



The Associated Press-NORC  
Center for Public Affairs Research

# AAPI ADULTS SEE BENEFITS OF IMMIGRATION, MOST OPPOSE CURRENT ENFORCEMENT PRACTICES

*Many think Donald Trump has gone too far with his immigration policies. And, with cost of living a source of stress for the vast majority of AAPI adults, few think Trump's policies have helped alleviate their economic concerns.*

Seventy-three percent of AAPI adults have unfavorable views of U.S. Immigration Custom and Enforcement (ICE), compared with 60% of [the general population](#), according to a new AAPI Data/AP-NORC Poll. Among both AAPI adults and the general population, about 9 in 10

Democrats view ICE unfavorably, while 61% of AAPI Republicans and 71% of Republicans overall hold favorable views. These findings come in the midst of [mass deportation efforts](#) across the country, including [highly publicized](#) cases of ICE detaining U.S. citizens.



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## Seven Things You Should Know About the AAPI Data/AP-NORC Poll Among Asian American, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander adults in the U.S.:

1. 73% have unfavorable views of ICE, compared with 60% of the general population. About 9 in 10 Democrats, in both the AAPI and general populations, view ICE unfavorably, while 61% of AAPI Republicans and 71% of Republicans overall hold favorable views.
2. 67% agree Trump has gone too far when it comes to deporting immigrants living in the U.S. illegally, while 23% say he has been about right and 10% say he has not gone far enough.
3. Just 22% say deporting immigrants living in the U.S. illegally should be a high priority for the federal government, while 34% say a moderate priority, and 43% a lower priority.
4. Most cite the cost of groceries, cost of health care, and cost of housing as sources of stress, including half who say each as a major source.
5. Just 29% of AAPI adults think it is likely that young people today will have a better standard of living than their parents.
6. A majority say Trump has hurt rather than helped the cost of living (73%), cost of health care (69%), and job creation (62%).
7. 75% of AAPI adults say economic growth is a major benefit of legal immigration and 54% say the same about illegal immigration. AAPI adults are more likely to see economic growth as a major benefit of illegal immigration than the general population (42%).

Overall, AAPI adults see both benefits and risks to immigration. American companies getting the expertise of skilled workers, enriching American culture and values, contributing to economic growth, and taking jobs that Americans don't want are considered major or minor benefits of legal immigration by a majority of AAPI adults. AAPI adults are significantly more likely to view each as a major benefit compared with [the general population](#). Many also see major economic benefits when immigrants come to the United States illegally, by taking jobs Americans don't want (58%) or contributing to economic growth (54%).

And while few AAPI adults see major risks to legal immigration, about half see minor risks from increasing burdens on welfare or safety net programs or limiting the job market, and about 6 in 10 when it comes to crime. Fewer, about half, are concerned that immigrants will vote illegally in U.S. elections. The [general population](#) is more likely to consider voting illegally a risk than AAPI adults.

Sixty-one percent of AAPI adults say Trump has hurt rather than helped immigration and border security, and most agree he has gone too far when it comes to deporting immigrants living in the U.S. illegally (67%) or putting new restrictions on who can enter the country legally (63%).

Just 22% say deporting immigrants living in the U.S. illegally should be a high priority for the federal government, while 34% say it should be a moderate priority, and 43% consider it a lower priority. About a quarter say allowing refugees to come to the U.S. to escape violence should be a high priority (26%). However, just 9% say allowing white South Africans (Afrikaners) to escape threats or persecution due to their race or political beliefs should be a high priority, despite a [Trump-administration program](#) fast-tracking the relocation of this group.

Thirty-one percent of AAPI adults say increasing security at the U.S.-Mexico border should be a high priority and another 38% say it should be a moderate priority. This is lower than a recent poll among [the general population](#) (45%), and lower than it was among [AAPI adults a year ago](#) (42%). Just 9% of AAPI Democrats say this is a high priority, compared with 25% of Democrats overall. Republicans and independents are more supportive and hold similar views across both populations.

Looking at visa policies, 22% say deporting immigrants who overstay their visas should be a high priority, and 37% say it should be a moderate one. AAPI adults are more concerned with overstayed visas when they have committed a crime (66% high priority and 21% moderate). Fewer prioritize banning all immigration from countries with a history of immigrants overstaying their visas, or deporting immigrants who overstay their visas and are married to U.S. citizens.

Echoing findings from [September 2025](#), most oppose current immigration enforcement policies including allowing agents to cover their faces when arresting people (70%), using the military and national guard to detain and deport immigrants who are in the country illegally (61%), conducting large-scale sweeps in immigrant neighborhoods (60%), and arresting immigrants who are in the country illegally while they are at their job (60%).

When it comes to the economy, the cost of living is a key concern for AAPI adults. Most AAPI adults say their financial situation is holding steady (64%), but a vast majority cite the cost of groceries, cost of health care, and cost of housing as sources of stress, including half who say each as a major source. Similar to findings from the [April AAPI Data/AP-NORC Poll](#), few are very confident they can keep up

with their expenses (25%), could pay an unexpected medical expense (21%), will have enough savings for retirement (21%), or could find a good job if they wanted to (15%). Just 29% of AAPI adults think it is likely that young people today will have a better standard of living than their parents.

Few think that Trump's policies have helped their economic concerns. A majority say that he has hurt the cost of living (73%), cost of health care (69%), and job creation (62%), and 76% say his tariffs on other countries have gone too far.

Overall, AAPI adults have an unfavorable view of Trump (72%), and many key officials in his administration including J.D. Vance (65%), Robert F. Kennedy Jr. (59%), and Marco Rubio (55%). Sixty-eight percent have unfavorable view of the Republican party. These are more negative than the general public, according to the [February 2026 AP-NORC Poll](#), with both AAPI and general populations dividing along partisan lines. Among AAPI adults, views of the Democratic party are more mixed, with 49% holding unfavorable views and 44% favorable.

The nationwide study was conducted by The AP-NORC Center for Public Affairs Research and AAPI Data from February 2-9, 2026, using the Amplify AAPI Monthly Survey drawing from NORC's Amplify AAPI® Panel designed to be representative of the U.S. Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander household population. Online interviews were offered in English, the Chinese dialects of Mandarin and Cantonese, Vietnamese, and Korean with 1,197 Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islanders aged 18 and older living in the United States. The margin of sampling error is +/- 4.6 percentage points.

## **FEW AAPI ADULTS AGREE WITH CURRENT IMMIGRATION PRIORITIES, AND MANY THINK TRUMP HAS GONE TOO FAR WITH HIS POLICIES.**

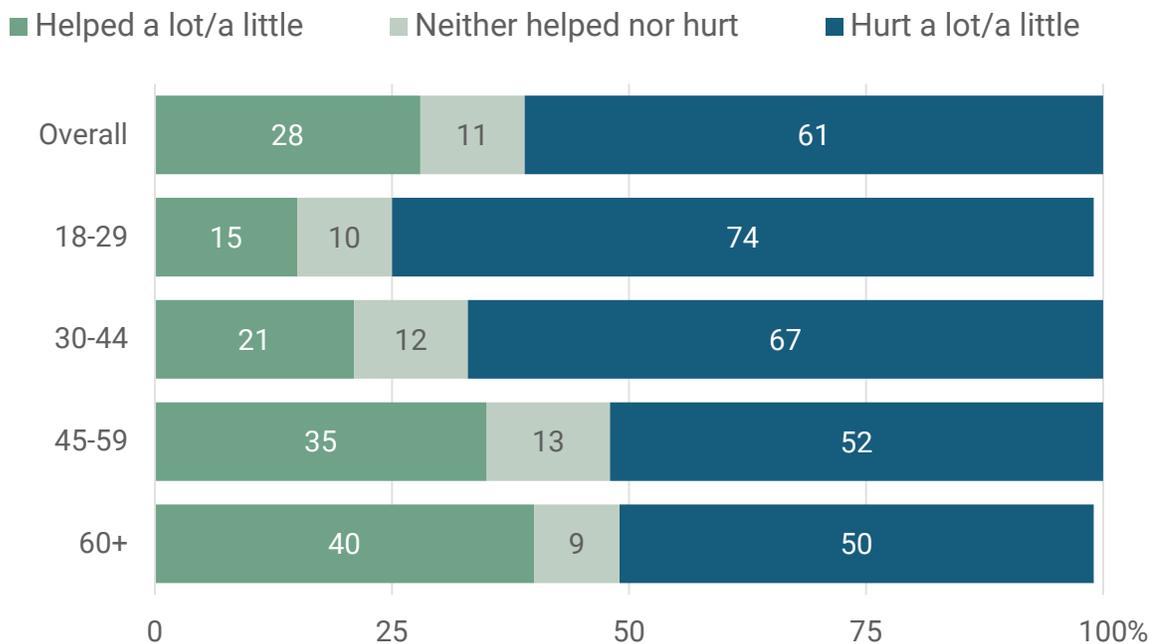
Most AAPI adults, 61%, think Trump has done more to hurt than to help immigration and border security so far in his second term. Only 28% say Trump has done more to help.

AAPI adults are more likely to say that he has hurt immigration and border security than the general population (61% vs 42%).

These views are particularly strong among younger and Democratic AAPI adults. Seventy-four percent of AAPI adults age 18 to 29 say Trump has hurt immigration and border security compared with 50% of those age 60 and older. And 82% of AAPI Democrats hold this opinion compared with 22% of Republicans.

## Younger AAPI adults are more likely to say Trump has hurt immigration and border security.

Percent of AAPI adults



**Question:** [Immigration and border security] Do you think Donald Trump has helped, neither helped nor hurt, or hurt each of the following so far in his second term?

**Source:** AAPI Data/AP-NORC poll conducted February 2-9, 2026 with 1,197 AAPI adults.



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Most AAPI adults say Trump has gone too far when it comes to his immigration policies. Two-thirds feel deporting immigrants living in the U.S. illegally has gone too far and 63% feel the same way about new restrictions on legal immigration.

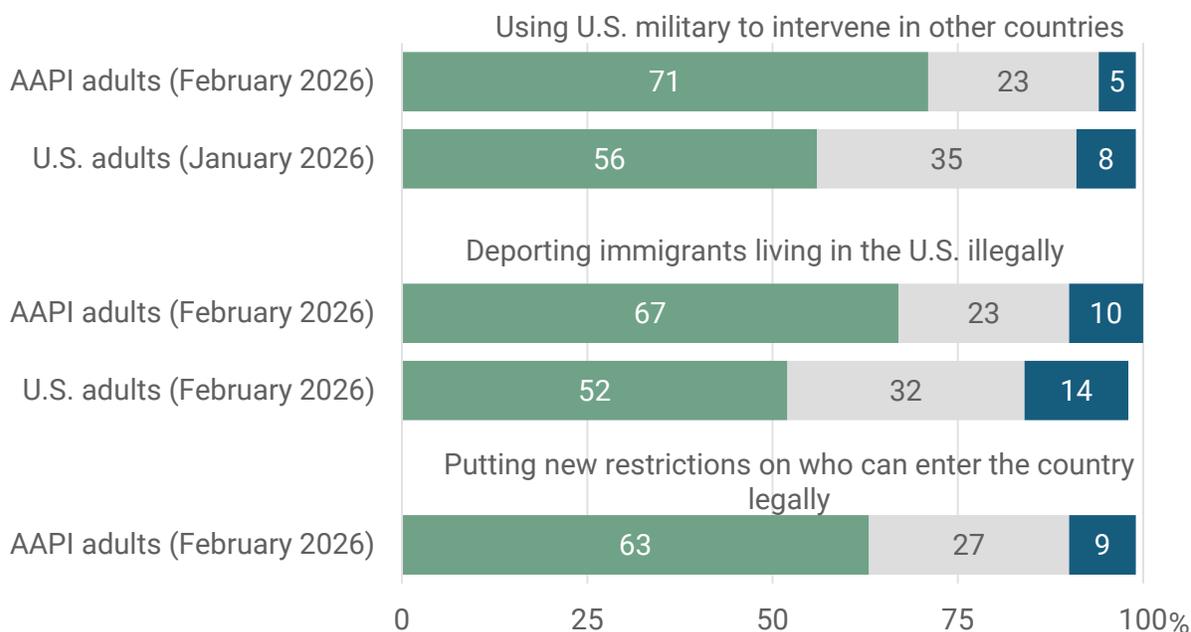
When it comes to foreign policy, 7 in 10 say Trump has gone too far in using the U.S. military to intervene in other countries.

