

INVISIBLE VICTIMS : ASIAN / PACIFIC  
ISLANDER YOUTH

by  
Thao Le, M.A.  
Janelle Chan, B.A.

**Asian/Pacific Islander  
Youth Violence Prevention Center/  
National Council on Crime and Delinquency  
Staff  
Oakland, CA**

---

Barry Krisberg.....President  
Isami Arifuku.....Coordinator of Research  
Thao Le.....Senior Researcher  
Michael Hanson.....Research Fellow  
Mary Lai.....Research Associate  
Michell Nuñez.....Research Associate  
Janelle Chan.....Research Intern

---

December 2001  
National Council on Crime and Delinquency

---

This publication was supported by Grant R49/CCR918619-01 from the Centers for Disease Control & Prevention. Its contents are solely the responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official views of the Centers for Disease Control & Prevention.

The Asian/Pacific Islander Youth Violence Prevention Center, a collaborative effort between the National Council on Crime and Delinquency and the University of Hawai'i at Manoa, is a gathering place for researchers and API communities to engage in dialogue about issues relevant to violence prevention in API communities. This collaboration has grown to include fifteen community partner organizations from a variety of disciplines including public health, medicine, sociology, ethnic studies, psychology, women's studies, criminal justice and community-based and grassroots organizations providing direct services to APIs in need. The API Center is funded by the Centers for Disease Control & Prevention. The aims are: I) to mobilize and collaborate with community-based organizations, social service agencies, educational institutions and juvenile justice agencies to develop a comprehensive strategy and community plan to reduce API youth violence; II) to develop and conduct research on prevention of API youth violence using sophisticated methods and state-of-the-art technology, in collaboration with social and human services agencies; III) to disseminate research findings and provide a national resource for prevention research and promising and effective prevention programs on API youths; IV) to train and develop new researchers in the area of violence prevention research; and V) to develop a training curriculum for health professionals on API youth violence prevention. While the report is based on research conducted by numerous agencies and individuals (see references), findings and recommendations solely reflect the views of the API Center.

# INVISIBLE VICTIMS : ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER YOUTH

The authors gratefully acknowledge the analysis assistance of Yanqing Wang and editorial inputs of Isami Arifuku and Mary Lai, and give special thanks to Michele Nuñez for her production assistance. The report would also not have been possible without Chief Word of the Oakland Police Department who gave us access to the data. We extend our gratitude to the department and his staff.

# Table of Contents

<b>INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>METHODS.....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>RESULTS.....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>DISCUSSION.....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>CONCLUSION.....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>REFERENCES.....</b>	<b>12</b>

# INTRODUCTION

The victimization of youth is a serious public health issue. There are consequences to the child's development and well-being such as maladaptive behavior (e.g., delinquency, substance abuse). The long-term effects can include diminished human potential and limited contribution to society. According to the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2001), a random digit dial telephone survey of American households, adolescents represent a quarter (25%) of people suffering victimization. This is greater than their representation in the general population at 14%. According to the Adolescent Health Survey, a randomized survey of several thousand students in the U.S., approximately 20% reported being a victim of a violent crime (defined as having a knife/gun pulled on them, being shot, stabbed, or jumped). The most extreme form of victimization is homicide, death caused by willful murder and non-negligent manslaughter. Teenagers and young adults, in fact, are the leading victims of homicides (Kochanek and Hudson, 1995; Mackellar and Yanagishita, 1995). Homicide was the second leading cause of death for teenagers and young adults between 1996-1998 (CDC, 2001), the first being accidents. In an examination of death certificates of 69,621 persons who died of homicide in California from 1970 through 1993, Chu and Sorenson (1996) found that the greatest increase in homicide rates was for youth.

The National Council on Crime and Delinquency's report (in press) discusses how victimization differs by type of crime, region, gender, socioeconomic status and race. For instance, boys are more likely to be victims of serious physical assault, robbery and homicide whereas girls are more likely to be victims of sexual assault. Incidences of youth victimization tend to cluster or occur more frequently in lower socioeconomic neighborhoods although this does not suggest that victimization does not occur in more affluent areas. Black youth are also at greater risk as compared to other racial groups for being a victim, especially for aggravated assault and homicide (Kochanek and Hudson, 1995; Chu and Sorenson, 1996; MacKellar & Yanagishita, 1995). Unfortunately, most research and studies on youth victimization either does not include or significantly consider Asian/Pacific Islander (API) youth. However, when they are included, the numbers suggest that they are the least victimized in comparison to other racial or ethnic groups.

