



## AAIPP Bulletin

March 2025

### Medicaid Enrollment

Medicaid is the primary program providing comprehensive health and long-term care to [83 million](#) people living in the U.S (particularly those with low-incomes) and accounts for nearly [\\$1 out of every \\$5](#) spent on health care. There are several options under consideration in Congress to significantly reduce Medicaid spending to help pay for tax cuts, with the recently passed [House budget resolution](#) targeting cuts to Medicaid of up to \$880 billion or more over a decade.

[The latest KFF Health Tracking Poll](#) finds that fewer than one in five adults (17%) want to see Medicaid funding decrease, and most think funding should either increase (42%) or be kept about the same (40%). Majorities of Democrats (95%), Republicans (67%), independents (85%), Trump voters (65%), and adults living in rural areas (77%) say Medicaid funding should either increase or be kept about the same, though about one-third of Republicans want spending to decrease. Similarly, large majorities across partisans share the view that Medicaid is very important to their local communities.

To illustrate the potential impact of Medicaid cuts being discussed by Congress, [KFF's recent analysis](#) shows total enrollment numbers and the enrollment percentage by congressional district. Enrollment numbers include enrollment in each of the major Medicaid [eligibility groups](#), highlighting whose coverage may be at risk in upcoming deliberations. There are 53,000 or more Medicaid enrollees living in each congressional district, with enrollment as high as 510,000 in some districts. In each congressional district, there are at least 3,500 Medicaid enrollees ages 65 and older and 7,400 child enrollees.

In the absence of comprehensive AAPI Medicaid enrollment data, there is no clear indication of how AAPIs may be affected by the proposed Medicaid cuts. However, KFF's analysis that covers AAPI-populated congressional districts may still be informative for gauging such potential impact. The table below presents KFF's Medicaid enrollment analysis focusing on 42 congressional districts where an AAPI share of the district population is 15 percent or higher.

<b>Medicaid Enrollment by Eligibility Group and Congressional District, 2024</b>									
Select Districts with an Asian American & Pacific Islander share of the district population being 15% or higher									
	<b>119th Congress</b>				<b>Indiv. with</b>	<b>ACA</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>% District</b>	<b>% AAPIs</b>
<b>District</b>	<b>Representative</b>	<b>Adults</b>	<b>Seniors</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Disabilities</b>	<b>Adults</b>	<b>Enrollment</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>in District</b>
CA 07	Doris Matsui (D)	53,500	32,600	79,400	26,200	96,000	287,800	38%	26%
CA 08	John Garamendi (D)	56,000	27,800	78,200	22,500	90,900	275,400	37%	20%
CA 09	Josh Harder (D)	62,600	27,700	97,700	23,400	90,300	301,700	39%	19%
CA 10	Mark DeSaulnier (D)	23,900	18,400	32,400	10,500	48,300	133,500	18%	23%
CA 11	Nancy Pelosi (D)	25,300	41,700	28,900	15,800	74,400	186,100	27%	33%
CA 12	Lateefah Simon (D)	45,500	33,500	58,700	21,500	97,900	257,100	35%	21%
CA 14	Eric Swalwell (D)	34,100	29,000	42,600	12,200	64,900	182,700	25%	42%
CA 15	Kevin Mullin (D)	35,700	28,300	41,100	9,600	71,900	186,600	26%	40%
CA 16	Sam Liccardo (D)	25,600	22,600	30,700	8,000	50,400	137,300	18%	33%
CA 17	Ro Khanna (D)	23,900	26,900	29,100	7,600	52,400	140,000	19%	59%
CA 19	Jimmy Panetta (D)	37,400	22,800	44,800	12,400	68,600	186,100	26%	21%
CA 28	Judy Chu (D)	37,400	42,000	43,900	11,400	87,700	222,300	30%	39%
CA 31	Gilbert Cisneros (D)	65,000	42,600	83,900	18,200	116,700	326,400	46%	20%
CA 34	Jimmy Gomez (D)	101,300	57,900	101,400	22,900	170,400	453,800	63%	18%
CA 36	Ted Lieu (D)	21,300	19,000	22,800	7,900	62,700	133,600	18%	18%
CA 38	Linda Sanchez (D)	57,000	37,200	67,000	15,800	92,000	269,000	37%	22%
CA 40	Young Kim (R)	34,900	19,500	39,400	8,000	60,100	162,000	21%	20%
CA 45	Derek Tran (D)	50,400	42,700	61,500	13,900	107,100	275,600	37%	39%
CA 46	J. Correa (D)	84,700	40,100	103,600	18,000	128,600	375,000	50%	17%
CA 47	Dave Min (D)	28,600	17,700	31,400	7,100	61,200	146,000	19%	27%
CA 50	Scott Peters (D)	28,700	17,700	34,700	10,100	64,900	156,100	20%	15%
CA 51	Sara Jacobs (D)	41,300	23,700	53,600	15,400	78,900	212,900	28%	17%
GA 07	Richard McCormick (R)	14,800	8,100	38,000	7,600	-	68,500	9%	15%
HI 01	Ed Case (D)	24,000	25,100	59,800	9,300	66,700	184,900	26%	57%
HI 02	Jill Tokuda (D)	37,600	22,700	92,300	14,500	89,500	256,500	36%	35%
IL 09	Janice Schakowsky (D)	7,200	28,300	46,200	9,800	36,800	128,400	17%	15%
NJ 05	Josh Gottheimer (D)	8,400	12,500	23,300	6,700	30,500	81,400	11%	16%
NJ 06	Frank Pallone (D)	17,200	14,200	49,100	10,500	44,900	136,000	18%	19%
NJ 12	Bonnie Watson Coleman (D)	15,100	13,400	46,400	12,500	37,000	124,300	16%	20%
NV 03	Susie Lee (D)	15,100	11,200	51,900	7,800	72,100	158,000	20%	20%
NY 03	Thomas R. Suozzi (D)	29,800	31,500	38,700	10,400	55,700	166,100	22%	24%
NY 05	Gregory Meeks (D)	69,400	52,300	97,100	23,800	113,000	355,700	48%	16%
NY 06	Grace Meng (D)	71,800	69,200	86,000	11,300	123,300	361,800	51%	42%
NY 10	Daniel Goldman (D)	43,800	50,700	73,300	19,500	92,700	279,900	39%	20%
NY 11	Nicole Malliotakis (R)	52,400	48,600	89,200	20,700	93,200	304,100	40%	21%
TX 07	Lizzie Fletcher (D)	17,900	10,000	58,600	8,500	-	95,000	12%	19%
TX 22	Troy Nehls (R)	15,400	7,400	45,600	7,700	-	76,100	9%	15%
VA 10	Sahas Subramanyam (D)	19,300	3,500	18,200	2,200	15,800	59,100	7%	16%
VA 11	Gerald Connolly (D)	18,600	4,300	14,200	2,000	15,200	54,300	7%	22%
WA 01	Suzan DelBene (D)	11,500	10,600	47,600	8,300	41,100	119,100	15%	23%
WA 07	Pramila Jayapal (D)	8,800	12,500	31,500	11,000	53,000	116,800	15%	15%
WA 09	Adam Smith (D)	20,100	20,100	82,800	14,800	68,400	206,200	27%	25%

