



The Associated Press-NORC
Center for Public Affairs Research

MOST AAPI ADULTS AGREE THAT THE UNITED STATES USED TO BE A GREAT PLACE FOR IMMIGRANTS BUT IS NOT ANYMORE

The top words to describe the United States are great, prosperous, or powerful. However, many are divided in their feelings surrounding the 250th Anniversary.

To explore how AAPI adults view the United States as the country prepares to celebrate the 250th anniversary of its independence, a new AAPI Data/AP-NORC poll asks respondents to describe the country, and what unites and divides Americans in their own words. Much like the general population, top words used to



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describe the United States are great, prosperous, or powerful (20%), with freedom and liberty uniting most Americans (18%). One in 3 AAPI adults say that politics is the main thing dividing Americans.

The poll also finds that AAPI adults value the American dream (80%), a democratically elected government (79%), and the mixing of cultures and values from around the world (73%) as core parts of

Six 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. AAPI adults value the American dream (80%), a democratically elected government (79%), and mixing of global cultures and values (73%) as central to the U.S. identity.
2. Just 2 in 10 view a culture established by early European immigrants or grounded in Christian ideals as key to U.S. national identity, lower than the general population.
3. 64% percent say the U.S. used to be a great place for immigrants but is not anymore, while 30% feel it still is a great place for immigrants.
4. 51% report they or someone they know has carried documentation proving immigration status or citizenship, changed travel plans, significantly altered daily routines, or faced detention or deportation due to immigration status.
5. 58% consider it extremely or very important for immigrants living in the United States to maintain their culture and traditions.
6. More AAPI adults than the general public say their family's ancestry (55% vs 37%) and their race or ethnicity (54% vs 36%) are extremely or very important to their personal identity.

the United States' identity as a nation. They are less likely than the general population to consider a culture grounded in Christian religious beliefs (20%) and established by early European immigrants (21%) as important to its identity.

Just 1 in 3 AAPI adults view the United States as a great place for immigrants while 64% say it used to be a great place but is not anymore. Half of AAPI adults have altered their own behaviors or know someone who has because of their immigration status. Forty-one percent of AAPI adults say they have started carrying proof of immigration status or citizenship, or know someone who has, and 34% say the same about changing travel plans because of immigration status. These are both higher than the rates among the general population (25% and 18%, respectively).

And as the Supreme Court looks at limits on birthright citizenship, AAPI adults and the general population are largely in agreement on who should be considered a citizen. Most agree that children born to parents who are in the country legally on work visas should be citizens (81%), and about half say the same about those who are born to parents in the country on tourist visas (56%) and to parents who are in the country illegally (54%).

Most AAPI adults consider it extremely or very important for immigrants living in the United States to maintain their culture and traditions (58%). About half say the same about speaking English fluently (54%), maintaining their language spoken at home (49%), and blending into American society (48%).

Half of AAPI adults consider the United States one of the greatest countries in the world. Thirty-four percent say there are other countries that are better, while 18% say the United States stands above all others.

When asked to describe their feelings about upcoming anniversary, about a third describe themselves as indifferent (34%), conflicted (33%), proud (33%), or excited (28%).

The study also explores questions of personal identity, and found that family ancestry, race, and ethnicity are more important to AAPI adults than to the general population. About half find each extremely or very important, compared with about a third of adults overall. Family (80%) is the most important factor, while gender (50%), job and career (49%), and being an American (44%) are also key aspects of identity.

The nationwide study was conducted by The AP-NORC Center for Public Affairs Research and AAPI Data from April 20-28, 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 1,075 Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islanders aged 18 and older living in the United States. The margin of sampling error is +/- 4.4 percentage points.

AAPI ADULTS VALUE THE AMERICAN DREAM, A DEMOCRATICALLY ELECTED GOVERNMENT, AND THE MIXING OF CULTURES AND VALUES FROM AROUND THE WORLD AS CORE PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES' IDENTITY.

A large share of AAPI adults view the ability of people living in the United States to achieve the American dream (80%) and a democratically elected government (79%) as central to the United States' identity as a nation.

About 2 in 3 AAPI adults were born outside the United States, including large populations from non-democratic countries like China. The poll finds that AAPI adults are more likely than the general public overall to view a democratically elected government (79% vs 66%), diversity of global cultures (73% vs 55%), and the ability for others to come to escape violence or find opportunity (66% vs 51%) as core elements of the United States' identity.

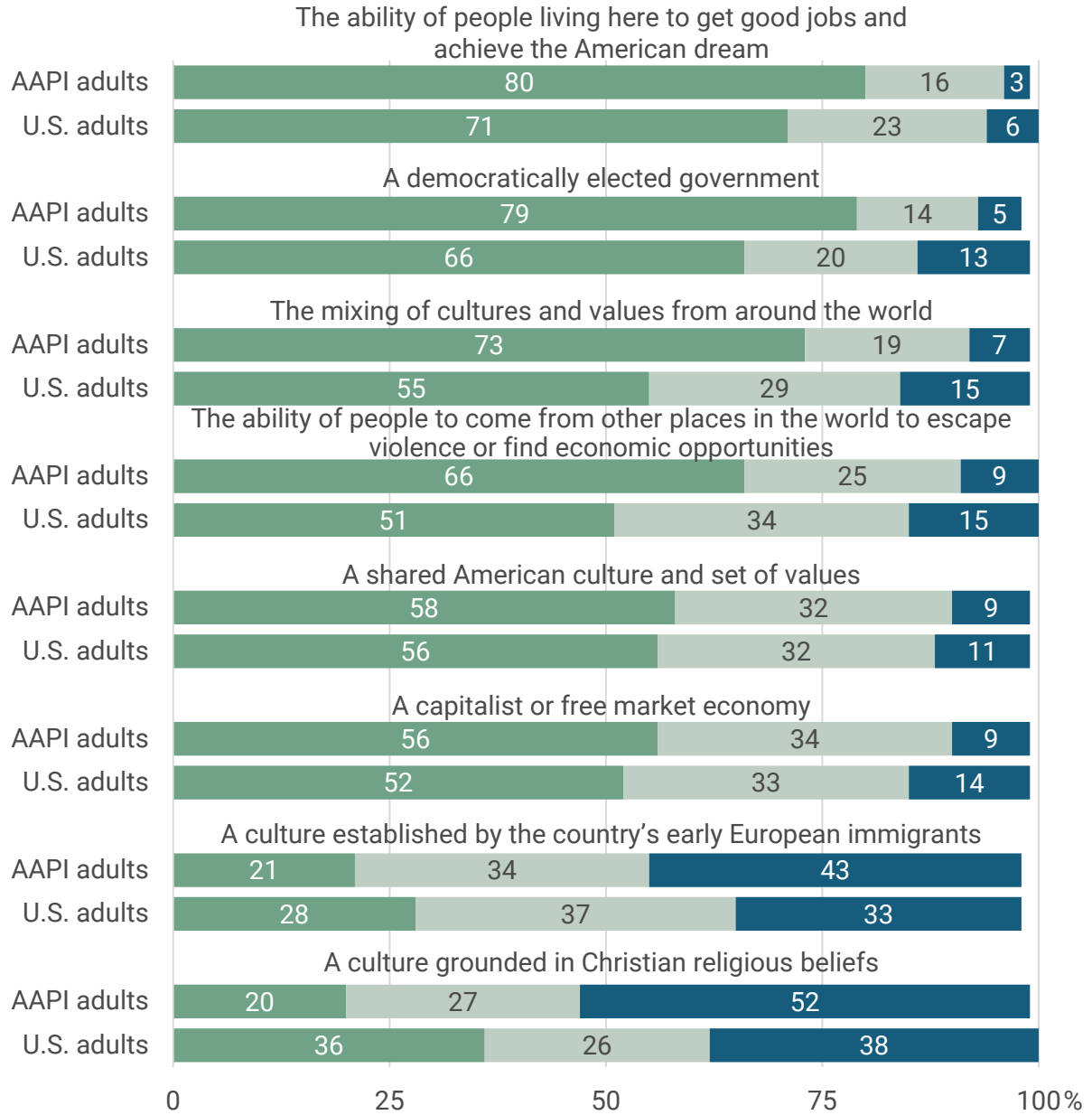
About 6 in 10 AAPI adults view a shared American culture as very important to the United States' national identity and a similar share of the general population say the same. About half say capitalism or a free-market economy is very or extremely important to U.S. identity.

Fewer, about 2 in 10, AAPI adults view a culture established by early European immigrants or grounded in Christian ideals as key to U.S. national identity. AAPI adults are less likely than the general population to say these are key aspects.

Most AAPI adults view the American dream and a democratically elected government as key to U.S. national identity.

Percent of adults

■ Extremely/very important ■ Somewhat important ■ Not too/not at all important



Question: How important is each of the following to the United States' identity as a nation?

Source: AAPI Data/AP-NORC poll conducted April 20-28, 2026, with 1,075 AAPI adults nationwide and AP-NORC poll conducted April 16-20, 2026 with 2,596 adults nationwide.



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AAPI Democrats are more likely than Republicans to view a democratically elected government, the mixing of cultures from around the world, and the ability of people to come to the U.S. to escape violence or seek opportunity as very or extremely important to U.S. identity. On the other hand, AAPI Republicans are more likely to say this about a shared American culture, a capitalist economy, culture established by early European immigrations, and Christian beliefs.

