

# 2012 ASIAN PACIFIC TOWN HALL

*Saturday, February 18<sup>th</sup>, 2012*

*Hmong American Partnership, Community Room*

Hosted by:



# 2010 US CENSUS PRESENTATION

## *Trends, Changes, and Concerns*

### Presentation by:

Brian Kao, Research Analyst

Council on Asian Pacific Minnesotans



### Data sources:

2010 US Census

2007-2009 American Community Survey - U.S. Census Bureau

2007 Survey of Business Owners - U.S. Census Bureau

"A Community of Contrasts," published by Asian American Center for Advancing Justice

"Made in Minnesota 2011: Fertile Ground for Minority Opportunity," published by MN2020

# **US CENSUS DATA OUTLINE**

**Population changes**

**Population profile**

- English Proficiency
- Citizenship
- Educational Attainment
- Economic background

**Topics not shown in the US Census Data**

**Presentation will be followed by panel discussion**

# A BRIEF EXPLANATION

Slides within this power point contain data on both Minnesota and national Asian Pacific populations. The following symbols are included on each slide to indicate the population reflected in graphs.



Minnesota Data

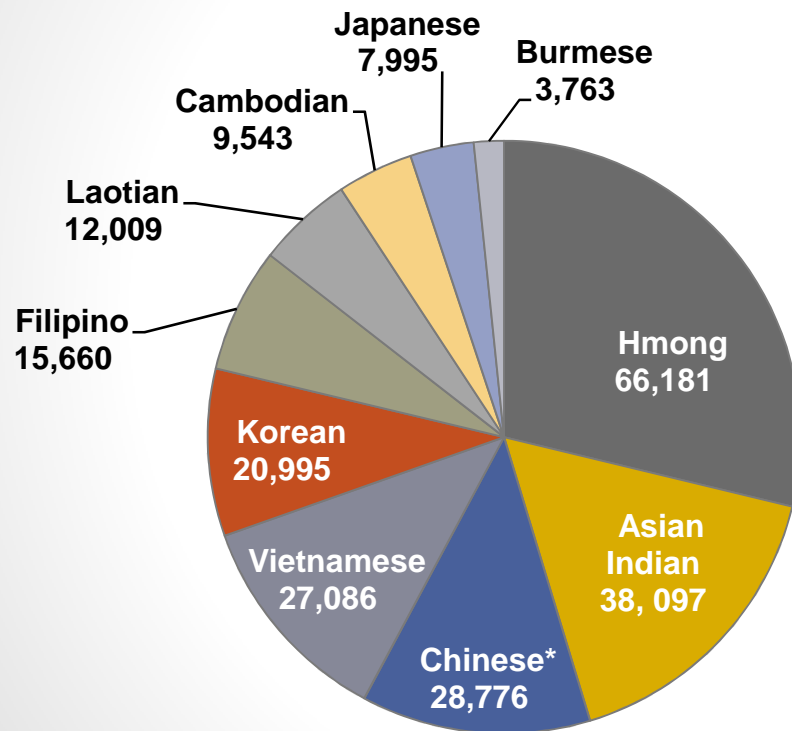


National Data

# MINNESOTA'S ASIAN POPULATION



**Minnesota's Ten Largest Asian Populations, by Ethnic Group**  
(Alone, or in any combination)



\*except Taiwanese

**Source: U.S. Census 2010, Summary File 1**

Minnesota is home to over 250,000 Asian Pacific Islanders.

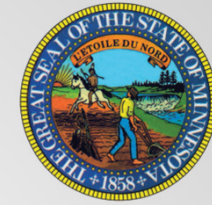
Minnesota also has the

- 2<sup>nd</sup> largest population of Hmong
- 3<sup>rd</sup> largest population of Lao
- 5<sup>th</sup> largest population of Burmese
- 6<sup>th</sup> largest population of Cambodians

in the United States

Minnesota also has one of the largest adopted Korean populations in the U.S.

# THE ASIAN POPULATION COUNT



## Fast Facts:

The Asian population in MN makes up about 4% of the total state population.

Minnesota has the largest ratio of Southeast Asians (to total Asian population) among all states.

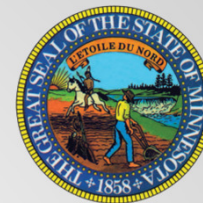
- 50.2% of MN's Asian population are SE Asian compared to the national average of 20.7%.

## Race reporting for the Asian Population by Selected Categories: 2010

(alone or in combination)

| Ethnic Group               | Number         | Percentage of Total |
|----------------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| Asian Indian               | 38,097         | 15.0%               |
| Bangladeshi                | 858            | 0.3%                |
| Bhutanese                  | 284            | 0.1%                |
| Burmese                    | 3,763          | 1.5%                |
| Cambodian                  | 9,543          | 3.8%                |
| Chinese (except Taiwanese) | 28,776         | 11.4%               |
| Filipino                   | 15,660         | 6.2%                |
| Hmong                      | 66,181         | 26.1%               |
| Indonesian                 | 665            | 0.3%                |
| Japanese                   | 7,995          | 3.2%                |
| Korean                     | 20,995         | 8.3%                |
| Laotian                    | 12,009         | 4.7%                |
| Malaysian                  | 431            | 0.2%                |
| Nepalese                   | 1,438          | 0.6%                |
| Pakistani                  | 2,840          | 1.1%                |
| Sri Lankan                 | 944            | 0.4%                |
| Taiwanese                  | 1,365          | 0.5%                |
| Thai                       | 2,734          | 1.1%                |
| Vietnamese                 | 27,086         | 10.7%               |
| Other Asian, specified     | 267            | 0.1%                |
| Other Asian, not specified | 11,343         | 4.5%                |
| <b>Total Asian</b>         | <b>253,274</b> | <b>100.0%</b>       |

Source: U.S. Census 2010, Summary File 1



# OUR NEWEST COMMUNITY MEMBERS

**Out of the 2,320 primary refugee arrivals in Minnesota last year (2011),**

- Arrivals from Bhutan made up 8.5%
- Arrivals from Burma (Myanmar) made up 35.6%

As a comparison, Somali refugees made up 28.9% of the 2011 primary refugee arrival population.

Source: MN Department of Health. "Primary Refugee Arrival To Minnesota by Initial County Of Resettlement and Country of Origin, 2010." <http://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/idepc/refugee/stats/10yrsum.pdf>

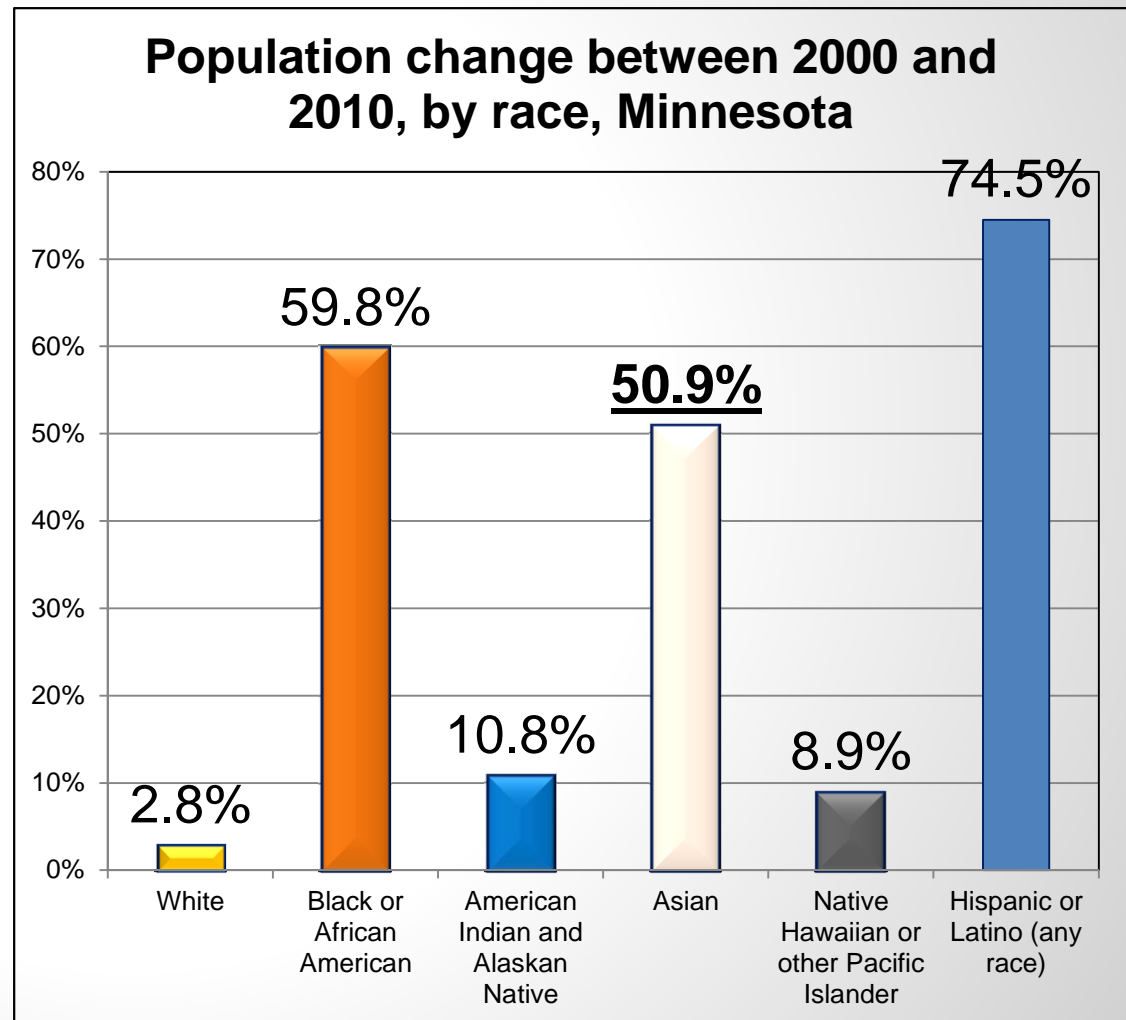
# CHANGES 2000 TO 2010



Between 2000 and 2010, the Asian population in MN grew 50.9% in the last decade due to:

- Natural increases (births),
- immigration and,
- other migration movements.

