

Director's Report

by Gregory Yee Mark, D.Crim. and
Barry Krisberg, Ph.D.

During the past year, workshops, internships, and a service learning course have exemplified the mentoring and training activities of the Asian/Pacific Islander Youth Violence Prevention Center. At both the Honolulu and Oakland sites, the Center has offered research internships to students from several educational institutions.

Honolulu Site

The summer 2002 internship program brought four students from California State University at Sacramento to Honolulu. The internship began with attendance at conferences in Los Angeles and San Diego. For some interns, this was their first time participating in academic conferences. The "curriculum" for the program included training in areas ranging from literature/library research workshops, grant writing, research methodologies, census and crime data analysis, administering a focus group, manuscript production, as well as more hands-on experience with youth in community collaborative efforts. During the fall, the interns contributed to a number of projects including developing a book chapter on violence prevention in Asian American and Pacific Islander communities, reviewing studies on reducing disproportionate minority confinement, developing and organizing data for crime prevention research, as well as researching and drafting publishable academic manuscripts.

Another aspect of the internship involved engaging youth directly through mentoring. Two interns, from Chaminade University and University of

Continued on page 3



The collaborative meeting attendees are instructed on paddling by the Hui Malama o ke Kai staff.

Collaborative Meeting in Honolulu Hawai'i

by David Mayeda, M.A.

On February 22-26, 2003, the API Center hosted a meeting of representatives from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Academic Centers for Excellence from UC San Diego and the University of Puerto Rico, and the UCLA Injury Prevention Center. Staff from the five organizations discussed ways to collaborate on research projects, medical curriculum development, community mobilization strategies, and dissemination of information. Five major projects slated to be completed by the end of 2003 emerged from the meeting:

- Community mobilization strategies in five cities: Oakland, CA; San Diego, CA; Los Angeles, CA; Waipahu, HI, and Sacramento, CA.
- A manuscript using qualitative data on youthful resiliency, based on focus groups conducted by the various centers

with youth from multiple ethnic groups.

- Develop a common acculturation scale through the review of existing questions/scales used by the three Centers.
- A manuscript about medical curriculum development as it relates to youth violence (medical staff from Kokua Kalihi Valley will also assist in this project).
- An evaluation of culturally-based youth violence prevention programs.

The meeting also involved engaging with the API Center's community partners on O'ahu. The group met with community leaders from the Hawai'i Plantation Village and Filipino Community Center in Waipahu and visited the health and youth centers at Kokua Kalihi Valley in Kalihi. The final visits were to the Hawai'i Youth Correctional Facility and the Hui Malama o ke Kai (HMK) youth program in Waimanalo.

In this Issue

page	
2	The Status of Oakland's API Youth: Findings from the Interim Report
4	May 1, 2003 is Deadline for Pilot Project Proposals
4	Pilot Projects
5	Oakland Interns Introduce Themselves
5	GIS Crime Mapping in Waipahu: Comprehensive Strategy Planning
6	Common Mental Health Issues Among API Youth in Oakland, CA
7	Update on Risk and Protective Factors Research Project

The Status of Oakland's API Youth: Findings from the Interim Report and Youth Perspectives

by Mary Lai, M.Ed.

After many months of hard work, the Oakland Community Response Plan (CRP) group is approaching publication of the long-awaited report of findings.

To prepare for our media advocacy efforts, we invited The SPIN Project (www.spinproject.org) to do a media training for the CRP group on the fundamentals of media outreach. SPIN (Strategic Press Information Network) "offers public relations consulting, including comprehensive media training and intensive media strategizing and resources to community organizations across the country."

Our next steps are to gather community "voices" to include a qualitative aspect to the report. We will also be completing a Resource Guide of service providers in Oakland to distribute to the juvenile courts, police, probation and public health departments, as well as hospitals and schools. The idea for such a guide came out of a discussion in one of the early CRP meetings; the intent of the guide is to assist decision-makers in finding culturally appropriate interventions for API youth.

At the February CRP meeting, we held a "teach-in" to the group on the key findings from each of the chapters so that they can use the report to become stronger advocates. The remainder of this article presents some highlights from that presentation, and concludes with a summary of the youth input sessions held during Fall 2002. (The citation for the data below is: "Interim Report: Oakland Asian Pacific Islander Community Response Plan, 2003. API Youth Violence Prevention Center/National Council on Crime and Delinquency: Oakland, CA.")

