ASIAN AMERICAN REGISTERED VOTERS AGE 50-PLUS: MINDSET AND PRIORITIES IN 2022

October 2022
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About this report

AARP was a co-sponsor of the 2022 Asian American Voter Survey fielded by APIAVote in collaboration with AAPI Data and Asian Americans Advancing Justice. The study sampled 1,610 registered Asian American voters to survey the opinions and priorities of this growing electorate ahead of the 2022 midterm election. This report summarizes results from the subsample of 725 voters ages 50 and older. See the methodology section of this report for more details about the 2022 survey.

For more information about the Asian American Voter Survey (AAVS) conducted each election year since 2012: https://apiavote.org/policy-and-research/asian-american-voter-survey/


Note: some charts in this report may not sum to 100% due to rounding error.
KEY FINDINGS & IMPLICATIONS
Key finding summary: Voter demographics and engagement.

Half of Asian American voters 50 and older are female (51%), eight in ten are immigrants (82%), more than half have a college or graduate degree (56%), and just over half have a household income of $50,000 or higher (53%).

More than seven in ten Asian American voters ages 50-plus either feel about the same or more enthusiastic about voting this November (42% and 35%), while 22% are less enthusiastic.

More than three-quarters of Asian American voters ages 50-plus speak a non-English language at home (77%), while 23% do not.

Just over one in ten Asian American voters ages 50-plus experienced a language barrier when voting (13%), and nearly half of those who speak a non-English language at home would use voting assistance in their language (47%).

Discussing politics with family and friends (66%), donating to a charitable cause other than a religious organization (53%), and donating to a religious organization (41%) were the respondents’ top three types of participation in civic and political activities.
Key finding summary: Political party affiliation and news sources.

Although 40% of Asian American voters ages 50-plus do not identify with either Democrats or Republicans, more voters in this electorate overall lean Democrat (46%) than Republican (31%). About one-fifth (22%) do not lean.

More Asian American voters ages 50-plus are inclined to vote for a Democrat in the U.S. Senate (48%) and House of Representatives (45%), but Republicans are poised to do a little better in the U.S. House of Representatives (31%) than in the U.S. Senate (28%).

The source of news that Asian American voters ages 50-plus most regularly use is television (74%), and the majority get most of their news from English-language sources (65%).

The majority of Asian American voters ages 50-plus trust immediate family (64% say they are very or extremely trustworthy) and close friends (60% say they are very or extremely trustworthy) as sources of information on social issues and life in their community.
Key finding summary: Voter opinions on issues.

Older Asian American voters ages 50-plus worry about experiencing hate crimes, harassment and discrimination (73%), followed by not having Medicare to cover health care costs in retirement (66%), not being able to retire when they want to due to financial reasons (60%), and job loss or difficulties related to finding employment (54%).

Crime (89%), healthcare (88%), and jobs and the economy (87%) are respondents’ top three issues when deciding how to vote.

Policy issues that Asian American voters ages 50-plus agree with most are stricter gun laws in the U.S. (77%), and inclusion of Asian American histories and histories of other racial and ethnic groups in public school curriculum (72%).

A majority of Asian American voters ages 50-plus favor affirmative action programs (62%).

Nearly eight in ten Asian American voters ages 50-plus would support a candidate who advocates for home- and community-based services for the elderly and/or disabled (79%).

Half of Asian American voters ages 50-plus have favorable impressions of the Black Lives Matter movement (48%), and the “Dreamer” movement (48%).
Implications

This latest research on voting attitudes and behaviors among Asian American registered voters ages 50 and older shows that this electorate is engaged and wants to cast their vote to make a difference in the outcomes of the election. The majority either feel more enthusiastic or equally enthusiastic about voting this November as in previous elections.

While Asian Americans ages 50-plus who most need language assistance may not be registered and thus are not in our sample, even engaged, registered Asian American voters ages 50-plus show a need for better language support.

A sizeable share of older Asian American voters are unaffiliated with either of the two major political parties and many do not have an opinion about which party is doing a better job on the issues. Few have been contacted directly about election or campaign information and television is the most common source of news and information. All candidates have an opportunity to speak to these voters on the issues they care about.