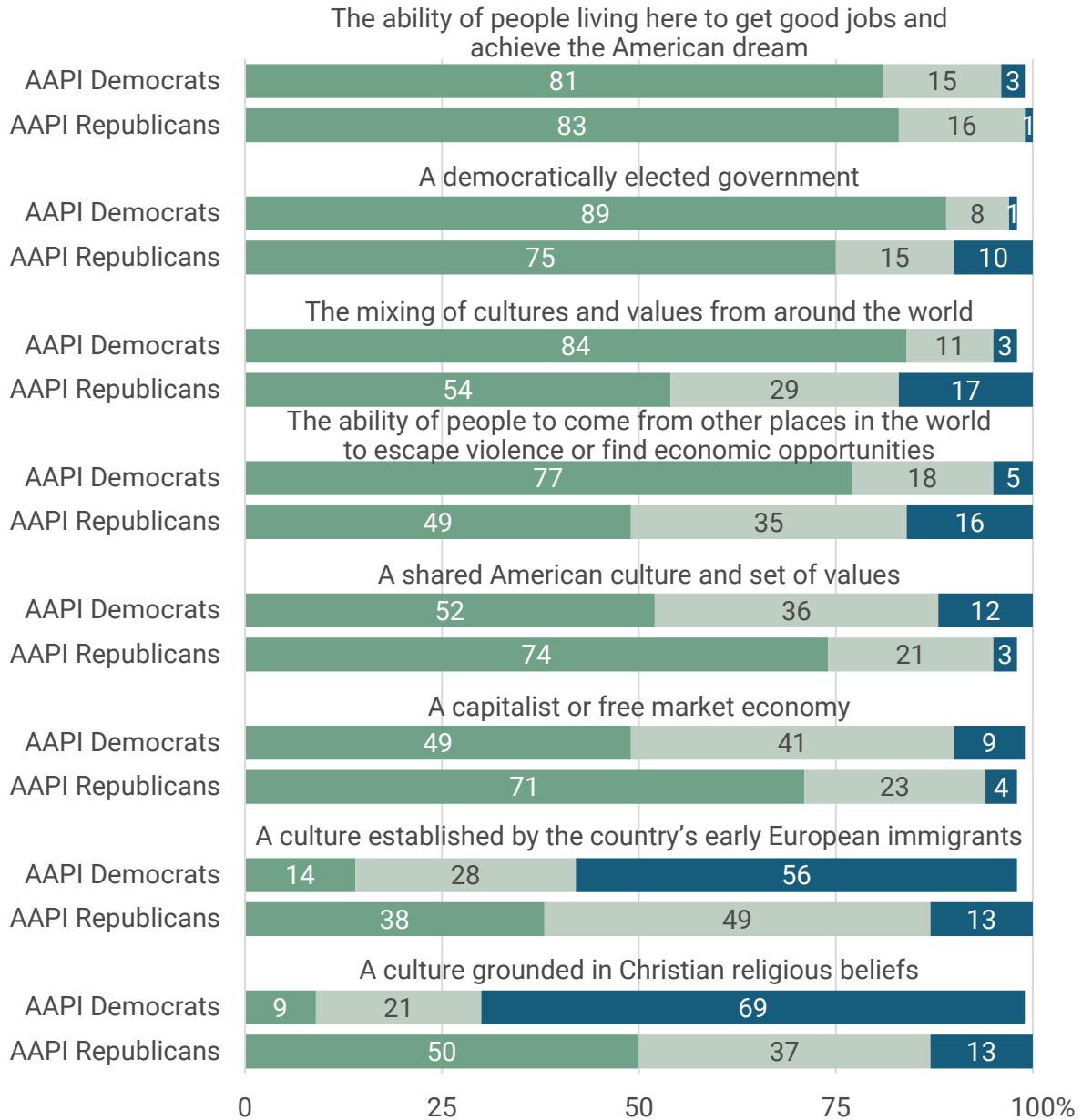
There is agreement on the ability to achieve the American Dream as a central characteristic of America's identity. It is cited by 8 in 10 AAPI adults in both parties.

Though few say Christian beliefs are extremely or very important to U.S. national identity, younger adults are even less likely to do so with only 15% of those under age 30 holding this view compared with 29% of those age 60 or older.

AAPI Democrats view the mixing of global culture as more central to U.S. identity, while AAPI Republicans cite a shared American culture.

Percent of AAPI adults

■ Extremely/very important ■ Somewhat important ■ Not too/not at all important



Question: How important is each of the following to the United States' identity as a nation?

Source: AAPI Data/AP-NORC poll conducted April 20-28, 2026, with 1,075 AAPI adults nationwide.

AAPI ADULTS ARE IN LINE WITH THE GENERAL POPULATION WHEN IT COMES TO DESCRIBING THE UNITED STATES, AND WHAT UNITES AND DIVIDES AMERICANS.

When asked in an open-ended question to describe the United States in one word, the top responses are all positive descriptors. About 4 in 10 AAPI adults mention positive aspects of the country like prosperity, democracy, greatness or freedom. But for about a quarter, a negative descriptor like lost, struggling, divided, corrupt, unstable, or embarrassing comes to mind.

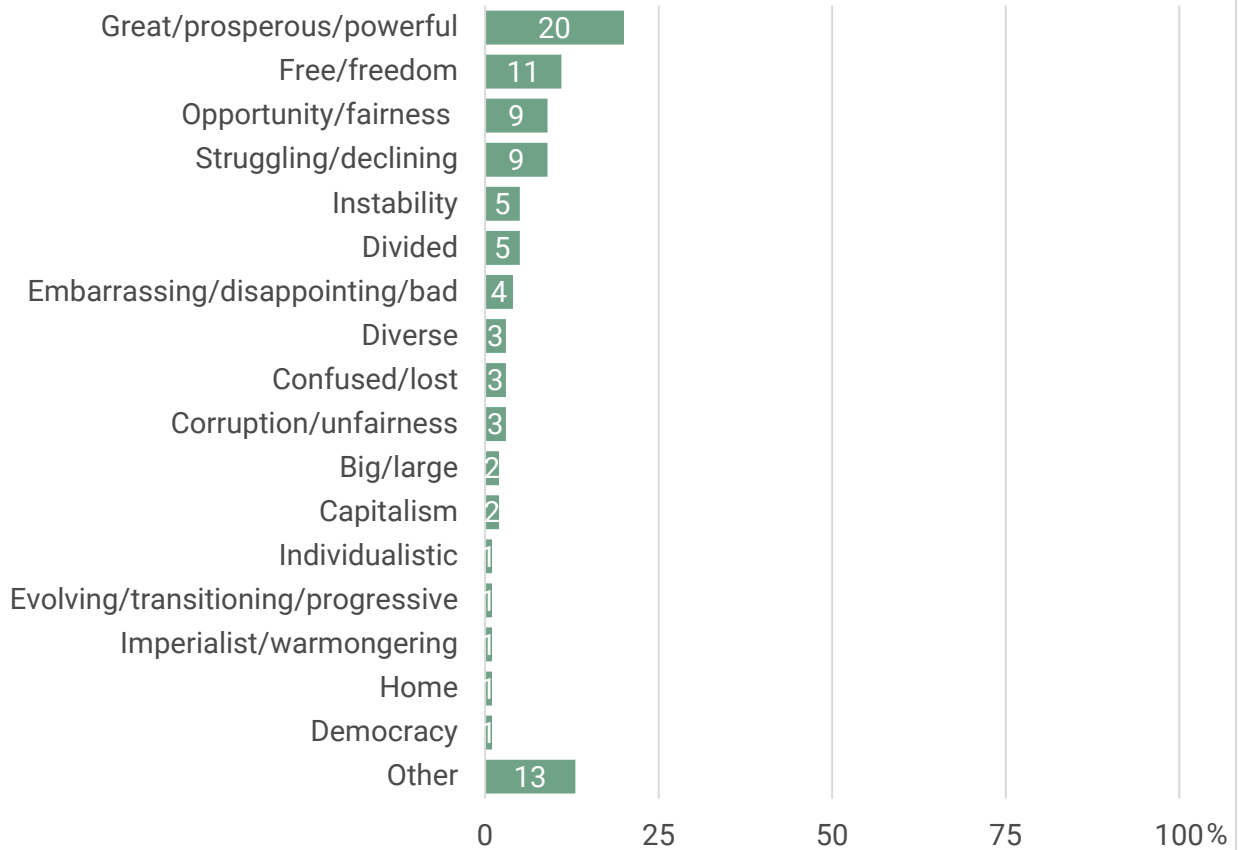
The most common responses from AAPI adults are great, prosperous, or powerful (20%), followed by free or freedom (11%), opportunity or fairness (9%), and struggling or declining (9%).

Responses surrounding greatness or freedom are similar to the general population. However, AAPI adults are more likely to mention opportunity or fairness than the general population (9% vs 3%) and less likely to mention corruption or unfairness (3% vs 9%).

AAPI Republicans are more likely to mention greatness (36% vs 10%) or freedom (19% vs 7%) than AAPI Democrats, while AAPI Democrats are more likely than AAPI Republicans to describe the United States as struggling or declining (13% vs 2%).

Great or powerful is the most common phrase used to describe the United States.

Percent of AAPI adults



Question: What one word would you use to describe the United States?

Source: AAPI Data/AP-NORC poll conducted April 20-28, 2026, with 1,075 AAPI adults nationwide.