## **NATIONAL VICTIMIZATION RATES: WHERE DO APIS STAND?**

According to data from the National Crime Victimization Survey of 574,000 individuals (Rennison, 2001), APIS had the lowest victimization rate. While APIS constitute 3.2% of the U.S. population, only 1.8% reported being a victim of violence in 1998. For those between the ages of 12- and 15- years old, the average annual victimization rates for violent crimes and simple assault per 1,000 Asian youth were 55.0 and 33.5, respectively, compared to 108.7 and 78.2, respectively, for White youth. However, unlike the White and Black victims, API victims were most often victimized by an offender of a different race. Moreover, while Whites and Blacks experienced dramatic declines in violent victimization rates over the last decade, changes in per capita violent victimization rates for APIS were not significant. In examining homicide rates, Chu and Sorenson (1996) found that the greatest change in homicide rates in California occur for the two traditionally understudied groups, Hispanics and Asians. Although Asians had lower relative risks, even a protective factor, for homicide during the 70s and 80s, they experienced significantly higher risk starting in the 90s, with data indicating a worsening trend (Chu and Sorenson, 1996). Immigrants are also at significantly higher risk of homicide than their U.S.-born counterparts (Sorenson and Shen, 1996). The intersection of the growing homicide trend for Asians and significant increases of homicide rates for young people has serious implications for the health and well-being of API communities.

Aside from the NCVS report, most official data do not disaggregate age by ethnicity to provide a more complete picture of API youth victimization. Most often, APIS are included within the "Other" category. Moreover, because Asians, Asian Americans, and Asian/Pacific Islanders constitute more than 32 different ethnic groups, youth of particular ethnic groups may be disproportionately affected but are muted as their numbers collapse into the social categories of race.

Given the lack of more direct empirical work to validate the existence of API youth victimization, this project was undertaken to illustrate the significance of an issue that has been traditionally underexamined. In this report, official victimization data from one local jurisdiction is presented and disaggregated by API ethnic groups, to the extent possible.

# METHODS

The purpose of this report is to provide a brief and simple analysis of API youth non-familial victimization. This report is based on incidents reported to the Oakland Police Department from January - December 2000. The data are limited to events that come to the attention of law enforcement, and should be tempered by the fact that there is an unknown number of events that go unreported. The data also do not reflect incidents captured from child protective services, schools, hospitals, or other agencies that may otherwise provide a more comprehensive picture. However, what is important is that this represents an estimate based on “official” crime statistics, although a conservative one.

Each case in the Oakland Police Department’s record management system is captured by one or more records, with each record reflecting the person’s age, gender, ethnicity, and/or criminal offense code. The person can also be a suspect, victim, or some other party related to the particular case. For the purposes of our analyses, only victims and suspects were included. Cases which reported the suspect(s) only were eliminated from the analysis since there was no tie to a victim; however cases with report of the victim(s) only were included. The majority of the cases reflect a one victim, one suspect relationship. However, in about 11% of cases, there were more than one victim or one suspect. For these cases and to avoid double counting and maintain consistency, we took the first suspect in the record indicated for the victim. Moreover, the data structure did not allow for cross-tabulations on multiple victims and suspects.

Race/ethnicity are social categories commonly used to differentiate groups of people in the U.S. They include White, Black, Hispanic, Asian and Other. Within the Asian group, data on particular ethnic groups were available and included Asian Indian, Chinese, Cambodian, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, Laotian, Pacific Islander, Samoan, Vietnamese and Other Asian. These Asian ethnic groups are referred to as Asian/Pacific Islanders (APIs).

Criminal offenses were recorded based on California Penal code and were recoded into the following categories: rape/sexual felony (includes forcible rape, attempted rape, and other felony sexual violations), robbery, kidnapping, aggravated assault, simple assault, and property offense.

Analyses consisted of simple frequencies, cross-tabulations, and rates.

# RESULTS

Table 1 below shows youth victimization rates by racial categories in 2000. Blacks had the highest rate (40.1 per 1,000) and APIs the lowest (8.9 per 1,000).

