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# Why Asian Immigrants Come to the U.S. and How They View Life Here

*74% say they'd move to the U.S. again if they could, but a majority says the nation's immigration system needs significant changes*

**BY** Ziyao Tian, Carlyne Im, Sahana Mukherjee and Abby Budiman

**FOR MEDIA OR OTHER INQUIRIES:**

Ziyao Tian, Research Associate

Sahana Mukherjee, Associate Director of Race and Ethnicity Research

Tanya Ardit, Senior Communications Manager

202.419.4372

[www.pewresearch.org](http://www.pewresearch.org)

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We would also like to thank the Leaders Forum for its thought leadership and valuable assistance in helping make this survey possible.

The strategic communications campaign used to promote the research was made possible with generous support from the Doris Duke Foundation.

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## Terminology

The terms **Asian**, **Asians living in the United States**, **U.S. Asian population** and **Asian Americans** are used interchangeably throughout this report to refer to U.S. adults who self-identify as Asian, either alone or in combination with other races or Hispanic identity, unless otherwise noted.

The term **immigrants**, when referring to survey respondents, includes those born outside the 50 U.S. States or the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico or other U.S. territories. When referring to Census Bureau data, this group includes those who were not U.S. citizens at birth – in other words, those born outside the 50 U.S. states or D.C., Puerto Rico, or other U.S. territories to parents who were not U.S. citizens. Immigrant and **foreign born** are used interchangeably throughout this report.

The term **U.S. born** refers to people born in the 50 U.S. states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico or other U.S. territories.

**Ethnicity** labels, such as Chinese or Filipino, are used in this report for findings for Asian immigrant ethnic groups, such as Chinese, Filipino, Indian, Korean or Vietnamese. For this report, ethnicity is not nationality or birthplace. For example, Chinese immigrants in this report are those self-identifying as of Chinese ethnicity, rather than necessarily being a current or former citizen of the People’s Republic of China. Ethnic groups in this report include those who self-identify as one Asian ethnicity only, either alone or in combination with a non-Asian race or ethnicity.

**Less populous Asian immigrant ethnic groups** in this report are those who self-identify with ethnic groups that are not among the five largest Asian immigrant ethnic groups and identify with only one Asian ethnicity. These ethnic origin groups each represent about 3% or less of the Asian immigrant population in the U.S. For example, those who identify as Burmese, Hmong, Japanese or Pakistani among others are included in this category. These groups are not reportable on their own due to small sample sizes, but collectively they are reportable under this category.

**Country of origin** is used in this report to refer to the places that respondents trace their roots or origin to. This may be influenced by ethnicity, birthplace, nationality, ancestry, or other social, cultural or political factors. This study asks several questions about respondents’ connection to and views of their country of origin. Subsequently, in different sections of this report, country of origin is used interchangeably with **home country**, **country they came from**, **country where they were born** and **country where their family or ancestors are from** depending on how the specific question was asked. For the exact question wording, refer to the [topline](#).

Throughout this report, the phrases **Democrats and Democratic leaners** and **Democrats** refer to respondents who identify politically with the Democratic Party or who are independent or identify with some other party but lean toward the Democratic Party. Similarly, the phrases **Republicans and Republican leaners** and **Republicans** both refer to respondents who identify politically with the Republican Party or are independent or identify with some other party but lean toward the Republican Party.

## How we did this

Pew Research Center conducted this analysis to understand Asian immigrants' experiences coming to and living in the United States. This report is part of the Center's ongoing [in-depth analysis of public opinion among Asian Americans](#).

The data in this report comes from two main sources. The first data source is Pew Research Center's survey of Asian American adults, conducted from July 5, 2022, to Jan. 27, 2023, in six languages among 7,006 respondents, including 5,036 Asian immigrants. For details, refer to the [methodology](#). For questions used in this analysis, along with responses, refer to the [topline](#).

The second set of data sources are the U.S. Census Bureau's decennial census data and American Community Surveys (ACS). Demographic analyses of Asian immigrants are based on full-count decennial censuses from 1860, 1870, 1880, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930 and 1940; the 1% 1950 census; the 5% 1960 census; the 3% 1970 census (1% Form 1 state sample, 1% Form 1 metro sample, and 1% Form 1 neighborhood sample); the 5% 1980 census, 5% 1990 census, and 5% 2000 census; and the 2009, 2014, 2019 and 2022 ACS 5-year samples. Both decennial census data and ACS data were obtained through [IPUMS USA](#).

Analysis of census data for the immigrant or foreign-born population consists of people born outside the United States or its territories who are not U.S. citizens at birth. People born in the following places were defined as part of the U.S.-born population, provided these territories were recognized as U.S. territories at the time of respective surveys: Alaska (1870 and later); Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam and American Samoa (1900 and later); Philippines (1900-1940); Panama Canal Zone (1910-1970); U.S. Virgin Islands (1920 and later); Trust Territory of the Pacific (1950-1980); and Northern Mariana Islands (1950 and later).

Pew Research Center is a subsidiary of The Pew Charitable Trusts, its primary funder. The Center's Asian American portfolio was funded by The Pew Charitable Trusts, with generous support from The Asian American Foundation; Chan Zuckerberg Initiative DAF, an advised fund of the Silicon Valley Community Foundation; the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; the Henry Luce Foundation; the Doris Duke Foundation; The Wallace H. Coulter Foundation; The Dirk and Charlene Kabcenell Foundation; The Long Family Foundation; Lu-Hebert Fund; Gee Family Foundation; Joseph Cotchett; the Julian Abdey and Sabrina Moyle Charitable Fund; and Nanci Nishimura.

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# Why Asian Immigrants Come to the U.S. and How They View Life Here

*74% say they'd move to the U.S. again if they could, but a majority says the nation's immigration system needs significant changes*

Asian Americans are the only major racial or ethnic group in the United States that is majority immigrant. Some 54% of the 24 million Asian Americans living in the U.S. are immigrants; among Asian adults, that share rises to 67%.<sup>1</sup>

Asian immigrants trace their origins from all parts of Asia and [make up a significant portion of the overall U.S. immigrant population](#): Three of the four largest U.S. immigrant populations are from India (2.8 million), China (2.5 million), and the Philippines (2 million).

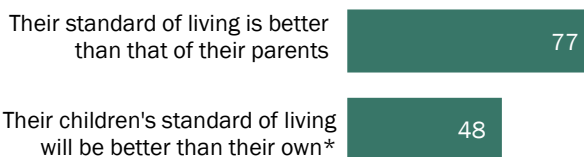
The diverse origins and varied experiences of international migration and engagement with the U.S. immigration system make up a key part of many Asian Americans' lives. Moreover, Asian immigrants' experiences with immigration are linked to their views on what the federal government's priorities should be for U.S. immigration policy.

A new analysis of Pew Research Center's 2022-23 survey of Asian American adults finds that

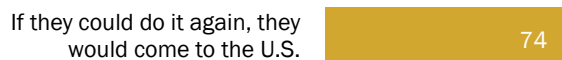
Asian immigrants overall give positive assessments of their lives in America compared with their origin country. A large majority (77%) say their standard of living is better than that of their parents in their home countries. At the same time, Asian immigrants are less optimistic about their children's standard of living being better than their own, and more than half say the country

## Asian immigrants say standard of living is better for them in the U.S. but are less optimistic for their children's future ...

*% of immigrant Asian adults in the U.S. who say ...*



## ... and 3 in 4 say that if given the choice today, they would still come to the U.S.



\* Responses among those who indicated they do not have children not included.

Note: Respondents were asked how their own standard of living compares to their parents' and children's standard of living when they were the same age. Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer or provided other answers not shown.

Source: Survey of Asian American adults conducted July 5, 2022-Jan. 27, 2023.

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<sup>1</sup> This analysis is based on Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2022 American Community Survey. Throughout this report, "Asian Americans" (unless otherwise noted) are people who self-identify as Asian, either alone or in combination with other races or Hispanic identity.



is generally headed in the wrong direction. Still, most (74%) say they would migrate to the U.S. again if given the choice today.

More than half of Asian immigrants say the nation's immigration system needs large changes (59%). And when asked about U.S. immigration policy goals, attracting highly skilled immigrants to the U.S. is one of the top priorities (86%).

These findings come from Pew Research Center's multilingual, nationally representative survey of 7,006 Asian American adults, including 5,036 Asian immigrants, conducted from July 5, 2022, to Jan. 27, 2023.

**This report explores the following topics:**

- [Asian American immigrants' experiences adjusting to life in the U.S.](#) (Chapter 1)
- [Asian American immigrants' views of quality of life in the U.S.](#) (Chapter 2)
- [How Asian Americans see the U.S. immigration system](#) (Chapter 3)

## A brief history of Asian immigration to the U.S.

Immigrants from Asia have long been a part the U.S. immigration story. In the 1800s, Asians were brought to the U.S. as [indentured laborers](#) amid the [emancipation of enslaved African Americans](#). [Hawaii was a major hub for early Asian immigrants](#) – particularly those from Japan, China and the Philippines – who were brought to work on plantations. By the 1840s, many [Chinese immigrants had arrived in California](#) as part of the state’s Gold Rush. In later decades, Chinese and Japanese immigrants largely lived on the West Coast, [helping to build the nation’s railroads](#) and other infrastructure.

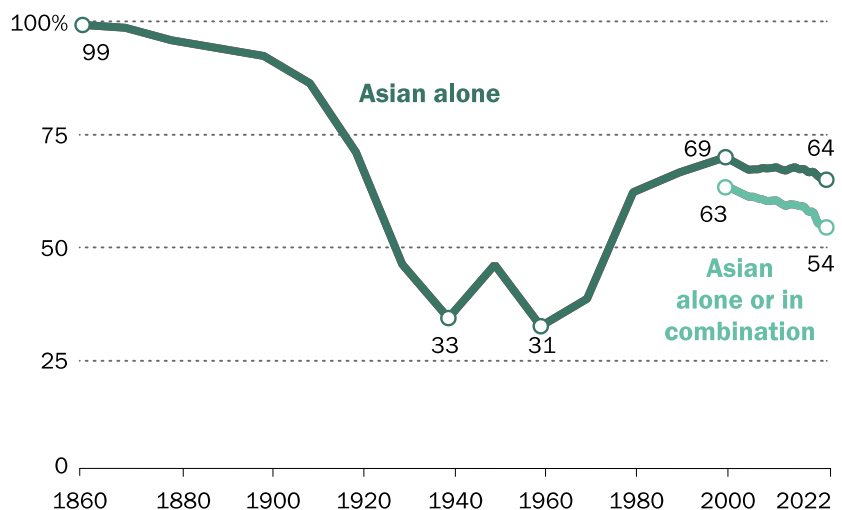
By the late 1800s, the U.S. government’s stance on immigration from Asia had shifted. In 1882, the federal government enacted [the Chinese Exclusion Act](#), which stopped Chinese laborer immigration to the U.S. for decades.

Demographically, immigrants have often made up most of the Asian American population. In 1860, nearly all Asian Americans were immigrants, with most immigrants from China and Japan, according to Center analysis of Census Bureau data.<sup>2</sup> That share dropped to 31% by the 1960s as immigration flows to the U.S. slowed from Asia and elsewhere [following restrictive immigration laws of the 1910s and onward](#).

Since [1965, immigration reform](#) eliminated a number of country-based quotas and restrictions. [A new wave of Asian immigrants](#) came to the U.S., pushing the share of foreign-born Asians to a peak in 2000. [An estimated 19 million immigrants from East and South Asia had arrived in the U.S. since 1965](#). In the 21st century, as Asian Americans became the [nation’s fastest growing racial or ethnic group](#),

## A majority of Asians in the U.S. today are immigrants

*% of Asians in the U.S. who are foreign born*



Note: Asians born in the Philippines between 1899 and 1946 are not included in the Asian foreign-born population due to the Treaty of Paris (1899) and Presidential Proclamation 2695 (1946). The Treaty of Paris ended the Spanish-American War, with Spain ceding the Philippines to the U.S. Those born in the Philippines during this period were considered U.S. nationals. Later, Presidential Proclamation 2695 recognized the Philippines as an independent nation. Since then, those born in the Philippines have been considered foreign born. For more on how the foreign-born population is defined, refer to “How we did this.”

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of full-count censuses 1860, 1870, 1880, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930 and 1940; 1% 1950 census; 5% 1960 census; 3% 1970 census (1% Form 1 state sample, 1% Form 1 metro sample and 1% Form 1 neighborhood sample); 5% 1980, 1990 and 2000 censuses; and 2009, 2014, 2019 and 2022 American Community Survey 5-year samples (IPUMS).

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<sup>2</sup> For U.S. Asian population estimates by ethnicity in the 1910 census and earlier, Census Bureau data [only contains information for the Chinese and Japanese populations](#).

immigrants made up a declining share of the population.

### Why Asian immigrants come to the U.S.

Asian immigrants have followed many pathways in coming to the United States. About a quarter each say they came to the U.S. to be with family (28%) or to seek economic (27%) or educational (26%) opportunities. A smaller share (7%) say they came to escape from conflict or persecution in their origin country.

Reasons for immigrating vary across Asian ethnic groups, reflecting the diverse histories of their origin countries.

- About 40% each of Filipino and Indian immigrants came to the U.S. for economic opportunities – a higher share compared with Korean (26%), Chinese (16%) and Vietnamese (9%) immigrants.
- 32% of Vietnamese immigrants say they came to the U.S. to escape conflict or persecution; by comparison, fewer than 5% of Chinese, Indian, Filipino and Korean immigrants say the same.

[Jump to read more about why Asians immigrate to the U.S.](#)

### Asian immigrants adjusting to life in the U.S.

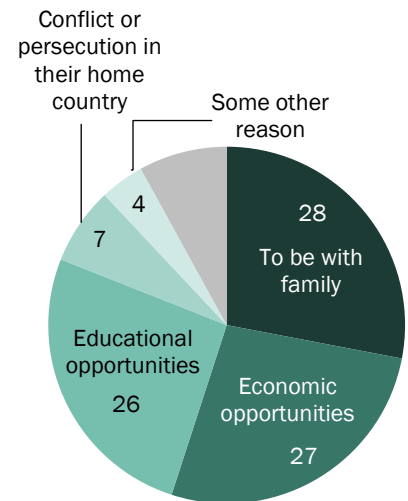
Asian immigrants faced many adjustments navigating their new lives in the U.S. Among them are:

#### *Learning to speak English*

Nearly all Asian immigrants (91%) say speaking English is important to succeed in the U.S., and roughly two-thirds (64%) say they had learned English before immigrating. Asian immigrants who arrived in the last decade are more likely to say they learned to speak English before arriving than those who came to the U.S. more than 20 years ago (89% vs. 57%).

### About half of Asian immigrants came to the U.S. for economic or educational opportunities

*% of immigrant Asian adults who say the main reason they came to the U.S. was ...*



Note: Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer shown but not labeled.

Source: Survey of Asian American adults conducted July 5, 2022-Jan. 27, 2023. "Why Asian Immigrants Come to the U.S. and How They View Life Here"

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*Receiving financial help*

About six-in-ten Asian immigrants (58%) say they received financial assistance in some way after they arrived in the U.S. But whether they received help – and from what sources – varies by their motivation for immigrating:

- 64% of those who immigrated to escape conflict report receiving government financial assistance in their first six months in the country.
- About 10% of Asians who came for other reasons, such as educational, economic or family motives, say the same.

[\*Jump to more details about Asian Americans' immigration experiences.\*](#)

**Views of the U.S. compared with origin countries**

Overall, majorities of Asian immigrants see the U.S. as better than their origin country on nearly all measures asked about in the survey. Some of the qualities seen most positively about the U.S. include:

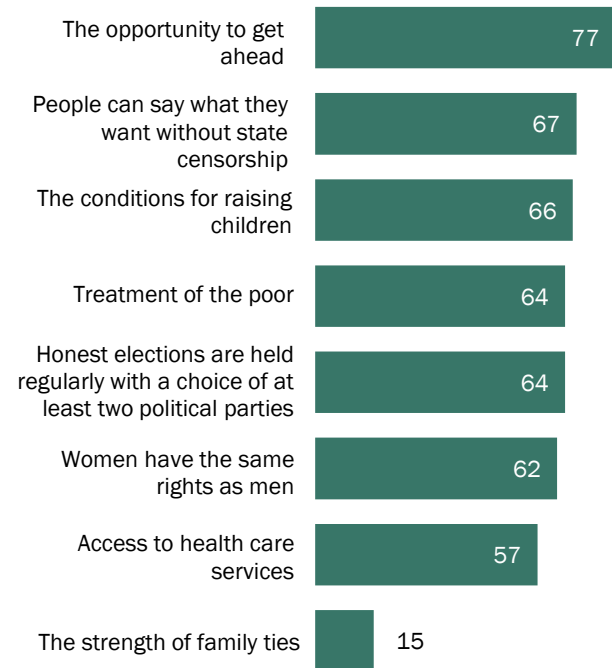
- 77% see the U.S. as better than their origin country for the opportunity to get ahead.
- 67% say the U.S. is better when it comes to freedom of speech.
- 66% say it is better for raising children.

But the U.S. is not universally seen as better: On the strength of family ties, only 15% of Asian immigrants say the U.S. is better than their origin countries. Instead, 60% say their origin country is better on this measure.

[\*Jump to read more about how Asian immigrants compare the U.S. with their origin countries.\*](#)

**Asian immigrants say the U.S. has better opportunities, more free speech and is a better place to raise children**

*% of immigrant Asian adults who say each of the following is better in the U.S. than in the country they came from*



Note: Share of respondents who say each is better in the country they came from or equal in both or who didn't offer an answer not shown.

Source: Survey of Asian American adults conducted July 5, 2022-Jan. 27, 2023.