Asian American voters ages 50 and older are worried about not having Medicare coverage and financial stability in retirement. They are also worried as often about their physical safety. A majority are worried about experiencing hate crimes, harassment and discrimination, and crime tops the list of most important issues in deciding how to vote. Election outreach to older Asian American voters should address not only issues around Medicare, retirement, and jobs, but also hate crimes, harassment, and discrimination.

Healthcare is among the top issues Asian Americans ages 50-plus feel are important in deciding how to vote, and a majority would support a candidate who advocates spending federal funds on home- and community-based services for the elderly and/or disabled. A campaign that focuses on Asian American voters of any age should also address health care related services for elderly and/or disabled family members.
VOTER AND POLITICAL PARTY ENGAGEMENT
Three-fourths of older Asian American voters feel about the same or are more enthusiastic than usual about voting this year.

The majority (77%) of Asian American voters ages 50 and over either feel the same or are more enthusiastic than usual about voting this year, compared to previous elections: 42% feel about the same and 35% are more enthusiastic. Two in ten (22%) felt less enthusiastic than usual about voting this year.

Change in enthusiasm for voting this year versus previous elections
Among total respondents

Q6. Compared to previous elections, are you more enthusiastic than usual about voting this year or less enthusiastic?
Base: Total 50+ respondents (n=725)
Voters are evenly split between preferring to vote early (either via mail or dropping off a ballot) and casting their vote in person on election day.

Half of Asian American voters ages 50 and over prefer to cast their ballot by mail (40%) or by dropping their ballot off at the election office, polling place, or ballot box (10%). Similarly, nearly half (48%) prefer to vote in-person at a polling place.

Preferred method of casting ballot in this fall’s midterm election

Among total respondents

- **In-person at a polling place**: 48%
- **By mail**: 40%
- Dropping ballot off at election office, polling place or ballot box: 10%
- Don’t know: 2%
- Not planning to vote: 1%

Q2. Thinking specifically about this fall’s midterm election, if you vote, how would you prefer to cast your ballot?
Base: Total 50+ respondents (n=725)
Even already highly engaged Asian American registered voters would benefit from language assistance.

Over three-quarters (77%) of Asian American voters ages 50 and older speak a language other than English at home and 13% report that language has been a barrier for them in voting in previous elections. Among the older Asian American voters who speak a language other than English at home, nearly half (47%) report that they would use voting assistance in their language if it were available.

Q19. Changing topics, like many people, do you speak a language other than English at home? If so, which language?
Q20A: Has language ever been a barrier for you in voting in previous elections?
Base: Total 50+ respondents (n=725)

Q20B. [Asked ONLY of those who reported speaking a language other than English at home] If voting assistance in your language is made available, would you use it?
Base: Among those who reported speaking a language other than English at home (n=552)
Two-thirds of older Asian American voters discussed politics with family and friends. Nonpolitical money donations were the next most common civic activities.

The civic and political activity that Asian American voters 50-plus participated in most during the past year was discussing politics with family and friends (66%), followed by donating to a charitable cause other than a religious organization (53%), and donating to a religious organization (41%).

Participation in the following civic and political activities in the past year

*Among total answering for each activity*

- Discussed politics with family and friends (n=717) - 66%
- Donated money to a charitable cause other than a religious organization (n=718) - 53%
- Donated money to a religious organization (n=721) - 41%
- Contributed money to a candidate, political party, or some other campaign organization (n=718) - 14%
- Posted about politics on social media, like Facebook or Twitter (n=720) - 13%
- Attended a meeting of the local school board or Parent Teacher Association (n=725) - 12%
- Discussed politics or community issues on WeChat (if Chinese), WhatsApp (if Indian, Japanese, Filipino, or Vietnamese), KakaoTalk (if Korean) (n=720) - 11%
- Contacted your representative or a government official in the U.S. (n=723) - 11%
- Attended a protest march, demonstration, or rally (n=724) - 5%

Q3. People can take part in different types of civic and political activities. In the last 12 months, have you done any of the following?...

*Base: Total 50+ answering*
The majority of older Asian American voters have not been contacted by political parties or community organizations.

