



In Focus: The 2026 National AANHPI Women+'s Survey

Report: Economic Justice and Caregiving

Background

This report presents findings on economic justice and caregiving from the National Asian Pacific American Women's Forum's (NAPAWF) 2026 national survey of Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander (AANHPI) women and gender expansive people. Lake Research Partners and Sprout Insight conducted the survey in June 2026 with 1,200 respondents. Separate reports cover its findings on immigration and reproductive health.

Founded in 1996, NAPAWF organizes and advocates with and for AANHPI women, girls, and gender expansive people across reproductive, economic, immigrant, and racial justice. NAPAWF commissions this survey each year because national surveys rarely include enough AANHPI respondents to report findings for individual ethnic groups, and few are offered in Asian languages. Too often, AANHPI women and gender expansive people appear in public data as a single category, if they appear at all. Throughout this report, "women+" refers to women and gender expansive people, including nonbinary people and those who describe their gender in a way other than "man."

The survey comes after years of rising housing, food, and care costs. The federal minimum wage has remained at \$7.25 since 2009, and the United States has no national paid family or sick leave law. AANHPI women overall earn 83 cents for every dollar paid to non-Hispanic, white men, a gap NAPAWF has documented in its wage research and one that is wider for many ethnic groups. Caregiving is part of this economic picture: AANHPI families are more likely than the national average to live in multigenerational households, and women often care for both children and older relatives. Against this backdrop, the survey asked how respondents are faring financially, what care they provide and what barriers they face in finding care, and which policies would help them reach their goals.

The findings show substantial economic strain alongside significant caregiving responsibilities. Six in ten AANHPI women+ (59%) say the economy is not working well for them, and nearly half (49%) name rising costs and prices as the most important issue facing the country. Most feel confident they can pay their bills (60%) and keep their housing (56%), but majorities lack confidence in their ability to save, retire, or achieve long-term financial security. More than half (57%) are caregivers,

and nearly one in three (32%) live in a multigenerational household. When asked how the country treats caregiving, respondents most often choose "a low priority," "difficult," and "unappreciated."

Support for policy solutions is broad. Enforcing equal pay laws (77%) and closing the wage gap (72%) rank among respondents' most important economic priorities. Guaranteeing paid sick leave and expanding affordable care for people with disabilities and older adults rank highest among caregiving policies, with 80% calling each important. Messages that connect a broader economic vision to equal pay and caregiving solutions convince about eight in ten respondents. The sections that follow examine these findings in greater detail, including differences by ethnicity, age, party identification, education, parental status, caregiving role, and household income.

Methodology

Lake Research Partners and Sprout Insight designed and administered this online survey that was conducted June 10 to 22, 2026. The survey reached a total of 1,300 Asian American Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander women and gender expansive people which includes a base sample of 1,200 Asian American (97%) Native Hawaiian (2%) Pacific Islander (2%) women (99%) and gender expansive people (1%), with oversamples of 50 Japanese women and gender expansive people and 50 Korean women and gender expansive people. The oversamples were weighed down into the base sample to their proper proportion of the universe for a total sample size of 1,200.

Eligibility for the survey required respondents to self-identify as Asian American (97% of respondents) and/or Pacific Islander (4% of respondents), be at least 18 years old, and self-identify as a woman (99%), nonbinary person (1%), or a self-described gender aside from a man. The sample was drawn from an online panel and screened to be adults residing in the U.S. and designed to represent the diversity of AAPI ethnicities nationally. Participants could complete the survey in English, Korean, Chinese (Simplified and Traditional), Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Hindi for language accessibility.

To ensure the sample reflects attributes of the actual population, the data is weighted to reflect the 2020 Census. The base sample of Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander women and gender expansive people was weighted slightly by region and age; Japanese women and gender expansive people were weighted by age; and Korean women and gender expansive people were weighted by region and age. Because the sample is based on those who initially self-select for participation in the panel rather than a probability sample, no estimates of sampling error can be calculated. All sample surveys and polls may be subject to multiple sources of error, including, but not limited to, sampling error, coverage error, and measurement error. If this poll were conducted among a probability sample, then the margin of error would be +/- 2.7 percentage points at the 95 percent confidence interval; the margin of error would be higher among subgroups.

Key Findings

The economy dominates as a concern for AANHPI women+.