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## Asian immigrants' priorities for U.S. immigration policy

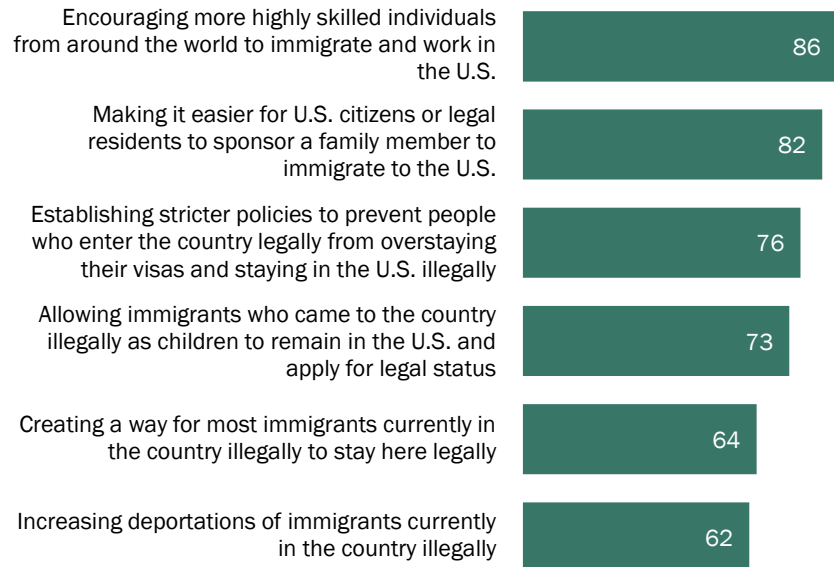
The survey – conducted from July 2022 to January 2023 – asked Asian Americans about their views on U.S. immigration policy goals.

Among Asian immigrants:

- 86% say attracting highly skilled immigrants to the U.S. should be an important goal for immigration policy.
- 82% say it is an important goal to make it easier for U.S. citizens or legal residents to sponsor a family member to immigrate to the U.S.
- 76% say establishing stricter policies to prevent people from overstaying their visas should be an important goal for U.S. policy.

### Encouraging highly skilled immigrants and making it easier to sponsor family members are top immigration policy goals for Asian American immigrants

*% of immigrant Asian adults who say each of the following goals for immigration policy in the U.S. should be **very/somewhat important***



Note: Share of respondents who say each goal should be not too or not at all important or who didn't offer an answer not shown.

Source: Survey of Asian American adults conducted July 5, 2022-Jan. 27, 2023. "Why Asian Immigrants Come to the U.S. and How They View Life Here"

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[\*Jump to more details about Asian Americans' views of the U.S. immigration system.\*](#)

## 1. Asian American immigrants' experiences adjusting to life in the U.S.

Asian immigrants come from many cultures and origins. Their migration stories are also diverse. The Vietnam War and other conflicts in Southeast Asia brought Vietnamese and other Southeast Asian [refugees to the United States](#). More recently, flows of Asian immigrants, particularly [highly skilled immigrants from India and China](#), came to study and work in the U.S.

This chapter explores Asian American immigrants' backgrounds and their experiences adjusting to life in the U.S.

## A demographic profile of Asian American immigrants

Some 13 million Asian Americans are immigrants, making up 54% of the Asian American population in 2022, according to a Pew Research Center analysis of the Census Bureau’s American Community Survey. The five largest Asian immigrant groups – Indian, Chinese, Filipino, Vietnamese and Korean Americans – make up about 80% of the Asian American immigrant adult population. Additionally, 14% of Asian immigrants are of another single Asian ethnicity and 6% identify with two or more Asian ethnicities.

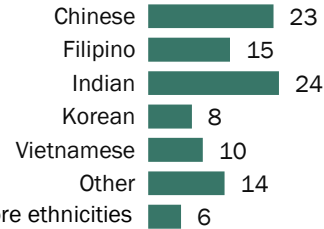
Asian American immigrants’ experiences in the United States are impacted by their diverse demographic backgrounds.

- **Years in the U.S.:** About half (51%) of Asian immigrant adults have lived in the country more than 20 years. Some 22% have been in the country for 11 to 20 years, and another 27% have lived in the U.S. for a decade or less.
- **Education:** Among those ages 25 and older, 57% have a bachelor’s degree or higher, while 28% have a high school diploma or less.
- **Income:** 52% of Asian immigrant adults live in families with a yearly income of \$100,000 or more, while 14% are in families with yearly incomes of less than \$30,000.

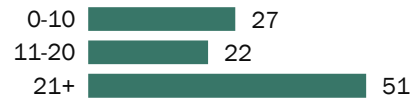
## Demographic profile of Asian immigrants, 2022

*% of immigrant Asian adults in the U.S.*

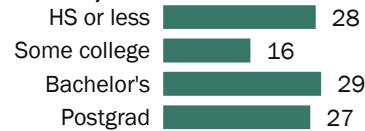
### Ethnicity



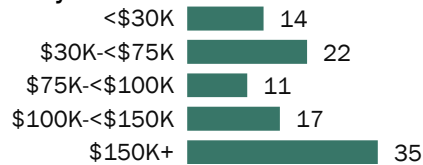
### Years in the U.S.



### Educational attainment (ages 25 and older)



### Annual family income



### Gender



Note: Named ethnic groups and the group “Other” include those who report one Asian ethnicity only in response to the race question, alone or in combination with a non-Asian race group. “Some college” includes those with an associate degree and those who attended college but did not obtain a degree.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2022 American Community Survey (IPUMS).

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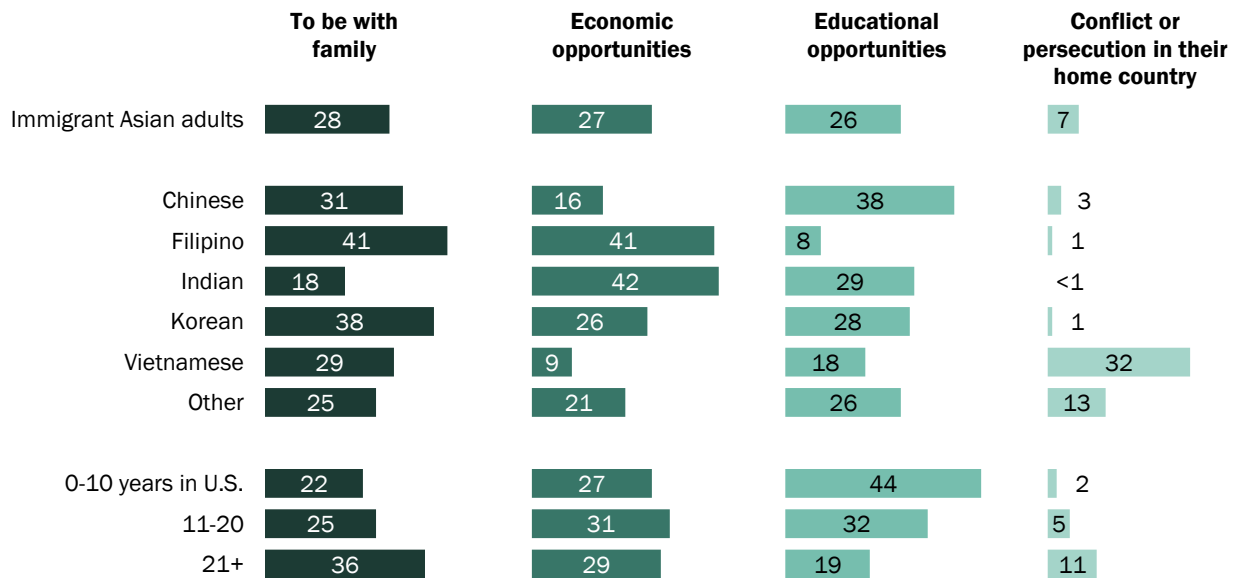
## Why do Asian immigrants come to the U.S.?

Asian immigrants have different motivations for coming to the U.S. According to the Center survey, 28% say they immigrated to the U.S. to be with family, 27% immigrated for economic opportunities, 26% immigrated for educational opportunities, and 7% immigrated due to conflict or persecution in their origin country. Some 4% cited other reasons for coming to the U.S.<sup>3</sup>

Asian immigrants' main reason for coming to the U.S. differs significantly by ethnic groups and by how long ago they arrived in the country.

### Main reason Asian immigrants came to the U.S. varies across ethnic groups

% of immigrant Asian adults in the U.S. who say the main reason they came to the U.S. was ...



Note: Asian ethnic groups include those who report being one Asian ethnicity only, either alone or in combination with a non-Asian race or ethnicity. "Other" immigrants include those from less populous Asian immigrant ethnic groups. Share of respondents who said their main reason for coming to the U.S. was some other reason or who didn't offer an answer not shown.

Source: Survey of Asian American adults conducted July 5, 2022-Jan. 27, 2023.

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<sup>3</sup> Previous Center surveys have asked other groups of immigrants about their reasons for coming to the U.S. According to a [2011 Center survey of U.S. Latino adults](#), about half of Hispanic immigrant adults said they came to the U.S. for economic reasons, and a quarter said family reasons. Smaller shares immigrated for educational opportunities or because of conflict or persecution in their home country.



### By ethnicity

- Among **Chinese immigrants**, 38% say they came for educational opportunities while 31% immigrated to be with family.
- Among **Filipino immigrants**, 41% immigrated for economic opportunities and another 41% say they came to be with family.
- Among **Indian immigrants**, the most common reasons given were economic opportunities (42%) and educational opportunities (29%).
- Among **Korean immigrants**, 38% immigrated to be with family, while 28% and 26% say they came for educational or economic opportunities respectively.
- Among **Vietnamese immigrants**, 32% say they came mainly to avoid conflict or persecution in their origin countries, and 29% say they immigrated to be with family.
- Among **immigrants of less populous ethnic groups**, about a quarter each say they came for educational opportunities (26%) or to be with family (25%). Some 21% say they came for economic opportunities, and 13% say they came due to conflict or persecution in origin countries.

### By years in the U.S.

Nearly half of those who have been in the country 10 years or less say they came to the U.S. for educational opportunities (44%). Smaller shares of those who have been in the U.S. for 11 to 20 years (32%) and those living in the country more than 20 years (19%) say the same.

Those who have been living in the country more than 20 years are most likely to say their main reason for coming was to be with family (36%). Smaller shares of those who have been in the U.S. for 11 to 20 years (25%) or 10 years or less (22%) say the same.

### Where do Asian immigrants find support when they arrive in the U.S.?

Many immigrants [face financial challenges when they first arrive in the U.S.](#) due to various factors, such as language barriers and a lack of credit history in the country.

In the first six months of living in the U.S., a majority of Asian immigrants (58%) say they received financial assistance in some form. This includes:

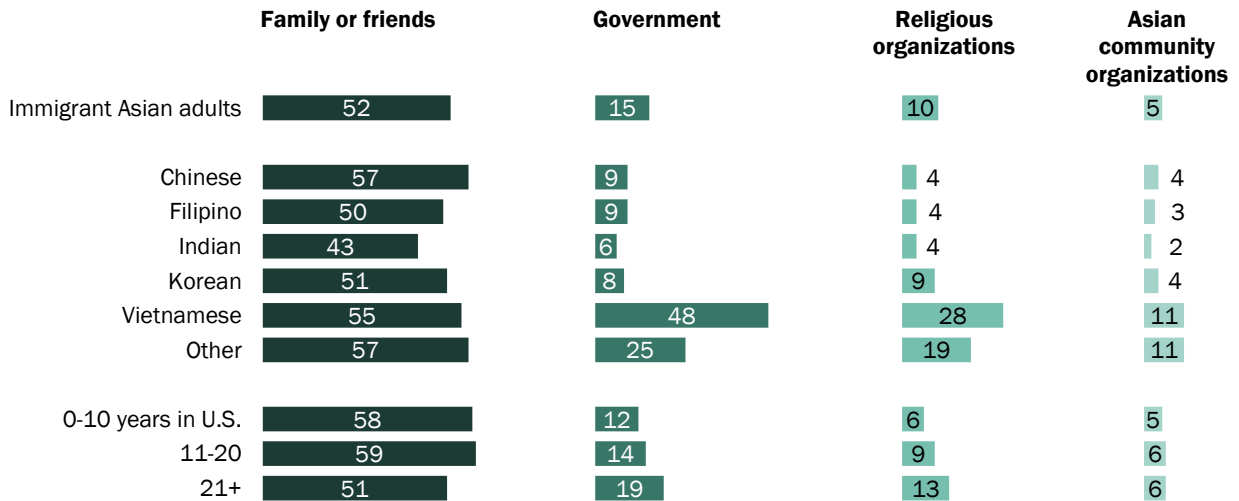
- 52% who say they received financial assistance from family or friends.
- 15% who received assistance from federal, state or local governments.
- 10% who received assistance from religious organizations, such as churches and temples.
- 5% who received assistance from Asian community organizations.

- 10% who say they received assistance from some other group or person.

Still, about a third of Asian immigrants (35%) say they did not receive financial assistance during their first six months living in the U.S. from any of the sources asked about in the survey.

**Among Asian immigrants, those who came to the U.S. to escape conflict were more likely than others to get government financial support in their first 6 months in U.S.**

*% of Asian immigrant adults in the U.S. who say they received financial support from \_\_\_ during their first 6 months living in the U.S.*



*Among those whose main reason for immigrating was ...*



Note: Asian ethnic groups include those who report being one Asian ethnicity only, either alone or in combination with a non-Asian race or ethnicity. "Other" immigrants include those from less populous Asian immigrant ethnic groups. "Government" includes federal, state or local. "Religious institutions" includes churches, temples or other religious institutions. Share of respondents who said they received financial support from some other group or person not shown. Share who didn't offer an answer or provided other answers not shown.

Source: Survey of Asian American adults conducted July 5, 2022-Jan. 27, 2023.

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### By main reason for immigrating

About two-thirds of immigrants who came to the U.S. due to conflict or persecution in origin countries (64%) say they received assistance from the government during their first six months in the U.S. By comparison, only about one-in-ten immigrants who came for other reasons say the same.

Immigrants who came to the U.S. for economic opportunities are the least likely to say they received help from any source. About half say this (50%), compared with 85% among those who came to escape conflict, 70% who came for educational opportunities and 60% of those who came to be with family.

### By ethnicity

Vietnamese immigrants and immigrants of less populous ethnic groups are more likely than Chinese, Filipino, Indian and Korean immigrants to say they received financial assistance from the government, religious organizations and Asian community organizations within six months of immigrating. Notably, these are also the groups most likely to cite escaping conflict as one of the main reasons for immigrating to the U.S.

- 48% of Vietnamese immigrants say they **received financial assistance from governments**. A quarter of immigrants from less populous immigrant ethnic groups say the same.
- 28% of Vietnamese immigrants, 19% of immigrants from less populous ethnic groups and 9% of Korean immigrants **received assistance from religious organizations** when they arrived in the country, compared with fewer than 5% among other ethnic groups.
- 11% of Vietnamese immigrants and immigrants of less populous origin groups each say they **received financial assistance from Asian community organizations**. Fewer than 5% in other ethnic groups say the same.

The share saying they did *not* receive assistance from any of the sources varies across ethnic groups, ranging from a high of 48% among Indian immigrants and low of 16% among Vietnamese immigrants.

## Do Asian immigrants think it's important to speak English to succeed in the U.S.?

Newly arrived immigrants face many challenges, including language and cultural obstacles. In [focus groups of Asian Americans conducted by Pew Research Center in 2021](#), some immigrant participants discussed difficulties navigating daily life, school and the workplace due to language barriers. And some Asian immigrants report experiences with [discrimination tied to people's assumptions](#) about their English-speaking abilities.

The survey asked about Asian immigrants' views of and experiences with the English language. It found that 64% say they could read or speak English *before* moving to the U.S. And nearly all Asian immigrants (91%) say speaking English is necessary to get ahead in the U.S.

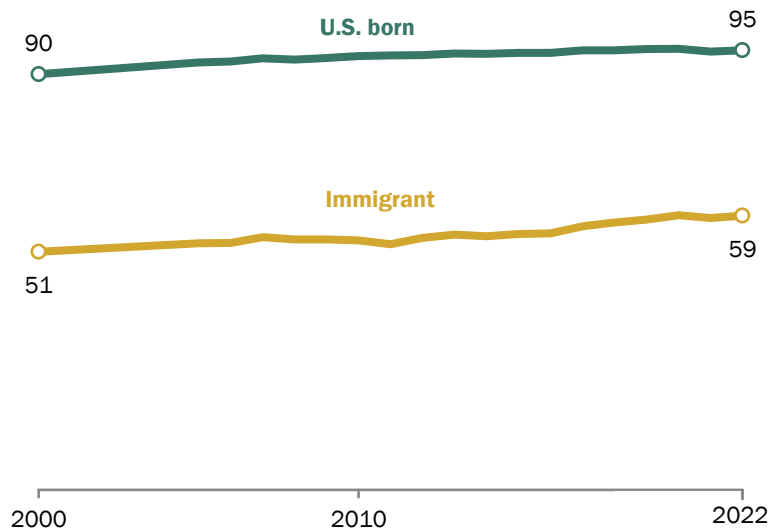
### Asian immigrants' English language skills

In 2022, 59% of Asian immigrants ages 5 and older spoke English proficiently, meaning they speak only English at home or say they can speak English very well. This is up from 51% who did so in 2000, according to a Center analysis of Census Bureau data.

According to the Center's survey, 86% of immigrant Asian adults say they can speak English very well or pretty well. And many Asian immigrants report arriving in the country with English skills: 64% of Asian immigrants say they could speak or read English *before* immigrating to the U.S.

### The share of Asian immigrants who speak English proficiently has increased since 2000

*% of Asians ages 5 and older who speak English proficiently*



Note: Asians who speak English proficiently are those who speak only English at home or, if they speak a non-English language at home, indicate that they speak English "very well."  
Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of 2000 censuses (5% sample) and 2009, 2014, 2019 and 2022 American Community Survey 5-year samples (IPUMS).

