%
Hmong	31%	7%	63%	80%	7%	13%
Japanese	39%	5%	57%	72%	6%	22%
Korean	41%	1%	58%	84%	4%	12%
Vietnamese	50%	12%	38%	43%	11%	45%
Male	39%	6%	55%	68%	8%	24%
Female	32%	7%	61%	66%	12%	22%
Native Born	39%	4%	57%	77%	4%	19%
Foreign Born	34%	8%	58%	62%	13%	25%
Age 18 to 34	36%	4%	60%	81%	3%	16%
35 or older	35%	8%	57%	62%	13%	26%
California	36%	8%	56%	62%	11%	27%
Hawaii	29%	9%	62%	70%	12%	18%
Minnesota	37%	8%	55%	63%	9%	28%
New York	22%	6%	72%	73%	15%	12%
Texas	32%	8%	60%	66%	11%	23%
Washington	41%	3%	56%	65%	5%	29%
Other states	40%	5%	56%	71%	7%	21%

Note: This table combines very + somewhat unfavorable/favorable

Looking at ethnic/national origin differences, all but one group holds very favorable impressions of President Obama. Among Hmong Americans and Asian Indians the favorability is especially high, at 89 percent and 87 percent, respectively. Vietnamese Americans are the one group that seems to disapprove of the president, with only 34 percent holding a favorable impression and fully 60 percent with an unfavorable impression. This pattern is also found with Hillary Clinton, with Vietnamese Americans as the only group for whom unfavorable impressions outnumber favorable ones (50 percent to 38 percent). The converse pattern holds with favorability towards Donald Trump. Unfavorable impressions substantially outnumber favorable ones for all groups except Vietnamese Americans. Among Vietnamese respondents, 45 percent hold a favorable view and 43 percent an unfavorable view.

There are some revealing differences in these favorability ratings by demographic background. The distinct views of young Asian Americans stand out in the context of the 2016 election. Asian Americans 18 to 34 years old are much more favorable toward President Obama than older respondents (78 percent to 63 percent), and this greater approval is constant among those who are "very favorable" (49 percent to 36 percent). By contrast, with Hillary Clinton, while young respondents are very slightly more favorable than older respondents overall (60 percent to 57 percent), they are much less likely to be *very* favorable (13 percent to 31 percent). This "enthusiasm gap" among young Asian Americans with Clinton is potentially counterbalanced by their views on Trump. Asian Americans 18 to 34 years old are not only much more likely to be unfavorable overall (81 percent to 62 percent), but they are particularly likely to hold a very unfavorable view (69 percent to 46 percent) of Trump.

With gender, Asian American men and women are about equally favorable toward President Obama (68 percent and 67 percent), but women are more likely to be very favorable (42 percent and 37 percent). For Clinton, Asian American women are both more likely to be favorable in general than men (61 percent to 55 percent) and more likely to be very favorable (31 percent to 20 percent). For Trump, perhaps the most notable result is that the differences between men and women are very small and, if anything, Asian American women do not hold a more negative view of Trump than Asian American men.

Finally, there are marked differences in these favorability ratings by nativity. US-born Asian Americans are much likelier to view Obama favorability than those who are foreign-born (77 percent to 62 percent). In a similar vein, US-born respondents also hold a much more unfavorable view of Trump than those who are foreign-born (77 percent to 62 percent). The patterns also hold at the extremes: US-born are both likelier to be very favorable toward Obama and very unfavorable toward Trump, compared to foreign-born Asian Americans. With Clinton, US-born Asian Americans are not only *not* more favorable than foreign-born (57 percent to 58 percent), but they are far less likely to be very favorable than foreign-born Asian Americans (17 percent to 30 percent). This difference may reflect the fact that native-born Asian Americans are a significantly younger population.

Candidate Vote Choice

Over the past 20 years, Asian American support for Democratic presidential candidates has increased more dramatically than among any other racial group. According to national exit poll

data, in 1992 less than 1-in-3 Asian American voters favored the Democratic candidate Bill Clinton. By 2012, the same exit poll sources found the incumbent Democrat Barack Obama enjoying the votes of nearly 3-in-4 Asian Americans. Results from the 2016 NAAS show that Asian Americans remain a very solidly Democratic segment of the electorate.

2016 Primary Vote

The 2016 presidential primaries and caucuses provided an early glimpse into Asian American candidate support. Despite the birth of organizations such as “Chinese Americans for Trump” and “Indian Americans for Trump,” a spring 2016 survey of Asian American voters conducted by APIAVote/Asian American Justice Center, and AAPI Data showed that across all Asian American groups, Democrat, and eventual party nominee, Hillary Clinton received the most support, followed by Democrat Bernie Sanders.¹²

The 2016 NAAS also asked respondents how they voted in the primary and caucus elections (see Table 5, next page). On primary voting, a solid majority (53 percent) of Asian Americans who reported voting in the primaries reported voting for Hillary Clinton, with another 22 percent reporting that they voted for Bernie Sanders and only 15 percent reporting their support for Trump. The remaining 11 percent indicated they voted for another candidate. In short, in the primaries 75 percent of respondents voted for a Democratic candidate.

The breakdown of this primary vote by ethnic/national origin group and demographic background is also shows some interesting variation. Given the findings on partisanship and party favorability, it is not surprising that overwhelming numbers of most Asian national origin groups voted for either Clinton or Sanders. Notably, the NAAS data do not find that Chinese Americans, who display the highest levels of non-partisanship, were more likely to report having voted for Trump; of the registered voters in the NAAS sample, Trump support was highest among Filipino Americans (30 percent).

There are also some reported votes that are unexpected, given group characteristics in partisanship and party favorability. Despite the fact that Vietnamese Americans are nearly split in their party favorability between the two parties, nearly two out of three reported voting for a Democratic candidate (41 percent for Clinton, 23 percent for Sanders). Conversely, Filipino Americans, who lean Democratic in their partisanship and party favorability, were likelier to have voted for Trump in the primaries than Vietnamese Americans (30 percent to 19 percent). This might reflect the decrease in Democratic partisanship among Filipinos over the last few election cycles. Finally, while Clinton enjoyed a far greater share of the Democratic vote in the primaries than Sanders, this favor is not found among all groups: fully 56 percent of Hmong Americans report voting for Sanders, compared to only 26 percent for Clinton.

¹² See for example, on-line media reports about Asian American support for Donald Trump during the 2016 election cycle. Available at: <http://dailycaller.com/2016/09/25/meet-the-computer-engineer-who-is-getting-chinese-america-to-vote-trump/>; <https://www.americanbazaaronline.com/2016/01/27/dr-a-d-amar-is-president-of-new-pac-indian-americans-for-trump-2016/>; See “Inclusion, Not Exclusion: Spring 2016 Asian American Voter Survey. Available at: <http://www.apivote.org/research/inclusion-not-exclusion>

Table 5. Primary Vote Choice among Asian American Registered Voters

	Hillary Clinton	Bernie Sanders	Donald Trump	All others
Total Asian Am	53%	22%	15%	11%
Asian Indian	60%	23%	7%	10%
Chinese	52%	32%	9%	7%
Filipino	45%	9%	30%	16%
Hmong	26%	56%	8%	10%
Japanese	63%	11%	15%	11%
Korean	68%	15%	14%	3%
Vietnamese	41%	23%	19%	17%
Male	43%	27%	19%	1%
Female	62%	18%	10%	1%
Native Born	45%	33%	9%	1%
Foreign Born	58%	14%	19%	1%
Age 18 to 34	36%	47%	6%	1%
35 or older	60%	11%	18%	0%

In terms of demographic background, the data show a sharp difference by age group. Asian Americans 18 to 34 years old were far more supportive of Sanders than Clinton (47 percent to 36 percent); for those 35 years and older, Clinton enjoyed an even more overwhelming advantage over Sanders (60 percent to 11 percent). The gender breakdown shows Asian American women voted more heavily for Democratic candidates than Asian American men. Women were more likely to vote Clinton than men (62 percent and 43 percent, respectively); they were less supportive of Sanders than Asian American men (18 percent and 27 percent, respectively). Finally, by nativity, US-born Asian Americans were slightly more likely to have voted for a Democratic candidate than foreign-born (78 percent to 72 percent) and more likely to have voted for Senator Sanders (33 percent to 14 percent).

2016 Presidential Vote Choice

The 2016 National Asian American Survey (NAAS) provides national data on Asian American registered voter and likely voter preferences in the 2016 General Election. Democrat Hillary Clinton leads Republican Donald Trump among all Asian American registered voters by more than a three to one margin (55% to 14%) overall and by at least a 2-to-1 margin among every national origin group in our sample. An additional 8 percent favored some other candidate and

23 percent either refused to answer or did not yet know how they would vote. Among registered NHPIs, support for Clinton is also quite pronounced, with 37% supporting Clinton and 15% supporting Trump.

Table 6. Presidential Vote Choice among AAPI Registered Voters, without “leaners”¹³

	Hillary Clinton	Donald Trump	Other cand	Don't know	Refused
Total Asian Am	55%	14%	8%	16%	6%
Asian Indian	67%	7%	8%	10%	8%
Cambodian	47%	16%	27%	9%	1%
Chinese	52%	11%	13%	15%	9%
Filipino	54%	25%	5%	12%	4%
Hmong	61%	7%	15%	12%	5%
Japanese	54%	20%	11%	11%	5%
Korean	63%	10%	6%	18%	3%
Vietnamese	41%	16%	3%	34%	7%
Pacific Islanders	37%	15%	32%	8%	8%
Male	51%	17%	11%	15%	6%
Female	59%	12%	6%	16%	6%
Native Born	57%	13%	14%	12%	5%
Foreign Born	55%	15%	5%	18%	7%
Age 18 to 34	61%	8%	14%	14%	3%
35 or older	53%	17%	6%	17%	8%
California	51%	16%	7%	18%	7%
Hawaii	53%	11%	14%	16%	6%
Minnesota	64%	10%	1%	22%	3%
New York	73%	9%	4%	9%	6%
Texas	61%	12%	6%	11%	11%
Washington	57%	24%	5%	12%	2%
Other states	54%	14%	11%	16%	5%

However, there are some notable sub-group differences. For example, support for Clinton is highest among registered Asian Indian, Hmong and Korean Americans and lowest among registered Vietnamese and Cambodian Americans. Still, support for Clinton is higher than support for Trump even among Vietnamese and Cambodians and the most striking result of the 2016 NAAS question related to Presidential vote choice is the consistent and overwhelming support for Hillary Clinton. Clinton out-tallies Trump among Vietnamese Americans by a 41 percent to 16 percent margin, with a notably high 41 percent of Vietnamese Americans who either did not yet know how they would vote or refused to say. As with party identification, the

¹³ Note: Breakdowns by gender, nativity, and age provided for Asian Americans only. More detailed breakdowns on Pacific Islanders will be included in a future report focusing on NHPIs.

margins among Asian Indians and Hmong Americans were enormous, at 67 percent to 7 percent for Asian Indians and 61 percent to 7 percent for Hmong respondents.

The breakouts by demographic background show some expected patterns. Younger voters are more likely than older voters to support Clinton (61 percent to 53 percent). There is also more support among younger voters for a third party candidate. Also, women are more likely than men to support Clinton (59 percent to 51 percent). With nativity, the main difference is in the higher likelihood of US-born than foreign-born Asian Americans to support a third party candidate.

In fact, at 62% among all likely Asian American voters, support for Clinton is much higher than that of the U.S. general population (44%).¹⁴

In the general electorate, Donald Trump enjoys high levels of support among voters with low levels of educational attainment. Among Asian Americans, there is very little change to support for Clinton across all levels of education. The levels of indecision or reluctance to share vote intention does appear to rise at the lowest levels of educational attainment.

Finally, partisanship influences vote intention with varying strength for Democrats and Republicans. With partisan leaners included, 84 percent of Asian Americans who identify with Democrats indicate they will vote for Hillary Clinton and only 1 percent for Trump. By contrast, only 54 percent who identify with Republicans expect to vote for Donald Trump, with 12 percent indicating a preference for Clinton and 28 percent who either do not yet know or refuse to say. Clinton also enjoys a strong advantage among non-partisans, with a 45 percent to 12 percent margin between Clinton and Trump. Not surprisingly, non-partisans are also more likely to say they will vote for a third party candidate and more likely to not yet know or refuse to share their vote intention.

Note also that there are some distinctions in terms of Presidential vote choice among those who are under 35 years of age and those 35 and older. Those who are younger are slightly more likely to support Hillary Clinton over Donald Trump. However, the vast majority of those over 35 also express support for Clinton over Trump, and the age difference among Asian Americans is not statistically significant.

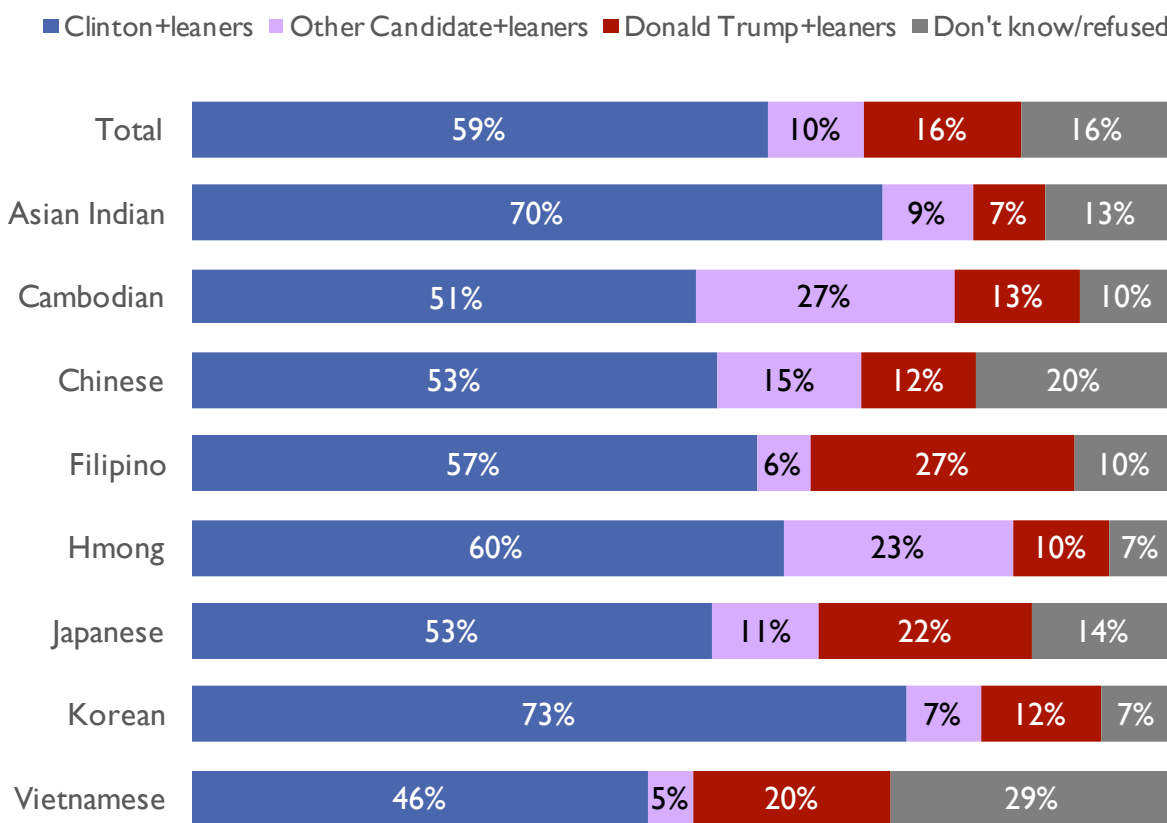
About 16% (closer to 20% if one excludes those who refused to answer the question) of registered Asian Americans claim that they are still undecided about who they will vote for in the Presidential Election. In this respect, Asian Americans depart from likely voters in the U.S. general population. In late September and early October of 2016, national polls estimated that 1% to 5% of registered voters in the general population were undecided about which candidate they would support for President, a much lower proportion than among Asian American

¹⁴ For example, on October 4, 2016, the *New York Times* aggregation of polls showed 45% of respondents supporting Clinton. Available at <http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2016/us/elections/polls.html>

registered voters.¹⁵ At the same time, the proportion of undecideds among Asian Americans in 2016 is markedly lower than in 2012, with the 2012 NAAS showing nearly 40 percent of Asian American registered voters who were unsure or not willing to state how they would vote in the presidential race.

After taking into account undecideds who lean towards each candidate (Figure 1), Clinton’s advantage over Trump grows to 59% versus 16%, with 10% for another candidate. By this measure, Clinton significantly outperforms Trump among every Asian ethnic group.

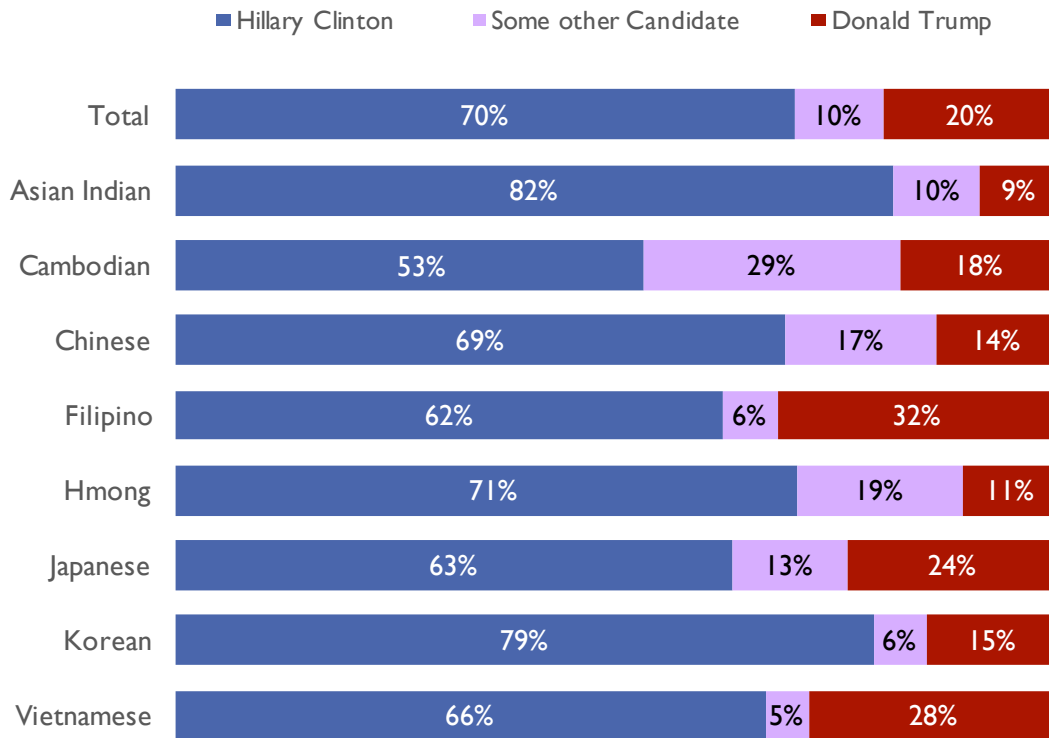
Figure 1a. Presidential Vote Choice among Asian American Registered Voters, with “leaners”



Finally, we conducted an analysis of the likely vote share for Clinton and Trump on Election Day, assuming that the remaining undecided (16%) break in a similar pattern to those who have registered a preference. This is a pattern we have found to be reliable in 2008 and 2012, with the two-candidate share in our pre-election surveys in line with post-election estimates of the Republican-Democratic presidential vote. In this analysis (see Figure 1b, next page), Clinton’s advantage over Trump grows to 70% versus 20%, with 10% for another candidate

¹⁵ For recent polls of registered voters, see <http://elections.huffingtonpost.com/pollster/2016-general-election-trump-vs-clinton>

Figure 1b. Presidential Vote Choice among Asian American Registered Voters, including “leaners” and excluding undecideds



Congressional Vote Choice

Respondents were asked “Thinking about the upcoming November election for House of Representatives in your district... If the election were being held today would you be inclined to vote for the Republican or Democratic candidate?” The choice of Republican and Democrat were rotated in a random order.