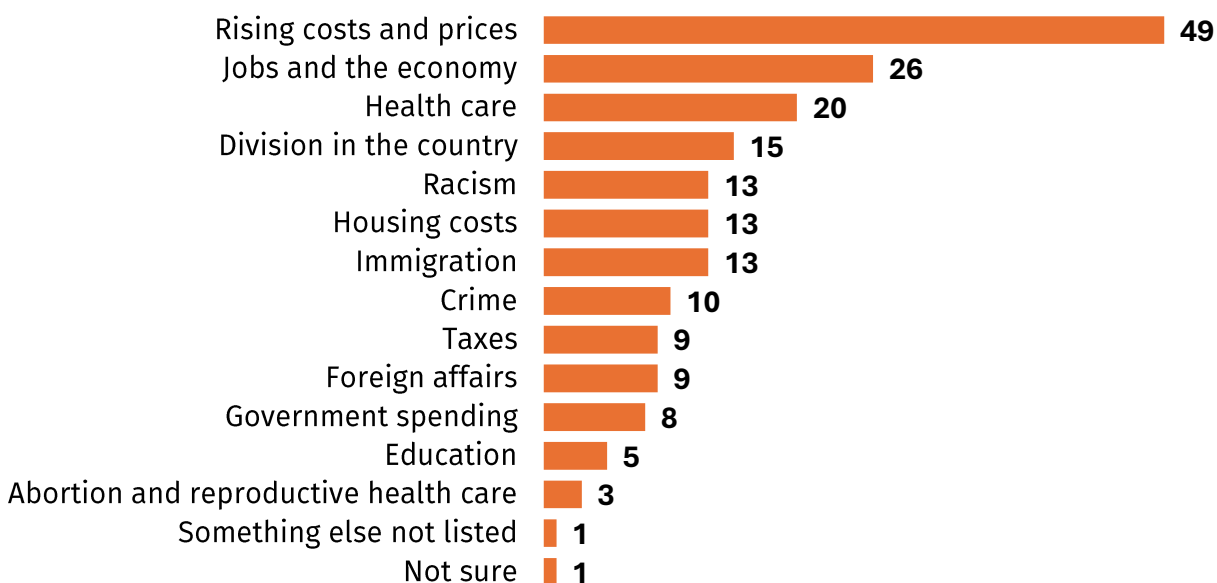
Nearly six in ten AANHPI women+ (59%) say the economy is not working well for them personally, including 23% who say it is not working well at all. This view is shared by majorities across most demographic groups. Indian women are more evenly divided (51% say the economy is working well for them; 47% say it is not), while a narrow majority of Republicans (53%) say it is working well. Among Korean women, 36% say the economy is not working well for them at all.

AANHPI women+ have a cautious outlook on the year ahead. Asked about their personal finances, 26% expect them to improve, 30% expect them to worsen, and 37% expect them to stay the same. They are less optimistic about the financial situation of AANHPI people overall: 19% expect it to improve, 31% expect it to worsen, and 36% expect it to stay the same. Expectations about personal finances vary across groups, though staying the same is the most common response among Chinese women (45%), older (50+) women (43%), college-educated women (42%), suburban women (40%), immigrants (40%), and those with household incomes above \$50,000 (40%). Asked about AANHPI people's finances overall, Filipino women (37%), older (50+) women (38%), immigrants (38%), and women with lower household incomes (35%) are among the groups most likely to expect little change.

Rising costs and prices are AANHPI women+'s leading concern. As Chart E.1 shows, nearly half (49%) select them as one of the two most important issues facing the country, followed by jobs and the economy (26%). Rising costs and prices rank first across the demographic groups examined.

E.1. Most important issues facing the country today (percent of AANHPI women+, two responses allowed)

What would you say are the two most important issues facing the country today?

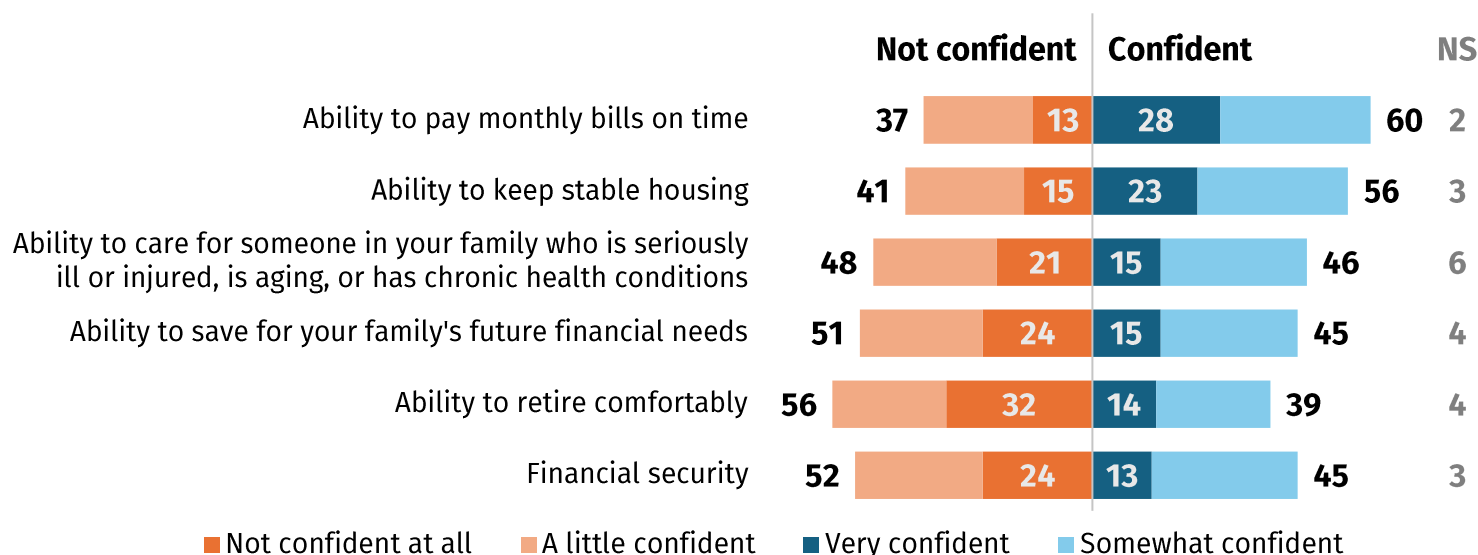


AANHPI women+ feel more confident in their ability to meet short-term than long-term financial benchmarks.

