MIGHTY VOICES

Asian American and Pacific Islander Women Voters in 2020
The National Asian Pacific American Women’s Forum (NAPAWF) is the only multi-issue, progressive, community organizing and policy advocacy organization for Asian American and Pacific Islander (AAPI) women and girls in the U.S. NAPAWF’s mission is to build collective power so that all AAPI women and girls can have full agency over our lives, our families, and our communities.
INTRODUCTION

The 2018 midterm elections provided more evidence of an emerging trend line: Asian American and Pacific Islander (AAPI) voters have moved to the left on the political spectrum. In many areas of the country, we have become a significant force in support of progressive candidates. This evolution, taken in combination with the demographic reality that AAPIs are the fastest growing racial group in the U.S. and forecasts predicting that the population of AAPI voters will double from 5.9 million in 2015 to 12.2 million in 2040, led some to refer to this rapidly expanding population as a “sleeping political giant.”

While AAPI communities do hold a powerful and untapped potential to be a force for progressive change, the metaphor of the sleeping giant is flawed. As an organization with deep relationships in AAPI communities throughout the U.S., the National Asian Pacific American Women’s Forum (NAPAWF) has the evidence and experience to proclaim that AAPI communities are not asleep. This issue brief, Mighty Voices: Asian American and Pacific Islander Women Voters in 2020, describes NAPAWF’s learnings from public opinion research and voter outreach efforts and demonstrates that AAPI women voters are awake, aware, and activated. The misconception that this giant is sleeping fails to take into account the realities revealed by engaging with, and listening to, these voters.

In fact, the failure of the U.S. political establishment to notice and engage with AAPI voters is a self-perpetuating problem. Ignored by, and invisible to, political leadership across the ideological spectrum, AAPI communities have too often been denied the investment and resources necessary to convert the strongly held, values-driven concerns that AAPI voters express into the fully actualized political force for change we have the potential to wield. In 2020, when a woman of South Asian descent is on the presidential ballot for the first time in U.S. history, it would be a monumental mistake to continue leaving these voters on the sidelines of the electoral battle.

Mighty Voices recounts the experiences, opinions, and intentions NAPAWF has heard from AAPI women voters in our communities. It relates the stories and concerns of the mobilized voters who talked with our researchers and organizers. It presents the priorities that AAPI women voters articulate when discussing how our electoral decisions are motivated by values. It describes what AAPI women want and expect from candidates for office – people who will be our partners in working toward the goal of manifesting our vision. And it offers concrete recommendations for political leaders with the ambition, foresight, and commitment to do what it will take to realize the power of AAPI women voters.

Our Research

The research findings that form the core of Mighty Voices are based on data collected from 841 interviews of adult women (18+) who self-identify as AAPI or of any ethnicity/national origin recognized in the Asian race category by the U.S. Census Bureau. In addition to these characteristics, all the women interviewed are registered voters who reported voting in the 2018 midterm elections. Oversamples were collected in Florida, with 157 interviews conducted, and Texas, with 152 interviews conducted.

To ensure a sample of voters, all respondents were matched against TargetSmart’s voter file, and their voter registration data and other characteristics included in the file were appended to the final data set.

Interviews were conducted online and via telephone using live, professional interviewers from January 23 to February 14, 2019. Respondents were given the option to complete the survey in English, Mandarin, Korean, or Vietnamese. The survey was conducted by Opinion Access Corporation. Questionnaire translations were conducted by Opinion Access, independently reviewed by a separate set of professional translators, and audited by a team of bilingual NAPAWF staff.

While this report discusses what the research found in responses from AAPI women voters, the survey also included respondents who self-identify as Black or African American and those of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish-speaking background. The results from those respondents are not discussed here, but the complete survey findings are presented in Understanding the Priorities of...

Our Voter Engagement Program

In addition to public opinion research, Mighty Voices is also informed by qualitative data collected by NAPAWF’s Field staff and members during the voter engagement campaigns we conducted in 2018.

Through our Integrated Voter Engagement (IVE) program, NAPAWF staff and volunteer-led affiliates conducted campaigns to contact and engage voters politically in activities that advance issues of concern to AAPI women. Our IVE campaigns in 2018 included get out the vote (GOTV) work, protecting against voter suppression, and building support for federal legislation that improves immigrant access to health care.