Of note, the South Asian population in MN doubled in the past decade.



Source: 2000 and 2010 US Census



# GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION (AREA OF RESIDENCE)



While Minneapolis and St. Paul remain to be the main cities of residence for Asian populations, many are moving to suburbs or outside of the metro.

Other places that have experienced increased Asian growth are Hugo, Prior Lake, Elk River, Blaine, Cottage Grove, Farmington, North St. Paul, Rosemount, Ham Lake, Lino Lakes, Chaska, Ramsey, Oakdale, Maple Grove, Lakeville, Maplewood, Stillwater, Woodbury, Andover, Lake Elmo, White Bear Lake, Coon Rapids, Eden Prairie, Mounds View, Edina, Savage, Champlin, Plymouth...

| City          | Asian population |        |             |                        |
|---------------|------------------|--------|-------------|------------------------|
|               | 2000             | 2010   | % in growth | Total number of growth |
| St. Paul      | 38,649           | 46,396 | 20%         | 7,747                  |
| Minneapolis   | 26,601           | 25,847 | -2.8%       | -754                   |
| Brooklyn Park | 6,748            | 12,785 | 89%         | 6,037                  |
| Woodbury      | 2,599            | 6,428  | 147%        | 3,829                  |
| Blaine        | 1,355            | 5,163  | 281%        | 3,808                  |
| Shakopee      | 595              | 4,347  | 630%        | 3,752                  |

Source: 2000 and 2010 US Census

# GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION, CON'T



| City          | Vietnamese population in MN |              |                |            | Lao population in MN |            |                |            |
|---------------|-----------------------------|--------------|----------------|------------|----------------------|------------|----------------|------------|
|               | 2000                        | 2010         | %              | #          | 2000                 | 2010       | %              | #          |
| St. Paul      | 2,915                       | 2,357        | -19.14%        | -558       | 1,426                | 379        | -73.42%        | -1,047     |
| Minneapolis   | 2,612                       | 1,760        | -32.62%        | -852       | 2,522                | 1,166      | -53.77%        | -1,356     |
| Brooklyn Park | 1,989                       | 2,774        | 39.47%         | 785        | 1,299                | 1,597      | 22.94%         | 298        |
| Woodbury      | 217                         | 581          | 167.74%        | 364        | 35                   | 35         | 0%             | 0          |
| Blaine        | <b>358</b>                  | <b>1,233</b> | <b>244.41%</b> | <b>875</b> | 20                   | 122        | 510.00%        | 102        |
| Shakopee      | 89                          | 902          | 913.48%        | 813        | <b>120</b>           | <b>420</b> | <b>250.00%</b> | <b>300</b> |

Source: 2000 and 2010 US Census

| City          | Hmong population in MN |              |                |              | Cambodian population in MN |            |                |            |
|---------------|------------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------------------|------------|----------------|------------|
|               | 2000                   | 2010         | %              | #            | 2000                       | 2010       | %              | #          |
| St. Paul      | 26,509                 | 29,662       | 11.89%         | 3,153        | 1,358                      | 1,177      | -13.33%        | -181       |
| Minneapolis   | 10,489                 | 7,512        | -28.38%        | -2,977       | 404                        | 389        | -3.71%         | -15        |
| Brooklyn Park | <b>1,292</b>           | <b>5,151</b> | <b>298.68%</b> | <b>3,859</b> | 164                        | 294        | 79.27%         | 130        |
| Woodbury      | 291                    | 1,103        | 279.04%        | 812          | 74                         | 155        | 109.46%        | 81         |
| Blaine        | 188                    | 950          | 405.32%        | 762          | 33                         | 76         | 130.30%        | 43         |
| Shakopee      | 4                      | 63           | 1475%          | 59           | <b>95</b>                  | <b>580</b> | <b>510.53%</b> | <b>485</b> |

Source: 2000 and 2010 US Census

# **POPULATION PROFILE**

**Immigration**

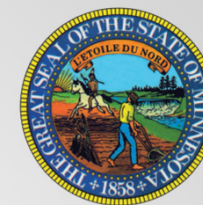
**Citizenship and ability to vote**

**English proficiency**

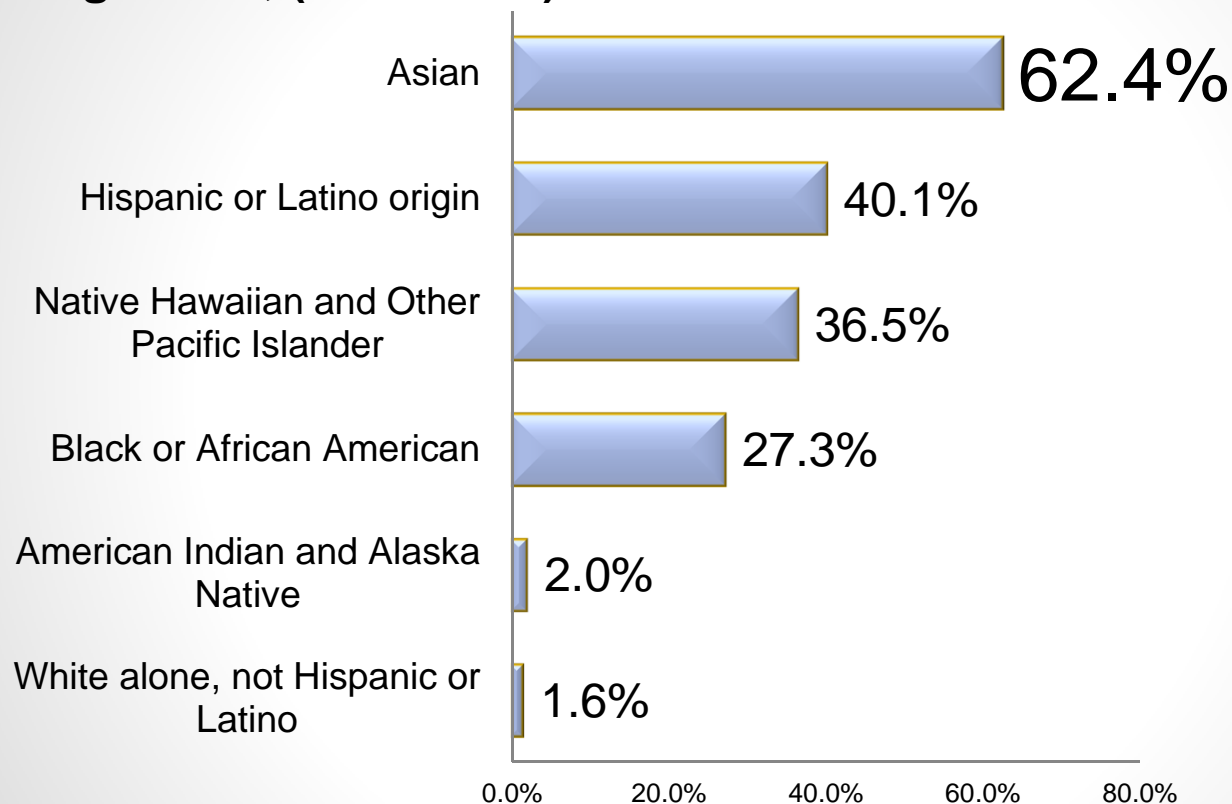
**Educational attainment**

**Economic background**

# IMMIGRATION



## MN's percent of population who are foreign-born, (race alone)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2010 American Community Survey

Minnesota's Asians are more likely to be foreign-born compared to other races.

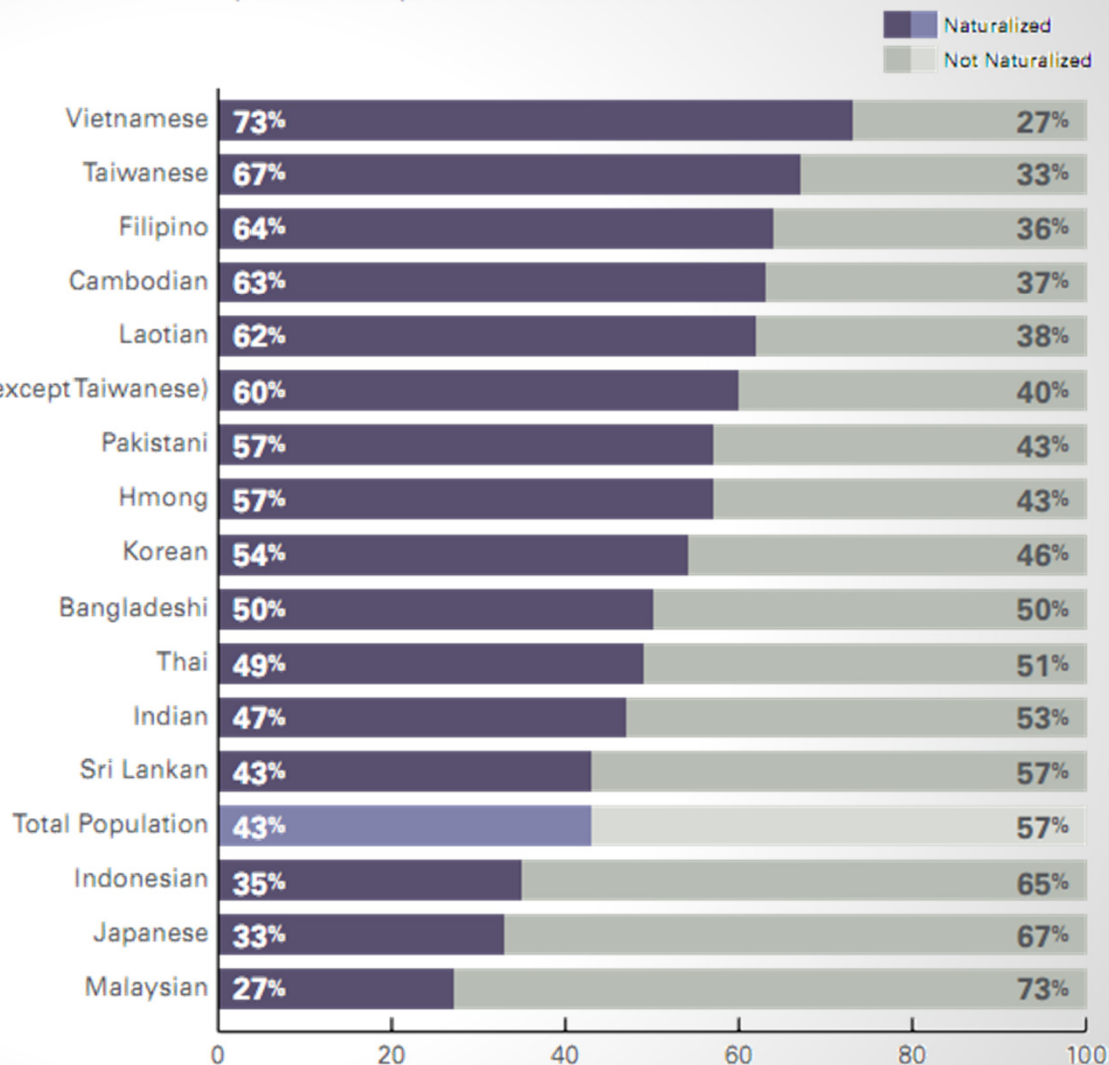
As expected, this affects:

- Citizenship rates,
- English proficiency,
- Impact of culture,
- Etc.

# FOREIGN-BORN, NATURALIZED



Percent of Foreign-Born Population Who Have Naturalized  
by Ethnic Group, United States 2007 to 2009



## Citizenship

Citizenship not influences our ability to vote but also our eligibility to receive benefits, protection under US laws, and to establish a sense of stability.

The cost to take the citizenship test is nearly \$700.

Note: Graph is from "A Community of Contrasts," published by Asian American Center for Advancing Justice

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2009 American Community Survey, 3-Year Estimates.

# CIVIC POWER AND VOTING

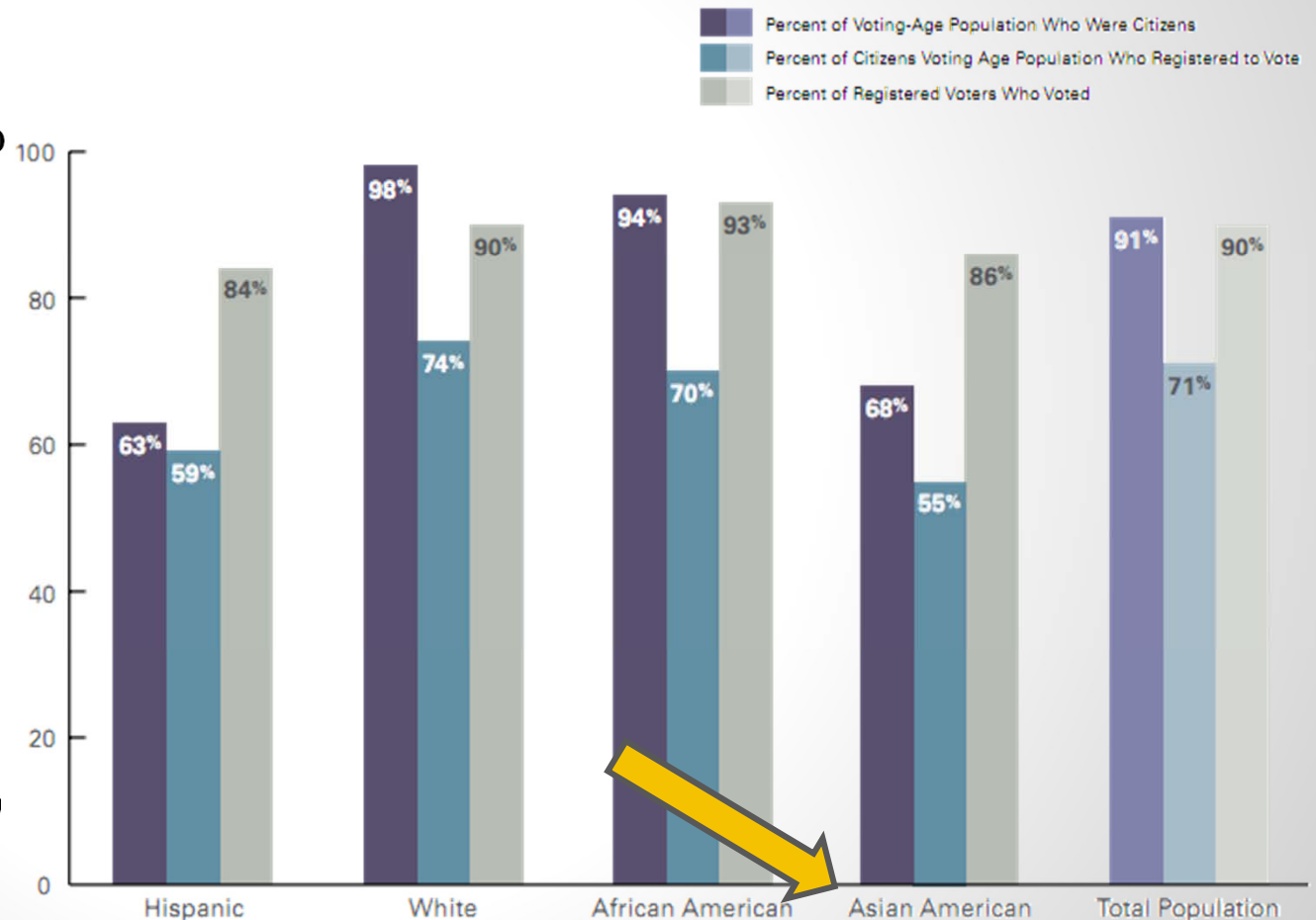


**Citizenship, Voter Registration, and Voting**  
by Race and Hispanic Origin, United States—November 2008

**47 out of 100**

Approximately 47% of Asian Americans able to vote did so in 2008.

In comparison, two-thirds of the White population able to vote did so in 2008.



Note: Graph is from "A Community of Contrasts," published by Asian American Center for Advancing Justice

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, November 2008 Current Population Survey.  
"Reported Voting and Registration of the Voting-Age Population, by Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin, for States: November 2008."

# ENGLISH PROFICIENCY



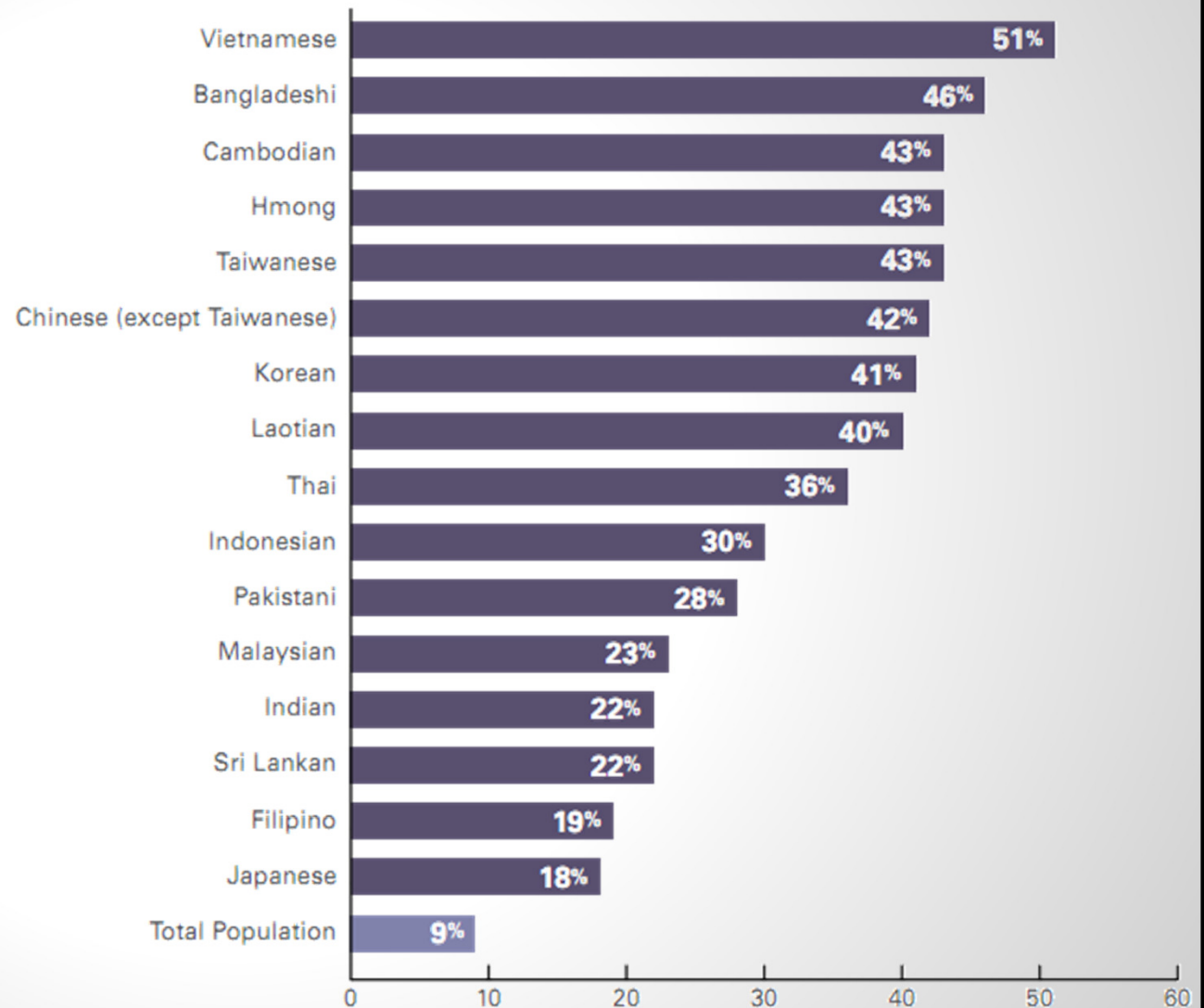
## 1 out of 3

About 32% of Asians are limited in English proficiency.