As chart E.2 shows, most AANHPI women+ feel confident they can pay their monthly bills on time (60%) and maintain stable housing (56%). Confidence is lower when they look further ahead: 51% are not confident they can save for their family's future needs, 56% are not confident they can retire comfortably, and 52% are not confident they can attain financial security. AANHPI women+ are nearly evenly divided about their ability to care for a family member who is ill, aging, or living with a chronic health condition (46% confident; 48% not confident).

E.2. Confidence in meeting financial benchmarks (percent of AANHPI women+)

(NS = not sure)



Confidence in paying monthly bills exceeds lack of confidence among every ethnic group, as shown in Table E.3. Chinese, Indian, Vietnamese, and Japanese women also express more confidence than lack of confidence in maintaining stable housing; Filipino and Korean women are closely divided. Vietnamese women are the only group with a clear positive margin on caring for a family member, while Chinese women are the only group with a clear positive margin on saving for future needs and attaining financial security. No group has a clear positive margin on retiring comfortably.

E.3. Confidence in meeting financial benchmarks, by ethnicity (percent of AANHPI women+, with margin between confident and not confident)

	Ability to pay monthly bills on time	Ability to keep stable housing	Ability to care for family member	Ability to save for family's future needs	Ability to retire comfortably	Financial Security
Chinese women						
Confident	71	67	45	52	49	57
Not confident	27	30	50	44	46	40
Margin	+44	+36	-5	+9	+2	+17
Indian women						
Confident	60	57	49	50	45	48
Not confident	38	41	46	45	52	49
Margin	+21	+16	+3	+5	-7	-1
Filipino women						
Confident	52	48	47	38	32	35
Not confident	43	47	44	55	61	59
Margin	+8	+2	+3	-17	-29	-23
Vietnamese women						
Confident	60	58	54	48	40	48
Not confident	37	39	43	48	55	50
Margin	+23	+19	+11	0	-14	-2
Korean women						
Confident	54	48	36	35	27	36
Not confident	46	50	60	63	72	63
Margin	+7	-2	-24	-28	-45	-27
Japanese women						
Confident	66	55	42	42	40	45
Not confident	33	41	53	56	58	53
Margin	+33	+14	-11	-14	-18	-7

Equal pay and closing wage gaps lead AANHPI women+'s economic priorities.

As Table E.4 shows, majorities consider every economic policy tested important to achieving their goals. Enforcing equal pay and anti-discrimination laws ranks highest (77% important), followed by closing the wage gap between AANHPI women and men of the same ethnic background (74%) and between AANHPI women and white men (72%). Increasing the federal minimum wage (69%) and funding for early childhood education (67%) and childcare (65%) also draw broad support, though fewer respondents call them *very* important.

E.4. Importance of economic policies to achieving personal goals (percent of AANHPI women+)

How important is each policy to achieving your goals?	% Very important	% Important
Increasing enforcement of equal pay and anti-discrimination laws for AANHPI women*	44	77
Closing the wage gap between AANHPI women and white men*	42	72
Closing the wage gap between AANHPI women and men of the same ethnic background*	41	74
Increasing the federal minimum wage*	39	69
Increasing funding for affordable and high quality early childhood education*	36	67
Increasing funding for affordable and high quality childcare*	35	65

*Split sampled

As Table E.5 shows, AANHPI women+ parents are more likely than nonparents to say most of the policies tested are important to achieving their goals. The difference is especially pronounced for early childhood education (78% of parents versus 62% of nonparents) and childcare (77% versus 59%). Within each group, AANHPI women+ rate the two early childhood proposals similarly.

E.5. Importance of economic policies to achieving personal goals, by parental status (percent very important and percent important)

How important is each policy to achieving your goals?	Parents		Non-Parents	
	% Very important	% Important	% Very important	% Important
Increasing enforcement of equal pay and anti-discrimination laws for AANHPI women*	45	83	44	74
Closing the wage gap between AANHPI women and men of the same ethnic background*	43	79	40	72
Increasing funding for affordable and high-quality early childhood education*	43	78	33	62
Increasing funding for affordable and high-quality childcare*	42	77	32	59
Increasing the federal minimum wage*	42	75	38	65
Closing the wage gap between AANHPI women and white men*	40	75	44	70

*Split sampled

AANHPI women+ have substantial experience with caregiving.

Multigenerational living arrangements are common among AANHPI women+.

One third (32%) of AANHPI women+ say they live in a multigenerational household, which is defined as living all or part of the year with adult children over age 25, with grandchildren of any age, or with parents or other older relatives. Two thirds (66%) say they do not live in a multigenerational household.

Multigenerational living is especially common among Muslim women (47%), Vietnamese women (43%), and women under age 30 (40%). Rates also reach roughly four in ten among several other groups, including Buddhist women, single women, and women without a college degree.

Many AANHPI women+ are caregivers.

More than half of AANHPI women+ (57%) currently provide at least one of the types of care asked about in the survey. Nearly a quarter care for a child age 12 or younger (23%), and the same share care for someone who is aging. Close to one in ten (9%) care for someone with a disability; another 9% care for an older child or adult who needs help with self-care; and 8% care for someone with a serious physical or mental health condition.