• In Georgia and Illinois, we did GOTV work with AAPI women voters between the ages of 18 and 65, recruiting local leaders who organized their neighborhoods to fully exercise their right to vote without any barriers or restrictions. We knocked on doors, conducted street- and site-based outreach, and held informational sessions.

• Working through NAPAWF chapters in cities and states across the country, our members educated AAPI women voters in their communities about how the Health Equity and Access under the Law (HEAL) for Immigrant Women and Families Act would improve health care access for AAPI communities. We used a range of tactics — including in-district meetings, community teach-ins, town hall meetings, and direct action — to catalyze community leadership and support voters to share stories with neighbors and policymakers about health care access challenges they’ve experienced.
Almost three quarters of AAPI women voters expressed serious concerns about the way things are going in the country:

- 32% are disgusted
- 16% are nervous
- 10% are angry
- 10% are sad
- 5% are scared

The vast majority – 90 percent – of AAPI women voters agree they are terrified that facts and truth don’t seem to matter these days.

Again in 2020, the terrifying reality that politicians don’t care about facts and truth has only been confirmed as people at the highest levels of the U.S. government, including the president, have denied scientific facts about the COVID-19 pandemic and failed to implement evidence-based policies to protect the public health. The disease has had a disproportionate impact in poor and immigrant communities that lack access to healthcare and are employed in front-line professions where exposure to infection is hardest to avoid.

The voters interviewed for NAPAWF’s poll told researchers in no uncertain terms that they had gone into the 2018 midterm elections with a firm determination to exercise their right to vote.

An overwhelming majority of AAPI women voters expressed unwavering commitment to turning out to vote in 2018. They were passionate about participating in the election, and a full 86 percent agreed that the stakes were too high not to vote.

In an open-ended question on the survey about why the respondent thought it was important to vote in 2018, one AAPI woman told the interviewer “I wanted to change what is going on in our country. The only way is to make your voice heard by voting.” Another said, “To send a message to the White House their behavior is unacceptable. To take back our country, we need to change.”
AAPI women’s passion for voting and understanding that the stakes in the election are high can only be greater today, as we face ongoing, and growing, threats to our reproductive health and rights, to our rights as immigrants and people of color, and to our economic well-being.

• **Reproductive health and rights:** Recent months have brought a slew of attacks on reproductive rights that endanger the health of AAPI women. At the start of the pandemic, a number of states tried to enact restrictions on abortion care that would have disproportionately harmed women of color, women with low incomes, and others who face the largest barriers to health care. In July, Tennessee’s governor signed an abortion ban into law that included what’s known as “a sex selective abortion ban,” based on racist stereotypes about AAPI women and immigrants to justify pushing abortion care further out of reach. That law has been temporarily blocked by the courts in the same month the U.S. Supreme Court issued a ruling that allows virtually any employer or university to declare itself exempt from the requirement that health plans cover contraception without out-of-pocket costs. This also has the potential to disproportionately harm AAPI women because data show that when cost is a factor in contraceptive decision-making, we use less effective, cheaper contraceptive methods at much higher rates compared to women of other races and ethnicities. This Supreme Court decision followed closely on the heels of yet another attack on AAPI women’s health rights when the administration dismantled legal protections enacted to ensure that individuals would not be denied health care due to discrimination on the basis of sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, national origin, or language proficiency.

• **Immigrant rights and racial justice:** Another factor likely driving continued disgust, anger, and fear in AAPI women voters and maintaining their belief that the election stakes are high is the fact that the president and members of his administration have engaged in blatant and crude anti-Asian racism when speaking about the pandemic. He has repeatedly referred to COVID-19 as “the Kung Flu” and “the Chinese virus.” Meanwhile, in an attempt to divert attention from the massive failure of this administration’s pandemic response, the president’s advisors defend his use of these slurs. AAPI voters cannot have missed the disconcerting truth that this administration has promoted xenophobia generally, and anti-Asian sentiment specifically, at every turn. And all of this is happening at the same time as AAPIs are experiencing disproportionate death from COVID-19 in some regions and new exclusionary policies implemented by this administration, such as the ban on most new green cards, that are landing very heavily on AAPI women. Immigrant women are more likely than men to enter the country through such sponsorship pathways, and immigrants from Asian countries made up 36 percent of green card recipients in 2018.