"Why Asian Immigrants Come to the U.S. and How They View Life Here"

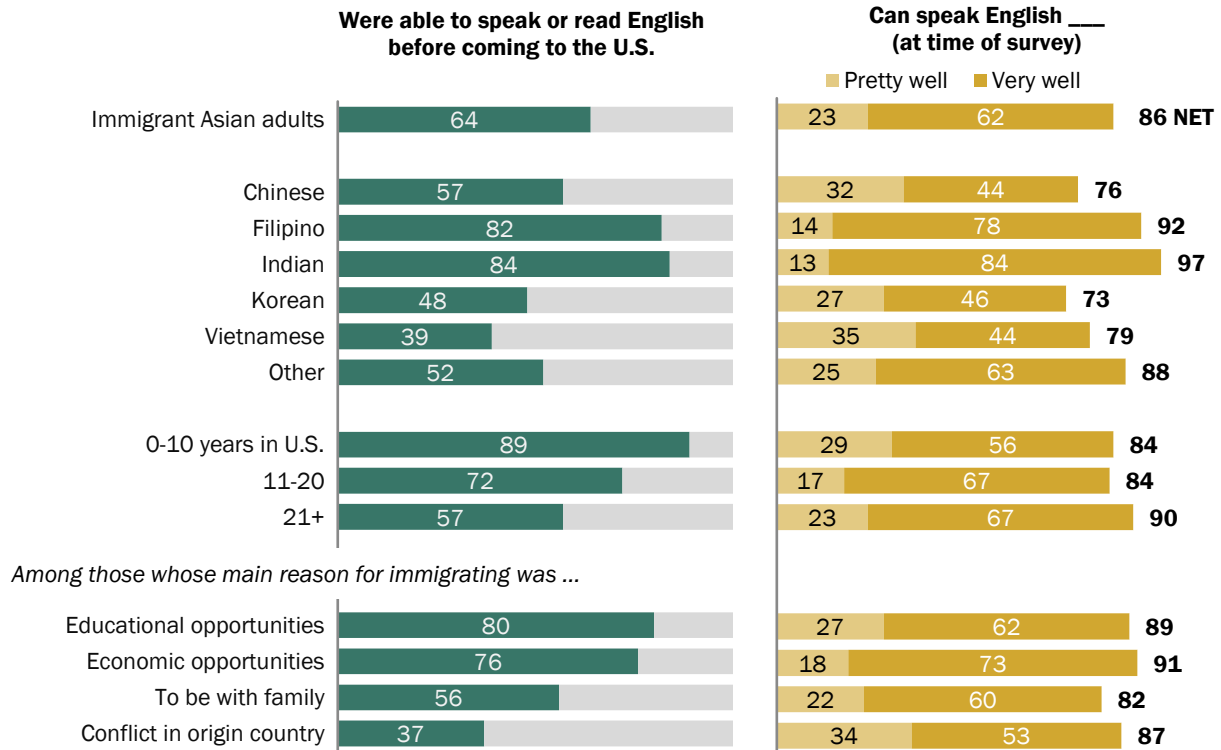
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Asian immigrants' English abilities vary across some demographic subgroups:

- **Main reason for immigrating:** Immigrants who came to the U.S. mainly for educational or economic reasons are more likely to say they could speak or read English before moving to the U.S., compared with those who immigrated to be with family or to escape conflict.
- **Ethnicity:** Filipino and Indian immigrants are the only ethnic groups where a large majority could speak or read English before immigration. Higher shares can also speak English well at the time of the survey.

### About 2 in 3 Asian immigrants could speak or read English before moving to the U.S.

% of immigrant Asian adults in the U.S. who ...



Note: Asian ethnic groups include those who report being one Asian ethnicity only, either alone or in combination with a non-Asian race or ethnicity. "Other" immigrants include those from less populous Asian immigrant ethnic groups. Respondents were asked whether or not they could speak or read English before migration and were offered three options (yes, no, moved to U.S. as a baby or toddler). Respondents were also asked how well they can carry on a conversation in English, both understanding and speaking, and were offered four response options (very well, pretty well, just a little, not at all). Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer or provided other answers not shown.

Source: Survey of Asian American adults conducted July 5, 2022-Jan. 27, 2023.

"Why Asian Immigrants Come to the U.S. and How They View Life Here"

- **Years in the U.S.:** While immigrants who arrived more than 10 years ago were more proficient in English at the time of the survey, those who arrived in the last 10 years are more likely to say they were able to speak or read English before immigrating to the U.S.

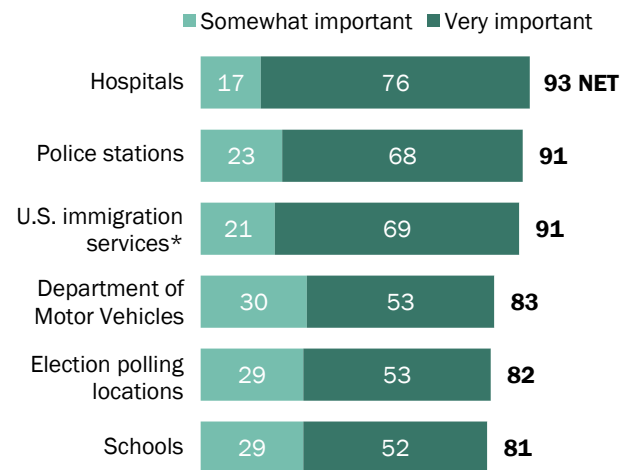
**Asian immigrants’ views of the English language in the U.S.**

When it comes to the importance of speaking English, nearly all Asian immigrants say speaking it is necessary to get ahead in the U.S. (91%).

At the same time, vast majorities say it is at least somewhat important to have translated materials other than English available in public institutions such as hospitals, police stations, immigration service centers, departments of motor vehicles, election polling locations and schools.

**Large majorities of Asian immigrants say it’s important to have translated materials available in public institutions**

*% of immigrant Asian adults in the U.S. who say it is \_\_\_ to have translated materials or translators in ...*



\* Full item was “U.S. immigration services (for example: USCIS or ICE)”

Note: Respondents were asked about the importance of having translated materials in a language other than English or translators who speak languages other than English at each public institution. Share of respondents who didn’t offer an answer or provided other answers not shown.

Source: Survey of Asian American adults conducted July 5, 2022-Jan. 27, 2023.

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## For Asian immigrants, are college degrees earned outside the U.S. recognized by U.S. employers?

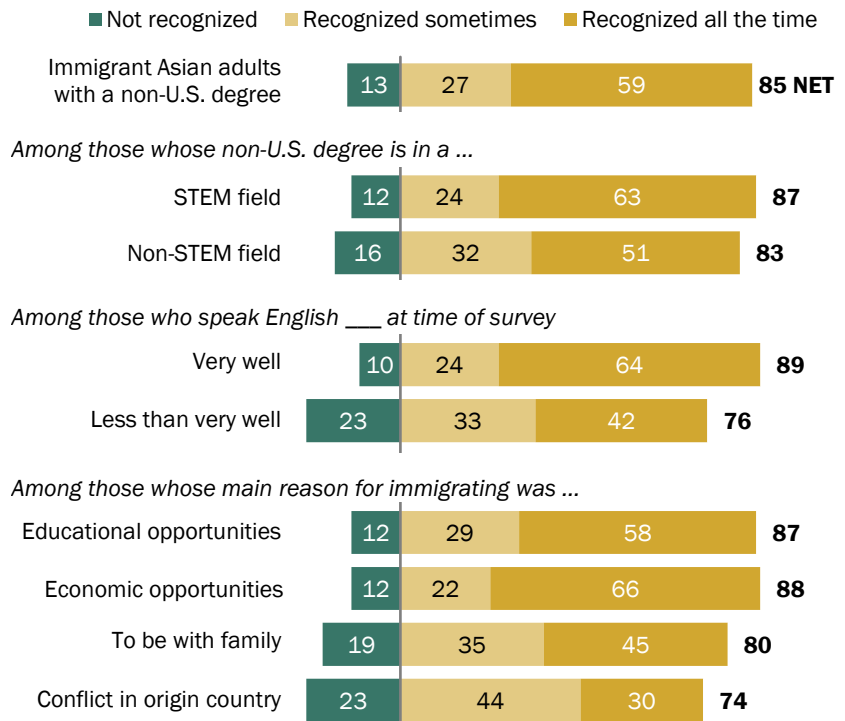
Another challenge some Asian immigrants face is whether the qualifications they earned outside the U.S. will be recognized by U.S. employers.

According to the Center survey, a majority of Asian immigrant adults have a bachelor's degree or higher (54%), and 33% of all Asian immigrant adults earned a college degree outside of the U.S. Among those with at least a bachelor's degree and who received a non-U.S. college degree, 61% said that degree is in the fields of science, technology, engineering or mathematics (STEM).<sup>4</sup>

Among those with a non-U.S. degree and at least a bachelor's, 85% say their non-U.S. degree was recognized by potential U.S. employers, either sometimes (27%) or all the time (59%). About one-in-ten say their degree was not recognized at all (13%).

### Most Asian immigrants with a non-U.S. college degree say it was recognized by potential U.S. employers

*Among immigrant Asian adults with a degree from a college or university outside of the U.S., % who say their degree was \_\_\_\_\_ by potential U.S. employers*



Note: Responses shown among Asian immigrants who say they have at least a bachelor's degree and at least one college degree from outside of the U.S. Degree field is based on an open-ended question. Those with a STEM degree include those who say they have at least one non-U.S. degree in a science, technology, engineering or math field of study. Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer not shown.

Source: Survey of Asian American adults conducted July 5, 2022-Jan. 27, 2023. "Why Asian Immigrants Come to the U.S. and How They View Life Here"

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<sup>4</sup> Survey respondents who said they received a degree from a university or college outside of the U.S. were asked an open-ended follow up question asking what field it was in. In this analysis, science, technology, engineering or mathematics (STEM) fields of study are based on the [2022 U.S. Department of Homeland Security STEM Designated Degree Program List](#).

Whether Asian immigrants' non-U.S. degrees are recognized by potential employers varies somewhat by their field of study, their English ability before immigration and today, and their main reason for immigrating.

Among Asian immigrants with at least a bachelor's and a degree from a university or college outside of the U.S.:

### **By main reason for immigrating**

- A majority who migrated mainly for economic (66%) and educational opportunities (58%) say their non-U.S. degree is recognized by U.S. employers all the time, compared with fewer than half among those who came for other reasons.
- About a quarter of those who initially immigrated due to conflict in their origin country (23%) say their non-U.S. degree is *never* recognized by potential employers.

### **By field of study**

- 63% of Asian immigrants with a non-U.S. degree in a STEM field say it is recognized by U.S. employers all the time.
- 51% of those who have non-U.S. degrees in non-STEM fields say the same.

### **By English ability before immigrating to the U.S.**

- 60% of Asian immigrants who could speak or read English before moving to the U.S. say their degree is always recognized, compared with 27% of immigrants who could not speak or read English before immigration.
- 41% who could not speak or read English before migration say their non-U.S. degree is *never* recognized, compared with 13% of immigrants who could speak or read English before immigrating to the U.S.

### **By English proficiency today**

- 64% of Asian immigrants with a non-U.S. degree who speak English very well say their degree is always recognized; 42% of those with a non-U.S. degree who speak English less than very well say the same.
- 23% of those who are less than proficient in English say their non-U.S. degree is *never* recognized, compared with 10% of English proficient immigrants with a non-U.S. degree.



## **2. Asian American immigrants' views of quality of life in the U.S.**

The survey asked Asian immigrants about their views of life in the United States and how it compares with their country of origin. Majorities say the U.S. is better on nearly all qualities asked about in the survey, and about three-quarters say they would choose to come to the U.S. if they could do it again.

Still, the survey – conducted from July 2022 to January 2023 – found that two-thirds of Asian immigrants also feel dissatisfied with the way things are going in the country, and more than half say the country is generally headed in the wrong direction. Additionally, Asian immigrants generally view their children's prospects in less optimistic terms than their own.

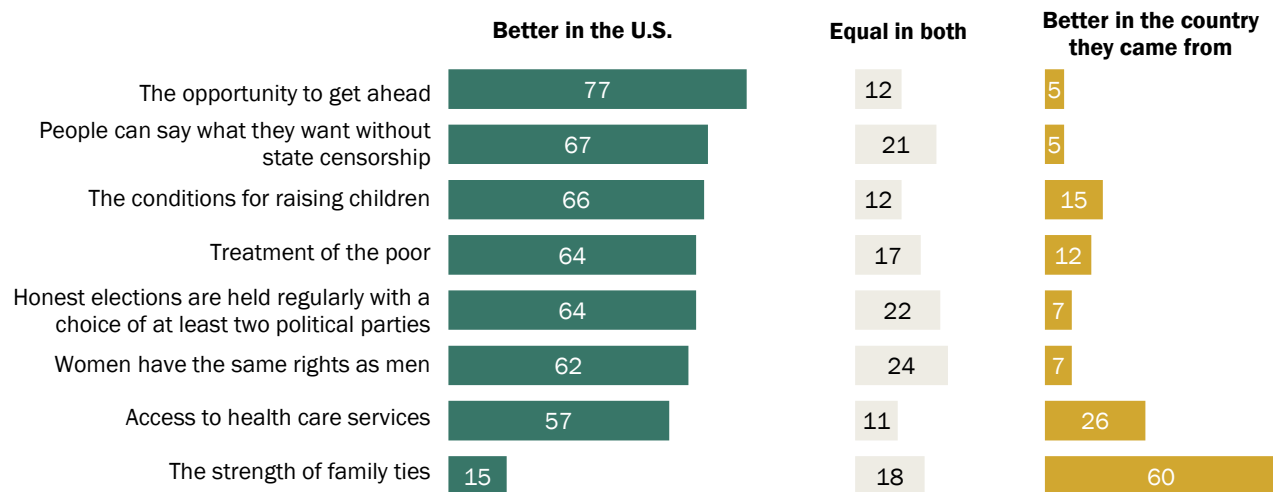
This chapter explores Asian immigrants' attitudes about life in the U.S. today.

## How Asian immigrants compare the U.S. with their origin countries

Majorities of Asian American immigrants say the U.S. is better than their origin country on nearly all qualities asked about in the survey, including the opportunity to get ahead (77%), treatment of the poor (64%) and gender equality (62%), among others.<sup>5</sup> The one quality that a majority of Asian immigrants say is better in their country of origin than in the U.S. is the strength of family ties (60%).

### Most Asian immigrants see the U.S. as better than their origin country for opportunity, free speech and raising children

% of immigrant Asian adults in the U.S. who say each of the following is ...



Note: Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer not shown.

Source: Survey of Asian American adults conducted July 5, 2022-Jan. 27, 2023.

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### By main reason for immigrating

Among Asian immigrants who came to the U.S. due to conflict, about 80% or more say the U.S. is better than their origin country on nearly all qualities asked about. The only exception is the strength of family ties: 25% say family ties are stronger in the U.S., while 48% say this is better in their origin country and 23% say it's equal in both.

<sup>5</sup> Respondents of the same ethnicity may identify various places as their country of origin, which can be influenced by ethnicity, birthplace, nationality, ancestry, or other social, cultural or political factors. For example, among ethnically Chinese immigrants surveyed, the answers they provided for place of birth included (mainland) China, Hong Kong, Macau, Taiwan or other countries (such as Canada, Singapore, Vietnam or the Philippines), and some did not provide an answer.

Among those who immigrated for other reasons, assessments of the U.S. are more mixed. For example, those who immigrated for educational opportunities (51%), family reunification (58%) or economic opportunities (65%) are less likely than those who immigrated due to conflict (84%) to say the U.S. is better for health care access than their country of origin.

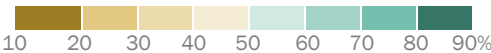
### By ethnicity

- 75% of **Chinese immigrants** say lack of state censorship is better in the U.S. than in their country of origin, but about half say the same about women’s rights (50%) and health care access (48%).
- For **Filipino immigrants**, about 80% or more say opportunities to get ahead and access to health care are better in the U.S. than in their origin country. Some 53% say the same about women’s rights.
- 79% of **Indian immigrants** say opportunities to get ahead are better in the U.S., while 52% say the same about health care access.
- Among **Korean immigrants**, roughly 70% or more say the U.S. is better than their origin country in opportunities to get ahead, conditions for raising children and women’s rights. On the other hand, 66% say health care access is better in their *origin country* than in the U.S. And 45% say regularly held honest elections are about equal in both places.
- About 75% or more of **Vietnamese immigrants** say the U.S. is better than their country of origin across all qualities asked about except the strength of family ties.

For these findings, “country of origin” is used to refer to the place respondents came from. Those of the same ethnicity may identify different places as their origin country, which can be influenced by ethnicity, birthplace, nationality, ancestry, or other social, cultural or political factors. For more information, refer to the [terminology](#).

## Asian immigrants' views of the U.S. compared with their origin country vary by ethnic group

% of immigrant Asian adults in the U.S. who say each of the following is **better in the U.S.** than in the country they came from



	Immigrant Asian adults	Chinese	Filipino	Indian	Korean	Vietnamese	Other
The opportunity to get ahead	77	69	85	79	75	78	77
People can say what they want without state censorship	67	75	65	58	52	77	69
The conditions for raising children	66	71	58	64	73	73	64
Treatment of the poor	64	61	67	66	58	72	62
Honest elections are held regularly with a choice of at least two political parties	64	69	69	55	39	76	67
Women have the same rights as men	62	50	53	65	68	74	71
Access to health care services	57	48	82	52	21	75	57
The strength of family ties	15	17	10	10	17	25	19

Note: Asian ethnic groups include those who report being one Asian ethnicity only, either alone or in combination with a non-Asian race or ethnicity. "Other" immigrants include those from less populous Asian immigrant ethnic groups. Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer or provided other answers not shown.

Source: Survey of Asian American adults conducted July 5, 2022-Jan. 27, 2023.

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### By citizenship

Asian immigrants who are U.S. citizens are more likely than noncitizens to say the U.S. is better than their origin country on access to health care services (63% vs. 39%) and treatment of the poor (67% vs. 57%).

For more on how Asian immigrants' views of the U.S. compared with their country of origin varies across these subgroups, refer to [Appendix A](#).

