



## AAIPP Bulletin

June 2026

### America at 250

According to an [AP-NORC poll](#) conducted April 16-20, 2026, as America approaches its 250<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the country's founding, Americans express nuanced views not only about whether the American Dream still holds true, but also about the rights and freedoms that define the nation's identity.

Only a third of the public feel the American Dream, the belief that if you work hard, you'll get ahead, still holds true today. Half say that while the American Dream once held true, it does not anymore. Few, only 15%, say that the American Dream has never been true.

When it comes to America's identity as a nation, nearly 9 in 10 say the freedom of speech (87%) and the right to vote (86%) are important. Eight in ten believe the same about freedom of religion. Fewer, but still a majority, believe the right to keep and bear arms is important to America's identity (57%).

Meanwhile, an [AAPI Data/AP-NORC poll](#) conducted April 20-28, 2026 reports that 80 percent of AAPI adults value the American Dream, but only half consider the United States one of the greatest countries in the world. 64 percent say the U.S. used to be a great place for new immigrants but is not anymore.

### America's Political Landscape

Pew Research Center's recently published [political typology](#) reveals that America's political landscape is far more complex than just being red vs. blue. The typology categories U.S. adults into nine distinct groups based on their political and cultural values, not party affiliation.

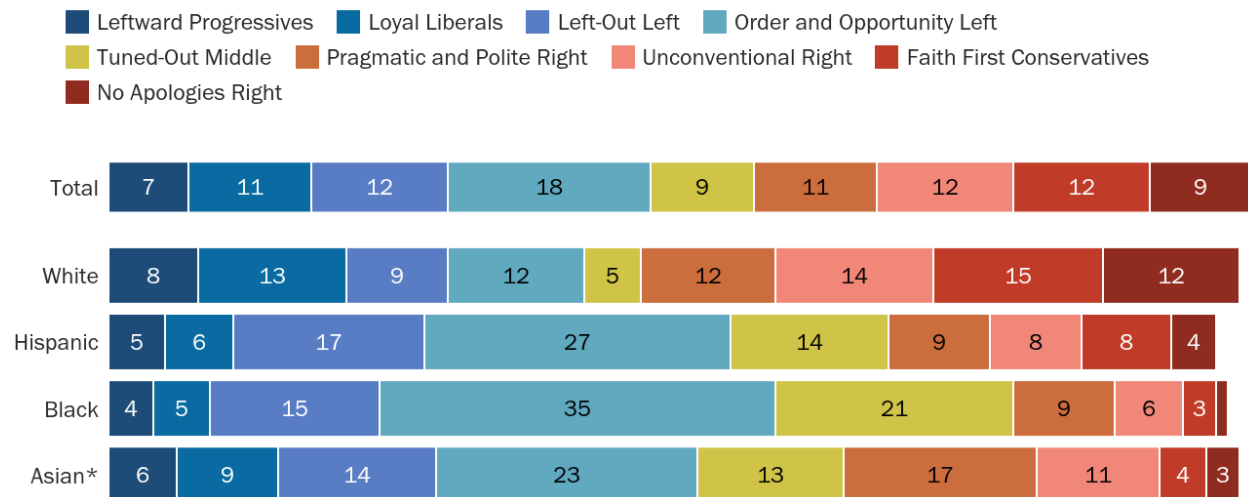
Four groups are highly ideological and partisan. On the right, there are **No Apologies Right** (9% of American adults) and **Faith First Conservatives** (12%). Both groups are dominated by conservative Republicans who are unwaveringly supportive of President Donald Trump. No Apologies Right take harder-line positions on most issues, but Faith First Conservatives stand out more on topics closely tied to religion, morality and social traditionalism. On the left, there are **Leftward Progressives** (7%) and **Loyal Liberals** (11%). Leftward Progressives are the youngest typology group, with very progressive

views across the board. In contrast, Loyal Liberals are far more attached to the Democratic Party, have greater trust in institutions and are more invested in the United States' role as a leader in international diplomacy.

The other five groups that make up a majority of American adults are more mixed in their political values and in some cases, much less attentive to politics. **Unconventional Right** (12%) are decidedly Republican-oriented and generally conservative. But they take somewhat more moderate stances than the more conservative groups on issues like abortion and the social safety net. **Pragmatic and Political Right** (11%) also tilt Republican, but by a more modest margin. They are conservative on economic issues and more moderate on race and immigration. **Order and Opportunity Left** (18%) lean Democratic, economically liberal but are more concerned about crime and more supportive of immigration restrictions than other majority-Democratic groups. **Left-Out Left** (12%) are overwhelmingly Democratic-oriented, with a mix of liberal and moderate views. They are more likely than most other groups to feel politically ignored. **Tuned-Out Middle** (9%) are politically divided and have an exceptionally low level of interest in politics.

