
Des Moines Report

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Abstract

In the first year of the Community-Driven Research program, the Iowa Coalition for Collective Change, formerly the Networking Project of Iowa, developed and implemented a study to identify the needs and resources of 7 marginalized communities in Des Moines. Through interviews and community forum/focus groups, we were able to learn from Black/African American, Asian Americans, Latinx, Deaf and Hard of Hearing, Lesbian, Gay, Bi-sexual, Transgender, Queer and Native American community members.

Based upon our belief that community members are the greatest experts on their communities' experiences, needs, and resources, the Iowa Coalition for Collective Change is led by community-driven research. Through this method, we learned from nearly 50 community members who represent thousands of constituents across Des Moines.

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Introduction

Community- Driven Research

Community-driven research is informed by the lived experiences and knowledge of community members. We coupled our communities' expertise with that of publications produced by academics, policy centers, and government institutions. Our primary sources of knowledge, however, come from our communities' traditional, cultural, and political analyses. Community-driven research, similar to participatory action research, seeks to challenge and expand upon traditional notions of expertise, while centering those most impacted by social disparities and inequalities

The community-driven research team also used a collective process to critically examine community experiences, needs, and resources. Our communities' needs also inform how we present our data and our findings may yield policy briefs, academic publications, and/or community presentations.

Research Methods

In order to identify the needs of our communities, the Networking Project of Iowa used a range of research methods. For this first phase of the research program, we hosted interviews and community forums in Des Moines, Iowa. Through our conversations with community members we focused on the communities' experiences with: **violence, economics, health care, the criminal justice system and immigration.**

Our research questions included:

- 1) In what ways are communities' being impacted in these areas?
- 2) What needs do our communities have in these areas and are they being met?
- 3) What resources are available to community members and what barriers to access are they experiencing?

These questions were developed based upon preliminary interviews and discussions with community members and organizational leaders.

This 12-month project included a community forum and interviews, which lasted between 30 minutes to 2 hours. Our community forum included discussions and written exchanges about the communities' experiences, needs, and resources. Nearly 50 community leaders participated in the overall study. Their ages ranged for 20-60 years old. Over 90 percent of the participants were from communities of color.

Data Analysis/ Findings

The research team completed four cycles of data analysis. During the first cycle of data analysis, individual researchers analyzed data from the interviews and community forum, coding for recurring themes. The second cycle of data analysis was completed in pairs. This included comparing and categorizing participants' experiences. During our third cycle of analysis, we cross-checked our analyses and recoded for brevity as well as generalizability. In our fourth phase of data analysis, we finalized our codes and quantified findings.

Asian and Pacific Islanders

"Who tells them about the rules and laws? No one teaches them about the consequences. It's ingrained in our culture. They don't know the [American] culture. They don't know their rights. Don't know who to reach out to..." (Nepalese, gender unknown, 40 years old)

Immigration & Criminal Justice

"The community needs to know the places where they can access (help for) health care, retirement, social security; some organizations exist but people don't know how to navigate." (Laotian, female, 48 years old)

- According to Asian and Pacific Islander (API) respondents, language barriers impact their experiences with seeking employment and citizenship. Of those interviewed, about one-third cited issues with the need for translators, including different dialects. This finding mirrors 2015 national data showing that 35% of Asians have limited English proficiency¹.
- This is a major issue for poor and low-income API families, barring them from economic and educational opportunities². Beyond language barriers, API participants also shared difficulties with obtaining information about American cultural customs, legal processes, and navigating governmental systems.
- The API community needs advocacy and support in navigating economic, social and political institutions.

Economics

"There are two groups, one is high level with above average salaries then there are low-skilled, meatplant employees. These are based on language and education" (Nepalese, gender unknown, 40 years old)

- Limited English proficiency and poverty often exacerbates social and economic isolation, which has impacted participants' abilities to access high-wage employment. This may require families to work multiple jobs in order to increase their sources of income. Nearly one-third of participants discussed limited job options (e.g. extended hours and dangerous conditions with manufacturing jobs), which was also reflected in comparable data from The U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission³.
- Resources for API communities in Iowa are sparse and API communities experience difficulty accessing those that are available. Language and educational barriers isolate people and prevent them from seeking assistance and services. This contributes to other inequalities such as unsanitary housing conditions, according to 10% of participants
- Due to the various ethnicities within the API community, the distribution of income in Iowa is large. About 1 out of 10 earned less than \$10,000 while 14% earned over \$75,000. There are fewer API in the highest tiers of income, inflating the proportion⁴.
- 15.2% of Asians and 21% of Hawaiian and Pacific Islanders experienced poverty in 2009-2013⁵ compared to 10.5 % of non-Hispanic White Iowans who live below the poverty level.