## Asian immigrants’ views of their own standard of living, and that of their children

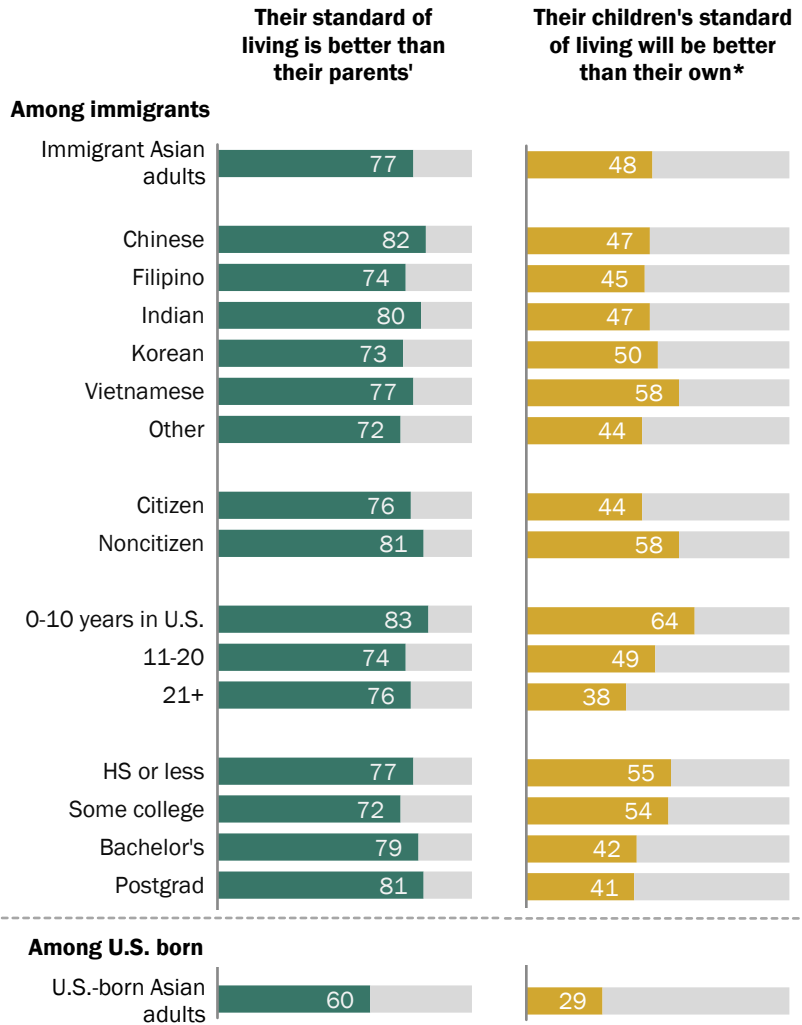
A large majority of Asian immigrants in the U.S. (77%) say their standard of living is much or somewhat better than their parents’ standard of living when they were the same age. Meanwhile, 13% say their standard of living is much or somewhat worse, and 9% say it’s about the same as that of their parents.

The survey also finds Asian immigrants are less optimistic about their children’s prospects than their own. Among Asian immigrants who have children, about half (48%) say their children’s standard of living will be much or somewhat better than their own.<sup>6</sup> Some 37% say their children’s standard of living will be much or somewhat worse, and 15% say it will be about the same as their own.

### Among Asian immigrants with children, expectations about

## About 3 in 4 Asian immigrants say their standard of living is better than that of their parents

% of U.S. Asian adults who say ...



\* Responses among those who indicated they do not have children not shown.  
 Note: Respondents were asked how their own standard of living compares to their parents' and children's standard of living when they were the same age. Asian ethnic groups include those who report being one Asian ethnicity only, either alone or in combination with a non-Asian race or ethnicity. "Other" immigrants include those from less populous Asian immigrant ethnic groups. "Some college" includes those with an associate degree and those who attended college but did not obtain a degree. Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer or provided other answers shown but not labeled.

Source: Survey of Asian American adults conducted July 5, 2022-Jan. 27, 2023. "Why Asian Immigrants Come to the U.S. and How They View Life Here"

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<sup>6</sup> This question was asked of all Asian adults, but analysis is restricted to those who answered the question and did not indicate that they do not have children. Refer to the [topline](#) for more details.

the next generation's standard of living vary by:

- **Ethnicity:** More than half of Vietnamese immigrants (58%) say their children's standard of living will be better than their own, a higher share than among other ethnic groups.
- **Citizenship:** 58% of Asian immigrants who are not U.S. citizens say their children's standard of living will be better, compared with 44% of those who have U.S. citizenship.
- **Years in the U.S.:** 64% of Asian immigrants who have lived in the U.S. for 10 years or less say their children's standard of living will be better than their own, versus 49% of those in the U.S. for 11 to 20 years and 38% of those in the U.S. for more than 20 years.
- **Education:** Asian immigrants without a college degree are more likely than those with a bachelor's degree or higher to say their children's standard of living will be better than their own.

Overall, immigrant Asian adults have a more positive outlook about their own and their children's prospects than U.S.-born Asian adults:

- 77% of Asian immigrants say their standard of living is better than that of their parents, compared with 60% of U.S.-born Asian adults who hold the same view.
- 48% of Asian immigrants with children say their children's standard of living will be better than their own, compared with 29% of U.S.-born Asian adults with children.

Indeed, 52% of U.S.-born Asian parents say that when their children are the age they are now, their children's standard of living will be *worse* than their own – a higher share than among Asian immigrant parents who say the same (37%).

## If given the chance to do it again, would Asian immigrants still come to the U.S.?

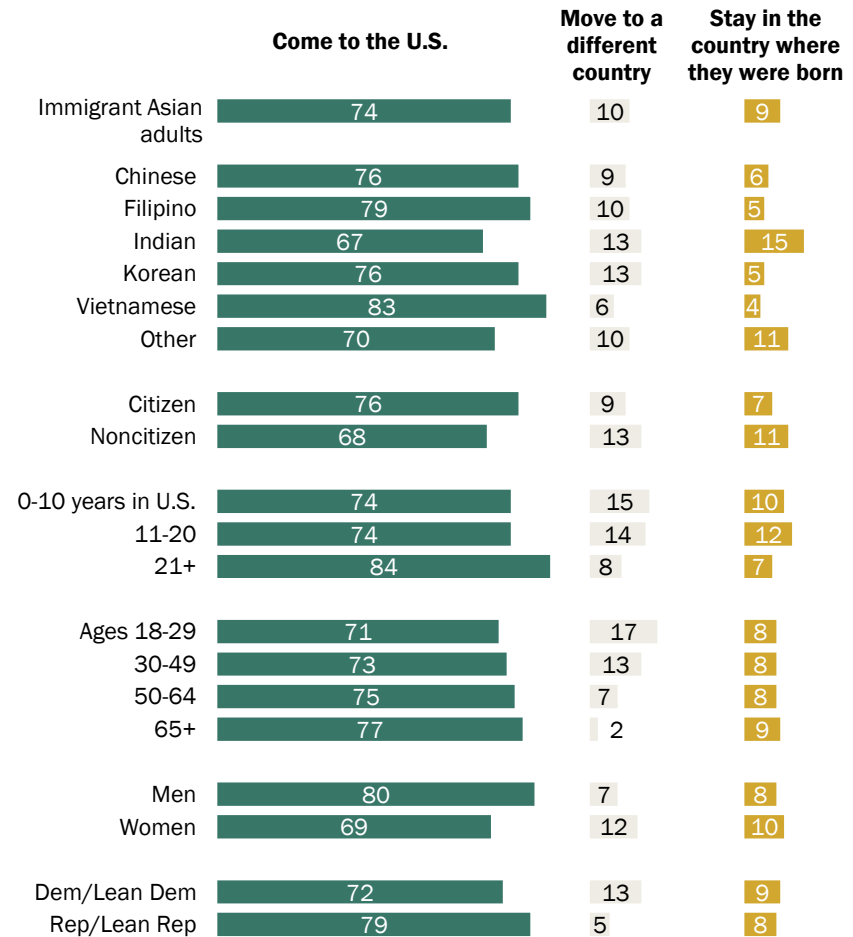
About three-quarters of Asian immigrants (74%) say that if they had the chance to do it again, they would still choose to come to the U.S.<sup>7</sup> But not all would do this – roughly one-in-ten each say they would move to a different country (10%) or stay in the country where they were born (9%).

While majorities of Asian immigrants across demographic subgroups say they would come to the U.S. again, there are some differences by:<sup>8</sup>

- **Ethnicity:** 83% of Vietnamese immigrants say they would come to the U.S. again. Meanwhile, 67% of Indian immigrants say the same.
- **Age:** About three-quarters of Asian immigrants across age groups say that if they had another chance, they would come to the U.S. But

## About 3 in 4 Asian immigrants say they would choose to come to the U.S. if they could do it again

*% of immigrant Asian adults in the U.S. who say that if they could do it again, they would ...*



Note: Asian ethnic groups include those who report being one Asian ethnicity only, either alone or in combination with a non-Asian race or ethnicity. “Other” immigrants include those from less populous Asian immigrant ethnic groups. Share of respondents who didn’t offer an answer not shown.

Source: Survey of Asian American adults conducted July 5, 2022-Jan. 27, 2023. “Why Asian Immigrants Come to the U.S. and How They View Life Here”

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<sup>7</sup> This finding only captures those living in the United States at the time of the survey. It does not include Asian immigrants who may have previously lived in the U.S. but decided to leave the country.

<sup>8</sup> The survey also asked whether [Asian Americans would move – or in some cases move back – to the Asian country where they, their family or ancestors come from](#). Differences among demographic subgroups reflect some of the findings shown here.

17% of Asian immigrants under 30 say they would move to a different country, compared with only 2% of those 65 and older.

- **Gender:** 80% of Asian immigrant men say they would come to the U.S. if they could do it again, while 69% of immigrant women say the same.

## Do Asian immigrants think the lives of other Asian Americans, other immigrants and people of their ethnicity affect their own?

Aside from asking about their personal immigration experiences, the survey also asked Asian immigrants whether they think their lives are linked to the lives of other Asians in the U.S., immigrants in the U.S. (regardless of racial or ethnic identity), or people of their ethnic group around the world. About half or more of Asian immigrants say that what happens to each of these groups affects what happens in their own lives a lot or some.

### By ethnicity

Chinese, Indian and Korean immigrants are among those most likely to say that what happens to the groups asked about impacts their own lives:

- **Asians in the U.S.:** Roughly two-thirds of Korean (66%) and Chinese (64%) immigrants say that what happens to other Asian Americans impacts their own lives a lot or some, higher than the shares among other ethnic groups.
- **Immigrants in the U.S.:** Indian immigrants are among the most likely to say what happens to immigrants – of any racial or ethnic background – living in the U.S. impacts their own lives at least some (62%). Meanwhile, Vietnamese immigrants are among the *least* likely to say this (45%).
- **People of their ethnic group around the world:** Majorities of Korean (60%), Chinese (58%) and Indian (55%) immigrants say what happens to people of their ethnic group globally affect what happens in their own lives. Smaller shares of Filipino (43%) and Vietnamese (42%) immigrants say the same.

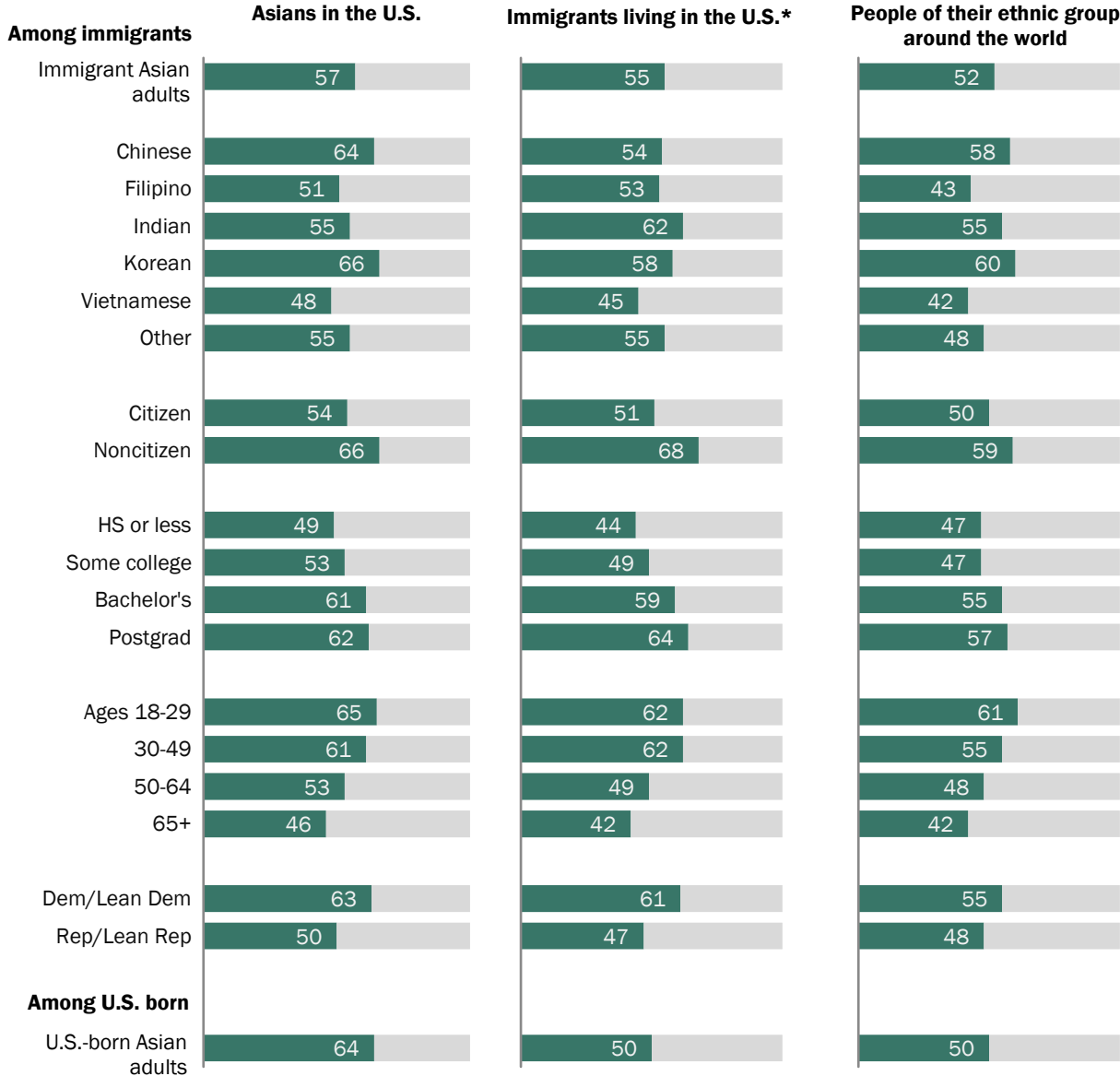
### By age, education and citizenship

Immigrants who are younger, have more education and do not hold U.S. citizenship are also more likely to say their lives are linked with each of the groups asked about.



## About half of Asian immigrants say their lives are affected by what happens to Asians and immigrants in the U.S. and people of their ethnic group around the world

% of U.S. Asian adults who say they feel that what happens to \_\_\_ affects what happens in their own life **a lot/some**



\* The question asked respondents whether they think what happens to immigrants living in the U.S. impacts their own lives and did not specify immigrants' racial or ethnic background.

Note: Asian ethnic groups include those who report being one Asian ethnicity only, either alone or in combination with a non-Asian race or ethnicity. "Other" immigrants include those from less populous Asian immigrant ethnic groups. "Some college" includes those with an associate degree and those who attended college but did not obtain a degree. Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer or provided other answers shown but not labeled.

Source: Survey of Asian American adults conducted July 5, 2022-Jan. 27, 2023. "Why Asian Immigrants Come to the U.S. and How They View Life Here"

**By nativity**

Overall, immigrant and U.S.-born Asian adults share similar views on how connected their lives are to the lives of others.

- **Asians in the U.S.:** 57% of Asian immigrants and 64% of U.S.-born Asian adults say that what happens to Asians in the U.S. affects what happens in their own lives a lot or some.
- **Immigrants in the U.S.:** 55% of Asian immigrants and 50% of U.S.-born Asian adults say that what happens to immigrants living in the U.S. affects their own lives.
- **People of their ethnic group around the world:** 52% of Asian immigrants and 50% of U.S.-born Asian adults say what happens to people of their ethnic group around the world affects what happens in their lives.

### 3. How Asian Americans see the U.S. immigration system

With more than half of Asian Americans born outside the United States, a share that rises to 67% among Asian American adults, engagement with the U.S. immigration system is a common experience.

Asian American immigrants interact with the nation’s immigration system in different ways. Some Asian immigrants came to the U.S. under differing visa categories, including student visas and temporary work visas. Others obtained permanent residencies through family sponsorship, employment-based preferences, and diversity and refugee categories, among others.

#### Asian immigrants’ engagement with the U.S. immigration system in numbers

Some 13 million Asian immigrants live in the United States, making up 32% of legal immigrants and 16% of unauthorized immigrants among the foreign-born population in the U.S. in 2022, according to a Center analysis of the American Community Survey.

About one-third of those obtaining lawful permanent residency (i.e., people getting a “green card”) in 2022 were born in Asia, according to an analysis of [data from the Department of Homeland Security](#).<sup>9</sup> Among those admitted under employment-based preferences, more than 60% were born in Asia; the largest numbers were from India, China and the Philippines.

Among refugees and people granted asylum in 2022, about a quarter were born in Asia.

Large numbers of people from Asia are admitted each year as lawful temporary migrants to work or study in the U.S. In 2022, about 70% of arrivals of temporary workers in specialty occupations (H-1B visas) were born in Asia; roughly two-thirds (64%) of arrivals on H-1B visas were granted to immigrants from India. About one-sixth of temporary managers (L-1 visas) were from Asia. Among international students arriving on F-1 visas, more than 40% were from Asia. Nearly 20% of all students arriving on F-1 visas are from India, more than 10% from China and about 5% from Korea.

