



AAIPP Bulletin

September 2024

Election 2024

As current [RealClear Politics averages of battleground state polls](#) show, the presidential race between Vice President Kamala Harris and former President Donald Trump is now in dead heat. The latest [Cook Political Report Electoral College ratings](#) have all seven battleground states rated as toss-up, with a total of 93 electoral votes at stake.

Polling Averages for 2024 Battleground States: 8/23 - 9/18							
	AR	NV	WI	MI	PA	NC	GA
Electoral Votes	11	6	10	15	19	16	16
Trump	48.4%	46.8%	48.0%	47.6%	47.6%	47.6%	48.0%
Harris	46.8%	47.0%	49.0%	49.3%	48.3%	47.5%	46.3%
Spread	1.6%	0.2%	1.0%	1.7%	0.7%	0.1%	1.7%

Source: RealClear Politics 2024 General Election Poll Averages for Battleground States

Presumably, Harris can count on the blue states for 225 electoral votes, plus one electoral vote from Nebraska’s District 2. She can reach 270 by winning Wisconsin, Michigan, and Pennsylvania. Without Pennsylvania, she would need to win Nevada, plus North Carolina or Georgia. Meanwhile, the red states will give Trump 219 electoral votes. To reach 270, he needs to win Arizona, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, and Georgia. Without Pennsylvania, winning either Michigan or Wisconsin would be needed.

The [RCP average of national polls](#) conducted 9/3-20 shows Harris ahead of Trump by 2.2 percentage points. Three recent national surveys by [Harvard CAPs-Harris](#), [Emerson College Polling](#), and [Pew Research Center](#) respectively share several findings:

- The economy is the top issue among voters.
- Immigration is also very important to their vote.
- Voters have more confidence in Trump than Harris on economic and immigration policies.
- A slight majority of Asian American voters prefer Harris over Trump.

Trump vs. Harris: Select National Polls							
		Harvard CAPS - Harris		Emerson College		Pew Research Center	
		All Voters	Asian	All Voters	Asian	All Voters	Asian
If the 2024 election for President were held today and it was between Donald Trump and Kamala Harris, who would you vote for?							
Donald Trump		47%	36%	47%	37%	49%	37%
Kamala Harris		46%	53%	49%	59%	49%	61%
Don't Know / Someone else		7%	11%	4%	4%	2%	2%

Sources: Harvard CAPS-Harris Poll conducted September 4-5, 2024; Emerson College Polling September 2024 National Poll conducted September 3-4, 2024; and Pew Research Center survey of U.S. adults conducted August 26 - September 2, 2024.

Trump vs. Harris: Views of U.S. Voters by Race and Hispanic Origin							
		Total	White*	Black*	Hispanic	Asian*	Other*
Survey sample		2358	67%	13%	13%	4%	3%
Would you say that your personal financial situation is improving or getting worse?							
Improving		26.0%	22.0%	44.0%	25.0%	32.0%	39.0%
Getting worse		48.0%	51.0%	35.0%	51.0%	36.0%	28.0%
Do you think your personal economics right now are... ?							
Excellent		11%	10%	17%	9%	9%	12%
Good		29%	29%	29%	28%	41%	27%
Fair		36%	37%	36%	35%	32%	41%
Poor		24%	24%	17%	28%	19%	20%
Do you approve or disapprove the job that Donald Trump did as president?							
Approve (Net)		52%	58%	35%	47%	40%	35%
Disapprove (Net)		46%	41%	60%	50%	57%	63%
Do you approve or disapprove the job that Kamala Harris did as vice president?							
Approve (Net)		47%	41%	71%	49%	51%	59%
Disapprove (Net)		47%	55%	21%	44%	35%	33%
If the 2024 election for President were held today and it was between Donald Trump and Kamala Harris, who would you vote for?							
Donald Trump		47%	54%	22%	43%	36%	36%
Kamala Harris		46%	40%	71%	50%	55%	53%
Don't Know / Unsure		7%	6%	7%	7%	9%	11%

* Non-Hispanic
Source: Harvard CAPS- Harris Poll conducted September 4-5, 2024

Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage

This month, in conjunction with the release of 2023 American Community Survey, one-year estimates, the Census Bureau issued three reports on [income](#), [poverty](#), and [health insurance coverage](#) in the United States in 2023. Below are some highlights of the findings:

- Real median household income was \$80,610 in 2023, a 4.0 percent increase from the 2022 estimate of \$77,540. For Asian households (race alone or in combination), the median household income was \$112,200 in 2023, about 1 percent decline from \$113,700 in 2022.