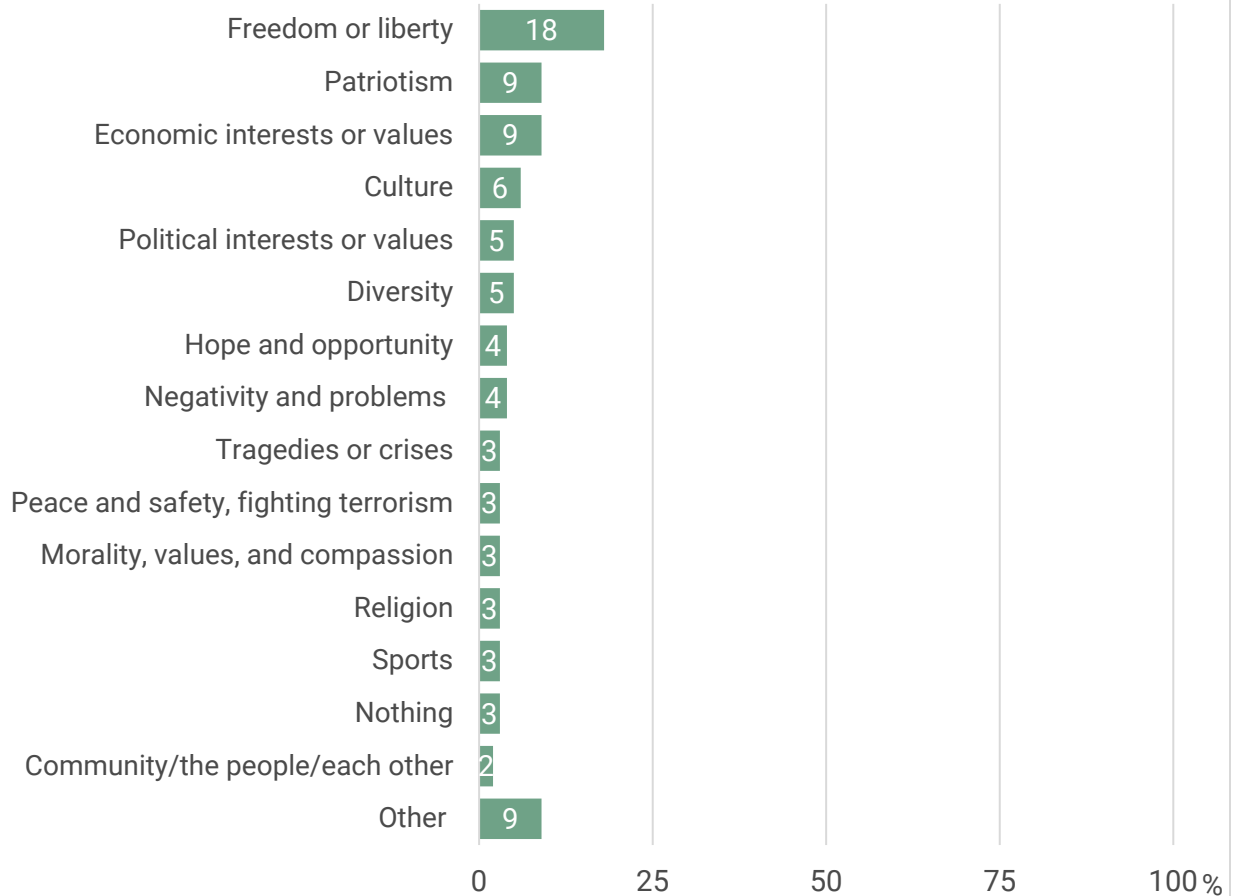


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When asked what unites most Americans, the most common response is freedom or liberty (18%), followed by patriotism (9%), and themes surrounding economic interests or values (9%). This is similar to responses among the general population. Both AAPI Democrats and Republicans are most likely to mention freedom or liberty.

AAPI adults say freedom is what unites most Americans.

Percent of AAPI adults



Question: What would you say is the main thing that unites most Americans? *Question asked of 547 randomly selected adults in AAPI Data sample*

Source: AAPI Data/AP-NORC poll conducted April 20-28, 2026, with 1,075 AAPI adults nationwide.

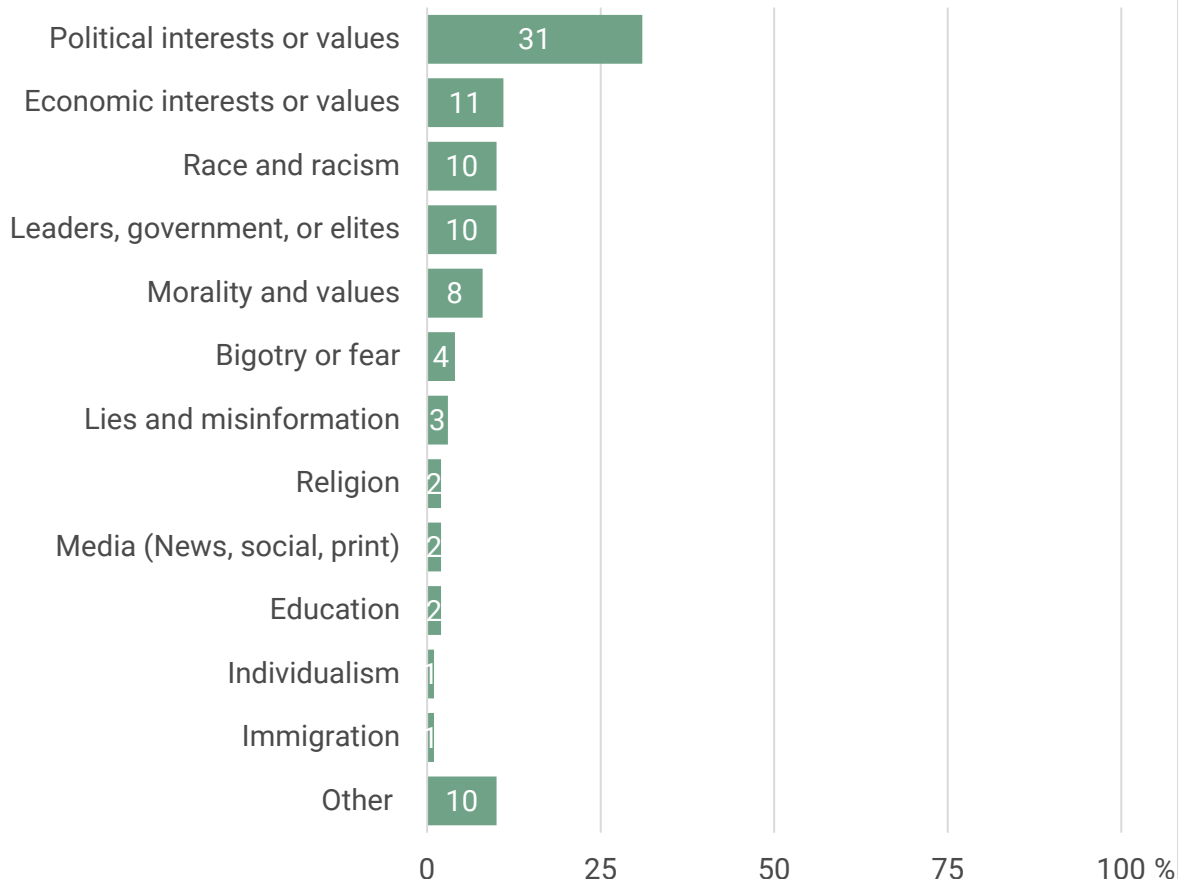


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There is more consensus on what divides the country. Asked what divides most Americans, the most common response focuses on political interests or values (31%), followed by economic interests (11%), race or racism (10%), and leaders, government, or elites (10%). Adults in the general population also hold similar sentiments. Both AAPI Democrats and Republicans agree that political interests divide most Americans.

Political interests are the top cited issue dividing Americans according to AAPI adults.

Percent of AAPI adults



Question: What would you say is the main thing that divides most Americans? *Question asked of 528 randomly selected adults in AAPI Data sample*

Source: AAPI Data/AP-NORC poll conducted April 20-28, 2026, with 1,075 AAPI adults nationwide.



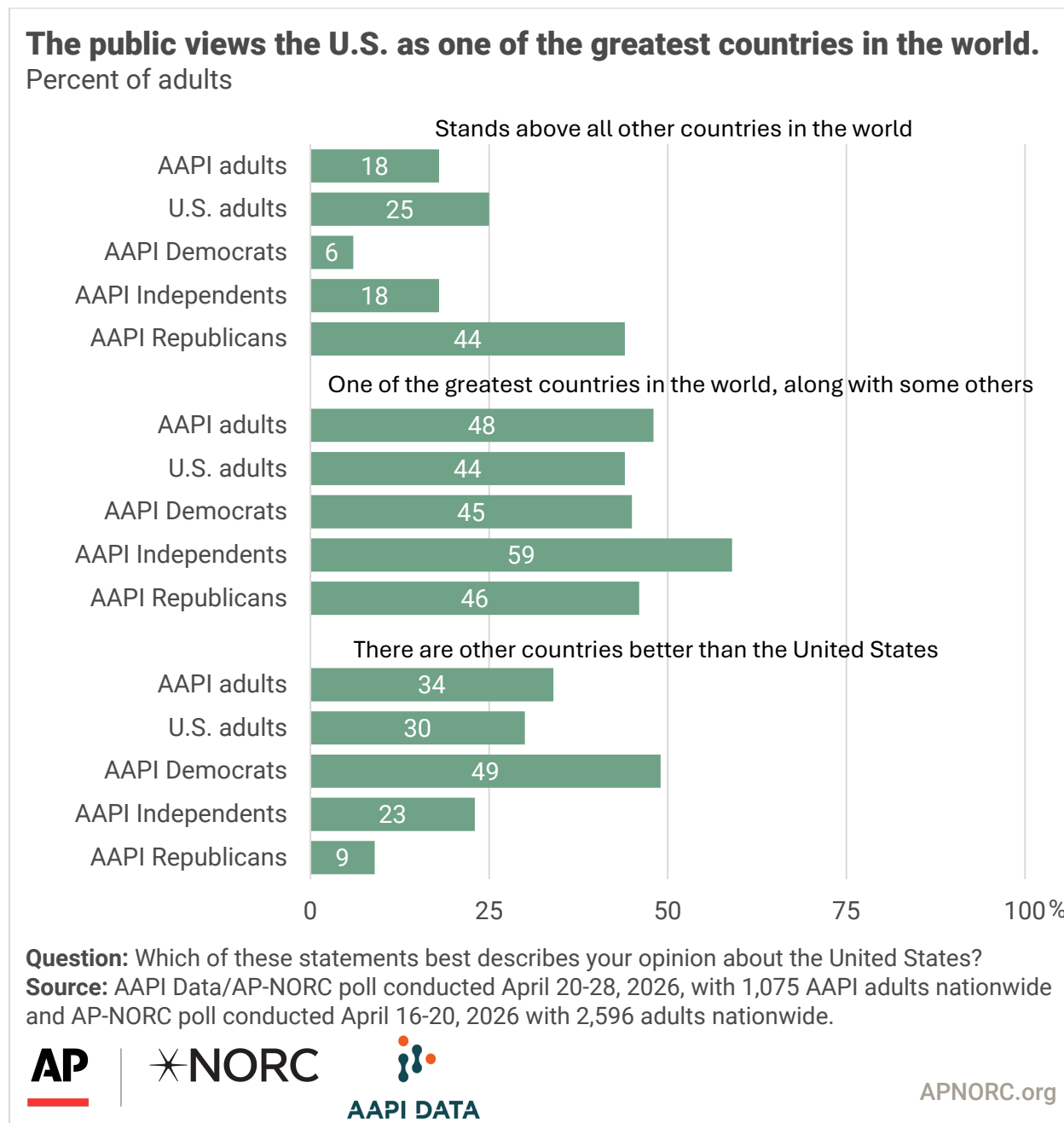
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MOST AAPI ADULTS AGREE THAT THE UNITED STATES IS ONE OF THE GREATEST COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD BUT ARE DIVIDED ON HOW THEY FEEL ABOUT THE COUNTRY'S 250TH ANNIVERSARY.