Today, 60% of Asian immigrants are citizens. Another 28% are in the country legally as lawful permanent residents (20%) or temporary lawful immigrants (8%). And 13% are in the country without authorization, according to Pew Research Center estimates of the 2022 American Community Survey.

This chapter explores how Asian Americans’ views of the U.S. immigration system are linked with their diverse backgrounds. It also examines how U.S.-born Asian Americans see the U.S. immigration system and immigration policy goals.

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<sup>9</sup> In Center analysis of data from the Department of Homeland Security, Asian countries include South and East Asia (i.e., Afghanistan, Pakistan and countries east of them) as well as the Central Asian republics of the former Soviet Union (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan).

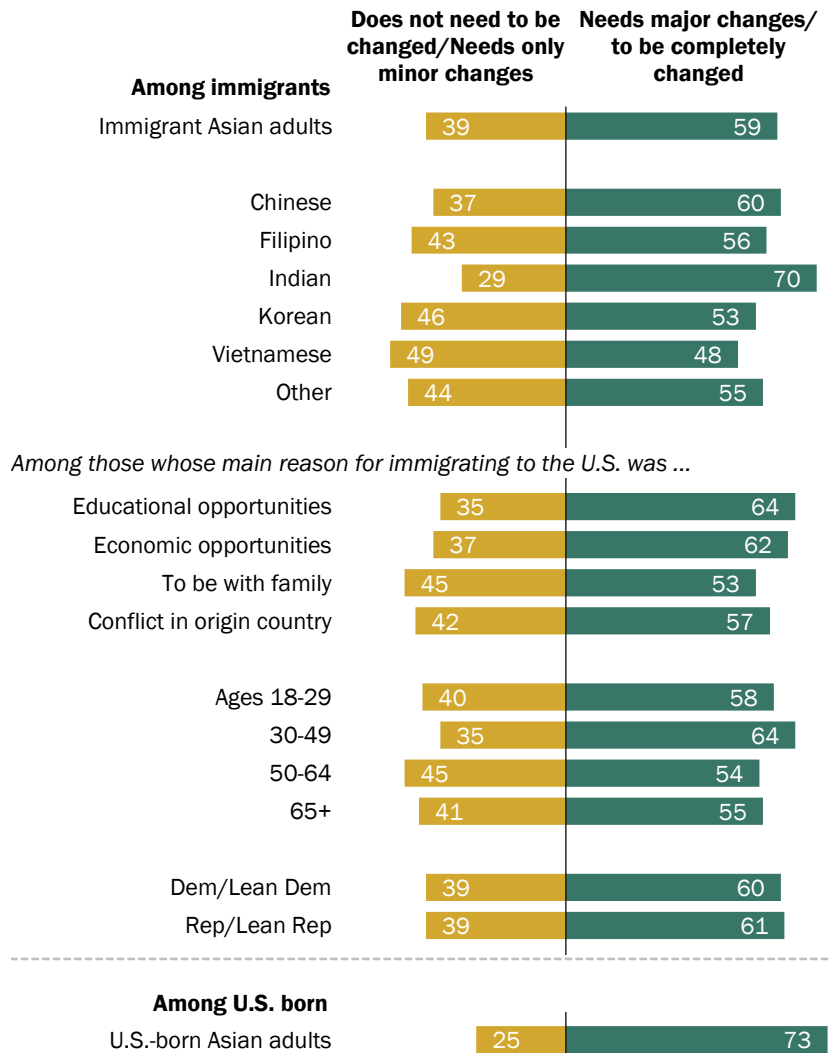
## Do Asian immigrants think the U.S. immigration system needs to change?

Overall, 59% of Asian immigrants say the U.S. immigration system needs to be completely changed or needs major changes. Views vary by factors such as ethnicity and the main reason for immigrating.

- Main reason for immigrating:** About six-in-ten immigrants who came to the U.S. for educational or economic opportunities say the immigration system needs large changes, while about half of those who came to be with family say the same (53%).
- Ethnicity:** 70% of Indian immigrants say the U.S. immigration system needs complete or major changes, a higher share than among other ethnic groups.
- Political party:** Notably, views don't vary by party among Asian immigrants. Republicans (61%) and Democrats (60%), including those who lean to each party, are equally likely to say the system

### A majority of Asian immigrants say the U.S. immigration system needs complete or major changes

% of U.S. Asian adults who say the U.S. immigration system ...



Note: Asian ethnic groups include those who report being one Asian ethnicity only, either alone or in combination with a non-Asian race or ethnicity. "Other" immigrants include those from less populous Asian immigrant ethnic groups. Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer not shown.

Source: Survey of Asian American adults conducted July 5, 2022-Jan. 27, 2023. "Why Asian Immigrants Come to the U.S. and How They View Life Here"

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needs complete or major changes.

Among U.S.-born Asian American adults, 73% say the immigration system needs to be completely changed or major changes, a higher share than among Asian immigrants (59%). Still, large majorities of both are critical of the U.S. immigration system. On the other hand, 25% of the U.S. born say the system needs minor or no changes, while 39% of immigrants say the same.

## What U.S. immigration policy goals are important to Asian immigrants?

The survey, conducted between July 2022 and January 2023, asked Asian American adults about their views on specific immigration policy goals. Among Asian immigrants:

- 86% say encouraging more **highly skilled individuals to migrate and work** in the U.S. is a very or somewhat important goal.
- 82% say making it easier for **U.S. citizens or legal residents to sponsor a family member** to immigrate to the U.S. is important.
- 76% say establishing stricter policies to **prevent people from overstaying their visas** is an important goal.
- 73% say **allowing immigrants who came to the country illegally as children to remain** in the U.S. and apply for legal status is an important policy goal.
- 64% say creating a way for most **immigrants currently in the country illegally to stay here legally** is an important goal.
- 62% say **increasing deportations** of immigrants currently in the country illegally is an important goal.

### By political party

Among Asian immigrants, Democrats are more likely than Asian immigrant Republicans to prioritize U.S. immigration **policy goals that encourage immigration:**

- 86% of these Democrats and Democratic leaners say making it easier for U.S. citizens or legal residents to sponsor a family member to immigrate to the U.S. should be an important policy goal, compared with 78% of Asian immigrant Republicans and leaners.
- 83% say allowing immigrants who came to the country illegally as children to remain in the U.S. and apply for legal status is important, compared with 60% of Asian immigrant Republicans.
- 73% say creating a way for most immigrants currently in the country illegally to stay here legally should be an important goal, compared with 51% of Asian immigrant Republicans.

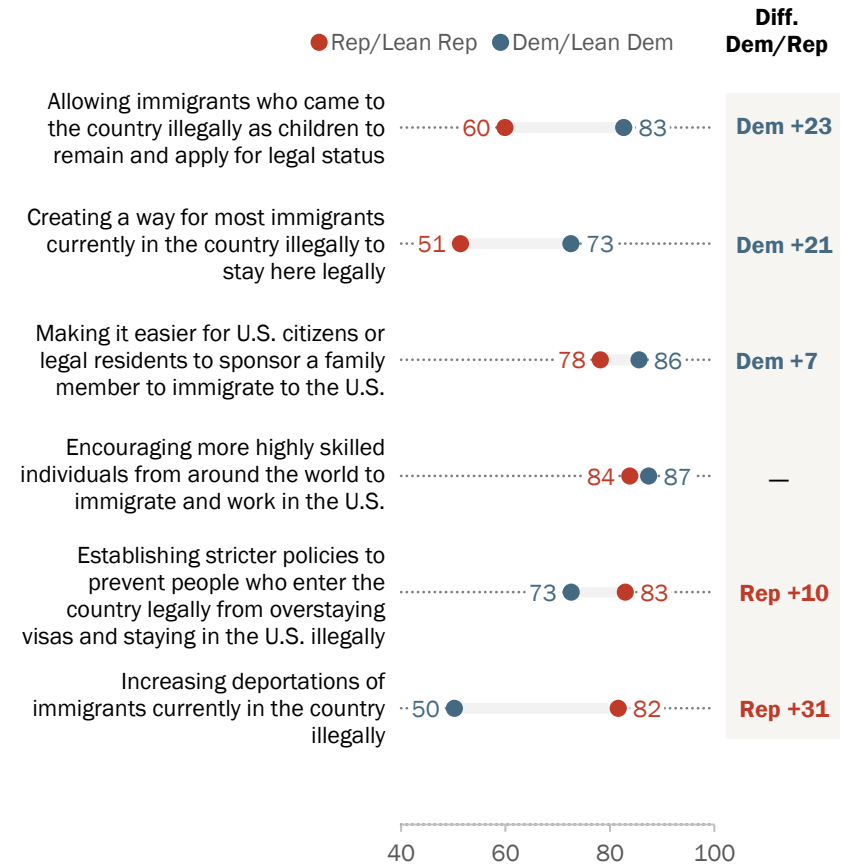
Meanwhile, Republicans are more likely than Democrats to say **goals that restrict illegal immigration** are important for U.S. immigration policies:

- Most (83%) say establishing stricter policies to prevent people who enter the country legally from overstaying their visas is an important U.S. immigration policy goal. A smaller majority of Asian immigrant Democrats (73%) say this.
- Republicans in this group are also much more likely than Democrats to favor increasing deportations of immigrants in the country illegally (82% vs. 50%).

Notably, among Asian immigrants, only one policy goal received bipartisan support: encouraging more highly skilled individuals from around the world to immigrate and work in the U.S. (84% of Republicans and 87% of Democrats view this policy goal as important).

### Asian immigrants show bipartisan support for policy goals that encourage highly skilled immigrants to come to the U.S.

*% of immigrant Asian adults in the U.S. who say each of the following goals for immigration policy in the U.S. should be very/somewhat important*



Note: Differences shown are statistically significant and calculated from unrounded figures. “—” indicates differences are not statistically significant. Share of respondents who didn’t offer an answer or provided other answers not shown.  
 Source: Survey of Asian American adults conducted July 5, 2022-Jan. 27, 2023. “Why Asian Immigrants Come to the U.S. and How They View Life Here”

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**By ethnicity**

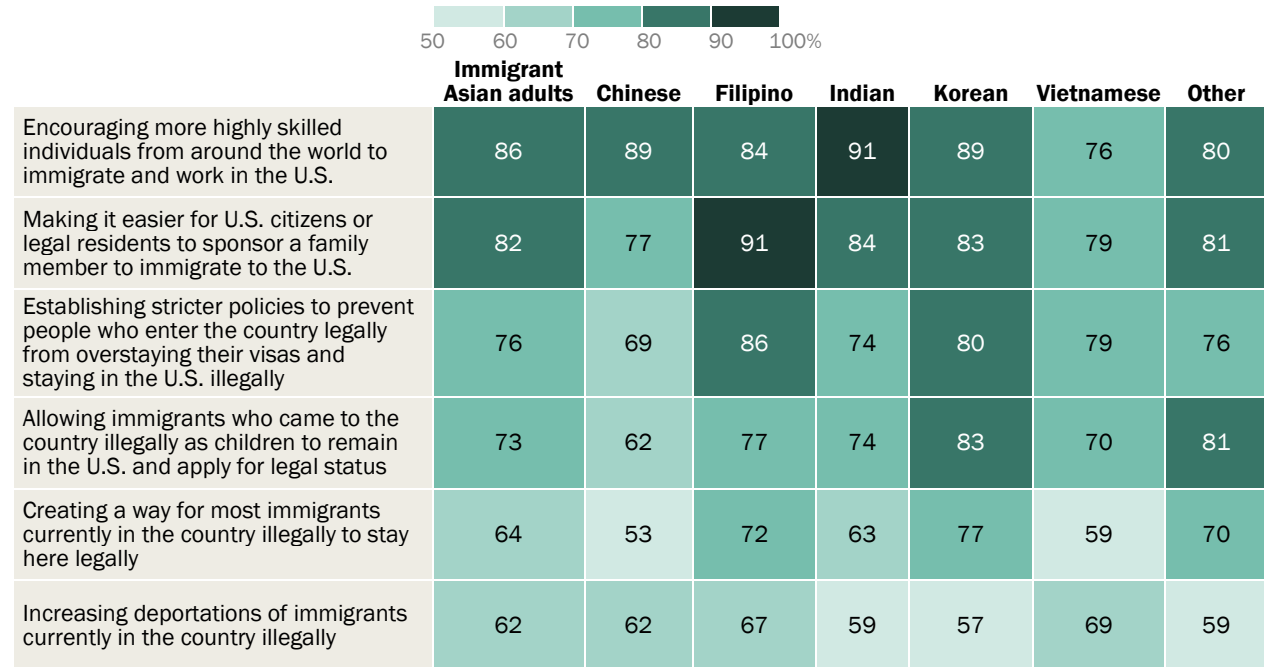
Asian immigrants' views also vary across ethnic groups. For example:

- **Chinese immigrants** (69%) are less likely than some other ethnic groups to say it is important to establish stricter policies preventing immigrants from overstaying their visas illegally. They are also less likely to prioritize policies that allow immigrants who are in the country illegally (53%) or who came to the country illegally as children (62%) to stay, compared with most other ethnic groups. Still, half or more of Chinese immigrants say these should be goals for U.S. immigration policy.
- **Filipino immigrants** are most likely to say making it easier to sponsor family members should be an important goal: 91% say this, compared with somewhat smaller majorities among other groups.
- **Vietnamese immigrants** (69%) are among the ethnic groups that are most likely to say it is important to increase deportations of immigrants currently in the country illegally. On the other hand, they are less likely than most other ethnic groups to say encouraging high skilled immigrants should be an important policy goal (76%), though a large majority say this.

(Refer to [Appendix A](#) for more information on how Asian immigrants' views vary across demographic subgroups, including age and citizenship status.)

## Among Asian immigrants in the U.S., support for immigration policy goals varies across ethnic groups

% of immigrant Asian adults in the U.S. who say each of the following goals for immigration policy in the U.S. should be **very/somewhat important**



Note: Asian ethnic groups include those who report being one Asian ethnicity only, either alone or in combination with a non-Asian race or ethnicity. "Other" immigrants include those from less populous Asian immigrant ethnic groups. Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer or provided other answers not shown.

Source: Survey of Asian American adults conducted July 5, 2022-Jan. 27, 2023.

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**By nativity**

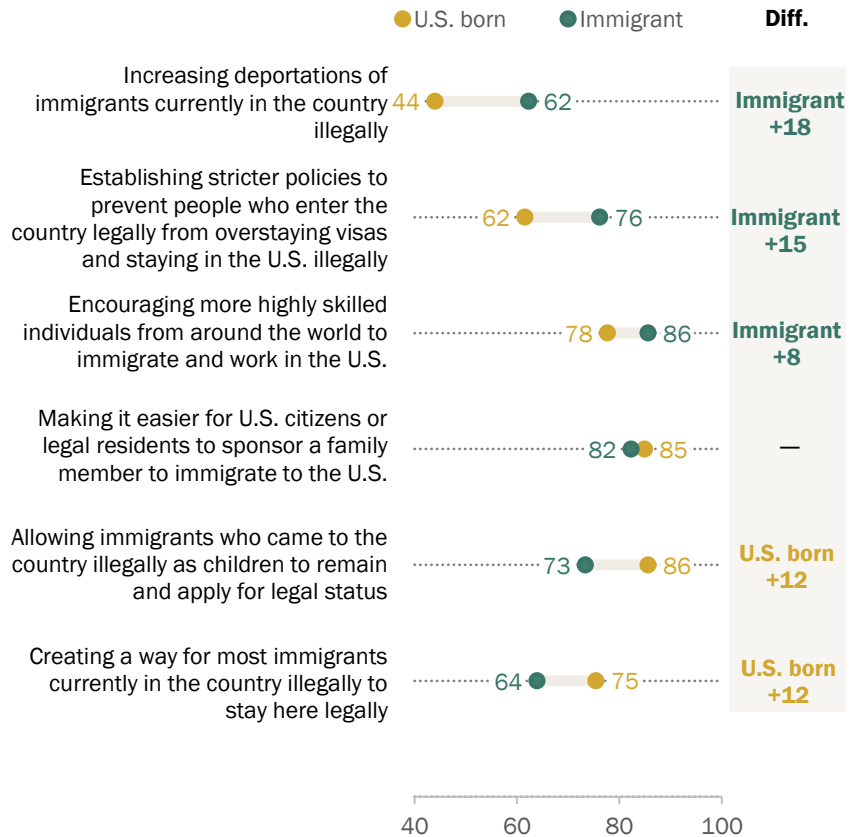
Among all Asian Americans, U.S.-born Asian adults tend to be more supportive than immigrants of policies that establish stronger protections for unauthorized immigrants. Still, majorities of immigrant Asians say these policies are important.

Notably, majorities of immigrant and U.S.-born Asians differ on the importance of one policy goal: 62% of Asian immigrants say increasing deportations of immigrants currently in the country illegally is an important goal. Meanwhile, 55% of U.S.-born Asian adults say this goal should be *not too important, if at all*.

(For more information on U.S.-born Asian Americans' views on immigration goals across demographic subgroups, refer to [Appendix A.](#))

**Immigrant Asians differ from U.S. born in their views toward immigration goals**

*% of Asian adults in the U.S. who say each of the following goals for immigration policy in the U.S. should be **very/somewhat important***



Note: Differences shown are statistically significant and calculated from unrounded figures. “—” indicates differences are not statistically significant. Share of respondents who didn’t offer an answer or provided other answers not shown.

Source: Survey of Asian American adults conducted July 5, 2022-Jan. 27, 2023. “Why Asian Immigrants Come to the U.S. and How They View Life Here”

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Find related reports online at [www.pewresearch.org/AsianAmericans](http://www.pewresearch.org/AsianAmericans).

## Appendix A: Supplemental tables

### Asian immigrants' views of the U.S. compared with their origin country, by main reason for immigration and citizenship status, 2022-23

% of immigrant Asian adults who say each measure is ...