• **Economic justice:** There are also numerous economic injustices driving AAPI women’s motivation to vote and vote for change. Long-standing wage disparities are now being exacerbated by pandemic-associated economic hardships and discriminatory policy responses. As unemployment has soared in the U.S., AAPI workers have been hit hard. Researchers report that the unemployment rate for Asian workers may have exceeded 20 percent in May, compared with an adjusted rate of 13.5 percent for white workers. Yet, when Congress enacted legislation to provide assistance and insurance coverage for workers who fall ill or who need to care for family members, it excluded immigrants from those programs, leaving many AAPI families to struggle alone, without the help being provided to other U.S. residents.
Motivated, in spite of barriers to voting

The high voter turn-out by AAPI women in 2018 is even more noteworthy because these voters faced significant hurdles to voting. It shows that AAPI women’s motivation to vote was strong enough to overcome the challenges they encountered.

While there are myriad reasons that requiring voters to show photo identification is problematic as a general principle, it can be a particularly difficult challenge for AAPI voters. The differences in naming conventions between the U.S. and many Asian countries mean that Asian names are less likely to be accurately and consistently recorded on documents produced in the U.S. Different spellings, inverted name orders, and the inclusion or exclusion of hyphens can all create inconsistencies that may be used to deny an AAPI voter access to a ballot. Similarly, aggressive questioning about a voter’s eligibility is a form of racial targeting experienced by AAPI voters who are perceived as foreign because of their physical appearance, manner of speech, or dress.

More than a quarter (28 percent) of AAPI women faced barriers when they voted in 2018.

The main challenge was being asked to show photo identification, but some also reported difficulty getting confirmation of their registration, repeated or aggressive questioning about whether they are qualified to vote, and receiving incorrect information about voting requirements.
AAPI women voters are motivated in our decisions by our values. This values-based decision-making is driving remarkable change in AAPI voting patterns.

AAPI voters overwhelmingly supported progressive candidates in 2018, and this represented a shift. Although in 2014 less than half of AAPI voters reported that they supported a Democrat, that number rose sharply in the 2018 midterm election when the party regained control of the House of Representatives, with exit polls showing that Democrats had the support of 77 percent of AAPI voters.

NAPAWF’s survey shows that majorities of AAPI women voters supported Democratic candidates in the U.S. House and Senate and in governors’ races. It also shows that this support was driven by our values and belief in the need for change, rather than by party identification.

More AAPI women cited values or a need for change to explain their vote than support for a political party.

When asked the reason they voted for the candidate they supported in 2018, the most common reason given by AAPI women was their values. The second most common reason given was a need for change.

What are the values that are motivating AAPI women’s election decisions? The vast majority of AAPI women voters say they want candidates who respect our autonomy over our reproductive lives.

Moreover, AAPI women voters’ responses to questions about reproductive autonomy demonstrate a deep understanding of the intersectionality of our lived experiences.

93 percent of AAPI women voters said that a woman being able to control if, when, and how she has children provides benefits to both individuals and society. The specific benefits identified included:

- 62% Improves the quality of a child’s life
- 56% Creates healthier families
- 51% Increases her economic opportunities
- 51% Increases her educational opportunities
- 51% Improves her health
- 50% Provides her with greater financial security
Kimberlé Crenshaw first coined the term “intersectionality” to describe how race, class, gender, and other individual characteristics intersect with one another and overlap. AAPI women understand the impact reproductive freedom has on various aspects of our lives – effects that extend beyond being able to prevent unintended pregnancy. This understanding strengthens our commitment to policies that shore up reproductive freedom, and it also means that it is not the only issue AAPI women voters care about. Just as we recognize that reproductive freedom confers benefits to all aspects of our lives, we see that other oppressions restrict our reproductive lives. The policy priorities AAPI women voters want political leaders to take action on are wide-ranging.

Each of these priority issues contributes to a person’s ability to have bodily autonomy and become a parent, not become a parent, and to parent a child in safe, supportive communities, free from violence and oppression – the main principles of Reproductive Justice.

Working side by side with the values-motivated AAPI women voters in our community, NAPAWF aspires to a world in which Reproductive Justice has been achieved, where all members of the AAPI community have the economic, social, and political power to make decisions regarding our bodies, families, and communities.