Data on Oakland's API Youth

Education

- The ethnic make-up of the Oakland Unified School District is different from the demographic profile of Oakland youth in general. While Caucasian youth make up 26.3% of Oakland's youth population, they are only 5.6% of the OUSD student

population.

- While the "model minority myth" portrays API youth with high academic performance, data disaggregated by specific API ethnicities shows a different reality. Southeast Asians, who are categorized as having limited English proficiency skills, and Pacific Islanders, in particular, have the lowest standardized test scores in every topic.

- Sixty percent of API students (K-12) are designated Limited English Proficiency (LEP). Students who stay in LEP classes in

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Juvenile Justice

- Nationally, API youth are the fastest growing population and are the only group with an increase in total arrests from 1980-2000 (an increase of 11.4% during a time when overall juvenile arrest numbers decreased by 47.9%. The arrest statistics do not include Hispanics as a separate group; instead they are distributed across all the ethnic categories.) The API youth population grew 181.1% over this period, in which the next largest increase for a single racial group in this period was Hispanic youth, an increase of 85.4%.

- API youth are dealing with different issues than the general youth population in the juvenile justice system. In Oakland, the

percentage of API youth arrests for property crimes (68.1% of felony arrests between 1991 and 2000) as well as for weapons offenses (7.1%) is higher than for all youth (property: 47.5%; weapons: 4.2%); whereas the percentage of API youth arrested for drug-related offenses (3.7%) is significantly lower than for all youth (20.4%). Once arrested, API youth in Oakland also have the highest conviction rate (27.98%) of any racial group.

- Within the API community in Oakland, large disparities are evident between male and female youth. While arrests for API boys are almost the same in 1991 (229 arrests) and 2000 (240 arrests), arrests for female API juveniles increased more than 500%, from 5 to 32 arrests. This increase in arrests is easily lost in the overall arrest trends for API youth, because the female arrests (even at the end of the decade) only constitute about an eighth of the overall number of arrests of API youths.

Health

- Substance Abuse data shows increasing use among API youth of alcohol, marijuana and stimulants. Between 1995-1999, API youth in California were one of only two groups to experience an increase (78.1%) in abuse of stimulants.

- A national study revealed API youth scored higher than other groups on measures of depression and suicide ideation. Please see the article on page six for further discussion of mental health findings on API youth in Oakland.

Youth input sessions

Four youth input sessions were conducted last fall with eleven high school youth who were diverse in terms of ethnicity, gender, academic performance, experiences in leadership programs and involvement with the juvenile justice system. We met at Dewey Academy, Oakland Unified School District's continuation school, with help from Danfeng Koon, a math/science teacher who has worked with Oakland youth and

Continued on page 3

Oakland Youth...
Continued from page 2

community organizations.

The structure of each session was similar: we presented a few charts and graphs from the Community Response Plan and facilitated discussions on what the youth felt the data meant using different interactive strategies. Each session concluded with journal writing to capture anything they wanted to mention or elaborate, and how we could improve the sessions. The youth talked about their experiences in school, with the police, and health issues.

When asked how student attendance could be improved, for example, the students emphatically agreed that teachers should use more interactive teaching styles or experiential learning, rather than just using "paper stuff." Some of the youth in the group spoke about their experiences being targeted by their race or age. One youth said a police officer told him to "stop acting black" during a confrontation. Another youth said, "It also seems like cops are being trained to be more aggressive to youth. It's not fair because when youth act aggressive back, they get it reported and on their record."

On whether or not the police are effective at preventing crime, the youth agreed that the presence of the police does not keep crimes from happening; they merely respond after incidents have occurred. Some youth felt that when you call the police, there is a long waiting period before the police arrive on the scene. Yet when you are committing a crime, it seems like the police are "right there."

For the discussion on health topics, youth were divided into two groups by gender. Depression and suicide were popular subjects as almost all of the youth knew of someone who was depressed or thought about committing suicide, including themselves. The girls expressed the need for more information on rape, reproductive health, and positive ways to relieve stress. The boys focused on the connections between substance abuse and mental health problems.