The vote intention of Asian Americans at the top of the ticket is largely mirrored in their expected vote in Congressional races. 55 percent indicate they will vote for a Democratic congressional candidate and 22 percent for a Republican. The expected Republican vote share in House races is notably higher than Trump's vote share in the presidential race. Democratic candidates for Congress enjoy a wide margin of support over their Republican opponents with all but two Asian ethnic/national origin groups. Vietnamese Americans are narrowly more likely to support a Republican than a Democrat (34 percent to 31 percent), with a large share of undecided voters. Filipino Americans are solidly backing Democratic candidates (by the 49 percent to 31 percent margin), but the edge is less market than with other groups.

Table 7. Congressional Vote Choice among Asian American Registered Voters

	Republican	Democrat	Some other party	Don't know	Refused
Total	22%	55%	4%	16%	4%
Asian Indian	9%	65%	4%	17%	5%
Cambodian	20%	72%	2%	6%	1%
Chinese	13%	58%	5%	15%	9%
Filipino	31%	49%	3%	16%	1%
Hmong	4%	75%	6%	14%	2%
Japanese	30%	60%	1%	7%	2%
Korean	29%	57%	3%	10%	0%
Vietnamese	31%	34%	7%	24%	4%
Male	22%	53%	7%	15%	4%
Female	21%	56%	2%	17%	5%
Native Born	17%	62%	7%	10%	3%
Foreign Born	24%	51%	3%	18%	5%
Age 18 to 34	14%	67%	7%	10%	2%
35 or older	25%	50%	3%	18%	5%
California	24%	53%	3%	16%	4%
Hawaii	17%	71%	2%	9%	2%
Minnesota	20%	51%	1%	29%	0%
New York	6%	71%	8%	10%	6%
Texas	21%	57%	5%	9%	8%
Washington	29%	53%	3%	11%	5%
Other states	24%	49%	6%	18%	3%

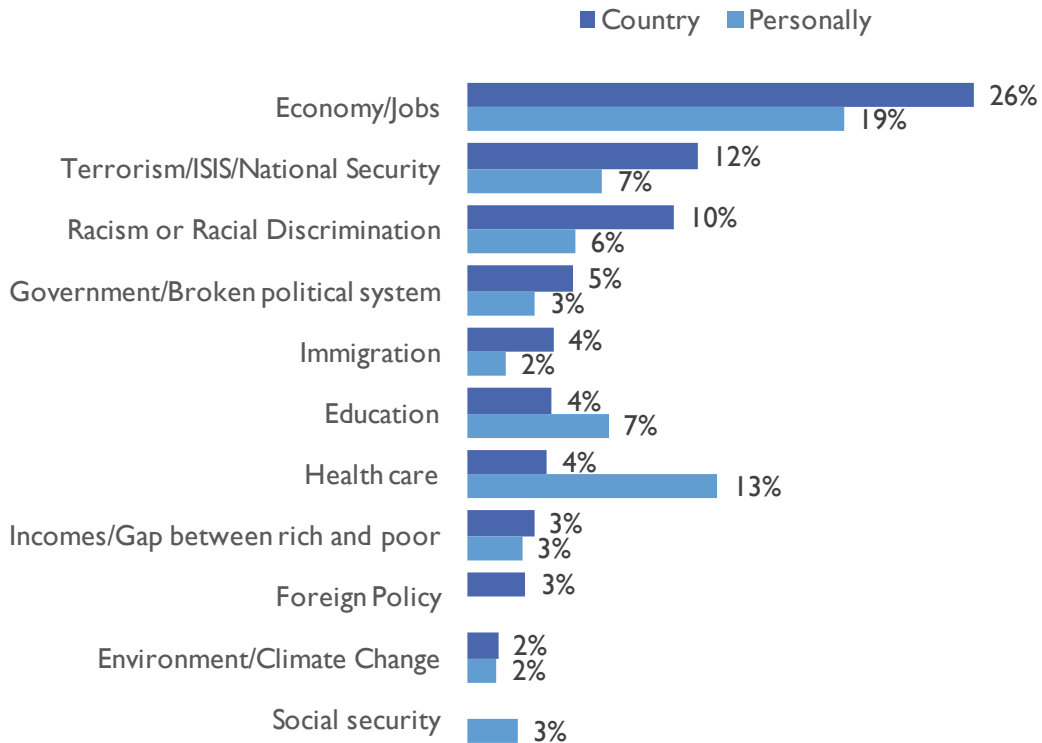
Still, 20% of Asian Americans had not decided which congressional candidate they would support in the 2016 election. This relatively large proportion of undecided voters suggests that Asian American voters would likely benefit from increased voter education, outreach, and mobilization.

In terms of demographic background, the most conspicuous difference is between younger and older voters. Asian Americans between 18 and 34 favor Democrats over Republicans by a 67 to 14 percent margin, while among those 35 years and older the margin lessens to 50 percent to 25 percent. There is almost no difference between Asian American men and women in their expected vote in congressional races. With nativity, more US-born expect to vote for Democratic congressional candidates, but this difference likely reflects the substantially larger number of young adults among US-born Asian American voters.

MOST IMPORTANT ISSUES AND PROBLEMS

The 2016 NAAS asked respondents to describe “the most important problem facing the United States today?” and “Which issue is the most important to you *personally*?” These were open-ended responses for which volunteered answers were coded into categories after mention by respondents.

Figure 2. Most Important Problem Facing the United States and Personally, among Asian American registered voters



Like other racial groups, Asian Americans were most likely to mention “jobs and the economy” in response to this question. Next, Asian American registered voters mentioned “terrorism/national security”, “racism/racial discrimination,” “government”, and “immigration” as the most important problem facing the country, in that order. Concerns over racism among Asian Americans are driven by millennial voters, 23% of whom rank it as one of the most important problems facing the U.S. today. To compare, polls taken over the past year asking a nationwide sample of adults the same open-ended question show that the most likely mentions after the economy tend to be similar, but in a slightly different order: “government,” “race relations,” “immigration,” and “terrorism/national security.”¹⁶

In contrast to issues facing the country generally, Asian Americans are more likely to mention “health care” as the most important problem facing them personally.

¹⁶ Trend data on “Most Important Problem” available at: <http://www.gallup.com/poll/1675/most-important-problem.aspx>

IEWS ON POLICIES

We asked the respondents their opinions on a variety of issues and policy preferences, including the Affordable Care Act, increased federal assistance for college, accepting Syrian refugees into the United States, the legalization of marijuana, banning Muslims into the United States, stricter admissions standards, and ensuring equal rights to Blacks. While differences emerge across Asian American groups on all issues, most notable are differences by age and nativity. Younger (18-34) and U.S.-born Asian Americans are departing from their older and foreign-born counterparts on issue priorities and policy preferences. Below, we provide a summary of the 2016 NAAS results by issue, with figures that follow.

Affordable Care Act

Respondents were asked, “Do you support or oppose the health care law passed by Barack Obama and Congress in 2010?” (see Figure 3 for results)

Sixty percent of registered Asian Americans support the Affordable Care Act. While support is strong across all Asian American groups, the groups who exhibit the strongest support are Hmong (73%), Cambodians (71%), and Asian Indians (70%). Even a bare majority of historically Republican-leaning Vietnamese Americans support this law. We also find that support is higher among younger (18-34) and native-born Asian Americans. Close to three-quarters (73%) of young Asian Americans support the act compared to 55% of those aged 35 and older. Moreover, 67% of native-born support this, compared to 56% of those who are foreign-born. A divide in support, however, falls along party lines: 82% of Democrats support the Affordable Care Act compared to only 22% of Republicans. Despite these differences, the main take-away is that three of out five Asian Americans registered voters support the Affordable Care Act. Strong Asian American support stands out against the more moderate support exhibited by general U.S. population; support for the Affordable Care Act among the U.S. public rises no higher than 45% in most national polls.¹⁷

Increased Federal Assistance for College

Respondents were asked, “Do you support or oppose major new spending by the federal government that would help undergraduates pay tuition at public colleges without needing loans?” (see Figure 4 for results)

Two thirds (66%) of Asian Americans favor increasing federal support for college. This is slightly higher than that of registered voters nationwide who were asked the same question about support or opposition to “major new spending by the federal government that would help undergraduates pay tuition at public colleges without needing loans?” (61%).¹⁸ While all Asian

¹⁷ See for instance Kaiser Family Foundation tracking polls: <http://kff.org/health-costs/poll-finding/kaiser-health-tracking-poll-january-2016/>

¹⁸ Quinnipiac University August 2015 Registered Voter Poll. Available at: <https://www.qu.edu/news-and-events/quinnipiac-university-poll/national/release-detail?ReleaseID=2275>

Americans groups evince strong support for this, Vietnamese, Cambodian, and Hmong Americans – the groups with the lowest rates of college attendance among Asian Americans – are the most supportive. However, Indian Americans, who attend college at the highest rates of any Asian American group, also demonstrate relatively high rates of support for this program, indicating that self-interest does not always guide Asian Americans support for federal programs. Chinese and Japanese registered voters are the least supportive of this kind of program. We also find differences in age, with younger (18-34) and U.S.-born Asian Americans exhibiting the strongest support. Among young Asian Americans, more than four in five (81%) show support, and the ratio is more than three in four (76%) among native-born Asian Americans.

Banning Muslims from Entering the United States

Respondents were asked, “Do you support or oppose banning people who are Muslim from entering the United States?” (see Figure 5 for results)

Only 20% of Asian American registered voters support banning Muslims from entering the United States, while 62% oppose this proposed policy. When a national sample of American adults was asked this question in June of 2016, 49% opposed the policy.¹⁹

Differences emerge across Asian American groups: on the one hand, 37% of Cambodians and 31% of Vietnamese support a ban on Muslims, while, on the other, 78% of Asian Indians, 72% of Hmong, and 70% of Japanese oppose a ban. Again, we find strong differences across age and nativity; 79% of young Asian Americans and 75% of those who are U.S.-born oppose banning Muslims from entering the United States.

Differences also emerge by education: Asian Americans with no formal education are most likely to support the ban at 27%, while those with a professional degree are least likely to support it at 17 percent. In fact, 73% of Asian Americans with a professional degree oppose the banning Muslims from the United States.

Accepting Syrian Refugees

Respondents were asked, “Do you support or oppose accepting Syrian refugees into the United States?” (see Figure 6 for results)

Compared to their opposition to a ban on Muslim immigrants, Asian Americans are more divided on Syrian refugees, both by ethnic group and by age. While 44% of Asian Americans support accepting refugees, 35% oppose the idea. Hmong Americans (74%) are the most supportive, and Filipinos the least. Just over one-third of Filipinos (36%) support accepting Syrian refugees into the United States, while 41% oppose this. Vietnamese Americans—a predominantly refugee group in the United States—are among the *least* likely to say they

¹⁹ NBCNews/Wall Street Journal poll. Available at: <http://www.nbcnews.com/politics/first-read/poll-majority-republicans-prefer-someone-else-trump-n599861>

support accepting Syrian refugees into the United States at 38 percent. To compare, a December 2015 survey of registered voters nationwide showed that 43% supported accepting Syrian refugees into the U.S.²⁰ A more recent August 2016 national poll of the general U.S. population (not only registered voters) conducted by the Chicago Council on Global Affairs showed that 36% of Americans support accepting Syrian refugees into the U.S.²¹

Again, significant differences emerge by age with nearly three-quarters (72%) of young Asian Americans supportive, compared to only one-third (33%) of Asian Americans 35 and older.

Legalizing Marijuana

Respondents were asked, “Do you support or oppose legalizing the possession of small amounts of marijuana for personal use?” The question of marijuana legalization is on the ballot in California (Prop 64), where Asian Americans account for about 12% of all voters. (see Figure 7 for results)

Just over one-third of registered Asian Americans support the legalization of marijuana. This is significantly lower than the registered voters nationwide (54%), according to a May 2016 poll of registered voters.²² Support is strongest among Asian Indians (48%) and weakest among Vietnamese (26%) and Koreans (29%). On this question, stark differences emerge by age and nativity with 69% of young Asian Americans and 64% of U.S.-born favoring legalization. But on the whole, Asian American registered voters do not support the legalization of marijuana.

Stricter Emissions Standards

Respondents were asked, “Do you support or oppose setting stricter emission limits on power plants in order to address climate change?” (see Figure 8 for results)

More than three-quarters (76%) of Asian Americans support “setting stricter emission limits on power plants in order to address climate change?”, and support is high across all ethnic groups, by age, and by nativity. Asian Americans who reside in Texas and Washington evince the strongest support, at 84% and 81%, respectively. To compare, 64% of adults nationwide supported stricter emissions when asked the same question by the Pew Research Center in 2014.²³

²⁰ Quinnipiac University December 2015 Registered Voter Poll. Available at <https://www.qu.edu/news-and-events/quinnipiac-university-poll/national/release-detail?ReleaseID=2312>

²¹ Chicago Council on Global Affairs Poll. Available at <https://www.thechicagocouncil.org/press-release/poll-most-americans-oppose-admitting-syrian-refugees-favor-limited-military>

²² Quinnipiac University May 2016 Registered Voter Poll. Available at: <https://www.qu.edu/news-and-events/quinnipiac-university-poll/national/release-detail?ReleaseID=2354>

²³ Pew Research Center “How Americans view the top energy and environmental issues” blog. Available at: <http://www.pewresearch.org/key-data-points/environment-energy-2/>

Ensuring Equal Rights for Blacks

Respondents were asked, “Do you support or oppose the government doing more to give blacks equal rights with whites?” (see Figure 9 for results)

While the interests of Asian Americans has often been framed as in opposition to Black Americans, nearly three-quarter of Asian Americans (72%) support the “government doing more to give blacks equal rights with whites,” and the groups who evince the strongest support are Cambodians (92%), Koreans (81%), and Asian Indians (80%). Younger Asian Americans are more supportive (80%) than those 35 and older (69%), and those with a professional degree are more supportive than those with no formal education (72% versus 63%). Despite these differences, the main take-away here is that the vast majority of Asian Americans support policies that would ensure equal rights to Black Americans. In 2015, the Public Religion Research Institute asked a national sample of American adults a similar question and 47% claimed “Our country needs to continue making changes to give blacks equal rights with whites.”²⁴

²⁴ Public Religion Research Institute 2015 American Values Survey. Available at: <http://www.prii.org/research/survey-anxiety-nostalgia-and-mistrust-findings-from-the-2015-american-values-survey/>

Figure 3. Opinion on the Affordable Care Act among Asian American Registered Voters

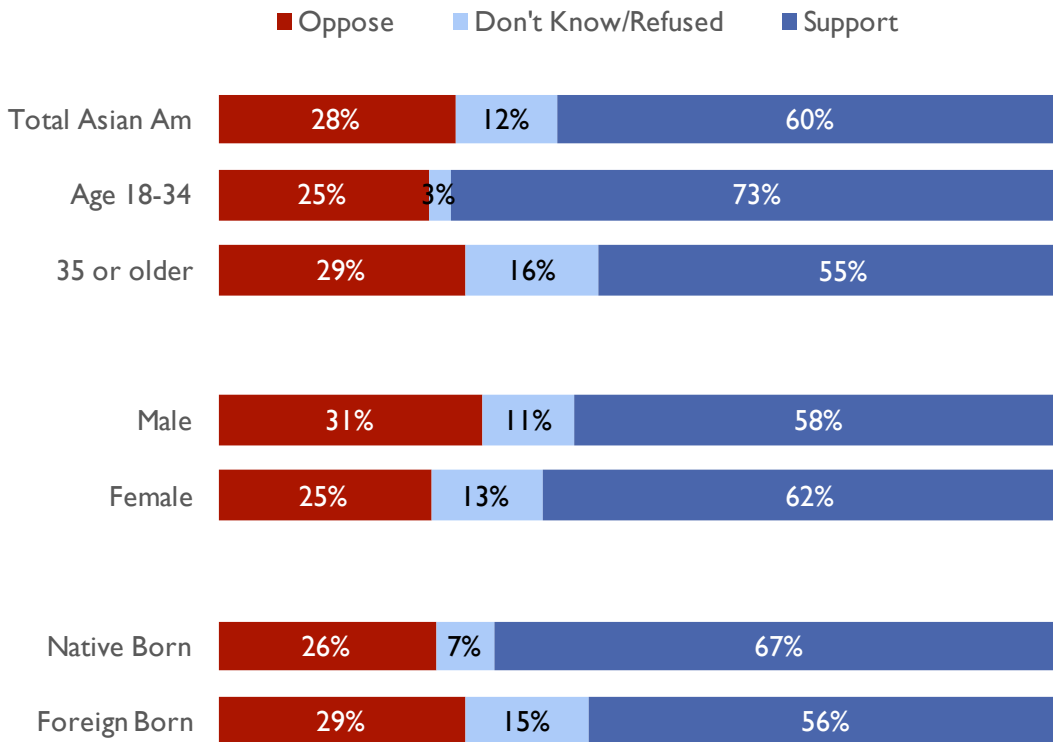
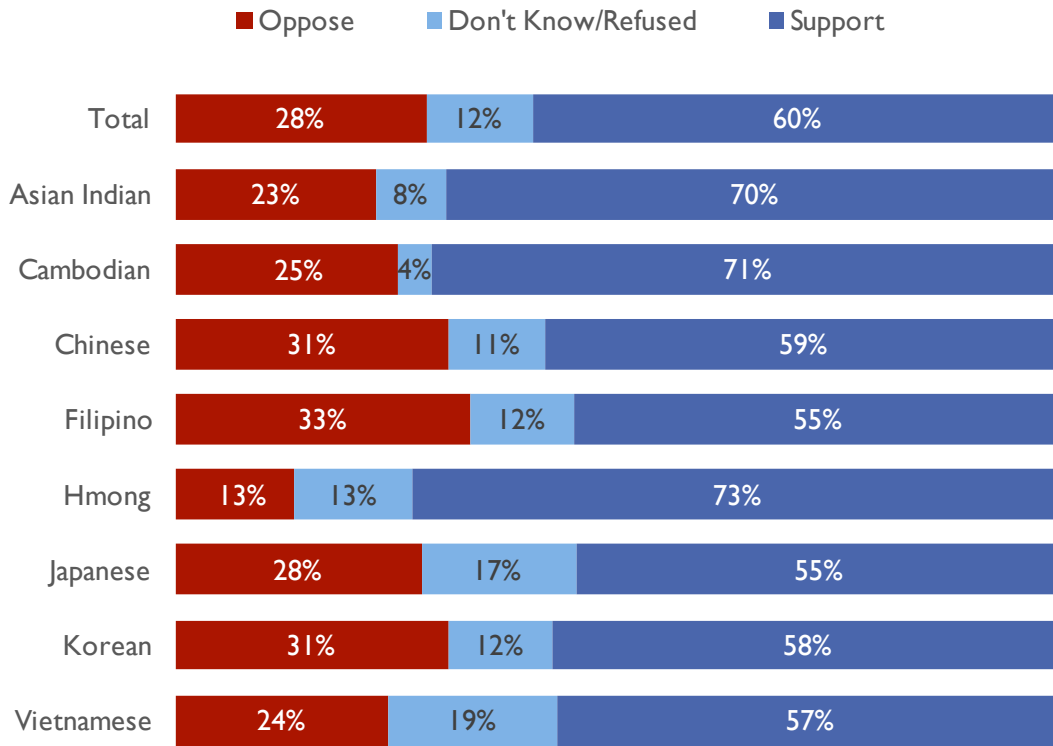