E.6. Share of selected demographic groups currently providing care (percent within each group)

As chart E.6 shows, caregiving is particularly common among parents (80%), those living in multigenerational households (72%), and those with household incomes between \$30,000 and \$39,999 (78%). Majorities of Muslim (72%), Hindu (70%), Vietnamese (71%), and Indian women+ (69%) also report providing care, as well as those who attend a place of worship once or twice a month (76%) or more than once a week (73%).

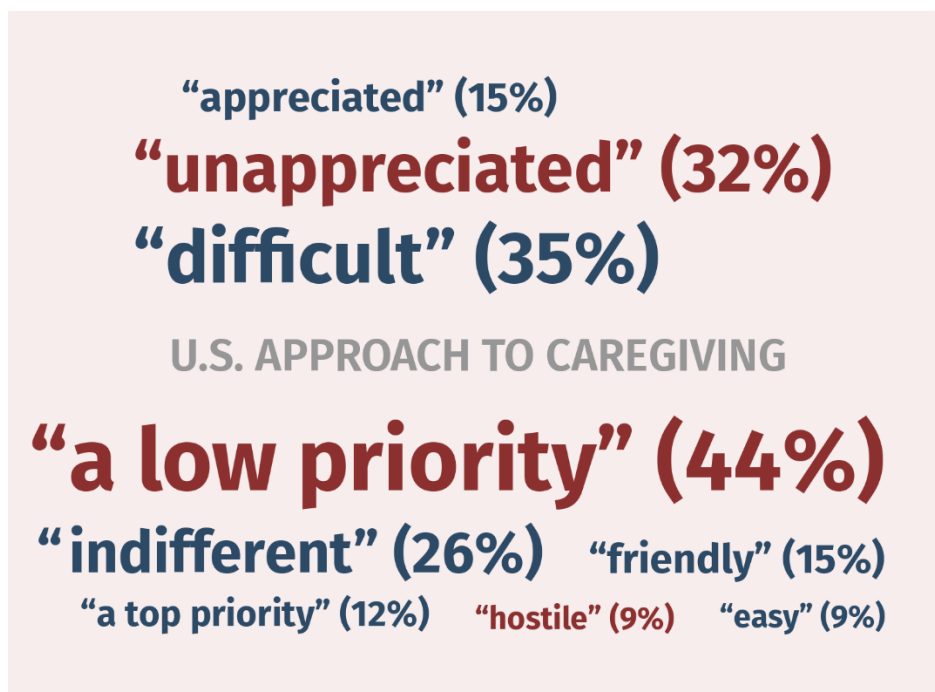
Caregiving and multigenerational living often coincide. Among respondents caring for an older child or adult who needs help with self-care, 58% live in a multigenerational household, as do 56% of those caring for someone with a serious physical or mental health condition. The share is 44% among those caring for someone with a disability or someone who is aging, and 41% among those caring for a child age 12 or younger.

Subgroups of AANHPI women+ most likely to be a caregiver:

- Parents – 80%
- Those with an income between \$30k-\$40k – 78%
- Those who attend a place of worship once or twice a month – 76%
- Those who attend a place of worship more than once a week – 73%
- Muslim women – 72%
- Those who live in a multigenerational household – 72%
- Vietnamese women – 71%
- Hindu women – 70%
- Indian women – 69%

AANHPI women+ characterize the U.S. approach to caregiving negatively.

E.7. Words and phrases AANHPI women+ use to describe how the U.S. approaches caregiving (size reflects share choosing each word)



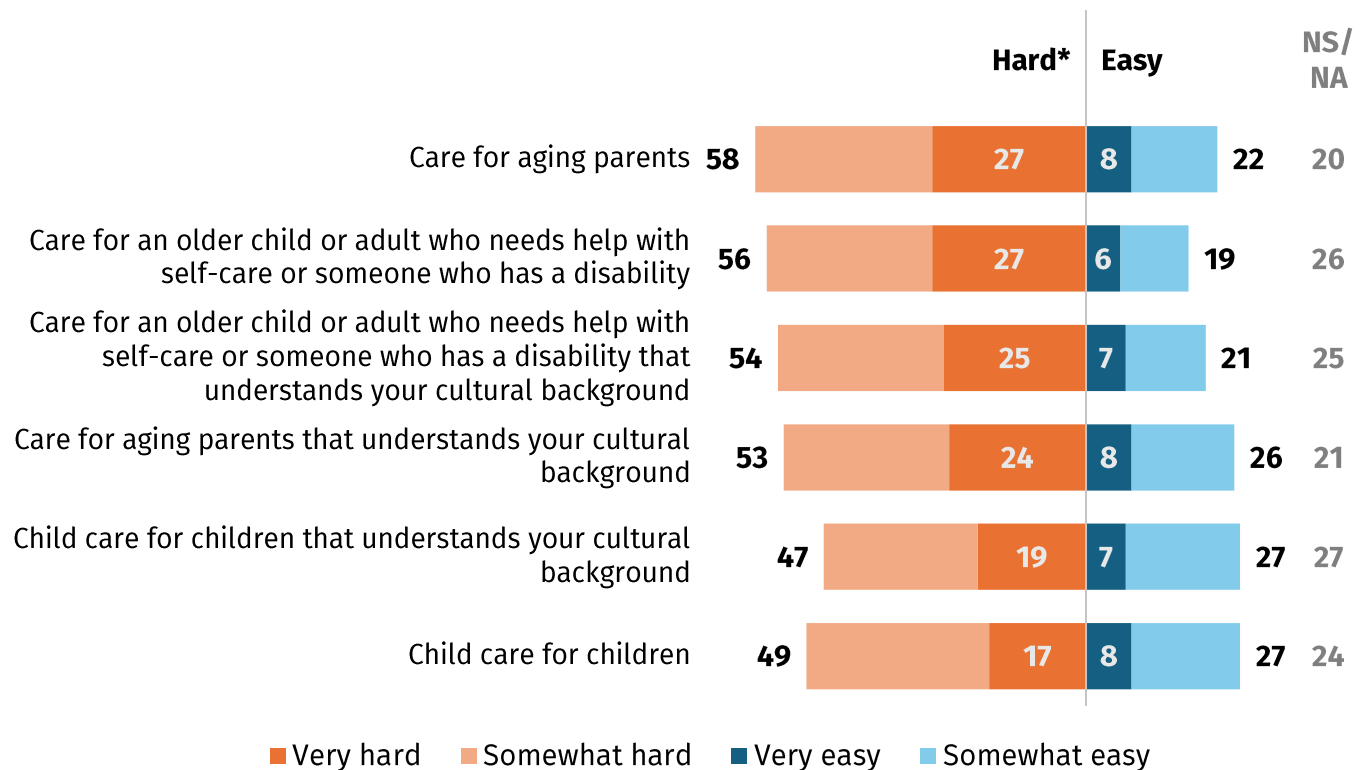
As Figure E.7 shows, when asked to describe the U.S. approach to caregiving, respondents most often choose “a low priority” (44%), “difficult” (35%), and “unappreciated” (32%). Another 26% choose “indifferent.” Positive descriptions are selected less often: 15% choose “appreciated,” 15% choose “friendly,” and 12% choose “a top priority.”