A common theme that arose about how to improve the educational experiences of youth was to have more trained and culturally sensitive teachers who knew "where [the students] were coming from" and to foster relationships of mutual respect. Another recommendation was to provide youth with more positive opportunities, like jobs and programs similar to these sessions, which allowed them to learn things and meet new people. Also apparent was the need for more health-related information, whether it be on stress management, depression, suicide, sexual assault, reproductive health, or sexual identity.



Candice Jackson, Earl Hishinuma, Greg Mark, Stephanie Kim, David Mayeda, Patricia Lee, Thao Le, and Mary Lai at the National Academic Centers of Excellence in Youth Violence Prevention Annual Meeting, December 12-13, 2002

Director's Report...
Continued from page 1

Hawai'i at West O'ahu, participated in this program. During the spring and summer, Program Manager David Mayeda taught a service learning course at the University of Hawai'i at Manoa on youth risk and violence in Hawai'i. This course initiated student mentoring with youths involved with the Leeward, O'ahu YMCA HANDS employment training program. Ice breakers, playing games, and sharing ideas and stories were just a part of the experiences that not only augmented the internship curriculum, but also provided an interactive approach to research based on experiential knowledge. Interns and staff continue to be involved with the HANDS course.

Nearly all of the summer and fall Hawai'i interns became research associates for various projects. Some are continuing their studies in graduate school or finishing their undergraduate work while continuing their assistance with Center projects. Some have progressed into leadership positions. For example, Dia Nelson, is now a service learning coordinator at Hiram Johnson High School in Sacramento, and Marvelle Armstrong (from West O'ahu) is tutoring Marshalllese students at Ka'ahumanu Elementary School.

Oakland Site

While all the interns have specific responsibilities on API Center projects, the internship program is a way to increase their knowledge and awareness about the role of research and community development on a broader level. We encourage them to see the connection and interdependency of policies, stakeholders and communities through their participation in community meetings, conferences, and seminars. We will also be hosting a series of seminars on research methods using NCCD projects as case studies as a way of fostering their interest in youth violence prevention research and to prepare them for graduate school.

In addition to our interns, the API Center continues to be a resource for college students interested in youth violence prevention and the criminal justice system through our relationship with the Asian Pacific American Student Development Office at UC Berkeley. This semester, our staff will be speaking to the Asian Pacific American Theme House on the issues of racial profiling and Asian gangs, and will be assisting various student groups with training tutors and mentors to work with high risk youth in the community.

Mentoring and training is a mutually beneficial experience for both the staff and interns. On one hand, staff are able to put into practice, theory and research about both Asian American and Pacific Islander communities. On the other, interns offer a multitude of skills, talent, and other strengths to the Center, their community, and cultural affiliations. In addition, their diligence and compassion have helped to create a strong mentoring component.

May 1, 2003 is Deadline for Pilot Project Proposals

Pilot project proposals are due on Thursday, May 1, 2003. The API Center supports and is interested in proposals that reflect the aims and mission of the Center. Topical areas include the relationship between violence/delinquency for API youths and families and mental health, substance abuse, immigration, socio-ecology, culture, education and human development, cultural competency for violence prevention and community capacity, program evaluation of services, and the development and refinement of state-of-the-art statistical or methodological techniques.

Application: Interested individual(s) should submit a 3-page description (maximum length, font size 10-12) of the project including 1) research question and its significance; 2) proposed research methods/program design; 3) timeline; 4) request for funds not exceeding \$15,000 and budget; and 5) specific objectives/outcomes that will be achieved (e.g., report, potential benefit to community, etc.). The contact name, address, and phone number should also be listed on the proposal.

Send application to:

Asian/Pacific Islander Youth
Violence Prevention Center
c/o Earl Hishinuma
1356 Lusitana St., 4th Floor
Department of Psychiatry
University of Hawai'i at Manoa
Honolulu, HI 96813

Process: All proposals submitted will be reviewed by the Principal Investigator and Co-Principal Investigator, who will forward them with recommendations to the Advisory Board for final award determination.

Criteria for funding: The criteria for funding will be based upon the project's relevance to Center's aims and objectives.

Questions: Please call Earl Hishinuma at (808) 586-5906 or Isami Arifuku at (510) 208-0500, ext. 333 if you have questions.

A workshop on writing a proposal for a pilot project will be held in the offices of NCCD (1970 Broadway Suite 500, Oakland, CA) on Wednesday, April 2, 2003, at 10:00 a.m.