Violence

"Because community members lack of knowledge regarding violence, they are not likely to seek help until it gets physical." (Asian, female, 40 years old)

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- Like other minority groups, respondents expressed that the major types of violence occurring in the API community are forms of structural violence including; poverty (40%), racism (30%) and physical violence (40%).
- However, the violence due to physical and emotional violence (10% in our sample) is a hidden issue that often goes unrecognized⁶. Due to shame and fear of ridicule, it is not frequently reported. This contradicts national data, which demonstrates that 21-55% of Asian women have reported experiencing sexual or domestic assault by an intimate partner at some point⁷.

Healthcare

"All of us have mental health problems due to war and stuff especially our parents. They try to hide it; manifests as anger. They may talk with friends but don't seek professional help." (Laotian, female, 48 years old)

- There is little data on disease rates, risks and outcomes for API communities in Iowa⁸, but language barriers and uninsured/out of pocket expenses limit health care access and affordability according to nearly a third of our participants.
- Furthermore, culturally held health beliefs impede API communities from seeking professional health care services. 1 out of 6 respondents discussed a need for medical professionals with cultural competence. This is reflected in other research, which has shown that most people seek help first from family and their immediate community before utilizing professional health care providers⁹.
- The National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI) reports rates of mental illness among API are comparable to non-Hispanic Whites but API are less likely to seek professional services. Sources of mental illness in this community stem from immigration, assimilation, war and poverty¹⁰.
- Iowa's API community is much like the national API population in their varied psychological needs and the necessity for culturally appropriate mental health services.

Latinx

Immigration and Criminal Justice

“Depends on the police officer, sometimes they stop you and arrest you and when you get to the Polk County jails, or the local jails, then just by [your] last name, sometimes immigration officers pull you to ask questions. So just for a traffic ticket... they have a higher risk of being passed by ICE officers.” (Mexican, female, in her 40s)

- 80% of participants identified documentation and lack of state-issued ID as an issue for the Latinx community. Fear of driving without a valid state license was a major obstacle for undocumented lowans, deterring community members from driving their children to school, going to work, and caring for their families.
- Although concerns around immigration are not limited to undocumented people, vulnerability due to immigration status was a major concern for 40% of respondents. Concerns with immigration included: barriers to seeking social services, limited housing options, and feeling unprotected from “notario fraud.”¹¹
- Previous studies on the public perception of police show that Latinx individuals were more likely to fear being profiled by police, and more likely than Whites to believe they had been previously profiled¹². This was shown in this study, which found that 70% of participants feared being racially profiled while driving through Des Moines and the surrounding areas.

Economics

“People feel trapped because immigration status often limits their mobility/ability to drive with a license, move and purchase a home” (Afro-Latina, female, 24 years old)

- 70% of the participants identified that lack of financial stability due to low-wage jobs, lack of affordable housing, and vulnerability to crimes like wage theft are issues for those with undocumented status.
- Low-wage, physically demanding jobs were reported by participants as keeping Latinxs in a cycle of poverty and as a hazard to the community’s health. One participant stated that “injuries suffered at work are not addressed and you see a deterioration of their health.” (Latina, female, age unknown)
- Financial instability, along with lack of financial literacy and discrimination were all reported to have intergenerational impacts. Low rates of home ownership and lack of affordable rentals lead families to move frequently and their children to switch schools more often (Latina, female, 27 years old).
- Additionally, bias from teachers and administrators, poverty, and discrimination were identified by participants as root causes for school suspensions of Latinx youth, referrals to juvenile court and lower educational attainment than their white counterparts¹³. In Iowa, only 52% of Latinx individuals have a high school diploma compared to 87% of whites.¹⁴.

Violence

“Like you’re less likely to speak out about your rights being violated. Whether it’s being pulled over and the officer behaving in manner that’s not appropriate, whether it’s at home and you’re suffering domestic violence, you’re less likely to report it.” (Latina, female, 27 years old)

- Undocumented status was described as making the community vulnerable to violence because individuals fear being deported if they report crimes to the police. Latinx community members are unlikely to report crimes like theft, domestic violence, wage theft, harassment, and fraud due to mistrust of law enforcement.

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- Half of participants reported that domestic and sexual violence are prevalent in the Latinx community. National data shows 1 in 3 of Hispanic/Latina women have experienced domestic violence in their lifetime.¹⁵
- Additionally, sexual harassment of immigrant women was seen as an issue “with cleaning crews, restaurants... in agribusiness industries, meat-packing or factory farms” or any workplace where supervisors knew the immigration status of the workers. (Latina, female, age unknown)
- Although nationally only a third of Latinxs are foreign-born¹⁶, respondents stated that recent anti-immigration policies and sentiments have led to increased harassment and bullying of all Latinxs in living in Iowa.