Figure 4. Opinion on Increased Federal Assistance for College among Asian American Registered Voters

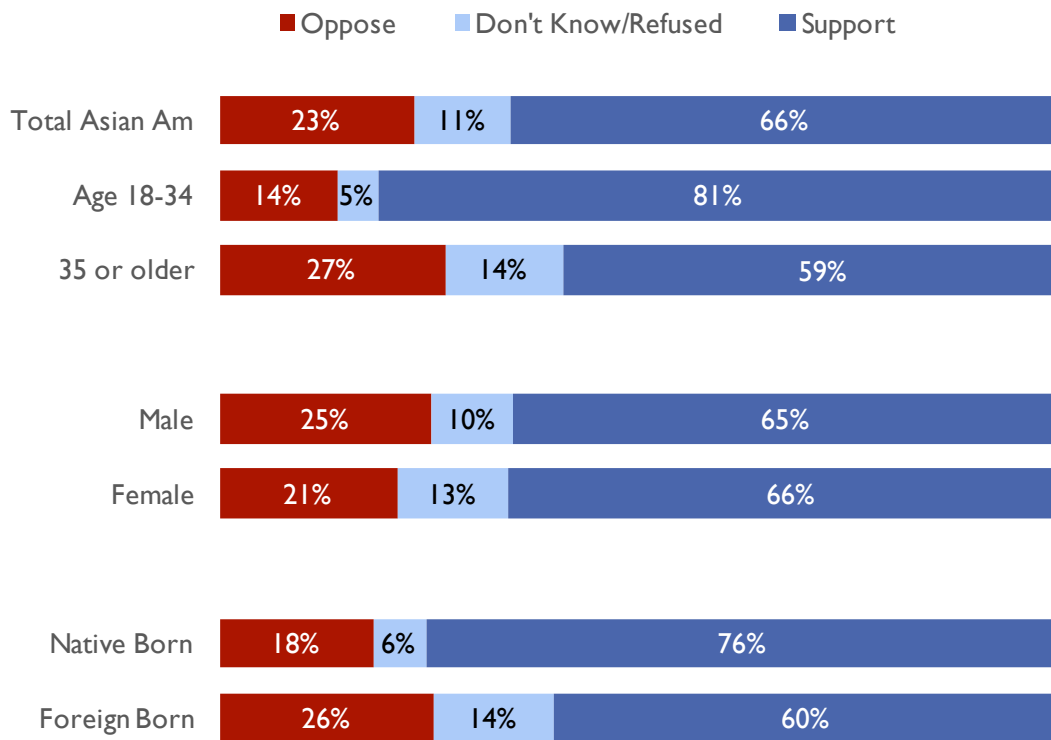
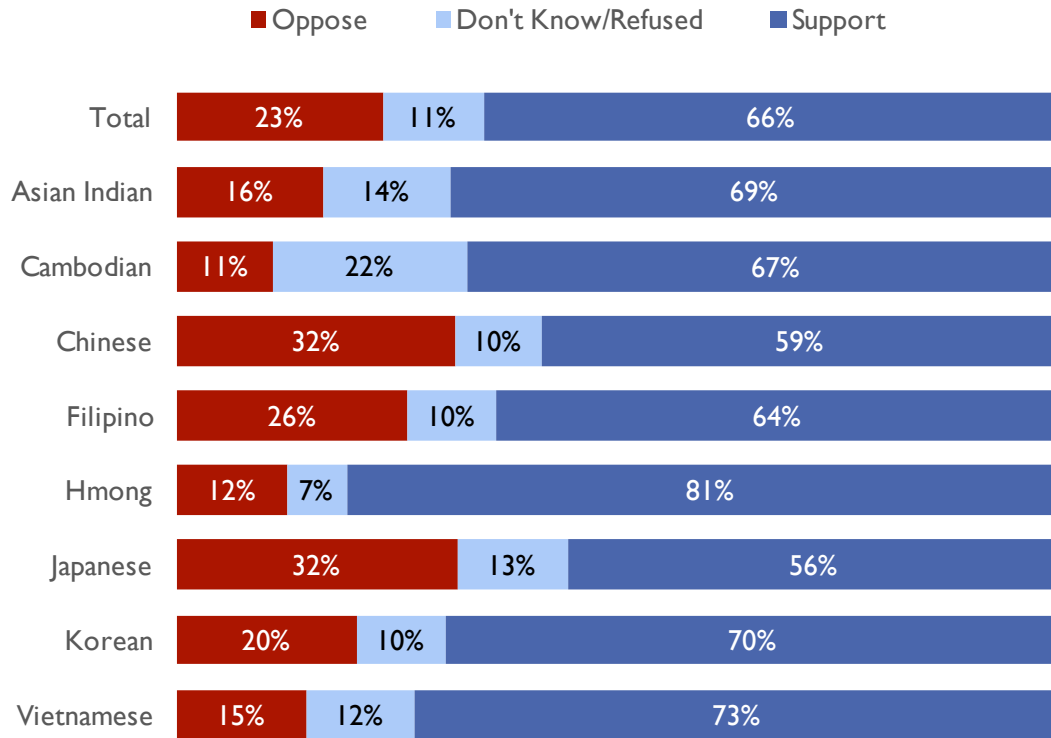


Figure 5. Opinion on Banning Muslims from Entering the United States, among Asian American Registered Voters

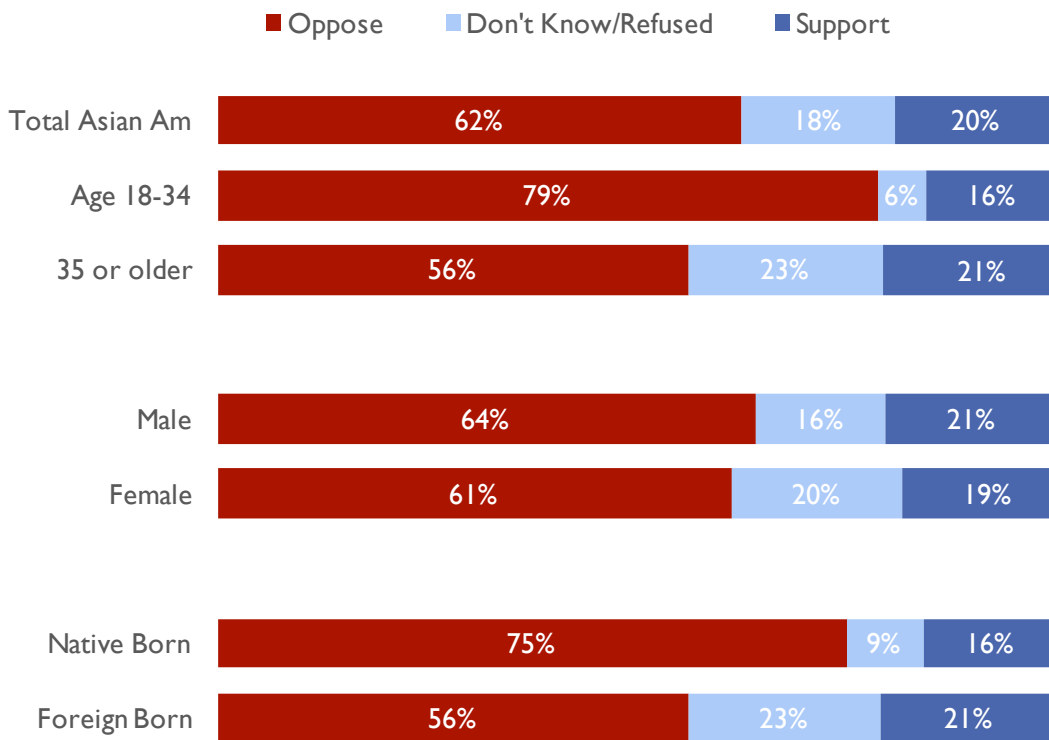
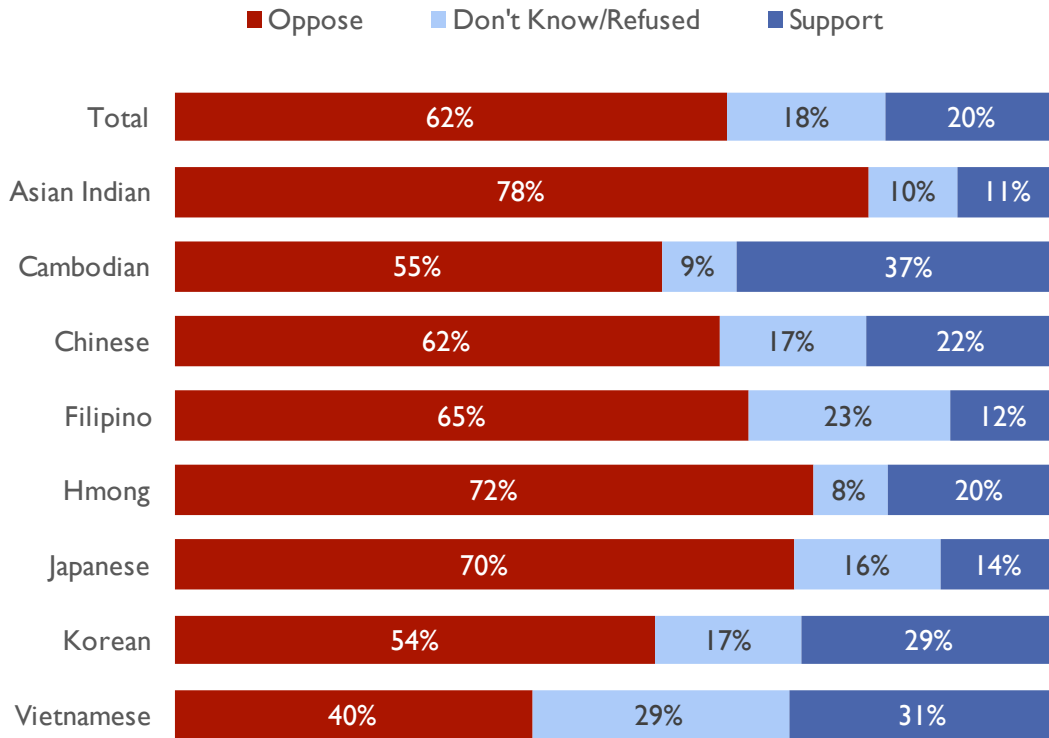


Figure 6. Opinion on Accepting Syrian Refugees among Asian American Registered Voters

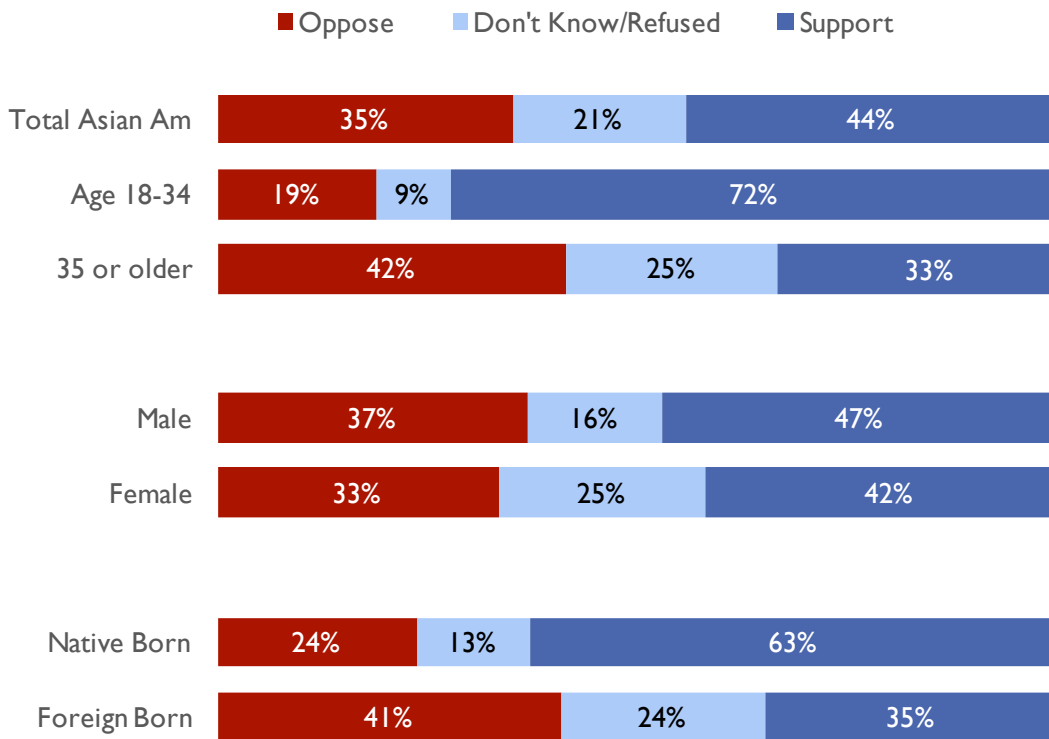
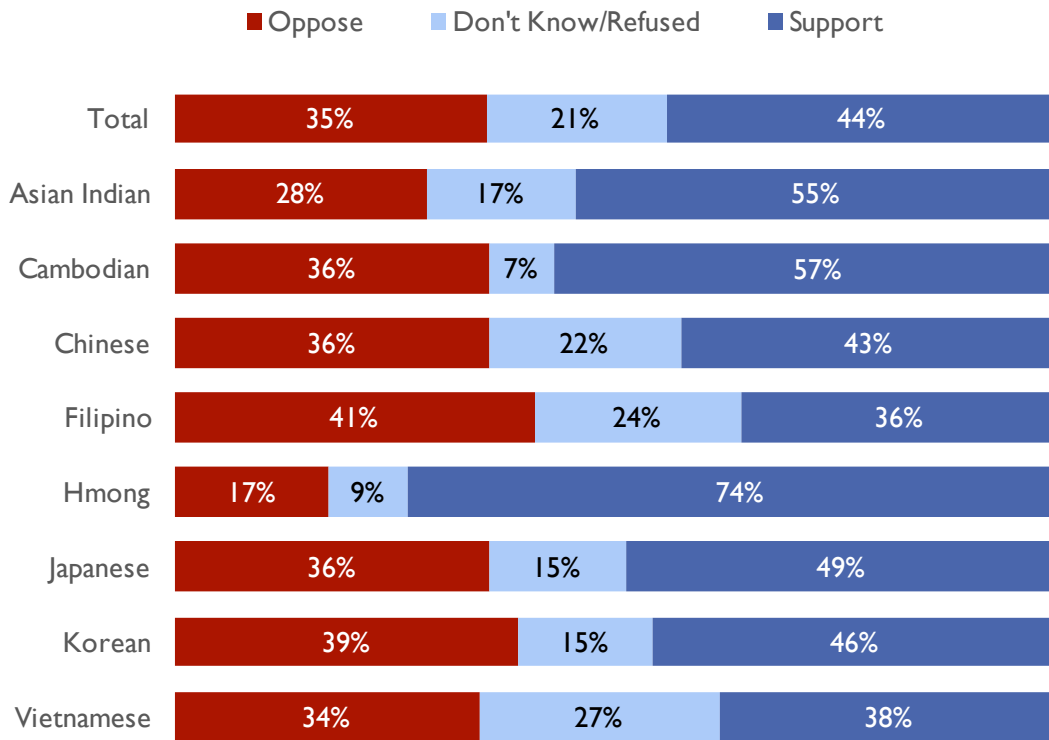


Figure 7. Opinion on Marijuana Legalization among Asian American Registered Voters