Pilot Projects

by Earl Hishinuma, Ph.D.

The pilot projects from Year 2 are progressing nicely. Hui Malama o ke Kai (HMK), a community-based youth violence prevention program, is finalizing their curriculum and will field-test this with a new cohort of youths. They will be collaborating with key individuals for feedback on their materials. Preliminary results indicate that the youths are retaining the lesson materials around Hawaiian values that contribute to healthy conflict resolution. The evaluation tools/methods are being finalized with their evaluator/consultant. The project will be taking approximately 30 families on a family-based retreat to the island of Hawai'i, where they will be addressing conflict resolution (i.e., ho'oponopono). Ms. Stephanie Kim, Director, as the community stakeholder, attended the National Academic Centers of Excellence in Youth Violence Prevention annual CDC conference in December 2002. In addition, HMK was awarded the Ola Pono award for 2003 for excellence in drug and violence prevention given by the Coalition for a Drug-Free Hawai'i, Attorney General's Office, Pacific Resources for Education and Learning (PREL), and Hawai'i Medical Service Association (HMSA).

The project headed by Dr. Meripa Godinet, "Understanding Delinquency Among Samoan Adolescents," has completed a total of 60 interviews (30 with youths, 30 with their parents). Data analysis will consume the next two to three months.

The pilot projects for Year 3 are gearing up. Dr. Karen Umemoto, University of Hawai'i at Manoa, with Vi Verawudh, graduate student, have completed a series of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) maps of the Waipahu community, and have assisted with the data collection for the Waipahu community response plan. A preliminary report has been derived.

The Leeward (Hawai'i) YMCA HANDS Program worked with the API Center staff in Hawai'i to develop their pre- and post-test evaluation instruments. Pre- and post-tests were administered to youth participating in the HANDS Program during the Fall 2002

semester and are currently being analyzed. In addition, a new group of youth are now enrolled in the Spring 2003 HANDS class and are being surveyed for the program evaluation.

Union of Pan Asian Communities (UPAC) has finalized their research protocol on youth suicide to be implemented in San Diego. UPAC is at present attempting to gain Institutional Review Board (IRB) approval.

A pilot study of Pacific Islanders in Oakland, California, has received IRB approval, and during December 2002 and January 2003, the Pacific Islander Kie Association (PIKA) has conducted a series of focus groups with Pacific Islanders. The participants discussed critical issues in the Pacific Islander community including educational needs, parent training, generation and communication gap, crime, violence, mental health, Pacific Islander resources/needs (barriers to those resources and lack of resources), peer pressure, adult peer pressures, economics, and seniors. The focus groups included major discussions on a generation and communication gap, acculturation stress, learned violence in the home, depression linked to economics and acculturation stress, stereotyping and racial profiling. The questionnaire/survey completion date is anticipated by April 1, 2003, and the survey is expected to be implemented during the first week of April.

IRB approval has also been obtained for Cambodian Community Development Inc.'s (CCDI) study on "The Relationship Between Untracked Social Indicators and Crime in the Cambodian Community." Implementing the survey has been challenging because the Cambodian population is scattered throughout Oakland now because many Cambodians living in the targeted census tracts were relocated and/or dispersed to other areas of Oakland due to redevelopment that the Oakland Housing Authority is undertaking. CCDI's goal is to have 15 families surveyed at the end of February, 2003.

Asian Pacific Islander Legal Outreach (APILO) is in the process of obtaining IRB approval for its project, the Asian Youth Violence Prevention Collaborative. APILO's project will evaluate culturally appropriate interventions for the children and youth of survivors of domestic violence.