AAPI adults are significantly more concerned than [the general population](#) about overreach from Trump regarding military intervention overseas and deporting immigrants here illegally.

## Most think Trump has gone too far on immigration and foreign policy issues.

Percent of adults

■ Gone too far ■ About right ■ Not far enough



**Question:** When it comes to each of the following, would you say Donald Trump has gone too far, not gone far enough, or been about right?

**Source:** AAPI Data/AP-NORC poll conducted February 2-9, 2026 with 1,197 AAPI adults and AP-NORC polls conducted February 5-8, 2026 with 1,156 adults nationwide and January 8-11, 2026 with 1,203 adults nationwide.



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Opinion on Trump’s approach to immigration policy and international relations is divided along party lines. Eighty-nine percent of AAPI Democrats say Trump’s military interventions in other countries have gone too far compared with 34% of AAPI Republicans. Fewer, 18% of Republicans overall say Trump’s military interventions have gone too far.

Looking at the public’s policy priorities for immigration and security, security at the U.S.-Mexico border is among the top priorities for AAPI adults, but just 31% say it should be a high priority for the federal government. The issue is viewed as a high priority by 45% of [the general population](#). Prioritization of security at the U.S.-Mexico border has decreased among the AAPI population since [this time last year](#) when 42% considered it a high priority, in line with the general population at the time.

About a quarter place high priority on federal policies allowing refugees to enter the U.S. to escape violence (26%) and deporting immigrants living in the U.S. illegally (22%). AAPI adults place less priority on deporting these immigrants compared with the general population (22% vs 32%).

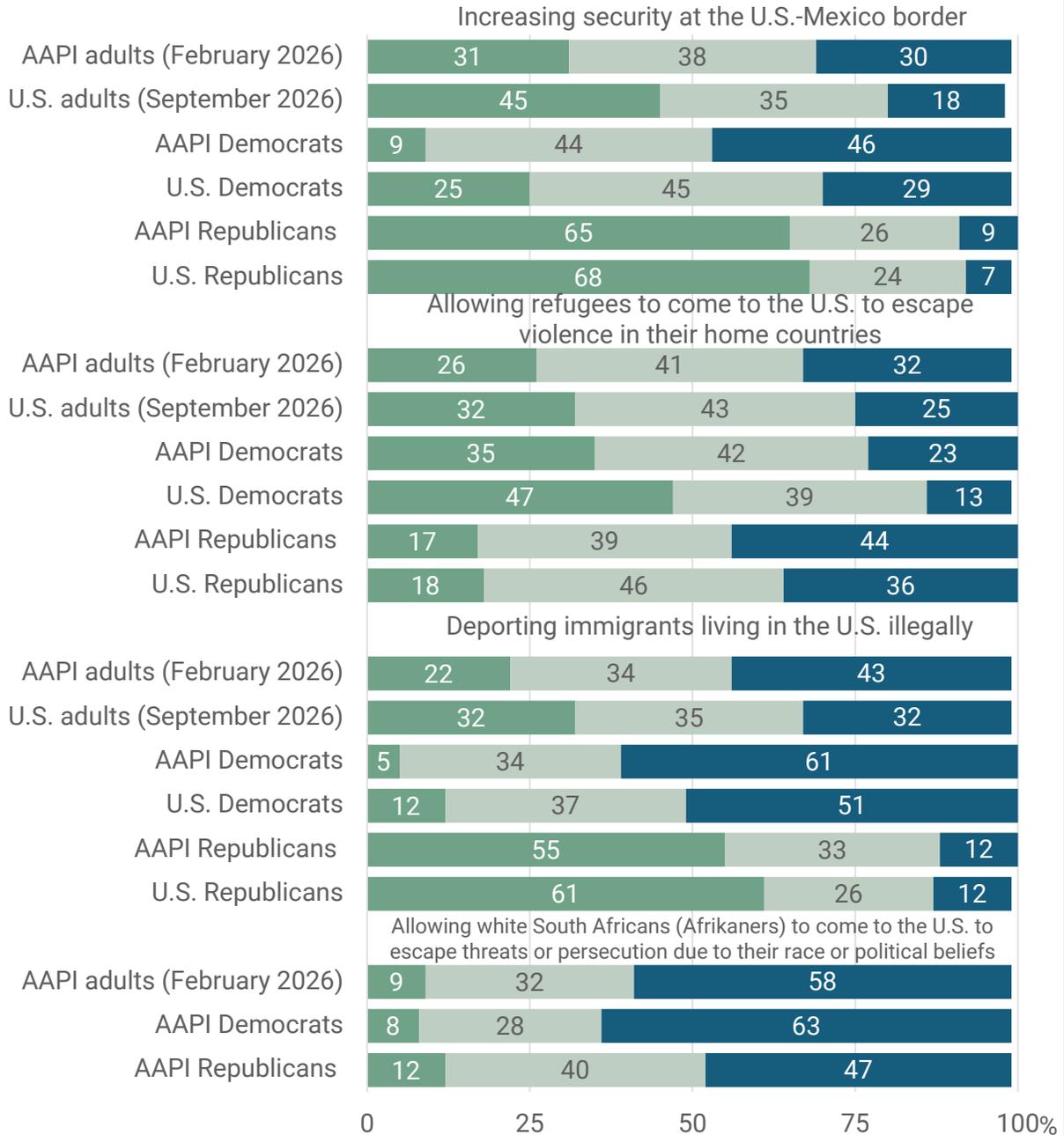
Very few AAPI adults view programs to allow white South Africans, or Afrikaners, to immigrate to the United States to avoid threat or persecution as a high priority for the federal government (9%).

Republicans in both the AAPI and general populations are more likely than Democrats to prioritize increased security at the U.S.-Mexico border and the deportation of immigrants living in the U.S. illegally. AAPI Democrats are even less likely than Democrats in the general population to view security at the southern border as a high priority (9% vs. 25%).

## AAPI Democrats prioritize border security less than Democrats in the general population.

Percent of adults

■ A high priority ■ A moderate priority ■ A low priority



**Question:** How much of a priority should each of the following be for the federal government?

**Source:** AAPI Data/AP-NORC poll conducted February 2-9, 2026 with 1,197 AAPI adults and AP-NORC poll conducted September 11-15, 2026 with 1,183 adults nationwide.



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When it comes to federal visa policies, most AAPI adults view deporting immigrants who have overstayed their visas and have committed a crime as a high priority (66%). Other deportation and immigration restriction policies are much less popular within the AAPI population. Only two in ten think deportation of all immigrants who overstay their visas or banning immigration from countries with a history of this practice should be a high priority for the federal government.

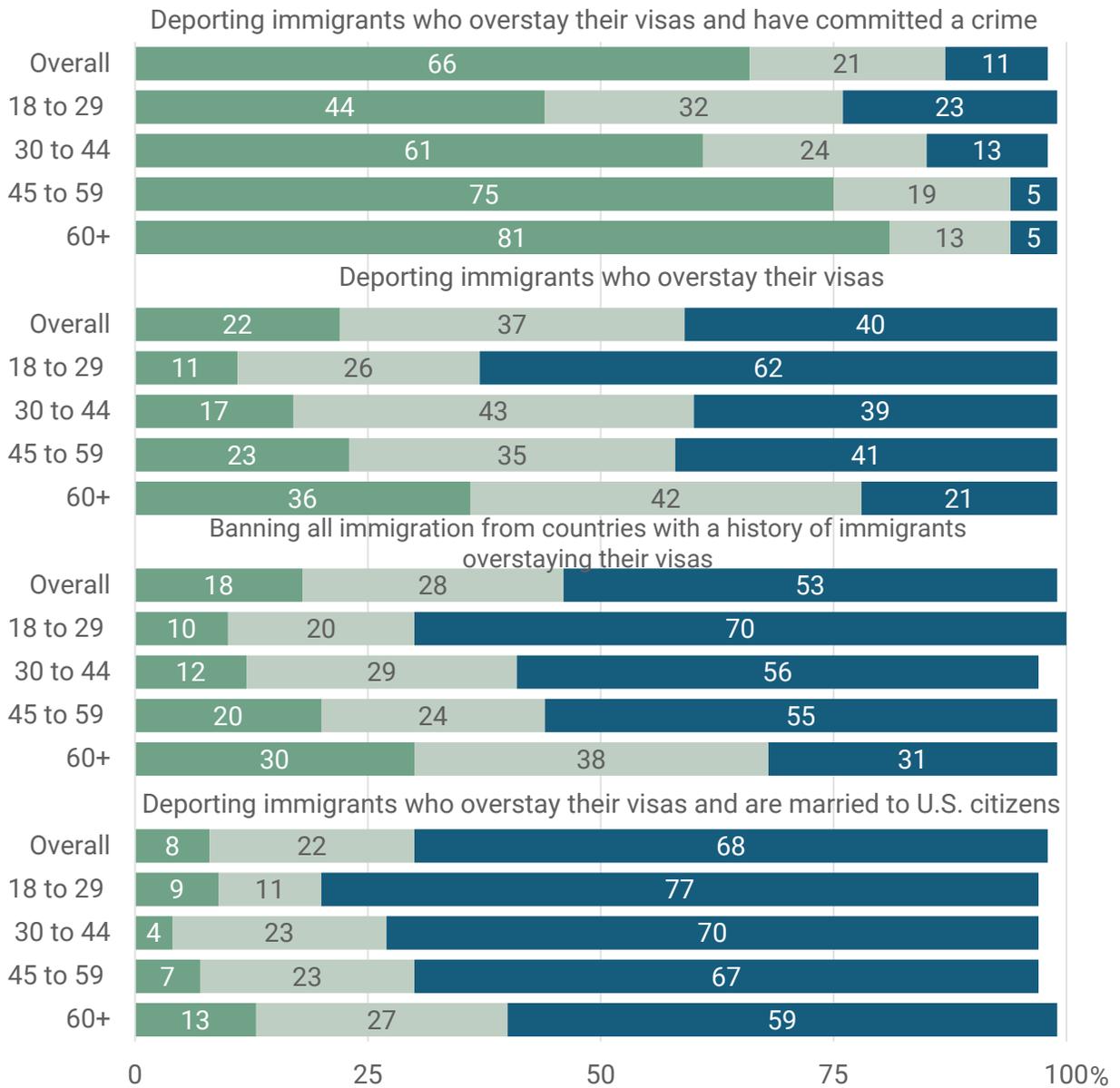
Even fewer, 8%, view deportation of spouses of U.S. citizens who have overstayed their visas should be a high government priority and 68% say it should be a low priority.

Younger AAPI adults place a lower priority on policies to deport immigrants or restrict immigration compared with older adults, though deporting spouses of U.S. citizens is unpopular among all age groups. Only one in 10 AAPI adults 29 years old or younger view deporting immigrants who have overstayed visas as a government priority.

## Younger AAPI adults view deportation efforts for immigrants who have not committed a crime as a low priority for the federal government.