AAPI adults and adults in the general population agree that the United States is one of the greatest countries in the world. Half of AAPI adults hold this view and 2 in 10 feel the United States stands

above all other countries. About one third of both AAPI and general population adults think there are other countries better than the United States.

AAPI Republicans are more likely than both Democrats and independents to say the United States stands above all other countries in the world (44% vs. 6% and 18%). Conversely, AAPI Democrats (49%) are more likely than Republicans (9%) or independents (23%) to say there are other countries globally that are better than the United States.



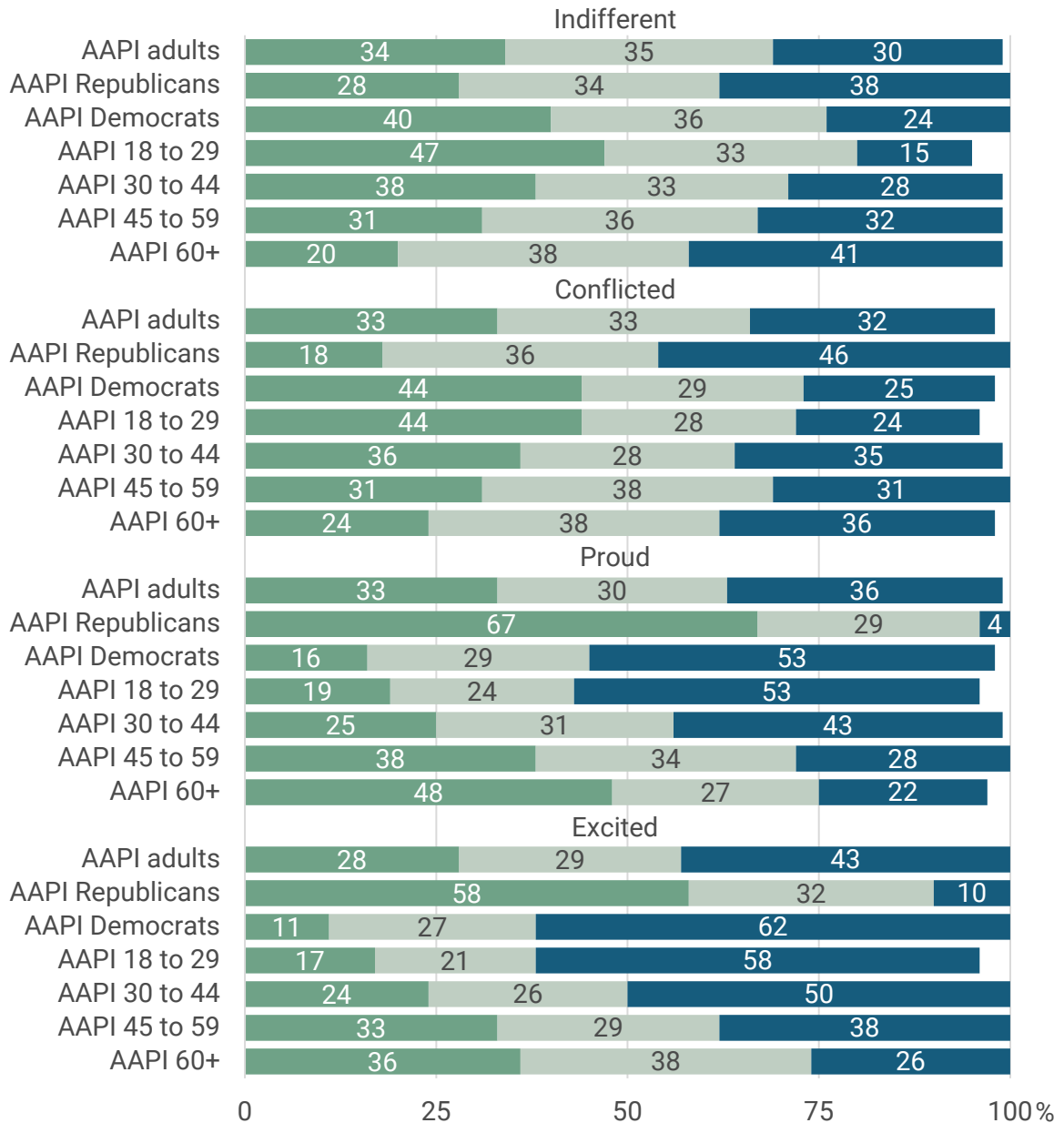
This year marks the United States’ 250th anniversary of independence. AAPI adults are split regarding their feelings about the celebration. About one third indicate that they feel indifferent (34%), or conflicted (33%). One third say they are proud (33%) and 28% feel excited.

Older and Republican AAPI adults are more likely to express being proud or excited about the anniversary compared with younger adults or Democrats.

AAPI adults are split on feelings about the U.S. 250th anniversary.

Percent of AAPI adults

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



Question: How well do each of the following describe your feelings about the United States' 250th anniversary?

Source: AAPI Data/AP-NORC poll conducted April 20-28, 2026, with 1,075 AAPI adults nationwide.



AAPI DATA

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When it comes to displaying flags at their home, 1 in 10 AAPI adults report flying the American flag at their home daily or throughout most of the year with another quarter doing so on occasion. Most AAPI adults have never done so.

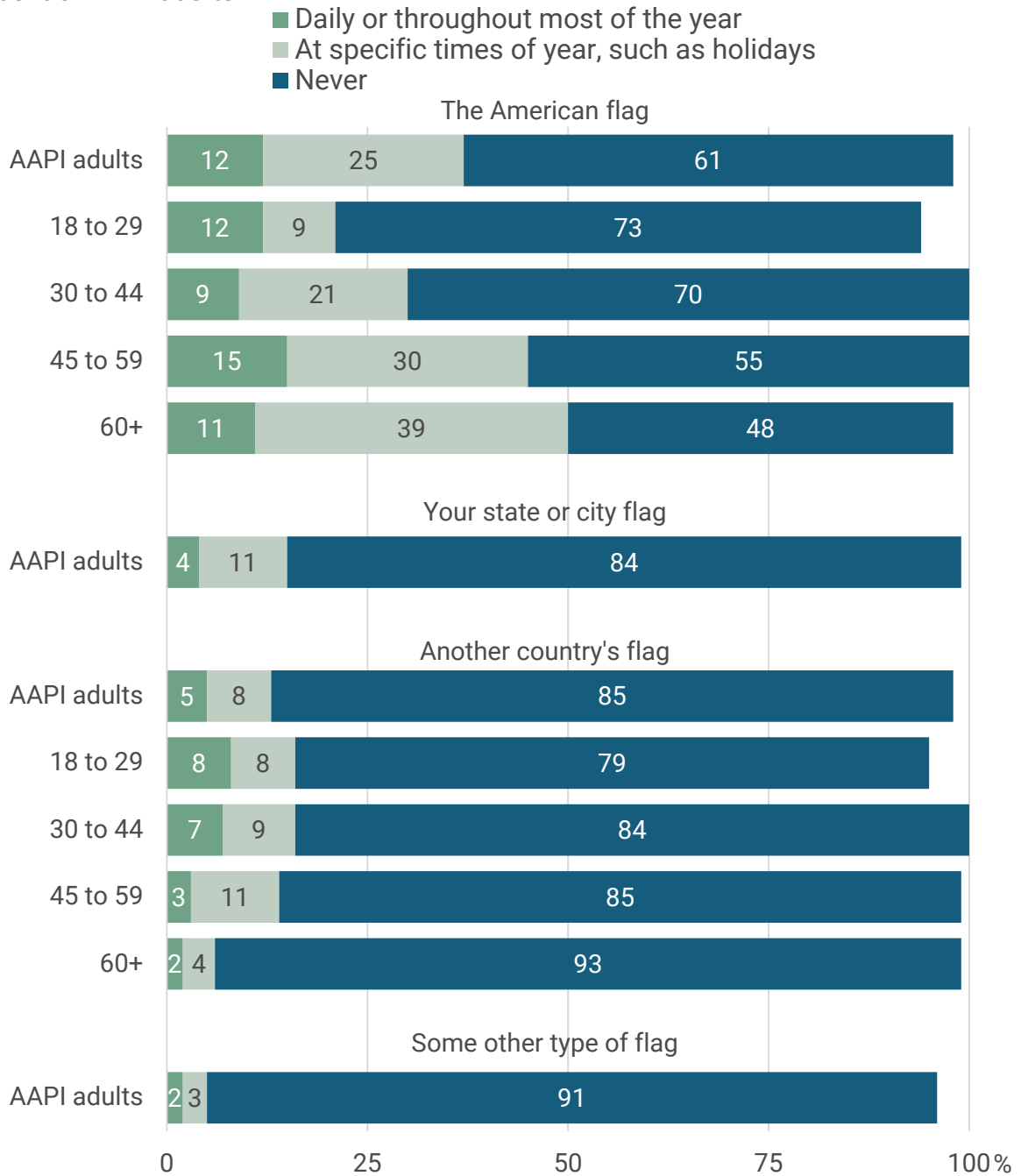
Flying other flags is even less common, with at least 8 in 10 reporting they have never flown a state or city flag, or the flag of another country at their home.

AAPI adults under 45 years old are less likely than older adults to have ever flown the American flag outside of their home and are more likely to have flown another country's flag. About 7 in 10 AAPI adults age 18 to 29 years old say they have never flown the American flag at their home compared with half of AAPI adults 60 or older.

AAPI Republicans are more likely than both Democrats and independents to fly the American flag outside of their home daily (24% vs 8% vs 8%).