Six in ten (62%) Asian American voters ages 50 and over reported that they have not been contacted by the Republican Party and 60% by the Democratic Party. Similarly, 65% reported that they have not been contacted by community organizations.

Frequency of contact by political parties and community organizations
Among total answering for each option

Q17. Thinking about the 2022 elections, have you been contacted by any of the following groups in the past year: a great deal, some, a little, or not at all?…
Base: Total 50+ answering
POLITICAL PARTY AFFILIATION AND VOTING FOR CANDIDATES
Older Asian American voters are more likely to affiliate with Democrats than Republicans, but the largest share consider themselves Independent.

Just over a third (35%) of Asian American voters ages 50 and over think of themselves as a Democrat and just under a quarter (23%) identify as a Republican. A plurality (40%) do not affiliate with either party. Of Independents, about half of them lean toward one party or the other. Leaners are somewhat equally split but when combined with party affiliates, Dems claim 46% of this electorate and the GOP 31%.

**Political affiliation**
Among total answering

- Democrat: 35%
- Independent: 40%
- Republican: 23%
- Don’t know: 2%

**Independent lean**
Among independents (40% total)

- Lean Democrat: 10%
- Lean Republican: 8%
- Don’t lean: 22%
- Independent: 40%

**Political affiliation with leaners**
Among total answering

- Democrat: 46%
- Independent: 22%
- Republican: 31%
- Don’t know: 1%

Q7A. Generally speaking, do you usually think of yourself as a Democrat, Republican, an independent, or in terms of some other party?
Base: Total 50+ answering (n=711)

Q7D. Do you think of yourself as closer to the Republican Party or to the Democratic Party?
Base: Among those who responded that they think of themselves as Independent, other party, don’t think in terms of party, or don’t know (n=301)
Nearly half are inclined to vote Democratic for U.S. Senate and U.S. House of Representatives. One in five are undecided in each.

Democrats hold the advantage (48% for U.S. Senate, and 45% for U.S. House of Representatives), but Republicans are poised to do a little better in the U.S. House of Representatives (31%) than in the U.S. Senate (28%). Importantly, one in five of both U.S. Senate (21%) and House of Representative (22%) elections are undecided.

Political party for which inclined to vote for U.S. Senate and House of Representatives

*U.S. Senate: Among respondents in states with a 2022 Senate race; U.S. House of Representatives: Among total answering*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party</th>
<th>Senate (n=527)</th>
<th>House (n=700)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Democrat</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some other party</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't know</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q4A. Thinking about the upcoming November election for the U.S. Senate in your state… If the election were being held today would you be inclined to vote for the [Republican candidate] or the [Democratic candidate]?

Base: Respondents living in one of the 33 states with a 2022 Senate race (n=527)

Q5A. 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 [Republican candidate] or the [Democratic candidate]?

Base: Total 50+ answering (n=700)
Television remains the most regularly used news source.

Three-fourths (74%) of Asian American voters ages 50 and over regularly get information about events, issues, and politics from television, followed by traditional news outlets in either print or digital formats (37%), radio (32%), YouTube (29%), and Facebook (24%). Only 4% reported that they do not access news regularly.

Percent using the following as regular news sources

*WeChat based on Chinese American respondents only (n=203)
Two-thirds of Asian American voters ages 50-plus get their news from English-language sources.

A majority of older Asian American voters overall get most of their news from English-language sources. One in five (20%) get most of their news from both English and non-English language sources and 15% from non-English sources. The language of news sources varies considerably by ethnicity: Korean, Chinese and Vietnamese American voters are much more likely to get news from non-English sources.

Language of news sources used
Among respondents using news sources in previous question

Language of news sources used
By ethnic group

Q9B. And would you say you get the most of your news from English-language sources, from non-English-language sources, or from both?

Base: Among respondents who reported that they regularly get their news from any of the sources in Q9A (n=694).

*Caution: small base less than 100.
The majority trust immediate family or close friends as sources of information on social issues.

Nearly two-thirds (64%) of Asian American voters ages 50 and over report that their immediate family members are very trustworthy or extremely trustworthy when finding information around social issues in their life and community, followed by close friends (60%). The second tier of trusted sources are professors, academic experts, and teachers (42%), Asian American community organizations (37%), and religious leaders (37%). Among the least trustworthy sources of information are journalists (32%), federal/national government leaders (29%), and local government leaders (27%).