Finding care is difficult, especially for aging parents and adults who need help with daily activities.

As chart E.8 shows, more than half of AANHPI women+ say it is hard to find care for aging parents (58%) or for an older child or adult who needs help with self-care or has a disability (56%). In each case, 27% say finding that care is very hard. AANHPI women+ also report difficulty finding care for children.

E.8. Difficulty finding care for children, elders, and people who need long-term care (percent of AANHPI women+)

(NS/NA = not sure / not applicable)



*all types of care split sampled

Ratings of difficulty are broadly similar when the question specifies care that understands the respondent’s cultural background. Across demographic groups, as many as one in four say finding culturally responsive care is very hard.

Paid sick leave and affordable care for older adults and people with disabilities lead caregiving priorities.

Table E.9 shows broad support for the caregiving policies tested: between 69% and 80% of AANHPI women+ say each policy is important to achieving their goals. The policies span paid sick days and family and medical leave; affordable home and community-based care for people with disabilities and older adults; childcare costs and educator pay; and tax and savings incentives for working caregivers. Paid sick days and affordable care for people with disabilities and older adults rank among the highest priorities. Raising pay for childcare workers ranks lowest of the policies tested, though more than two-thirds (69%) still consider it important. Eight in ten (80%) say it is important to pay early childhood educators a thriving wage and provide them with training and support, including 46% who say it is very important.

E.9. Importance of caregiving policies to achieving personal goals (percent of AANHPI women+)

Here are some caregiving policies. For each, how important is it to achieve your goals?*	% Very important	% Important
Guaranteeing paid sick leave that would ensure all working people have access to paid time off for illness, medical appointments, and caregiving.	53	80
Expanding access to affordable care and community services for people with disabilities and seniors.	53	80
Ensuring all working people have access to at least 12 weeks of paid family and medical leave.	49	80
Making childcare affordable and accessible for every family, and ensuring that early childhood educators are paid a thriving wage and able to access training and support.	46	80
Allowing working caregivers to put more money into retirement savings accounts.	42	76
Giving working caregivers a \$5,000 tax break.	41	70
Letting working caregivers use health savings accounts to pay for older relatives' medical costs.	36	72
Raising pay for childcare workers.	35	69

*All policies split sampled

As table E.10 shows, caregivers of young children and caregivers of older adults both place high importance on paid family and medical leave (56% and 54% very important, respectively) and expanded affordable care and community services (54% and 58%). Their priorities diverge more on paid sick leave (62% versus 45% very important), the combined child care and educator proposal (55% versus 39%), and raising child care workers' pay (53% versus 27%). Among caregivers of children age 12 or younger, at least 47% call every policy tested very important.

E.10. Importance of caregiving policies to achieving personal goals, by caregiver type (percent very important and percent important)

How important is each policy to achieve your goals?	Caregiver of child 0-12		Caregiver for older adult	
	% Very important	% Important	% Very important	% Important
Guaranteeing paid sick leave that would ensure all working people have access to paid time off for illness, medical appointments, and caregiving.	62	86	45	75
Ensuring all working people have access to at least 12 weeks of paid family and medical leave.	56	85	54	80
Making childcare affordable and accessible for every family, and ensuring that early childhood educators are paid a thriving wage and able to access training and support.	55	86	39	84
Expanding access to affordable care and community services for people with disabilities and seniors.	54	84	58	84
Giving working caregivers a \$5,000 tax break.	54	86	38	63
Raising pay for childcare workers.	53	87	27	59
Allowing working caregivers to put more money into retirement savings accounts.	48	82	42	78
Letting working caregivers use health savings accounts to pay for older relatives' medical costs.	47	85	36	69

*All policies split sampled

Messaging and Values

Messages about economic opportunity, equal pay, and caregiving draw broad agreement.