Notes: Enrollment numbers were rounded to the nearest 100. The sum of eligibility groups may not add to total enrollment due to rounding. ACA adults refer to adult enrollees of Medicaid expansion programs that states have decided to participate in under the Affordable Care Act. Sources: KFF analysis of the T-MSIS Research Identifiable Files, CY 2021; Missouri Census Data Center GeoCorr tool; MBES Medicaid Enrollment- New Adult Group, June 2024

Data for AAPIs reflects single race Asians alone and Pacific Islanders alone from the U.S. Census Bureau 2023 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates.

## Immigration

According to the most recent [RealClear Polling average](#) of polls concerning immigration conducted February 19 - March 18, 2025, President Trump's job approval on his

handling of immigration policy and undocumented immigrants stands at 52 percent, compared to 44 percent disapproval.

A [Pew Research Center survey](#) conducted January 27 – February 2, 2025 shows that, overall, more than half of U.S. adults support increasing deportations (59%) and growing the military's presence at the southern border (58%). Fewer than half support cutting federal funds for cities and states that don't help federal deportation efforts (47%) and suspending asylum applications from people seeking to live in the U.S. (44%). Republicans are far more likely than Democrats to approve of several of the administration's immigration policy actions:

- Increasing deportations (86% vs. 33%)
- Sending more military forces to the border (88% vs. 30%)
- Cutting federal funding for cities and states if they don't help deportation efforts (80% vs. 16%)
- Suspending asylum applications (72% vs. 18%)

On immigration policy, AAPI adults express mixed views in a recent [AAPI Data/AP-NORC poll conducted February 4-11, 2025](#). A plurality (42%) of AAPI adults consider increasing security at the U.S.-Mexico border a high priority for the federal government, and a plurality (36%) say deporting immigrants living in the U.S. illegally a moderate priority. 49 percent think expanding guest worker programs is also a moderate priority, while 51 percent consider allowing refugees to enter the United States to escape violence a moderate priority.

AAPI adults are divided on expanding green cards and visa programs, with similar shares favoring increasing or maintaining current levels, with few supporting reductions. About 4 in 10 support increasing green cards for backlogged countries (44%), worker visas (43%), or family-sponsored green cards (40%), though nearly as many prefer to keep current levels unchanged. Student visas receive the least support for expansion at 34%, with half (50%) preferring no change.

Thirty-one percent of AAPI adults believe local police should always cooperate with federal immigration authorities on deportations, compared with 42% of the [general population](#). More in both groups support cooperation in some cases (56% and 49%), while relatively few say local police should never cooperate with federal authorities (13% and 8%).