Trustworthiness of the following sources of information on social issues
Among total respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Extremely or very trustworthy</th>
<th>Very trustworthy</th>
<th>Not very or not at all trustworthy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Immediate family members</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Close friends</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professors, academic experts, or teachers</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian American community organizations</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pastors or religious leaders</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journalists</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal or national government leaders</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local government leaders</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q9C. Thinking about finding information around social issues in your life and community, in general, how trustworthy are each of the following sources you look to for advice/opinions?…

Base: Total 50+ respondents (n=725)
VOTER OPINIONS ON ISSUES
The majority worry about experiencing hate crimes or discrimination as well as having health care and financial security in their retirement.

Nearly three-quarters (73%) of older Asian American voters worry at least sometimes about experiencing hate crimes, harassment, and discrimination. More than one in four worry very often about this issue. Slightly fewer — though still a majority — worry as often about not having Medicare to cover health care costs in retirement (66%) and not being able to retire when they want for financial reasons (60%). Job loss or difficulties related to finding employment is a worry for 54%.

Frequency of worrying about the following personal issues
Among total answering per issue

- **Experiencing hate crimes, harassment, and discrimination (n=723)**
  - Very Often: 27%
  - Somewhat often: 18%
  - Sometimes: 28%
  - Almost never: 26%
  - Don't know: 3%

- **Not having Medicare to cover your health care costs in retirement (n=724)**
  - Very Often: 29%
  - Somewhat often: 16%
  - Sometimes: 21%
  - Almost never: 31%
  - Don't know: 3%

- **Not being able to retire when you want to, due to financial reasons (n=719)**
  - Very Often: 24%
  - Somewhat often: 15%
  - Sometimes: 21%
  - Almost never: 38%
  - Don't know: 2%

- **Job loss or difficulties related to finding employment (n=720)**
  - Very Often: 17%
  - Somewhat often: 17%
  - Sometimes: 20%
  - Almost never: 44%
  - Don't know: 3%

Q15. For each of the following, please tell me whether you worry about this very often, somewhat often, sometimes, or almost never?...

Base: Total 50+ answering
Crime, health care, jobs, and inflation were among the top issues of importance in deciding how to vote.

Overall, a majority of Asian American voters ages 50 and older report that a variety of issues are very or extremely important in deciding how to vote. The top four very important or extremely important issues are crime (89%), health care (88%), jobs and the economy (87%), and inflation (85%). The bottom ranking issues were foreign policy in Asia (61%) and the growing gap between rich and poor (59%).

Personal importance of the following issues when deciding how to vote

Among total answering for each item

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Extremely important</th>
<th>Very important</th>
<th>Somewhat important</th>
<th>Not that important</th>
<th>Don't know</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crime (n=725)</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health care (n=725)</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jobs and the economy (n=725)</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inflation (n=723)</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National security (n=345)</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education (n=725)</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gun control (n=725)</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Racism and racial discrimination (n=725)</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voting rights (n=723)</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The environment (n=725)</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immigration (n=722)</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign policy in Asia (n=379)</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growing gap between rich and poor (n=725)</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q10. Now I’d like to ask you about some issues that might be important in the elections in November. Please tell me how important the following issues are to you personally in deciding how to vote…

Base: Total 50+ answering. Split sample items, randomly selected were national security; foreign policy in Asia.
Majorities agree there should be stricter gun laws, diverse histories taught in public schools, and legislation to address climate issues.

The policy issues that Asian American voters ages 50 and older strongly agree or somewhat agree with most are stricter guns laws in the U.S. (77%), followed by including histories of Asian Americans and other nonwhite groups in the U.S. in the public school curriculum (72%). There is little difference in the policy agreement for addressing “climate change” or “global warming” with more than six in ten supporting legislation for either description. The policy issue that they strongly agree or somewhat agree with least is banning books and lessons about racism in American history from public schools (26%).