Table E.11 shows that messages focused on economic inclusion, equal pay, and caregiving resonate with AANHPI women+. Roughly four in five (79%-80%) find each message convincing, including at least 37% who find each very convincing. The equal pay and caregiving messages name specific policies that respondents identified as important to their lives and goals.

E.11. Share who find each message convincing (percent of AANHPI women+)

Now, here are some statements people have made. How convincing is each statement - VERY convincing, SOMEWHAT convincing, NOT TOO convincing, or NOT AT ALL convincing?	% Very convincing	% Convincing
[Economic Inclusion] We deserve an economy that works for all of us. A nation's economy must provide resources for people to get ahead, allow people to choose where and how to live, and enable them to pass on their wealth to the next generation. Today, middle class Americans are stuck and low income families face deep inequality. Our communities are stronger when everyone has a fair chance to succeed and can get the support and opportunities they need to build stable lives.	40	80
[Equal Pay] We all deserve fair pay for a hard day's work. But Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander women are paid only 83 cents for every dollar paid to white men. We can fix this wage gap by coming together to demand pay equity protections, paid family and medical leave, affordable and accessible health care, and investments in caregiving. We should build an economy where Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander women, and all workers, can thrive.	38	79
[Caregiving] Nothing is more important than family. In life, all of us will need to care for ourselves or a loved one. But care costs too much for families to afford and caregivers are not paid the true value of their work. Through paid leave, paid sick days, childcare, and home care for elders, Americans of all races and places will be able to provide care for their families when they need it.	37	80

Table E.12 shows that across ethnic subgroups, AANHPI women+ find messages centering economic inclusion, equal pay, and caregiving convincing. Filipino, Vietnamese, and Japanese women rate all three messages with similar intensity. Korean women are more likely than their counterparts to rate these messages as very convincing (49% economic inclusion, 42% equal pay, 42% caregiving).

E.12. Share who find each message convincing, by ethnicity (percent very convincing and percent convincing)

Message	Convincing Rating	Chinese	Filipino	Indian	Vietnamese	Korean	Japanese
[Economic Inclusion]	% very convincing	36	42	39	37	49	32
	% convincing	78	81	78	79	84	76
[Equal Pay]	% very convincing	35	39	36	36	42	36
	% convincing	79	80	74	80	74	81
[Caregiving]	% very convincing	29	42	41	39	42	33
	% convincing	78	81	77	82	81	83

Table E.13 shows that messages about a positive economic vision, equal pay, and caregiving policies resonate with both caregivers of young children and caregivers of older adults. In both groups, substantial shares find the messages very convincing, and broader shares find them at least somewhat convincing.

E.13. Share who find each message convincing, by caregiver type (percent very convincing and percent convincing)

Message	Convincing Rating	Caregiver of child 0-12	Caregiver for older adult
[Economic Inclusion]	% very convincing	42	41
	% convincing	82	82
[Equal Pay]	% very convincing	40	39
	% convincing	83	81
[Caregiving]	% very convincing	43	39
	% convincing	85	83

Conclusion

Economic concerns are prominent in AANHPI women+'s lives: 59% say the economy is not working well for them personally, and 49% name rising costs and prices as one of the two most important issues facing the country. Most feel confident they can pay their bills on time (60%) and maintain stable housing (56%), but fewer feel confident about saving for future needs, retiring comfortably, or attaining financial security. Majorities consider equal pay enforcement, closing wage gaps, and each of the other economic policies tested important to achieving their goals.

Most AANHPI women+ (57%) currently provide care, and many describe finding care for children, older adults, and people who need long-term support as a challenge. Asked how the U.S. approaches caregiving, they most often describe it as "a low priority" (44%), "difficult" (35%), or "unappreciated" (32%). They see public policy as part of the solution. AANHPI women+ identify paid sick days and affordable care and community services for people with disabilities and older adults as especially important to achieving their goals. They also place importance on paid family and medical leave, lower childcare costs, better pay for early childhood educators, and tax and savings incentives for working caregivers.

Appendix

Demographics of AANHPI women+ surveyed

Table R.11 shows the demographic profile of the 1,200 respondents, weighted as described in the Methodology section. The sections that follow summarize attitudes among the six largest ethnic groups in the sample.

R.11. Demographic profile of AANHPI women+ surveyed (percent of respondents)