**Table 1: Victimization Rates per 1,000 Individuals (Ages <18) by Race  
Oakland, California, 2000**

Race/Ethnicity	# Victims	Youths 0-17	Rate (per 1000)
White	190	11490	16.5
Black	1671	41694	40.1
Hispanic	479	25690	18.6
API	162	18214	8.9
Other	75	2275	33.0
Total	2577	99363	25.9

Source: Oakland Police Department

Table 2 below shows API youth victimization by offense type. API youth were most frequently victimized for assaults, both aggravated and simple. Aside from the “Other API” category, Chinese youth experienced the greatest victimization events followed by Vietnamese youth.

**Table 2: Number of Victims (Ages <18) by API Ethnic Group and Offense Type  
Oakland, California, 2000**

Offense	Victim's Ethnicity																				Total No.					
	Asian Indian		Cambodian		Chinese		Filipino		Hawaiian		Japanese		Korean		Laotian		Pacific Is.		Samoan			Vietnamese		Other API		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		No.	%	No.	%	
Rape/Felony Sex	0	0	0	0	6	19.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	42.9	2	40	2	33.3	2	14.3	14	17.1	29
Robbery	0	0	0	0	4	12.9	1	16.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	14.3	6	7.3	13
Kidnapping	0	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Aggravated Assault	0	0	3	30	16	51.6	2	33.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	42.9	1	20	1	16.7	7	50	31	37.8	64	
Simple Assault	0	0	4	40	3	9.7	1	16.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	14.3	2	40	2	33.3	2	14.3	21	25.6	36	
Property Offense	1	100	2	20	2	6.5	2	33.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	16.7	1	7.1	10	12.2	19
Total	1	100	10	100	31	100	6	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	100	5	100	6	100	14	100	82	100	162

Source: Oakland Police Department

**Figure 1: Number of API Juvenile (ages<18) Victims by Gender and Type of Crime**

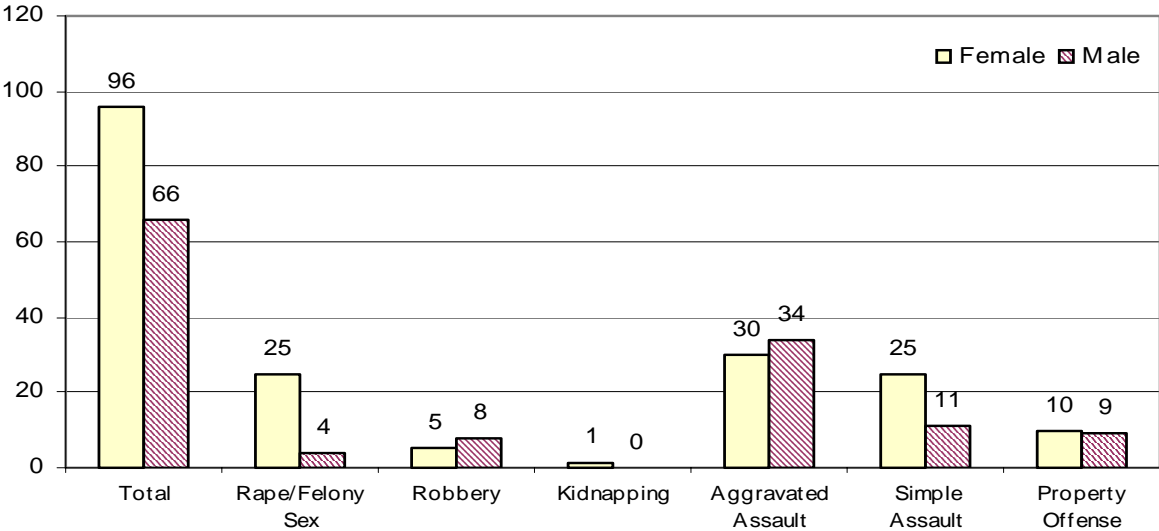
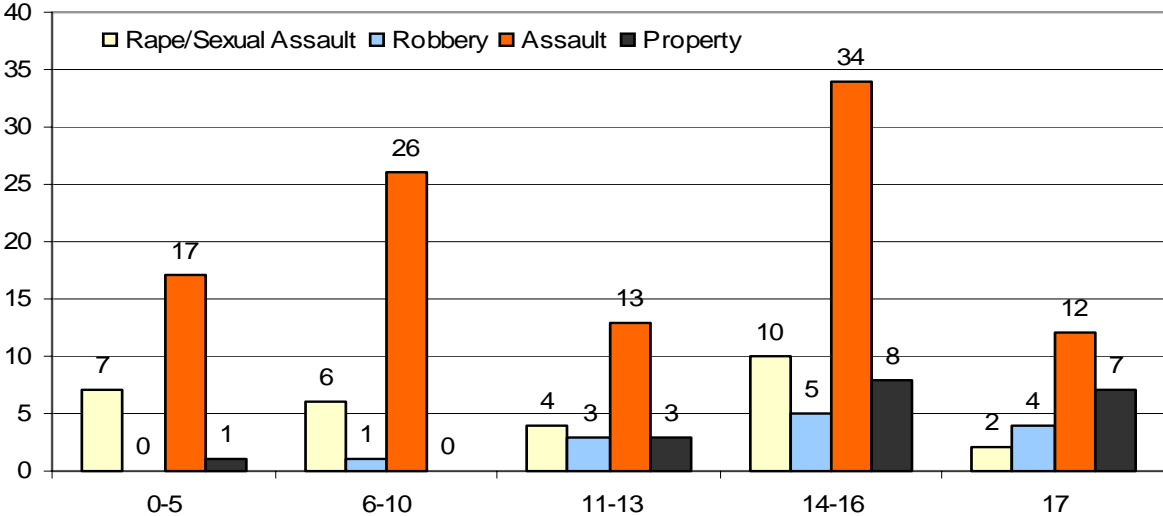