Even among the most English proficient Asian American ethnic groups, including Japanese and Filipino Americans, nearly one in five are LEP.

Note: Graph is from "A Community of Contrasts," published by Asian American Center for Advancing Justice

Percent of Population Who Are Limited English Proficient for Those 5 Years of Age and Older by Ethnic Group, 2007 to 2009



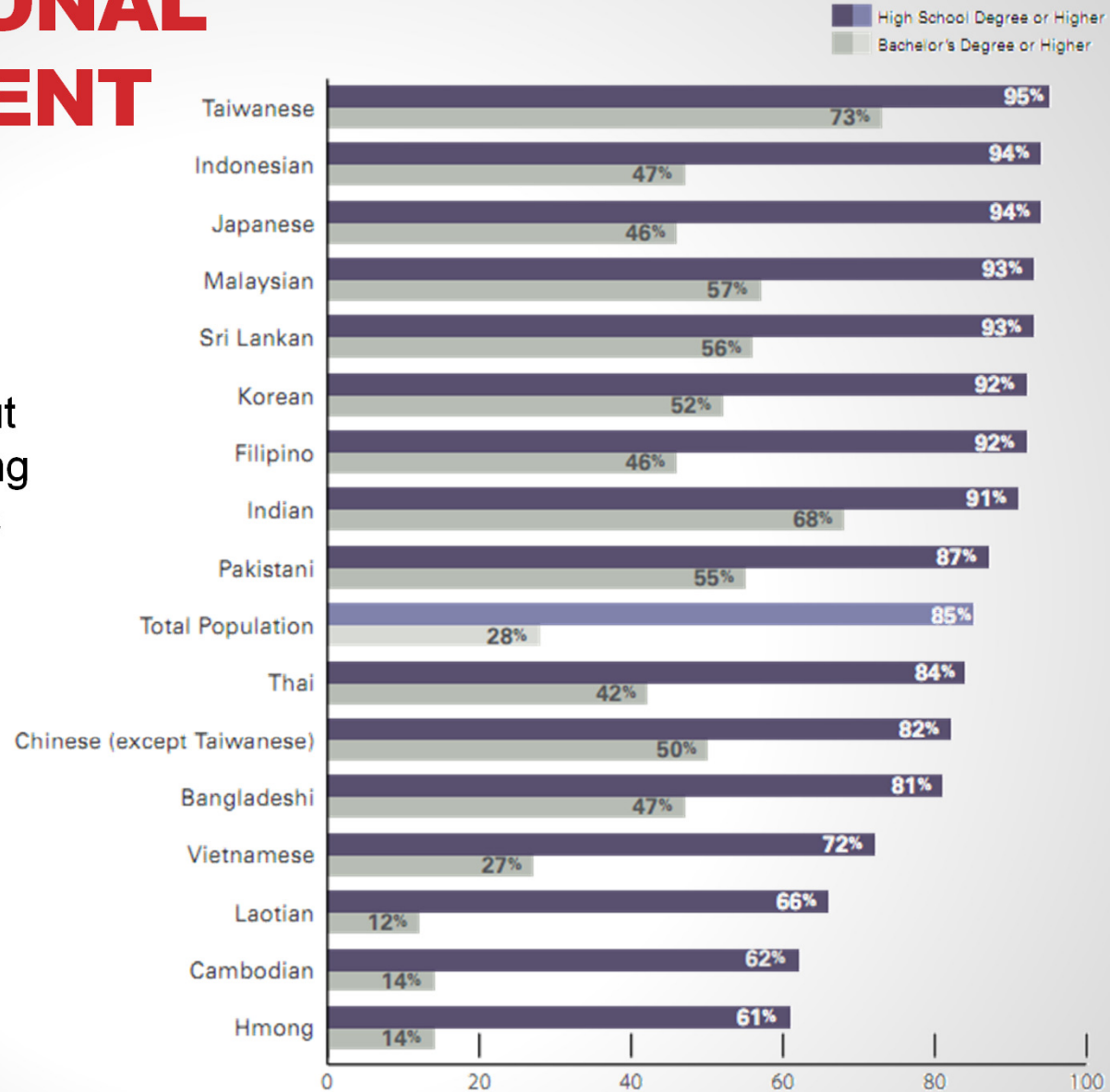
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2009 American Community Survey, 3-Year Estimates.

# EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

42% of Asians in Minnesota have a bachelor's degree but wide variations among different Asian ethnic groups.

## Educational Attainment

by Ethnic Group, United States 2007 to 2009



Note: Graph is from "A Community of Contrasts," published by Asian American Center for Advancing Justice

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2009 American Community Survey, 3-Year Estimates.



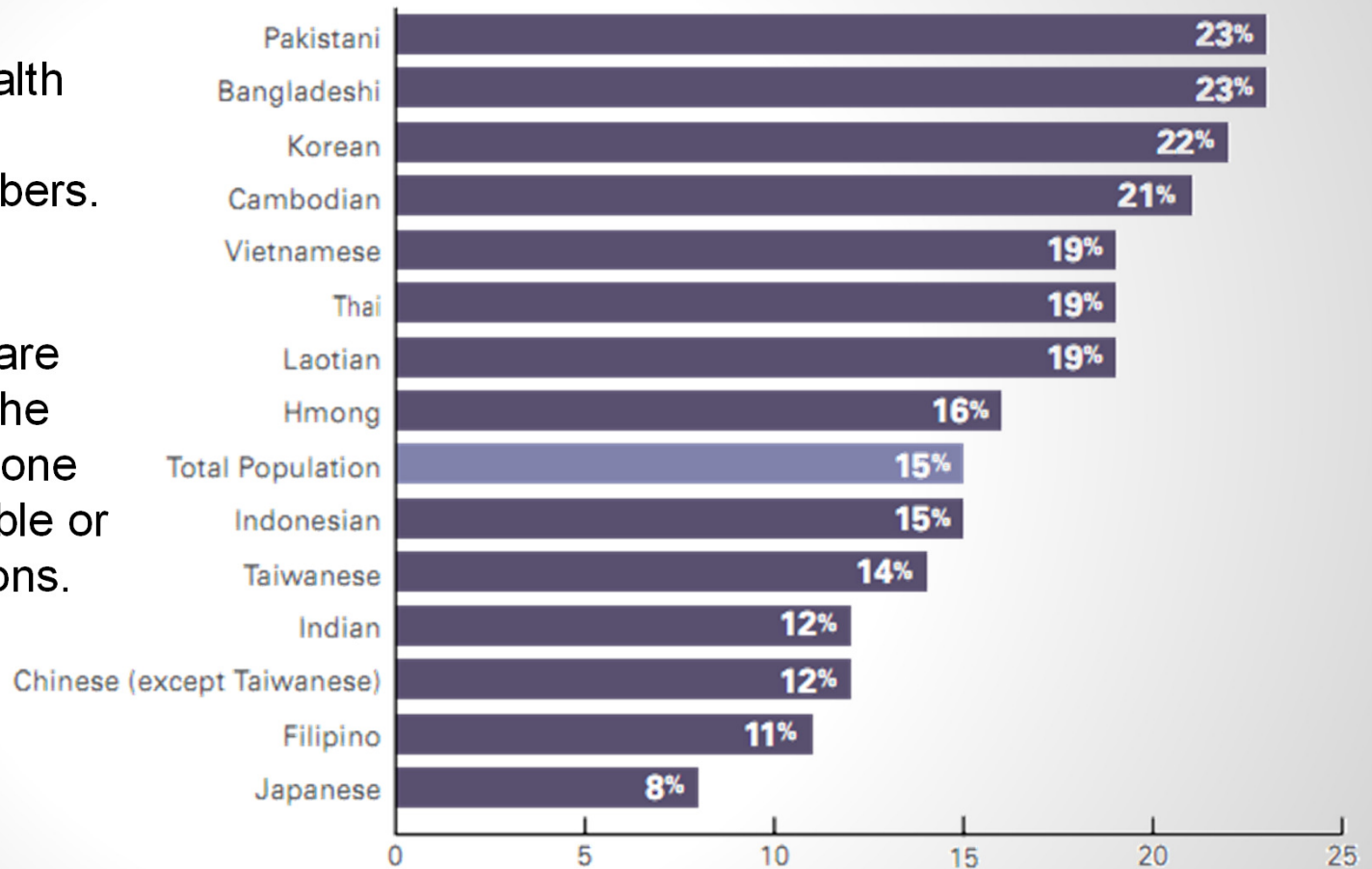
# UNINSURED



The lack of health insurance can severely limit health care access for community members.

Too often, there are tragic stories of the death of a loved one due to preventable or treatable conditions.