Percent of AAPI adults

■ A high priority ■ A moderate priority ■ A low priority



**Question:** How much of a priority should each of the following be for the federal government?

**Source:** AAPI Data/AP-NORC poll conducted February 2-9, 2026 with 1,197 AAPI adults.

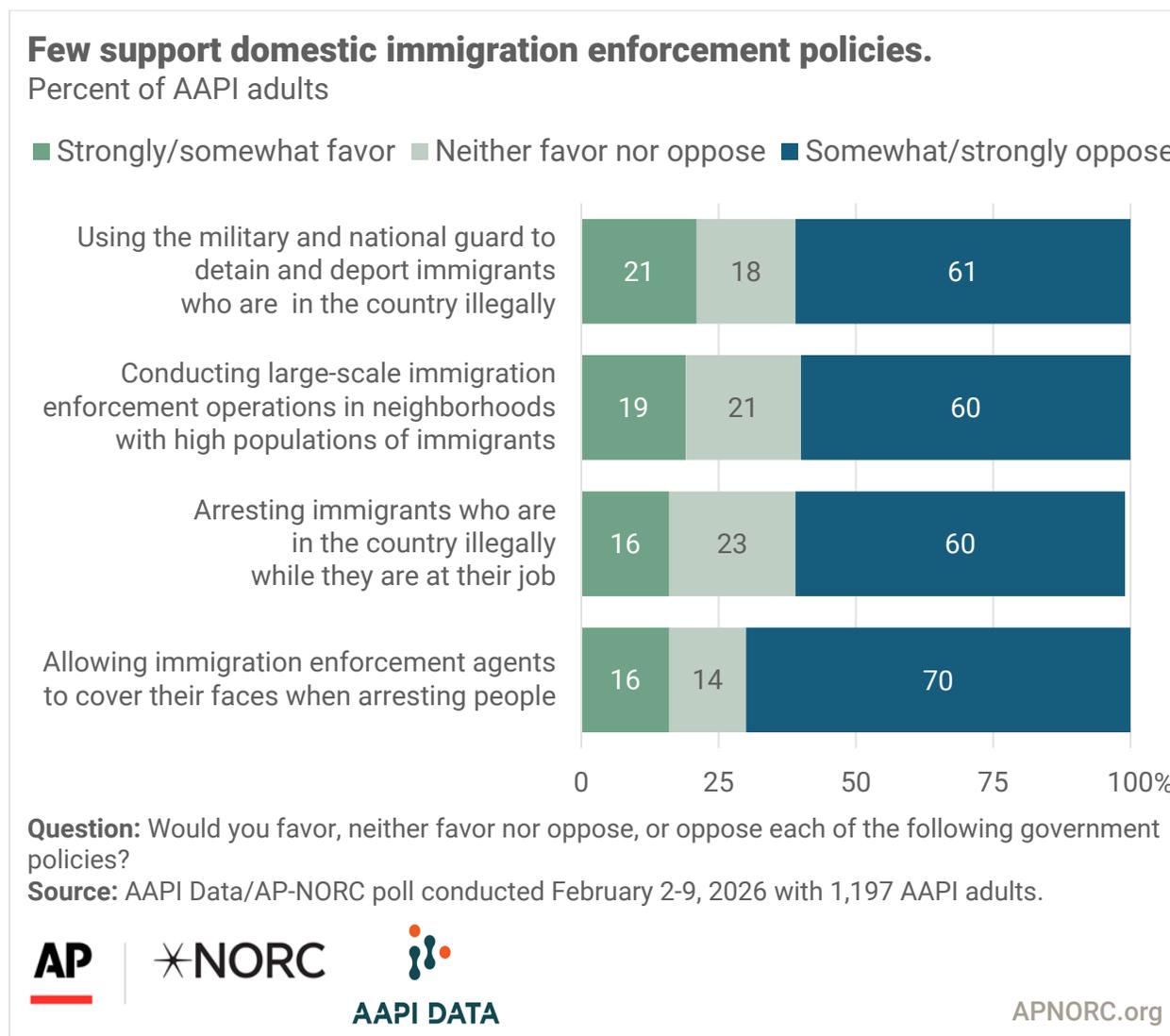


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Views on domestic immigration enforcement policies have remained steady among AAPI adults since [September 2025](#). Six in 10 oppose the use of the military or national guard for detainment and

deportation efforts, large-scale immigration enforcement operations in neighborhoods with large immigrant populations, or arresting undocumented immigrants while at their jobs. Seven in 10 oppose the government permitting immigration enforcement agents to cover their faces while conducting arrests.

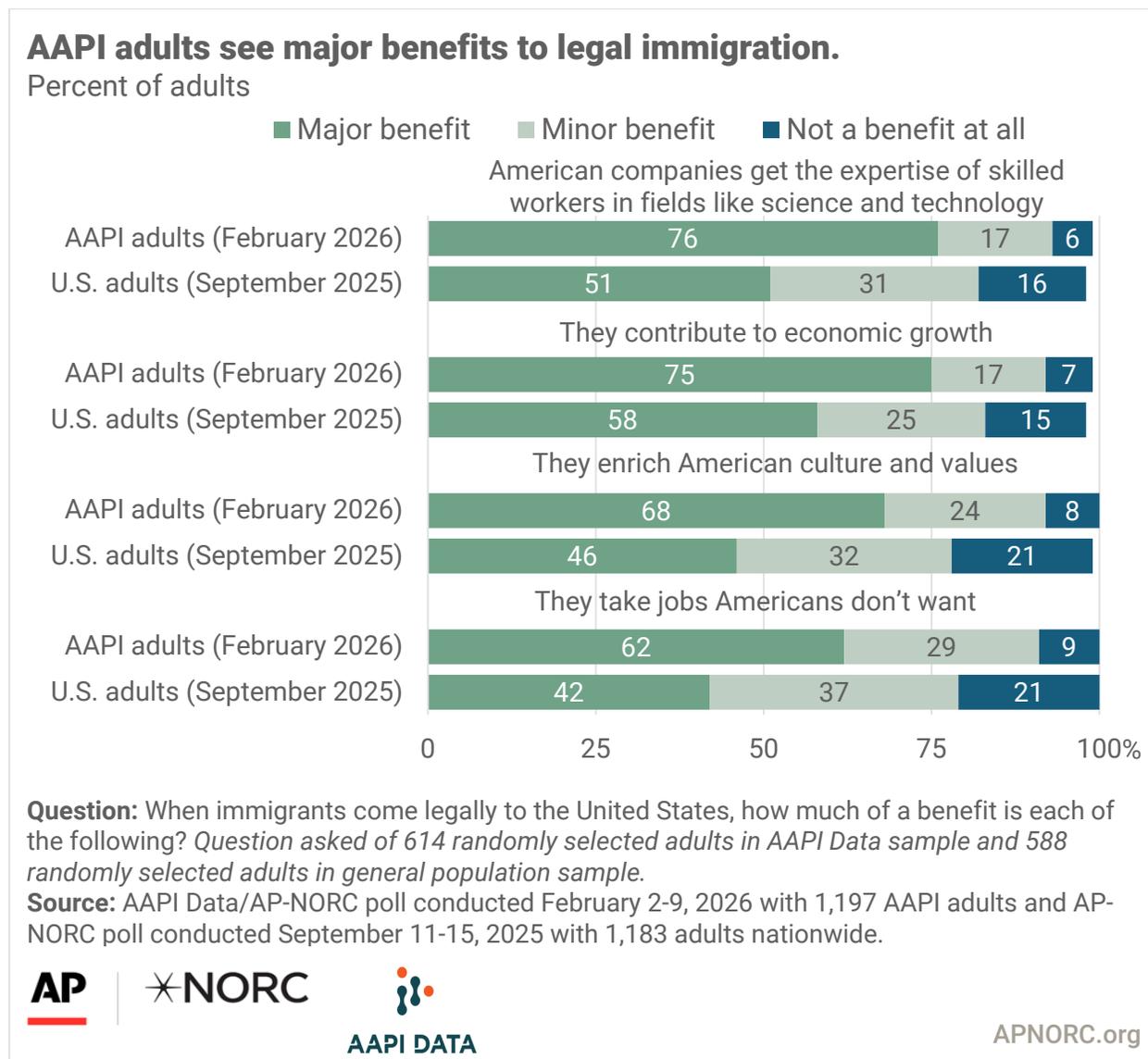
Like other immigration policies, views largely fall along partisan lines.



## AAPI ADULTS SEE BOTH BENEFITS AND RISKS TO IMMIGRATION.

AAPI adults see many benefits to legal immigration to the United States, both economically and culturally. Three quarters of the AAPI population view immigrants' contributions to economic growth and the expertise of skilled workers in science and technology as major benefits from legal immigration, and 6 in 10 say legal immigrants taking jobs Americans don't want is also a major benefit. About 7 in 10 say legal immigration provides a major benefit to enriching American culture and values.

AAPI individuals feel more strongly about the benefits to legal immigration than [the general population](#). They are about 20 percentage points more likely than the general population to cite each outcome mentioned as a major benefit to the United States.

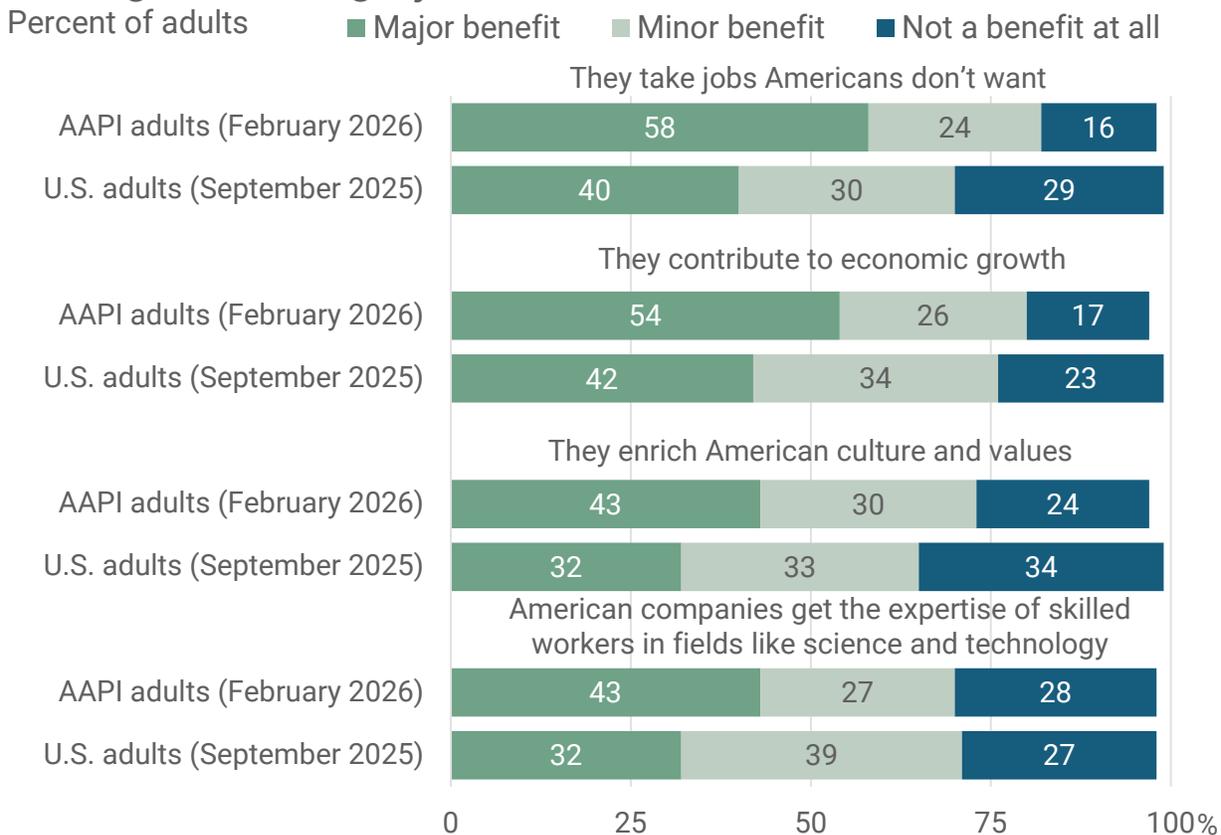


When asked about immigrants coming to the country illegally, most AAPI adults still see major economic benefits. Similar to legal immigration, about 6 in 10 AAPI adults say there is a major benefit when immigrants who are in the country illegally take jobs Americans don't want. And about half say they contribute to the country's economic growth.