Figure 1 above illustrates that API females were victimized to a greater extent than API males. Consistent with national trends, they experienced more rape/sexual assault offenses and males experienced more robberies and aggravated assaults. Figure 2 reveals that victimization events are more concentrated in older youth, particularly the 14-16 age group; however, there was also a significant number of victimizations among the youngest and most vulnerable population, the 0-5 age group.

**Figure 2: Number of API Juvenile (ages<18) Victims by Age Group and Type of Crime**



**Table 3: Number of Victims (Ages <18) by Race/Ethnicity and by Suspect's Race/Ethnicity  
Oakland, California, 2000**

Suspect's Race/Ethnicity	Victim's Race/Ethnicity												Total No.
	White		Black		Hispanic		API		Other		Missing		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
<b>White</b>	38	40.4	26	2.7	4	1.6	2	2.9	2	5.3	0	0	72
<b>Black</b>	34	36.2	838	86.7	46	18.3	18	25.7	14	36.8	6	28.6	956
<b>Hispanic</b>	8	8.5	21	2.2	174	69	5	7.1	4	10.5	4	19	216
<b>Asian/Pacific Islander</b>	2	2.1	10	1	8	3.2	31	44.3	8	21.1	2	9.5	61
<b>Other</b>	1	1.1	15	1.6	6	2.4	8	11.4	8	21.1	1	4.8	39
<b>Missing</b>	11	11.7	56	5.8	14	5.6	6	8.6	2	5.3	8	38.1	97
<b>Total</b>	94	100	966	100	252	100	70	100	38	100	21	100	1441

Source: Oakland Police Department

Tables 3 and 4 (opposite page) reflect the victim-suspect racial/ethnic relationship. Across all groups, there is more of an intraethnic group pattern than an interethnic group pattern. Table 4 illustrates that within APIs, there is also an in-group consistency, that is, victimization within ethnicities (e.g., Chinese-Chinese), and assault being the main offense type (Table 5).

**Table 5: Suspect-Victim Race Relations by Offense Type  
Oakland, CA, 2000**

Offense	Suspect-Victim Race/Ethnicity										Total No.
	White-API		Black-API		Hispanic-API		API-API		Other-API		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
<b>Rape/Felony Sex</b>	0	0	3	16.7	3	60	2	6.5	0	0	8
<b>Robbery</b>	0	0	4	22.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
<b>Kidnapping</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Aggravated Assault</b>	1	50	1	5.6	0	0	22	71	6	75	30
<b>Simple Assault</b>	1	50	9	50	1	20	6	19.4	2	25	19
<b>Property Offense</b>	0	0	1	5.6	1	20	1	3.2	0	0	3
<b>Total</b>	2	100	18	100	5	100	31	100	8	100	64