Attitudes about the following political issues
Among total answering for each item

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Strongly agree</th>
<th>Somewhat agree</th>
<th>Neither agree nor disagree</th>
<th>Somewhat disagree</th>
<th>Strongly disagree</th>
<th>Don't know</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>We should have stricter gun laws in the United States (n=725)</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public school curriculum should include lessons on Asian American history and the histories of other non-white groups (n=341)</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public school curriculum should include lessons on Asian American history (n=380)</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congress and the president should pass stronger legislation to reduce the effects of climate change (n=371)</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congress and the president should pass stronger legislation to reduce the effects of global warming (n=351)</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undocumented immigrants should have the opportunity to eventually become U.S. citizens (n=722)</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local governments should shift spending from law enforcement to programs that address economic and social issues for minorities (n=723)</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State/local governments or school boards should ban books and lessons about racism in American history from public schools (n=721)</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q13. Now I'm going to read you a list of statements. For each statement, please tell me if you agree strongly, agree somewhat, neither agree nor disagree, disagree somewhat, or disagree strongly?…
Base: Total 50+ answering. Split sample items, randomly selected were climate change; global warming; lessons on Asian American history; lessons on Asian American history and histories of other POC.
A majority favor affirmative action programs.

Six in ten (62%) older Asian American voters favor affirmative action programs designed to help marginalized groups get better access to higher education. One-quarter (25%) oppose affirmative action programs, and 13% don't know whether to support or oppose.

Attitude toward affirmative action programs

Among total answering

- Favor: 62%
- Oppose: 25%
- Don't know: 13%

Q16. Next, do you favor or oppose affirmative action programs designed to help Black people, women, and other minorities get better access to higher education?

Base: Total 50+ answering (n=703)
Older Asian American voters are more likely to feel that Democrats are handling issues better, with the exception of national security, crime, and economic issues. Notably, however, large shares see no difference between either party across the board.

Overall, with immigration as the exception, where about the same percentage feel Democrats and Republicans are doing a better job (35% vs. 34%, respectively), more Asian American voters ages 50 and older feel that Democrats are doing a better job across more issues than Republicans (8 issues vs. 5 issues, respectively). Although they feel Democrats are better at handling education and the growing gap between rich and poor, about the same feel no difference. Similarly, although they feel Republicans are better at handling national security, inflation, crime, jobs and the economy, and foreign policy in Asia, about the same feel no difference, except for foreign policy, where a higher percentage feel no difference (36% no difference vs. 26% Republicans).

Perception of which party is doing a better job

**Issues where Democrats are doing better job**

Among total answering per issue

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Democrat</th>
<th>Republican</th>
<th>No difference</th>
<th>Don't know</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Racism and racial discrimination (n=721)</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The environment (n=721)</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health care (n=722)</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gun control (n=718)</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voting rights (n=720)</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growing gap between rich and poor (n=717)</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immigration (n=721)</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education (n=722)</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Issues where Republicans are doing better job**

Among total answering per issue

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Republican</th>
<th>Democrat</th>
<th>No difference</th>
<th>Don't know</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National security (n=341)</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inflation (n=722)</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crime (n=721)</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jobs and the economy (n=722)</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign policy in Asia (n=381)</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q12. 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....

Base: Total 50+ answering. Split sample items, randomly selected were national security; foreign policy in Asia.
Over three-fourths would support a candidate who advocates for more federal spending on home- and community-based services for the elderly and/or disabled.

A majority of Asian American voters ages 50 and older report that they would support a candidate who advocated for more federal spending on a variety of issues. More than half (51%) would strongly support and 28% would somewhat support a candidate who advocates for home- and community-based services for elderly and/or disabled persons, followed by 70% for a candidate who supports guaranteed paid family and medical leave, and 66% for a candidate who supports affordable, high-quality childcare and pre-K.

Support for a candidate who advocates for more federal spending on...