- There were 36.8 million (11.1%) people in poverty in 2023, not statistically different from 2022. For Asian Americans (race alone or in combination), about 2.2 million people (8.9%) were in poverty in 2023, an increase by 0.7 percent from the prior year.
- The poverty rate stayed steadily at about 11.5 percent during the COVID-19 pandemic years, which was 1 percentage point higher than 2019. Asian Americans also experienced a similar increase in poverty rate between 2019 and 2020. During the pandemic, the poverty rate for Asian Americans was about 2.5 to 3.5 percentage points lower than that of the general population.

Poverty in the United States: 2019 - 2023												
Population in thousands. Population as of March of the following year.												
	All people			Under 18 years			18 to 64 years			65 years and over		
	Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty		Total	Below poverty	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
All races												
2023	331,800	36,790	11.1	72,220	11,020	15.3	200,400	20,000	10.0	59,240	5,768	9.7
2022	330,100	37,920	11.5	71,950	10,780	15.0	200,200	21,240	10.6	57,880	5,897	10.2
2021	328,200	37,930	11.6	72,940	11,150	15.3	199,100	20,980	10.5	56,190	5,802	10.3
2020	327,600	37,550	11.5	73,540	11,790	16.0	199,800	20,910	10.5	54,280	4,852	8.9
2019	324,800	33,980	10.5	72,640	10,470	14.4	197,500	18,660	9.4	54,640	4,858	8.9
Asian alone or in combination												
2023	24,640	2,192	8.9	5,735	587	10.2	15,690	1,259	8.0	3,219	345	10.7
2022	24,310	2,002	8.2	5,678	441	7.8	15,510	1,164	7.5	3,127	398	12.7
2021	23,450	2,112	9.0	5,612	452	8.1	14,830	1,257	8.5	3,011	403	13.4
2020	22,920	1,827	8.0	5,565	445	8.0	14,610	1,071	7.3	2,747	311	11.3
2019	22,440	1,588	7.1	5,234	329	6.3	14,480	1,007	7.0	2,724	252	9.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 1960 to 2024 Annual Social and Economic Supplements (CPS ASEC).

- In 2023, most people, 92.0 percent or 305.2 million, had health insurance, either for some or all of the year.
- Private health insurance coverage continued to be more prevalent than public coverage, at 65.4 percent and 36.3 percent, respectively. Health insurance coverage among Asians in 2023 was 71.4 percent private and 29.2 percent public.
- For children under the age of 19, the uninsured rate increased 0.5 percentage points to 5.8 percent in 2023. For adults aged 65 and older, the 0.9 percent uninsured rate was lower in 2023 compared with 2022.
- For Asian children under 19, the uninsured rate was 4.2 percent in 2023, not statistically different from 2022.
- In 2023, 10.9 percent of working-age adults (19 – 64) did not have health insurance coverage, statistically the same as in 2022. For Asian working-age adults, the uninsured rate declined by 0.6 percentage point, from 7.4 percent in 2022 to 6.8 percent in 2023.

Recent Releases

[Health and Health Care Among Adults with Previous Experiences of Homelessness: Findings from the KFF Survey on Racism, Discrimination, and Health](#)

Kaiser Family Foundation (September 13, 2024)

This report, based on analysis of [KFF's 2023 Racism, Discrimination, and Health Survey](#), examines the socioeconomic circumstances and health needs of adults who report experiencing homelessness at some point in their lives. One in eight adults say they have personally experienced homelessness at some point in their lives, rising to one in five among Black adults and American Indian or Alaska Native (AIAN) adults. One in ten Hispanic (10%) and White (11%) adults report past experiences of homelessness, as do one in twenty Asian adults (5%).

Over one in three adults who have experienced homelessness report fair or poor health and nearly half say they have a debilitating condition. Adults who have experienced homelessness are at least twice as likely as their counterparts to report their mental health and well-being as fair or poor (36% vs. 15%) and to say they always or often feel anxious (46% vs. 22%) or depressed (34% vs. 12%).

