



AAIPP Bulletin

April 2026

Asian American & Pacific Islander Heritage

In preparing for the observance of [Asian American and Pacific Islander Heritage Month: May 2026](#), the U.S. Census Bureau just released this data brief that contains useful statistical facts concerning Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders.

Likewise, the Pew Research Center also released two informative fact sheets based on their analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau's 2024 American Community Survey: [Key Facts about Asians in the U.S.](#) and [Key Facts about Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders in the U.S.](#)

Asian American Votes in 2026 Mid-Term Elections

According to [most recent Cook Political Report U.S. Senate race ratings](#), races in Michigan, Ohio, and Maine are considered most competitive. Races in four other states are also considered competitive, with the Republican Party having an advantage in Alaska and the Democratic Party in Georgia, North Carolina and New Hampshire.

For the 2026 gubernatorial races, CPR ratings suggest that there currently are [6 toss-up states](#): Arizona, Georgia, Iowa, Michigan, Nevada, and Wisconsin. Races in Kansas and Ohio are considered competitive but lean Republican.

How significant are Asian American votes in these competitive statewide races? According to the U.S. Census Bureau's [Current Population Survey Public-Use data, November 2024](#), seven of the twelve states have an Asian voting-age population of more than 100,000, and six of these states have more than 100,000 Asians of voting-age who are U.S. citizens. In each of the seven states, a majority of voting-age Asian Americans were registered voters and voted in November 2024.

The Census Bureau data also show that Asian Americans constituted 10 percent of the total registered voters in Nevada as well as 10 percent of all voters in the state who voted in November 2024. 69 percent of citizens of Asian descent in Nevada voted in November 2024, two percentage point higher than that of the general citizen voting-age population of the state.

The Asian American share of the state’s total registered voters was 5 percent in Georgia, 3 percent in Arizona, and 2.5 percent or less in the other 4 states. 5 percent of all voters in Georgia who voted in November 2024 were Asian Americans.

Reported Voting and Registration of the Total Voting -Age Population for Select States: November 2024								
(Numbers in thousands, Population 18 and over); (Asian alone or in combination)								
States	Total Population	Total Citizen Population	Registered			Voted		
			Total Registered	% Registered (Total)	% Registered (Citizen)	Total Voted	% Voted (Total)	% Voted (Citizen)
Arizona								
Total	5,841	5,186	3,578	61.3	69.0	3,201	54.8	61.7
Asian	301	170	109	36.4	64.3	95	31.6	55.8
Georgia								
Total	8,431	7,624	5,401	64.1	70.8	4,908	58.2	64.4
Asian	533	388	271	50.9	70.2	233	43.7	60.3
Michigan								
Total	7,850	7,534	6,090	77.6	80.8	5,444	69.4	72.3
Asian	247	163	138	55.6	84.4	119	48.2	73.1
Nevada								
Total	2,506	2,230	1,640	65.4	73.5	1,493	59.6	66.9
Asian	247	215	163	65.8	75.7	148	59.9	68.9
North Carolina								
Total	8,496	7,695	5,374	63.3	69.8	4,971	58.5	64.6
Asian	383	225	134	34.8	59.5	134	34.8	59.5
Ohio								
Total	9,113	8,782	6,593	72.4	75.1	5,922	65.0	67.4
Asian	299	233	138	46.1	59.0	127	42.7	54.6
Wisconsin								
Total	4,629	4,431	3,380	73.0	76.3	3,201	69.2	72.2
Asian	130	95	64	49.2	67.7	56	42.7	58.7

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey Public-Use Data, November 2024

Immigration

A recent [POLITICO poll](#) conducted April 11th – 14th found that 51 percent of Americans think President Trump’s immigration agenda is “too aggressive”, with 26 percent saying they think his immigration agenda is “about right” and 11 percent saying it’s “not aggressive enough.” Among Asian adults, 60 percent indicating that it is “too aggressive”, with 28 percent indicating “about right” and 6 percent “not aggressive enough”.

When asked how the federal government should prioritize its deportation strategy, a plurality (36%) of Americans say the government should prioritize deporting immigrants who have committed serious crime. A plurality of Asian adults (43%) say the same.

With respect to voting for a House member this November, a plurality (43%) of American adults, 45% of Asian adults, prefer their House member taking steps to significantly curtail what President Trump can do with deportations.

Recent Releases

[AAJC Analysis of Preliminary 2025 FBI Data](#)

Asian Americans Advancing Justice (April 17, 2026)

New 2025 data from the Federal Bureau of Investigation shows reported hate crimes declined overall, but threats against Asian Americans, religious groups and immigrant communities persist. AAJC found 318 anti-Asian incidents in 2025 down from 2024 but still more than double the pre-pandemic annual average from 2013–2018 (133 incidents per year).

[Indian Immigrants in the United States](#)

Migration Policy Institute (April 15, 2026)

Indian immigrants began arriving in the United States in notable numbers in the early 19th century, when workers from the Punjab region settled primarily in California to work in agriculture, lumber, and railroad construction. Today, approximately 3.2 million Indian immigrants reside in the United States, comprising 6 percent of the total foreign-born population of 50.2 million people. Immigrants from India rank as the second largest immigrant group in the country, after Mexicans. This article provides an overview of various demographic characteristics of Indian immigrants in the United States, including their U.S. destinations, top job sectors, educational attainment, age, and English language proficiency.

[Living at the Margins: Barriers to Legal Support for New York City’s Asian Communities](#)

Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund (April 1, 2026)

This report finds that systemic gaps in language access, outreach, funding structures, and institutional partnerships are leaving Asians—one of New York City’s fastest growing immigrant populations—without meaningful access to legal help.

[Priced Out: Relocation Amidst California’s Affordability Crisis](#)

California Policy Lab of the University of California (March 30, 2026)

Using unique data that anonymously tracks the same households over time from 2016 to 2025, this report examines how many Californians are moving, who is leaving the state, where they are going, and what happens to their finances after they move. The findings suggest that affordability plays a major role in Californians’ relocation decisions. Californians who leave move to much more affordable areas and see large increases in homeownership, on average. At the same time, the data show how more people continue to leave the state than choose to move here, a gap that is reshaping California’s population.

[State of Chinese Americans Survey 2025: Where are you really from?](#)

Committee of 100 / NORC (March 2026)

The March 2026 report outlines the pervasive impact of the “perpetual foreigner” stereotype, or the perception of a racial or ethnic group as outsiders. Conclusions include most Asian Americans regularly encounter assumed foreignness (55%); U.S. and foreign-born Asian Americans are perceived as outsiders at nearly equal rates, unlike other racial or ethnic groups; and this perception creates severe psychological distress.

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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