About 4 in 10 cite American companies getting expertise of skilled workers in science and technology, and enrichment of American culture and values from immigrants living in the country illegally.

AAPI adults are more likely to see taking jobs Americans don't want and contributing to economic growth as major benefits from illegal immigration compared with the general population, though the gap in views is smaller compared with legal immigration.

## AAPI adults see some economic benefit from immigration even when entering the U.S. illegally.



**Question:** When immigrants come illegally to the United States, how much of a benefit is each of the following? *Question asked of 583 randomly selected adults in AAPI Data sample and 595 randomly selected adults in general population sample.*

**Source:** AAPI Data/AP-NORC poll conducted February 2-9, 2026 with 1,197 AAPI adults and AP-NORC poll conducted September 11-15, 2025 with 1,183 adults nationwide.



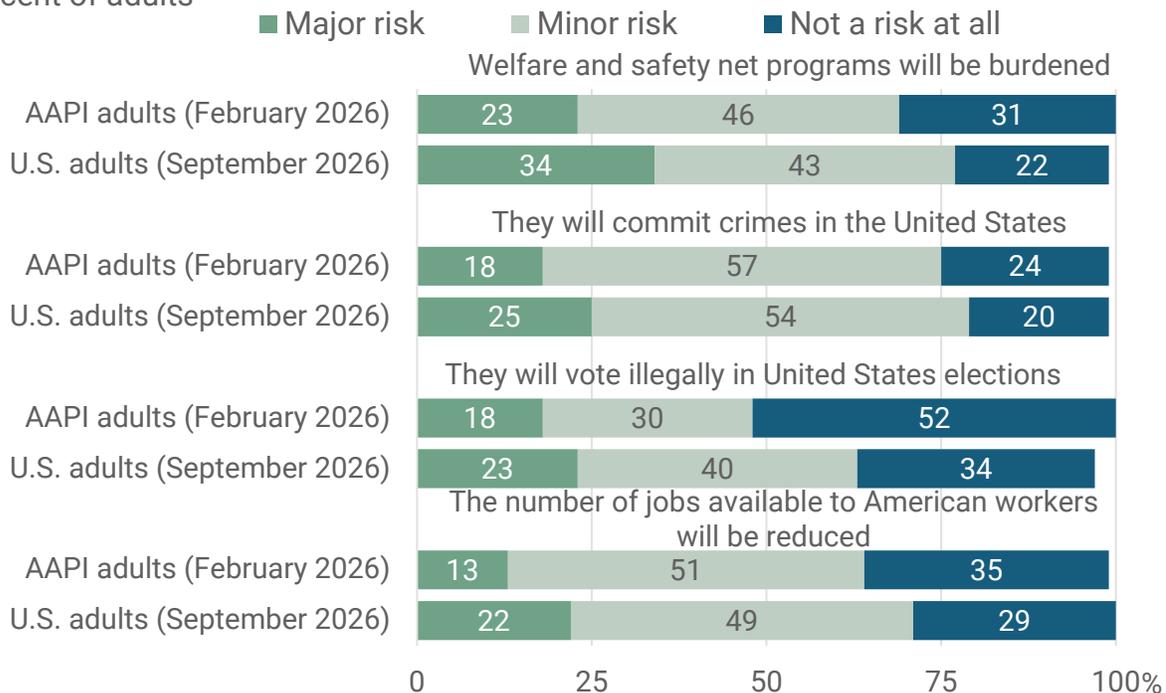
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Few AAPI adults see major risks when it comes to legal immigration, though about half see minor risks from increasing the burden on welfare or safety net programs or limiting the job market, and about 6 in 10 see minor risks when it comes to crime.

About half of AAPI adults say there is no risk at all when it comes to legal immigrants voting illegally, while only 34% of the general population agrees.

### Few see much major risk to legal immigration.

Percent of adults



**Question:** When immigrants come legally to the United States, how much of a risk is each of the following? *Question asked of 614 randomly selected adults in AAPI Data sample and 588 randomly selected adults in general population sample.*

**Source:** AAPI Data/AP-NORC poll conducted February 2-9, 2026 with 1,197 AAPI adults and AP-NORC poll conducted September 11-15, 2026 with 1,183 adults nationwide.

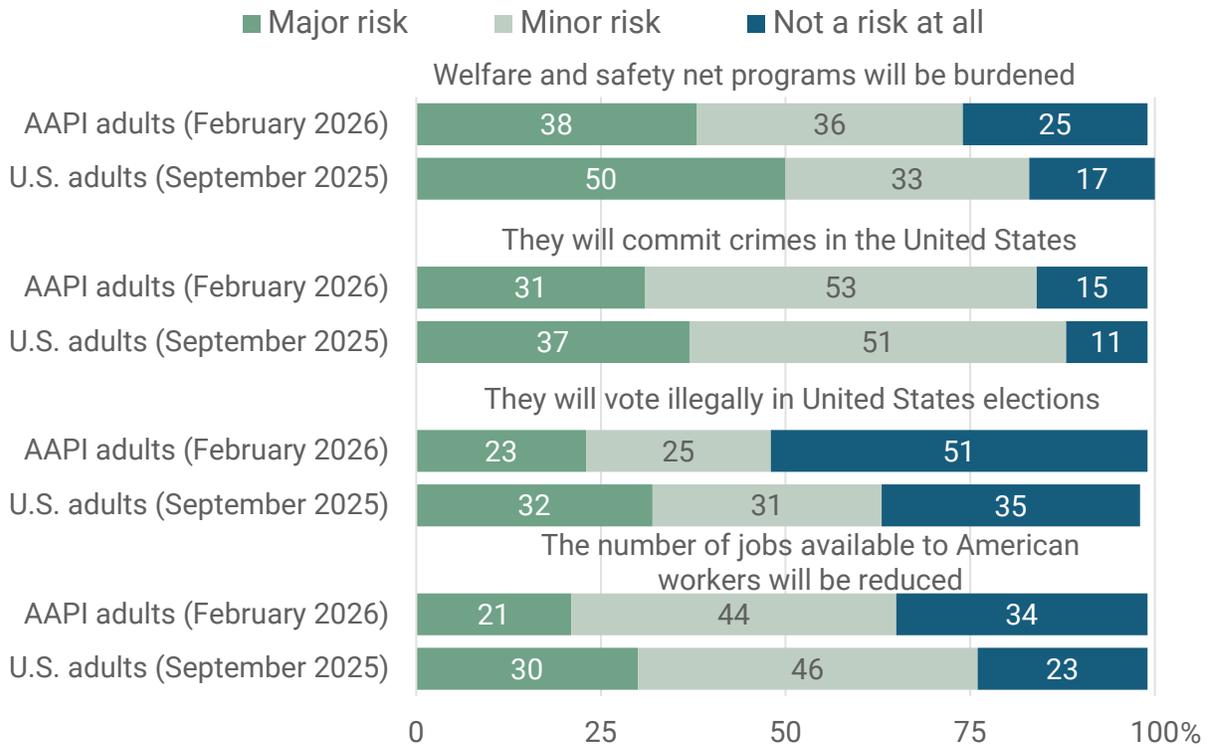


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AAPI adults are somewhat more likely to say burdening welfare and safety net programs is a major risk rather than a minor risk when it comes to immigrants entering the country illegally. This mirrors shifts in the general population's views.

## AAPI adults do not see major risks as a result of immigrants entering the country illegally.

Percent of adults



**Question:** When immigrants come illegally to the United States, how much of a risk is each of the following? *Question asked of 583 randomly selected adults in AAPI Data sample and 595 randomly selected adults in general population sample.*

**Source:** AAPI Data/AP-NORC poll conducted February 2-9, 2026 with 1,197 AAPI adults and AP-NORC poll conducted September 11-15, 2025 with 1,183 adults nationwide.

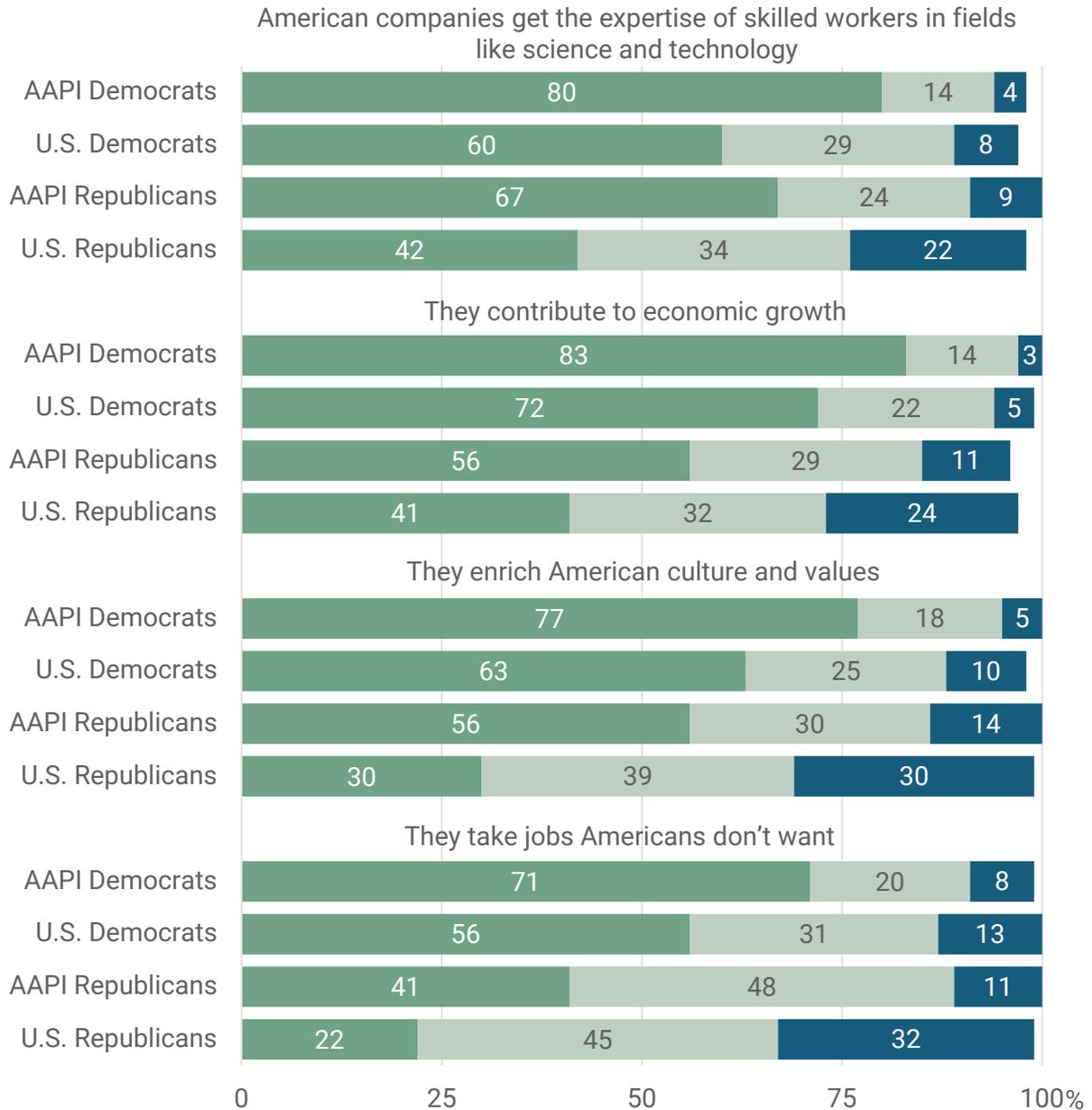


AAPI Democrats are more likely than AAPI Republicans to see benefits and less likely to see risks from both legal and illegal immigration. However, AAPI Republicans see more benefit to legal immigration than Republicans overall when it comes to the expertise of skilled workers in science and technology, taking jobs Americans do not want, and enriching culture.