	Immigrant Asian adults	Among those whose main reason for immigrating to the U.S. was ...				Citizen	Noncitizen
		Educational opportunities	Economic opportunities	To be with family	Conflict in origin country		
<b>The opportunity to get ahead</b>							
Better in the U.S.	77	80	86	77	85	79	71
Equal in both	12	14	9	15	8	11	16
Better in the country they came from	5	5	3	6	4	4	7
<b>People can say what they want without state censorship</b>							
Better in the U.S.	67	70	69	68	86	67	66
Equal in both	21	22	23	24	6	20	21
Better in the country they came from	5	6	6	5	4	5	5
<b>The conditions for raising children</b>							
Better in the U.S.	66	71	70	68	82	68	62
Equal in both	12	14	11	14	5	11	15
Better in the country they came from	15	13	17	16	11	14	17
<b>Treatment of the poor</b>							
Better in the U.S.	64	64	70	68	81	67	57
Equal in both	17	22	16	19	8	16	19
Better in the country they came from	12	13	12	14	10	10	17
<b>Honest elections are held regularly with a choice of at least two political parties</b>							
Better in the U.S.	64	66	67	65	85	67	56
Equal in both	22	24	25	27	7	20	30
Better in the country they came from	7	9	6	7	5	6	8
<b>Women have the same rights as men</b>							
Better in the U.S.	62	63	68	61	83	63	60
Equal in both	24	26	23	32	8	23	26
Better in the country they came from	7	10	8	6	7	7	9
<b>Access to health care services</b>							
Better in the U.S.	57	51	65	58	84	63	39
Equal in both	11	12	9	14	6	10	14
Better in the country they came from	26	36	24	27	9	21	41

Continued below

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## Asian immigrants' views of the U.S. compared with their origin country, by main reason for immigration and citizenship status, 2022-23 (continued)

% of immigrant Asian adults who say each measure is ...

	Immigrant Asian adults	Among those whose main reason for immigrating to the U.S. was ...				Citizen	Noncitizen
		Educational opportunities	Economic opportunities	To be with family	Conflict in origin country		
<b>The strength of family ties</b>							
Better in the U.S.	15	16	13	17	25	16	13
Equal in both	18	17	15	23	23	18	18
Better in the country they came from	60	67	70	48	58	59	61

Note: Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer not shown.

Source: Survey of Asian American adults conducted July 5, 2022-Jan. 27, 2023.

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## Immigrant Asian adults' immigration policy priorities, by political party, age and citizenship status, 2022-23

% of immigrant Asian adults in the U.S. who say each of the following goals for immigration policy in the U.S. should be ...

	Immigrant Asian adults	Dem/Lean Dem	Rep/Lean Rep	Ages 18-29	30-49	50-64	65+	Citizen	Noncitizen
<b>Encouraging more highly skilled individuals from around the world to immigrate and work in the U.S.</b>									
Very/Somewhat important	86	87	84	88	87	85	83	83	92
Not too/Not at all important	12	15	11	11	13	13	12	14	7
<b>Making it easier for U.S. citizens or legal residents to sponsor a family member to immigrate to the U.S.</b>									
Very/Somewhat important	82	86	78	85	85	81	78	83	81
Not too/Not at all important	15	20	13	15	15	16	17	15	17
<b>Establishing stricter policies to prevent people who enter the country legally from overstaying their visas and staying in the U.S. illegally</b>									
Very/Somewhat important	76	73	83	61	74	83	82	78	71
Not too/Not at all important	21	15	26	38	24	14	12	19	27
<b>Allowing immigrants who came to the country illegally as children to remain in the U.S. and apply for legal status</b>									
Very/Somewhat important	73	83	60	85	75	68	68	73	73
Not too/Not at all important	24	15	39	15	24	28	26	24	24
<b>Creating a way for most immigrants currently in the country illegally to stay here legally</b>									
Very/Somewhat important	64	73	51	75	63	63	59	65	60
Not too/Not at all important	34	26	47	24	36	34	33	32	38
<b>Increasing deportations of immigrants currently in the country illegally</b>									
Very/Somewhat important	62	50	82	42	58	72	77	64	58
Not too/Not at all important	35	48	17	58	41	26	17	34	40

Note: Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer not shown.

Source: Survey of Asian American adults conducted July 5, 2022-Jan. 27, 2023.

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## U.S.-born Asian adults' immigration policy priorities, by political party and age, 2022-23

% of U.S.-born Asian adults who say each of the following goals for immigration policy in the U.S. should be ...

	U.S.-born Asian adults	Dem/ Lean Dem	Rep/ Lean Rep	Ages 18-29	30-49	50-64	65+
<b>Allowing immigrants who came to the country illegally as children to remain in the U.S. and apply for legal status</b>							
Very/Somewhat important	86	91	73	93	87	70	76
Not too/Not at all important	13	8	27	6	13	25	22
<b>Making it easier for U.S. citizens or legal residents to sponsor a family member to immigrate to the U.S.</b>							
Very/Somewhat important	85	88	77	90	88	67	75
Not too/Not at all important	14	11	23	10	12	28	23
<b>Encouraging more highly skilled individuals from around the world to immigrate and work in the U.S.</b>							
Very/Somewhat important	78	81	70	82	78	70	69
Not too/Not at all important	21	18	29	17	21	23	29
<b>Creating a way for most immigrants currently in the country illegally to stay here legally</b>							
Very/Somewhat important	75	83	55	89	74	56	63
Not too/Not at all important	23	16	44	10	26	37	35
<b>Establishing stricter policies to prevent people who enter the country legally from overstaying their visas and staying in the U.S. illegally</b>							
Very/Somewhat important	62	54	82	52	59	80	80
Not too/Not at all important	37	45	18	48	41	15	17
<b>Increasing deportations of immigrants currently in the country illegally</b>							
Very/Somewhat important	44	34	70	28	42	68	72
Not too/Not at all important	55	64	30	71	57	26	25

Note: Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer not shown.

Source: Survey of Asian American adults conducted July 5, 2022-Jan. 27, 2023.

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## Appendix B: Demographic profile of immigrant and U.S.-born Asian Americans

### Demographic profile of Asians in the U.S., by nativity

*% of Asian adults in the U.S., 2022*

	All Asian adults	Immigrant Asian adults	U.S.-born Asian adults
<b>Ethnicity</b>			
Chinese	22	23	18
Filipino	17	15	21
Indian	19	24	10
Korean	8	8	7
Vietnamese	9	10	7
Other	12	14	10
Two or more Asian ethnicities	13	6	26
<b>Educational attainment</b> (among ages 25 and older)			
HS or less	25	28	18
Some college	18	16	25
Bachelor's	31	29	35
Postgrad	25	27	22
<b>Annual family income</b>			
<\$30,000	14	14	13
\$30,000-\$74,999	21	22	21
\$75,000-\$99,999	11	11	11
\$100,000-\$149,999	17	17	17
\$150,000+	34	35	32
<b>Age</b>			
18-29	22	13	41
30-49	40	41	39
50-64	21	26	12
65+	16	20	8
<b>Gender</b>			
Men	47	46	50
Women	53	54	50

Note: Named ethnic groups and the group "Other" refer to those who report one Asian ethnicity only in response to the race question, alone or in combination with a non-Asian race group. "Some college" includes those with an associate degree and those who attended college but did not obtain a degree.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2022 American Community Survey 1-year samples (IPUMS).

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## Demographic profile of Asian immigrants in the U.S., by ethnicity

% of immigrant Asian adults in the U.S., 2022-2023

	Immigrant Asian adults	Chinese	Filipino	Indian	Korean	Vietnamese	Other
<b>Citizenship</b>							
Citizen	72	67	86	59	72	87	76
Noncitizen	26	31	14	39	26	11	22
<b>Green card status</b> (among noncitizens)							
Have a green card	55	53	92	43	83	85	46
Do not have a green card	43	44	7	57	17	10	54
<b>Years in U.S.</b>							
0-10 years in U.S.	22	24	14	32	11	18	21
11-20	21	19	21	24	23	16	21
21+	50	48	58	37	59	59	51
<b>English ability</b>							
Speaks English very/pretty well	86	76	92	97	73	79	88
Speaks English not too/not at all well	13	22	7	1	25	20	10
<b>Main reason for immigrating to the U.S.</b>							
Educational opportunities	26	38	8	29	28	18	26
Economic opportunities	27	16	41	42	26	9	21
To be with family	28	31	41	18	38	29	25
Conflict in origin country	7	3	1	<1	1	32	13
Other reason	4	2	3	3	1	3	7
<b>Annual family income</b>							
<\$30,000	12	18	5	7	9	19	13
\$30,000-\$74,999	23	21	22	16	25	35	27
\$75,000-\$99,999	11	9	15	9	10	10	14
\$100,000-\$149,999	18	15	23	19	20	14	16
\$150,000+	32	33	30	45	30	18	24
<b>Age</b>							
18-29	14	16	12	15	8	11	17
30-49	43	37	35	55	41	37	45
50-64	27	28	31	18	30	33	26
65+	17	18	22	13	20	19	11
<b>Gender</b>							
Men	48	47	43	55	43	48	48
Women	51	52	56	45	56	50	50

Continued below

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## Demographic profile of Asian immigrants in the U.S., by ethnicity (continued)

*% of immigrant Asian adults in the U.S., 2022-2023*

	<b>Immigrant Asian adults</b>	<b>Chinese</b>	<b>Filipino</b>	<b>Indian</b>	<b>Korean</b>	<b>Vietnamese</b>	<b>Other</b>
<b>Political party affiliation</b>							
Dem/Lean Dem	58	47	59	73	63	36	66
Rep/Lean Rep	35	44	36	22	33	56	29

Note: Asian ethnic groups include those who report being one Asian ethnicity only, either alone or in combination with a non-Asian race or ethnicity. "Other" immigrants include those from less populous Asian immigrant ethnic groups. Asian immigrants who identify with two or more Asian ethnicities are included in the total for all immigrant Asian adults but not shown separately. "English ability" refers to how well respondents can carry on a conversation in English, both understanding and speaking. Share of respondents who didn't offer an answer not shown.

Source: Survey of Asian American adults conducted July 5, 2022-Jan. 27, 2023.

"Why Asian Immigrants Come to the U.S. and How They View Life Here"

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## Methodology

The data in this report is drawn from a national cross-sectional survey conducted for Pew Research Center by Westat. The sampling design of the survey was an address-based sampling (ABS) approach, supplemented by list samples, to reach a nationally representative group of respondents. The survey was fielded July 5, 2022, through Jan. 27, 2023. Self-administered screening interviews were conducted with a total of 36,469 U.S. adults either online or by mail, resulting in 7,006 interviews with Asian American adults. It is these 7,006 Asian Americans who are the focus of this report. After accounting for the complex sample design and loss of precision due to weighting, the margin of sampling error for these respondents is plus or minus 2.1 percentage points at the 95% level of confidence.

The survey was administered in two stages. In the first stage, a short screening survey was administered to a national sample of U.S. adults to collect basic demographics and determine a respondent's eligibility for the extended survey of Asian Americans. Screener respondents were considered eligible for the extended survey if they self-identified as Asian (alone or in combination with any other race or ethnicity). Note that all individuals who self-identified as Asian were asked to complete the extended survey.

To maintain consistency with the Census Bureau's definition of "Asian," individuals responding as Asian but who self-identified

## Survey of Asian American adults margins of sampling error

Group	Unweighted sample size	95% margin of error (pctg. points)
All Asian adults	7,006	2.1
Chinese	1,777	3.6
Filipino	1,051	5.6
Indian	897	5.3
Japanese	294	8.6
Korean	1,146	5.1
Vietnamese	935	5.1
Other	377	7.3
Two or more Asian ethnicities	440	9.2
Men	3,949	2.9
Women	2,930	3.2
Agers 18-29	684	5.9
30-49	2,766	3.3
50-64	1,990	4.0
65+	1,564	4.6
Bachelor's+	5,279	2.2
Some college	1,097	4.6
HS or less	603	6.5
U.S. born	1,900	4.2
Foreign born	5,036	2.4
0-10 years in U.S.	724	5.7
More than 10 years in U.S.	3,946	2.8
Christian	2,827	3.6
Protestant	1,468	4.7
Evangelical Prot.	979	5.7
Non-evangelical Prot.	487	8.2
Catholic	1,331	5.5
Buddhist	839	6.2
Hindu	559	6.3

Note: Unweighted sample sizes do not account for the survey's sample design or weighting and do not describe a group's contribution to weighted estimates. For details, refer to "Sample design" and "Weighting and variance estimation" in this methodology.

Source: Survey of Asian American adults conducted July 5, 2022-Jan. 27, 2023.

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with origins that did not meet the bureau’s official standards prior to the 2020 decennial census were considered ineligible and were not asked to complete the extended survey or were removed from the final sample. Those excluded were people solely of Southwest Asian descent (e.g., Lebanese, Saudi), those with Central Asian origins (e.g., Afghan, Uzbek) as well as various other non-Asian origins. The impact of excluding these groups is small, as together they represent about 1%-2% of the national U.S. Asian population, according to a Pew Research Center analysis of the 2021 American Community Survey.

Eligible survey respondents were asked in the extended survey how they identified ethnically (for example: Chinese, Filipino, Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, or some other ethnicity with a write-in option). Note that survey respondents were asked about their ethnicity rather than nationality. For example, those classified as Chinese in the survey are those self-identifying as of Chinese ethnicity, rather than necessarily being a citizen or former citizen of the People’s Republic of China. Since this is an ethnicity, classification of survey respondents as Chinese also includes those who are Taiwanese.

The research plan for this project was submitted to Westat’s institutional review board (IRB), which is an independent committee of experts that specializes in helping to protect the rights of research participants. Due to the minimal risks associated with this questionnaire content and the population of interest, this research underwent an expedited review and received approval (approval #FWA 00005551).

Throughout this methodology statement, the terms “extended survey” and “extended questionnaire” refer to the extended survey of Asian Americans that is the focus of this report, and “eligible adults” and “eligible respondents” refer to those individuals who met its eligibility criteria, unless otherwise noted.

## **Sample design**

The survey had a complex sample design constructed to maximize efficiency in reaching Asian American adults while also supporting reliable, national estimates for the population as a whole and for the five largest ethnic groups (Chinese, Filipino, Indian, Korean and Vietnamese). Asian American adults include those who self-identify as Asian, either alone or in combination with other races or Hispanic identity.

The main sample frame of the 2022-2023 Asian American Survey is an address-based sample (ABS). The ABS frame of addresses was derived from the USPS Computerized Delivery Sequence file. It is maintained by Marketing Systems Group (MSG) and is updated monthly. MSG geocodes

their entire ABS frame, so block, block group, and census tract characteristics from the decennial census and the American Community Survey (ACS) could be appended to addresses and used for sampling and data collection.

All addresses on the ABS frame were geocoded to a census tract. Census tracts were then grouped into three strata based on the density of Asian American adults, defined as the proportion of Asian American adults among all adults in the tract. The three strata were defined as:

- *High density:* Tracts with an Asian American adult density of 10% or higher
- *Medium density:* Tracts with a density 3% to less than 10%
- *Low density:* Tracts with a density less than 3%

Mailing addresses in census tracts from the lowest density stratum, strata 3, were excluded from the sampling frame. As a result, the frame excluded 54.1% of the 2020 census tracts, 49.1% of the U.S. adult population, including 9.1% of adults who self-identified as Asian alone or in combination with other races or Hispanic ethnicity. For the largest five Asian ethnic subgroups, Filipinos had the largest percentage of excluded adults, with 6.8%, while Indians had the lowest with 4.2% of the adults. Addresses were then sampled from the two remaining strata. This stratification and the assignment of differential sampling rates to the strata were critical design components because of the rareness of the Asian American adult population.

Despite oversampling of the high- and medium-density Asian American strata in the ABS sample, the ABS sample was not expected to efficiently yield the required number of completed interviews for some ethnic subgroups. Therefore, the ABS sample was supplemented with samples from the specialized surname list frames maintained by the MSG. These list frames identify households using commercial databases linked to addresses and telephone numbers. The individuals' surnames in these lists could be classified by likely ethnic origin. Westat requested MSG to produce five list frames: Chinese, Filipino, Indian, Korean and Vietnamese. The lists were subset to include only cases with a mailing address. Addresses sampled from the lists, unlike those sampled from the ABS frame, were not limited to high- and medium-density census tracts.

Once an address was sampled from either the ABS frame or the surname lists, an invitation was mailed to the address. The invitation requested that the adult in the household with the next birthday complete the survey.

## Data collection

To maximize response, the survey used a sequential mixed-mode protocol in which sampled households were first directed to respond online and later mailed a paper version of the questionnaire if they did not respond online.

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### Sample allocation and Asian American incidence by sampling frame

Sampling frame	Addresses sampled	Completed screeners	N of screened adults eligible for extended interview	N of eligible adults who completed extended interview
<b>Combined</b>	<b>268,929</b>	<b>37,137</b>	<b>9,466</b>	<b>7,369</b>
Address-based sample	218,992	29,872	4,569	3,610
High density stratum	172,692	23,460	4,284	3,372
Medium density stratum	46,300	6,412	285	238
Chinese surname list sample	2,643	468	334	283
Filipino surname list sample	15,491	1,991	1,168	841
Indian surname list sample	5,241	668	469	363
Broad surname definition	3,999	479	329	257
Narrow surname definition	1,242	189	140	106
Korean surname list sample	9,998	1,801	1,227	974
Vietnamese surname list sample	11,323	1,669	1,230	935

Note: The survey utilized two sampling frames to maximize efficiency in reaching Asian American adults, while also supporting reliable, national estimates for the Asian adult population and the five largest ethnic groups (Chinese, Filipino, Indian, Korean and Vietnamese). The first sampling frame was an address-based sample (ABS). The ABS was not expected to efficiently yield the required number of completed interviews for some ethnic subgroups. Therefore, the ABS was supplemented with samples from specialized surname list frames. Combined totals do not sum to the sample size of 7,006 because 363 respondents completed the survey but were removed from the final sample for not meeting eligibility requirements.

Source: Survey of Asian American adults conducted July 5, 2022-Jan. 27, 2023.