## The political typology within racial and ethnic groups

Among racial and ethnic groups, % who belong to each political typology group



\* Estimates for Asian adults are representative of English speakers only.

Note: White, Black and Asian adults include those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic; Hispanics are of any race. Numbers may not add to 100% because of rounding. Refer to Appendix B for details on how typology group assignments are made.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Nov. 17-30, 2025.

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Similar to the overall public, 29 percent of Asian adults are on the left and center-left of the political typology, compared to 18 percent on the right and center-right. They are

more likely than adults overall to fall into Order and Opportunity Left (23%) and Pragmatic and Polite Right (17%) – groups with more mixed political profiles.

### **Americans' Views of Political Parties**

A [Washington Post-ABC News-Ipsos poll](#) in late April asked more than 1,200 Americans to describe in their own words [what they dislike most about each political party](#).

About the Democratic Party, Americans offer wide-ranging complaints. The two most common responses criticized their positions as too liberal in general or on a range of issues (12%), or that they were weak and don't stand up enough to President Donald Trump (10%).

About the Republican Party, Trump tops the list of complaints about the Republican Party, but not by an overwhelming margin. Twelve percent of adults specifically cited Trump or loyalty to Trump when asked what they dislike most about the GOP, although another 4 percent criticize the Republican Party for not supporting Trump enough.

Democrats are confronted by a challenge of overcoming criticisms that they are too liberal on race, social issues and immigration while also being faulted for not fighting hard enough against Trump, particularly among fellow partisans.

Republicans also have major challenges, many related to Trump's actions and personality. Their brand is probably tied closely to Trump as long as he is president, and the poll reveals this includes a wide range of concerns about both policy, abuse of power and rhetoric.

Overall, a narrow majority of Americans (53%) think that the Democratic Party is too liberal, and close to half (49%) think the Republican Party is too conservative. Neither party is gaining the trust of a majority of Americans to do a better job handling the economy or immigration.

Among Asian adults, half think that the Democratic Party is too liberal, and 62 percent think that the Republican Party is too conservative. Similarly, neither party has the trust of a majority of Asian adults to do a better job handling the economy or immigration, although the Democratic Party is trusted by about 10+ percentage points more than the Republican Party.

A [Harvard CAPS – Harris poll](#) of registered voters conducted April 23-26, 2026 points out that 57 percent of voters disapprove of the way the Democratic Party is handling its job, and 55 percent disapprove of the Republican Party. Among Asian registered voters, they disapprove of the Democratic Party and the Republican Party by 51 percent and 59 percent respectively.