GIS Crime Mapping in Waipahu: Comprehensive Strategy Planning

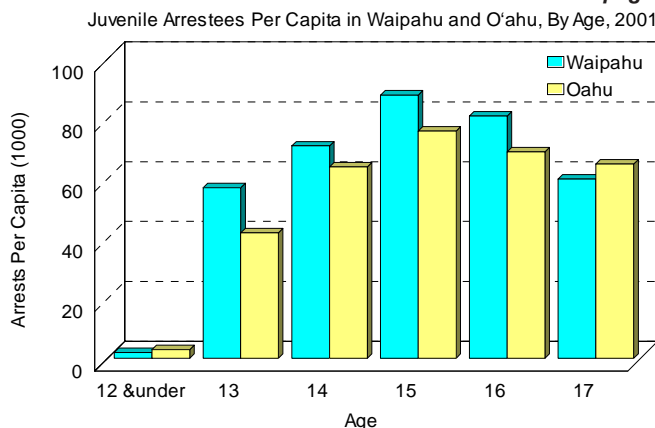
by Vivaswan Verawudh, Research Intern

Geographic information systems (GIS) software is being used as a tool for the current youth violence prevention comprehensive strategy planning in Waipahu, Hawai'i. The program extracts the data from the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS) database to analyze demographic characteristics and types of offenses for Waipahu juvenile arrestees. These data are also used to compare Waipahu with O'ahu juvenile arrests. The advantage of GIS software is its unique capacity to display crime locations and residential areas where juveniles are at risk. This capacity allows policymakers to direct resources to the problem areas more effectively. The software also allows researchers to analyze arrests and arrestees' data over demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the neighborhood, and in combination with other data sources. For example, community resource data is used in this project to analyze coverage area of services, and responsiveness of services according to profiles of juvenile delinquency problems in the area. The GIS's ability to analyze data from different sources and to display data geographically can enhance the comprehensive approach of the strategic planning project.

The following preliminary analysis provides tables and a map describing arrestees' demographic characteristics and types of arrests. In the JJIS database for year 2001, 4,035 juveniles were

arrested for crimes committed on the island of O'ahu, and 354 of these juveniles resided in the Waipahu neighborhood, which accounted for 8.8% of juveniles arrested island-wide. Fifteen year-old juveniles had the highest arrest rate per capita on O'ahu and in Waipahu. However, in Waipahu the per capita rate of juvenile arrests is slightly higher than that of O'ahu, overall and for most age categories. Gender-wise, the per capita rate of female juvenile

Continued on page 7



Note: Includes arrests of juveniles living in Waipahu regardless of location of incident. Oahu 18 years old arrestees are not shown (5 arrestees).
Sources: Department of the Attorney General, Juvenile Justice Information System, 2001
U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 2

Oakland Interns Introduce Themselves...

This spring semester, the Oakland site of the API Center welcomes three new interns to help us with our work:

Nicole Boucher is Mixed Race Samoan, and is a senior at San Francisco State University majoring in Women's Studies. Nicole is helping to write the first completed draft of the Community Response Plan report and assisting in the Center's efforts to learn more about Pacific Islander communities in the Bay Area.

When asked about the reasons that brought her to the API Center, Nicole says, "I am passionate about the API Center's work for personal reasons. As a mixed-race API (Samoan, Indonesian, Dutch, French) I have seen how the various generations in my family have struggled with immigration, assimilation, and various cross-cultural differences...this has often led to youth violence, teen pregnancy and substance abuse. My mother, pregnant with me, dropped out of junior high at 14, and my uncle went from being a juvenile delinquent to his most recent sentence of 15 years in state prison. This is a cycle that continually repeats itself with many of my siblings and cousins because of the lack of understanding in both the education and criminal system regarding the complexities of life for Asian/Pacific Islanders living in the U.S."



Nicole Boucher, Poonam Juneja, Melissa Lee, and Will Tov in the Oakland office.

Esther Park is Korean American, and a senior at UC Berkeley, majoring in Sociology and Ethnic Studies. She is coordinating the Resource Guide and is applying her quantitative skills to analyzing the Oakland Unified School District's Healthy Kids Survey dataset. Esther is also mentoring Southeast Asian youth at Roosevelt Middle School.

Melissa Lee is also Korean American and a senior at U.C. Berkeley majoring in Social Welfare. Melissa is coordinating the student and parent outreach for the Risk & Protective Factors Study at Oakland High School and Roosevelt Middle School. In addition, she is researching the connection between teen pregnancy and delinquency, and the issue of uninsured youth and families for the health chapter of the CRP report.

Melissa says of her internship, "I am interested in working with the API Center because it seems like a great opportunity to expand my views on the problems

facing the Asian American population... and I wanted to get a better sense of the real issues and problems among API youth."

Poonam Juneja continues to be an intern with the API Center working primarily on juvenile justice research. She is also a member of U.C. Berkeley's Women's Rugby Team. We congratulate our former intern, **Will Tov**, on both being hired as a Research Assistant and on his acceptance to several Ph.D. programs in Psychology!