Source: Oakland Police Department

**Table 4: Number of API Victims (Ages <18) by Suspect's Race/Ethnicity  
Oakland, CA, 2000**

Suspect's Ethnicity	Victim's Ethnicity														O No.											
	Asian Indian		Cambodia n		Chinese		Filipino		Hawaiian		Japanese		Korean			Laotian		Pacific Is.		Samoan		Vietnamese				
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
White	0	0	0	0	1	6.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Black	0	0	2	40	3	18.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	25	2	50	0	0	0	0	1	16.7	9	
Hispanic	0	0	1	20	2	12.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Asian Indian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Cambodian	0	0	2	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Chinese	0	0	0	0	6	37.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	33.3	0	0	
Filipino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hawaiian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Japanese	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Korean	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Laotian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Samoan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	
Vietnamese	0	0	0	0	1	6.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	16.7	0	0	0	
Other API	0	0	0	0	3	18.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	
Missing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	33.3	3	0	
Total	0	0	5	100	16	100	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	100	4	100	1	100	1	100	6	100	33	

Source: Oakland Police Department

# DISCUSSION

Victimization encompasses both familial (sexual abuse, physical abuse, emotional abuse and neglect) and non-familial events, although this report presents data of non-familial victimization. Consistent with national patterns, API youth were the least victimized racial group overall. Within the API population in the city of Oakland, California, Chinese youth were most victimized, consistent with their representation in the population. Victimization also differed by gender and age group. There were more female youth victimized than male youth, with females at greater risk for being victims of rape/felony and simple assault criminal offenses, and males for robbery. Older youth also had more victimization events as compared to the younger age group. In terms of suspect-victim relationship, the pattern suggests greater intraethnic group rather than interethnic group victimization across all racial groups, including APIs.

There are several factors such as underreporting to suggest that official numbers or even self-report measures are conservative estimates at best. Any data therefore, must be tempered by consideration of possible biases. Inconsistencies and differences in the number reported can also be due to the differing methods of data collection. Official statistics, for instance, tend to underreport as compared to self-report measures. Underreporting by victims as well as by law enforcement is often cited in current literature to be a barrier to accurate statistics on API youth victimization although the extent of underreporting remains relatively unknown. The data in this report also reflect a conservative estimate in light of the fact that many individuals in the “Other” racial category most likely belong to one of the API ethnic groups. Indeed, our work on reclassifying juvenile arrest data using surnames from the Alameda County and San Francisco County Probation Departments reveal that many juveniles classified in the “Other” category actually belong to one of the API ethnic groups (Le et al., 2001).

As an attempt to compare official statistics with self-report measures, we examined the results of a survey administered by the API Center at a recent Street Festival event in Oakland in which 1,120 individuals completed an anonymous, one page questionnaire. Among API persons 18 years old or younger, 73 (or 23%) indicated that they, a family member or friend had experienced theft in the last six months, and 28 (or 9%) had been assaulted or attacked. Just as disturbing, 120 youth

(38%) said that they, a family member, or friend had been a victim of racial slurs or name calling in the last six months. These self-report numbers illustrate that victimization, broadly defined, is certainly an issue for the API community.

For ethnic minority groups, there are reasons to suspect that cultural factors can influence the reporting of personal or sensitive events which serve to underestimate actual events. One such cultural factor is attitude toward law enforcement. Distrust of authority (e.g., law enforcement) can in fact underestimate rates of reported victimization. Beyond language barriers, undocumented aliens may fear deportation if they contact the police. Historical events may also shape APIs' attitudes and perceptions toward law enforcement. The National Asian Pacific American Legal Consortium's *1998 Audit of Violence Against Asian Pacific Americans*, speculates that "immigrants may have holdover mistrust of government authorities from their native home lands." In certain countries, becoming involved with politics can place an individual and their family members in life-threatening circumstances; thus, staying away from any type of government activities and remaining inconspicuous, is a survival tactic. Mistrust can also be formed when individuals perceive cultural insensitivity and discrimination by criminal justice officials and the dominant society (Song & Murysz, 1995). For example, Chinese in Chinatown may distrust public officials because they do not understand how a system in which law enforcement officers know gang members and allow them to be free on the streets or allow "criminals" to be free on bail, can be an effective way of protecting the community (Kinkead, 1992). The feeling that law enforcement will do little, if anything, to assist victims of crime helps to keep crime secluded within communities and may affect the reporting of such events.