On birthright citizenship, the same Pew Research Center [survey](#) indicates that a narrow majority (56%) of U.S. adults disapprove of President Trump's executive order, while 43% approve. Strong disapproval of the order (40%) is more widespread than strong approval (23%). And on this question, too, Republicans and Democrats differ sharply: 72% of Republicans approve of the order, while an even larger majority of Democrats (84%) disapprove. Disapproval is particularly widespread among Black (74%) and Hispanic (70%) adults. A narrower majority of Asian adults (56%) also disapprove.

## **Recent Releases**

### [Foreign-Born Number and Share of U.S. Population at All-Time Highs in January 2025](#)

Center for Immigration Studies (March 12, 2025)

The January 2025 Current Population Survey (CPS) shows that the foreign-born or immigrant population (legal and illegal together) hit 53.3 million and 15.8 percent of the total U.S. population in January 2025 — both new record highs. The January CPS is the first government survey to be adjusted to better reflect the recent surge in illegal immigrants. Unlike border statistics, the CPS measures the number of immigrants in the country, which is what determines their impact on society.

### [Frequently Requested Statistics on Immigrants and Immigration in the United States](#)

Migration Policy Institute (March 12, 2025)

Drawing from the most authoritative and current data available, this article offers information about immigrants as well as temporary visitors in the United States. Included are an overview of present and past U.S. immigration trends, sociodemographic information about who is immigrating, and the channels through which they arrive. It also provides data on the government's enforcement actions and visa processing. [State Immigration Data Profiles](#) offer an interactive search of demographic data by state.

### [Many Think the Government Spends Too Little on Key Policy Areas](#)

AAPI Data/AP-NORC poll (March 12, 2025)

This new AAPI Data/AP-NORC Poll finds that most Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander (AAPI) adults think the federal government should prioritize addressing the costs of health care (79%), food (67%), and housing (61%). The poll also shows that AAPI adults are not supportive of major changes to the federal workforce under President Trump's Department of Government Efficiency (DOGE) initiative.

### [Congressional District Interactive Map: Medicaid Enrollment by Eligibility Group](#)

KFF (March 11, 2025)

There are several options under consideration in Congress to significantly reduce Medicaid spending to help pay for tax cuts, with the recently passed [House budget resolution](#) targeting cuts to Medicaid of up to \$880 billion or more over a decade. These interactive maps illustrate how many people are enrolled in Medicaid and what percentage of the population is enrolled in Medicaid for each congressional district. Enrollment numbers include enrollment in each of the major Medicaid [eligibility groups](#), highlighting whose coverage may be at risk in upcoming deliberations.

### [Cardiovascular Risk Factors and Predicted Risks Across Asian American, Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander Subgroups: The PANACHE Study](#)

Rishi Parikh, MPH, Alan S. Go, MD, et. al.

American Heart Association (March 2025)

In this study, researchers analyzed health records from 2012 through 2022 for approximately 700,000 adults enrolled in large private health systems in California and Hawaii. Participants in the study included adults who self-identified as Chinese, Filipino,

Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, Japanese, Korean, Vietnamese, other Southeast Asian or South Asian.

Researchers compared the prevalence of traditional cardiovascular disease risk factors among adults belonging to only one of the AANHPI subgroups who had not been previously diagnosed with cardiovascular disease. For direct comparison, the researchers also analyzed the prevalence of cardiovascular risk factors for 2 million non-Hispanic white adults in the same health system databases. The research results highlight differential risks and raise awareness for the importance of identifying and managing cardiovascular disease risk factors in high-risk populations.

### [Asian American, Native Hawaiian, And Pacific Islander Population Group Representation In The US Health Workforce](#)

Edward Salsberg and Emmeline Ha, George Washington University  
Health Affairs (March 3, 2025)

In this new study, researchers highlight the critical need for disaggregating data on Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander (AANHPI) populations in the U.S. health workforce to better understand representation disparities and reduce health disparities.

Although the AANHPI population is well represented in health professions overall, significant disparities exist, with Native Hawaiians, Pacific Islanders and certain Southeast Asians underrepresented in key healthcare roles. The study documents the general underrepresentation of the AANHPI population in behavioral health professions which may limit access to culturally sensitive mental health services.

### [Immigrant and Native Consumption of Means-Tested Welfare and Entitlement Benefits in 2022](#)

Cato Institute (February 18, 2025)

Immigrant consumption of welfare benefits has been a contentious policy issue for decades. This brief is the latest in a series of Cato policy briefs on immigrant welfare consumption intended to supply more up-to-date information to policymakers and the public. Based on data from the Survey of Income and Program Participation, immigrants consumed 21 percent less welfare and entitlement benefits than native-born Americans on a per capita basis in 2022.

#### **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](http://www.aaipp.org)

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