The top four issues that AAPI women voters said were important for Congress to address and make progress on were:

- Ensuring access to clean water: 56%
- Ending racial/ethnic/cultural discrimination: 55%
- Ensuring everyone has access to affordable health care: 54%
- Passing commonsense gun laws: 54%
AAPI women voters have a vision of leadership in which we are fully represented. We are hungry for leaders who understand our experiences, who look – and live – like us, and who will act in alignment with our values and to advance our priorities. We are manifesting our vision of a just world by lifting up AAPI women community leaders and increasing our civic engagement to demand that elected officials address the needs of our families and our communities.

Today, this country has the first Asian American and only the fourth woman in U.S. history running on a presidential ticket, but AAPI women remain profoundly underrepresented among elected officials today. According to the Asian Pacific American Institute for Congressional Studies, up until 2012 no AAPI woman had ever been elected to the U.S. Senate, and even today only three have achieved that distinction. In the House of Representatives, the first AAPI woman was elected in 1964 but AAPI women’s presence there hasn’t grown along with our presence in the population. There have still been just 11 AAPI women who have served as voting members of the House throughout U.S. history. The situation is no better in the states. Only one AAPI woman has ever been elected governor, and there are just 42 AAPI women, out of 7,383 state legislators across the country, making AAPI women 0.5 percent of all state legislators.

AAPI women voters recognize that this lack of representation leaves us without strong leaders who fully understand our experiences and share our commitment to bringing about the changes we need.

Almost three quarters of AAPI women voters (74 percent) agreed that political candidates often fail to acknowledge what matters most to them and say that as women of color they want elected officials to understand how their experiences and needs differ from those of their white women constituents.

NAPAWF’s voter engagement program works to bring the voices of AAPI women to the elected officials who represent us and to political candidates who seek to do so. While political leaders who are not AAPI themselves can exercise leadership on behalf of our concerns, and leaders who are AAPI may not always share the priorities of their constituents, the voters NAPAWF surveyed articulated a desire for more candidates who share their gender and racial identities.

More than four fifths of AAPI women voters said they would like to see a greater number of women (84 percent) and candidates of color (80 percent) running for office.

At the same time, AAPI women want people to understand that we are not monolithic. To be truly responsive to our needs, elected officials must recognize the diversity that exists within the AAPI community.

84 percent of AAPI women voters cautioned that candidates need to understand that there are differences in the AAPI community and not everyone thinks the same.

As with other racial and ethnic groups, AAPI women’s issue priorities vary across age, marital status, and education. Additionally, it’s important for candidates to understand that there are differences by country of origin. This understanding is essential to upending the all-too-common stereotype of AAPI people as the high achieving “model minority,” a myth that buries the diversity of our community. Widespread acceptance of the myth undermines awareness of the struggles faced by AAPI communities, minimizes the effects of structural racism and sexism that fuel the systematic oppression and discrimination experienced by all marginalized people, and gives elected officials an excuse for failing to address our priorities and needs.

The model minority myth casts long shadows over many aspects of AAPI life and has a profoundly distorting influence over perceptions of AAPI
community needs. For example, Asian women in the U.S. who work full-time earn, on average, **90 cents for every dollar paid to white, non-Hispanic men** which is a much smaller pay gap than the gap for Black women (62 cents), Native American women (57 cents), and Latinas (54 cents). However, pay data disaggregated by ethnicity reveals that many Asian women in certain subgroups earn well below the 90-cent figure, much closer to the inequities experienced by other women of color. For example, Vietnamese, Hmong, and Nepalese women earn 67 cents, 61 cents, and 50 cents for every white male dollar, respectively. Not only does a lack of disaggregated data invisibilize Southeast Asian and Pacific Islander communities that often face higher socioeconomic disparities, but it also perpetuates the myth that AAPIs fare almost or just as well as their white counterparts. In reality, AAPI women are **overrepresented in the most poorly paid jobs**.

NAPAWF is committed to challenging those narrow, oppressive stereotypes and to ensuring that elected officials understand the unique and particular needs of the AAPI women among their constituents. As AAPI women, we experience a double invisibility. As women, we fight to be seen as equal to men. As AAPI women, we fight to be seen as powerful individuals that are in no way submissive. We are stepping up to claim our power together and demand the attention our communities deserve. In this time of heightened uncertainty and political volatility, candidates running for office should be aware that AAPI women are watching them closely and intend to hold them accountable on Election Day. Failing to deliver on the issues that affect our communities will have consequences.