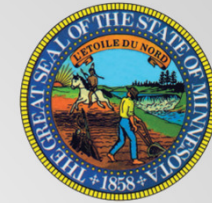
**Percent Uninsured**  
by Ethnic Group, 2009



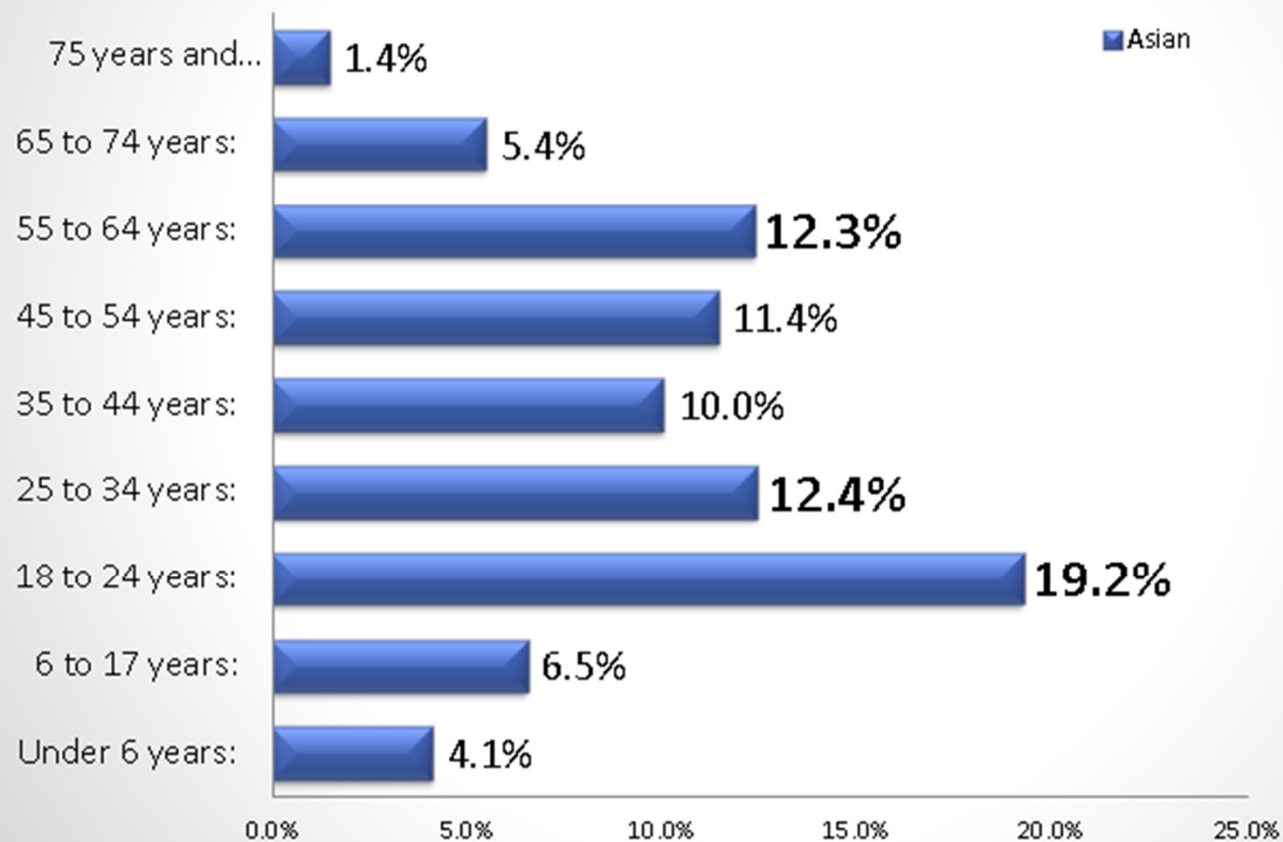
Note: Graph is from "A Community of Contrasts," published by Asian American Center for Advancing Justice

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates.

# UNINSURED, BY AGE



**Uninsured by Age Category  
(Asian alone)**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2010 American Community Survey

**What age ranges  
are the least  
insured?**

- #1) 18-24 years
- #2) 25-34 years
- #3) 55-64 years

Of note, dependents are now able to stay on their parents' insurance until age 26.

# **ECONOMIC MEASURES**

**Income**

**Poverty**

**Unemployment**

**Homeownership**

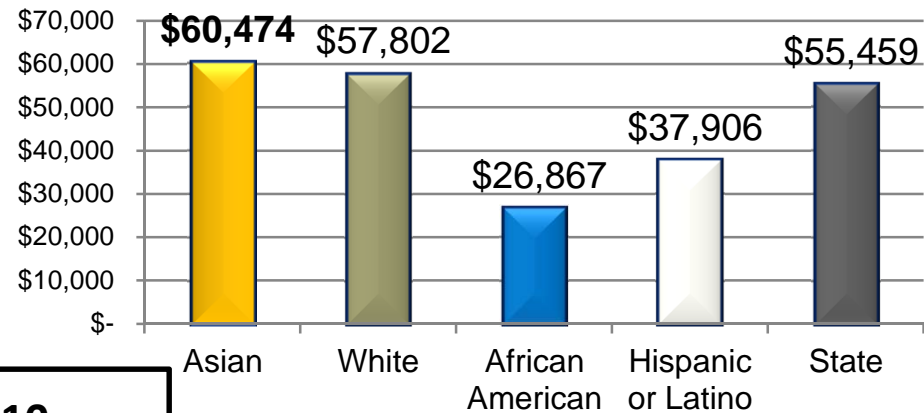
**Economic Contributions**

# INCOME



Due to the fact that there are more income earners in Asian households, it is more accurate to use per capita income rates to measure income levels for Asians.

### Household Income, Minnesota, 2010

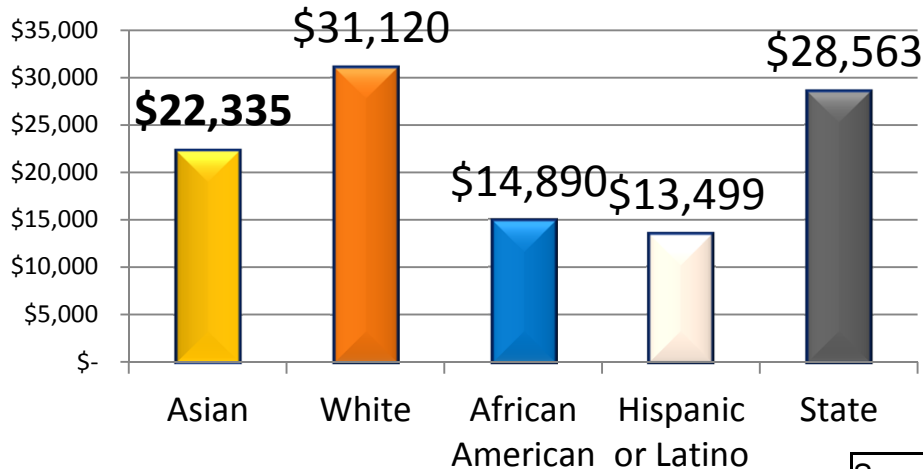


Source: American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates.

Looking at household income, Asians may appear to earn more than other groups.

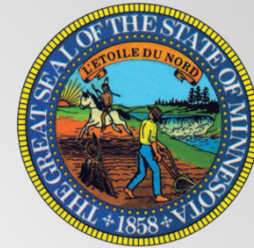
However, the per capita income for Asians show they earn less than the state average.

### Per Capita Income, Minnesota, 2010

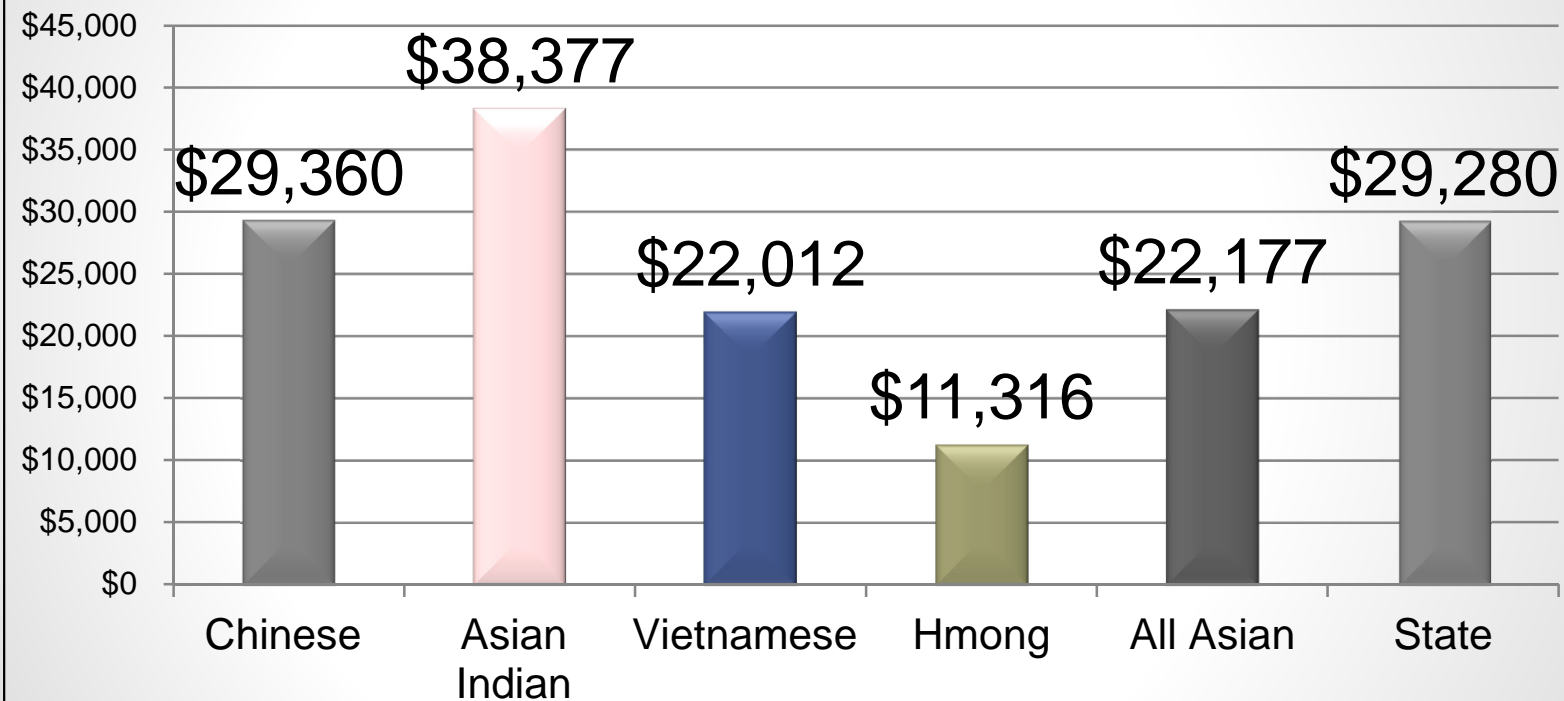


Source: American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates.