Few AAPI adults fly the American flag daily at their homes.

Percent of AAPI adults



Question: How often, if ever, do you display each of the following flags at your home?

Source: AAPI Data/AP-NORC poll conducted April 20-28, 2026, with 1,075 AAPI adults nationwide.

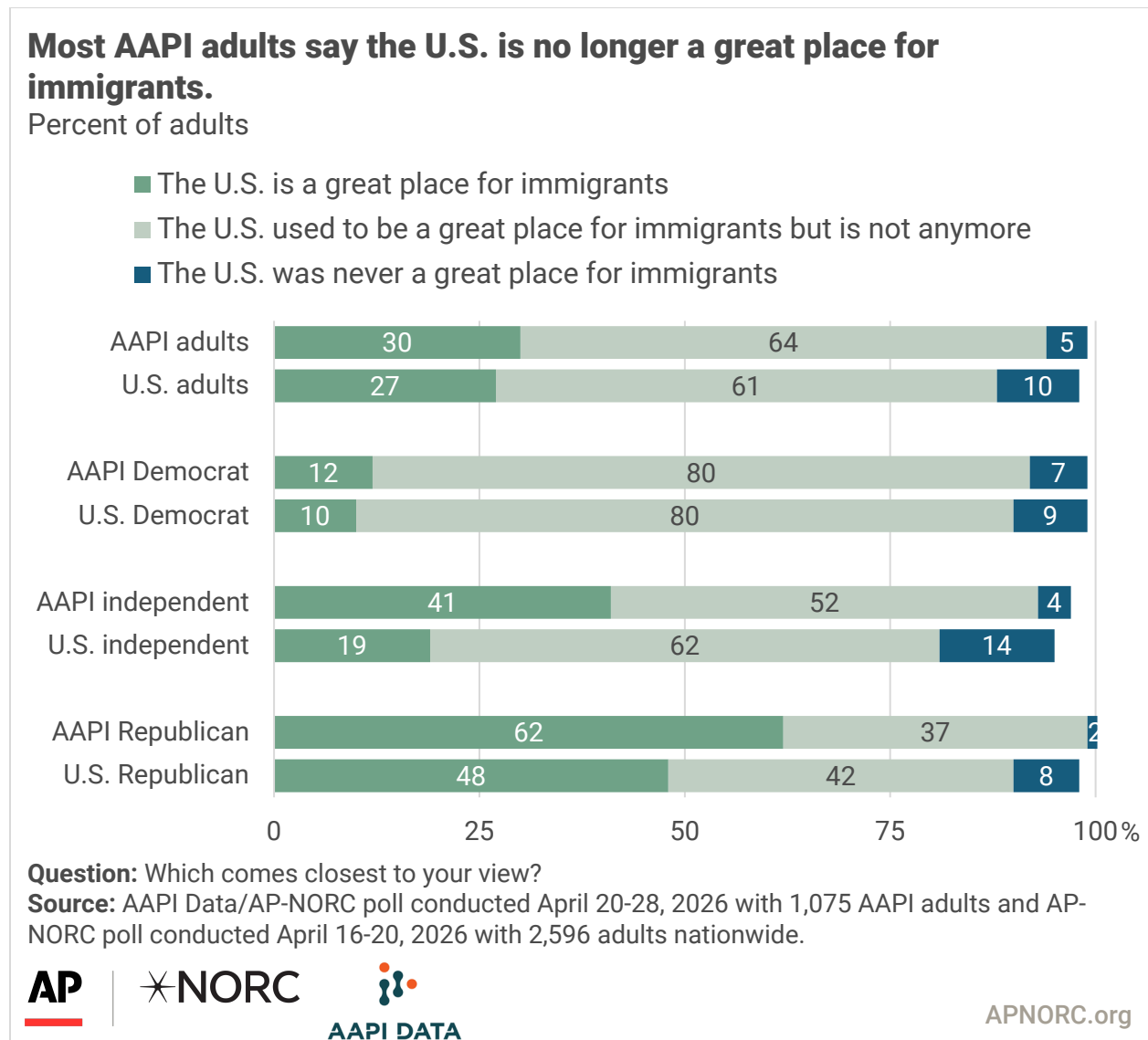


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MOST AAPI ADULTS AGREE THAT THE UNITED STATES USED TO BE A GREAT PLACE FOR IMMIGRANTS BUT IS NOT ANYMORE.

Thirty percent of AAPI adults say the United States used to be a great place for immigrants but is not anymore, while 64% feel it still is a great place for immigrants. These findings align with the general public.

AAPI Republicans are somewhat more likely than Republicans overall say the U.S. is a great place for immigrants. Similar shares of AAPI Republicans and Republicans overall feel the U.S. used to be a great place for immigrants, but slightly more Republicans overall feel the U.S. was never a great place for immigrants. The same is true when looking at independents. Eight in ten AAPI Democrats and U.S. Democrats say the U.S. used to be a great place for immigrants.

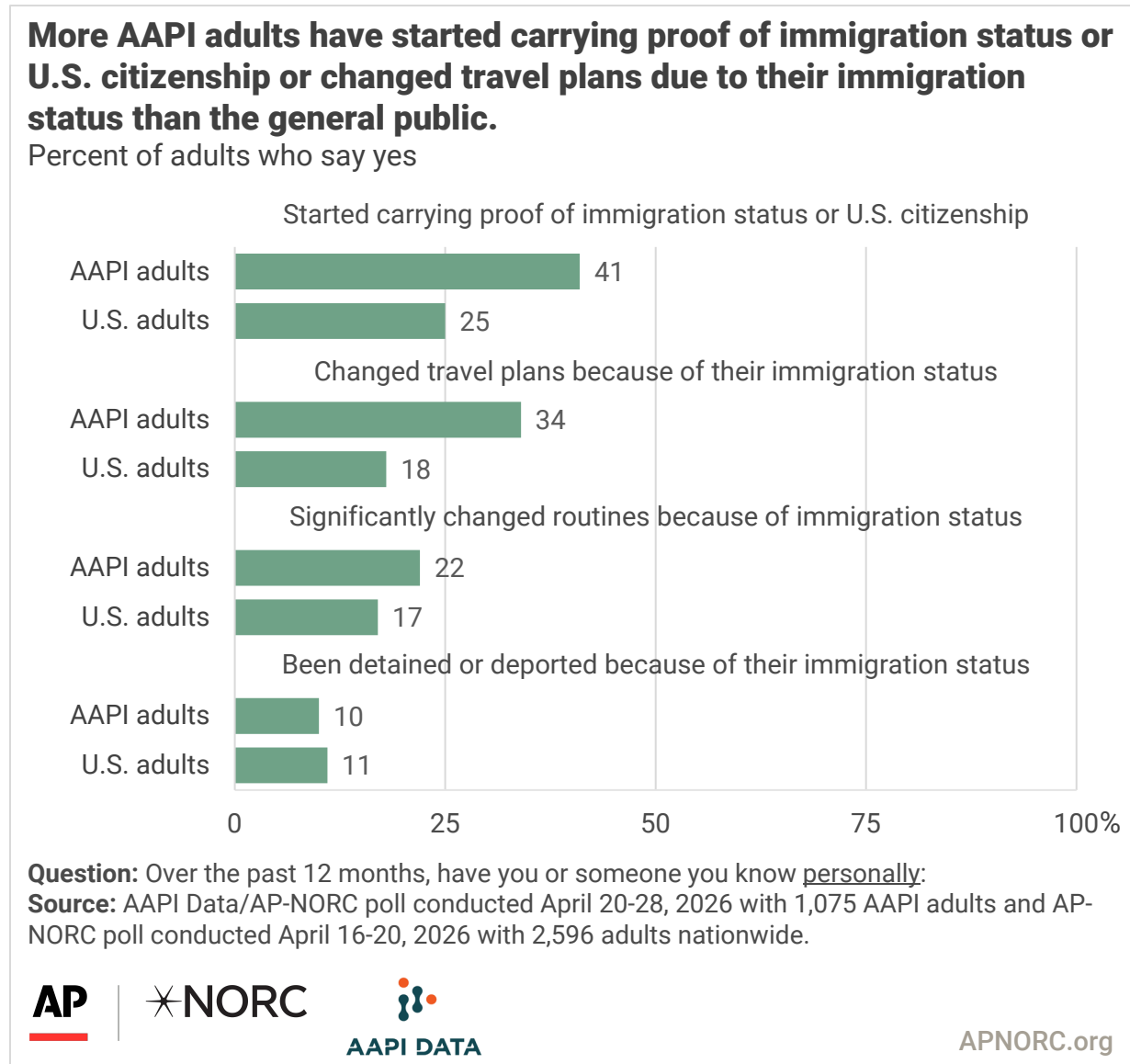


Fifty-one percent of AAPI adults report that over the past 12 months either they or someone they know has carried documentation proving their immigration status or U.S. citizenship, changed travel plans, significantly altered their daily routines like avoiding work or school, or faced detention or deportation due to their immigration status. Fifty-seven percent of Hispanic adults report the same, along with just 25% of white adults.

AAPI adults younger than 30 are more likely than those 60 or older to say they or someone they know has changed their travel plans (46% vs. 20%), routines (32% vs. 9%), or been detained or deported (19% vs. 5%).

More AAPI Democrats than Republicans say they or someone they know has started carrying proof of U.S. citizenship or immigration status (51% vs. 25%) or changed travel plans (42% vs. 21%).