**Making our vision real: NAPAWF’s engagement with AAPI women voters**

In the lead-up to the 2018 midterm elections, NAPAWF voter outreach efforts were instrumental in ensuring that AAPI women were able to exercise their power through voting.

NAPAWF volunteers conducted phone and door-knocking campaigns in AAPI communities and spoke with voters whose life experiences and concerns directly reflect the findings of our survey. Volunteers helped voters resolve voter registration problems, provided language support to voters with limited English proficiency, and helped voters fill out ballots. They also followed up with GOTV contacts.

**More than half of AAPI women voters say that they will be watching their elected officials in Congress more closely in upcoming political contests, compared to previous elections.**

These campaigns brought AAPI women volunteers together with AAPI women voters in conversation about the election and its importance to AAPI communities. Volunteers in areas where voter suppression had been documented found the intensity of AAPI women voters’ desire to vote was increased by receiving information about the greater risk that AAPI people face that their votes could be rejected.

This effect may be particularly powerful in states like Georgia where recent experience informs voters’ thinking. Going into the election this year, AAPI voters in Gwinnett County, Georgia – where NAPAWF mobilized voters during the midterms – will have a heightened awareness of the potential for their voting power to be suppressed because of what they experienced two years ago. In Gwinnett, close to 600 voters who successfully jumped through all the hoops to cast a mail-in ballot in 2018 later discovered that the county rejected their absentee ballots, and more than 300 of these were ballots from African Americans and Asian Americans. A researcher tracking voter data later determined that the county had rejected a full 15 percent of the absentee ballots submitted by Asian Americans.

Volunteers in the voter engagement program relayed stories about interactions with voters that demonstrate the influential role that NAPAWF is positioned to play in reaching AAPI women voters. At the home of a voter who had answered the door reluctantly, a volunteer found that she was able to get past the voter’s resistance to conversation by translating the script on the spot from English to Bangla. At that point, the voter began to express real interest in learning about the election and the candidates.
The volunteer also reported:

“Towards the end of our conversation, [the voter] informed me about her situation with her husband. [She] explained that he does not allow her to open the door without him being present or speak to strangers without his permission. But she said since I was Bengali, we probably have some connection to one another. She even opened the door and shook my hand. For the first time I recognized what a difference getting past a language and cultural barrier makes.”

This story reveals the dual oppressions of patriarchy and racism that can make it difficult for even motivated AAPI women voters to act on their desire to bring about change. Volunteers who look like, and literally speak the language of, these voters can overcome barriers that predominantly white and English-speaking voter turn-out operations might find insurmountable.
REALIZING AND INVESTING IN THE POWER OF AAPI WOMEN VOTERS

NAPAWF is uniquely positioned to organize AAPI women as leaders for progressive change, mobilizing values-driven voters who understand the critically important stakes of this election. We are building civic engagement networks and leadership in our communities that are bringing about meaningful progressive change. In 2020, NAPAWF is using the lessons we learned from our GOTV efforts ahead of the 2018 election and the findings from our research to double down on turning out AAPI women to vote. Yet our communities continue to be denied the resources necessary for full participation in U.S. civil society.

By speaking with and listening to AAPI women, we have built our understanding of what is needed to realize the power of our voters, our values, and our vision. The recommendations below are informed by NAPAWF’s survey of AAPI women voters and our voter outreach work in AAPI communities.

**Recommendation 1: Invest in voter engagement work with AAPI women**

There is a long legacy in political campaigns of underinvestment in work with AAPI women voters. The programs that have been conducted in our communities are small-scale and have lacked the resources necessary to reach the full pool of voters who could be mobilized. NAPAWF’s research shows that there is a lot of low-hanging fruit – voters who are committed to turning out to vote, motivated to vote for progressive change, and looking for leaders who will respond to their concerns. NAPAWF’s voter engagement work demonstrates that outreach tailored to AAPI women pays off in increased voter turn-out.

Keys to successful voter engagement with AAPI women include concentrating efforts in districts that have high AAPI populations and recruiting and training AAPI outreach workers who have the language skills and cultural awareness to connect with AAPI women. In some communities, phonebanking and canvassing may be the most effective way to find AAPI women voters, while in others outreach workers may need to meet up with voters at churches, community centers, and other local gathering spots. Even before campaigns begin their outreach, they need to prepare for AAPI voter engagement by investing in public opinion research that helps them determine what issues AAPI voters care about. This research must include enough AAPI voters that analysts can examine disaggregated data for specific ethnic subpopulations that are present in significant numbers in the district so that they can clearly understand the priorities of the voters they aim to reach. (See Recommendation 4 for additional information on the need for disaggregated data about AAPI women voters.)

