

Working Group on Violence Against Asian Women and Children

June 8, 2016

Minnesota Department of Health (MDH)
Department of Public Safety (DPS)
Minnesota Department of Human Services (DHS)
Council on Asian Pacific Minnesotans (CAPM)
Rainbow Research, Inc.

Welcome

- ThaoMee Xiong, Minnesota Department of Health, Director of Center for Health Equity
- Xiaoying Chen, Minnesota Department of Health, Center for Health Equity, Office of Minority & Multi-Cultural Health
- Claudia R. Waring, Chair of Working Group, Executive Director of Asian Women United of Minnesota
- Dan Pollock, Deputy Commissioner, Minnesota Department of Health

What is Our Charge?

Working Group Duties

Subd. 3. **Duties.** (a) The working group must study the nature, scope, and prevalence of violence against Asian women and children in Minnesota, including domestic violence, trafficking, international abusive marriage, stalking, sexual assault, and other violence.

(b) The working group may:

1. Evaluate the adequacy and effectiveness of existing support programs;
2. Conduct a needs assessment of culturally and linguistically appropriate programs and interventions;
3. Identify barriers in delivering services to Asian women and children;
4. Identify promising prevention and intervention strategies in addressing violence against Asian women and children; and
5. Propose mechanisms to collect and monitor data on violence against Asian women and children.

Source: 2015 Minnesota Statute, Chapter 71, Article 8, Section 58.

What do we know?

Violence against Asian and Pacific Islander Women (National)

Domestic Violence

41-61% of Asian women report experiencing physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner during their lifetime, a much higher rate than for Whites (21%), African Americans (26%), Hispanics of any race (21%), mixed race (27%), and American Indians and Alaskan Natives (31%), and Asians and Pacific Islanders (13%).

Trafficking

Asians and Pacific Islanders comprise the largest group of people trafficked into the U.S. (5,200-7,800 out of an estimated 14,500-17,500 individuals trafficked in 2004).

International Abusive Marriage

Prevalence data not yet available.

Stalking

68% of Filipinas and 50% of Indian and Pakistani women reported being stalked by an intimate partner.

Sexual Violence

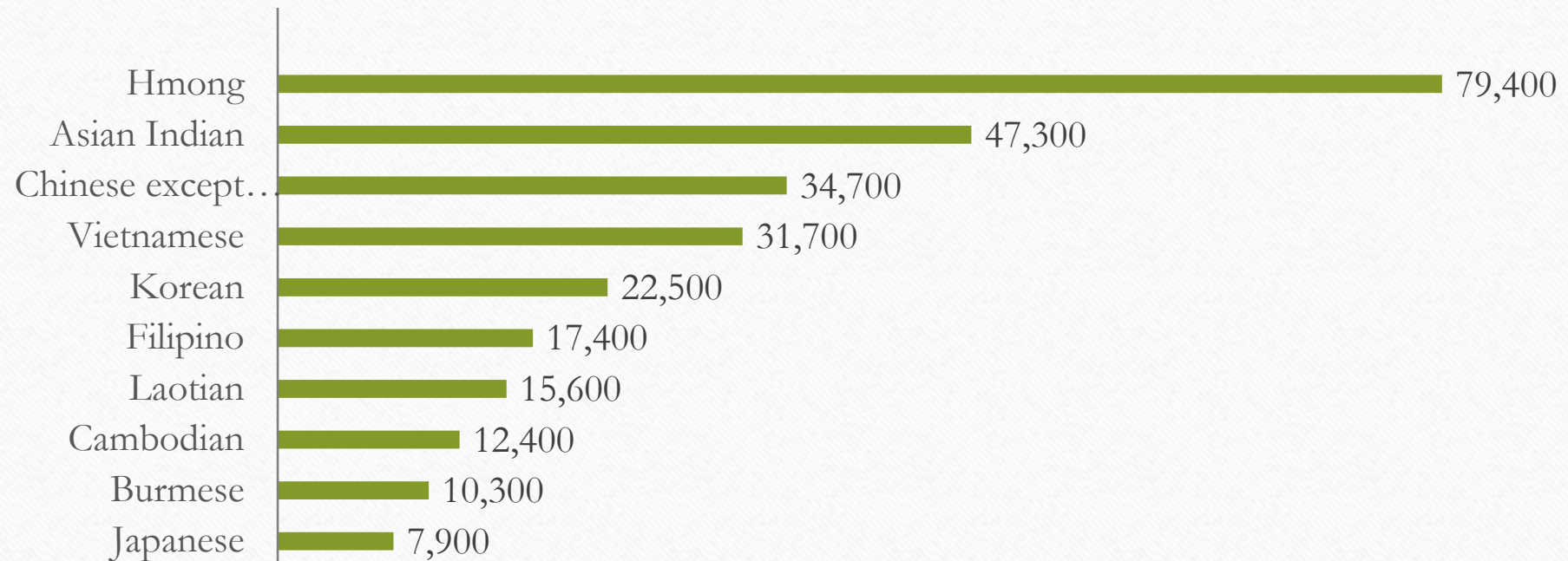
6% of Filipinas and 64% of Indian and Pakistani women had experienced sexual violence by an intimate partner.