Healthcare

“There’s a lot of trauma from being extremely poor and from having a bad experience crossing. But people keep on keepin on because they don’t have time or money for therapy.” (Latina, female, age unknown)

- 40% of respondents reported the lack of affordable health care as a major barrier to receiving care. Specifically, respondents worried that many Latinxs sought help only during medical emergencies, where they were likely to end up with costly emergency room bills that hurt families financially.
- Lack of medical insurance was also identified as a major barrier for one third of our respondents. This correlates with national data which showed that in 2008, 30.7% of Hispanics lacked health insurance, the largest percentage of any ethnic group.¹⁷
- Half of participants shared that mental health issues such as anxiety, depression, and trauma were prevalent due to fear of deportation (of self, family, or community members), trauma from violence in their home countries or experiences during migration, and living in poverty.
- However, a 2001 Surgeon General’s report found that “only 20% of Latinos with symptoms of a psychological disorder talk to a doctor about their concerns. Only 10% contact a mental health specialist.”¹⁸
- Participants in our study identified lack of medical insurance, cultural stigma around mental health, and lack of culturally-relevant mental health providers as barriers for Latinx individuals seeking mental health services. NAMI found similar barriers to accessing care for Latinxs nationally¹⁹.

African American

Violence

"Poverty, being considered second class or less, lack of respect for Black Americans. This community has been neglected from day 1 and the subject of racism that has been built in has kept the neglect going." (African-American, female, 41 years old)

- More than one-third of participants pointed to at least one form of systemic violence as an issue in the African-American community. Some of these systems were described as, "oppression," "systemic inequalities" and "racism".
- 67% of participants noted poverty as a form of structural violence impacting the African-American community. The wage gap is currently nearly 27% between African-Americans and Whites nationally²⁰, the highest it has ever been, historically.
- Participants highlighted gender-based violence such as sexual assault and intimate partner violence as major concerns. African-Americans are more likely to be a victim of a serious violent crime, as defined by the Department of Justice, than any other race or ethnicity in the United States (including rape or sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault)²¹.
- In particular, African-American women also experience intimate partner violence at a rate 35% higher than their white peers. They are also victim to intimate partner homicide at higher rates than any of their peers, making it the number one killer of African-American women ages 15-34.²²

Economics

"The majority of the folks that live in inner city Iowa are renting. And they're renting from people that don't take stock in repairing those properties so those properties are bad, but folks need a place to live so they're hands are tied." (African-American, male, 54 years old)

- One-third of participants identified that racism impacted their environment including access to transportation, access to grocery stores, health care, and employment opportunities.
- This lack of accessibility to employment opportunities impacts Black Iowans' access to wealth and homeownership. This concern reflects national statistics, which indicate that only about 41% of African-Americans own their own homes compared to 71.9% their white counterparts²³.
- One-third of participants stated that lack of access to affordable housing was a major economic barrier. In Polk County there are more than 15,000 Extremely Low Income renter households (a federal title for households that earn no more than 30% of an area median income or have met or exceeded the federal poverty level). For these households there are less than 5,000 adequate, affordable and available units for rent, according to a study by the Urban Institute²⁴.
- Today, more than 60% of African-American Iowans live in just 4 counties. Polk County, the seat of the state capital of Des Moines, is home to the largest concentration of African Americans. Most African-Americans are in metropolitan and suburban areas, with very few residing in rural areas²⁵.

Criminal Justice

"Courts/police/immigration all three of these sanctions make it their business to disenfranchise people within my community from their own power and basic rights." (Afro-Latinx, female, 20 years old)

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- In 2016, 258 of the 1,093 people killed by police nationally were African-Americans, according to a project by The Guardian²⁶. This “hyper-policing” was something that nearly half of participants noted in their responses.
- “Criminalization” and racial profiling were concerns that one-third participants shared in our study. Participants stated that being “denied access” to services and housing as well as other forms of discrimination has led to “disenfranchisement” within the African-American community.
- Participants also discussed the prevalence of hyper-policing and discrimination by police. One participant synthesized these occurrences by saying, “My community's relationship with the police is a 2 [out of 5]. To explain this would be to simply say just “being black”/ racial profiling.” (African-American, female, 50 years old)

Healthcare

“African-American communities don't have issues with language barriers, but more so with respectful communication. Because of the lack of doctors that look like, talk like, or understand the Black community, people get frustrated, then don't go back.” (White, female, 35 years old)

- More than half of participants shared that mental health concerns related to Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), depression and trauma were common in the African-American community. These concerns were attributed to community violence, neglect, and lack of immediate diagnoses. These mental health concerns are more common in the African-American community. According to the National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI), adult African-Americans are 20% more likely than adult Whites to report serious psychological distress²⁷.
- While there is a need for mental health services, in general, one-third of participants shared a need for culturally specific services. Clinicians of color are more likely to see patients from communities of color and with more effective outcomes²⁸, but only 2% of all psychologists in America today are African-Americans.
- Nationally, the Affordable Care Act allowed 8 million African-Americans to gain coverage, causing the uninsured rate to drop by 9.2% among African-Americans²⁹. This surge in available healthcare was a large success for the community. However, possibly due to the privatization of Medicaid in Iowa, 22% of participants still noted lack of access and affordability of healthcare services as a concern.