## AAPI Republicans see more benefits to legal immigration than Republicans in the general population.

Percent of adults

■ Major benefit ■ Minor benefit ■ Not a benefit at all



**Question:** When immigrants come legally to the United States, how much of a benefit is each of the following? *Question asked of 614 randomly selected adults in AAPI Data sample and 588 randomly selected adults in general population sample.*

**Source:** AAPI Data/AP-NORC poll conducted February 2-9, 2026 with 1,197 AAPI adults and AP-NORC poll conducted September 11-15, 2026 with 1,183 adults nationwide.

## **COST OF LIVING IS A MAJOR SOURCE OF STRESS FOR MANY AAPI ADULTS.**

Half of AAPI adults say that the costs of groceries, housing, health care, taxes, and the amount of money they earn are major sources of stress in their lives. And 39% report that the amount of money they have saved is a significant stressor. Few say these financial concerns are not sources of stress at all. These findings align with general population.

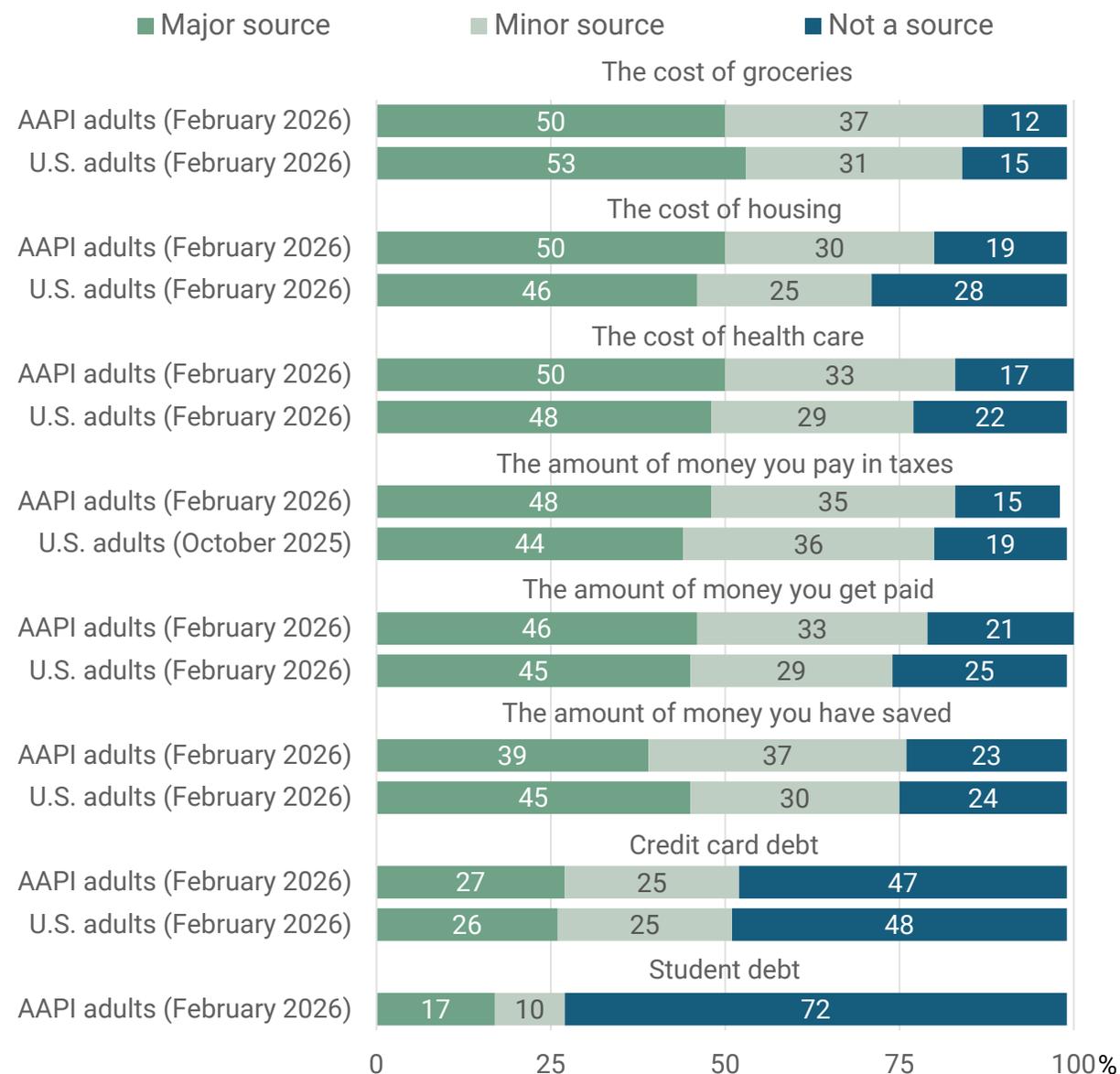
AAPI adults are less concerned about credit card or student debt. Nearly three in four say that student debt is not a source of stress, and half say the same about credit card debt.

AAPI adults in households making less than \$50,000 are more likely than those in households earning \$100,000 or more to say the amount of money they get paid (62% vs. 39%), the costs of groceries (62% vs. 40%), or credit card debt (36% vs. 21%) are major sources of stress.

AAPI adults 60 or older are more likely than adults younger than 30 to report the amount of money they pay in taxes is a major source of stress (51% vs. 31%), while younger adults are more stressed about the amount of money they get paid (50% vs. 34%) and student debt (23% vs. 9%).

## Half of AAPI adults say the costs of groceries, housing, and health care and the amount of money they earn and pay in taxes are major sources of stress.

Percent of adults



**Question:** Is each of the following a major source of stress, a minor source of stress, or not a source of stress in your life right now?

**Source:** AAPI Data/AP-NORC poll conducted February 2-9, 2026 with 1,197 AAPI adults and AP-NORC polls conducted February 5-8, 2026 with 1,156 adults and October 9-13, 2025 with 1,289 adults nationwide.



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Most AAPI adults own some form of financial investments, with the most common being retirement plans, such as 401(k)s or IRAs (67%), stocks or bonds (48%), or real estate (44%). Health savings plans such as an HSA, education and savings plans like a 529 Savings Plan, or other kinds of investments are each less common. Eighteen percent of AAPI adults do not have any of these types of investments.

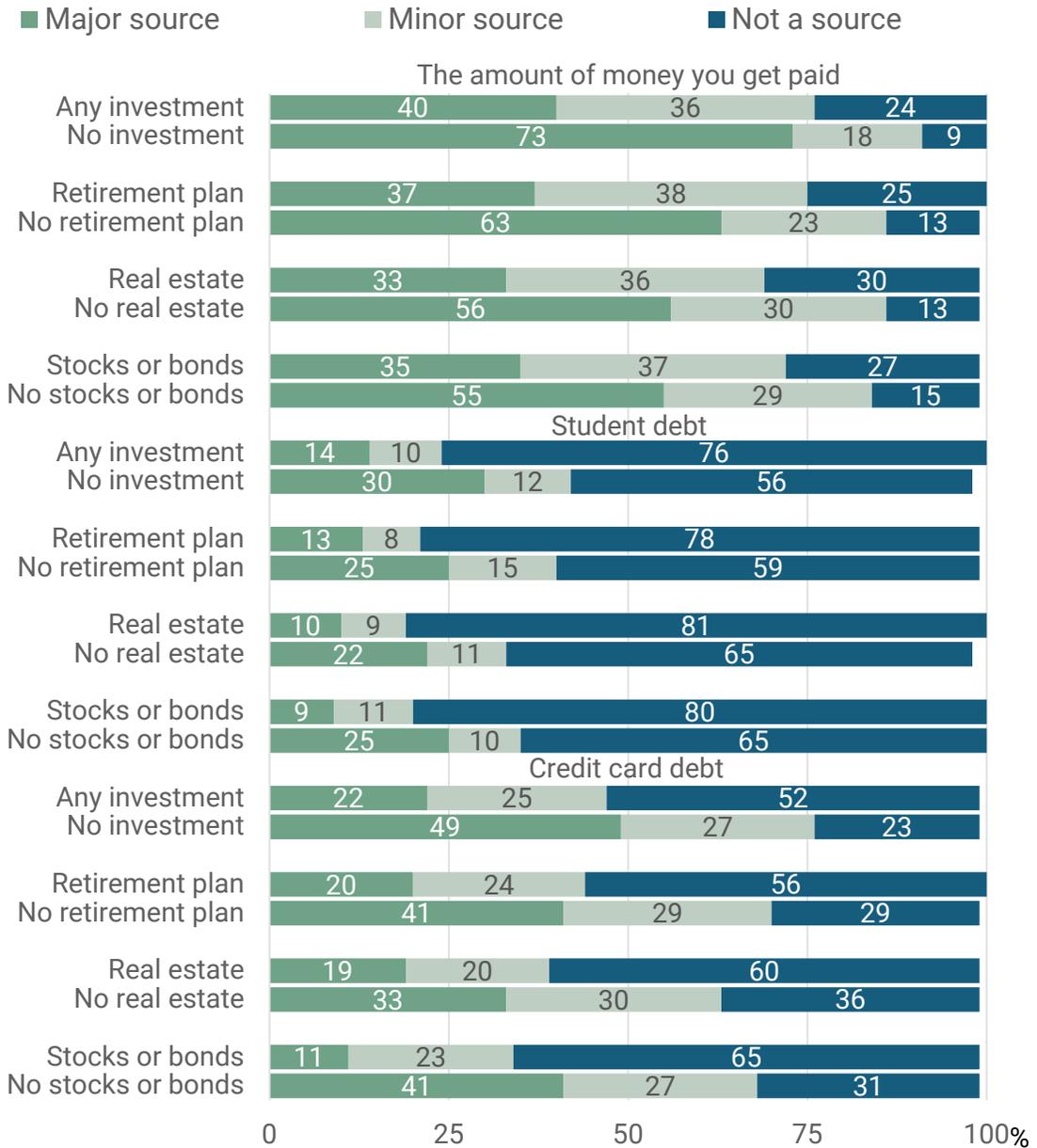
AAPI adults in higher-income households are significantly more likely to have financial investments, as are older adults, those with a college degree, or those who are employed.

AAPI adults with financial investments are less likely to feel major stress about the amount of money they get paid, student debt, or credit card debt. This pattern holds across multiple investment types, including retirement plans, real estate, and stocks or bonds.

And those who own a house or other real estate are less likely than non-owners to report major stress due to the cost of housing (38% vs. 60%).

## AAPI investors are less stressed than those who do not invest about the amount of money they get paid, student debt, and credit card debt.

Percent of AAPI adults



**Question:** Is each of the following a major source of stress, a minor source of stress, or not a source of stress in your life right now? / Which, if any, of the following types of investments do you currently own?