Children's Exposure to Family Violence

70% of Cambodians, 61% of Chinese, 80% of Koreans, 79% of South Asians, and 72% of Vietnamese men and women reported being hit regularly as children.

Source: Fact Sheet: Violence against Asian and Pacific Islander Women, Asian & Pacific Islander Institute on Domestic Violence, June 2012

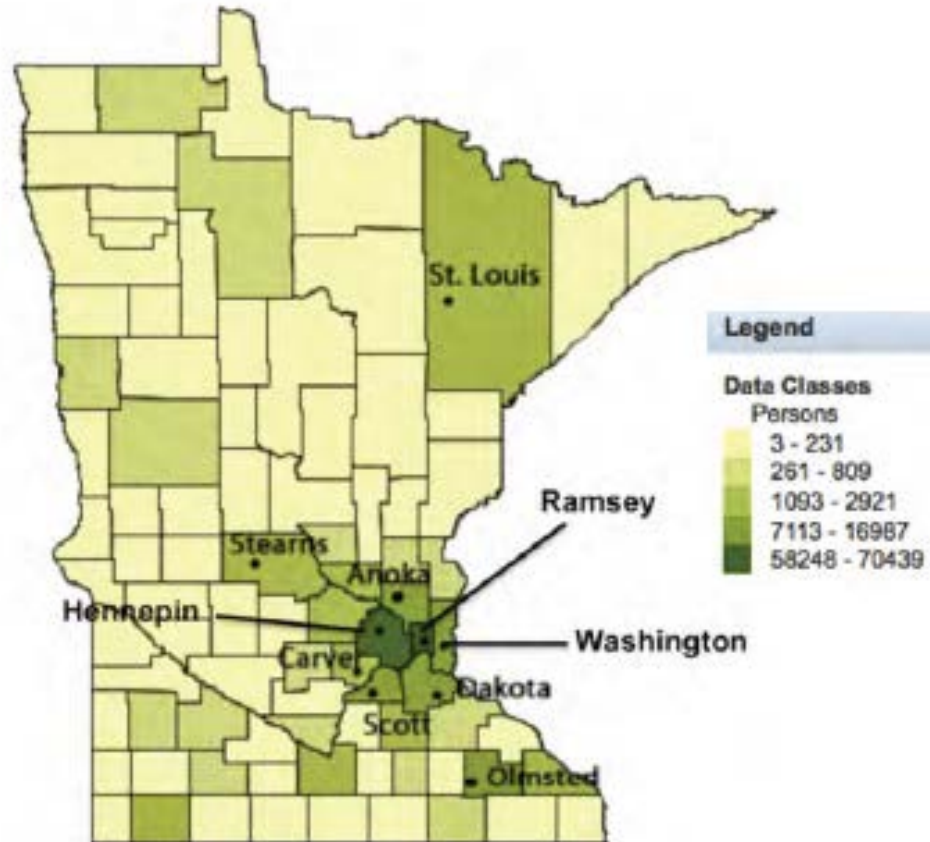
Ten Largest Asian Ethnic Groups in Minnesota



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey.