LGBTQ+

Violence

"It wears you down, it's not just a realization, every day there are new transgressions against your personhood- small or big, in your face or in the back of your head." (White, male, 31 years old)

- 50% of participants reported harassment and bullying as a major form of violence towards their community. Rejection and bullying were reported as prevalent in the workplace, at school, in the foster care system, as well as from friends and family.
- Additionally, participants reported emotional abuse, sexual violence, and physical violence due to homophobia and transphobia.
- This mirrors a report issued by the San Francisco LGBT Center (2015), which found that in San Francisco, "68% of LGBTQ+ people reported experiencing physical violence, 48% had experiences with sexual violence, 81% had experiences with harassment. More than one-third have experiences with all three³⁰."
- Due to high rates of violence, participants identified self-harm, internalized homophobia and transphobia, use of alcohol, and suicide as issues for LGBT individuals. 75% of our sample identified mental health as a major concern.
- These findings correlate with a 2014 health study by Onelowa, a state-wide LGBTQ advocacy organization, in which nearly 68% /of respondents identified "mental health issues as their largest concern for the community³¹."

Healthcare

"...they've been turned away or given substandard care based on gender identity or sexual orientation." (White, intergender person, 24 years old)

- Lack of medical practitioners who were comfortable with LGBTQ+ patients and had experience working with their community was identified as a major barrier to receiving care. Participants reported fear of, and previous experiences with, discrimination and poor experiences with doctors as discouraging them from seeking health services.
- Similarly, the Onelowa healthy study found that "only 39 % of respondents reported being out to all of their doctors and healthcare providers. 31% reported being out to some of their providers, while 14% reported not being out to any of their doctors or healthcare providers"
- Respondents also discussed the need for insurance coverage that supports LGBTQ+ communities and their specific needs with sexual and physical health (e.g. transgender men may still use birth control and need pap smears or transgender women may need prostate exams).

Economics

"Profiling and discrimination based upon race and sexuality, some community members have been fired because of bogus accusations so as not to "appear" to violate laws that protect against discrimination" (African American, female, 47 years old)

- Many of our participants were white, cisgender, and did not identify poverty as a major concern for their community. However, discrimination on the basis of sex, gender expression and sexual orientation were cited as sources of economic hardship for the LGBTQ+ community by half of respondents.
- Moreover, LGBT people of color, particularly transgender people, may face additional economic hardships. National studies show that 3 million LGBT people of color are at risk of economic insecurity³², and that

transgender individuals are 4 times more likely than to be living in poverty than the gay, lesbian, and bisexual communities³³.

- Job discrimination (being fired from a job or not being hired due to LGBTQ+ identity) was reported as an issue for a majority of participants. One participant whose gender expression does not align with business casual or business attire expressed, "People to this day with privilege don't understand that people won't hire me because of the way that I present, dress and am" (White, male, 30 years old).

Immigration/Criminal Justice

"However, even if there has not been a direct experience with the criminal justice system, due to coverage of what is happening in our communities there is fear among community members regarding the justice system" (African American, female, 47 years old)

- 58% of participants reported on the additional need for their community to defend their civil rights, and the need for additional civil protections regarding gender identity. Participants reported fear of civil rights violations based upon their gender expression or sexual orientation when accessing public amenities or social services.
- In a national sample, almost one-third of transgender and gender-nonconforming people reported being treated "disrespectfully" by a police officer³⁴. This history is evidenced by our participants who report fear of the criminal justice system and of reporting violence to police.
- One participant stated that "people don't feel welcomed, acknowledged, believed, treated with respect among police, courts, immigration" (queer woman, 32 years old).

African Refugee

Immigration & Criminal Justice

"Initially there's a lot of stigma when people hear 'refugee' they immediately assume that individual came via illegal means sometimes and that affects how they're perceived/assisted within their communities" (African-American, female, 25 years old)

- A recurring concern for the African Refugee community was a need for continued support, beyond the three months of assistance offered by most organizations and sponsors, to acclimate to their new lives in America.
- Participants expressed that their biggest concerns surrounding immigration was difficulty in seeking citizenship. Almost a third of participants found language differences (e.g. lack of translators) to be a major challenge. Thus, participants discussed the need for increased bilingual advocacy services.
- Contrary to national data that suggests Black immigrants are disproportionately targeted for deportation due to minor criminal offenses³⁵, the community did not express major issues with the criminal justice system.
- However, nearly one-third of respondents shared that the proposed travel ban fueled much of their fears about deportation and experiences with anti-immigrant sentiments in the state of Iowa.

Economics

"They would love to find a better job so they can better care for their families, but it's not easy when you don't speak the language." (Black, female, 25 years old)

- More than half of those surveyed were concerned with the limited resources available to African Refugees, which included lack of access to dependable transportation and affordable housing.
- Respondents also discussed the major career adjustments associated with emigrating from their native country. Despite their previous education and credentials, they do not have access to the same job or career opportunities in the United States. As of 2013, 38% of sub-Saharan Africans have a Bachelor's degree compared to 28% of all U.S. immigrants and 30% of the U.S. born population. Many of these highly-educated refugees include engineers and doctors from countries such as Somalia, Sudan, Democratic Republic of the Congo and Eritrea³⁶. Despite these numbers, respondents shared that the community has significant difficulties finding employment.
- Among those employed, many are working low-wage jobs with 1 out of 5 Black immigrants living below the poverty line³⁷.