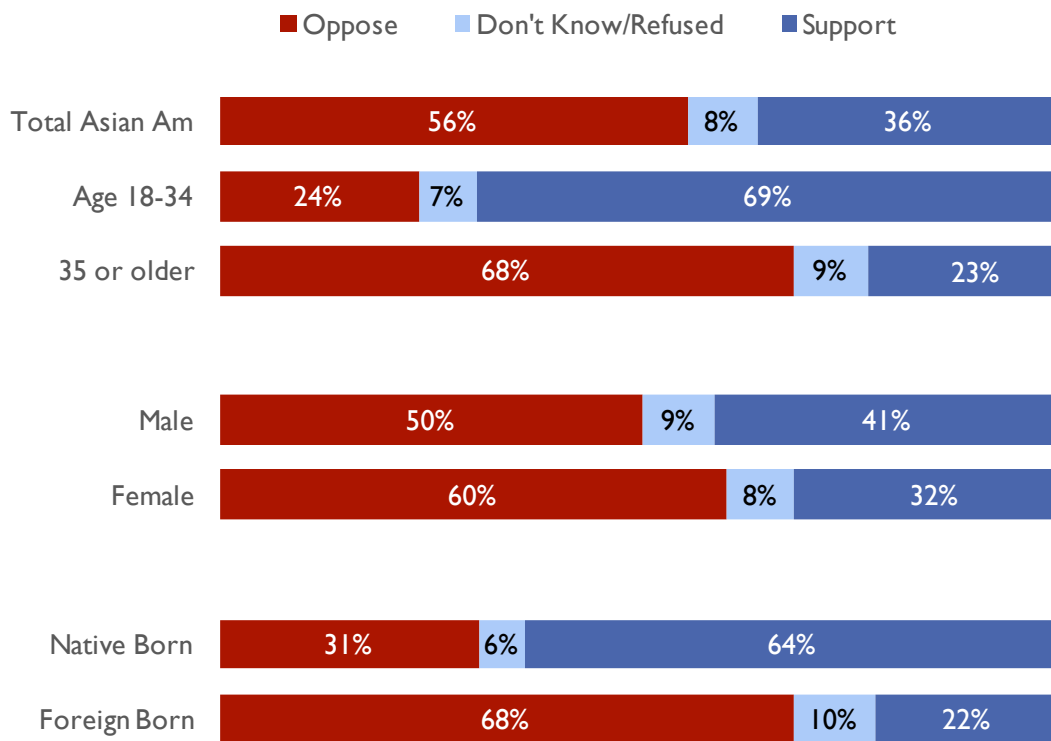
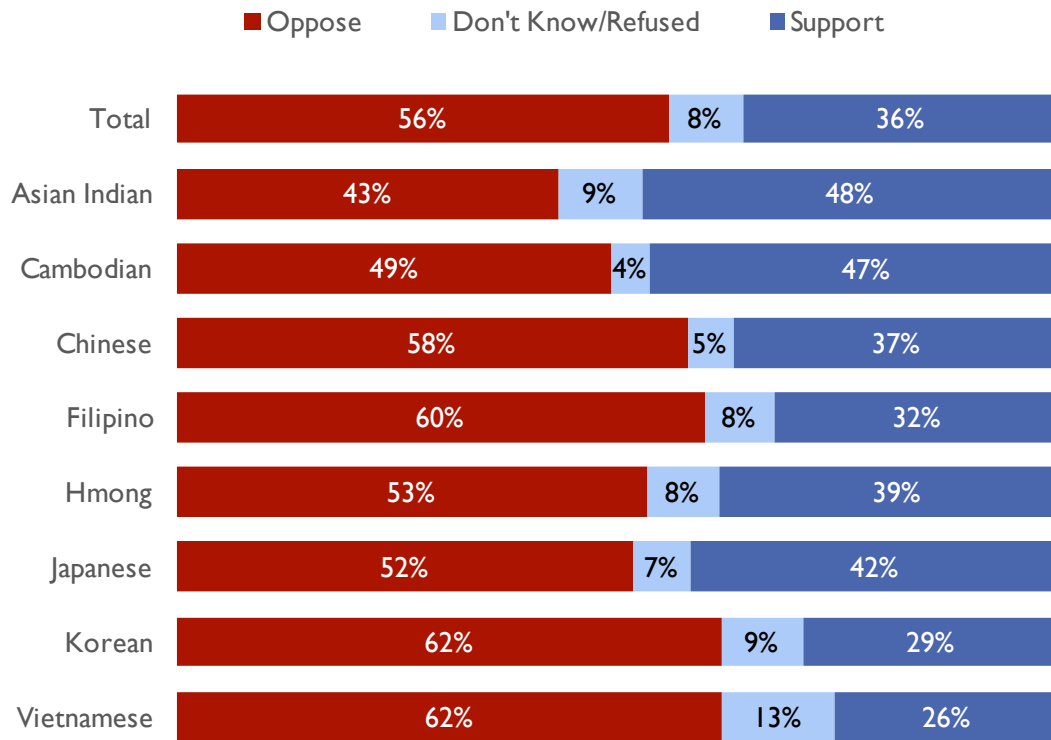


Figure 8. Opinion on Setting Stricter Emission Limits to Address Climate Change, among Asian American Registered Voters

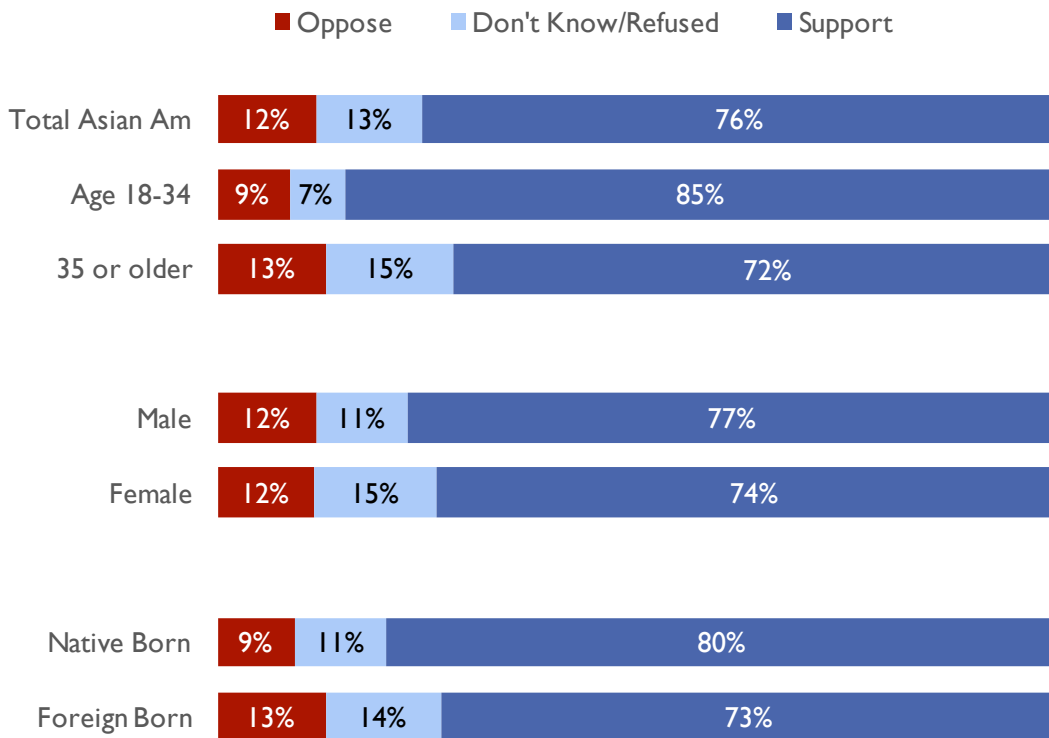
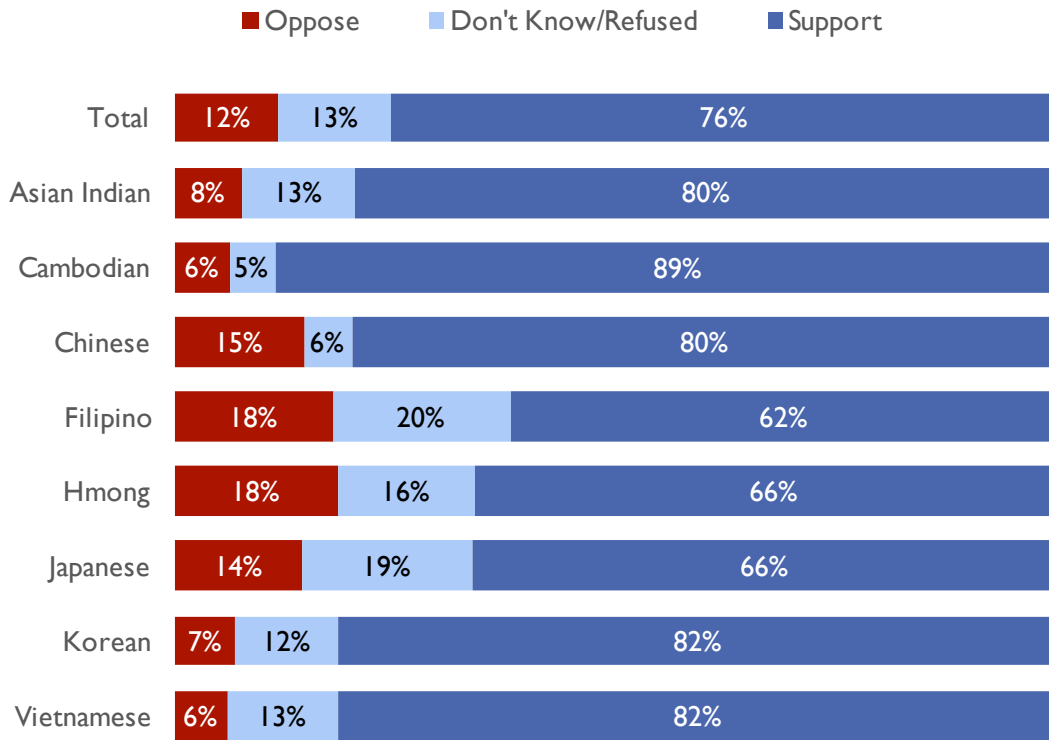
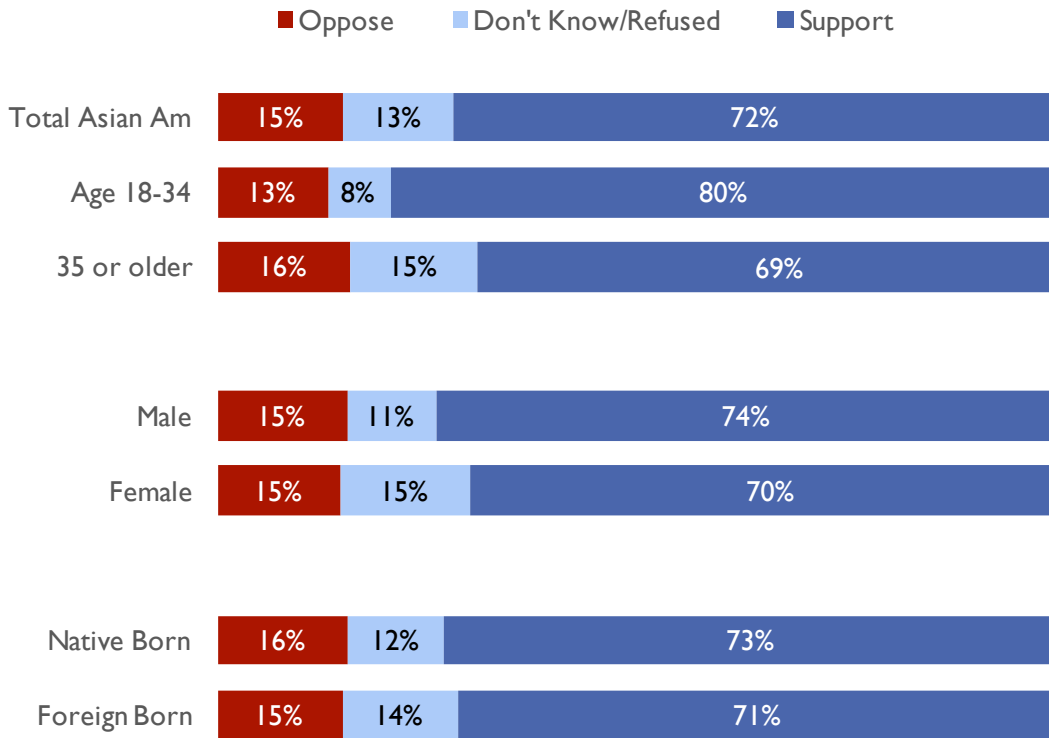
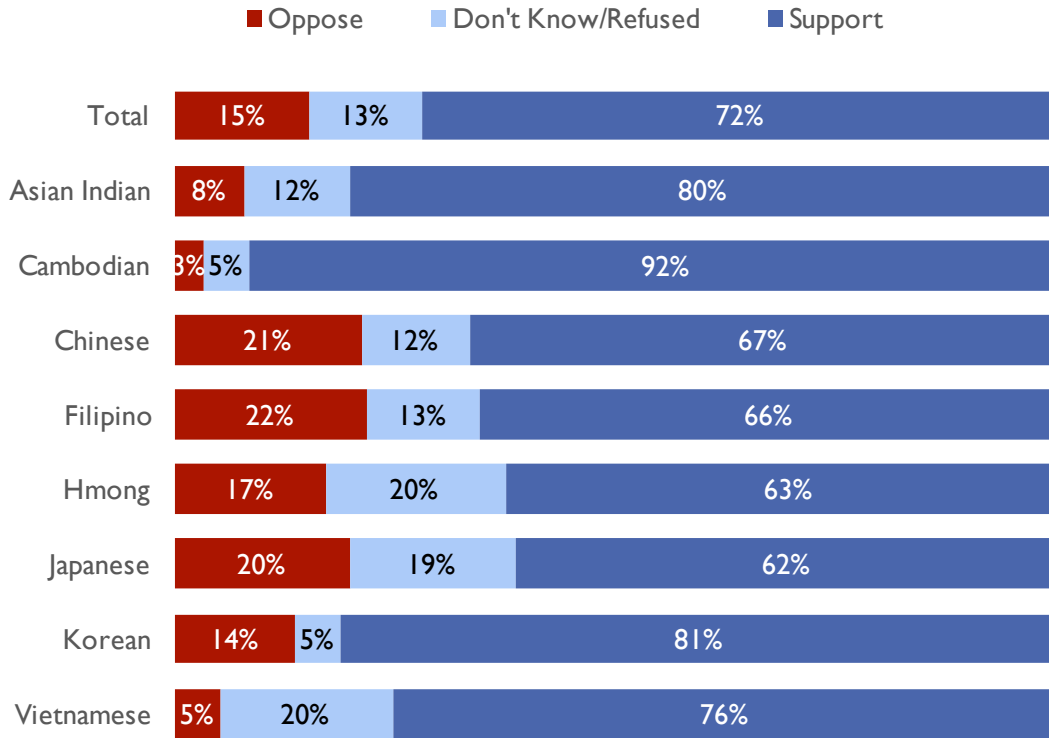


Figure 9. Opinion on Government Doing More to Give Blacks Equal Rights with Whites , among Asian American Registered Voters



VOTER CONTACT

Respondents were asked whether they were contacted by the parties about the election: “As you know, the political parties try to talk to as many people as they can to get them to vote for their candidate. Did anyone from one of the political parties call you up or come around and talk to you about the campaign this year?”

Political parties and other organizations target different groups at different rates. The 2012 NAAS showed about 31% of registered Asian Americans were contacted by the two major parties about the election. Latinos are contacted at about the same rate as Asian Americans, according to data from the 2012 American National Election Study (ANES). To compare, the 2012 ANES data show that 43% of whites, 40% of blacks reported contact by political parties. This discrepancy in mobilization may be due to several reasons. First, the lower overall rates of voter registration among Asian Americans and Latinos makes them less desirable targets for mobilization. Second, because four in five Asian American adults are foreign-born, hail from a diversity of national origins with different homeland languages, and exhibit different levels of English language fluency, effective outreach to Asian Americans involves multilingual support. Third, the limited outreach may be due to Asian Americans’ concentration in states that are not swing states in Presidential elections. For example, 31% of Asian Americans live the solidly blue state of California.

In 2016, 30% of Asian American registered voters report being contacted by the two parties. Most registered Asian Americans who report being contacted say that they were contacted by Democrats alone (48%) or both Democrats and Republicans (35%). Only 16% of registered Asian Americans who were contacted were contacted by the Republicans alone. Notably, about 20% of Asian Americans who were contacted were contacted in a language other than English or in both English and another language, indicating that both parties are making greater efforts to reach out to Asian American immigrants in a diversity of languages.

Figure 7a. Electoral Contact by Political Parties among Asian American Registered Voters

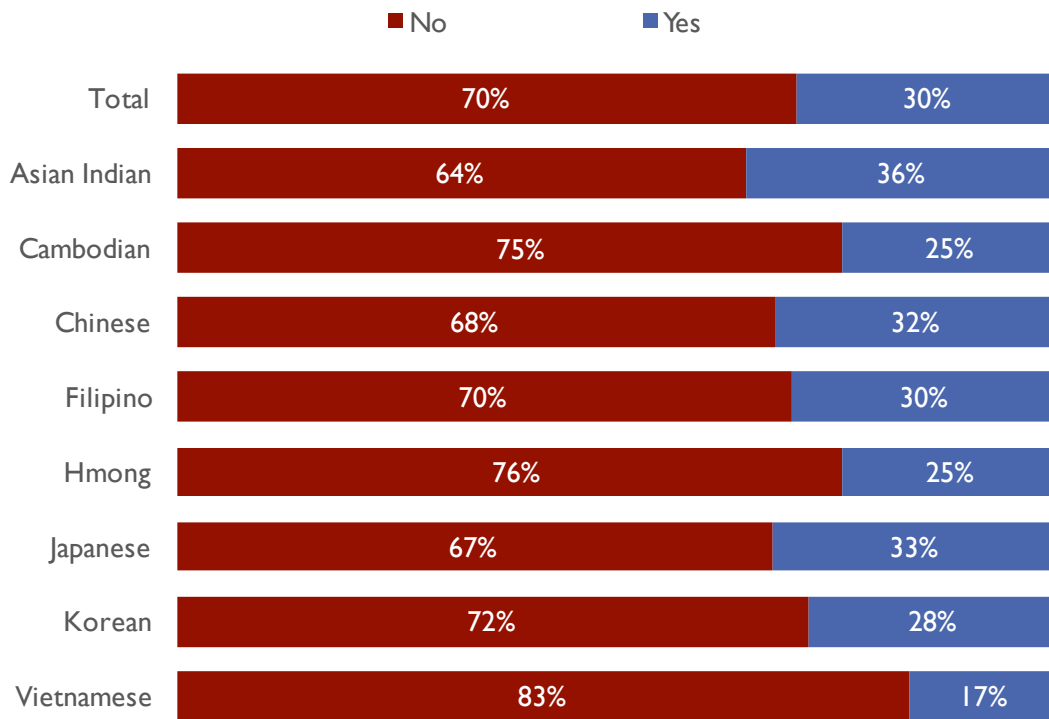
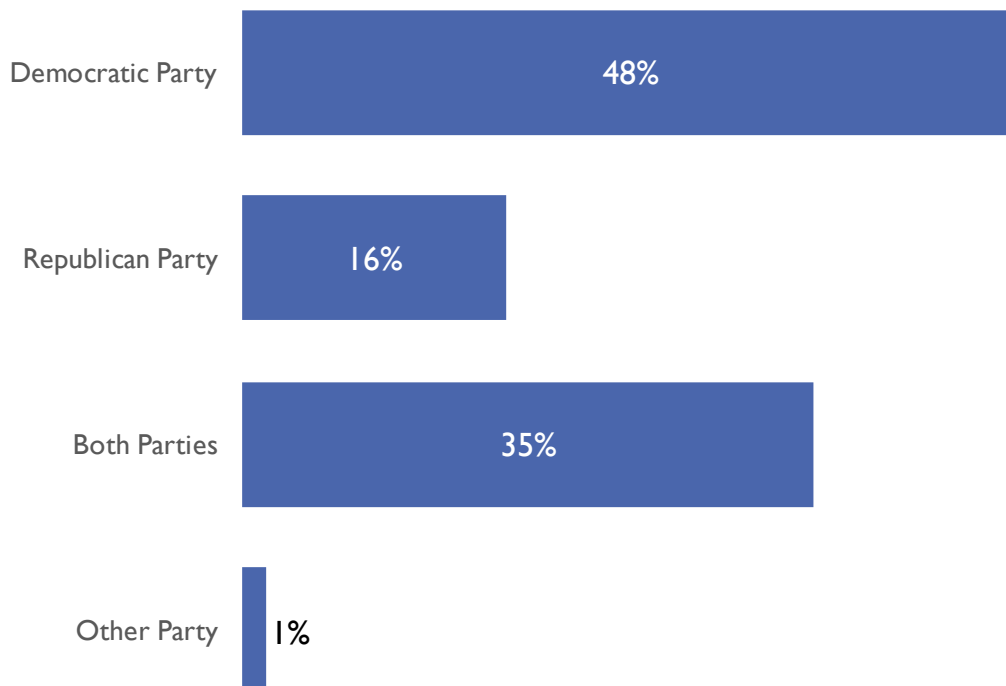


Figure 7b. Party Who Contacted Registered Voter (among those reporting contact)



IMPORTANCE OF ETHNIC MEDIA

Asian Americans have among the highest rates of limited English proficiency (35%) and 77% speak a language other than English at home.²⁵ Consequently, it is important to gauge the extent to which Asian American registered voters get their political news from mainstream or ethnic news sources. Respondents were asked: “Thinking about news, which of the following sources would you say you use to get news about politics in the United States?” Choices included “newspapers, radio, television, Internet and social media, friends and family, and community organizations and leaders in my community.”