# INCOME, CONTINUED



Per capita income, by ethnicity and race, Minnesota, 2010



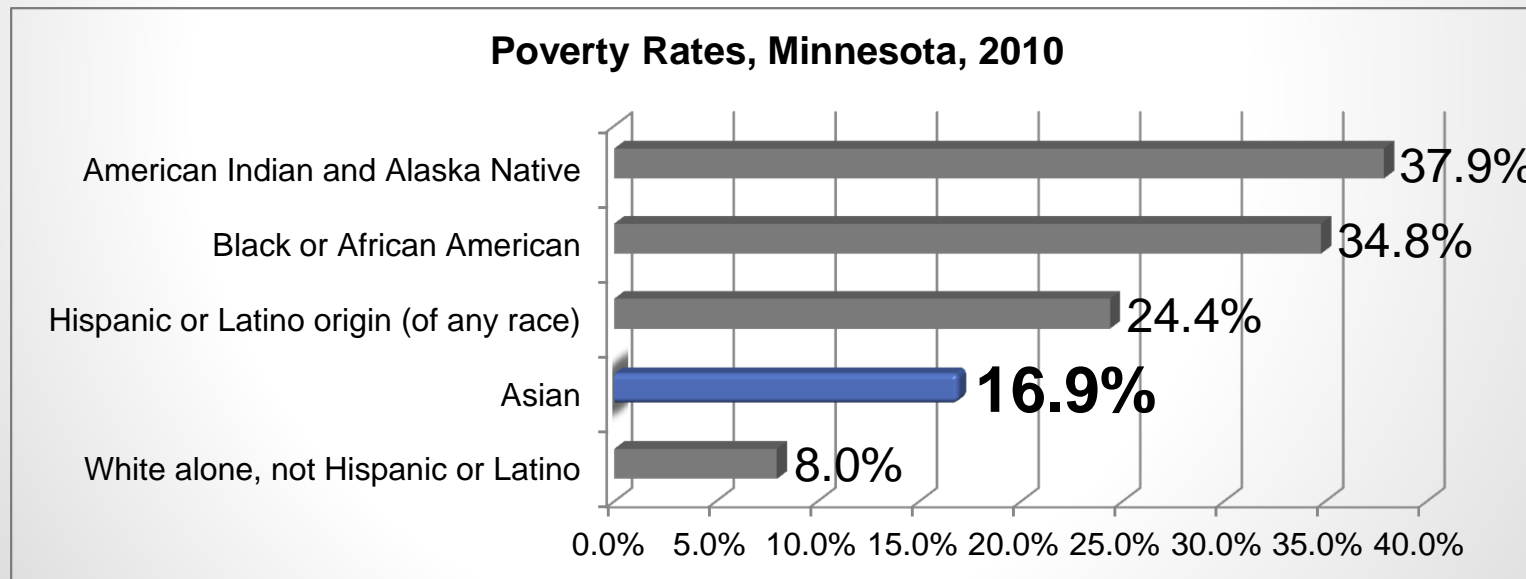
Source: 2008-2010 American Community Survey (3 year estimates).

# POVERTY



**In Minnesota, 16.9% of the Asian population lives below the poverty line. MN has the highest Asian child poverty in the nation.**

In comparison to other communities, the poverty rate for Asians may not seem as alarming. However, poverty varies considerably among Asian ethnic groups, with some among the most impoverished in the country.



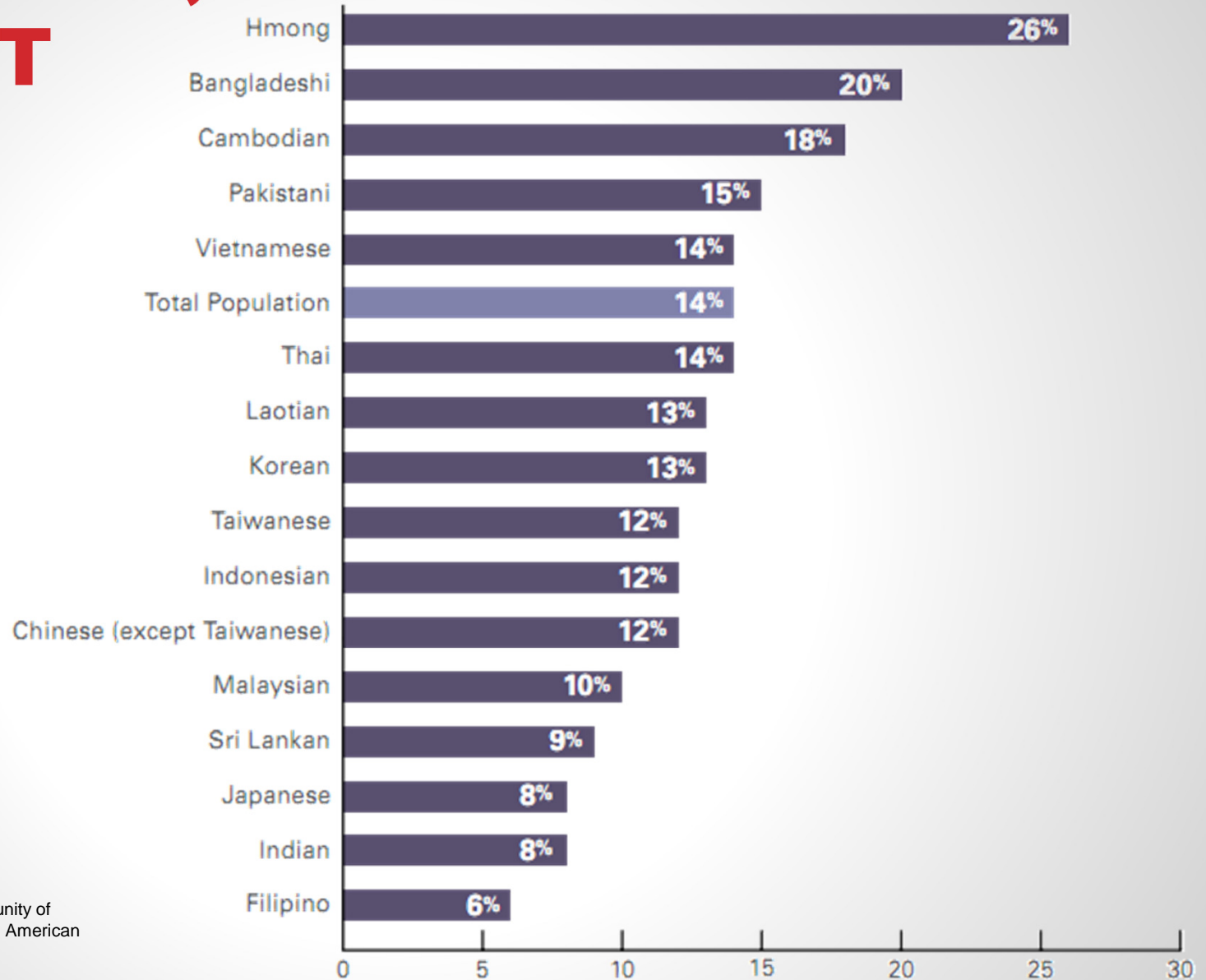
*Data from 2008-2010 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates*

# POVERTY, CON'T



## Poverty Rates

by Ethnic Group, United States 2007 to 2009



Note: Graph is from "A Community of Contrasts," published by Asian American Center for Advancing Justice

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2009 American Community Survey, 3-Year Estimates.

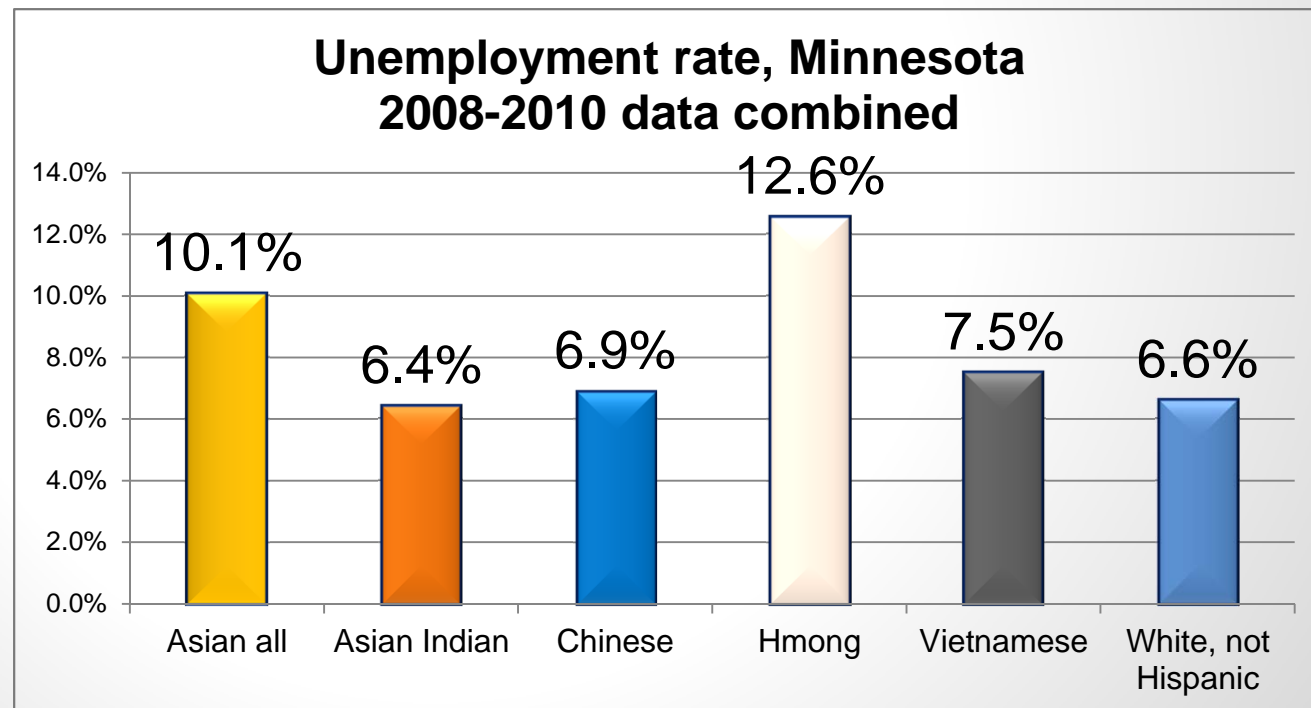
Note: Chart contains data for all individuals living beneath the federal poverty line, not family poverty.