Common Mental Health Issues Among API Youth in Oakland, CA

An excerpt from the Interim Report: Oakland Asian Pacific Islander Community Response Plan, 2003

by Will Tov, Research Assistant

[Please note: Due to concerns regarding confidentiality, data are not linked to any single agency]

Based on data from local health agencies serving the API community, the most common diagnosis among both insured and uninsured API youth is *adjustment disorder*, followed by “disorders usually first diagnosed in infancy, childhood or adolescence” (a category that includes conduct disorders and Attention Deficit and Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)), and *mood disorders* (including depression and “depression not otherwise specified”) (see Figure 1). It should be noted that low percentages of substance-related disorders are observed for this time period because

data concur with a study of API mental health youth clients in Los Angeles that found adjustment disorder and conduct disorder to be the most frequent diagnoses among API males, while adjustment disorder and mood disorders were the most common diagnoses among API females; differences among API subgroups were also noted¹ (Kim & Chun, 1993).

Identifying and understanding the mental health needs of API youth are not only health issues, they are also related to issues of youth delinquency. Youth who reported feeling depressed within the last year committed more antisocial behaviors than youth who did not report past-year depression. Furthermore, while adjustment disorder (a maladaptive reaction to a stressful

diagnoses (Scott, Snowden & Libby, 2002).

As the above data indicate, the most common mental health disorders in *insured* API youth clients occur in roughly the same percentages in *uninsured* API youth clients. Thus, while uninsured API youth may have the same mental health needs as insured API youth, their lack of insurance only puts them at greater risk.

References

Kim, L.S., & Chun, C-A. (1993). Ethnic differences in psychiatric diagnosis among Asian American adolescents. *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*, 181(10), 612-617.

Lucile Packard Children's Hospital. (2002). Child and adolescent mental health: Adjustment disorders. Retrieved February 5, 2003, from <http://www.lpch.org/DiseaseHealthInfo/HealthLibrary/mentalhealth/adjdis.html>

Scott, M., Snowden, L., & Libby, A.M. (2002). From mental health to juvenile justice: What factors predict this transition? *Journal of Child and Family Studies*, 11(3), 299-311.

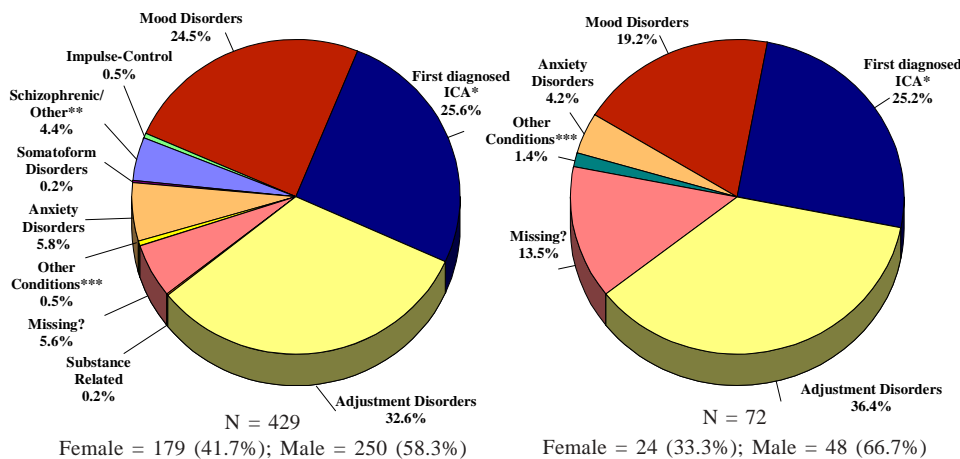
¹ Among **adolescent males**: adjustment disorder was the most common diagnosis for Chinese (30%), Filipino (35.1%) and Other Asians (40.7%); conduct disorder was most common in Korean (25.6%) and Vietnamese (23%); Japanese males were diagnosed with adjustment disorder and conduct disorder in nearly equivalent percentages (27% and 28.6% respectively). Among **adolescent females**: adjustment disorder was the most common diagnosis for Chinese (23.2%), Filipina (32%), Vietnamese (33.3%) and Other Asians (36.6%); affective (mood) disorders were the most common diagnosis among Koreans

(27.3%) and were also observed in high frequencies among Filipina (26.2%); Japanese females were diagnosed with adjustment disorder or mood disorder in equivalent percentages (21.3% each) (Kim & Chun, 1993).