Q14. For each of the following, please tell me whether you would support a candidate who advocated for more federal spending to support the following…

Among total answering for each item

Government investments in home- and community-based services to help people who are elderly and/or have disabilities to stay in their homes and avoid institutional care (n=723)

- Strongly support: 51%
- Somewhat support: 28%
- Neither: 11%
- Somewhat oppose: 4%
- Strongly oppose: 4%
- Don't know: 1%

Guaranteed paid family and medical leave (n=723)

- Strongly support: 42%
- Somewhat support: 28%
- Neither: 17%
- Somewhat oppose: 5%
- Strongly oppose: 7%
- Don't know: 2%

Affordable, high-quality child care and pre-K (n=721)

- Strongly support: 39%
- Somewhat support: 27%
- Neither: 20%
- Somewhat oppose: 4%
- Strongly oppose: 7%
- Don't know: 3%
Favorable impressions of the Black Lives Matter movement and the immigrant-rights “Dreamer” movement were evenly split.

Half of older Asian American voters have very favorable or somewhat favorable impressions of the Black Lives Matter movement (48%) and immigrant-rights “Dreamer” movement (48%). However, the “Dreamer” movement had slightly more “very favorable” impressions than the Black Lives Matter movement (21% vs. 17%, respectively).

Favorability towards the “Dreamer” and Black Lives Matter movements
Among total answering for each item

- Very favorable
- Somewhat favorable
- Somewhat unfavorable
- Very unfavorable
- Haven't heard of
- Don't know enough about

The DREAMER movement, which is a movement to improve immigrant rights led by young undocumented immigrants (n=725)

- 21% Very favorable
- 27% Somewhat favorable
- 10% Somewhat unfavorable
- 15% Very unfavorable
- 10% Haven't heard of
- 18% Don't know enough about

The Black Lives Matter Movement, which seeks racial equality and campaigns against violence and systemic racism toward Black People (n=350)

- 17% Very favorable
- 31% Somewhat favorable
- 15% Somewhat unfavorable
- 25% Very unfavorable
- 2% Haven't heard of
- 11% Don't know enough about

Q18. 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....

Base: Total 50+ respondents for DREAMER movement. Split sample, randomly selected for Black Lives Matter movement.
VOTER OPINIONS ON ISSUES BY AGE GROUP
Older Asian American voters are more certain and enthusiastic about voting than those ages 18–49.

Asian American voters ages 50 or older are more “absolutely certain” that they will vote than those ages 18–49 (76% vs. 61%, respectively). Also, more Asian American voters 18–49 are less enthusiastic than usual about voting this year, compared to those ages 50 and older (27% vs. 22%, respectively).

Q1B. How certain are you that you will vote in the upcoming election in November? Are you absolutely certain, fairly certain, not too certain or not at all certain that you will vote?

Base: Respondents who plan to vote (n=1329)

Q6. Compared to previous elections, are you more enthusiastic than usual about voting this year or less enthusiastic?

Base: Total 50+ answering (n=1598)
Overall, wealth disparity and climate change are more important to Asian American voters 18–49 than to voters 50 and older.

More Asian American voters ages 50-plus than those 18–49 said that crime (89% vs. 82%), inflation (86% vs. 80%), national security (84% vs. 69%), and foreign policy in Asia (61% vs. 48%) are extremely important or very important in deciding how to vote. However, more Asian American voters 18–49 than those 50-plus said that the environment (78% vs. 70%) and the growing gap between rich and poor (66% vs. 59%) to be extremely or very important.

Personal importance of the following issues when deciding how to vote
Among total answering, by age range

Q10. Now I'd like to ask you about some issues that might be important in the elections in November. Please tell me how important the following issues are to you personally in deciding how to vote…

Base: Total 50+ answering. Split sample items, randomly selected were national security; foreign policy in Asia.
Fewer Asian American voters 50-plus than voters 18–49 would support a candidate who advocates for paid family/medical leave and affordable childcare/pre-K.

Fewer Asian American voters ages 50 and older would strongly support or somewhat support a candidate who advocates for more federal spending on guaranteed paid family and medical leave and on affordable, high-quality childcare and pre-K than those ages 18 to 49 (70% vs. 79%, and 66% vs. 76%, respectively).

Support for a candidate who advocates for more federal spending on...