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The first mailing was a letter introducing the survey and providing the information necessary (URL and unique PIN) for online response. A pre-incentive of \$2 was included in the mailing. This and remaining screener recruitment letters focused on the screener survey, without mentioning the possibility of eligibility for a longer survey and associated promised incentive, since most people would only be asked to complete the short screening survey. It was important for all households to complete the screening survey, not just those who identify as Asian American. As such, the invitation did not mention that the extended survey would focus on topics surrounding

the Asian American experience. The invitation was generic to minimize the risk of nonresponse bias due to topic salience bias.

After one week, Westat sent a postcard reminder to all sampled individuals, followed three weeks later by a reminder letter to nonrespondents. Approximately 8.5 weeks after the initial mailing, Westat sent nonrespondents a paper version screening survey, which was a four-page booklet (one folded 11×17 paper) and a postage-paid return envelope in addition to the cover letter. If no response was obtained from those four mailings, no further contact was made.

Eligible adults who completed the screening interview on the web were immediately asked to continue with the extended questionnaire. If an eligible adult completed the screener online but did not complete the extended interview, Westat sent them a reminder letter. This was performed on a rolling basis when it had been at least one week since the web breakoff. Names were not collected until the end of the web survey, so these letters were addressed to “Recent Participant.”

If an eligible respondent completed a paper screener, Westat mailed them the extended survey and a postage-paid return envelope. This was sent weekly as completed paper screeners arrived. Westat followed these paper mailings with a reminder postcard. Later, Westat sent a final paper version via FedEx to eligible adults who had not completed the extended interview online or by paper.

## **Incentives**

A pre-incentive of \$2 (in the form of two \$1 bills) was sent to all sampled addresses with the first letter, which provided information about how to complete the survey online. This and subsequent screener invitations only referred to the pre-incentive without reference to the possibility of later promised incentives.

Respondents who completed the screening survey and were found eligible were offered a promised incentive of \$10 to go on and complete the extended survey. All participants who completed the extended web survey were offered their choice of a \$10 Amazon.com gift code instantly or \$10 cash mailed. All participants who completed the survey via paper were mailed a \$10 cash incentive.

In December 2022 a mailing was added for eligible respondents who had completed a screener questionnaire, either by web or paper but who had not yet completed the extended survey. It was sent to those who had received their last mailing in the standard sequence at least four weeks earlier. It included a cover letter, a paper copy of the extended survey, and a business reply

envelope, and was assembled in a 9x12 envelope with a \$1 bill made visible through the envelope window.

In the last month of data collection, an additional mailing was added to boost the number of Vietnamese respondents. A random sample of 4,000 addresses from the Vietnamese surname list and 2,000 addresses from the ABS frame who were flagged as likely Vietnamese were sent another copy of the first invitation letter, which contained web login credentials but no paper copy of the screener. This was sent in a No. 10 envelope with a wide window and was assembled with a \$1 bill visible through the envelope window.

## Languages

The mail and web screening and extended surveys were developed in English and translated into Chinese (Simplified and Traditional), Hindi, Korean, Tagalog and Vietnamese. For web, the landing page was displayed in English initially but included banners at the top and bottom of the page that allowed respondents to change the displayed language. Once in the survey, a dropdown button at the top of each page was available to respondents to toggle between languages.

The paper surveys were also formatted into all six languages. Recipients thought to be more likely to use a specific language option, based on supplemental information in the sampling frame or their address location, were sent a paper screener in that language in addition to an English screener questionnaire. Those receiving a paper extended instrument were sent the extended survey in the language in which the screener was completed. For web, respondents continued in their selected language from the screener.

## Weighting and variance estimation

### Household-level weighting

The first step in weighting was creating a base weight for each sampled mailing address to account for its probability of selection into the sample. The base weight for mailing address  $k$  is called  $BW_k$  and is defined as the inverse of its probability of selection. The ABS sample addresses had a probability of selection based on the stratum from which they were sampled. The supplemental samples (i.e., Chinese, Filipino, Indian, Korean and Vietnamese surname lists) also had a probability of selection from the list frames. Because all of the addresses in the list frames are also included in the ABS frame, these addresses had multiple opportunities for these addresses to be selected, and the base weights include an adjustment to account for their higher probability of selection.



Each sampled mailing address was assigned to one of four categories according to its final screener disposition. The categories were 1) household with a completed screener interview, 2) household with an incomplete screener interview, 3) ineligible (i.e., not a household, which were primarily postmaster returns), and 4) addresses for which status was unknown (i.e., addresses that were not identified as undeliverable by the USPS but from which no survey response was received).

The second step in the weighting process was adjusting the base weight to account for occupied households among those with unknown eligibility (category 4). Previous ABS studies have found that about 13% of all addresses in the ABS frame were either vacant or not home to anyone in the civilian, non-institutionalized adult population. For this survey, it was assumed that 87% of all sampled addresses from the ABS frame were eligible households. However, this value was not appropriate for the addresses sampled from the list frames, which were expected to have a higher proportion of households as these were maintained lists. For the list samples, the occupied household rate was computed as the proportion of list cases in category 3 compared to all resolved list cases (i.e., the sum of categories 1 through 3). The base weights for the share of category 4 addresses (unknown eligibility) assumed to be eligible were then allocated to cases in categories 1 and 2 (known households) so that the sum of the combined category 1 and 2 base weights equaled the number of addresses assumed to be eligible in each frame. The category 3 ineligible addresses were given a weight of zero.

The next step was adjusting for nonresponse for households without a completed screener interview to create a final household weight. This adjustment allocated the weights of nonrespondents (category 2) to those of respondents (category 1) within classes defined by the cross-classification of sampling strata, census region, and sample type (e.g., ABS and list supplemental samples). Those classes with fewer than 50 sampled addresses or large adjustment factors were collapsed with nearby cells within the sample type. Given the large variance in the household weights among the medium density ABS stratum, final household weights for addresses within this stratum were capped at 300.

### **Weighting of extended survey respondents**

The extended interview nonresponse adjustment began by assigning each case that completed the screener interview to one of three dispositions: 1) eligible adult completed the extended interview; 2) eligible adult did not complete the extended interview; and 3) not eligible for the extended interview.

An initial adult base weight was calculated for the cases with a completed extended interview as the product of the truncated number of adults in the household (max value of 3) and the household weight. This adjustment accounted for selecting one adult in each household.

The final step in the adult weighting was calibrating the adult weights for those who completed the extended interview so that the calibrated weights (i.e., the estimated number of adults) aligned with benchmarks for non-institutionalized Asian adults from the 2016-2020 American Community Surveys Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS). Specifically, raking was used to calibrate the weights on the following dimensions:

1. Ethnic group (Chinese, Filipino, Indian, Japanese, Korean, Vietnamese, other single Asian ethnicities, and multiple Asian ethnicities)
2. Collapsed ethnic group (Chinese, Filipino, Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, all other single and multiple Asian ethnicities) by age group
3. Collapsed ethnic group by sex
4. Collapsed ethnic group by census region
5. Collapsed ethnic group by education
6. Collapsed ethnic group by housing tenure
7. Collapsed ethnic group by nativity
8. Income group by number of persons in the household

The control totals used in raking were based on the entire population of Asian American adults (including those who live in the excluded stratum) to correct for both extended interview nonresponse and undercoverage from excluding the low-density stratum in the ABS frame.

### **Variance estimation**

Because the modeled estimates used in the weighting are themselves subject to sampling error, variance estimation and tests of statistical significance were performed using the grouped jackknife estimator (*JK2*). One hundred sets of replicates were created by deleting a group of cases within each stratum from each replicate and doubling the weights for a corresponding set of cases

in the same stratum. The entire weighting and modeling process was performed on the full sample and then separately repeated for each replicate. The result is a total of 101 separate weights for each respondent that have incorporated the variability from the complex sample design.<sup>10</sup>

### Response rates

Westat assigned all sampled cases a result code for their participation in the screener, and then they assigned a result for the extended questionnaire for those who were eligible for the survey of Asian Americans. Two of the dispositions warrant some discussion. One is the category “4.313 No such address.” This category is for addresses that were returned by the U.S. Postal Service as not being deliverable. This status indicates the address, which was on the USPS Delivery Sequence File at the time of sampling, currently is not occupied or no longer exists. The second category is “4.90 Other.” This category contains 588 addresses that were never mailed because they had a drop count of greater than four. Drop points are addresses with multiple households that share the same address. The information available in the ABS frame on drop points is limited to the number of drop points at the address, without information on the type of households at the drop point, or how they should be labeled for mailing purposes. In this survey, all drop points were eligible for sampling, but only those with drop point counts of four or fewer were mailed. Westat treated drop point counts of five or more as out of scope, and no mailing was done for those addresses.

Westat used the disposition results to compute response rates consistent with AAPOR definitions. The response rates are weighted by the base weight to account for the differential sampling in this survey. The AAPOR RR3 response rate to the screening interview was 17.0%.<sup>11</sup> The RR1 response rate to the extended Asian American interview (77.9%) is the number of eligible adults completing the questionnaire over the total sampled for that extended questionnaire. The overall response rate is the product of the screener response rate and the conditional response rate for the extended questionnaire. The overall response rate for the Asian American sample in the Pew Research Center survey was 13.3% (17.0% x 77.9%).

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<sup>10</sup> For additional details on jackknife replication, see Rust, K.F., and J.N.K. Rao. 1996. “[Variance estimation for complex surveys using replication techniques](#).” *Statistical Methods in Medical Research*.

<sup>11</sup> The weighted share of unscreened households assumed to be eligible for the screener interview (occupied “e”) was 87%.

## AAPOR disposition codes

### *Dispositions for the screening interview stage*

<b>AAPOR code</b>	<b>Description of cases</b>	<b>Count</b>
1.1 – Complete	Completed the last screener question on the web survey or returned a paper screener with at least one response.	36,469
2.1 – Refusal & break off	Began the web survey but did not complete the screening portion.	1,057
2.11 – Refusal	Contacted by phone or email to refuse or wrote a refusal message on returned mail.	1,389
2.113 – Blank questionnaire mailed back, “implicit refusal”	Sent a blank paper screening survey back in the reply envelope.	93
2.27 – Completed questionnaire, but not returned during field period	Returned the paper screener questionnaire after the end of the data collection period.	51
2.31 – Death (including USPS category: Deceased)	USPS returned undelivered due to deceased person at address.	17
3.19 – Nothing ever returned	Respondent did not log into website and did not return a paper screener. Additionally, USPS did not return anything as undeliverable.	203,611
4.313 – No such address	Mail was returned as undeliverable.	20,413
4.90 – Other	Cases with greater than 4 drop points were not sent any mailings.	588

### *Dispositions for the extended interview stage*

<b>AAPOR code</b>	<b>Description of cases</b>	<b>Count</b>
1.1 – Complete	Completed the last question on the web survey or returned a paper survey and had less than 65% item nonresponse.	7,006
2.10 – Refusal & break off	Did not complete the web survey or did not return the paper survey.	1,790
2.11 – Refusal	Contacted by phone or email to refuse or wrote a refusal message on returned mail.	11
2.113 – Blank questionnaire mailed back, “implicit refusal”	Sent a blank paper survey back in the reply envelope.	40
2.20 – Non-contact	Attempt to re-contact for the survey were returned undeliverable.	69
2.27 – Completed questionnaire, but not returned during field period	Returned the paper survey after the end of the data collection period.	80
2.31 – Death (including USPS category: Deceased)	USPS returned undelivered due to deceased person at address.	1
4.90 – Other	Post-data collection cleaning found ineligible cases.	69

Source: Survey of Asian American adults conducted July 5, 2022-Jan. 27, 2023.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

# Topline

**PEW RESEARCH CENTER  
SURVEY OF ASIAN AMERICANS  
July 5, 2022-January 27, 2023  
ASIAN AMERICANS TOTAL N=7,006**

**Notes: "ASIAN AMERICANS" REFERS TO ASIAN U.S. ADULTS. ALL NUMBERS ARE PERCENTAGES UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. PERCENTAGES GREATER THAN ZERO BUT LESS THAN 0.5% ARE REPLACED BY AN ASTERISK (\*). A HYPHEN (-) INDICATES THAT THE SAMPLE SIZE FOR A GIVEN SUBGROUP IS TOO SMALL TO REPORT FOR THAT QUESTION OR THAT THE RESPONSES FOR A GIVEN SUBGROUP ARE NOT DISPLAYED. ROWS/COLUMNS MAY NOT TOTAL TO 100% DUE TO ROUNDING.**

**THE SURVEY OF ASIAN AMERICANS WAS DEVELOPED IN ENGLISH AND TRANSLATED INTO SIMPLIFIED CHINESE, TRADITIONAL CHINESE, HINDI, KOREAN, TAGALOG, AND VIETNAMESE. FOR MORE INFORMATION ON THE SURVEY, REFER TO [METHODODOLOGY](#).**

**ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS PREVIOUSLY RELEASED OR HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE.**

	<b>Sample size</b>	<b>Margin of error at 95% confidence level</b>
<b>Total Asian American respondents</b>	7,006	+/- 2.1 percentage points
<i>Immigrant respondents</i>	5,036	+/- 2.4 points
<i>U.S.-born respondents</i>	1,900	+/- 4.2 points

## SCREENING INTERVIEW

### ASK ALL:

SATIS	Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in this country today?		
	Asian Americans		
	Jul 5, 2022-		
	<u>Jan 27, 2023</u>		
	<u>Immigrant</u>	<u>U.S. born</u>	
Satisfied	28	34	13
Dissatisfied	72	66	87
No answer	*	*	*

### ASK ALL:

TRACK	Would you say things in this country are... <b>[RANDOMIZE RESPONSE ORDER]</b>		
	Asian Americans		
	Jul 5, 2022-		
	<u>Jan 27, 2023</u>		
	<u>Immigrant</u>	<u>U.S. born</u>	
Generally headed in the <u>right</u> direction	36	40	23
Generally headed in the <u>wrong</u> direction	63	58	76
No answer	1	1	*

## ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

**ASK ALL:**

SDLIVING\_CHILD When your children are at the age you are now, do you think their standard of living will be... **[REVERSE ORDER OF RESPONSES 1-5 FOR HALF; ALWAYS DISPLAY 6 LAST]**

	Asian Americans		
	Jul 5, 2022-		
	<u>Jan 27, 2023</u>	<u>Immigrant</u>	<u>U.S. born</u>
<b>NET Much/Somewhat better than yours</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>19</b>
Much better than yours	15	18	6
Somewhat better than yours	19	22	13
<b>About the same as yours</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>NET Much/Somewhat worse than yours</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>34</b>
Somewhat worse than yours	20	20	22
Much worse than yours	12	12	12
<b>Do not have children</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>No answer</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>

**ASK ALL:**

**BASED ON THOSE WHO PROVIDED A RESPONSE AND DID NOT SAY THEY DO NOT HAVE CHILDREN (SDLIVING\_CHILD=1,2,3,4,5):**

SDLIVING\_CHILD<sup>12</sup> When your children are at the age you are now, do you think their standard of living will be... **[REVERSE ORDER OF RESPONSES 1-5 FOR HALF; ALWAYS DISPLAY 6 LAST]**

	Asian Americans		
	Jul 5, 2022-		
	<u>Jan 27, 2023</u>	<u>Immigrant</u>	<u>U.S. born</u>
<b>NET Much/Somewhat better than yours</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>29</b>
Much better than yours	19	22	9
Somewhat better than yours	24	26	20
<b>About the same as yours</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>NET Much/Somewhat worse than yours</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>52</b>
Somewhat worse than yours	26	23	33
Much worse than yours	15	14	19

**ASK ALL:**

BLK\_Q30 Compared to your parents when they were at the age you are now, how would you describe your own standard of living? **[REVERSE RESPONSE ORDER FOR HALF]**

	Asian Americans		
	Jul 5, 2022-		
	<u>Jan 27, 2023</u>	<u>Immigrant</u>	<u>U.S. born</u>
<b>NET Much/Somewhat better than theirs</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>60</b>
Much better than theirs	42	47	30
Somewhat better than theirs	30	30	31
<b>About the same as theirs</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>NET Much/Somewhat worse than theirs</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>25</b>
Somewhat worse than theirs	12	9	19
Much worse than theirs	5	4	6
<b>No answer</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>

**ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS PREVIOUSLY RELEASED**

<sup>12</sup> Question was asked of all adults but shown only among those who provided a response and did not say they do not have children.

**ASK ALL:**

ST2\_MOD

Do you think the U.S. immigration system... **[REVERSE ORDER OF RESPONSES FOR HALF]**

	Asian Americans		
	Jul 5, 2022- Jan 27, 2023	Immigrant	U.S. born
<b>NET Does not need to be changed/ Needs only minor changes</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>25</b>
Does not need to be changed	7	9	3
Needs only minor changes	28	30	22
<b>NET Needs major changes/Needs to be completely changed</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>73</b>
Needs major changes	48	45	55
Needs to be completely changed	15	14	18
<b>No answer</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>

**ASK ALL:**

IMMVAL\_MOD

How important of a goal should each of the following be for immigration policy in the U.S.? **[RANDOMIZE QUESTION ORDER]**

- a. Increasing deportations of immigrants currently in the country illegally

	Asian Americans		
	Jul 5, 2022- Jan 27, 2023	Immigrant	U.S. born
<b>NET Very/Somewhat important</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>44</b>
Very important	28	31	19
Somewhat important	30	31	25
<b>NET Not too/Not at all important</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>55</b>
Not too important	26	24	31
Not at all important	14	11	23
<b>No answer</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>

- b. Creating a way for most immigrants currently in the country illegally to stay here legally

	Asian Americans		
	Jul 5, 2022- Jan 27, 2023	Immigrant	U.S. born
<b>NET Very/Somewhat important</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>75</b>
Very important	34	30	44
Somewhat important	33	34	32
<b>NET Not too/Not at all important</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>23</b>
Not too important	17	18	13
Not at all important	14	16	10
<b>No answer</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>

**NO ITEM c**

**IMMVAL\_MOD CONT:**

- d. Encouraging more highly skilled individuals from around the world to immigrate and work in the U.S.