AAPI adults with a South Asian lineage are more likely than those with East Asian lineages to report that they or someone they know has carried proof of immigration status or U.S. citizenship over the past 12 months (53% vs. 36%).¹

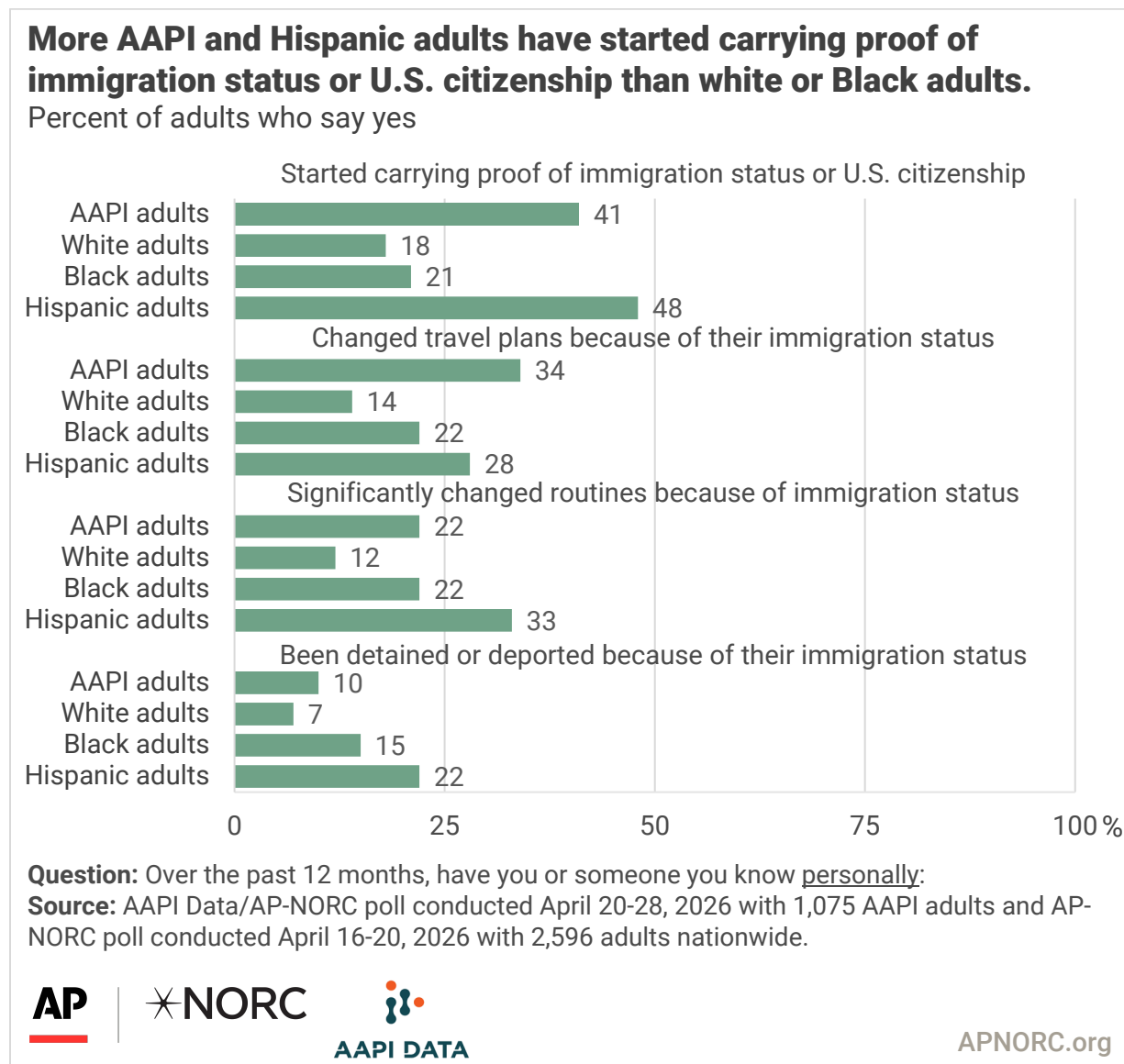


Looking at different racial groups, AAPI and Hispanic adults are more likely than white or Black adults to say they or someone they know started carrying proof of immigration status or U.S. citizenship.

¹ AAPI adults who say they are Chinese, Korean, or Japanese are classified as East Asian. AAPI adults who say they are Asian Indian are classified as South Asian. AAPI adults who say they are Filipino or Vietnamese are classified as Southeast Asian.

Hispanic adults and AAPI adults are each more likely than white adults to say they or someone they know have changed travel plans or significantly changed routines because of immigration status in the past 12 months.

And Hispanic adults are more likely than AAPI adults or white adults to say they or someone they know has been detained or deported because of their immigration status.



AAPI adults feel it's important for immigrants to both blend in and to retain aspects of their culture. Most AAPI adults believe it is extremely or very important that immigrants living in the U.S. maintain their culture and traditions. About half feel similarly about immigrants speaking English fluently, maintaining their language spoken at home, and blending into American society.

About half of AAPI adults who prioritize one aspect of immigrant integration also prioritize another: the 56% who say it is extremely or very important that immigrants maintain their native language also prioritize English fluency, while 51% who prioritize English fluency also think immigrants should maintain their native language. Similarly, 51% who prioritize immigrants maintaining culture and

traditions also think they should blend into American society, while 60% who prioritize blending in also say it is important to maintain traditions.

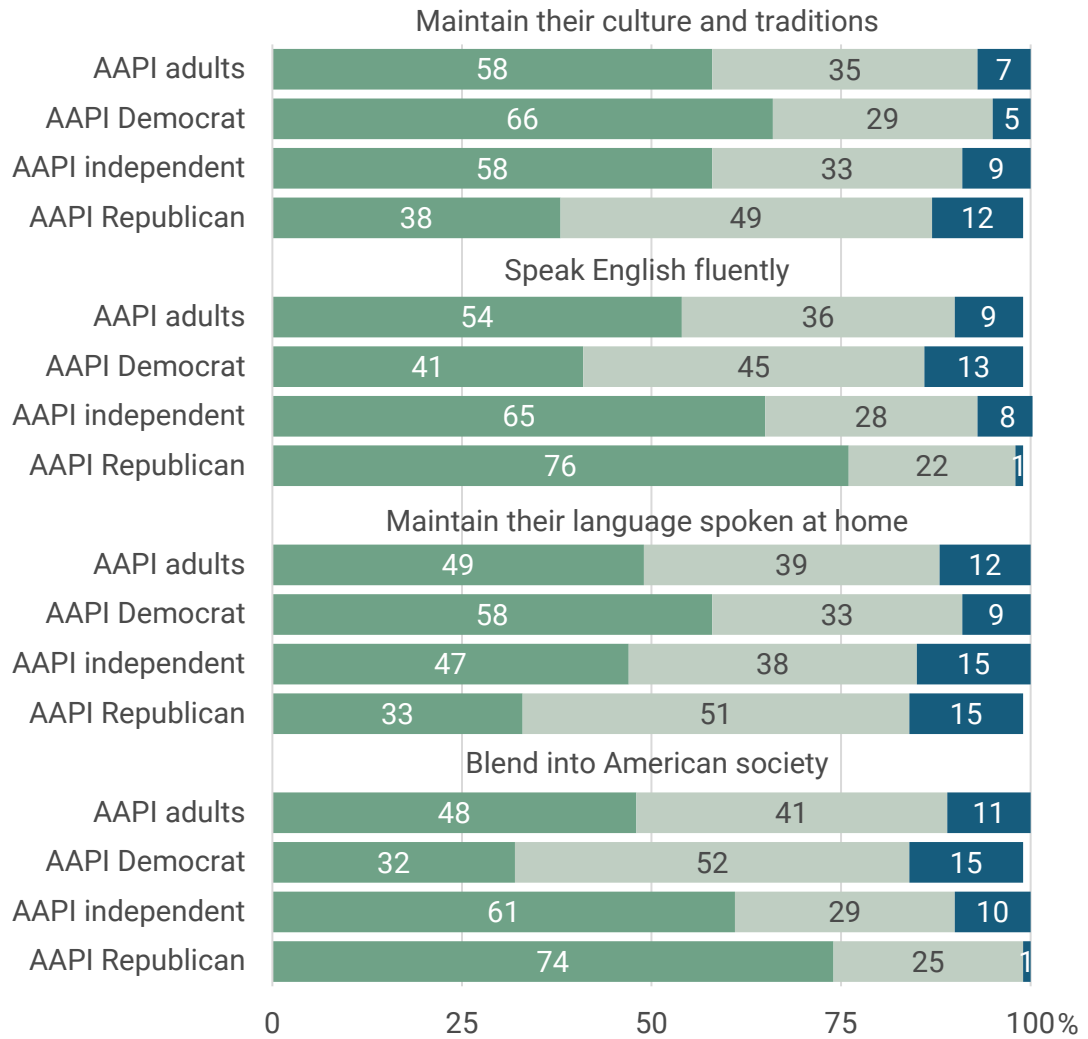
More AAPI Republicans than Democrats say it is extremely or very important for immigrants living in the U.S. to speak English fluently and blend into American society while more Democrats than Republicans say the same about immigrants maintaining their language spoken at home and culture and traditions.

AAPI adults 60 or older are more likely than adults younger than 30 to say it is extremely or very important that immigrants blend into American society (70% vs. 36%).

Most AAPI adults say it is important for immigrants living in the U.S. to maintain their culture and traditions.

Percent of AAPI adults

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



Question: How important do you think it is for immigrants living in the United States to do each of the following?

Source: AAPI Data/AP-NORC poll conducted April 20-28, 2026 with 1,075 AAPI adults nationwide.



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Most AAPI adults say the United States should grant citizenship automatically to children born in the U.S. to parents who are in the country legally on work visas, all children born in the U.S., and children born in the U.S. to parents who are in the country legally on tourist visas. About half say the same about children born in the U.S. to parents who are in the country illegally. These findings align with data from an April 2026 Poll of U.S. adults.