Violence

"Before they thought it (rape) was normal; the way life is supposed to be; and through education [learned] that it is not normal. This is assault. Domestic violence is most reported, but when you start talking to them you'll find out that they are sexually assaulted." (Somali female)

- Respondents shared that they had various experiences with both xenophobia and Islamophobia.
- According to 43% of participants, they also experience other structural forms of violence such as poverty, racism, sexism - not limited to sexual and domestic violence.

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- Data on gender-based violence among African Refugee women, particularly after resettlement, are limited. Among our participants, nearly 50% of their experiences with gender-based violence was in the form of sexual assault while the other half was due to domestic violence.
- Respondents also shared that the trauma they experienced through war and forced migration was increased by the fear of deportation.

Healthcare

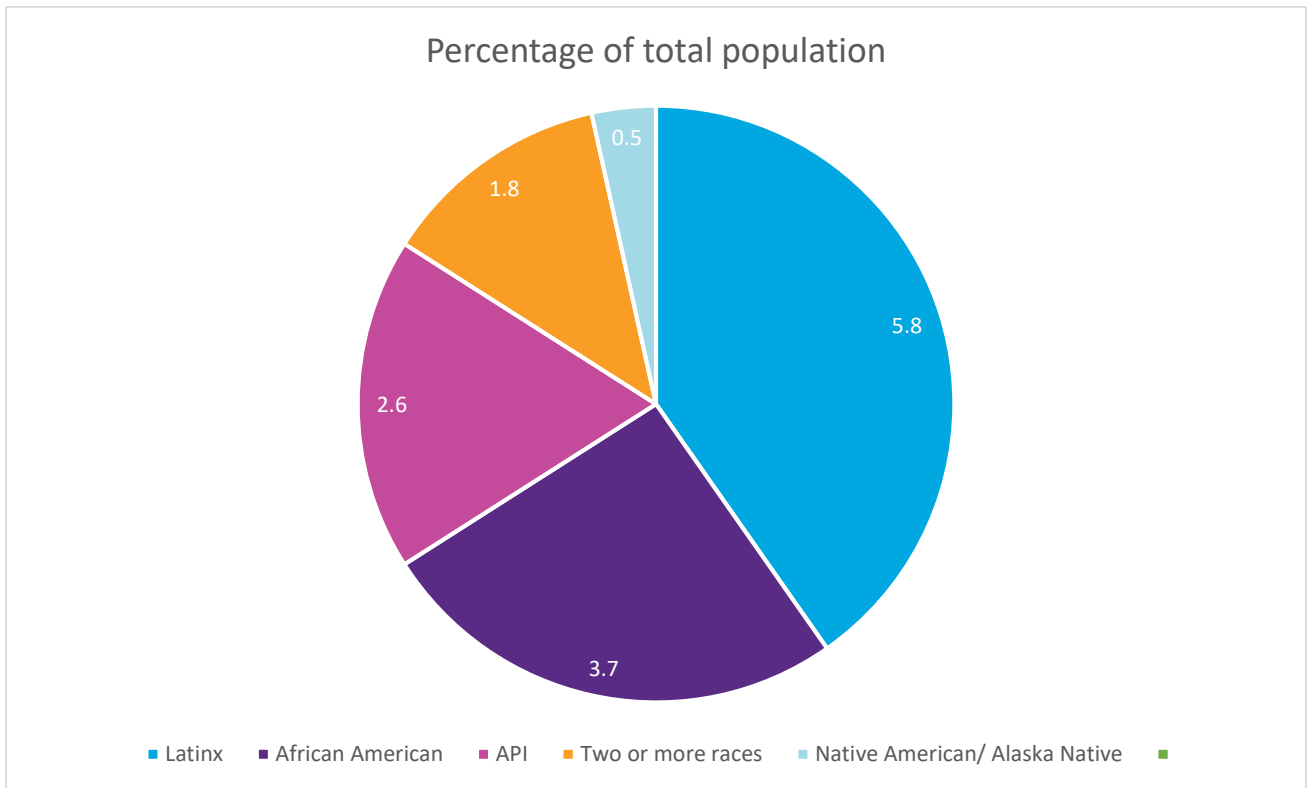
"Some populations fear misunderstanding by doctors, some women who have undergone FGC [Female Genital Cutting], they fear going to hospitals for things like a pap smear due to pain and stigma." (Black, female, 25 years old)

- Short-term health insurance for adult refugees lasts only 8 months, though children may qualify for the Children's Health Insurance Program which may last several years³⁸. While Medicaid has been an option in the past, this may no longer be a viable option with potential health care reform.
- 43% of the study's respondents discussed the problem with poor access to health care. They also highlighted other issues including inconsistent quality of health care services, poor or non-existent preventative care, and lack of necessary mental health care services.
- More than half of participants expressed the need for mental health care. According to respondents, mental health needs stem from war-based trauma, experiences in refugee camps, and the difficulties associated with resettlement. In addition to limited available services, cultural stigma around mental illness also impacts the community's willingness to seek support.