	Asian Americans		
	Jul 5, 2022-		
	<u>Jan 27, 2023</u>	<u>Immigrant</u>	<u>U.S. born</u>
<b>NET Very/Somewhat important</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>78</b>
Very important	52	56	42
Somewhat important	31	30	36
<b>NET Not too/Not at all important</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>21</b>
Not too important	11	10	15
Not at all important	4	3	6
<b>No answer</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>

- e. Establishing stricter policies to prevent people who enter the country legally from overstaying their visas and staying in the U.S. illegally

	Asian Americans		
	Jul 5, 2022-		
	<u>Jan 27, 2023</u>	<u>Immigrant</u>	<u>U.S. born</u>
<b>NET Very/Somewhat important</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>62</b>
Very important	39	43	28
Somewhat important	33	33	33
<b>NET Not too/Not at all important</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>37</b>
Not too important	18	15	25
Not at all important	8	6	12
<b>No answer</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>

- f. Allowing immigrants who came to the country illegally as children to remain in the U.S. and apply for legal status

	Asian Americans		
	Jul 5, 2022-		
	<u>Jan 27, 2023</u>	<u>Immigrant</u>	<u>U.S. born</u>
<b>NET Very/Somewhat important</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>86</b>
Very important	44	40	55
Somewhat important	33	34	31
<b>NET Not too/Not at all important</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>13</b>
Not too important	13	15	9
Not at all important	8	9	5
<b>No answer</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>

- g. Making it easier for U.S. citizens or legal residents to sponsor a family member to immigrate to the U.S.

	Asian Americans		
	Jul 5, 2022-		
	<u>Jan 27, 2023</u>	<u>Immigrant</u>	<u>U.S. born</u>
<b>NET Very/Somewhat important</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>85</b>
Very important	48	48	48
Somewhat important	35	34	37
<b>NET Not too/Not at all important</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>
Not too important	12	12	10
Not at all important	3	3	4
<b>No answer</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>



**ASK ALL:**

ASIAN\_LAN2

Some people in the U.S. do not speak English well.

How important is it to have materials in a language other than English or translators who speak languages other than English in... **[RANDOMIZE QUESTION ORDER]**

## a. Schools

	Asian Americans		
	Jul 5, 2022-		
	<u>Jan 27, 2023</u>	<u>Immigrant</u>	<u>U.S. born</u>
<b>NET Very/Somewhat important</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>88</b>
Very important	56	52	65
Somewhat important	27	29	22
<b>NET Not too/Not at all important</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>12</b>
Not too important	11	12	7
Not at all important	5	6	5
<b>No answer</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>*</b>

## b. Hospitals

	Asian Americans		
	Jul 5, 2022-		
	<u>Jan 27, 2023</u>	<u>Immigrant</u>	<u>U.S. born</u>
<b>NET Very/Somewhat important</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>94</b>
Very important	77	76	81
Somewhat important	16	17	13
<b>NET Not too/Not at all important</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>
Not too important	3	3	3
Not at all important	3	2	2
<b>No answer</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

## c. Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV)

	Asian Americans		
	Jul 5, 2022-		
	<u>Jan 27, 2023</u>	<u>Immigrant</u>	<u>U.S. born</u>
<b>NET Very/Somewhat important</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>89</b>
Very important	55	53	63
Somewhat important	29	30	26
<b>NET Not too/Not at all important</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>11</b>
Not too important	9	10	7
Not at all important	5	5	4
<b>No answer</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>*</b>

## d. Election polling locations

	Asian Americans		
	Jul 5, 2022-		
	<u>Jan 27, 2023</u>	<u>Immigrant</u>	<u>U.S. born</u>
<b>NET Very/Somewhat important</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>88</b>
Very important	56	53	67
Somewhat important	27	29	21
<b>NET Not too/Not at all important</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>12</b>
Not too important	9	10	6
Not at all important	6	6	5
<b>No answer</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>

**ASIAN\_LAN2 CONT:**

e. U.S. Immigration Services (for example: USCIS or ICE)

	Asian Americans Jul 5, 2022- Jan 27, 2023		
	<u>Jan 27, 2023</u>	<u>Immigrant</u>	<u>U.S. born</u>
<b>NET Very/Somewhat important</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>95</b>
Very important	73	69	83
Somewhat important	19	21	12
<b>NET Not too/Not at all important</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>
Not too important	4	5	2
Not at all important	3	3	2
<b>No answer</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>

f. Police stations

	Asian Americans Jul 5, 2022- Jan 27, 2023		
	<u>Jan 27, 2023</u>	<u>Immigrant</u>	<u>U.S. born</u>
<b>NET Very/Somewhat important</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>93</b>
Very important	70	68	75
Somewhat important	22	23	18
<b>NET Not too/Not at all important</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>
Not too important	4	4	5
Not at all important	3	3	2
<b>No answer</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>*</b>

**ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS PREVIOUSLY RELEASED OR HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE****MAIN INTERVIEW****ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS PREVIOUSLY RELEASED****ASK ALL:**

LAN3

How well, if at all, would you say you can carry on a conversation in English, both understanding and speaking?

	Asian Americans Jul 5, 2022- Jan 27, 2023		
	<u>Jan 27, 2023</u>	<u>Immigrant</u>	<u>U.S. born</u>
<b>NET Very/Pretty well</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>96</b>
Very well	70	62	90
Pretty well	18	23	5
<b>NET Just a little/Not at all</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3</b>
Just a little	9	12	2
Not at all	1	1	1
<b>No answer</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>

**ASK ALL:**

ENG\_ASN

Is it necessary for an Asian person living in the U.S. to speak English in order to get ahead?

	Asian Americans		
	Jul 5, 2022-		
	<u>Jan 27, 2023</u>	<u>Immigrant</u>	<u>U.S. born</u>
Yes	90	91	90
No	8	8	9
No answer	2	1	1

**ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS PREVIOUSLY RELEASED****ASK IF BORN OUTSIDE OF U.S. (SELFNAT\_MOD=3):**

ASIAN\_LAN1

Were you able to speak or read English before coming to the U.S.?

	Asian Americans		
	Jul 5, 2022-		
	<u>Jan 27, 2023</u>	<u>Immigrant</u>	<u>U.S. born</u>
Yes	64	64	-
No	20	20	-
Moved to U.S. as a baby or toddler	9	9	-
No answer	8	8	-
	<i>n=5,036</i>	<i>n=5,036</i>	

**ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS PREVIOUSLY RELEASED****ASK IF BORN OUTSIDE OF U.S. (SELFNAT\_MOD=3):**

MIGUSAGAIN1

If you could do it again, would you... **[RANDOMIZE RESPONSE ORDER]**

	Asian Americans		
	Jul 5, 2022-		
	<u>Jan 27, 2023</u>	<u>Immigrant</u>	<u>U.S. born</u>
Come to the U.S.	74	74	-
Stay in the country where you were born	9	9	-
Move to a different country	10	10	-
No answer	7	7	-
	<i>n=5,036</i>	<i>n=5,036</i>	

**ASK IF BORN OUTSIDE OF U.S. (SELFNAT\_MOD=3):**

ASN\_Q65 What is the main reason you came to the U.S.? **[RANDOMIZE RESPONSES 1-4; DISPLAY 5 LAST]**

	Asian Americans Jul 5, 2022- <u>Jan 27, 2023</u>		
	<u>Immigrant</u>	<u>U.S. born</u>	
Educational opportunities	26	26	-
Economic opportunities	27	27	-
Conflict or persecution in your home country	7	7	-
To be with family	28	28	-
Some other reason	4	4	-
No answer	8	8	-
	<i>n=5,036</i>	<i>n=5,036</i>	

**ASK IF BORN OUTSIDE OF U.S. (SELFNAT\_MOD=3):**

IMMI\_SUPPORT During your first 6 months living in the U.S., did you receive any financial support from any of the following? **[RANDOMIZE QUESTION ORDER BUT ALWAYS DISPLAY F LAST; DISPLAY ON SAME PAGE]**

## a. The U.S. government

	Asian Americans Jul 5, 2022- <u>Jan 27, 2023</u>		
	<u>Immigrant</u>	<u>U.S. born</u>	
Yes	13	13	-
No	80	80	-
No answer	7	7	-
	<i>n=5,036</i>	<i>n=5,036</i>	

## b. Churches, temples, or other religious institutions

	Asian Americans Jul 5, 2022- <u>Jan 27, 2023</u>		
	<u>Immigrant</u>	<u>U.S. born</u>	
Yes	10	10	-
No	82	82	-
No answer	8	8	-
	<i>n=5,036</i>	<i>n=5,036</i>	

## c. State or local government

	Asian Americans Jul 5, 2022- <u>Jan 27, 2023</u>		
	<u>Immigrant</u>	<u>U.S. born</u>	
Yes	12	12	-
No	80	80	-
No answer	8	8	-
	<i>n=5,036</i>	<i>n=5,036</i>	

**IMMI\_SUPPORT CONT:**

## d. Family or friends

	Asian Americans Jul 5, 2022- <u>Jan 27, 2023</u>	<u>Immigrant</u>	<u>U.S. born</u>
Yes	52	52	-
No	41	41	-
No answer	8	8	-
	<i>n=5,036</i>	<i>n=5,036</i>	

## e. Asian community organizations

	Asian Americans Jul 5, 2022- <u>Jan 27, 2023</u>	<u>Immigrant</u>	<u>U.S. born</u>
Yes	5	5	-
No	86	86	-
No answer	9	9	-
	<i>n=5,036</i>	<i>n=5,036</i>	

## f. Some other group or person

	Asian Americans Jul 5, 2022- <u>Jan 27, 2023</u>	<u>Immigrant</u>	<u>U.S. born</u>
Yes	10	10	-
No	81	81	-
No answer	9	9	-
	<i>n=5,036</i>	<i>n=5,036</i>	

**ASK IF BORN OUTSIDE OF U.S. (SELFNAT\_MOD=3):**

USVSCOO\_MOD How would you rate each of the following when comparing the U.S. to the country you came from? **[RANDOMIZE QUESTION ORDER; DISPLAY ON SAME PAGE]**

## a. Treatment of the poor

	Asian Americans Jul 5, 2022- <u>Jan 27, 2023</u>	<u>Immigrant</u>	<u>U.S. born</u>
Better in U.S.	64	64	-
Better in country you came from	12	12	-
Equal in both	17	17	-
No answer	7	7	-
	<i>n=5,036</i>	<i>n=5,036</i>	

**NO ITEM b**

**USVSCOO\_MOD CONT:**

## c. The strength of family ties

	Asian Americans Jul 5, 2022- <u>Jan 27, 2023</u>	<u>Immigrant</u>	<u>U.S. born</u>
Better in U.S.	15	15	-
Better in country you came from	60	60	-
Equal in both	18	18	-
No answer	7	7	-
	<i>n=5,036</i>	<i>n=5,036</i>	

## d. The opportunity to get ahead

	Asian Americans Jul 5, 2022- <u>Jan 27, 2023</u>	<u>Immigrant</u>	<u>U.S. born</u>
Better in U.S.	77	77	-
Better in country you came from	5	5	-
Equal in both	12	12	-
No answer	7	7	-
	<i>n=5,036</i>	<i>n=5,036</i>	

**NO ITEM e**

## f. The conditions for raising children

	Asian Americans Jul 5, 2022- <u>Jan 27, 2023</u>	<u>Immigrant</u>	<u>U.S. born</u>
Better in U.S.	66	66	-
Better in country you came from	15	15	-
Equal in both	12	12	-
No answer	7	7	-
	<i>n=5,036</i>	<i>n=5,036</i>	

## g. Access to health care services

	Asian Americans Jul 5, 2022- <u>Jan 27, 2023</u>	<u>Immigrant</u>	<u>U.S. born</u>
Better in U.S.	57	57	-
Better in country you came from	26	26	-
Equal in both	11	11	-
No answer	7	7	-
	<i>n=5,036</i>	<i>n=5,036</i>	

## h. Honest elections are held regularly with a choice of at least two political parties

	Asian Americans Jul 5, 2022- <u>Jan 27, 2023</u>	<u>Immigrant</u>	<u>U.S. born</u>
Better in U.S.	64	64	-
Better in country you came from	7	7	-
Equal in both	22	22	-
No answer	7	7	-
	<i>n=5,036</i>	<i>n=5,036</i>	

**USVSCOO\_MOD CONT:**

i. People can say what they want without state censorship

	Asian Americans		
	Jul 5, 2022-		
	<u>Jan 27, 2023</u>	<u>Immigrant</u>	<u>U.S. born</u>
Better in U.S.	67	67	-
Better in country you came from	5	5	-
Equal in both	21	21	-
No answer	8	8	-
	<i>n=5,036</i>	<i>n=5,036</i>	

j. Women have the same rights as men

	Asian Americans		
	Jul 5, 2022-		
	<u>Jan 27, 2023</u>	<u>Immigrant</u>	<u>U.S. born</u>
Better in U.S.	62	62	-
Better in country you came from	7	7	-
Equal in both	24	24	-
No answer	7	7	-
	<i>n=5,036</i>	<i>n=5,036</i>	

**ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS PREVIOUSLY RELEASED OR HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE****ASK ALL:**

RACESUR27\_MOD\_ASN To what extent do you feel that what happens to people of your ethnic group (for example: *Chinese people*) around the world affects what happens in your own life?

	Asian Americans		
	Jul 5, 2022-		
	<u>Jan 27, 2023</u>	<u>Immigrant</u>	<u>U.S. born</u>
<b>NET A lot/Some</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>50</b>
A lot	11	12	11
Some	40	40	39
<b>NET Not much/Not at all</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>49</b>
Not much	32	32	33
Not at all	14	13	15
No answer	3	3	2

**ASK ALL:**

RACESURV27 To what extent do you feel that what happens to Asians in the U.S. overall affects what happens in your own life?

	Asian Americans		
	Jul 5, 2022-		
	<u>Jan 27, 2023</u>	<u>Immigrant</u>	<u>U.S. born</u>
<b>NET A lot/Some</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>64</b>
A lot	14	13	16
Some	45	43	48
<b>NET Not much/Not at all</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>35</b>
Not much	27	29	24
Not at all	11	11	11
<b>No answer</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>

**ASK ALL:**

RACESURV27\_MOD\_IMMI To what extent do you feel that what happens to immigrants living in the U.S. who came from different parts of the world overall affects what happens in your own life?

	Asian Americans Jul 5, 2022- Jan 27, 2023		
	<u>Jan 27, 2023</u>	<u>Immigrant</u>	<u>U.S. born</u>
<b>NET A lot/Some</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>50</b>
A lot	13	14	12
Some	40	41	38
<b>NET Not much/Not at all</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>49</b>
Not much	32	30	36
Not at all	12	12	13
<b>No answer</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>

**ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS PREVIOUSLY RELEASED****ASK IF EDUCATION IS BA OR HIGHER (EDUC\_ACS\_MOD=7,8):**

EDUC2 Did you receive a degree from a university or college outside of the U.S.?

	Asian Americans Jul 5, 2022- Jan 27, 2023		
	<u>Jan 27, 2023</u>	<u>Immigrant</u>	<u>U.S. born</u>
Yes	48	62	4
No	51	37	95
No answer	1	1	1
	<i>n=5,279</i>	<i>n=3,773</i>	<i>n=1,461</i>

**ASK IF RECEIVED A DEGREE FROM A UNIVERSITY OR COLLEGE OUTSIDE OF THE U.S. (EDUC2=1):**

EDUC2B<sup>13</sup> In what field was it in? (*for example: history*) [OPEN END]

	Asian Americans Jul 5, 2022- Jan 27, 2023		
	<u>Jan 27, 2023</u>	<u>Immigrant</u>	<u>U.S. born</u>
Architecture and engineering	24	25	-
Business	9	8	-
Communications and journalism	1	1	-
Computer science and mathematics	15	15	-
Physical and biological sciences	10	10	-
Health professions	15	15	-
Social sciences and humanities	11	11	-
Visual and performing arts	2	3	-
Other	2	2	-
Two or more fields of study	3	3	-
No answer	6	6	-
	<i>n=2,326</i>	<i>n=2,222</i>	<i>n=73</i>

<sup>13</sup> Data for U.S.-born Asian adults who have a degree from a university or college outside of the U.S. not shown separately due to small sample size.



**EDUC2B TABLE, BASED ON RECEIVED A DEGREE FROM A UNIVERSITY OR COLLEGE OUTSIDE OF THE U.S. (EDUC2=1):**

STEM <sup>14</sup>	STEM field for at least one degree		
	Asian Americans		
	Jul 5, 2022- Jan 27, 2023	Immigrant	U.S. born
No, not STEM	33	32	-
Yes, STEM	61	61	-
No answer	7	6	-
	<i>n</i> =2,326	<i>n</i> =2,222	<i>n</i> =73

**ASK IF RECEIVED A DEGREE FROM A UNIVERSITY OR COLLEGE OUTSIDE OF THE U.S. (EDUC2=1):**

EDUC3<sup>15</sup> Was the degree you received from outside of the U.S. recognized by potential U.S. employers?

	Asian Americans		
	Jul 5, 2022- Jan 27, 2023	Immigrant	U.S. born
<b>NET Yes, all of the time/ sometimes</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>85</b>	-
Yes, all of the time	59	59	-
Yes, sometimes	26	27	-
<b>No</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>	-
<b>No answer</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	-
	<i>n</i> =2,326	<i>n</i> =2,222	<i>n</i> =73

**ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS PREVIOUSLY RELEASED OR HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE****ASK IF NOT A CITIZEN (CITIZEN=2):**

GREENCARD Do you have a green card or have you been approved for one?

	Asian Americans		
	Jul 5, 2022- Jan 27, 2023	Immigrant	U.S. born
Yes	55	55	-
No	43	43	-
No answer	2	1	-
	<i>n</i> =1,012	<i>n</i> =1,008	

<sup>14</sup> Data for U.S.-born Asian adults who have a degree from a university or college outside of the U.S. not shown separately due to small sample size.

<sup>15</sup> Data for U.S.-born Asian adults who have a degree from a university or college outside of the U.S. not shown separately due to small sample size.