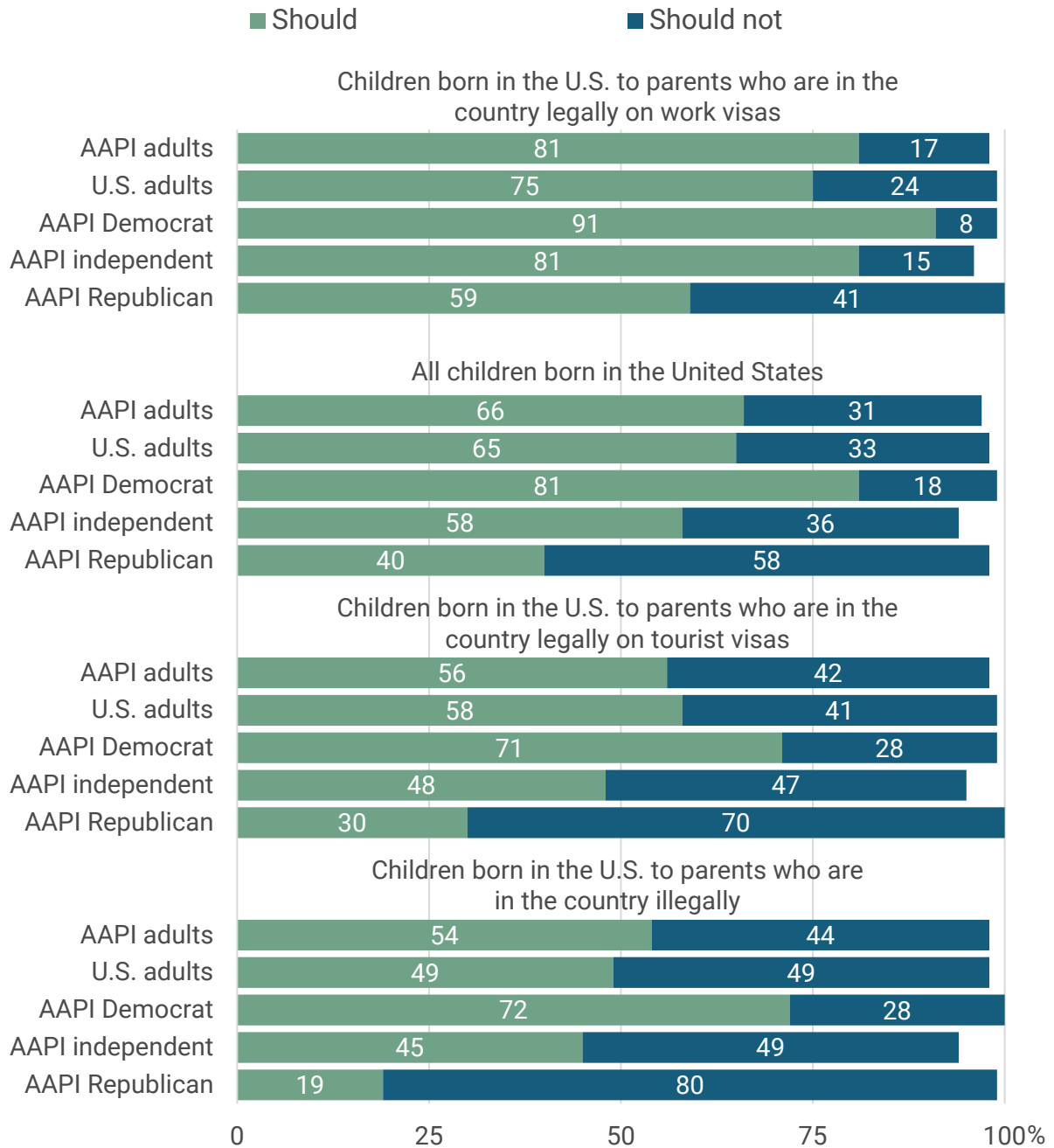
Like the general population, AAPI Democrats are more likely than Republicans to say that the U.S. should grant citizenship to children born to parents listed in each situation asked.

AAPI adults age 18 to 29 are more likely than those 60 or older say all children born in the U.S. (79% vs. 51%), children born in the U.S. to parents who are in the country illegally (71% vs. 37%), and children born in the U.S. to parents who are in the country legally on tourist visas (69% vs. 45%) should be granted citizenship.

AAPI adults with South Asian lineage are more likely than those with East Asian lineage to say children born in the U.S. to parents who are in the country legally on tourist visas (61% vs. 49%) and children born in the U.S. to parents who are in the country illegally (60% vs. 46%) should be granted U.S. citizenship.

About half of AAPI adults believe the U.S. should grant citizenship to children born in the U.S. to parents who are in the country illegally.

Percent of adults



Question: The United States currently grants citizenship to all children born in the United States. Do you think the United States should or should not grant citizenship automatically to:

Source: AAPI Data/AP-NORC poll conducted April 20-28, 2026 with 1,075 AAPI adults and AP-NORC poll conducted April 16-20, 2026 with 2,596 adults nationwide.



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RACE, ETHNICITY, AND ANCESTRY ARE MORE IMPORTANT TO AAPI ADULTS' PERSONAL IDENTITY THAN TO THE GENERAL POPULATION.

Eight in ten AAPI adults say their family is extremely or very important to their personal identity. A majority also prioritize their family's ancestry or country of origin. About half say the same about their race or ethnicity, their gender, and their job or career. Less than half feel similarly about being an American, their religion, or their political affiliation.

More AAPI Republicans than Democrats say being an American (73% vs. 32%) and their religion (52% vs. 25%) are extremely or very important parts of their identity. More Democrats than Republicans prioritize their family's ancestry or country of origin (61% vs. 46%). Both AAPI Republicans and Democrats are more likely to say their political affiliation important than independents (35% and 27% vs. 10%).

AAPI adults 60 or older are more likely than AAPI adults younger than 30 to say being an American is an important part of their identity (64% vs. 32%).

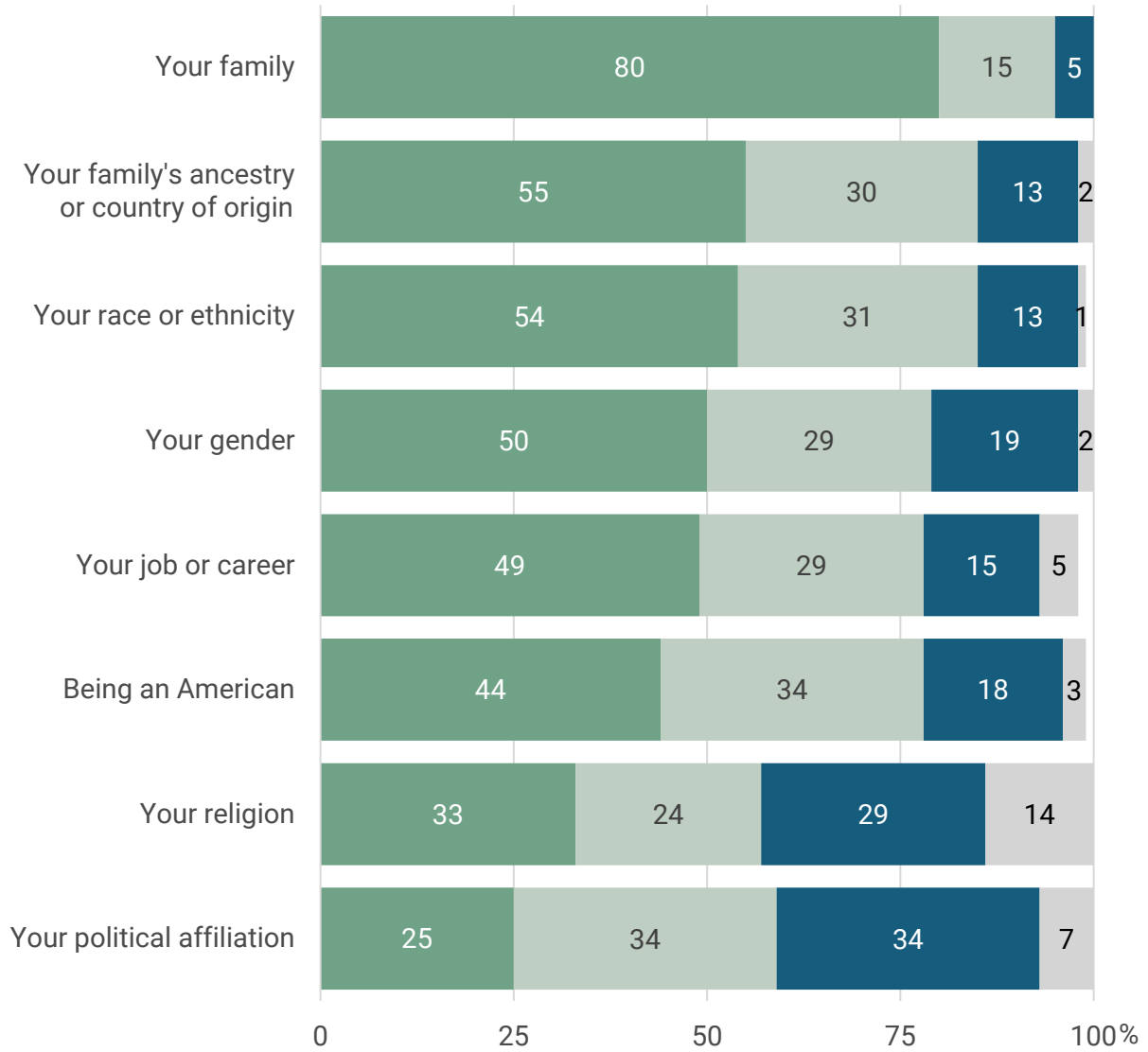
AAPI women more often than men say their race or ethnicity (62% vs. 46%) and their gender (58% vs. 42%) are extremely or very important parts of their identity.

AAPI adults with a religious affiliation are more likely than those who do not identify with any religion to say that religion is extremely or very important to their identity (45% vs. 7%).

More AAPI adults than U.S. adults say their ancestry and ethnicity are extremely or very important to their personal identity.

Percent of adults

- Extremely/very important
- Somewhat important
- Not very/not at all important
- Not part of my personal identity



Question: How important are each of the following to your personal identity? If they are not part of your identity, you can say that too.

Source: AAPI Data/AP-NORC poll conducted April 20-28, 2026 with 1,075 AAPI adults.



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AAPI adults, Black adults, and Hispanic adults are each more likely than white adults to say that their race or ethnicity, their family's ancestry or country of origin, and their job or career are extremely or very important parts of their identity. Black adults are the most likely to say their race or ethnicity is an extremely or very important part of their identity.