*Among total answering, by age range*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Strongly support</th>
<th>Somewhat support</th>
<th>Neither</th>
<th>Somewhat oppose</th>
<th>Strongly oppose</th>
<th>Don't know</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Guaranteed paid family and medical leave</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ages 50+ (n=723)</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ages 18–49 (n=866)</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Affordable, high-quality child care and pre-K</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ages 50+ (n=722)</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ages 18–49 (n=867)</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q14. For each of the following, please tell me whether you would support a candidate who advocated for more federal spending to support the following…

*Base: Total 50+ answering*
VOTER DEMOGRAPHICS
### Demographics by personal characteristics.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total – 50+ (n=725)</th>
<th>50-64 (n=405)</th>
<th>65 and older (n=320)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ethnicity:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filipino</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnamese</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korean</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gender:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nativity/Country of Birth:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Another country</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No school completed</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some schooling, no high school degree/GED</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school degree/GED</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College degree</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate degree</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Household income:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than $50,000</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$50,000 to $100,000</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than $100,000</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mean age</strong></td>
<td>65.0 (years)</td>
<td>56.6 (years)</td>
<td>75.2 (years)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Demographics by language preference, region, and panel source.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total – 50+</th>
<th>50-64</th>
<th>65 and older</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>n=725</td>
<td>n=405</td>
<td>n=320</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Survey language preference (phone and online):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Total – 50+</th>
<th>50-64</th>
<th>65 and older</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnamese</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korean</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Region:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Total – 50+</th>
<th>50-64</th>
<th>65 and older</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Northeast</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midwest</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Panel source:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Panel source</th>
<th>Total – 50+</th>
<th>50-64</th>
<th>65 and older</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Online/Email</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cellphone</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landline</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Methodology

- **Objectives**: To explore the attitudes and habits of Asian American voters toward voting and issues of importance this November.
- **Methodology**: Interviews were conducted via cell phone, landline, and online, sampled from registered voter lists and screened for Asian American identity. The majority of phone and online surveys were collected by ISA (Interviewing Services of America).
- **Qualifications**: Identify as Asian American, specifically Chinese, Indian, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, or Vietnamese; eligible voter.
- **Sample**: The full study was conducted among Asian American voters ages 18-plus. Data in this report focus on the subsample of n=725 Asian American voters ages 50-plus (28% Chinese, 23% Filipino, 18% Indian, 13% Vietnamese, 10% Korean, 9% Japanese). The unweighted sample size is n=741.
- **Interviewing Dates**: April 19–June 19, 2022.
- **Weighting**: The data were weighted by respondents’ demographics: ethnicity, state, age, sex, education, and nativity. The reference for weighting was the American Community Survey 2020 five-year estimates, specifically the public use microdata sample.
- **Questionnaire length**: Average 21 minutes.
- **Margin of Error**: Sample of Asian American voters ages 50-plus: ± 3.6%. Total sample Asian American voters ages 18-plus: ± 2.5%
Most older Asian American voters plan to vote this November.

Nine in ten (89%) Asian American voters ages 50 and older plan to vote this November. Among those who are planning to vote, nearly all (96%) are fairly certain or absolutely certain that they will vote.

Q1A. There will be a general election for Congress and other offices this November. Are you planning to vote or not planning to vote in that election?
Base: Total 50+ answering (n=722)

Q1B. How certain are you that you will vote in the upcoming election in November? Are you absolutely certain, fairly certain, not too certain or not at all certain that you will vote?
Base: Respondents who plan to vote (n=643)
Asian American voters ages 65 and older are more certain and enthusiastic about voting than those 50–64.

Asian American voters 65 or older are more “absolutely certain” that they will vote than those 50–64 (81% vs. 72%, respectively). They are also more enthusiastic than usual about voting this year, compared to those 50–64 (39% vs. 31%, respectively).

Certainty of voting in November 2022 elections
Among total answering, by age range
- Absolutely certain
- Fairly certain
- Not too certain
- Not at all certain

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Range</th>
<th>Absolutely Certain</th>
<th>Fairly Certain</th>
<th>Not Too Certain</th>
<th>Not at All Certain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ages 50–64 (n=354)</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ages 65+ (n=290)</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Enthusiasm in voting in this year's elections vs. previous elections
Among total answering, by age range
- More enthusiastic
- About the same
- Less enthusiastic
- Don't know

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Range</th>
<th>More Enthusiastic</th>
<th>About the Same</th>
<th>Less Enthusiastic</th>
<th>Don't Know</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ages 50–64 (n=405)</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ages 65+ (n=320)</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q1B. How certain are you that you will vote in the upcoming election in November? Are you absolutely certain, fairly certain, not too certain or not at all certain that you will vote?
Base: Respondents who plan to vote (n=643)

Q6. Compared to previous elections, are you more enthusiastic than usual about voting this year or less enthusiastic?
Base: Total 50+ respondents (n=725)
Asian American voters ages 65 and older feel foreign policy in Asia is more important, while those 50–64 feel that jobs and the economy are more important.