Next, for those who selected newspapers, radio and television we asked respondents if the sources were Asian or ethnic-oriented (we also allowed them to say that they consumed both mainstream and ethnic news from that particular type of source). There are important differences that emerge by national origin, as Chinese Americans and Vietnamese Americans are those most likely to be exclusive consumers of Asian media, regardless of the type of source. (see Figures 8 and 9, next page)

News Media

While Asian Americans turn to television and family and friends for political information, they are most likely to rely on the internet and social media as their news source; two-thirds (66%) of Asian American registered voters get at least “a moderate amount” of their political information through the internet and social media, and this figures skyrockets to 77% of U.S.-born Asians and 89% of young Asian Americans. Even among the foreign-born, 61% rely on the internet and social media for political information.

In addition, while 53% of Asian Americans get at least “a moderate amount” of their political information from television, only 46% young Asian Americans rely on television as a political news source. These figures suggest that in order to effectively reach Asian American registered voters—and especially young Asian Americans—parties should strongly consider using outreach through social media platforms.

Ethnic Media

Asian ethnic media is an important source of political news, with 21% relying on it exclusively and an additional 10% relying on a mix of ethnic and mainstream American media. There is wide variation across ethnic groups. For example, 39% of Vietnamese, 34% of Chinese, and 33% of Koreans rely exclusively on ethnic media as a news source for political information. By contrast, only 4% of Asian Indians, 6% of Japanese, and 7% of Filipinos do the same. These intra-group differences can be explained by both English-language fluency prior to immigration for Asian Indians and Filipinos, and generational status among Japanese Americans. Moreover, stark differences emerge with respect to age and nativity, with only 7% of young Asian

²⁵ Center for American Progress and AAPI Data, “State of Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders” (2014), available at <http://ampr.gs/AAPIREports2014>.

Americans relying on ethnic media a source of political information, and only 5% of U.S.-born Asians doing so.

Figure 8. Sources of Political Information, Asian American registered voters

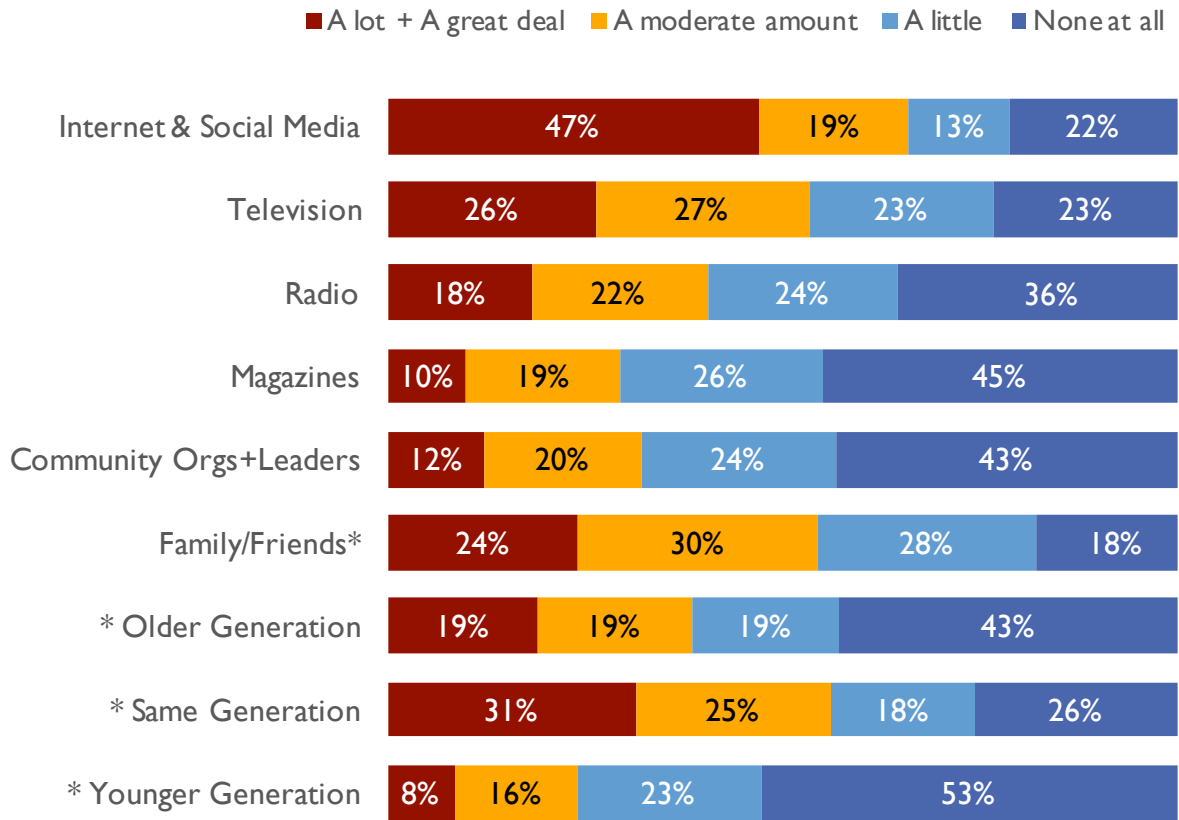
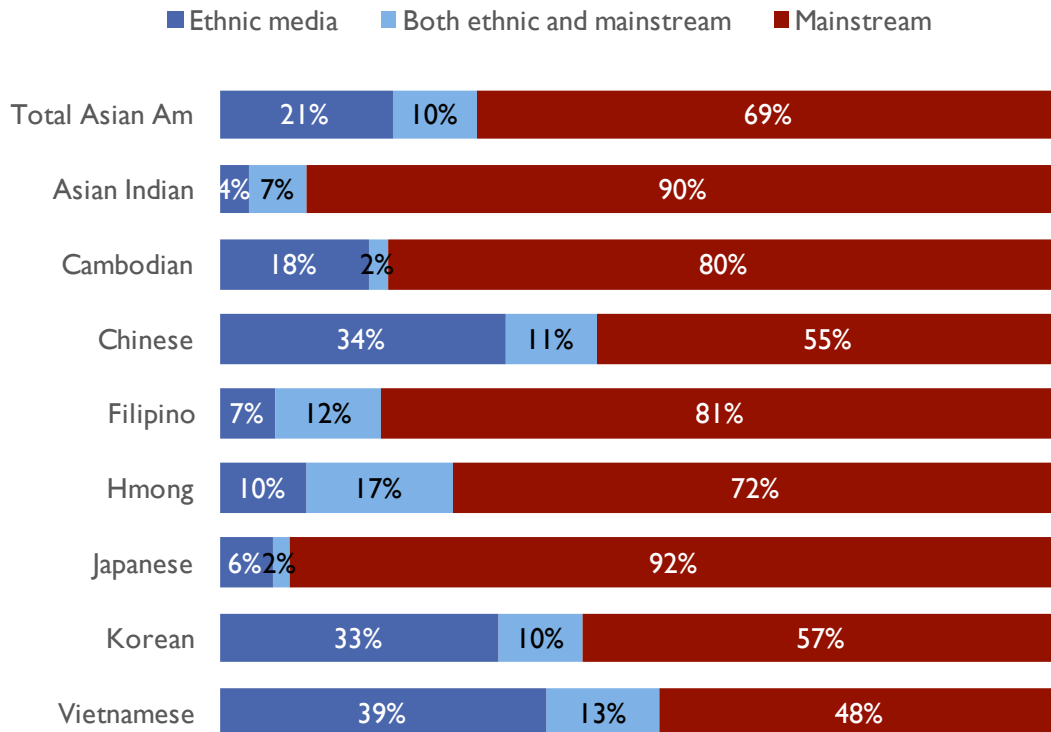


Figure 9. Political News Source, Ethnic and Mainstream Media



Political Engagement via Social Media

Not only do Asian Americans get political information through the internet and social media, they also use these to engage with political issues. Respondents were asked, “In the last 12 months, have you... posted or commented about politics on social media, like Facebook, Twitter, WeChat (for Chinese American respondents) or KakaoTalk (for Korean American respondents)?”

One-quarter of registered Asian American voters (26%) have engaged with a political issue on social media. Among native-born Asians, the figure reaches 44%, and among young Asian Americans, the figure is even higher at 50 percent.

There is some ethnic variation with 34% of Filipinos and 33% of Asian Indians showing the highest levels of political engagement via social media, and Japanese Americans at the lowest at 13 percent.

Table 8. Political Engagement On Social Media among Asian American Registered Voters

Total Asian Am	26%
Asian Indian	33%
Cambodian	23%
Chinese	23%
Filipino	34%
Hmong	29%
Japanese	13%
Korean	18%
Vietnamese	22%
Male	18%
Female	23%
Native Born	5%
Foreign Born	29%
Age 18 to 34	7%
35 or older	26%

CONCLUSION

As the Asian American population grows in number and diversity, their political participation will become increasingly important to study and understand. This report represents a window into what we might anticipate from Asian Americans during the 2016 Presidential Election, and we close with some important takeaways.

First, across all national origin groups, Asian Americans demonstrate strong support for Hillary Clinton over Donald Trump, and as a whole, the preference is almost four to one: Clinton over Trump. NHPs also favor Clinton, with slightly stronger support for Trump than their Asian American counterparts.

Second, as a group, Asian Americans and NHPs contend that “jobs and the economy,” “terrorism/national security” and “racism/racial discrimination” are the most important issues facing the United States today. Nearly one-quarter (23%) of Asian American millennials (between the ages of 18 and 34) state that racism is the most important problem facing the country.

Third, on many of the most important issues of the day, including the health care, federal spending on college loans, emission restrictions, and federal intervention to ensure racial equality, Asian Americans align most squarely with the Democratic political agenda. Close to three-quarters (72%) of all Asian Americans support the government doing more to give blacks equal rights with whites. Further, Asian Americans reject banning Muslims from entering the country, one of the most controversial positions voiced by Republican nominee Donald Trump during the 2016 Presidential campaign season.

Fourth, on the pressing issues of Syrian refugee resettlement, there is variation in support; some Asian Americans are welcoming, while others take a more exclusionary line. These findings may reflect the power of divisive rhetoric that has characterized the current election cycle.

Fifth, as a whole, the 2016 NAAS reveals stronger support among Asian Americans and NHPs for the Democratic than Republican Party, and this trend remains robust. Even those Asian Americans who claim to be non-partisan tend to lean mostly Democratic. However, because many Asian Americans are unwilling to identify decisively with one of the two major parties, their future loyalty to either party is not assured.

Sixth, Asian Americans highlight the need for multilingual and multiethnic political education and communication in the United States. Four out of five Asian American adults are foreign-born, so not surprisingly, a significant proportion of Asian Americans rely on ethnic media for information about politics. Younger (18-25) and U.S.-born Asian Americans also rely on social media, which represents another opportunity to reach this growing population.

Finally, for Asian Americans and Native Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders, the political path is not uniform, but, rather, depends on national origin, age, and nativity. Perhaps even more importantly, they are much less likely to be mobilized to participate in politics than most Americans. Rather than present this group as a passive political prize, the 2016 NAAS data highlights their own voices and increasingly important political position in the U.S. political system.

APPENDIX A. About the 2016 NAAS

The sample sizes by ethnicity are as follows, along with an estimation of the maximum margin of error associated with each sample size (in parentheses):

Total: 1,694 (+/- 3.5%)
Asian Indian: 274 (+/- 5.9%)
Chinese: 281 (+/- 5.8%)
Filipino: 201 (+/- 6.9%)
Japanese: 147 (+/- 8.1%)
Korean: 286 (+/- 5.8%)
Vietnamese: 295 (+/- 5.7%)
Hmong: 151 (+/- 8.0%)
Cambodian 59 (+/- 12.7%)

Sampling error from the size of our sample is only one type of error possible in surveys like the NAAS 2016. Findings may also be subject to variation from question wording, question order, and the time and date when the survey was conducted. The findings in this report are weighted statistically to account for any demographic differences of interest between the sample and population parameters for analyses of the national Asian American population, as well as for subgroups of the population, on the following dimensions: size of group within a state, educational attainment, gender and nativity.

The 2016 National Asian American Survey is a telephone survey that took place from August 10 to September 29, 2016. The survey instrument included questions about civic and political issues, extent of civic and political involvement, party affiliation, voting behavior, and a range of other topics. Demographic information included age, race, language, gender, country of birth, religion, marital status, educational level, employment status, citizenship status, household income, and size of household. The overall length of the interview was approximately 25 minutes. The study included adults in the United States who identify any family background from countries in Asia.

Survey interviews were conducted in 10 languages (English, Cantonese, Mandarin, Korean, Vietnamese, Tagalog, Japanese, Hindi, Hmong, Cambodian) – chosen according to the interviewee's preference. The survey included 9 national origin groups (Chinese, Filipino, Indian, Vietnamese, Korean, Japanese, Hmong, Cambodian, and Native Hawaiian Pacific/Islander). 45% of interviews were conducted in a language other than English.

The primary sampling strategy was to interview individuals drawn from a random selection of respondents in a listed sample stratified by race and national origin. Listed samples available from Catalist using registered voter and commercial vendor samples and classified for ethnicity

by name, listed race where applicable, and tract-level ethnic concentration. Interviews were conducted by ISA (Interviewing Services of America), located in Van Nuys, CA.

**APPENDIX B.
SURVEY INSTRUMENT**

MODULE S: SCREENER

S3 **[ASK ONLY OF ASIAN AND LATINO/HISPANIC SAMPLES]** Are you comfortable continuing this conversation in English?

- Yes (1)
- No (2)

S4 **[IF S3=2]** Would you prefer we talk in another language?

- Mandarin (1)
- Cantonese (2)
- Korean (3)
- Vietnamese (4)
- Hindi (5)
- Tagalog (6)
- Japanese (7)
- Hmong (8)
- Cambodian (9)
- Laotian (10)
- Spanish (11)
- Some other language (SPECIFY IF KNOWN) _____ (12) **[TERMINATE]**

S5 Just to be sure, are you 18 years or older?

- Yes (1)
- No (2) **[TERMINATE]**

S5A And for statistical purposes only, are you below age 35, or age 35 and above?

- Below age 35 (1) **[HIDDEN VARIABLE YOUTH=1]**
- 35 or above (2) **[HIDDEN VARIABLE YOUTH=0]**
- Refused (99) [TERMINATE]**

S6 CONSENT

S7 What is your gender?

- Male (1)
- Female (2)
- Something else (3)
- Refused (99) [TERMINATE]**

S8. What is the highest degree or level of schooling you have completed?

- No schooling completed (1)

- Some schooling, no high school degree / GED (2)
- High school degree / GED (3)
- Some college, but no degree (4)
- College degree or Bachelor's degree (5)
- Graduate or professional degree (6)
- **Don't Know (88) [TERMINATE]**
- **Refused (99) [TERMINATE]**

S9. Were you born in the United States or were you born in another country?

- United States (1) [**HIDDEN VARIABLE CITIZEN = 1**]
- Another country (2) [**HIDDEN VARIABLE FORBORN= 1**]
- **Refused (99) [TERMINATE]**

S10.1 Do you consider any part of your background to be Asian or Asian-American, such as Chinese, Filipino, Indian, or Pacific Islander like Native Hawaiian or Samoan?

{IF THEY ONLY SAY "YES," ASK "WHICH GROUP?" IF THEY IDENTIFY WITH MORE THAN ONE GROUP, ASK "WHICH GROUP DO YOU IDENTIFY WITH MOST"?)}

[HIDDEN VARIABLE RACE = ASIAN OR ASIAN AMERICAN IF S10.1=1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11, 23]

[HIDDEN VARIABLE RACE = PACIFIC ISLANDER IF S10.1=12,13,16,25]

[HIDDEN VARIABLE NHPI = 1 IF S10.1=12,13,16,25]

[HIDDEN VARIABLE RETHNIC = S10.1]

- Bangladeshi (1) [TERMINATE]
- Cambodian (2)
- Chinese (3)
- Filipino (4)
- Hmong (5)
- Indian (6)
- Japanese (7)
- Korean (8)
- Laotian (9)
- Pakistani (10) [TERMINATE]
- Vietnamese (11)
- Native Hawaiian (12) [HIDDEN VARIABLE NHPI=1 IF ONLY 12 CHECKED]
- Samoan (13) [HIDDEN VARIABLE NHPI=1 IF ONLY 13 CHECKED]
- Bhutanese (14) [TERMINATE]
- Burmese (15) [TERMINATE]
- Fijian (16) [HIDDEN VARIABLE NHPI=1 IF ONLY 16 CHECKED]
- Indonesian (17) [TERMINATE]
- Malaysian (18) [TERMINATE]
- Mongolian (19) [TERMINATE]
- Nepali (20) [TERMINATE]
- Singaporean (21) [TERMINATE]
- Sri Lankan (22) [TERMINATE]
- Taiwanese (23)
- Thai (24) [TERMINATE]
- Tongan (25) [HIDDEN VARIABLE NHPI=1 IF ONLY 25 CHECKED]
- Other Asian (30) {ASK IF UNSURE; ENTER IN ENGLISH}[TERMINATE]
- Don't Know (88) [TERMINATE]
- Refused (99) [TERMINATE]
- None of the above / Not Asian or Pacific Islander (0)

S10.2 [IF S10.1 = 0] What racial or ethnic groups describe you? **{DO NOT ACCEPT DK, REF, TERMINATE IF RESPONDENT INSISTS ON DK, REF} {Choose all that apply}**
[IF MORE THAN ONE CHOICE, HIDDEN VARIABLE RACE AND RACES CODED IN S10.3]

- White (3) [RACE=WHITE, RACES="WHITES"]
- Black (4) [RACE=BLACK, RACES="BLACKS OR AFRICAN AMERICANS"]
- African American (5) [RACE=AFRICAN AMERICAN, RACES="BLACKS OR AFRICAN AMERICANS"]
- Hispanic or Latino (6) [RACE=LATINO, RACES="HISPANICS OR LATINOS"]
- Asian or Asian American (1) [RACE=ASIAN AMERICAN, RACES="ASIAN AMERICANS"]
- Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (2) [RACE=PACIFIC ISLANDER, RACES="PACIFIC ISLANDERS"] [NHPI=1]
- Native American or American Indian (7) [RACE=NATIVEAM, RACES="NATIVE AMERICANS"]
- Multi-racial, Mixed (9) {DO NOT READ} [RACE=MULTIRACIAL, RACES="MULTIRACIAL AMERICANS"]
- Don't Know (88) [TERMINATE]
- Refused (99) [TERMINATE]

S10.3 [IF S10.2 HAS MORE THAN ONE CHOICE, BUT DO NOT ASK IF S10.2=9] Which racial group do you **most** identify with?