² Data may include non-Asian/Pacific Islander clients, although the majority (70-90%) of each agency's clientele is API.

³ These conditions include maltreatment, bereavement and religious or spiritual problems that are not considered to be mental disorders (DSM-IV, 1994).

Figure 1. Diagnoses of API Youth Clients² at an Oakland-Based Health Agency
INSURED Clients, October 1997 – September 2002 UNINSURED Clients, January 2000 – September 2002



*Disorders usually first diagnosed in infancy, childhood or adolescence; **Schizophrenic/other psychotic disorders; ***Other conditions that may be a focus of clinical attention.³

Data Source: Asian Community Mental Health Services, Asian Health Services, Asian Pacific Psychological Services, 1997-2002.

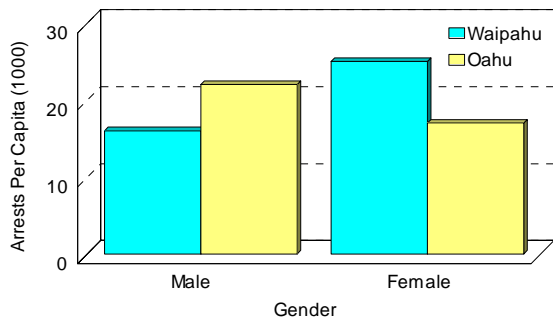
the particular agencies providing the data did not have an established alcohol/drug treatment program at the time.

Data for fiscal year 2001-2002 from a second local agency also reveal adjustment disorders to be the most frequent diagnosis among its API youth clientele (59.4%), while anxiety (18.8%) and mood disorders (18.7%) were the next most common diagnoses. These

event or change in one's life) may involve disturbances in emotion, conduct, or both, the symptoms of adjustment disorder in adolescents tend to be more behavioral (e.g., acting out) (Lucile Packard Children's Hospital, 2002). This is an important point since youth diagnosed with conduct disorder are more likely to transition from the mental health system to the juvenile justice system than youth with other

arrests in Waipahu is higher than that of male juveniles in Waipahu and O'ahu, whereas on O'ahu the male juvenile arrest

Juvenile Arrestees Per Capita in Waipahu and O'ahu, by Gender, 2001

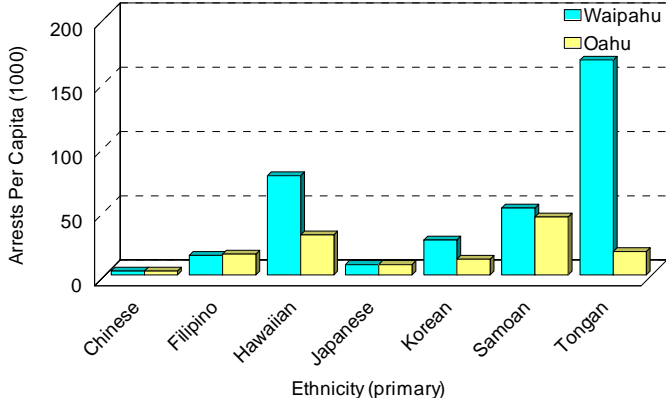


Note: Includes arrests of juveniles living in Waipahu regardless of location of incident
Sources: Department of the Attorney General, Juvenile Justice Information System, 2001
U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 2

rate per capita is higher than that for female juveniles.

In terms of ethnicity, Hawaiian, Samoan, and Tongan youth had the highest arrest rates per capita in Waipahu and O'ahu.

Juvenile Arrestees Per Capita in Waipahu and O'ahu, By Ethnicity, 2001



Note: Includes arrests of juveniles living in Waipahu regardless of location of incident.
Total number across all ethnic groups exceeds total for "all" due to multiple ethnic identifications.
Sources: Department of the Attorney General, Juvenile Justice Information System, 2001
U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 2

Samoans accounted for the highest arrest rate per capita on O'ahu, and Tongans accounted for the highest arrest rate per capita in Waipahu. Hawaiians accounted for the second highest arrest rate per capita for both Oahu and in Waipahu. However, these juvenile arrest rates can be misleading. For example, only eight arrests of Tongan youth were made in Waipahu, 2001, but because the total number of Tongan youth residing in Waipahu is small (48), the per capita rate is high. In short, it is important to interpret these data accurately and ethically, using the data to help ascertain the most critical socioeconomic issues that contribute to higher juvenile arrest rates (e.g., poverty, educational neglect, police enforcement, etc.).