White Iowans and Racial Disparities in Iowa

Overview

The United States Census estimates that the population of Iowa as of July 1, 2017 was 3,145,711. Of that, the vast majority, 86.2%, are white and not of Latinx ethnicity. The remainder of the population can be broken down as follows³⁹:



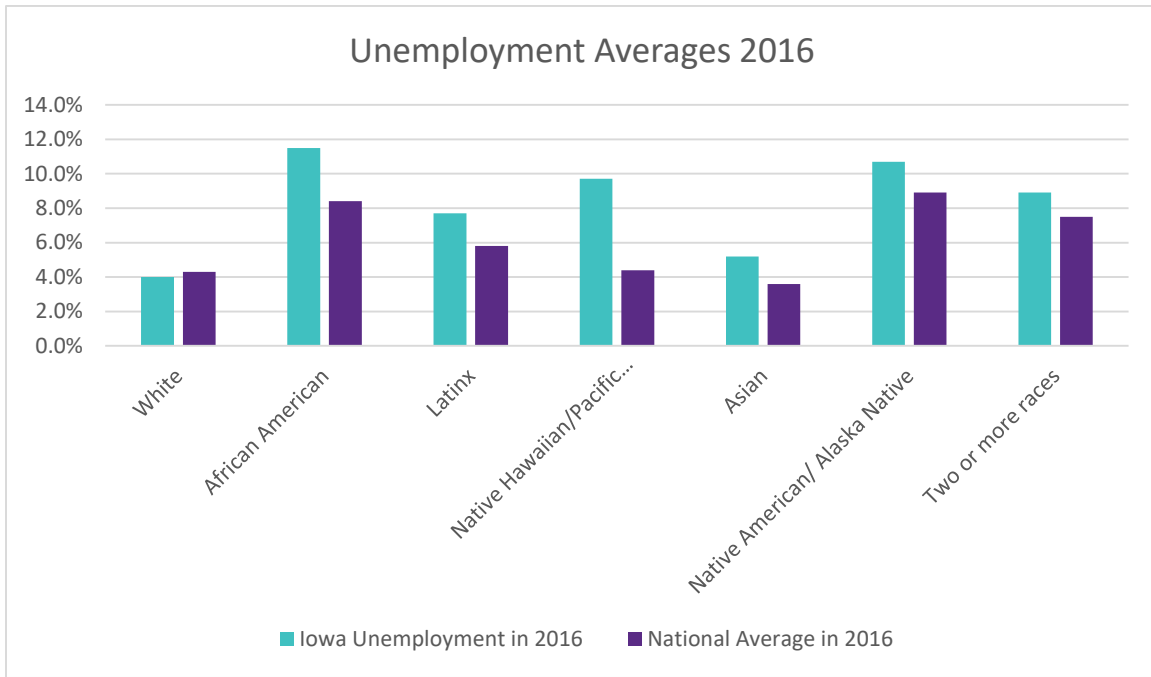
Economic Disparities

The United States Census estimates that in 2016, despite representing relatively small percentages of the population, that people of color were disproportionately affected by poverty.

10.3% of white Iowans live below the poverty line, while 34.7% of Black/African Americans, 30.7% of Native American/Alaska Native, 27% of Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, 23.9% of Latinx, 23.4 of two or more races and 18.3% of Asians live below the poverty line.⁴⁰

An article in the Des Moines Register from 2015 reported that 1/3 of Iowa's black households earned less than \$20,000 annually compared with 8% of white households and that the median household income for white families was almost double that of black families. In addition, the article points out that the gap is even larger in metropolitan areas.⁴¹

According to the National Bureau of Labor Statistics, the national unemployment rate in 2016 was 4.9%.⁴² See the table below for unemployment statistics for Iowa.⁴³