- White (3) [RACE=WHITE, RACES="WHITES"]
- Black (4) [RACE=BLACK, RACES="BLACKS OR AFRICAN AMERICANS"]
- African American (5) [RACE=AFRICAN AMERICAN, RACES="BLACKS OR AFRICAN AMERICANS"]
- Hispanic or Latino (6) [RACE=LATINO, RACES="HISPANICS OR LATINOS"]
- Asian or Asian American (1) [RACE=ASIAN AMERICAN, RACES="ASIAN AMERICANS"]
- Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (2) [RACE=PACIFIC ISLANDER, RACES="PACIFIC ISLANDERS"] [NHPI=1]
- Native American or American Indian (7) [RACE=NATIVEAM, RACES="NATIVE AMERICANS"]
- Multi-racial (9) {DO NOT READ} [RACE=MULTIRACIAL, RACES="MULTIRACIAL AMERICANS"]
- Don't Know (88) [TERMINATE]
- Refused (99) [TERMINATE]

S10.6 [IF RACE=ASIAN AMERICAN OR PACIFIC ISLANDER AND IF S10.3 NOT ASKED] In addition to your **[RETHNIC]** background, is there any other racial group that describes you? **{DO NOT READ LIST}**

- No, no other racial or ethnic groups describe me (0)
[LINE BREAK]
- Asian or Asian American (1)
- Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (2)
- White (3)

- Black (4)
- African American (5)
- Latino (6)
- Native American or American Indian (7)
- Something else _____ {ENTER IN ENGLISH} (9)
- Don't Know (88)
- Refused (99)

S10.6A [IF S10.6=3,4,5,6,7] Which racial group do you **most** identify with?

- White (3) [RACE=WHITE, RACES="WHITES"]
- Black (4) [RACE=BLACK, RACES="BLACKS OR AFRICAN AMERICANS"]
- African American (5) [RACE=AFRICAN AMERICAN, RACES="BLACKS OR AFRICAN AMERICANS"]
- Hispanic or Latino (6) [RACE=LATINO, RACES="HISPANICS OR LATINOS"]
- Asian or Asian American (1) [RACE=ASIAN AMERICAN, RACES="ASIAN AMERICANS"]
- Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (2) [RACE=PACIFIC ISLANDER, RACES="PACIFIC ISLANDERS"] [NHPI=1]
- Native American or American Indian (7) [RACE=NATIVEAM, RACES="NATIVE AMERICANS"]
- Multi-racial (9) {DO NOT READ} [RACE=MULTIRACIAL, RACES="MULTIRACIAL AMERICANS"]

S10.7. [IF RACE = LATINO] Families of Hispanic or Latino origin or background in the United States come from many different countries. From which country do you trace your Latino heritage?

S10.8 [IF S10.7 HAS MORE THAN ONE RESPONSE] "Which country does most of your family come from?"

S10.9 [IF S10.7=UNITED STATES OR S10.8 = UNITED STATES]

Do you trace your Latino heritage, however many generations back, to any country other than the U.S.? [ACCEPT MULTIPLE RESPONSES]

{TWO COLUMNS}

- 1 Argentina
- 2 Bolivia
- 3 Chile
- 4 Colombia
- 5 Costa Rica
- 6 Cuba
- 7 Dominican Republic
- 8 Ecuador
- 9 El Salvador
- 10 Guatemala
- 11 Honduras

- 12 Mexico
- 13 Nicaragua
- 14 Panama
- 15 Paraguay
- 16 Peru
- 17 Puerto Rico
- 18 Spain
- 19 Uruguay
- 20 Venezuela
- 23 (DO NOT READ) U.S.A.
- 88 Don't Know
- 99 Refused

[HIDDEN VARIABLE]

- 41. RETHNIC MEXICAN = 1 IF S10.7 = 12 ONLY; S10.8 = 12; or S10.9 = 12 ONLY**
- 42. RETHNIC = ARGENTINIAN IF S10.7 = 1 ONLY; S10.8 = 1; or S10.9 = 1 ONLY**
- 43. RETHNIC = BOLIVIAN IF S10.7 = 2 ONLY; S10.8 = 2; or S10.9 = 2 ONLY**
- 44. RETHNIC = CHILEAN IF S10.7 = 3 ONLY; S10.8 = 3; or S10.9 = 3 ONLY**
- 45. RETHNIC = COLOMBIAN IF S10.7 = 4 ONLY; S10.8 = 4; or S10.9 = 4 ONLY**
- 46. RETHNIC = COSTA RICAN IF S10.7 = 5 ONLY; S10.8 = 5; or S10.9 = 5 ONLY**
- 47. RETHNIC = CUBAN IF S10.7 = 6 ONLY; S10.8 = 6; or S10.9 = 6 ONLY**
- 48. RETHNIC = DOMINICAN IF S10.7 = 7 ONLY; S10.8 = 7; or S10.9 = 7 ONLY**
- 49. RETHNIC = ECUADORAN IF S10.7 = 8 ONLY; S10.8 = 8; or S10.9 = 8 ONLY**
- 50. RETHNIC = SALVADORAN IF S10.7 = 9 ONLY; S10.8 = 9; or S10.9 = 9 ONLY**
- 51. RETHNIC = GUATEMALAN IF S10.7 = 10 ONLY; S10.8 = 10; or S10.9 = 10 ONLY**
- 52. RETHNIC = HONDURAN IF S10.7 = 11 ONLY; S10.8 = 11; or S10.9 = 11 ONLY**
- 53. RETHNIC = NICARAGUAN IF S10.7 = 13 ONLY; S10.8 = 13; or S10.9 = 13 ONLY**
- 54. RETHNIC = PANAMANIAN IF S10.7 = 14 ONLY; S10.8 = 14; or S10.9 = 14 ONLY**
- 55. RETHNIC = PARAGUAYAN IF S10.7 = 15 ONLY; S10.8 = 15; or S10.9 = 15 ONLY**
- 56. RETHNIC = PERUVIAN IF S10.7 = 16 ONLY; S10.8 = 16; or S10.9 = 16 ONLY**
- 57. RETHNIC = PUERTORICAN IF S10.7 = 7 ONLY; S10.8 = 17; or S10.9 = 17 ONLY**
- 58. RETHNIC = SPANISH IF S10.7 = 18 ONLY; S10.8 = 18; or S10.9 = 18 ONLY**
- 59. RETHNIC = URUGUYAN IF S10.7 = 19 ONLY; S10.8 = 19; or S10.9 = 19 ONLY**
- 60. RETHNIC = VENEZUELAN IF S10.7 = 20 ONLY; S10.8 = 20; or S10.9 = 20 ONLY**

MODULE 1: IMMIGRANT BACKGROUND

Q1.1 Now we'd like to know just a bit about your background and family history. Was your mother born in the United States? **["mainland United States" if NHPI or RETHNIC = PUERTORICAN]**

- Yes (1)
- No (2)
- Don't Know (88)
- Refused (99)

Q1.2 And was your father born in the United States? **["mainland United States" if NHPI or RETHNIC = PUERTORICAN]**

- Yes (1)
- No (2)
- Don't Know (88)
- Refused (99)

Q1.3A **[IF RACE = ASIAN AMERICAN AND FORBORN = 1]** And what country were you born in? **["What country or territory" if NHPI] [CREATE HIDDEN VARIABLE COUNTRY FOR ALL VALUES EXCEPT 2, DK, REF]**

[TWO COLUMNS; NOTE LAYOUT BELOW]

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> United States (0) [FORBORN = 0]
<u>[HIDDEN VARIABLE CITIZEN = 1;</u>
<u>VARIABLE FORBORN = 0 (NATIVE)]</u>
<u>[HIDDEN VAR COUNTRY=UNITED STATES]</u> | <input type="radio"/> Japan (10) |
| <input type="radio"/> Puerto Rico {FORBORN = 0} (1) [HIDDEN VARIABLE CITIZEN = 1; VARIABLE FORBORN = 0 (NATIVE)] [HIDDEN VAR COUNTRY=UNITED STATES] | <input type="radio"/> Korea (11) |
| <input type="radio"/> Hawaii {FORBORN = 0} (2) [HIDDEN VARIABLE CITIZEN = 1; VARIABLE FORBORN = 0 (NATIVE)] [HIDDEN VAR COUNTRY=UNITED STATES] | <input type="radio"/> Laos (11) |
| <input type="radio"/> Bangladesh (3) | <input type="radio"/> Malaysia (13) |
| <input type="radio"/> Bhutan (4) | <input type="radio"/> Maldives (14) |
| <input type="radio"/> Burma / Myanmar (5) | <input type="radio"/> Nepal (15) |
| <input type="radio"/> Cambodia / Kampuchea (6) | <input type="radio"/> North Korea (16) |
| <input type="radio"/> China (People's Republic of China) (7) | <input type="radio"/> North Vietnam (17) |
| <input type="radio"/> India (8) | <input type="radio"/> Pakistan (18) |
| <input type="radio"/> Indonesia (9) | <input type="radio"/> Philippines (19) |
| | <input type="radio"/> Samoa (20) |
| | <input type="radio"/> Singapore (21) |
| | <input type="radio"/> South Korea (22) |
| | <input type="radio"/> South Vietnam (23) |
| | <input type="radio"/> Sri Lanka / Ceylon (24) |
| | <input type="radio"/> Taiwan (25) |
| | <input type="radio"/> Thailand / Siam (26) |
| | <input type="radio"/> Vietnam (27) |
| | <input type="radio"/> Other (28) _____ |
| | {WRITE IN ENGLISH} |
| | <input type="radio"/> DK (88) |
| | <input type="radio"/> REF (99) |

Q1.3B **[IF RACE = LATINO AND FORBORN = 1]** And what country were you born in?
[CREATE HIDDEN VARIABLE COUNTRY FOR ALL VALUES EXCEPT 2 DK, REF]

[TWO COLUMNS; NOTE LAYOUT BELOW]

- United States (0) **[FORBORN = 0]**
[HIDDEN VARIABLE CITIZEN = 1;
VARIABLE FORBORN = 0 (NATIVE)]
 - Puerto Rico {FORBORN = 0} (1) **[HIDDEN**
VARIABLE CITIZEN = 1; VARIABLE
FORBORN = 0 (NATIVE)]
 - Hawaii {FORBORN = 0} (2) **[HIDDEN**
VARIABLE CITIZEN = 1; VARIABLE
FORBORN = 0 (NATIVE)] [HIDDEN VAR
COUNTRY=UNITED STATE]
- 4 Argentina
5 Bolivia
6 Chile
7 Colombia
8 Costa Rica
9 Cuba
10 Dominican Republic
11 Ecuador
12 El Salvador
13 Guatemala
14 Honduras
- 15 Mexico
16 Nicaragua
17 Panama
18 Paraguay
19 Peru
20 Puerto Rico
21 Spain
22 Uruguay
23 Venezuela
24 (DO NOT READ) U.S.A.
25 OTHER _____ **{WRITE IN ENGLISH}**
- 88 Don't Know
99 Refused

Q1.4 [**FORBORN =1 ONLY**] And are you currently a U.S. citizen, or on a visa, green card, or something else?

- US Citizen (1) [**HIDDEN VARIABLE CITIZEN = 1, HIDDEN VARIABLE NATURALIZED = 1**]
- Visa (2) [**HIDDEN VARIABLE CITIZEN = 0, HIDDEN VARIABLE NATURALIZED = 0**]
- Green Card (3) [**HIDDEN VARIABLE CITIZEN = 0, HIDDEN VARIABLE NATURALIZED = 0**]
- Something else (4) [**HIDDEN VARIABLE CITIZEN = 0; HIDDEN VARIABLE NATURALIZED = 0**]
- Don't Know (88) [**HIDDEN VARIABLE CITIZEN = 0, HIDDEN VARIABLE NATURALIZED = 0**]

MODULE 2: LIFE PRIORITIES AND IDENTITY SALIENCE

[**TIMER**] [**IF ASIAN50 = 1**] Q2.1 Next, here are some goals people value in their lives. Please tell me how important each of the following is to you **personally**: extremely important, very important, somewhat important, or not important.

Extremely important (1) Very important (2) Somewhat important (3) or Not at all important (4) Don't Know/Refused (88)

- a. Being successful in a high-paying career or profession
- b. Living a very religious life
- c. Having lots of free time to relax or do things you want to do
- d. Helping other people who are in need
- e. Owning your own home

Q2.2 [TIMER] [ASK IF RACE=ASIAN OR NHPI OR BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN OR LATINO OR MULTIRACIAL] How important is being _____ to your identity? Would you say it is extremely important, very important, moderately important, a little important, or not important at all?

[**RANDOMIZE CHOICES, ALWAYS END WITH 4, AND INSERT INTO QUESTIONS A-D BELOW**]

RACE (1)

RETHNIC [**IF RACE=ASIAN AMERICAN OR NHPI OR LATINO**] (2)

GENDER (3)

AMERICAN (4)

A. How important is being _____ to your identity?

B. How important is being _____ to your identity?

C. How important is being _____ to your identity?

D. How important is being _____ to your identity?

Extremely important (1) Very important (2) Somewhat important (3) or Not at all important (4) Don't Know/Refused (88)

Q2.3 **[IF ASIAN50 = 1]** Next, I'd like you to think about the qualities that you think make a good leader.

Please tell me which is closer to your view:

[ROTATE CHOICES] {READ}

A. A good leader should have a degree from a top-university or college (01)

OR

A good leader should have significant work experience (02)

[ROTATE CHOICES] {READ}

Again, please tell me which is closer to your view:

B. A good leader should score well on standardized tests like the SAT (01)

OR

A good leader should be able to understand the emotional needs of others (02)

MODULE 3: INFORMATION ABOUT POLITICS

Q3.1 Now I'd like to ask about your views on current issues. How interested are you in politics – very interested, interested, somewhat interested, or not at all interested?

- Very interested (1)
- Interested (2)
- Somewhat interested (3)
- Not at all interested (4)
- Don't Know (88)
- Refused (99)

Q3.2 Thinking about news, how much attention do you pay to news about politics in the United

States from the following sources, a great deal, a lot, a moderate amount, a little, and none at all:

{RESPONSES: A great deal (4), a lot (3), a moderate amount (2), a little (1), and none at all (0) DK (88), REF (99)}

{READ CHOICES, SELECT ALL THAT APPLY}

Magazines	0
Newspapers	1
Radio	2
Television	3
Internet and social media	4
Friends and family	5
Community organizations and leaders in my community	6

Q3.2A **[IF Q3.2.5=4,3,2,1]** You mentioned that you get information about politics from **friends and family**. Please let me know if this includes information from any of the following: a great deal, a lot, a moderate amount, a little, and none at all

{RESPONSES: A great deal (4), a lot (3), a moderate amount (2), a little (1), and none at all (0) DK (88), REF (99)}

- Someone from a younger generation, like a child, nephew or niece (1)
- Someone in your generation like a spouse, sibling, or cousin (2)
- Someone in an older generation like a parent, aunt, uncle or elder (3)
- Don't recall or don't know (88)
- Ref (99)

Q3.3A **[IF RACE=ASIAN AMERICAN] [IF TELEVISION =1,2,3,4 or IF RADIO = 1,2,3,4 or IF NEWSPAPERS = 1,2,3,4]** For information about politics, would you say you get the most information from **[RETHNIC OR ASIAN AMERICAN]** TV, radio, and newspapers, or from MAINSTREAM American TV, radio, and newspapers?

- RETHNIC or Asian American more (01)
- Mainstream American more (02)
- Both equally **{DO NOT READ}** (03)
- Don't Know (88)
- Refused (99)

Q3.3B **[IF RACE=PACIFIC ISLANDER] [IF TELEVISION =1,2,3,4 or IF RADIO = 1,2,3,4 or IF NEWSPAPERS = 1,2,3,4]** For information about politics, would you say you get the most information from **[PACIFIC ISLANDER OR ASIAN AMERICAN]** TV, radio, and newspapers, or from MAINSTREAM American TV, radio, and newspapers?

- Pacific Islander or Asian American more (01)
- Mainstream American more (02)
- Both equally **{DO NOT READ}** (03)

Don't Know (88)
Refused (99)

Q3.3C [IF RACE=LATINO] [IF TELEVISION =1,2,3,4 or IF RADIO = 1,2,3,4 or IF NEWSPAPERS = 1,2,3,4] For information about politics, would you say you get the most information from Spanish-language TV,, radio, and newspapers, or from English-language TV, radio, and newspapers?

Spanish more (01)
English more (02)
Both equally {DO NOT READ} (03)
Don't Know (88)
Refused (99)

Q3.3D [IF RACE=BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN] [IF TELEVISION =1,2,3,4 or IF RADIO = 1,2,3,4 or IF NEWSPAPERS = 1,2,3,4] For information about politics, would you say you get the most information from Black-or African American TV,, radio, and newspapers, or from MAINSTREAM American TV, radio, and newspapers?

Black or African American more (01)
Mainstream American more (02)
Both equally {DO NOT READ} (03)
Don't Know (88)
Refused (99)

MODULE 4: VOTING AND HORSE RACE

Q4.1 [IF CITIZEN = 1] Next, I would like to ask you about your views on politics and the upcoming November elections. Are you currently registered to vote or not?