**Source:** AAPI Data/AP-NORC poll conducted February 2-9, 2026 with 1,197 AAPI adults

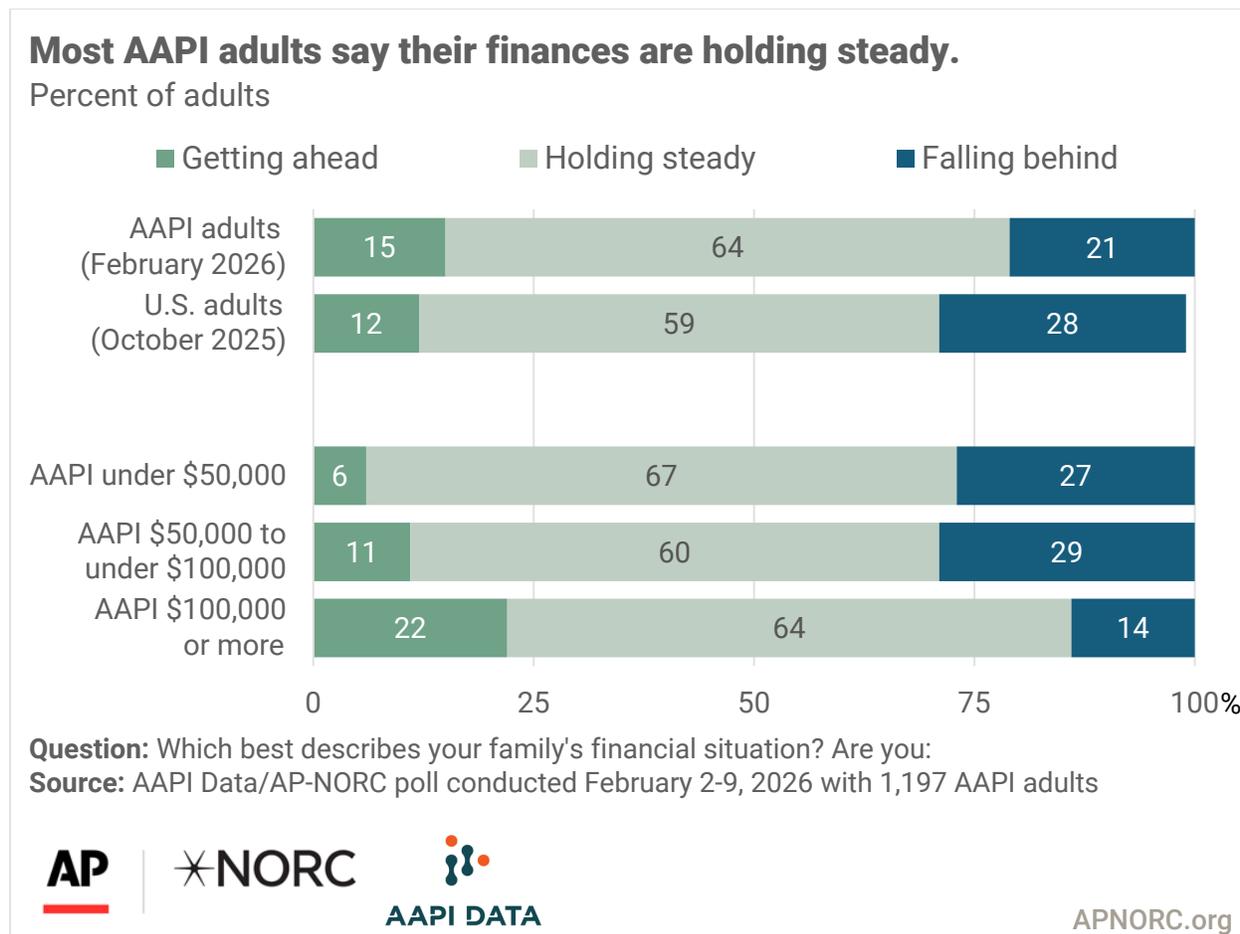


AAPI DATA

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Most AAPI adults describe their family’s financial situation as holding steady rather than getting ahead or falling behind. These findings align with U.S. adults according to the [AP-NORC October 2025 Poll](#).

While most report holding steady regardless of income, adults making less than \$100,000 are more likely to say they are falling behind, while those making \$100,000 or more are more likely to say they are getting ahead.



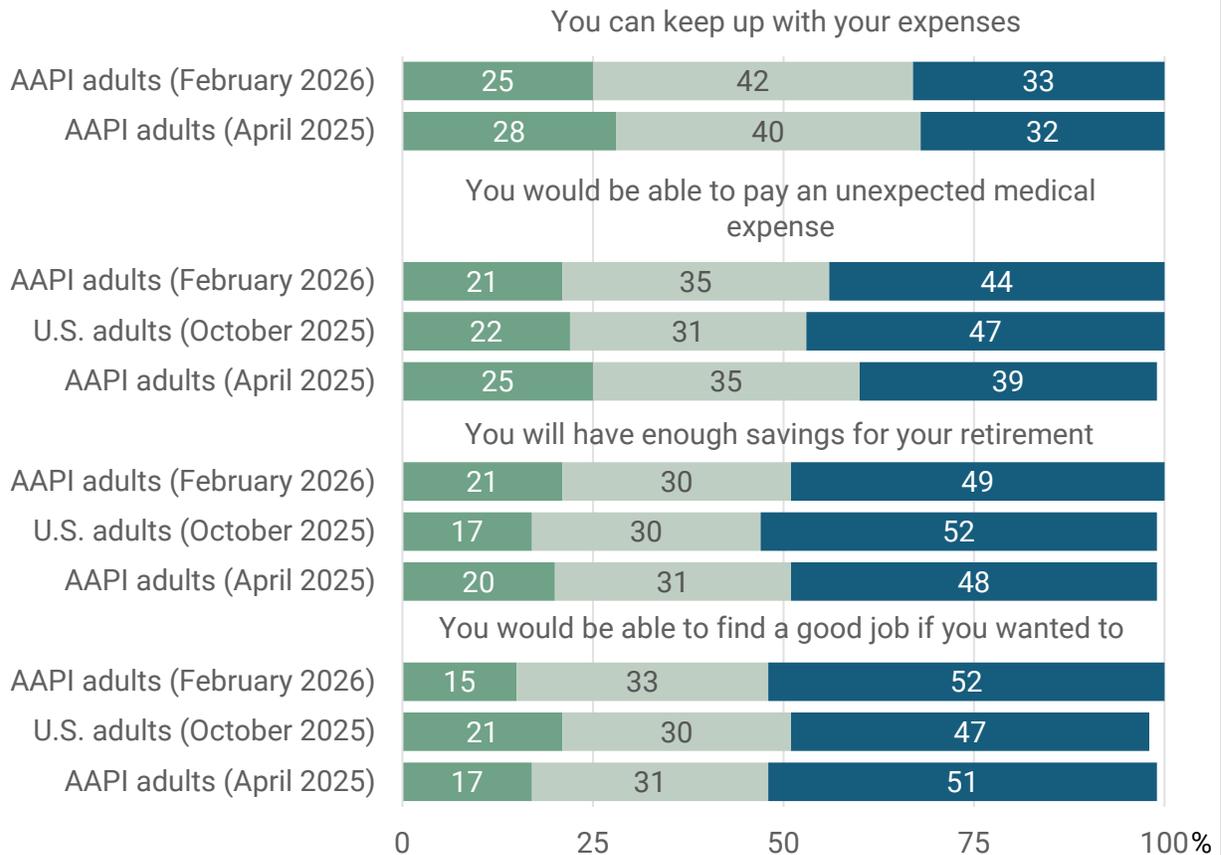
When considering their financial situation, few AAPI adults express strong confidence in keeping up with expenses, paying unexpected medical bills, saving enough for retirement, or finding a good job if desired. These findings are consistent with data from AAPI adults last year in the [April 2025 AAPI Data/AP-NORC Poll](#), as well as U.S. adults surveyed in the [AP-NORC October 2025 Poll](#).

AAPI Democrats are more likely than AAPI Republicans to say they are not confident in being able to find a good job if they wanted to (52% vs. 39%).

## Many AAPI adults are not very confident in various financial aspects.

Percent of adults

■ Extremely/very confident ■ Somewhat confident ■ Not very/not at all confident



**Question:** Thinking about your financial situation, how confident are you that...?

**Source:** AAPI Data/AP-NORC polls conducted February 2-9, 2026 with 1,197 AAPI adults and April 7-14, 2025 with 1,094 AAPI adults and AP-NORC poll conducted October 9-13, 2025 with 1,289 adults nationwide.



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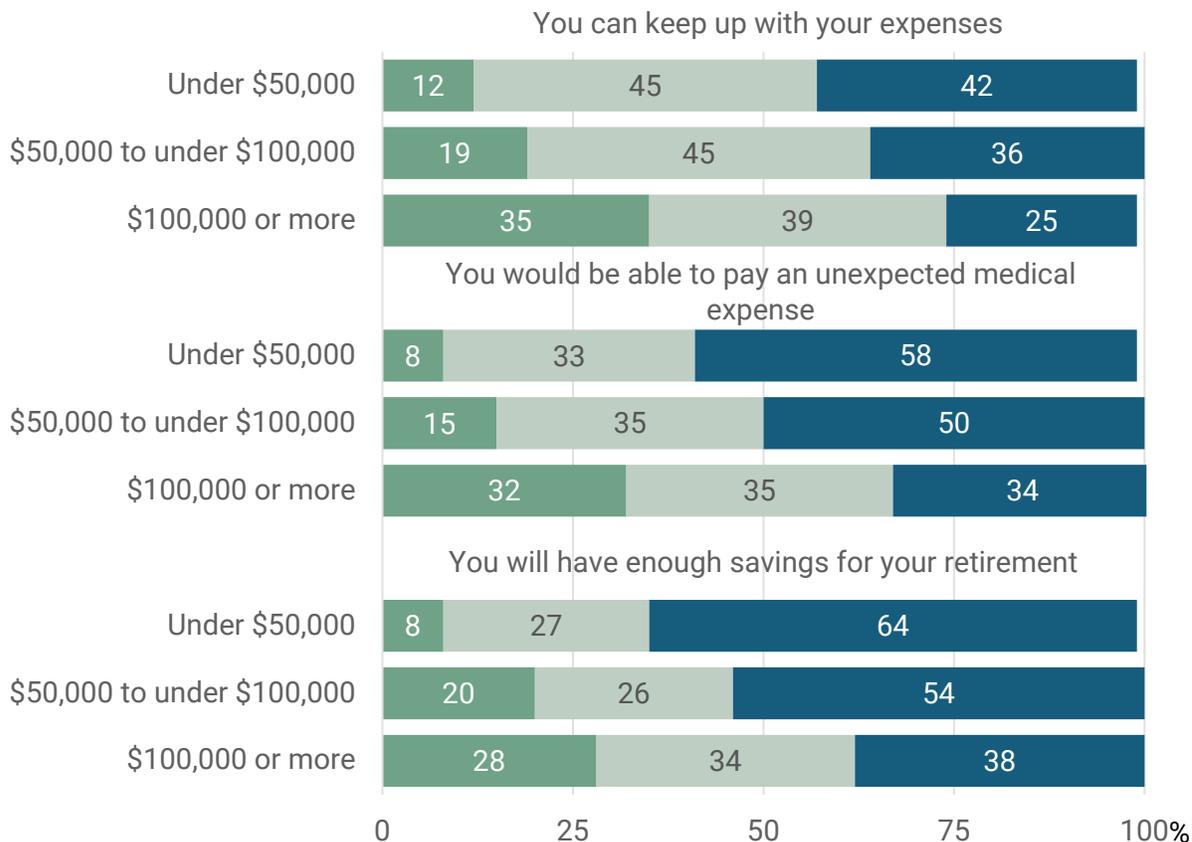
AAPI adults in households earning \$100,000 or more express greater confidence than those earning less than \$50,000 in keeping up with expenses, paying an unexpected medical expense, and saving enough for retirement. However, even in households making over \$100,00 per year, about 4 in 10 lack confidence that they will have enough savings to retire.