Asian Ethnicity		Race		Age	
Chinese	22%	Asian American	97%	Under 30	20%
Indian	22%	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	4%	30-39	21%
Filipino	16%	Latino/a	2%	40-49	19%
Vietnamese	10%	Black	2%	50-64	23%
Korean	8%	Native American	1%	65+	17%
Japanese	7%	White	5%	Region	
Pakistani	3%	Middle Eastern or North African	0%	Northeast	20%
Cambodian	2%	Pacific Islander Ethnicity		Midwest	11%
Thai	2%	Native Hawaiian	2%	South	23%
Indonesian	1%	Samoan	1%	West	45%
Bangladeshi	1%	Chamorro	0%	Gender	
Laotian	1%	Fijian	0%	Cisgender women	99%
Sri Lankan	1%	Tongan	0%	Nonbinary adults	1%
Hmong	1%	Marshallese	0%	Parents' Immigration Status	
Malaysian	0%	Something else not listed	1%	Born in another country	60%
Mongolian	0%	Immigration Status		Parents born in U.S.	38%
Nepalese	0%	Born in U.S.	67%	Religious Identity	
Afghan	0%	Born in another country	33%	Christian	35%
Bhutanese	0%	Age Immigrated to US		Hindu	14%
Something else not listed	3%			Buddhist	11%
Party Identification		Under 10 years old	22%	Muslim	7%
Democrat	46%	10-20 years old	24%	Jewish	1%
Independent/DK	25%	21-40 years old	42%	Sikh	1%
Republican	26%	41 years old and older	8%	Something else	5%
Urbanicity		Education		None	23%
Urban	42%	High school or less	16%	Religiosity	
Suburban	47%	Post high school/some college	29%	Once a week or more	25%
Rural	11%	College graduate	39%	Sometimes	21%
Marital status		Post graduate	16%	Only on holidays	8%
Married	52%	Parental Status		Almost never	39%
Unmarried	47%	Yes	33%	Sexual Orientation	
Annual Household Income		No	66%	Heterosexual/straight	88%
Under \$50k	32%	Multi-Generational Household		Bisexual	7%
\$50k and above	66%	Yes	32%	Lesbian	2%
		No	66%		

Attitudes among Chinese Women

- A majority of Chinese women say the economy is not working well for them personally right now (61% not well).
- Chinese women solidly expect their personal financial situation will stay the same (45% same, 31% get worse, 18% improve). They split between expecting the financial situation of AANHPI people will get worse (37%) and stay the same (41%).
- Chinese women say rising costs and prices (58%) and jobs and the economy (28%) are the two most important issues facing the country today.
- They feel more confident than not in their ability to pay monthly bills on time (71%), keep stable housing (67%), save for their family's future needs (52%), and in their financial security (57%). Chinese women feel the most confident in their ability to pay monthly bills on time in comparison to their counterparts (38% very confident).
- Enforcing equal pay and anti-discrimination laws¹ (37% very important) and closing the wage gap between AANHPI women+ and white men* (40%) and men of the same ethnic background* (36%) are seen as the most important economic policies to achieve their goals.
- About half (49%) of Chinese women are caregivers currently, and 25% live in a multigenerational household.
- Guaranteeing paid sick leave* (49% very important) and expanding access to affordable care and community services for people with disabilities and seniors* (47%) are seen as the most important caregiving policies to achieve their goals.
- Over a third of Chinese women find messages around economic inclusion (36%) and equal pay (35%) very convincing.

Attitudes among Filipino Women

- A majority of Filipino women say the economy is not working well for them personally right now (60% not well).
- Filipino women split on expectations for their personal financial situation in the next year (33% stay the same, 25% get worse, 30% improve) but solidly expect the financial situation of AANHPI people will stay the same (37%).
- Filipino women say rising costs and prices (54%) and jobs and the economy (20%) are the two most important issues facing the country today, followed by health care (18%) and immigration (17%).
- The only economic benchmark that Filipino women feel confident about is their ability to pay their monthly bills on time (52% feel confident). They do not feel confident about saving for their family's future needs (55% not confident), financial security (59%), or retiring comfortably (61%).
- The most important economic policies to achieve their goals are increasing the federal minimum wage* (56% very important), closing the wage gap between AANHPI women+ and white men* (54%), and increasing funding for affordable and high quality early childhood education* (53%).
- Half (50%) of Filipino women are caregivers currently, and a third (33%) live in a multigenerational household.
- Over six in ten Filipino women say expanding access to affordable care and community services for people with disabilities and seniors* (70%), guaranteeing paid sick leave* (67%), access to paid family and medical leave* (64%), allowing working caregivers more retirement savings* (62%), and making

¹ *split sampled question

childcare more affordable and accessible while increasing childcare educators' wages* (61%) are very important to achieving their goals, but intensity drops off significantly for giving working caregivers a tax break* (43%), letting workers use health savings accounts to pay for older relatives' medical costs* (41%), and raising pay for childcare workers* (46%).

- Four in ten Filipino women find messages around economic inclusion (42%), caregiving (42%), and equal pay (39%) very convincing.

Attitudes among Indian Women

- Indian women are split on how well the economy is working for them personally right now (51% well, 47% not well).
- Indian women split on their expectations for their personal financial situation in the next year (29% stay the same, 31% get worse, 34% improve) and the financial situation of AANHPI people (30% stay the same, 29% get worse, 30% improve).
- Indian women say rising costs and prices (36%) and jobs and the economy (25%) are the two most important issues facing the country today, followed by health care (20%) and immigration (19%).
- The most important economic policies to achieve their goals relate to enforcing equal pay and anti-discrimination laws² (38% very important), closing the wage gap between AANHPI women+ and white men* (40%), and increasing the federal minimum wage* (40%).
- Indian women are among the demographic subgroups most likely to be caregivers (69%). Over a third (36%) live in a multigenerational household.
- Indian women+ say 'a low priority' (35%), 'difficult' (27%), and 'unappreciated' (27%), and 'indifferent' (25%) are the best words and phrases to describe how the U.S. approaches caregiving. Unlike other groups, Indian women choose 'indifferent' at similar levels to 'difficult' and 'unappreciated.'
- Indian women are more likely than their counterparts to say finding childcare for children has been hard in their experience* (58% hard among Indian women compared to 49% hard among AANHPI women+ overall).
- Indian women rate many of the caregiving policies to achieve their goals similarly and uniquely bring in giving working caregivers a tax break* (46% very important) into their top tier. Other top priorities include, expanding access to affordable care and community services for people with disabilities and seniors* (45%), guaranteeing paid sick leave* (42%), making childcare more affordable and accessible while increasing childcare educators' wages* (42%), and ensuring access to at least 12 weeks of paid family and medical leave* (41%).
- Indian women find messages around economic inclusion (39%) and caregiving (41%) very convincing.