- Yes, Registered (1) [HIDDEN VARIABLE REGISTERED = 1]
- Not Registered (2) [HIDDEN VARIABLE NOTREGISTERED = 1]
- (Not Sure Currently Registered) (3) [HIDDEN VARIABLE NOTREGISTERED = 1] {DO NOT READ}
- Not eligible to vote/register (4) [HIDDEN VARIABLE NOTREGISTERED = 1] {DO NOT READ}
- Don't Know (88) [HIDDEN VARIABLE NOTREGISTERED = 1]
- Refused (99) [HIDDEN VARIABLE NOTREGISTERED = 1]

[GENERATE HIDDEN VARIABLE NONELIG = 0 IF CITIZEN = 1]
[HIDDEN VARIABLE NONELIG = 1 IF CITIZEN = 0]

[HIDDEN VARIABLE NONELIG = 1 IF CITIZEN = 1 AND Q4.1 = 4]

Q4.2 **[IF NONELIG = 0]** Thinking ahead to this November's presidential elections, how would you describe your chances of voting? **{READ CHOICES}**

- I am absolutely certain I will vote (1) **[GO TO Q4.3A]**
- I am pretty likely to vote (2) **[GO TO Q4.3A]**
- My chances of voting are 50-50 (3) **[GO TO Q4.3A]**
- My chances of voting are less than 50-50 (4) **[GO TO Q4.3B]**
- I will not vote this year (5)
- Don't Know (88)
- Refused (99)

Q4.3A **[IF Q4.2 =1, 2, OR 3]** And do you plan to vote **{READ CHOICES}**

- In person, at the polls on Election Day (1)
- Vote by mail or absentee (2)
- Early voting or vote early (3)
- Not sure , haven't thought about it (4)
- Don't Know (88)
- Refused (99)

Q4.3B **[IF Q4.2 =4]** And if you vote, do you think it might be

- In person, at the polls on Election Day (1) **[]**
- Vote by mail or absentee (2)
- Other (early voting) (3)
- Not sure , haven't thought about it (4)
- Don't Know (88)
- Refused (99)

Q4.3C **[IF Q4.3A OR Q4.3B=1] [IF ASIAN50 = 1] [IF STATE = "CA"]** And what is your primary reason for voting in person on Election Day? Please let me know if any of the following apply:

[ROTATE] [Check all that apply]

- Because it is more convenient (1)
- Because it gives me more time to study the issues or candidates (2)
- Because it gives me more confidence that my vote will be counted (3)
- Because it is something I have always done (4)
- [IF S3=2]** Because I can count on someone helping me with translation or language problems (5)
- Some other reason [SPECIFY] _____ **{WRITE IN ENGLISH}**
- Don't Know (88)
- Refused (99)

Q4.3D **[IF Q4.3A OR Q4.3B=2] [IF ASIAN50 = 1] [IF STATE = "CA"]** And what is your primary reason for voting absentee/by mail? Please let me know if any of the following apply:

[ROTATE] [Check all that apply]

- Because it is more convenient (1)
- Because it gives me more time to study the issues or candidates (2)
- Because it gives me more confidence that my vote will be counted (3)
- Because it is something I have always done (4)
- **[IF S3=2]** Because I can count on someone helping me with translation or language problems (5)
- Some other reason [SPECIFY] _____ {WRITE IN ENGLISH}
- Don't Know (88)
- Refused (99)

Q4.3E [IF Q4.3A OR Q4.3B=3] [IF ASIAN50 = 1] [IF STATE = "CA"] And what is your primary reason for voting absentee/by mail? Please let me know if any of the following apply: **[ROTATE] [Check all that apply]**

- Because it is more convenient (1)
- Because it gives me more time to study the issues or candidates (2)
- Because it gives me more confidence that my vote will be counted (3)
- Because it is something I have always done (4)
- **[IF S3=2]** Because I can count on someone helping me with translation or language problems (5)
- Some other reason [SPECIFY] _____ {WRITE IN ENGLISH}
- Don't Know (88)
- Refused (99)

Q4.3F [IF Q4.3A OR Q4.3B=1] [IF ASIAN50 = 1] [IF STATE = "CA"] California now allows all registered voters to apply to vote by mail, and to submit their ballots at their polling location or even mail it on Election Day. Does this make you: **[ROTATE FIRST TWO CHOICES BELOW AND IN THIS SENTENCE] [MORE/LESS]** likely to vote by mail, or does it not make a difference?

- More likely to choose to vote by mail (1)
- Less likely to vote by mail (2)
- Does not make a difference (3)
- Don't Know (88)
- Refused (99)

- Q4.5A **[IF NONELIG=0]** Thinking about the upcoming November election for **President...** If the election were being held today would you be inclined to vote for Hillary Clinton, Donald Trump, or some other candidate?
- Q4.5B **[IF Q4.5A = 1]** Would you say you support Hillary Clinton strongly or not so strongly?
- Q4.5C **[IF Q4.5A = 2]** Would you say you support Donald Trump strongly or not so strongly?
- Q4.5D **[IF Q4.5A = 3]** Would you say you support that candidate strongly or not so strongly?
- Q4.5E **[IF Q4.5A = 88, 99]** Between Clinton and Trump, who do you lean towards at this time?
- Q4.6 **[IF REGISTERED =1]** Generally speaking, fewer people vote in primaries and caucuses. How about you? Did you vote in your state's primary or caucus earlier this year?
- Yes (1)
 - No (2)
 - Not eligible (3)
 - Don't know (88)
 - Refused (99)
- Q4.7 **[IF Q4.6=1]** Which presidential candidate did you vote for in your state's primary or caucus? **[DO NOT READ]**
1. Hillary Clinton
 2. Bernie Sanders
 3. Donald Trump
 4. Ben Carson
 5. Marco Rubio
 6. Chris Christie
 7. Carly Fiorina
 8. John Kasich
 9. Ted Cruz

CLINTON (1) **[ASK Q4.5B]**
 TRUMP (2) **[ASK Q4.5C]**
 SOME OTHER CANDIDATE (3) **[ASK Q4.5D]**
 DON'T KNOW (88) **[ASK Q4.5E]**
 REFUSED (99) **[ASK Q4.5E]**
 SUPPORT STRONGLY (1)
 NOT SO STRONGLY (2)
 DON'T KNOW (88)

SUPPORT STRONGLY (1)
 NOT SO STRONGLY (2)
 DON'T KNOW (88)

SUPPORT STRONGLY (1)
 NOT SO STRONGLY (2)
 DON'T KNOW (88)

CLINTON (1)
 TRUMP (2)
 SOMEONE ELSE (3)
 DON'T KNOW (88)
 REFUSED (99)

- 10. Jeb Bush
- 11. Other candidate
 - 88. Don't know
 - 99. Refused

[ASK IF NONELIG=0]

[PLEASE NOTE: Q4.8ABC AND Q4.9ABC WILL BE ASKED ONLY IN CALIFORNIA. SPLIT]

- | | | |
|-------|--|--|
| Q4.8A | Thinking about the upcoming November election for the U.S. Senate in California... [ROTATE ORDER] Kamala Harris and [ROTATE] Loretta Sanchez are Democrats and both will be on the ballot in November. If the election were being held today, who would you vote for? | Harris (1) [ASK Q4.8B]
Sanchez (2) [ASK Q4.8B]
someone else (3) [ASK Q4.8B]
don't know (88) [ASK Q4.8C]
refused (99) [ASK Q4.8C] |
| Q4.8B | [IF Q4.8A= 1,2,3] Would you say you support that candidate strongly or not so strongly? | support strongly (1)
not so strongly (2)
don't know (88) |
| Q4.8C | [IF Q4.8A= 88, 99] Who do you lean towards at this time? | Harris(1)
Sanchez (2)
some other candidate (3)
don't know (88)
refused (99) |
| Q4.9A | Thinking about the upcoming November election for the U.S. Senate in California... [ROTATE ORDER] Kamala Harris who is of Asian and African American descent and [ROTATE] Loretta Sanchez who is of Latina descent, are both Democrats and running against each other. If the election were being held today, who would you vote for? | Harris (1) [ASK Q4.9B]
Sanchez (2) [ASK Q4.9B]
someone else (3) [ASK Q4.9B]
don't know (88) [ASK Q4.9C]
refused (99) [ASK Q4.9C] |
| Q4.9B | [IF Q4.9A= 1,2,3] Would you say you support that candidate strongly or not so strongly? | support strongly (1)
not so strongly (2)
don't know (88) |
| Q4.9C | [IF Q4.9A=88,99] Who do you lean towards at this time? | Harris(1)
Sanchez (2)
some other candidate (3)
don't know (88)
refused (99) |

[ASK IF NONELIG=0]

- Q4.10A Thinking about the upcoming November election for **the U.S. House of Representatives** in your Congressional district... If the election were being held today would you be inclined to vote for the [ROTATE ORDER] [Republican candidate] or the [Democratic candidate]?
- Q4.10B **[IF Q4.10A= 1,2,3]** Would you say you support that candidate strongly or not so strongly?
- Q4.10C **[IF Q4.10A=88,99]** Which party's candidate do you lean towards at this time?

republican (1) [ASK Q4.10B]
 democrat (2) [ASK Q4.10B]
 some other party (3) [ASK Q4.10B]
 don't know (88) [ASK Q4.10C]
 refused (99) [ASK Q4.10C]

support strongly (1)
 not so strongly (2)
 don't know (88)

republican (1)
 democrat (2)
 some other party (3)
 don't know (88)
 refused (99)

Q4.11 Now I'd like to ask you about some people and organizations who have been mentioned in the news recently. For each, please tell me whether you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable impression. If you haven't heard of them {6}, or if you don't know enough about them to have an impression {5}, just say so and we will move on.

{READ NAME.} Do you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable impression of [NAME]?

[RANDOMIZE A-B, THEN C, THEN D-F]

	very fav	some fav	some unfav	very unfav	no opin	never heard
A. The Republican Party	1	2	3	4	5	6
B. The Democratic Party	1	2	3	4	5	6
C. Barack Obama	1	2	3	4	5	6
D. Donald Trump	1	2	3	4	5	6
E. Hillary Clinton	1	2	3	4	5	6
F. Bernie Sanders		1	2	3	4	5 6

Q4.12 Next, I have some questions about politics. Do you happen to know which political party currently has the most members in the House of Representatives in Washington? **{DO NOT READ ANY OF THE CHOICES}**

- Democrats (1) (VOL)
- Republicans (2) (VOL)
- Don't Know (88)
- Refused (99)

Q4.13 What job or political office does JOE BIDEN currently hold? {DO NOT READ ANY OF THE CHOICES}

- Vice President (1) (VOL)
- Something else (2) (VOL)
- Don't Know (88)
- Refused (99)

Q4.14 [IF FORBORN AND MEXICAN = 1] [OR IF FORBORN AND COUNTRY = CHINA, INDIA, PHILIPPINES, JAPAN, VIETNAM, SOUTH VIETNAM, NORTH VIETNAM, SOUTH KOREA, NORTH KOREA, KOREA, TAIWAN, THAILAND, CAMBODIA, LAOS] [COUNTRY = Q1.3A COUNTRY for RACE=ASIAN AMERICAN

COUNTRY = Q1.3B IF MEXICAN (RACE=LATINO & Q1.3B = 15)

[HIDDEN VARIABLE COUNTRYLEADER=

XI JINPING IF COUNTRY=CHINA

NARENDRA MODI IF COUNTRY=INDIA

RODRIGO DUTERTE IF COUNTRY = PHILIPPINES

SHINZO ABE IF COUNTRY=JAPAN

TRẦN ĐẠI QUANG IF IF COUNTRY=VIETNAM, SOUTH VIETNAM, NORTH VIETNAM

PARK GEUN-HYE IF COUNTRY=KOREA, SOUTH KOREA, NORTH KOREA

TSAI ING-WEN IF COUNTRY=TAIWAN

ERUVIEL ÁVILA VILLEGAS IF MEXICAN = 1

YINGLUCK SHINAWATRA IF COUNTRY = THAILAND

NORODOM RANARIDDH IF COUNTRY = CAMBODIA

THONGSING THAMMAVONG IF COUNTRY = LAOS]

What political office does [COUNTRYLEADER] hold? {DO NOT READ ANY OF THE CHOICES}

- President (1) (VOL)
- Prime Minister (2) (VOL)
- Commander-in-Chief or Head of State (3) (VOL)
- Something else (4) (VOL)
- Don't Know (88)
- Refused (99)

MODULE 5: ISSUES, MOBILIZATION, AND ENGAGEMENT

[TIMER] Q5.1 People can take part in different types of civic and political activities. In the last 12 months, have you done any of the following? **[ROTATE ALL CHOICES]** **{SAY “HAVE YOU..” AS NEEDED}**

	Yes (1)	No (2)	Don't Know (88)	Refused (99)
Discussed politics with family AND friends (1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Contributed money to a candidate, political party, or some other campaign organization (2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Contacted your representative or a government official [in the U.S.] {ASK “In U.S.” IF FORBORN} (3)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Worked with others in your community to solve a problem (4)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Attended a protest march, demonstration, or rally (5)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Signed a petition (6)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
[IF ASIAN50 = 1] Bought or boycotted a certain product or service because of the social or political values of the company that provides it? (7)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Attended a public meeting, such as for school board or city council (8)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Donated money to a religious or charitable cause (9)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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Q5.2. **[IF CITIZEN = 1 AND IF 5.1.2=1]** When making political contributions to a candidate, how important are the following factors? Extremely important, very important, somewhat important, or not at all important?

[ROTATE]

Extremely important (1) Very important (2) Somewhat important (3) or Not important (4) Don't Know (88)

- The candidate is from my state or district (1)
- The candidate is in a close race (2)
- The candidate's position on the issues is similar to mine (3)
- [SPLIT SAMPLE 1: 50%] The candidate will represent people like me (4)
- [SPLIT SAMPLE 2: 50%][IF [RACE=ASIAN, NHPI, BLACK **OR AFRICAN AMERICAN**, LATINO **OR MULTIRACIAL**] The candidate will represent [RACES] (5)
- None of these/Ref (99)

[TIMER] Q5.3 In addition, some people are involved in political activities online or by email, while others are not. In the last 12 months, have you done any of the following? **[ROTATE, END WITH 3]**

	Yes	No	Don't Know	Refused
Posted or commented about politics on social media, like Facebook, Twitter,[or WeChat](REVEAL ONLY FOR RETHNIC=CHINESE) [or KakaoTalk] (REVEAL ONLY FOR RETHNIC=KOREAN) (1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Signed an online or email petition (2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
ASK ONLY If S10.2/RACE2 =ASIAN, NHPI, BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN, LATINO OR	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

<p>MULTIRACIAL Forwarded or circulated a post about: [IF RACE=ASIAN “(RETHNIC or Asian Americans)’ IF RACE=NHPI “(RETHNIC or PACIFIC ISLANDERS)” IF RACE=BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN ([RACES]) IF RACE=LATINO ([RACES]) IF RACE=MULTIRACIAL ([RACES]) (3)</p>			
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[TIMER] Q5.4 [IF 5.3.3= YES]

Was that related to unfair treatment of [RETHNIC or RACES] by any of the following {READ AND CHECK ALL THAT APPLY}:

[ROTATE STATEMENTS 1-4]

1 Television and movies

2 Police

3 College admissions

4 Courts and the legal system

5 Something else _____ {WRITE IN OPEN-ENDED RESPONSE IN ENGLISH, TRANSLATE IF NEEDED}

Q5.5 [IF CITIZEN = 1] As you know, the political parties try to talk to as many people as they can to get them to vote for their candidate. Did anyone from one of the **political parties** call you up or come around and talk to you about the campaign this year?

- Yes (1)
- No (2)
- Don't Know (88)
- Refused (99)

Q5.5A [IF Q5.5 = 1] Which party was that?

- Democrat (1)
- Republican (2)
- Both Democrat and Republican (3)

- Other (4)
- Don't Know (88)
- Refused (99)

Q5.6A [If Q5.5 =1 AND RACE=ASIAN, PACIFIC ISLANDER, OR LATINO, OR BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN] Were the people who contacted you [RACE], not [RACE], or both?

- [RACE] (1)
- Not [RACE] (2)
- BOTH (3)
- Don't Know (88)
- Refused (99)

Q5. 6B [If Q5.5=1 AND RACE= ASIAN OR PACIFIC ISLANDER] When you were contacted, was it [mostly in INTLANGUAGE IF S3=2], [an Asian language IF S3=1] mostly in English, or in both?

- [INTLANGUAGE] (1)
- An Asian language (2)
- English (3)
- Both (4)
- Don't Know (88)
- Refused (99)

Q5.6C [If Q5.5=1 AND RACE=LATINO] When you were contacted, was it mostly in Spanish, mostly in English, or in both?

- Spanish (1)
- English (2)
- Both (3)
- Don't Know (88)
- Refused (99)

Q5.7 [IF CITIZEN = 1] Other than someone from the two major parties, did anyone else call you up or come around and talk to you about this election?

- Yes (1)
- No (2)
- Don't Know (88)
- Refused (99)

Q5.8 [IF Q5.7 =1] Was that contact by an ethnic organization OR some other organization?
{CHECK ALL THAT APPLY}

- Ethnic organization (1)
- Some other organization (2)

- Don't Know (88)
- Refused (99)

Q5.9A [If 5.6=1 AND RACE= ASIAN OR PACIFIC ISLANDER] When you were contacted, was it **[mostly in INTLANGUAGE IF S3=2], [an Asian language IF S3=1]** mostly in English, or in both?

- **[INTLANGUAGE]** (1)
- An Asian language (2)
- English (3)
- Both (4)
- Don't Know (88)
- Refused (99)

Q5.9B [If Q5.6=1 AND RACE=LATINO AND LANGUAGE =SPANISH] When you were contacted, was it mostly in Spanish, mostly in English, or in both?

- Spanish (1)
- English (2)
- BOTH (3)
- Don't Know (88)
- Refused (99)

Q5.10 What is your present religion, if any? [RECORD CURRENT RELIGION. IF RESPONDENT SAYS I WAS RAISED CATHOLIC, BUT AM NOW EPISCOPALIAN, RECORD EPISCOPALIAN. PROBE OR READ LIST AS NEEDED] [TWO COLUMNS]

- African Methodist Episcopal/ AME (32)
- Agnostic (1)
- Atheist (2)
- Baptist (3)
- Buddhist (4)
- Catholic (5)
- Christian (6)
- Christian Scientists (7)
- Church of God in Christ (8)
- Church of the Nazarene (9)
- Congregationalist (includes United Church of Christ) (10)
- Disciples of Christ, Churches of Christ (11)
- Episcopalian, Anglican (12)
- Falun Gong (13)
- Greek Orthodox (14)
- Hindu (15)
- Jain (16)

- Jehovah's Witnesses (17)
- Jewish (18)
- Lutheran (19)
- Methodist (20)
- Mormon, Church of the Latter Day Saints (21)
- Muslim, Mohammedan, Islam (22)
- Orthodox, Eastern Orthodox (23)
- Pentecostal (24)
- Presbyterian (25)
- Protestant (no denomination given) (26)
- Reformed, Dutch Reformed, Christian Reformed (27)
- Seventh Day Adventist (28)
- Sikh (29)
- Unitarian, Universalist (30)
- Other Non-Christian [SPECIFY] _____ (31) {ENTER IN ENGLISH}

No religion (VOL, DO NOT READ) (77)

Spiritual, but not religious (VOL, DO NOT READ) (78)

Don't Know (88)

Refused (99)

[HIDDEN VARIABLE RELIGIOUS = 1 IF Q5.10 = 3 thru 32]→

[HIDDEN VARIABLE RELIGION = Q5.10 IF Q5.10= 3 thru 32]

[HIDDEN VARIABLE ALLCHRISTIAN = 1 IF Q5.10 =3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 32, 78]

Q5.11 **[IF ALLCHRISTIAN]** Would you describe yourself as any of the following [READ: "A fundamentalist or evangelical Christian, a born again Christian, or Charismatic"]?