# UNEMPLOYMENT



The unemployment rate for Asians in Minnesota is estimated to be 10.1%. The White unemployment rate is 6.6%.

Unemployment is significantly higher for Hmong populations. Nationally, unemployment rates for Lao and Cambodian populations are 10%.



Source: 2008-2010 American Community Survey, 3 year estimates



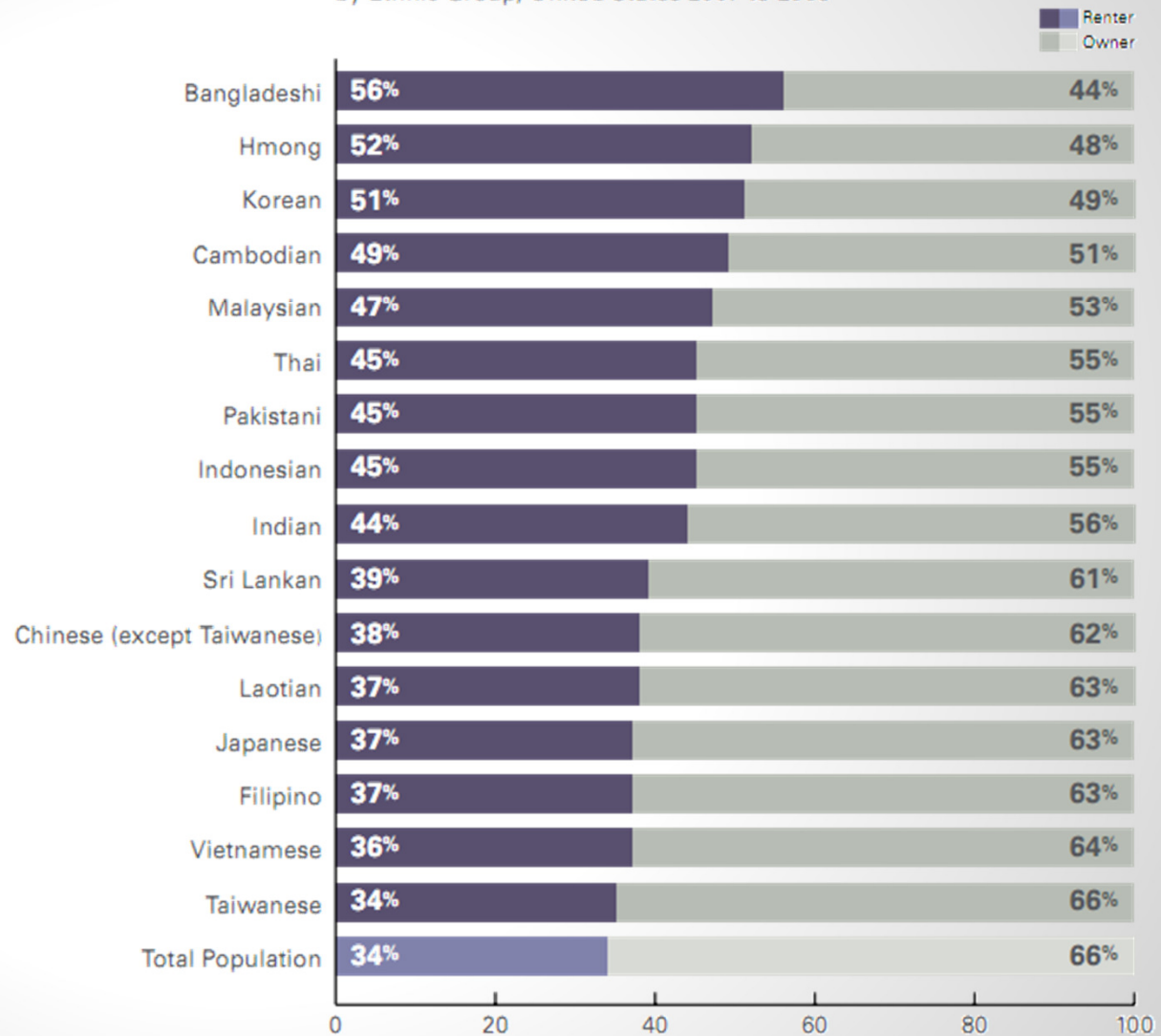
# HOMEOWNERSHIP VS. RENTING



Housing is a fundamental human need. Aside from being part of the American dream, homeownership is also a measure of financial stability, strong credit, and wealth.

No Asian ethnic group has a higher homeownership rate than the national average.

Percent of Population Who Are Homeowners vs. Renters  
by Ethnic Group, United States 2007 to 2009



Note: Graph is from "A Community of Contrasts," published by Asian American Center for Advancing Justice

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2009 American Community Survey, 3-Year Estimates.

# OVERCROWDED HOUSING



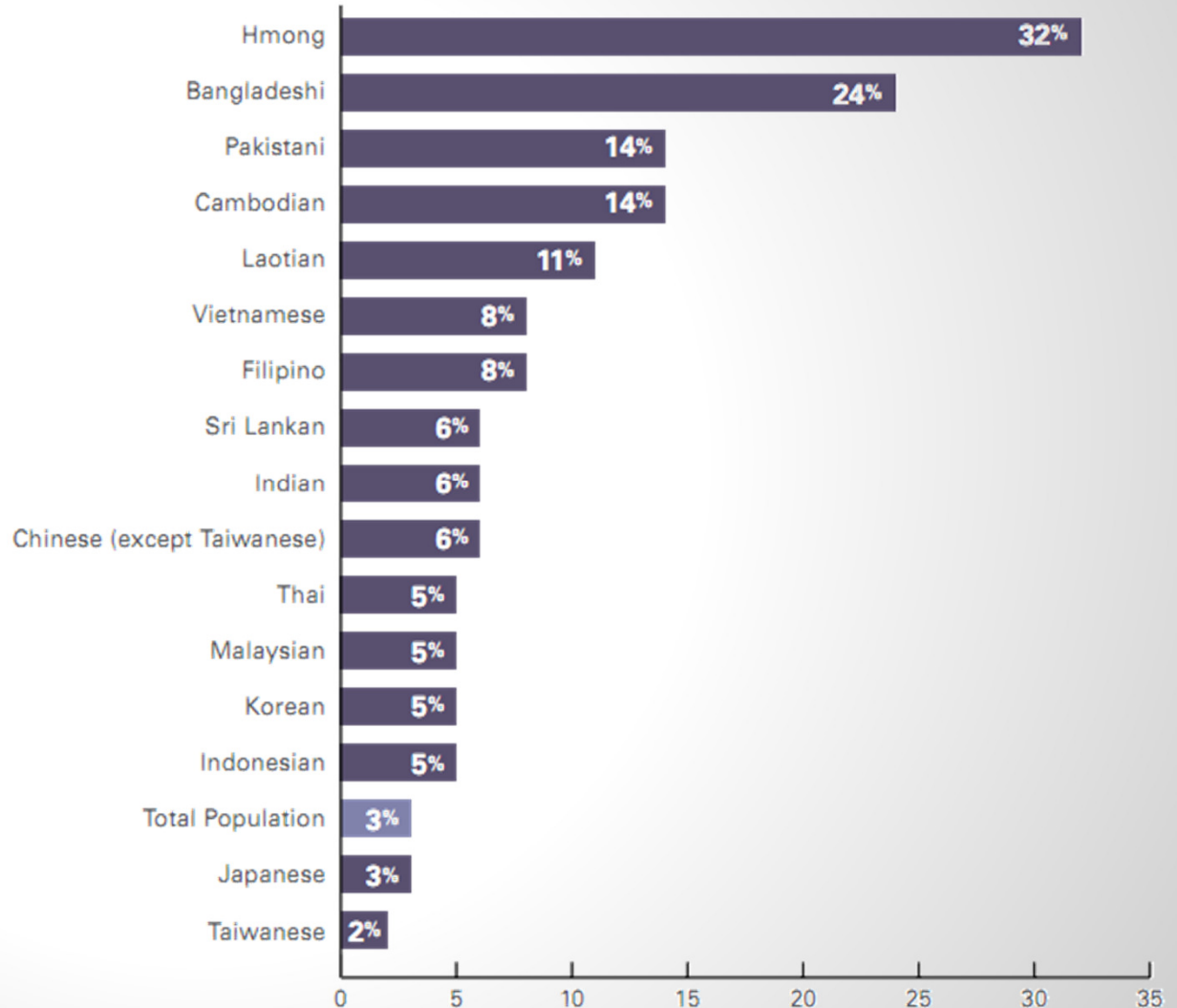
Nationally, **7%** of Asians live in overcrowded housing, or in situations where there is more than one person per room.

The national rate is 3%.

Asian Americans are underrepresented in government-subsidized housing with only 3% of Asian Americans benefitting.

Note: Graph is from "A Community of Contrasts," published by Asian American Center for Advancing Justice

Percent Who Live in Overcrowded Housing  
by Ethnic Group, United States 2007 to 2009



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2009 American Community Survey, 3-Year Estimates.

# ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTIONS

**The Asian Pacific community undoubtedly contribute greatly to the economic and social wellness of the state.**

From providing essential services to revitalizing economically depressed neighborhoods to leading companies and organizations to inspiring us through the arts, Asian Pacific Minnesotans are an essential part of Minnesota's success and future.

**\$5.9 billion**

The purchasing power of Minnesota's Asian population in 2010.

**662.1%**

The percentage of increase for the purchasing power since 1990.

