

# INDIAN AMERICAN ELECTORATE IN THE 2022 MIDTERM ELECTIONS

## Indian Americans in the U.S.

Source: 2021 American Community Survey Selected Population Detailed Tables

- Total Population: **4,659,914**
- Citizen Voting Age Population (CVAP): **2,042,134**
- CVAP Limited English Proficiency Rate: 16%

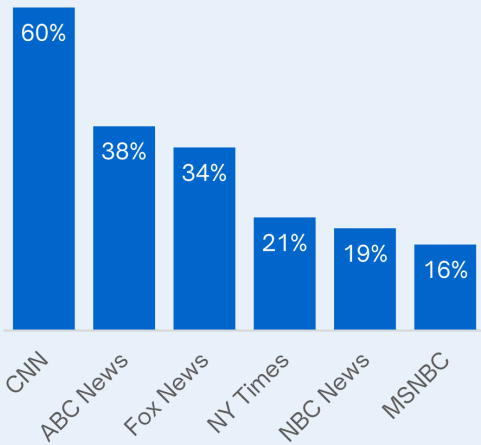
## States with the highest populations

- |                       |                         |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. California 898,267 | 6. Florida 201,950      |
| 2. Texas 481,674      | 7. Georgia 172,010      |
| 3. New York 428,846   | 8. Virginia 166,858     |
| 4. New Jersey 428,188 | 9. Pennsylvania 160,504 |
| 5. Illinois 269,021   | 10. Washington 144,694  |

## Sources of Information About the Elections

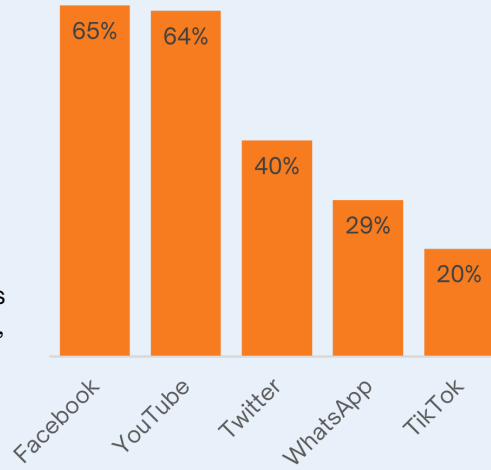
The Indian American electorate relied on a variety of mainstream and social media sources for their news.

### Mainstream News



**82%** of the Indian American electorate trusted that mainstream news related to the elections was covered fully, fairly, and accurately.

### Social Media



**79%** of the Indian American electorate trusted that information about the election from their social media sources was full, fair, and accurate.

## Mis/Disinformation in the Elections

**2 out of 10** eligible Indian Americans encountered online stories or leaflets and flyers warning about the threat of riots or violence on Election Day.

**65%**

of the Indian American electorate reported encountering very or somewhat often stories that they thought might have been made-up or included misinformation during the 2022 elections.

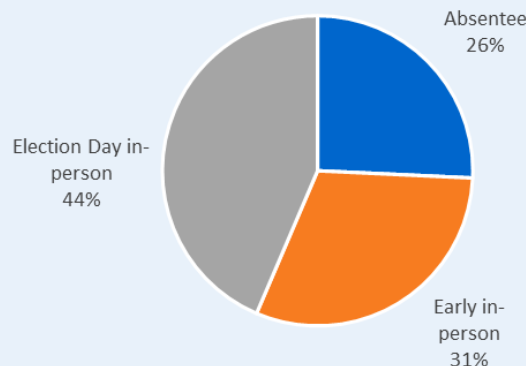
## Voting in 2022

**2 out of 10**



Indian American voters felt threatened when they voted in 2022.

## How Indian American Voters Cast their Ballot



Of the Indian American voters who reported voting early or absentee, **48%** cited voting early due to concern about long lines and limited hours on Election Day, **41%** had concerns about COVID safety, and **27%** preferred the convenience and flexibility of absentee voting.

The 2022 National Poll of Asian American Non-Voters and Voters interviewed 2,800 Asian American citizens about the mid-term elections. Our survey of the electorate included: a survey of 2,100 Asian American registered voters who reported voting in the 2022 mid-term elections; a survey of 350 Asian Americans who were registered but did not vote in 2022; and 350 Asian Americans who were citizens but not registered in 2022. The voter sample targeted the six largest Asian American subgroups living within the U.S., polling 351 Chinese, 351 Filipino, 350 Indian, 351 Japanese, 351 Korean, and 346 Vietnamese American participants. For each subgroup, there was a +/- 5.2% sampling error.

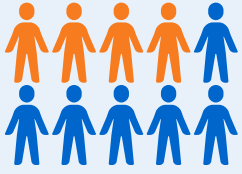
**Voter Hotline: 1-888-API-VOTE  
(1-888-274-8683)**

Bilingual assistance is available in English, Mandarin (普通话/普通話), Cantonese (广东话/廣東話), Korean (한국어), Vietnamese (Tiếng Việt), Tagalog, Urdu (اردو), Hindi (हिन्दी), and Bengali/Bangla (বাংলা).