AAPI adults with financial assets express greater financial confidence across multiple measures.

### As income increases, AAPI adults are more confident in aspects of personal finance.

Percent of AAPI adults

■ Extremely/very confident ■ Somewhat confident ■ Not very/not at all confident



**Question:** Thinking about your financial situation, how confident are you that...?

**Source:** AAPI Data/AP-NORC poll conducted February 2-9, 2026 with 1,197 AAPI adults nationwide.



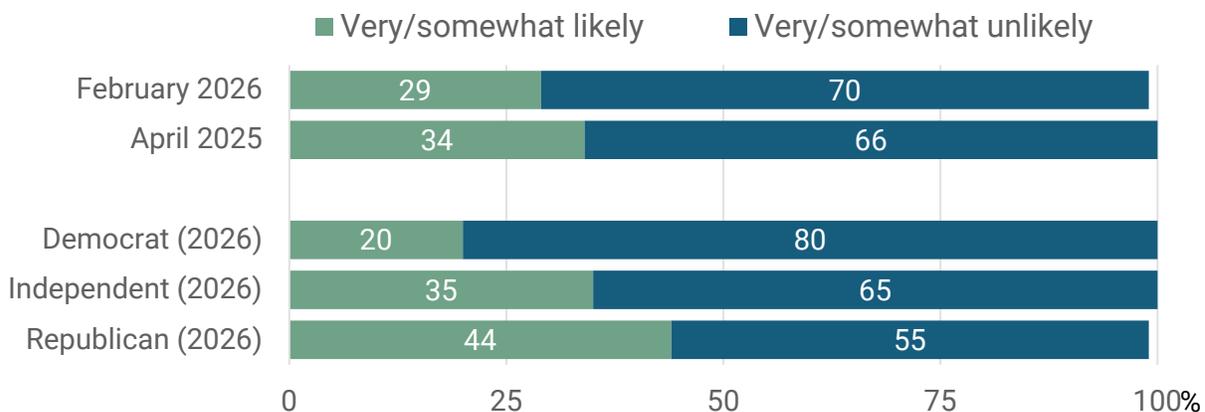
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Most AAPI adults say young people today are unlikely to have a better standard of living than their parents. These findings align with results from the [AAPI Data/AP-NORC April 2025 Poll](#).

AAPI Democrats are more pessimistic than AAPI Republicans about the future of younger generations.

## Few AAPI adults expect younger generations to have a better standard of living.

Percent of AAPI adults



**Question:** How likely do you think it is that young people today will have a better standard of living than their parents?

**Source:** AAPI Data/AP-NORC polls conducted February 2-9, 2026 with 1,197 AAPI adults and April 7-14, 2025 with 1,094 AAPI adults nationwide.



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## FEW THINK TRUMP'S POLICIES HAVE HELPED THEIR ECONOMIC CONCERNS.

Most AAPI adults say that, so far in his second term as president, Trump has done more to hurt the cost of health care, cost of living, and job creation. AAPI adults are more likely than the general population to say he has hurt each area asked about.

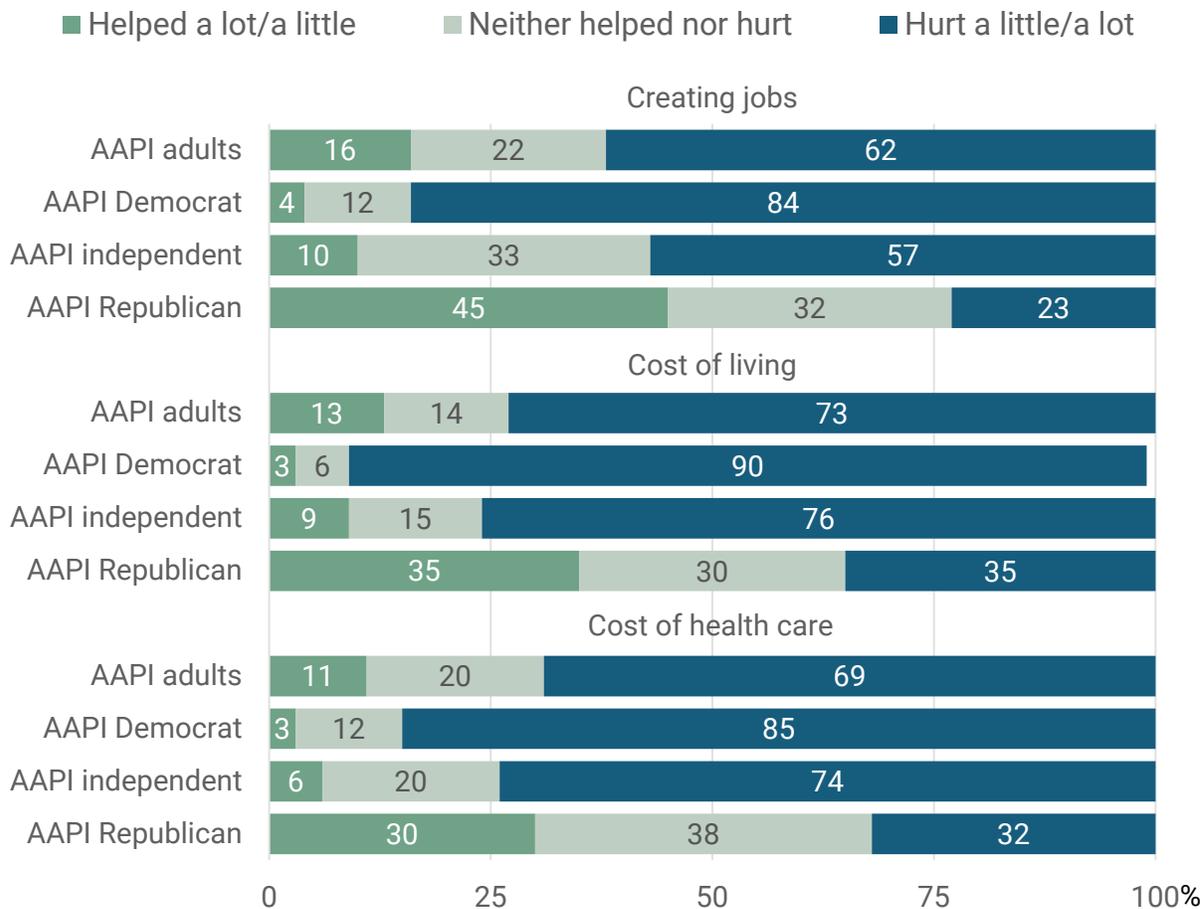
Trump's overall job approval within the AAPI population stands at 30%, and similar shares approve of his performance on the economy (30%), health care (30%), and immigration (33%) according to the [AAPI Data/AP-NORC January 2026 Poll](#).

AAPI adults younger than 30 are more likely than adults 60 or older to say Trump has hurt the cost of living (79% vs. 62%).

AAPI Democrats are more likely than AAPI Republicans to say Trump has hurt job creation, and the costs of health care and living. AAPI Republicans tend to be split on whether he has helped, hurt, or had no effect on the cost of living and health care costs.

## Most AAPI adults say Trump has hurt job creation, immigration and border security, and the costs of health care and living.

Percent of AAPI adults



**Question:** Do you think Donald Trump has helped, neither helped nor hurt, or hurt each of the following so far in his second term?

**Source:** AAPI Data/AP-NORC poll conducted February 2-9, 2026 with 1,197 AAPI adults



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Seventy-six percent of AAPI adults feel Trump has gone too far in imposing tariffs on other countries, while 20% say he's been about right, and 3% say he hasn't gone far enough. This survey was conducted before the Supreme Court ruled Trump's tariffs unconstitutional.

AAPI adults under 30 are more likely than those 60 or older to think Trump has gone too far (86% vs. 66%) with tariffs, while AAPI Democrats are more likely to say he has overstepped compared with Republicans (93% vs. 34%).

## **AAPI ADULTS HAVE UNFAVORABLE VIEWS OF TRUMP ADMINISTRATION OFFICIALS AND AGENCIES.**

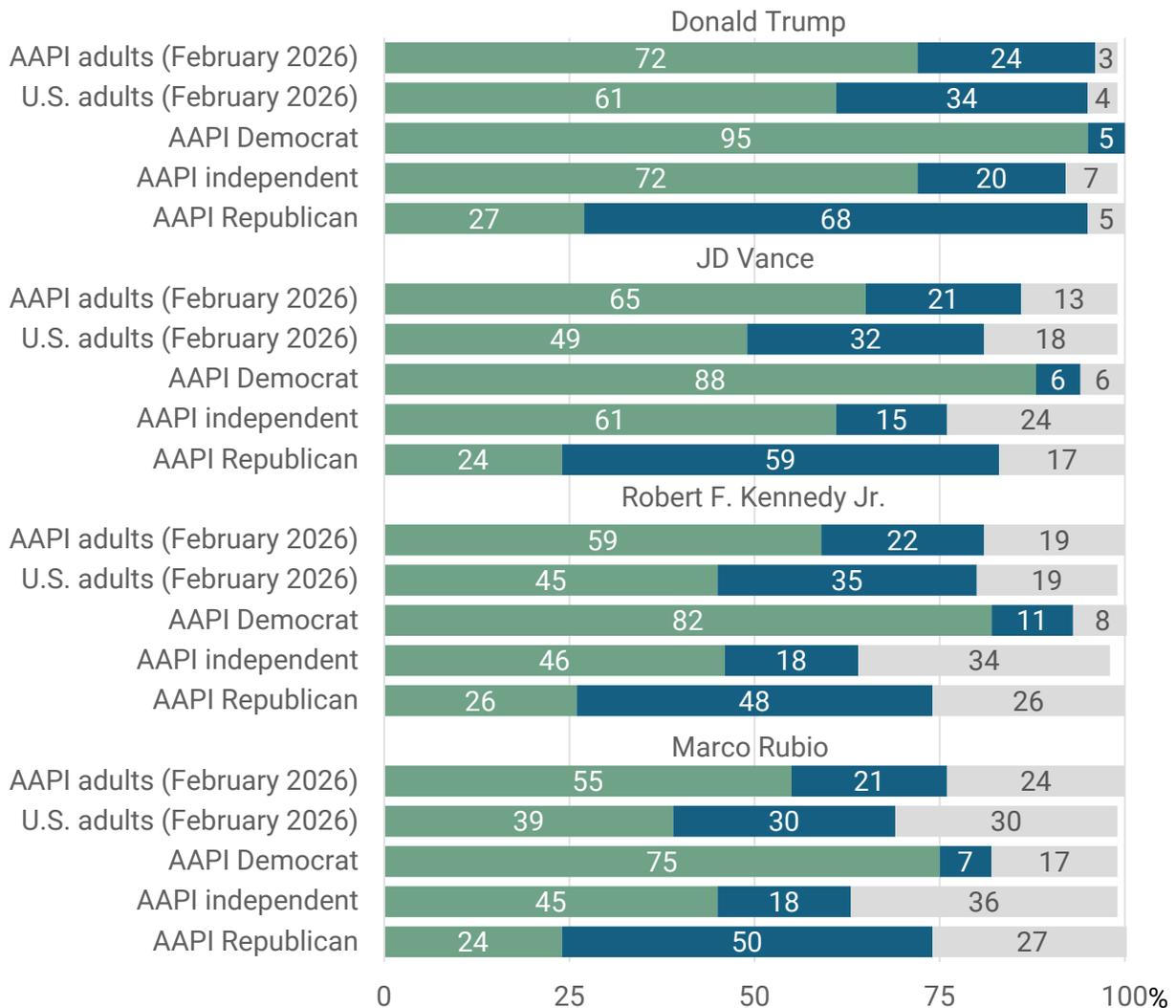
About 20% of AAPI adults express a favorable opinion of Trump, JD Vance, Robert F. Kennedy Jr., and Marco Rubio. Their favorability ratings are lower among AAPI adults than among the general U.S. adult population, according to a [February 2026 AP-NORC Poll](#).