Ten Counties with the Largest Asian Populations

Asian alone or in combination, Minnesota



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

2015 College Student Health Survey

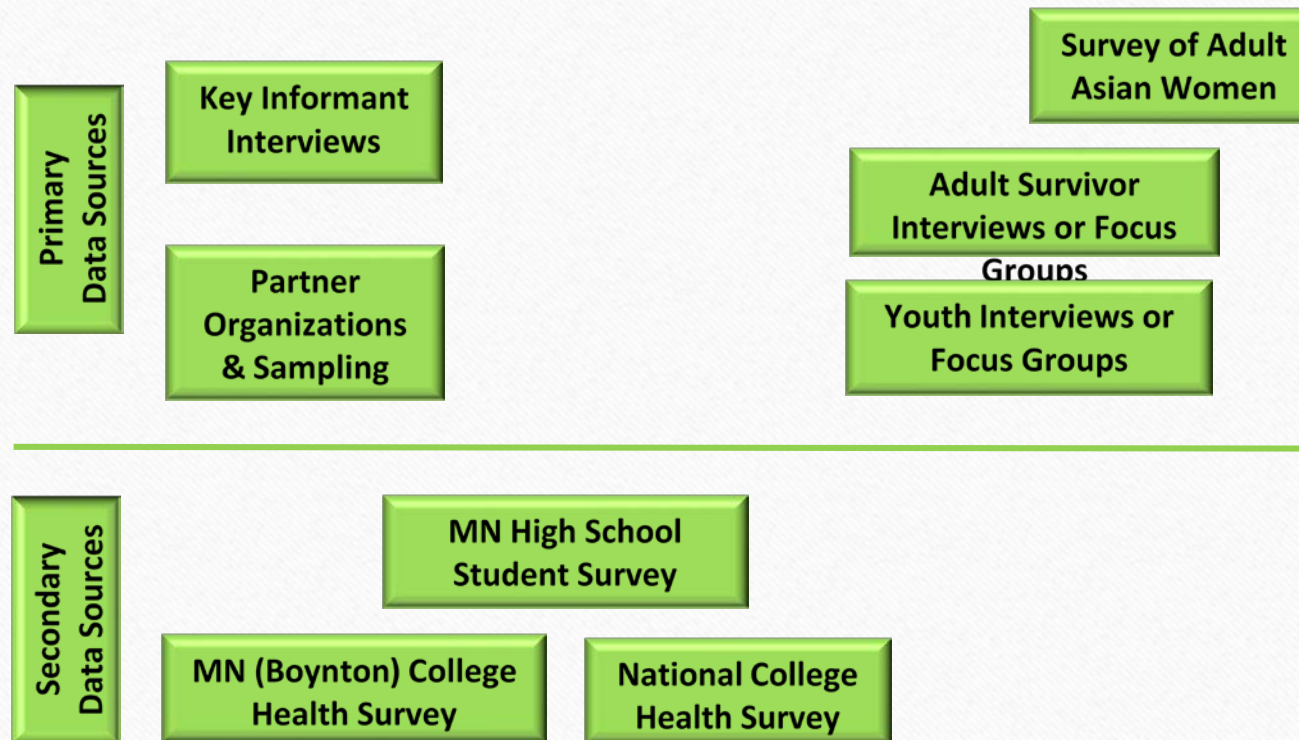
- Survey is administered annually to college students in MN (N=12,220, 865 AAPI). Students reported a history of 8 ACEs, and on current physical & mental health.
- Asian American students were **more likely to have witnessed domestic violence between parents** than Whites (22% vs. 12%, aOR=2.1), and **been victim to physical violence by a parent** (22% vs. 14%, aOR=1.8)
- Asian women exposed to such violence were **significantly more likely to report impact on current physical and mental health than non-exposed Asian women** but **findings for Asian men were inconsistent**.
- Asian men were more likely than White men to have been sexually victimized as children; **Asian men were 3x more likely to have been raped as a child** (3.4% vs. 1.2%, aOR=3.5), with all types of sexual victimization associated with **poorer mental health compared to other Asian males**.

Research Design and Agency Partners

Research Questions

- Prevalence and Scope—*How big of a problem is this? For whom? How does this compare to other ethnic groups in Minnesota? How does Minnesota compare nationally?*
- Nature—*In what ways is violence against Asian women unique, e.g., Asian cultural norms, American views of Asian women, international abusive marriages?*
- Programs and Services—*To what extent are culturally relevant programs available and utilized? What are the barriers to use?*

Research Design



Connections to Partners

- Registries
- Promote survey
- Recruit target group of women or girls for qualitative data collection
- Translators
- Meeting space

Closing

- Administrative updates
- Next steps
- Closing reflections