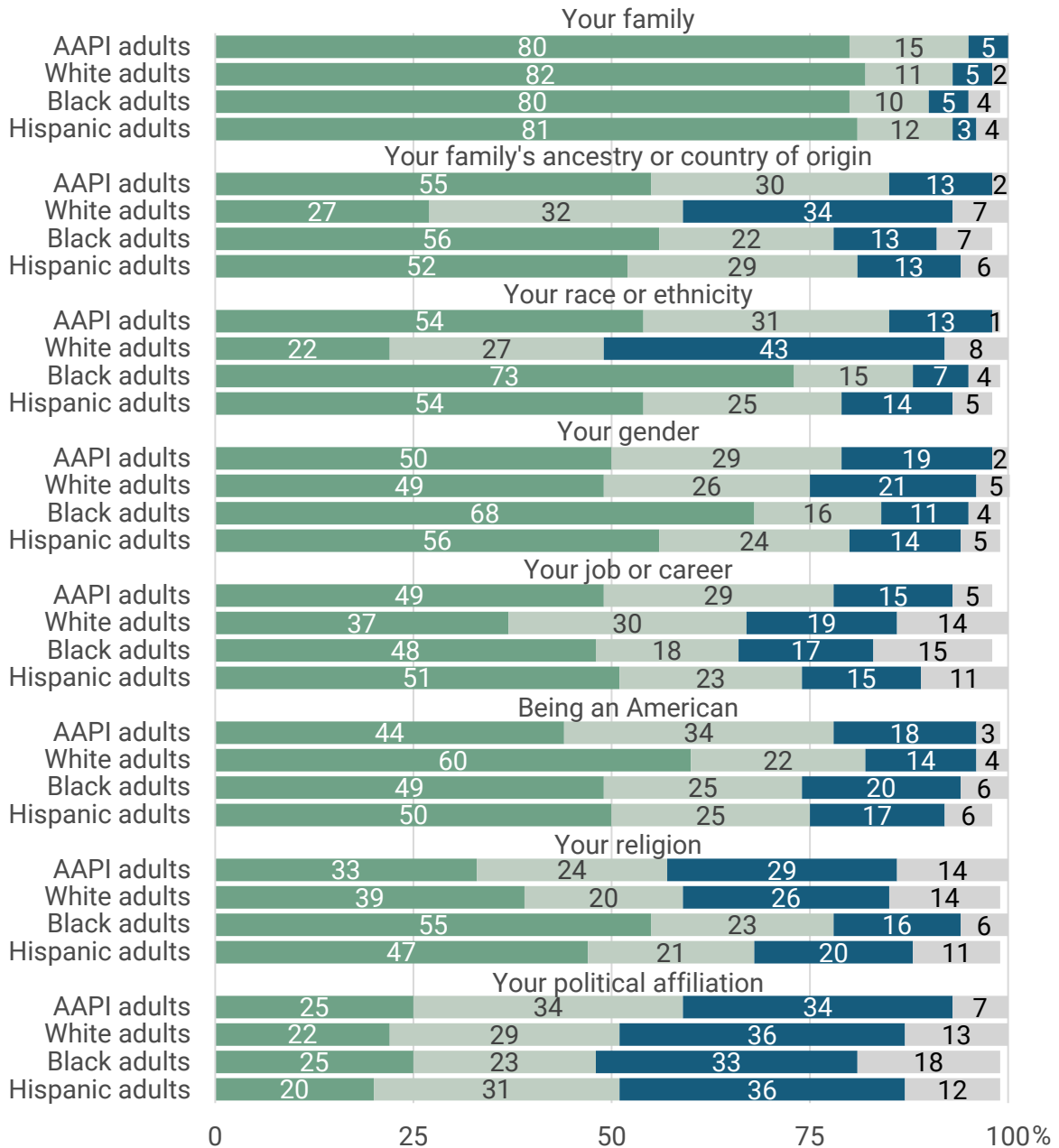
More white adults than AAPI adults say being an American is an extremely or very important part of their identity.

Black and Hispanic adults are more likely than AAPI adults or white adults to say religion is an important part of their identity. AAPI adults and white adults cite religion as an important part of their identity in roughly equal shares.

More white adults than AAPI adults say being an American is an extremely or very important part of their identity.

Percent of adults

- Extremely/very important
- Somewhat important
- Not very/not at all important
- Not part of my personal identity



Question: How important are each of the following to your personal identity? If they are not part of your identity, you can say that too.

Source: AAPI Data/AP-NORC poll conducted April 20-28, 2026 with 1,075 AAPI adults and AP-NORC poll conducted April 16-20, 2026 with 2,596 adults nationwide.



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About half of AAPI adults always or very often use the term Asian or Pacific Islander, American, or their ethnicity's name, for example Chinese or Tongan, to describe themselves. Four in ten say Asian American or Pacific Islander American. A quarter of AAPI adults choose the terms South Asian, East Asian, Southeast Asian, Polynesian, or some other regional group and their ethnicity's name combined with American, for example Chinese American or Tongan American. A fifth use the term person of color.

AAPI Republicans are more likely than Democrats to always or very often use the term American (61% vs. 45%) while more Democrats than Republicans say person of color (26% vs. 9%).

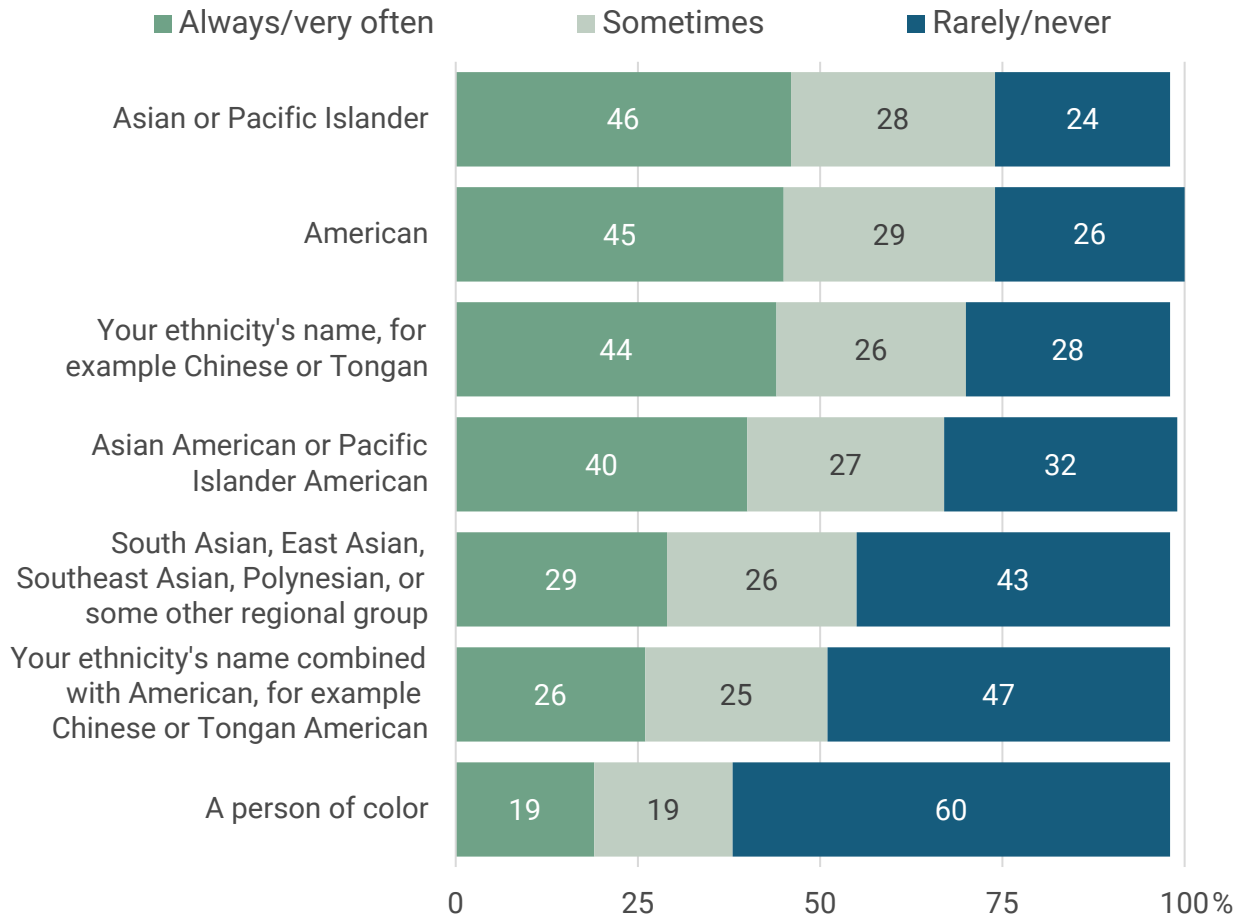
More AAPI adults born inside the U.S. than those born outside the country use the term American (53% vs. 40%).

AAPI adults younger than 30 are more likely than those 60 or older to use the term person of color (33% vs 7%) or identify as part of a regional group (35% vs. 20%).

AAPI adults with Southeast Asian and East Asian lineage are more likely than those with South Asian lineage to use Asian or Pacific Islander (59% and 50% vs. 25%), their ethnicity's name (49% and 50% vs. 32%), or Asian American or Pacific Islander American (42% and 45% vs. 23%). More of those with an East Asian lineage than those with a South Asian lineage use their ethnicity's name combined with American (36% vs. 16%).

About equal shares of AAPI adults use the terms Asian or Pacific Islander and American to describe themselves.

Percent of AAPI adults



Question: People use different terms to describe themselves. How often do you use the following terms to describe yourself?

Source: AAPI Data/AP-NORC poll conducted April 20-28, 2026 with 1,075 AAPI adults nationwide.



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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 April 20-28, 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 1,075 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 26.9 percent, for a weighted cumulative response rate of 71 percent.

The overall margin of sampling error is +/-4.4 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, 47 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 2020-2024. 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.

For the open-ended questions USID8, USID9, and USID10, responses were classified using Microsoft Copilot, an online AI platform that can code open-ended data. These codes were validated by a human coder and were then collapsed into more general categories based on topic for reporting.

Complete questions and results are available at www.apnorc.org. For more information about the study, email 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.

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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.