[Mental Health Struggles among Older Adults during the Pandemic](#)

U.S. Census Bureau (August 29, 2024)

Older adults experienced fewer mental health challenges than younger adults during the COVID-19 pandemic, but new research shows anxiety and depression levels among those 65 and older varied depending on their demographic characteristics and economic well-being. Based on analysis of data collected over a three-year period, this new Household Pulse Survey examines differences among the 65 and older population to better understand their mental health experiences during the pandemic.

During the first data collection phase (April 23 – July 21, 2020), both non-Hispanic White and Asian adults 65 and older reported rates of struggle less than other groups. In the second data collection phase (August 23 – October 30, 2023), most race and Hispanic origin differences were no longer statistically significant. Rates of mental health struggle improved between the two phases for both non-Hispanic White and Black adults 65 and older but not among older non-Hispanic Asian and non-Hispanic of some other race individuals.

[Prejudice toward Muslims is highest among all religious and ethnic groups](#)

Brookings Institution (August 27, 2024)

After two years of improvement, American public attitudes toward Muslims and Islam have declined in the past few months, and expressed public prejudice toward Muslims remains higher than toward any other religious, ethnic, or racial group studied. Favorable views of Muslims dropped to 64% from 78% in 2022, returning to 2016 levels; favorable attitudes toward Islam dropped to 48%. These are two of the key findings in our latest University of Maryland Critical Issues Poll (UMDCIP) with SSRS, which measured opinions on several relevant dimensions and compared them with previous polls.

[The Concerning Growth of Hate Crime in New York State](#)

Office of the New York State Comptroller (August 2024)

Hate crimes in New York State surged nearly 13% in 2023 compared to the year before, with almost half of the incidents targeting Jews. There were 1,089 hate crimes reported

in 2023, representing a 69% increase from 2019. Of those, 477, or 44%, were characterized as anti-Jewish, 183 as anti-Black, 130 as anti-gay male, 57 as anti-Asian, 37 as anti-Islamic, and 24 as anti-transgender.

[We know more, but not enough, about the tax treatment of Asian American families](#)

Brookings (August 14, 2024)

Despite being the fastest growing racial group in the country, Asian American households remain an understudied population in tax policy research. Among American households in the top 20% of the income distribution, Asian American households pay a higher average individual tax rate than white households, in large part because they earn more of their income from labor earnings, while white households are more likely to own tax-favored assets.

Asian American taxpayers have a bimodal distribution; that is, they largely fall into two main areas of this distribution, and their incomes vary more widely compared to white taxpayers. While a large proportion of Asian Americans are in the top 20% of the distribution, a sizable share is in the lowest 20 to 40% of the distribution, revealing diversity within the Asian American community.

[National Trends in Suicide Among Asian American or Pacific Islander Youth](#)

Brian TaeHyuk Keum, Boston College; Seungbin Oh, Boston University; and Arielle H. Sheftall, University of Rochester Medical Center.

JAMA Network Open (July 25, 2024)

The investigation, which examined 1,880 Asian American or Pacific Islander youth who died by suicide between 1999 and 2021, found that the suicide rate for males increased by 72 percent, and by 125 percent for females. Suicide rates among males peaked in 2019, and for females in 2020. Suicide is the leading cause of death for Asian American and Pacific Islander youth.

The authors point to mental health struggles, particularly among Pacific Islander male family leaders during the 2007-2009 recession that may have increased the suicide risk factor for young males. Simultaneously, online sexism and racism against Asian women proliferated, which may have increased the risk factor for females. Lastly, intersectional discrimination — the compounding factors of race and gender — may have contributed to the greater increase in suicide rates among females over males.

ABOUT AAIPP

The Asian American Institute for Public Policy (AAIPP) is a national, nonprofit, nonpartisan organization dedicated to advancing equality and full participation for Asian Americans. It works to amplify Asian American voice and thought leadership to address community concerns and to contribute pragmatic solutions to vital social, economic, and political issues in America. Through an inclusive perspective and a politically balanced approach, AAIPP seeks to promote reasoned dialogue and informed policy discourse that is guided by empirical research and critical analysis. www.aaipp.org
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