**Recommendation 2: Dismantle barriers to voting, including gender-specific barriers**

AAPI women who want to take action for change encounter numerous obstacles to exercising their right to vote, including race- and gender-specific barriers. There are simple, yet critically important, policy changes that can dismantle these barriers and clear the path for motivated voters.

- Easier access to voter registration, including internet registration, automatic voter registration, and same day voter registration. It’s long past time to modernize voter registration processes for federal, state, and local elections. Reforms that bring voter registration systems into the current century will eliminate unnecessary barriers to participation.
- Better access to early voting, including evening and weekend hours, to permit voters to cast ballots when it is most convenient. This reform is especially important for voters who are unable to take time off work for voting on Election Day and for those who have family care obligations that conflict with the hours that polls are open. Inflexible voting hours are a particular problem for AAPI women because
of the types of jobs many of us work in, such as those in the service or personal care industries. These obstacles can become insurmountable in places where long lines form at the polls, and early voting options can help shorten lines.

- Expand opportunities to vote by mail, which is important both for people with inflexible job hours and for those who do not have access to transportation to the polls, as many AAPI women do not. In addition, the public health value of this reform in places where COVID-19 infections are still prevalent cannot be overstated.

- Eliminate photo identification requirements for voting. As noted above (page 7), the requirement that voters present photo identification in order to be permitted to vote poses a particular challenge for AAPI voters due to the increased likelihood of inconsistent recording of names on U.S. documents. In places where election officials are hostile to AAPI voter participation, such inconsistencies provide a ready excuse for those who would use the photo identification requirement to suppress turn-out from AAPI communities.

- Address language barriers to voting. Measures that improve voting opportunities for people with limited English proficiency are critical for mobilizing the full potential of AAPI voters’ civic engagement. Such measures include making printed materials, such as ballots (including mail-in ballots), polling place notices, and voter registration information available in the languages understood by people living in the election jurisdiction. In addition, bilingual poll workers are needed in polling places, and communities must be informed that these resources are available. (See Recommendation 3 for additional information on the importance of addressing AAPI women voters’ language needs.)

Recommendation 3: Address AAPI women voters’ unique language needs

To reach AAPI women voters successfully, voter education materials, campaign advertisements, ballots, and GOTV efforts all must address our unique language needs. Even voters who speak English well may be more effectively engaged by outreach conducted in their preferred language.

The AAPI community includes people from more than 30 countries and ethnic subpopulations speaking more than 100 languages. The Pacific Islander community alone is made up of over 20 distinct ethnic groups. While the majority of AAPIs speak English well, 35 percent are limited English proficient and experience difficulty speaking, reading, writing or understanding English. According to U.S. Census data, 20 percent or more of Vietnamese, Korean, Chinese, Bangladeshi, Laotian, Thai, Hmong, Indonesian, and Cambodian households are linguistically isolated, meaning no one in the household 14 years old and older speaks English very well.

In NAPAWF’s poll, among AAPI women voters who speak a language other than English at home, 43 percent reported that they watch and listen to news and entertainment in a language other than English and when they do, 64 percent said that they turn to news produced in another country. This almost certainly means their news sources are less likely to provide them with information about candidates and issues at stake in U.S. elections. Election outreach efforts that fill this information gap, including dissemination of issue education and voting information through ethnic media outlets, have the potential to greatly increase the pool of politically educated and motivated voters.

NAPAWF recognizes that meeting this language challenge is no small task, but we know from experience outreach programs that address the diverse language needs of the voters who live in the community that a campaign aims to engage will yield measurably better results.
Recommendation 4: Make disaggregated data about AAPI women voters available

The ability of candidates and campaigns to respond to the priorities of AAPI women voters living in their districts is frequently hampered by lack of data about who those voters are and what they care about. Political research should be conducted in ways that make it possible to collect equally robust data about AAPI voters as that collected on white voters. Disaggregated data should be reported so that analysis can produce actionable findings about differences between white and AAPI voters and differences among AAPI voters as well. To the extent possible, this should include disaggregation of data by ethnicity, marital status, immigration status, gender identity and sexual orientation, and religion.