Attitudes among Vietnamese Women

- Half of Vietnamese women say the economy is not working well for them personally right now (51% not well, 45% well).
- Vietnamese women split on their expectations for their personal financial situation in the next year (36% stay the same, 29% get worse, 31% improve) and the financial situation of AANHPI people (31% stay the same, 30% get worse, 32% improve).
- Vietnamese women say rising costs and prices (40%) and jobs and the economy (27%) are the two most important issues facing the country today.

² *split sampled question

- The most important economic policies to achieve their goals relate to enforcing equal pay and anti-discrimination laws* (45% very important) and increasing the federal minimum wage* (41%).
- Vietnamese women are among the demographic subgroups most likely to be caregivers (71%) and most likely to live in a multigenerational household (43%).
- Vietnamese women rate many of the caregiving policies to achieve their goals similarly but uniquely bring in giving working caregivers a tax break* (44% very important) into their top tier. Other top priorities include: expanding access to affordable care and community services for people with disabilities and seniors* (46%), making childcare affordable and accessible for every family, and ensuring that early childhood educators are paid a thriving wage and able to access training and support³ (46%), ensuring all working people have access to at least 12 weeks of paid family and medical leave* (44%), and guaranteeing paid sick leave that would ensure all working people have access to paid time off for illness, medical appointments, and caregiving* (43%).
- Over a third of Vietnamese women find messages around caregiving (39%), economic inclusion (37%) and equal pay (36%) very convincing.

Attitudes among Korean Women

- Over seven in ten Korean women say the economy is not working well for them personally right now (73% not well). Korean women are among those hit the hardest, with over a third (36%) who say the economy is not working well at all.
- A plurality of Korean women expect that their personal financial situation will stay the same in the next year (39%, 32% get worse, 20% improve). They split between expecting the financial situation of AANHPI people will get worse (39%) and stay the same (40%).
- Korean women say rising costs and prices (54%) and jobs and the economy (36%) are the two most important issues facing the country today.
- The most important economic policies to achieve their goals are closing the wage gap between AANHPI women+ and white men* (51% very important) and men of the same ethnic background* (49%).
- Over half (56%) of Korean women are caregivers currently, and about a quarter (28%) live in a multigenerational household.
- Korean women are more likely than their counterparts to say finding different kinds of care has been hard in their experience, specifically – care for aging parents* (65% hard among Koreans compared to 58% among all AANHPI women+), care for children* (62% compared to 49%), and care for an older child or adult who needs help with self-care or someone who has a disability that understands your cultural background* (62% compared to 54%).
- The most important caregiving policies to achieve their goals include guaranteeing paid sick leave* (52% very important), expanding access to affordable care and community services for people with disabilities and seniors (57%), and paid family and medical leave* (56%).
- Nearly half of Korean women find a message around economic inclusion (49% very convincing) very convincing.

³ *split sampled question

Attitudes among Japanese Women

- Over seven in ten Japanese women say the economy is not working well for them personally right now (72% not well, 24% well).
- Japanese women split on expectations for their personal financial situation staying the same or getting worse in the next year (37% stay the same, 37% get worse, 19% improve) and a plurality expect that the financial situations of AANHPI people will get worse (37% get worse, 30% stay the same, 12% improve).
- Japanese women say rising costs and prices (49%), jobs and the economy (22%), and division in the country (21%) are the most important issues facing the country today. Citing division in the country is unique.
- Japanese women feel more confident in their ability to pay monthly bills on time in comparison to their counterparts (34% very confident).
- The most important economic policies to achieve their goals are enforcing equal pay and anti-discrimination laws* (45% very important) and closing the wage gap between AANHPI women+ and men of the same ethnic background* (42%) and white men* (40%).
- About four in ten (42%) Japanese women are caregivers currently, and about a quarter (25%) live in a multigenerational household.
- Japanese women are less likely than their counterparts to say finding different kinds of care has been hard in their experience.
 - Care for aging parents that understands your cultural background* – 39% hard among Japanese women compared to 53% hard among all AANHPI women+
 - Care for aging parents⁴ – 49% compared to 58%
 - Care for an older child or adult who needs help with self-care or someone who has a disability that understands your cultural background* – 48% compared to 54%
 - Care for an older child or adult who needs help with self-care or someone who has a disability* – 34% compared to 56%
- The most important caregiving policies to achieve their goals include guaranteeing paid sick leave* (53% very important) and expanding access to affordable care and community services for people with disabilities and seniors* (51%).
- Over a third of Japanese women find a message around equal pay (36% very convincing) very convincing, and about a third say the caregiving (33%) and economic inclusion (32%) messages are very convincing.

⁴ *split sampled question