# ASIAN AMERICAN NON-VOTERS IN THE 2022 MIDTERM ELECTIONS

## Barriers to Voting



4 out of 10

Around 4 in 10 Asian American non-voters cited the following as barriers to voting:

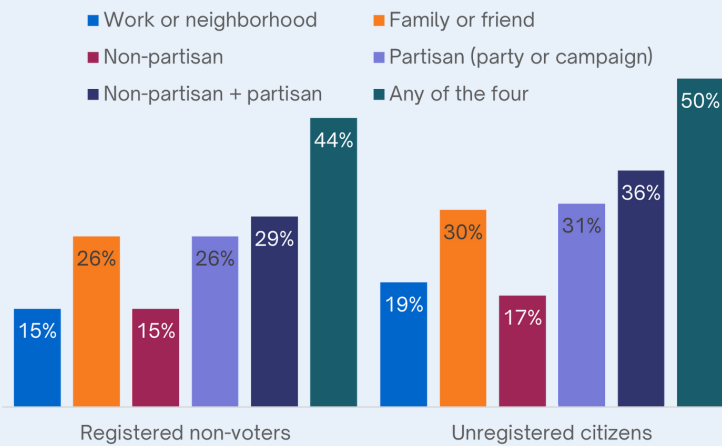
- Concern about COVID
- Concern about long lines
- Unable to get enough info on candidates
- Conflicting schedule

## Motivations for Voting

The following are the most important factors to enable non-voters to vote next time:

- Getting accurate, credible information about the issues and candidates
- Having better candidates to choose from
- Getting time off from work, school or caregiving duties

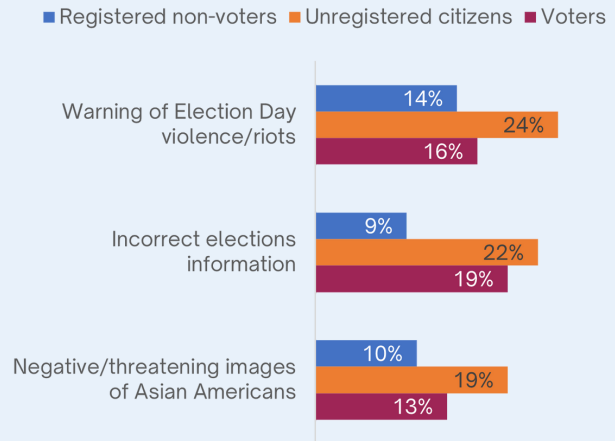
## Sources of Mobilization



Non-voters were less likely than voters to be contacted about registering to vote, from all sources.

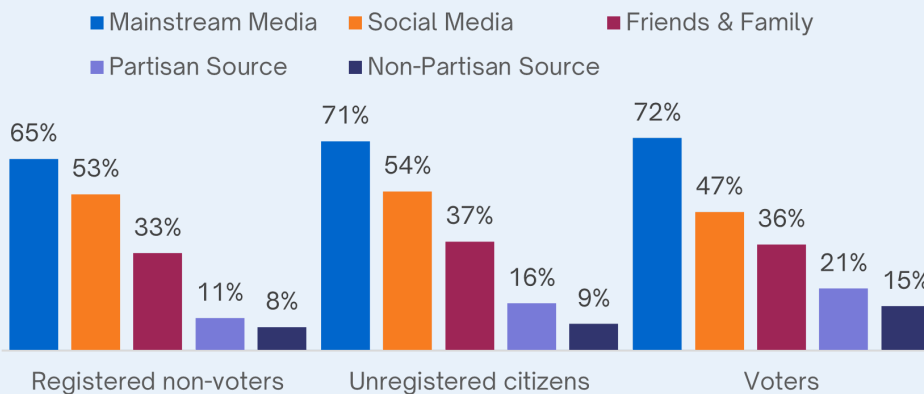
## Mis/Disinformation in the Elections

While the majority of Asian Americans reported being exposed to misinformation, less than 25% could recall specific instances of mis/disinformation they had encountered.



## Sources of Information About the Elections

Non-voters relied more on social media and less on election materials from candidates, parties, and non-partisan groups for election news or information than voters. They generally trusted their news sources, but less so than voters.



## Post-Election Survey Methodology

The 2022 National Poll of Asian American Non-Voters and Voters interviewed 2,800 Asian American citizens about the mid-term elections. There were three targeted samples in the poll: a survey of 2,100 Asian American registered voters who reported voting in the 2022 mid-term elections; a survey of 350 Asian Americans who were registered but did not vote in 2022; and 350 Asian Americans who were citizens but not registered in 2022. The sampling error for each non-voter sub-group (350 each) was +/- 5.2%. For voters, the sampling error was +/- 2.1%. For comparisons between registered non-voters and unregistered citizens, percentage differences that are less than 5.2% can not be considered statistically significant.

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