Runaway, misdemeanor person, and petty misdemeanor person charges are the most frequent arrest offenses per capita in Waipahu and O'ahu.

Runaways accounted for the highest arrest rate per capita for both O'ahu and Waipahu. Both the misdemeanor person and petty misdemeanor property arrest rate per capita in Waipahu is higher than that of O'ahu, which is contrary to the higher arrest rate present on O'ahu as a whole.

The map on the back page shows neighborhood sub-

Update on Risk and Protective Factors Research Project

by Thao Le, M.A., M.P.H. and David Mayeda, M.A.

The API research staff in Oakland and Honolulu are completing the field testing phase of the risk and protective factors research project. This phase included interviewing 20 youth and parent dyads to assess the cultural sensitivity, appropriateness, and length of the youth and parent interview instrument. In addition to having the survey translated into eight different ethnic languages (Cambodian, Chinese, Hawaiian, Illocano, Laotian, Mien, Samoan, Illocano, and Vietnamese), the interview questions were also tape recorded for two of the ethnic groups (Cambodian and Mien). The tape recorded questions allowed bilingual interviewers who were not completely proficient in the written language, but fluent in the oral language, to conduct the interviews.

The actual cross-sectional survey is projected to commence in the Spring. In Oakland, students will be randomly selected from one middle school and one high school. In Honolulu, students will be randomly selected from three high schools.

The mapping component of the project is also well underway. In Oakland, data on youth victimization from the Oakland Police Department has been geocoded (i.e., represented on a spatial map) using GIS software. Additional layers including schools, community organizations, liquor stores, pawnshops, and gun stores have also been geocoded. Statistical analysis on these points may find correlations between characteristics of the surrounding areas that may aggravate or alleviate violence and crime. In Honolulu, Karen Umemoto, Ph.D. and Vivaswan Verawudh have been working with the Waipahu community to map and analyze 2001 juvenile arrest information.

Juvenile Arrests Per Capita in Waipahu and O'ahu, By Arrest Type, 2001

Arrest Type	Waipahu			Oahu		
	Number arrested	Number of juveniles	per capita (1000)	Number arrested	Number of juveniles	per capita (1000)
Person - Felony	8	17,257	0.5	165	208,755	0.8
Person - Misdemeanor	66	17,257	3.8	739	208,755	3.5
Person - Petty Misdemeanor	2	17,257	0.1	40	208,755	0.2
Property - Felony	12	17,257	0.7	125	208,755	0.6
Property - Misdemeanor	9	17,257	0.5	207	208,755	1.0
Property - Petty Misdemeanor	55	17,257	3.2	1,158	208,755	5.5
Drug - Felony	2	17,257	0.1	33	208,755	0.2
Drug - Misdemeanor	0	17,257	0.0	7	208,755	0.0
Drug - Petty Misdemeanor	9	17,257	0.5	205	208,755	1.0
Other - Felony	0	17,257	0.0	24	208,755	0.1
Other - Misdemeanor	4	17,257	0.2	237	208,755	1.1
Other - Petty Misdemeanor	18	17,257	1.0	281	208,755	1.3
Subtotal	185	17,257	10.7	3,221	208,755	15.4
Status Offense-Runaway	245	17,257	14.2	3,125	208,755	15.0
Status Offense-Truancy	50	17,257	2.9	572	208,755	2.7
Status Offense-other	17	17,257	1.0	319	208,755	1.5
Violations	0	17,257	0.0	23	208,755	0.1
Subtotal	312	17,257	18.1	4,039	208,755	19.3
TOTAL	497	17,257	28.8	7,260	208,755	34.8

Note: Includes all incidents in Waipahu for which an arrest of any juvenile was made
Source: Department of the Attorney General, Juvenile Justice Information System, 2001
U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 2

districts in Waipahu (West Loch, Honowai, and Kahualena) where the arrest rates are highest. The data are overlaid onto a poverty map generated from Census data year 2000. The darker shades are areas that have a higher poverty level (residential area only). Within these neighborhood subdistricts, the majority of the arrests were for runaway and misdemeanor person charges.

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