**\$2.4 billion**

Total revenue from Asian-owned firms in MN

**17,600+**

The number of paid employees of Asian-owned firms in MN

Data Sources:

Immigration Policy Center. "New Americans in Minnesota." <http://www.immigrationpolicy.org/just-facts/new-americans-minnesota>

MN2020. "Made in Minnesota 2011: Fertile Ground for Minority Opportunity" <http://www.mn2020.org/issues-that-matter/economic-development/made-in-minnesota-2011-fertile-ground-for-minority-opportunity>

DEED. "Minding their Own Business." [http://www.positivelyminnesota.com/Data\\_Publications/Economic\\_Trends\\_Magazine/March\\_2011\\_Edition/Minding\\_Their\\_Own\\_Businesses.aspx](http://www.positivelyminnesota.com/Data_Publications/Economic_Trends_Magazine/March_2011_Edition/Minding_Their_Own_Businesses.aspx)

# EXAMPLES

University Ave. Corridor businesses

Hmong Village

Hmongtown Market

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Williams-Sonoma® Chefs & Culinary Students Save 20%  
Become a Chef in 6 Months The French Culinary Institute  
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**GASTRO-TOUR**  
**Hmong Village in St. Paul: 25 Tastes**  
by Staff on November 8, 2010

*Kate Casson / Heavy Table*

In the interest of full disclosure, you should know that I believe that St. Paul's Hmongtown Marketplace (on Como Ave.) is straight-up the best ethnic marketplace in the Twin Cities. A few months ago, I received a surprising phone call from a friend, who urged me to visit Hmongtown for the sausages, jelly drinks, and Power Rangers knock-off movies.

Going to Hmongtown is a very grounding experience. As a manifestation of the Hmong community's resilience in the face of persecution and displacement, it inspires respect and awe. The market's cavernous warehouses and outdoor stalls are filled with bursting with the material objects of Hmong-American culture, from traditional dress to buffalo-fighting DVDs to — inevitably — the food court.

Here are five highlights from the Hmongtown food court that really grabbed our attention. Though one should always check out the classic dishes, such as papaya salad and Hmong sausage, these are a couple of additional things that would round out the meal. On your next visit, do as the locals do: Order a huge spread and share it with your family and neighbors.

**HEAVY TABLE**  
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**All Presidents**  
receive one free ticket.  
by Soleil Ho on July 8, 2010

**GASTRO-TOUR**  
**Five Tastes from Hmongtown in Saint Paul**  
by Soleil Ho on July 8, 2010

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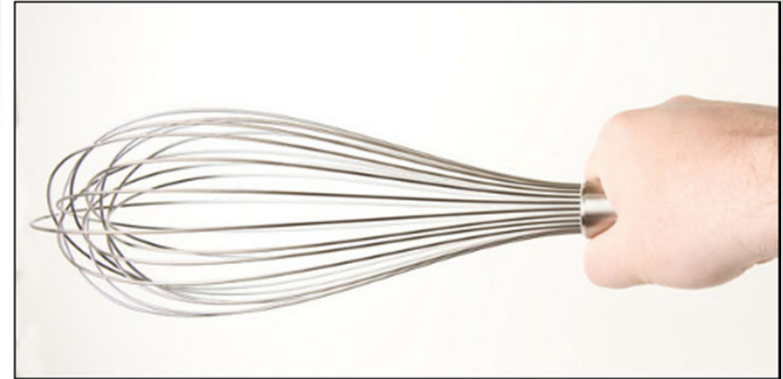
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## SILVER WHISK AWARDS

### 2011 Silver Whisk Award Nominees: Best Chef

by Soleil Ho on February 13, 2012



Becca Dilley / Heavy Table

Welcome to the 2011 Silver Whisk Award nominations. The Silver Whisks celebrate the best of local food in the Upper Midwest; only three are given out, for Best Chef, Best Purveyor, and Best New Restaurant.

The nominees featured this year for the Best Chef Award are a diverse lot: Two took the traditional route to chefhood; one had never worked in a restaurant prior to opening her own; and one is admittedly “not a chef” at all. We will be the first to acknowledge that this is stretching quite a bit — but as times change, so do those who find their vocation in teaching others to cook and eat well. Both inside and outside of their respective kitchens, this year’s nominees have not only inspired us as diners, but have taught us to find beauty in the mundane and really appreciate the often-overlooked potential of our surroundings.

Below, presented with our annual lack of a particular order, are the nominees.

#### The Pizzaiola: Ann Kim of Pizzeria Lola



A week before opening night, Ann Kim finally told her mother, Young Kim, about her restaurant, **Pizzeria Lola**. “She never approved of anything I did,” Kim says. “I mean, she already disowned me once before! If she had seen the space before we finished it, I think she would have had a heart attack.”

Kim’s awe of her mother’s judgment is palpable in her focus and extensive preparation for the restaurant. After leaving her 9 to 5 job as the director of education at the **Hennepin Theater Trust**, she and her partner, Conrad Leifur, sat down and formulated a plan of action: “I focused on one thing and did everything in my power to do it well.” Kim enrolled at the **International School of Pizza** in San Francisco, graduating in January 2010. She followed that by apprenticing with Tony Gemignani, the school’s owner and

the chur  
Skimming 11 local food ne  
Saffron Turm 1  
13 Tweek Book  
The latest fro  
@BonyAcres  
green for @C  
Locavore Lavi  
tomorrow, @C  
celebrates 10  
hommies like  
skipping the  
and delectab  
love-based @  
report to her  
fanville.  
Misoemone  
stayer lemon  
sopa, misotto  
chowder, and  
with root an  
mashed potat  
Gouda Bette  
Roundup  
Bad Blood and  
mar a planned  
Holland's Pan  
Dome to the e  
Starable Good  
Pocool will i  
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with 'calfan  
@triplecrook  
@triplecrook  
a pint, @White  
celebrates th  
anticipated @  
Street Social, and @Hilaru\_30  
will feature a suggestive  
little Valentine's Day roll  
through Tuesday.  
Toasted Marshmallow Milkshake  
and Recipe Roundup  
Toasted marshmallow  
milkshake, laipao crab dip.

# EXAMPLES, CON'T

Leadership and expertise  
Arts and humanities

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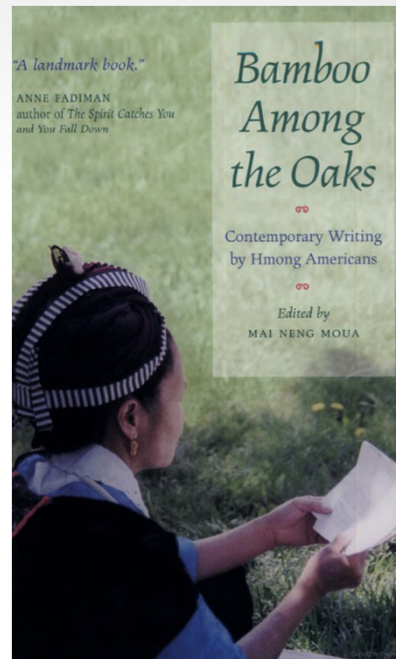
**The George Washington University School of Business**

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**Diversity in Business**  
★ **Ching-Meng Chew - Ecolab Inc.**  
Business Executive  
Premium content from Minneapolis / St. Paul Business Journal by Holly Dolezalek, Contributing Writer  
Date: Friday, July 15, 2011, 5:00am CDT - Last Modified: Friday, July 15, 2011, 10:14am CDT  
Related: Education

There's no shortage of leaders who get things done. But not every leader takes the time to coach others. **Ching-Meng Chew** does, and **Karl Bjorhus** explains that that's typical of the Ecolab Inc. vice president and treasurer. "He believes that time spent coaching team members is time well spent," says Bjorhus, vice president of global communications for Ecolab. "Not only does the coaching help them improve in the near term, it also develops the next generation of leadership."

Developing the next generation is a consistent theme with Chew, who moved to the United States for graduate school and has a 20-year career in finance behind him with companies like Norwest (now Wells Fargo), Scimed Life Systems (now Boston



Kao Kalia Yang: "I grew on the page."  
40 Listen

Kao Kalia Yang is a Minnesota writer with a story that stretches across the globe. The daughter of Hmong immigrants to Minnesota, Yang was born in a Thai refugee camp, Ban Vinai, in 1980. Her family came to Minnesota when she was seven. In her book, "The Latecomer: A Hmong Family Memoir," Yang recounts her family's journey from Laos to Minnesota — from her parents' first encounter and unceremonious marriage in the jungles of Laos, to their harrowing escape into Thailand, and subsequent relocation to Minnesota. In "The Latecomer," Yang struggles to feel a sense of home — new to Minnesota, and cultural heir to centuries of homelessness.

Photo: Stephanie Colgan

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**SCSU President Roy Saigo retires**  
by **Tim Post**, Minnesota Public Radio  
September 18, 2006

**The president of the state's largest MnSCU school announced his retirement. Roy Saigo will leave St. Cloud State University when his contract ends next summer.**

St. Cloud, Minn. — During Saigo's six years at SCSU, the school faced complaints of racism, sexism and anti-semitism on campus from faculty and students. Saigo says he inherited those problems, and has developed programs to fix those issues.

Saigo announced his retirement to a group of faculty and

Saigo announced his retirement to a group of faculty and students in the student center on the St. Cloud State University campus. He and his wife want to spend more time with their grandchildren. (MPR Photo/Tim Post)

# **SUMMARY: ISSUES HIGHLIGHTED BY US CENSUS DATA**

- **Changing areas of residence**
- **Areas of concerns:**
  - Education, English proficiency, economic disparities, lack of health insurance, vulnerability to immigration policies
- **Potential for increased civic power**
- **Importance of the Asian Pacific community's economic and social contributions**

# **ISSUES NOT SEEN IN THE US CENSUS DATA**

## **Significant concerns with health:**

- Health disparities: Mental Health, Hepatitis B, Cancer

## **Other specific concerns and needs of the community**

- Financial literacy, vulnerability to fraud and scams
- Discrimination
- Domestic Abuse
- Substance Abuse
- Communication to and from federal, state, local government

# **PANEL DISCUSSION**

**The panel will provide their own response to the US Census data presentation.**