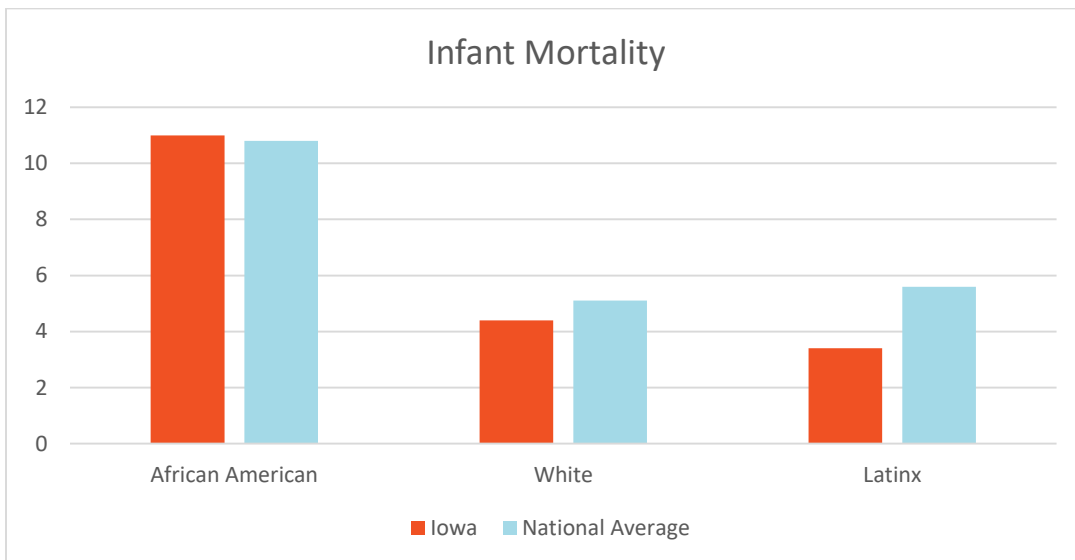


Health and Healthcare Disparities

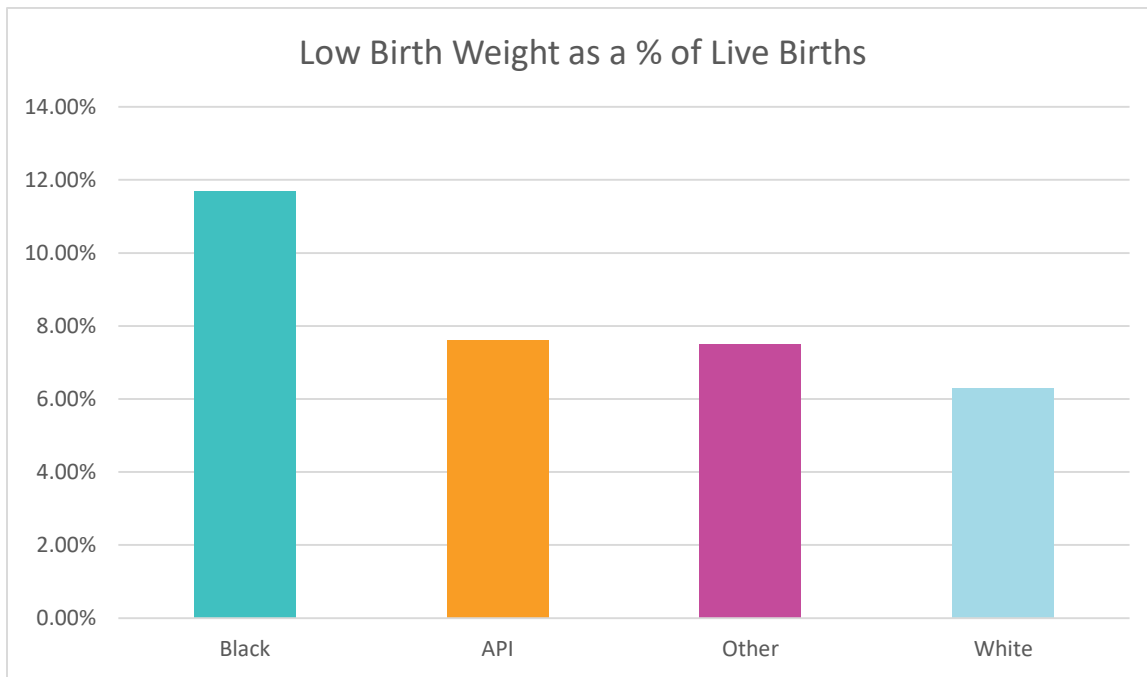
Below are some typical indicators of the health of a population including Infant Mortality, Low Birth Weight and Access to Health care. Overall, people of color and particular the Black community have poorer outcomes than white people. (Please note that some data sets did not provide data for all races and ethnicities).

Infant Mortality⁴⁴ per 1000 live births (2016):

African Americans in Iowa have an infant mortality rate that is more than twice that of whites and higher than the national average. Infant mortality for whites and Latinx falls below the national average.



Low birth weight (as percent of total live births) ⁴⁵:



Percentage of Iowans Lacking healthcare, 2016 ⁴⁶

White: 5.9%

POC: 18.9% (total non-white or Latinx)

Percentage of Reported Days of Poor Physical or Mental Health in Past 30 days, 2016 ⁴⁷ (self-reported)