| <b>Americans' Views of Political Parties - April 2026 (by race and ethnicity)</b>   |                |              |              |                 |              |  |
|---|----------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|--|
|   | <b>Overall</b> | <b>White</b> | <b>Black</b> | <b>Hispanic</b> | <b>Asian</b> |  |
| <i>In general, do you think the political views of the Democratic Party / Republican Party are too liberal, too conservative, or about right? (Washington Post/ABC)</i> |                |              |              |                 |              |  |
| <b>The Democratic Party</b>   |                |              |              |                 |              |  |
| Too conservative  | 13%            | 11%          | 17%          | 15%             | 19%          |  |
| Too liberal   | <b>53%</b>     | <b>62%</b>   | 28%          | 44%             | <b>50%</b>   |  |
| About right   | 30%            | 24%          | <b>51%</b>   | 34%             | 30%          |  |
| Skipped   | 4%             | 3%           | 4%           | 7%              | 1%           |  |
| <b>The Republican Party</b>   |                |              |              |                 |              |  |
| Too conservative  | 49%            | 45%          | <b>59%</b>   | <b>51%</b>      | <b>62%</b>   |  |
| Too liberal   | 12%            | 10%          | 19%          | 15%             | 10%          |  |
| About right   | 35%            | 42%          | 18%          | 27%             | 27%          |  |
| Skipped   | 4%             | 3%           | 4%           | 7%              | 1%           |  |
| <i>Which political party do you trust to do a better job handling</i>   |                |              |              |                 |              |  |
| <b>the economy?</b>   |                |              |              |                 |              |  |
| Democratic Party  | 33%            | 28%          | <b>51%</b>   | 38%             | 35%          |  |
| Republican Party  | 34%            | 43%          | 10%          | 24%             | 25%          |  |
| Neither   | 27%            | 23%          | 30%          | 32%             | 32%          |  |
| Both equally  | 5%             | 4%           | 8%           | 6%              | 8%           |  |
| Skipped   | 1%             | 1%           | 1%           | 1%              | 1%           |  |
| <b>immigration?</b>   |                |              |              |                 |              |  |
| Democratic Party  | 34%            | 27%          | <b>52%</b>   | 42%             | 44%          |  |
| Republican Party  | 39%            | 50%          | 13%          | 21%             | 29%          |  |
| Neither   | 23%            | 20%          | 29%          | 30%             | 21%          |  |
| Both equally  | 4%             | 3%           | 6%           | 4%              | 5%           |  |
| Skipped   | 1%             | 0%           | 0%           | 2%              | 1%           |  |
| <i>Do you approve or disapprove of the way the Democratic Party / the Republican Party is handling its job? (Harvard CAPS-Harris)</i>                                   |                |              |              |                 |              |  |
| <b>The Democratic Party</b>   |                |              |              |                 |              |  |
| Approve (NET)   | 43%            | 37%          | <b>68%</b>   | 47%             | 49%          |  |
| Disapprove (NET)  | <b>57%</b>     | <b>63%</b>   | 32%          | <b>53%</b>      | <b>51%</b>   |  |
| <b>The Republican Party</b>   |                |              |              |                 |              |  |
| Approve (NET)   | 45%            | <b>52%</b>   | 28%          | 34%             | 41%          |  |
| Disapprove (NET)  | <b>55%</b>     | 48%          | <b>72%</b>   | <b>66%</b>      | <b>59%</b>   |  |
| Sources: Washington Post-ABC News-Ipsos poll of U.S. adults conducted April 24 - 28, 2026; Harvard CAPS - Harris poll of registered voters conducted April 23-26, 2026  |                |              |              |                 |              |  |

**Recent Releases**

[For Working Parents, the Boundary Between Work and Family Is Often Blurred](#)

Pew Research Center (June 16, 2026)

This survey of working parents conducted March 2-15, 2026 offers an understanding of how they navigate between work and family. For many U.S. parents who work full time,

the line between work and family is not well defined. About half of full-time working parents (52%) say their job makes it harder to be a good parent. On the flip side, 45% say being a parent makes it harder to advance at work.

Compared with dads, working moms take on more at home and have a harder time finding balance. The family work arrangements of Hispanic moms have been stable since 2000. About a third (32%) aren't employed while their spouse or partner works full time. This is higher than the shares of Asian (27%), White (20%) and Black (17%) moms in such an arrangement today.

### [Most AAPI adults agree that the United States used to be a great place for immigrants but is not anymore](#)

AAPI Data/AP-NORC poll (June 15, 2026)

This new poll shows that about half of AAPI adults say they — or someone they know — have been detained or deported within the last year, started carrying proof of immigration status or U.S. citizenship, upended travel plans or significantly changed their routines because of immigration status. About six in ten AAPI adults believe the U.S. used to be a great country for immigrants but is not anymore. Only about 3 in 10 AAPI adults say America is a great place for immigrants, while a few, 5%, say it was never a great place for immigrants.

### [On the Country's 250th Anniversary, the American People Are in a Sour Mood](#)

Pew Research Center (June 12, 2026)

In surveys over the past year, most people have indicated their dissatisfaction with the way things are going in the United States. Americans also have grown less trustful of each other and of institutions including the federal government, both major political parties, the mainstream media, and colleges and universities. When asked to look ahead to 2050, upward of half of U.S. adults say they think the economy will be weaker, the U.S. will be less important in the world, the country will be more politically divided, and the American system of government will work worse than it does today.

### [The Newest New Yorkers](#) (2026 Edition)

New York City Department of Planning (June 2026)

This book provides a comprehensive portrait of immigrants in New York City. It examines the countries of origin of the city's foreign-born population, their patterns of residence, their demographic and socioeconomic characteristics, their lawful pathways to permanent residency, their presence in the New York region, and their role in shaping the city's overall population.

### **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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