- Yes (1)
- No (2)
- Don't Know (88)
- Refused (99)

Q5.12 **[IF RELIGIOUS=1]** How often do you attend a place of worship? {READ CHOICES}

- More than once a week (1)
- Once a week (2)
- Once or twice a month (3)
- A few times a year (4)
- Seldom (5)
- Never (6) []
- Don't Know (88) []
- Refused (99) []

Q5.13 [IF RELIGIOUS = 1 AND Q5.12=1-5] Other than attending services or prayer, do you take part in any activity with people at your place of worship?

- Yes (1)
- No (2)
- Don't know (88)
- Refused (99)

Q5.14A [IF RELIGIOUS =1 AND Q5.13=1] Other than a religious group or place of worship, is there any other group or organization that you are involved with?

- Yes (1)
- No (2)
- Don't know (3)
- Refused (4)

Q5.14B [IF RELIGIOUS = 0 OR Q5.12 =6, 88, 99 OR Q5.13=2] Other than a religious group or place of worship, is there any group or organization that you are involved with?

- Yes (1)
- No (2)
- Don't know (3)
- Refused (4)

[TIMER] Q5.15 [IF Q5.14A=YES OR Q5.14B=YES OR Q5.13=YES] Here is a list of things that people sometimes have to do as part of their involvement with religious or other organizations. After I read each one, please tell me whether or not you have engaged in that activity in the last six months as part of your involvement with organizations. Have you...

- Written a letter? (1)
- Planned or chaired a meeting?(3)
- Given a presentation or speech? (4)
- Contacted a government official? (5)
- Don't know (88)
- Refused (99)

MODULE 6: ISSUE PREFERENCES

Q6.1A Next, we would like to ask about your views on current issues. What do you think is the most important problem facing the United States today? {DO NOT READ}

1. Economy/Jobs
2. Education
3. Environment/Climate change
4. Foreign Policy
5. Government/Broken political system
6. Health care
7. Incomes/Gap between rich and poor
8. Immigration
9. Racism or Racial discrimination
10. Sexism or Gender discrimination
11. Social security
12. Taxes
13. Terrorism/ISIS/National security
14. Other _____ **{WRITE IN ENGLISH}**

Don't Know (88)

Refused (99)

Q6.1B What other important problem faces the United States today? **[HIDE ANY CHOICE THAT WAS PUNCHED IN Q6.1A]**

Q6.1C Any other important problem facing the United States today? **[HIDE ANY CHOICE THAT WAS PUNCHED IN Q6.1A AND Q6.1B]**

Q6.1D Which issue is the most important to you PERSONALLY? **[SHOW ALL PUNCHES, ADD PUNCHES 14,15,AND 16 FOR FILLED RESPONSES FROM 6.1A.14, 6.1B14, 6.1C14]**

17. Other _____ **{WRITE IN ENGLISH}**

Don't Know (88)

Refused (99)

Q6.2 [IF Q6.1D=1-16]

In the past year, have you joined an organization or taken part in any activities based on your interests in **[RESPONSE FROM Q6.1D]**

Yes (1)

No (2)

Don't Know (88)

Refused (99)

[TIMER] Q6.3 [IF 6.1A=1-14] For each of the following issues, please tell me whether you think

the Democratic Party or the Republican Party is doing a better job with this issue, or if there is no difference. **[NOTE: IF Q6.1D EQUALS Q6.1A OR Q6.1B OR Q6.1C, DO NOT SHOW ITEM Q6.3D BELOW]**

{READ ISSUE.}

Do you think that the Democratic Party or the Republican Party is doing a better job with this issue?

Democrat (1) Republican (2) No Difference (3) Don't Know (88)

[ROTATE]

- A. [RESPONSE TO Q6.1A]
- B. [RESPONSE TO Q6.1B]
- C. [RESPONSE TO Q6.1C]
- D. [RESPONSE TO Q6.1D]

[TIMER] Q6.4 [IF STATE = "CA"] Now, I'd like to ask you about some local government services. During the last recession, many cities and counties made significant cuts. Some of them have been restored while others have not. How important do you think it is to restore local government services in each of these areas: extremely important, very important, somewhat important, or not important?

Extremely important (1) Very important (2) Somewhat important (3) or Not important (4) Don't Know (88)

[ROTATE]

A. Public safety, including police and firefighters	1	2	3	4
88				
B. Health, including mental health services and health care	1	2	3	4
88				
C. Social services, including children's wellbeing programs	1	2	3	4
88				
D. Public works, including street repairs	1	2	3	4
88				
E. Cultural or recreational services, including parks and libraries	1	2	3	4
88				

[TIMER] Q6.5 Next, we will ask your opinions on certain policies. In each case, please tell me if you support or oppose.

Support (1) Oppose (2) Don't know (88) Refused (88)

1. Do you support or oppose the health care law passed by Barack Obama and Congress in 2010?
2. Do you support or oppose major new spending by the federal government that would help undergraduates pay tuition at public colleges without needing loans?
3. Do you support or oppose accepting Syrian refugees into the United States?
4. Do you support or oppose legalizing the possession of small amounts of marijuana for personal use?

5. Do you support or oppose banning people who are Muslim from entering the United States?
6. Do you support or oppose setting stricter emission limits on power plants in order to address climate change?
7. Do you support or oppose the government doing more to give blacks equal rights with whites?

Q6.6 [IF ASIAN50 = 1] Here is a slightly different list of statements. Please indicate how much you agree or disagree with the following statements **[ROTATE CATEGORIES]**

Disagree strongly (1) Disagree somewhat (2) Neither agree nor disagree (3)
Agree somewhat (4) Agree strongly (5) Don't Know (88) Refuse (99)

A Sometimes politics and government seem so complicated that a person like me can't really understand what's going on

B Public officials don't care much what people like me think.

Q6.7 [IF ASIAN50 = 1] [IF RACE = ASIAN, NHPI, BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN, LATINO OR MULTIRACIAL] Thinking about the representation of [RACES], which comes closer to your view? In order to get better representation [ROTATE CHOICES] {READ}

[ROTATE CHOICES]

We need more [IF RACE=ASIAN, NHPI, BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN, LATINO, MULTIRACIAL ENTER [RACES]]] in Congress (01) or

We need more [[IF RACE=ASIAN, NHPI, BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN, LATINO, MULTIRACIAL ENTER [RACES]]] in television and movies (02)

Don't know (88)

Ref (99)

MODULE 7: PARTICIPATION CO-VARIATES

Q7.1. Generally speaking, do you usually think of yourself as a **{READ CATEGORIES}**, an independent, or in terms of some other party? **[ROTATE 1 AND 2]**

- Democrat (1) {HIDDEN VARIABLE PID4 = DEMOCRAT}
- Republican (2) {HIDDEN VARIABLE PID4 = REPUBLICAN}
- Independent (3)
- Other party (please specify) (4) _____ **{WRITE IN ENGLISH}**
- Do not think in terms of political parties (5) (VOL; DO NOT READ)
- DON'T KNOW(88)

- Refused (99)

Q7.2. **[IF Q7.1 = 2]** Would you call yourself a strong Republican or a not very strong Republican?

- Strong Republican (1)
- Not very strong Republican (2)
- DON'T KNOW(88)
- Refused (99)

Q7.3. **[IF Q7.1 = 1]** Would you call yourself a strong Democrat or a not very strong Democrat?

- Strong Democrat (1)
- Not very strong Democrat (2)
- DON'T KNOW(88)
- Refused (99)

[SPLIT SAMPLE Q7.4A AND Q7.4B]

Q7.4A. **[IF Q7.1 = 3,4,5,88,99]** Do you think of yourself as closer to the Republican Party or to the Democratic Party?

- Closer to the Republican Party (1) {HIDDEN VARIABLE PID4 = REPUBLICAN}
- Closer to the Democratic party (2) {HIDDEN VARIABLE PID4 = DEMOCRAT}
- Closer to neither party (3) {HIDDEN VARIABLE PID4 = INDEPENDENT}
- Don't Know (88) {HIDDEN VARIABLE PID4 = INDEPENDENT}
- Refused (99) {HIDDEN VARIABLE PID4 = INDEPENDENT}

Q7.4B. **[IF Q7.1 = 3,4,5,88,99]** Based on where the two parties stand on the issues, do you think your views are closer to the Republican Party or to the Democratic Party?

- Closer to the Republican Party (1) {HIDDEN VARIABLE PID4 = REPUBLICAN}
- Closer to the Democratic party (2) {HIDDEN VARIABLE PID4 = DEMOCRAT}
- Closer to neither party (3) {HIDDEN VARIABLE PID4 = INDEPENDENT}
- Don't Know (88) {HIDDEN VARIABLE PID4 = INDEPENDENT}
- Refused (99) {HIDDEN VARIABLE PID4 = INDEPENDENT}

Q7.5 **[IF ASIAN50 = 1]** Thinking about the next Congress and who should be elected. Please tell me how important the following statements are: extremely important, very important, somewhat important, or not important

Extremely important (1) Very important (2) Somewhat important (3) or Not important (4) Don't Know (88)

- A. **[IF RACE=BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN OR LATINO]** We need more **[RACES]** in Congress
- B. **[IF RACE=ASIAN OR NHPI] [SPLIT SAMPLE = 50%]** We need more **[RACES]** in Congress
- C. **[IF RACE=ASIAN OR NHPI] [SPLIT SAMPLE = 50%]** We need more **[RETHNICS]** in Congress

- D. We need more women in Congress
- E. We need more [PID4]s in Congress
- F. We need more people in Congress who represent the issues I care about most

MODULE 8: DEMOGRAPHICS

Q8.1 Finally, we have a few important questions about home and family. Do you have any children?

[GRID, CHOICES IN COLUMNS BELOW]{IF R SAYS NO CHILDREN, MARK ALL AS NONE}

- A. {IF YES} How many children do you have? ____ **{WRITE IN NUMBER}**
- B. {IF YES} And how many children are 18 years or older? ____ **{WRITE IN NUMBER}**

Q8.2. Next, thinking about your household when you were a child growing up. How often did your family discuss politics? Was that very often, somewhat often, not too often, or not at all?

- Very often (1)
- Somewhat often (2)
- Not too often (3)
- Not at all (4)
- DK (88)
- REF (99)

Q8.3A **[IF FORBORN=1]** Did you complete all of your education in the United States?

- Yes (1)
- No (2)
- Don't Know (88)
- Refused (99)

Q8.3B **[IF Q8.3A=2]** What is the highest level of education you completed outside the United States?

- No schooling completed (1)
- Some schooling, no high school degree (2)
- High school degree or certificate (3)
- College degree or Bachelor's degree (5)
- Graduate or Professional degree(6)
- Don't Know (88)

- Refused (99)

Q8.4A **[IF S8 = 2,3,4,5,6]** Thinking back to your high school years, please indicate if you were involved in any of the following: **{READ AND CHECK ALL THAT APPLY}**

- Hobby or special interest club (2)
- Student council or student government (3)
- School yearbook or newspaper (4)
- Music band, orchestra or drama (5)
- Some other activity, not sports-related (18)
- Sports **{IF THEY SAY YES, ASK "WHICH SPORTS?"}** (6)

{DO NOT READ THE WHOLE LIST}

- Badminton
 - Basketball
 - Baseball,
 - Cross-country or track and field
 - Field Hockey,
 - Football,
 - Hockey,
 - Soccer,
 - Swimming,
 - Tennis,
 - Volleyball, or
 - Some other sport
-
- Not involved

Q8.5A **[IF FORBORN=1]** What year did you first come to live in the United States? [IF TAKING TOO LONG, "How old were you when you first came to live in the United States?"]

[RECORD YEAR OR AGE]

Q8.5B. **[IF Q1.4 = 2, 4, 88 OR 99]** Please tell me if you are currently here on any of the following: **{CHECK FIRST MENTION}**

- A valid tourist visa (1)
- A valid student visa (2)
- A valid work visa or permit (3)
- Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals, or DACA (4)
- Something else (5)
- Don't Know (88)
- Refused (99)

Q8.6 Are you currently married or living as married with someone – or are you widowed, divorced, separated, or have you never been married?

- Married / living as married (1)
- Widowed (2)
- Divorced (3)
- Separated (4)
- Never married (5)
- Other (6) _____ **{WRITE IN ENGLISH}**
- Don't Know (88)
- Refused (99)

Q8.6A **[IF Q8.6=2,3,4,5,6,88]** Are you currently in a serious relationship?

- Yes (1)
- No (2)
- Don't Know (88)
- Refused (99)

Q8.7 **[IF Q8.6=1]** What racial or ethnic groups describe your spouse or partner? **{Choose all that apply}**

[SAME RESPONSE CHOICES AS S10.2]

- White (3)
- Black (4)
- African American (5)
- Hispanic or Latino (6)
- Asian or Asian American (1)
- Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (2)
- Native American or American Indian (7)
- Multi-racial, Mixed (9)
- Don't Know (88)
- Refused (99)

Q8.8 **[IF ASIAN50 = 1]** How would you rate your overall health in the past year – excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?

- Excellent (1)
- Very Good (2)
- Good (3)
- Fair (4)
- Poor (5)
- Don't Know (88)
- Refused (99)

Q8.9 Next, we have some questions about work. What is your current employment status?

Please let us know which of the following best describes your status in the past month. **[TWO COLUMNS] {READ CHOICES} [ACCEPT MULTIPLE ANSWERS]**

- Working full-time (1) **[HIDDEN VARIABLE EMPLOYED = 1]**
- Working part-time (2) **[HIDDEN VARIABLE EMPLOYED = 1]**
- Self-employed (3) **[HIDDEN VARIABLE EMPLOYED = 1]**
- Unemployed and still looking for work (4)
- Unemployed and stopped looking for work (5)
-
- Student (6)
- Homemaker (7)
- Retired (8)
- Permanently disabled (9)
- Other [SPECIFY] (10 _____ **{WRITE IN ENGLISH}**)
- Don't Know (88)
- Refused (99)

Q8.10 **[IF Q8.9 = 10, DK, REF]** Are you doing any work for pay at the present time?

- Yes (1) **[HIDDEN VARIABLE EMPLOYED = 1]**
- No (2)
- Don't Know (88)
- Refused (99)

Q8.11 **[IF EMPLOYED=1]** What is your main occupation? That is, what kind of work do you do? **{READ SOME EXAMPLES ONLY IF TAKING TOO LONG OR PERSON IS CONFUSED, "For example..."}**

[TWO COLUMNS]

Accountant
Customer service representative
Computer Programmer (software programmer)
Construction
Dentist
Doctor
Engineer
Lawyer
Manager
Retail/Sales

Nurse
Office assistant
Pharmacist

Professor (Teacher in College)
Restaurant Worker (cook, waiter, dishwasher)
Sales
Salon worker (Hair, Nair, Spa, Massage)
Secretary
Teacher in K-12

Other: _____ **{WRITE IN ENGLISH}**

- Don't Know (88)
- Refused (99)

Q8.12 [**IF EMPLOYED = 1**] In your job, do you supervise anyone who is directly responsible to you?

- Yes (1)
- No (2)
- DK (88)
- Ref (99)

Q8.13 IF YES: Do any of those persons supervise anyone else?

- Yes (1)
- No (2)
- DK (88)
- Ref (99)

Q8.14 [**IF EMPLOYED = 1**] In your job, have you ever planned or chaired a meeting?

- Yes (1)
- No (2)
- DK (88)
- Ref (99)

Q8.15 For statistical purposes only, which of the following best describes the total income earned by everyone in your household last year? **[TRY HARD TO NOT ACCEPT DK, REF;**

REASSURE THAT ANONYMOUS]

- Up to \$20,000 (1)
- \$20,000 to \$50,000 (2)
- \$50,000 to \$75,000 (3)
- \$75,000 to \$100,000 (4)
- \$100,000 to \$125,000 (5)
- \$125,000 to \$250,000 (6)
- \$250,000 and over (7)
- Don't Know (88)

- Refused (99)

Q8.16 **[IF Q8.15=DK, REF]** We understand this is a private matter for many individuals. We are only interested in this for research purposes. Could you please at least tell us if your total household income was below \$50,000 last year, between \$50,000 and \$100,000, or more than \$100,000?

- less than \$50,000 (1)
- \$50,000 to \$100,000 (2)
- more than \$100,000 (3)
- Don't Know (88)
- Refused (99)

Q8.17 **[IF EMPLOYED = 1]** Do you belong to a union?

- Yes (1)
- No (2)
- Don't Know (88)
- Refused (99)

Q8.18 And what year were you born? **[TRY HARD TO NOT ACCEPT DK, REF; REASSURE THAT ANONYMOUS] [RECORD YEAR]**

[TWO COLUMNS]

[RECORD YEAR] {YEAR BORN} [RECORD AGE]

- Don't Know (8888)
- Refused (9999)

Q8.19 **[IF Q8.18=DK, REF]** We just need to know in general; are you the following age groups...?

- 18-24 (1)
- 25 to 34 (2)
- 35 to 49 (3)
- 50 to 64 (4)
- 65 or over (5)
- Don't Know (88)
- Refused (99)

Q8.20 Do you own or do you rent the place where you currently live?

- Own (1)
- Rent (2)
- Don't Know (88)
- Refused (99)

Q8.21 **[ASK IF LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW NE ENGLISH]** Now I would like to ask you about your English language skills. How well can you speak English? Very well, pretty well, just a little, or

not at all?

- Very well (1)
- Pretty well (2)
- Just a little (3)
- Not at all (4)
- Don't Know (88)
- Refused (99)

Q8.22 [ASK IF LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW NE ENGLISH] How well can you read English? Very well, pretty well, just a little, or not at all?

- Very well (1)
- Pretty well (2)
- Just a little (3)
- Not at all (4)
- Don't Know (88)
- Refused (99)

Q8.23 [IF NON-ENGLISH INTERVIEW] If election materials were available to you in your language, would you make use of them?

- Yes (1)
- No (2)
- Don't Know (88)
- Refused (99)

{THANK INTERVIEWEE}

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