Other cultural reasons center on salient world views and values that may influence the prevalence, identification, and reporting of victimization. For example, research has shown that one of the differences between European American culture and Asian culture is the emphasis on individualism versus collectivism (Markus and Kitayama, 1991; Triandis, 1995). Collectivist orientations emphasize social harmony, conformity, and propriety whereas individualist orientations stress uniqueness, self-reliance, and self-expression. The collectivist orientation is reflected in child-rearing practices where Asian children are taught to view their role within their family and society in terms

of relationships and obligations. Through a principle of “pride and shame,” individual behavior, whether good or bad, reflects upon the entire family (Chan, 1986). Given this, API youth may be more reluctant to report crimes that might adversely affect the honor of their families. For instance, it is not uncommon for Asian children to recant being sexual abused, sacrificing their individual needs for the integrity of the family (Okamura, Heras, & Wong-Kerberg, 1995). In a study of sexual abuse among Asian refugees, most participants would respond to sexual abuse within their own family by keeping it a family secret for fear of blame and rejection by their community (Wong, 1987). Cultural dynamics may also discourage API from revealing potentially “shameful” events by bringing private issues into the public, thereby violating cultural norms concerning face and shame.

The paucity of studies on API groups in general might indicate that, among other factors, youth victimization is not perceived as a significant problem to investigate, and it definitely underscores the inadequacy of the current knowledge base. Several factors might contribute to the perception that API youth victimization is not a significant problem. First, researchers have typically ignored youth minority experiences in general and with respect to API in particular. Common perceptions of APIs as the “model minority” may result in misconceptions that problems and issues are virtually nonexistent across API communities. Second, APIs might be neglected in research and discourse because of particularly complex issues created by diversity among API subgroups. APIs represent more than 32 different subgroups that differ by nationality, immigration, socioeconomic status, acculturation, place of settlement, and entrenchment in U.S. society among other factors (Wong, 1982). Finally, many have observed that APIs tend to underutilize services and resources accessed by mainstream population. This underutilization might have given a misleading impression that APIs do not need such resources when, in fact, they do. This has been illustrated with reference to mental health services (Zane & Sue, 1991; Zhang, Snowden & Sue, 1998). Barriers such as awareness and trust in the American legal system, language, financial difficulties, and cultural values relate to the ability of systems of care to deliver culturally sensitive and effective services, and may modulate individual help seeking patterns.

# CONCLUSION

The cost of youth victimization in general, and the “invisibility” of API youth victimization is significant. On an individual level, this has implications for health and well-being; the personal and psychological costs can include increased levels of anxiety, depression, somatic complaints, being revictimized, and violence. Indeed, previous studies on youth in general show that youth who have been victimized are at greater risk for physical, mental and emotional health problems (Murphy et al., 1988). This is true for maltreatment in the home and outside the home. Studies also report that youth who are victimized have academic problems and are more likely to engage in drug use, risky sexual behavior and delinquency (Fagan, 1997; Smith and Thornberry, 1995). Studies examining the relation between child abuse and neglect and later delinquency suggests that abuse and neglect during childhood significantly increase the likelihood of committing a violent crime (Widom, 1989, Smith and Thornberry, 1995). Widom’s (1989) research on the cycle of violence (i.e., violence begets violence) is supported by several studies using diverse methods of measuring delinquency or child abuse. One should however, also consider how API youth may be different from other ethnic youth. API youth share a different set of cultural and environmental circumstances that may both influence the rate of victimization as well as the interpretation and consequences of these experiences. The effects of victimization experiences, for instance, may be manifested differently for APIs than other groups. They may lie in more subtle indications of emotional damage such as depression, withdrawal, or even suicide, versus more outward manifestations such as violent and delinquent behavior.

API youth victimization also costs the community and society as a whole. These include diminished social well-being and healthy integration and participation of individuals in civic life. The invisibility of API youth victimization also has ramifications toward available funding for services and programs. Without appropriate interventions, violence may continue to escalate, perhaps even to the point of homicide or suicide. If the problem cannot be acknowledged because of lack of data, then interventions may be hindered from being developed and implemented. Both prevention and intervention measures are needed to stop victimization and violence from diminishing the quality and life for API youth. It is hoped that this report, limited as it is, puts the issue of API youth victimization on the radar screens of policy makers, researchers, community-based organizations, and others who are interested in fostering the healthy development of our youth population.