More Asian American voters 65 and older than those 50–64 feel that foreign policy in Asia is a very important or extremely important issue in deciding how to vote (67% vs. 54%, respectively). However, fewer Asian American voters 65-plus than those 50–64 feel that jobs and the economy are very or extremely important issues (82% vs. 89%, respectively).

Personal importance of the following issues when deciding how to vote
Among total answering, by age range

### Foreign policy in Asia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Range</th>
<th>Extremely Important (%)</th>
<th>Very Important (%)</th>
<th>Somewhat Important (%)</th>
<th>Not that Important (%)</th>
<th>Don't know (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ages 50-64 (n=201)</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ages 65+ (n=178)</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Jobs and the economy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Range</th>
<th>Extremely Important (%)</th>
<th>Very Important (%)</th>
<th>Somewhat Important (%)</th>
<th>Not that Important (%)</th>
<th>Don't know (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ages 50-64 (n=404)</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ages 65+ (n=321)</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q10. Now I’d like to ask you about some issues that might be important in the elections in November. Please tell me how important the following issues are to you personally in deciding how to vote…
Base: Total 50+ answering. Split sample items, randomly selected were national security; foreign policy in Asia.
Asian American voters 65 and older know less about Black Lives Matter and “Dreamer” movements than those 50–64.

Overall, both ages groups have favorable impressions of Black Lives Matter and “Dreamer” movements. However, more voters 65 and older either have not heard of or do not know enough about Black Lives Matter and “Dreamer” movements than those 50–64 (17% vs. 11%, and 34% vs. 23%, respectively).

Knowledge about the following movements
Among total answering, by age range

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Movement</th>
<th>Ages 50 to 64 (n=208)</th>
<th>Ages 65+ (n=140)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Haven't heard of</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't know enough about</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Movement</th>
<th>Ages 50 to 64 (n=405)</th>
<th>Ages 65+ (n=320)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Haven't heard of</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't know enough about</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q18. 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. .

Base: Total 50+ respondents for DREAMER movement question. Split sample, randomly selected for Black Lives Matter movement.
About AARP

AARP is the nation’s largest nonprofit, nonpartisan organization dedicated to empowering Americans 50 and older to choose how they live as they age. With nearly 38 million members and offices in every state, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, AARP works to strengthen communities and advocate for what matters most to families with a focus on health security, financial stability and personal fulfillment. AARP also works for individuals in the marketplace by sparking new solutions and allowing carefully chosen, high-quality products and services to carry the AARP name. As a trusted source for news and information, AARP produces the nation’s largest circulation publications, AARP The Magazine and AARP Bulletin. To learn more, visit www.aarp.org or follow @AARP and @AARPadvocates on social media.

About APIAVote

Asian and Pacific Islander American Vote (APIAVote) is the nation’s leading nonpartisan nonprofit dedicated to engaging, educating, and empowering Asian American and Pacific Islander (AAPI) communities to strengthen their voices and create impact. For decades, our action-driven organization has led national initiatives to ensure AAPIs are represented and heard. Since 2007, APIAVote has been at the forefront of a rising movement to strengthen the presence and power of AAPIs in our democracy. With their Alliance for Civic Engagement (ACE), they work with more than 80 partners on outreach, organizing, and communications efforts that have reached millions of AAPI residents. The results from their efforts are clear: AAPIs are determining the outcome of elections because of historic turnout levels, ensuring that our communities’ needs are met. To learn more, visit www.apiavote.org or follow @APIAVote on social media.
Angela Houghton, AARP Research
ahoughton@aarp.org

For media inquiries, please contact
media@aarp.org

This research was designed and executed by AARP Research