White non-Latinx: 9.5

Black non-Latinx: 10.2

Other non-Latinx: 15.0

Latinx: 6.5

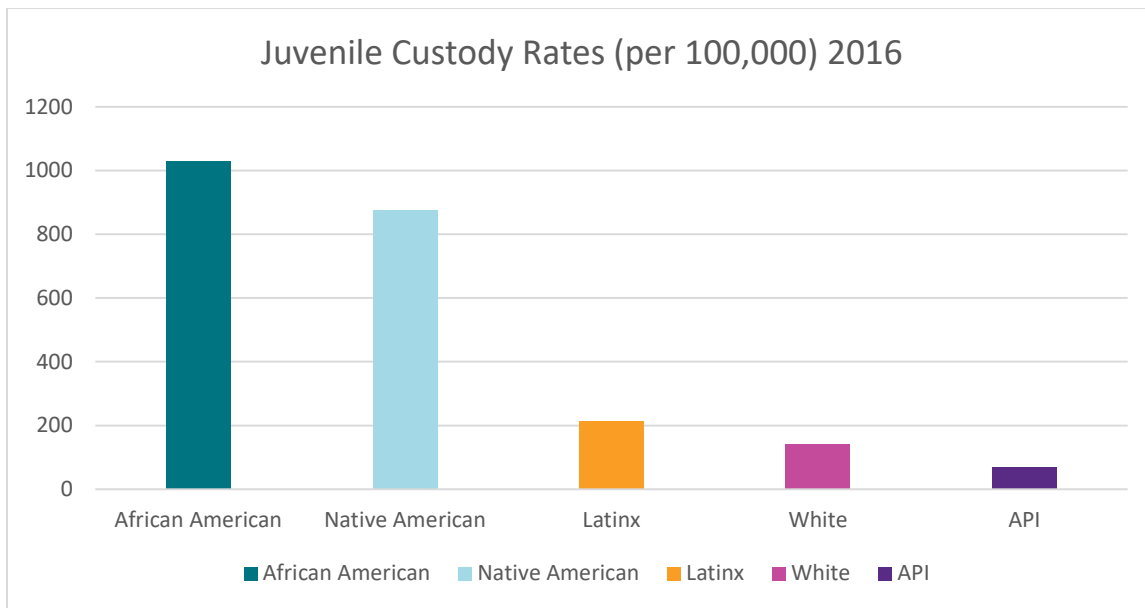
Criminal Justice

African Americans make up 25.3% of Iowa's total prison population, 11 times the rate of white people. African Americans are 8 times more likely to be arrested for marijuana possession than White people. Iowa is one of three states that impose a lifetime ban on voting for people with felony convictions meaning that 65,000 individuals and nearly 10% of Iowa's African American population cannot vote. ⁴⁸

Juvenile custody rates (per 100,000) 2016 ⁴⁹

Black youth make up 5% of the student population in Iowa schools but more than 18% of those are removed for disciplinary measures. Studies have shown a direct link between school discipline and increased risk of convictions and

imprisonment in adulthood. Contributing to this is the increased use of police to enforce school policies and disproportionate enforcement by those police on people of color. US Census data shows that Iowa spends just over \$34K a year for each prisoner while only \$10K for each K-12 student.⁵⁰



¹ Language Access. (2017, September 28). Retrieved June 15, 2017, from <http://aapidata.com/policy/language-access>.

² Ahuja, S and Chalala, R. (2013). *Widening the Lens on Boys and Men of Color: California AAPI & AMEMSA Perspectives*. San Francisco: Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders in Philanthropy.

³ Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (2008, December 28). Asian American and Pacific Islander Work Group. Retrieved February 06, 2018, from <https://www.eeoc.gov/federal/reports/aapi.html>

⁴ U.S. Census Bureau. "2009-2013 5-Year American Community Survey, Tables B19001B to B19001I: Household Income in the Past 12 Months in 2013 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars."

http://factfinder.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ACS/13_5YR/B19001B/0400000US19

http://factfinder.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ACS/13_5YR/B19001C/0400000US19

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http://factfinder.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ACS/13_5YR/B19001I/0400000US19.

⁵ ---. "2009-2013 5-Year American Community Survey, Table S1701: Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months." http://factfinder.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ACS/13_5YR/S1701/0400000US19.

⁶ Sexual Violence against Asian, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander Women. (2011). Retrieved December 5, 2017 from <http://aapidata.com/sexual-violence-asian-native-hawaiian-pacific-islander-women-2011-2/>

⁷ Yoshihama, Ph.D., M and Dabby, C. (2015). *Facts and Stats Report: Domestic Violence in Asian & Pacific Islander Homes*. Oakland: Asian Pacific Institute on Gender-based Violence.

⁸ Pradhan, S. (2015). *State of Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders in Iowa, 2015: Closer Look at a Growing Population*. Des Moines: Office of Asian and Pacific Islander Affairs, Iowa Department of Human Rights.

⁹ Lee, E. (2000) Overview: The Assessment and Treatment of Asian American Immigrant Families. In E. Lee (Ed.), *Working with Asian Americans: A Guide for Clinicians*. (pp. 3-36). New York, NY: Guilford Press.

¹⁰ Asian American and Pacific Islander (AA/PIP Community and Mental Health Fact Sheet. (2003). Retrieved December 5, 2017 from

<http://www.naminys.org/images/uploads/pdfs/Asian%20American%20Community%20Mental%20Health%20Facts.pdf>.

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