# REFERENCES

- Bureau of Justice Statistics. (2001). *National crime victimization survey* (NCVS), 1999. Washington, D.C.: BJS.
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2001). *Adolescent Mortality by State and Race/Ethnicity*. National Center for Health and Statistics (NCHS), Mortality Tables: updated 10/2001.
- Chan (1986). Parents of exceptional children in M.K. Kitano & P.C. Chinn (Eds.), *Exceptional Asian children & youth*. Washington, D.C.: ERIC Exceptional Child Education Report.
- Chu, L.D., Sorenson, S.B. (1996). Trends in California homicide, 1970 to 1993. *Western Journal of Medicine*, 165, 119-125.
- Fagan, J. (1997). Patterns of mother and father involvement in day care. *Child & Youth Case Forum*, 26(2), 113-126.
- Kinkead, G. (1992). *Chinatown: A portrait of a closed society*. New York, NY: Harper Perennial.
- Kochanek, K.D., Hudson, B.L. (1995). *Advance report of final mortality statistics, 1992* [Hyattsville, Md, National Center for Health Statistics]. Monthly Vita Statistics Report, March 22, 1995; 43 (suppl 6): Table 8.
- Le, T.; Arifuku, I.; Louie, C.; Krisberg, M.; Nuñez, M. (2001). *Not Invisible: Asian Pacific Islander Juvenile Arrests in San Francisco County*. Oakland, California: National Council on Crime and Delinquency.
- MacKellar, F.L., & Yanagishita, M. (1995). Homicide in the United States: Who's at risk? *Population Trends & Public Policy*, 21, 1-20.
- Markus and Kitayama (1991). Implications and the self: Implications for cognition, emotion, and motivation. *Psychological Review*, 98(2), 224-253.
- Murphy-Shane, M., et al. (1988). Current psychological functioning of child sexual assault survivors: A community study. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 3(1), 55-79.
- National Council on Crime & Delinquency (in press). *Our vulnerable teenagers: Their victimization, its consequences, and directions for prevention and intervention*. Oakland, CA: NCCD.
- Okamura, A., Heras, P., & Wong-Kerberg, L (1995). Asian, Pacific Island, and Filipino Americans and sexual child abuse. In L.A. Fontes (Ed.), *Sexual abuse in nine North American cultures: Treatment and prevention* (pp. 67-96). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.

- Rao, K., DiClemente, R.J., & Ponton, L.E. (1992). Child sexual abuse of Asians compared with other populations. *Journal of American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry*, 31, 880-886.
- Rennison, C. (2001). Violent victimization and race, 1993-1998. *Bureau of Justice Statistics, Special Report*. U.S. Department of Justice: Washington, D.C.
- Smith, C., Thornberry, T.P. (1995). *Criminology*, 33(4), 451-481.
- Song, J. H. & Murysz, L (1995). Victimization patterns of Asian gangs in the U.S. *Journal of Gang Research*, 3(1), 41-49.
- Sorenson, S. & Shen, H. (1996). Homicide risk among immigrants in California, 1970 through 1992. *American Journal of Public Health*, 86, 97-100.
- Triandis, H.C. (1995). *Individualism & collectivism*. Boulder, CO: Westview Press.
- Uba, L. (1994). *Asian Americans: Personality, patterns, identity, and mental health*. New York: Guilford.
- Widom, C.S., (1989). Child abuse, neglect, and violent criminal behavior. *Criminology*, 27-251-271.
- Wong, H.Z. (1982). Asian and Pacific Americans. In L. Snowden (Ed.), *Researching the unobserved: Mental health needs of neglected populations* (pp. 185-204). Beverly Hills, CA: Sage.
- Wong, D. (1987). Prevention child sexual assault among Southeast Asian refugee families. *Child Today*, 16, 18-22.
- Zane, N. & Sue, S. (1991). Culturally responsive mental health services for Asian Americans: Treatment and training issues. In H.F.Meyers, P. Wolhlford, L.P. Guzman, & R. J. Echemendia (Eds.), *Ethnic minority perspectives on clinical training and services in psychology* (pp. 49-58). Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.
- Zhang, A.Y., Snowden, L.R., & Sue, S. (1998). Difference between Asian and White Americans' help seeking and utilization patterns in the Los Angeles area. *Journal of Community Psychology*, 26, 317-326.



## **Asian Pacific Islander Youth Violence Prevention Center**

National Council on Crime and Delinquency  
1970 Broadway, Suite 500  
Oakland, CA 94612  
(510) 208-0500 tel  
(510) 208-0511 fax

University of Hawai`i at Manoa  
Department of Psychiatry  
1356 Lusitana Street, 4th Floor  
Honolulu, HI 96813  
(808) 586-2900

Web address: <http://www.api-center.org>

For additional copies of this report or to learn more about the Asian/Pacific Islander Youth Violence Prevention Center, please visit the website above or contact the API Center directly.