Views of each political official are heavily influenced by partisanship.

## Few AAPI adults have favorable impressions of top Republican officials.

Percent of adults

■ Very/somewhat unfavorable ■ Very/somewhat favorable ■ Don't know enough to say



**Question:** For each of the following, please indicate if you have an unfavorable or favorable impression. If you don't know enough to have an opinion, you can say that too.

**Source:** AAPI Data/AP-NORC poll conducted February 2-9, 2026 with 1,197 AAPI adults and AP-NORC poll conducted February 5-8, 2026 with 1,156 adults nationwide.



AAPI DATA

APNORC.org

Seventy-three percent of AAPI adults view ICE unfavorably, compared with 60% of the general population according to a [February 2026 AP-NORC Poll of U.S. adults](#). Views on ICE differ sharply based

on partisanship. About 9 in 10 Democrats view ICE unfavorably among both AAPI adults and the general population, while 61% of AAPI and 71% of general population Republicans hold favorable views.

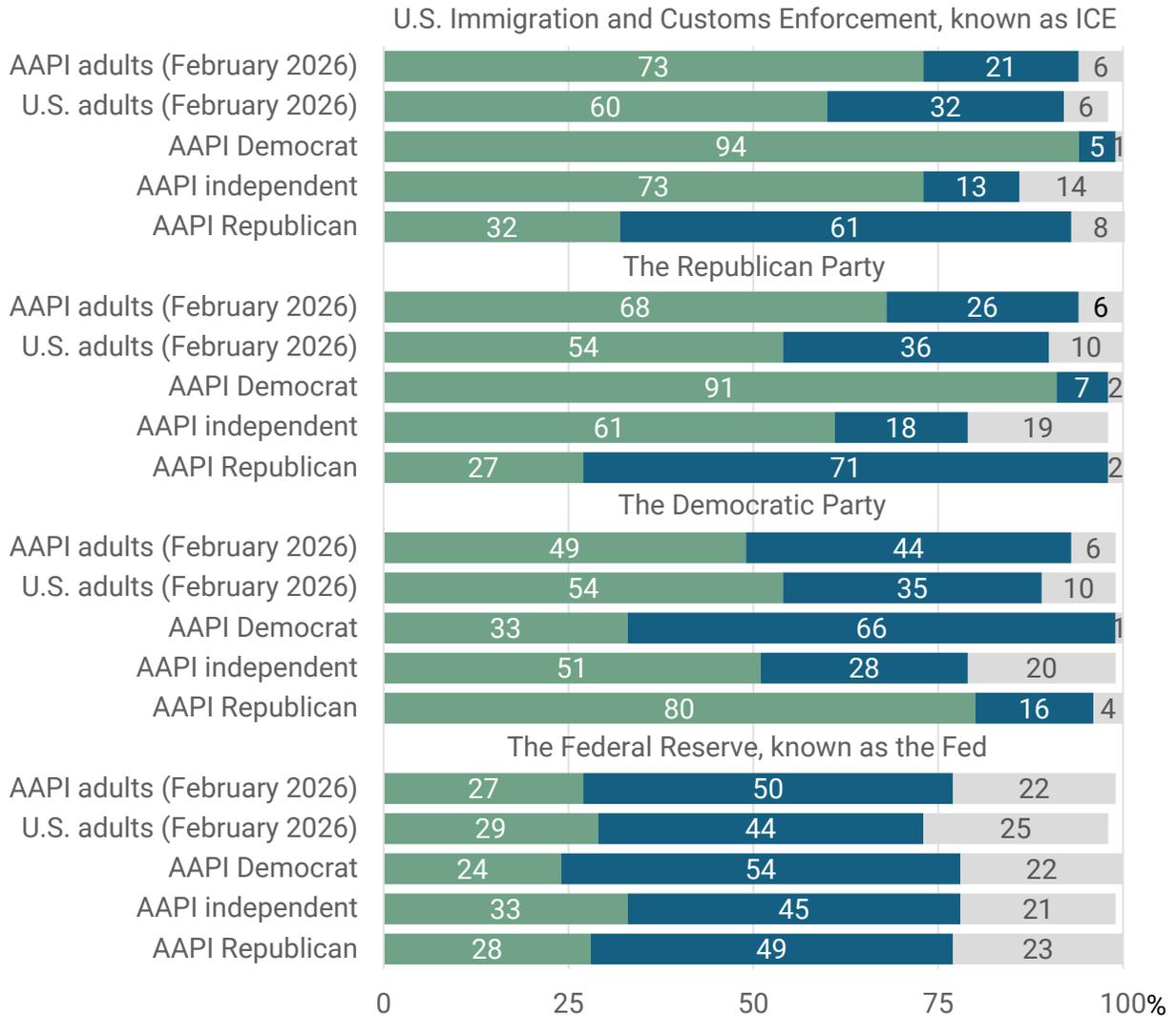
About half of AAPI adults have a favorable view of the Federal Reserve, while 22% say they don't know enough to form an opinion. Both the general and AAPI populations, as well as both AAPI Democrats and AAPI Republicans hold similar views on the Federal Reserve.

And when it comes to the major political parties, views are largely driven by partisanship in both AAPI and general populations. Views of the Democratic Party are similar between AAPI adults and the general public, while AAPI adults have a more unfavorable opinion of the Republican Party than the general public, according to a [February 2026 AP-NORC Poll of U.S. adults](#).

## Most AAPI adults have an unfavorable impression of ICE and the Republican Party.

Percent of adults

■ Very/somewhat unfavorable ■ Very/somewhat favorable ■ Don't know enough to say



**Question:** For each of the following, please indicate if you have an unfavorable or favorable impression. If you don't know enough to have an opinion, you can say that too.

**Source:** AAPI Data/AP-NORC poll conducted February 2-9, 2026 with 1,197 AAPI adults and AP-NORC poll conducted February 5-8, 2026 with 1,156 adults nationwide.



AAPI DATA

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## SURVEY METHODOLOGY

This survey was conducted by The Associated Press-NORC Center for Public Affairs Research and AAPI Data with funding from the University of California (UC) Berkeley.

Data were collected using the Amplify AAPI Monthly survey drawing from NORC's Amplify AAPI® Panel designed to be representative of the U.S. Asian American, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (AANHPI) household population. The survey was part of a larger study that included questions about other topics not included in this report.

Amplify AAPI is a blend of multiple sample designs. Each stage seeks to provide maximum coverage of the AANHPI population, and all are combined through base-weighting to arrive at a representative overall cross-section of AANHPI in the United States. The first stage included recruitment of approximately 850 active AANHPI panelists from NORC's flagship probability panel, AmeriSpeak. These panelists now serve as members of both the AmeriSpeak and the Amplify AAPI panels. During the initial recruitment phase of the AmeriSpeak panel, randomly selected U.S. households were sampled with a known, non-zero probability of selection from the NORC National Sample Frame or a secondary national address frame, both with over 96% coverage of all U.S. addresses, and then contacted by U.S. mail, email, telephone, or field interviewers (face to face). Those excluded from the sample include people with P.O. Box only addresses, some addresses not listed in the USPS Delivery Sequence File, and some newly constructed dwellings population. The U.S. Postal Service delivery-sequence file (DSF) and National Consumer Address File have been used in a subset of years as a supplemental sample during AmeriSpeak panel recruitment for low coverage states.

The second stage began in the spring of 2022, when Amplify AAPI recruited 150 households from a 30,000-sample pool as a pilot to test the sample design's feasibility and participation rates. In 2023, Blue Shield Foundation of California and UC Riverside/AAPI Data sponsored a recruitment effort in California generating 1,150 additional panelists. Finally, the Rockefeller Foundation funded a national recruitment effort, including new recruits and those from the 2022 Pew Asian American Survey, generating 4,700 panelists who are eligible for the monthly survey.

By providing recruiting and interviewing in the languages noted below, Amplify AAPI covers approximately 90 percent of Asian language “linguistically isolated” households, that is, households in which no adult can speak English or Spanish at least “well.”

Interviews for this survey were conducted between February 2-9, 2026 with Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders 18 years of age or older representing the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Panel members were randomly drawn from the Amplify AAPI Panel, and 1,197 completed the survey via the web. Panel members were invited by email. Respondents were offered a small monetary incentive for completing the survey. In addition to English, the survey was offered in the Chinese dialects of Mandarin and Cantonese, Vietnamese, and Korean, depending on respondent preference. The weighted household panel recruitment rate is 26.3 percent and the survey completion rate is 32.0 percent, for a weighted cumulative response rate of 8.4 percent.

The overall margin of sampling error is +/-4.6 percentage points at the 95 percent confidence level, including the design effect. The margin of sampling error may be higher for subgroups. Sampling error

is only one of many potential sources of error and there may be other unmeasured error in this or any other survey.

Quality assurance checks were conducted to ensure data quality. In total, 63 interviews were removed for nonresponse to at least 50% of the questions asked of them, for completing the survey in less than one-third the median interview time for the full sample, or for straight-lining all grid questions asked of them. These interviews were excluded from the data file prior to weighting.

Once the sample was selected and fielded, and all the study data were collected and made final, a poststratification process was used to adjust for any survey nonresponse as well as any noncoverage or under and oversampling resulting from the study specific sample design. Poststratification variables included age, gender, census region, race/ethnicity, education, U.S. born, and Asian origin. Weighting benchmarks were obtained from the American Communities Survey (ACS) 5 years data 2019-2023. The weighted data reflect the U.S. Asian American, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (AANHPI) household population, including all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Complete questions and results are available at [www.apnorc.org](http://www.apnorc.org). For more information about the study, email [info@apnorc.org](mailto:info@apnorc.org).

Additional information on the Amplify AAPI Panel methodology is available at: <https://amplifyaapi.norc.org/>. For more information about the panel, email [Amplifyaapi-bd@norc.org](mailto:Amplifyaapi-bd@norc.org).

## **ABOUT THE ASSOCIATED PRESS-NORC CENTER FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS RESEARCH**

The AP-NORC Center for Public Affairs Research taps into the power of social science research and the highest-quality journalism to bring key information to people across the nation and throughout the world.

- The Associated Press (AP) is an independent global news organization dedicated to factual reporting. Founded in 1846, AP today remains the most trusted source of fast, accurate, unbiased news in all formats and the essential provider of the technology and services vital to the news business. More than half the world's population sees AP journalism every day. [www.ap.org](http://www.ap.org)
- NORC at the University of Chicago is one of the oldest objective and nonpartisan research institutions in the world. [www.norc.org](http://www.norc.org)

The two organizations have established The AP-NORC Center for Public Affairs Research to conduct, analyze, and distribute social science research in the public interest on newsworthy topics, and to use the power of journalism to tell the stories that research reveals. Learn more at [www.apnorc.org](http://www.apnorc.org).

## **ABOUT AAPI DATA**

AAPI Data is a leading research and policy organization producing accurate data to shift narratives and drive action toward enduring solutions for Asian American (AA) and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (NHPI) communities across the nation. AAPI Data aspires to transform public and private systems to ensure that all AA and NHPI communities are recognized, valued and prioritized. Learn more at [apidata.com](http://apidata.com).