

A BIRTH COHORT STUDY OF ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER CHILDREN REPORTED FOR ABUSE OR NEGLECT BY MATERNAL NATIVITY AND ETHNIC ORIGIN

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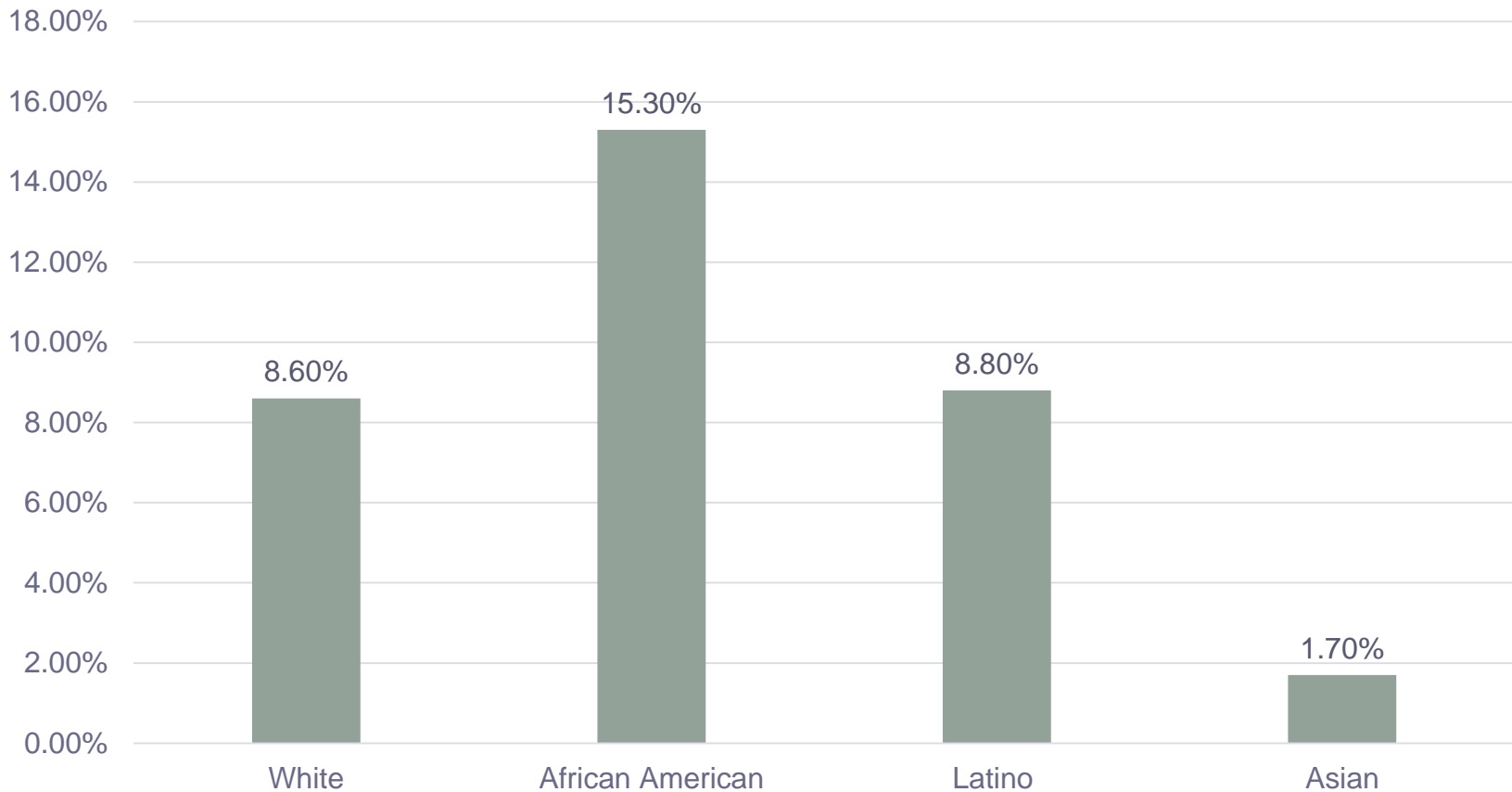
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Acknowledgments

- ☆ Children's Data Network, University of Southern California
- ☆ California Child Welfare Indicators Project, UC Berkeley
- ☆ California Department of Social Services
- ☆ First 5 LA

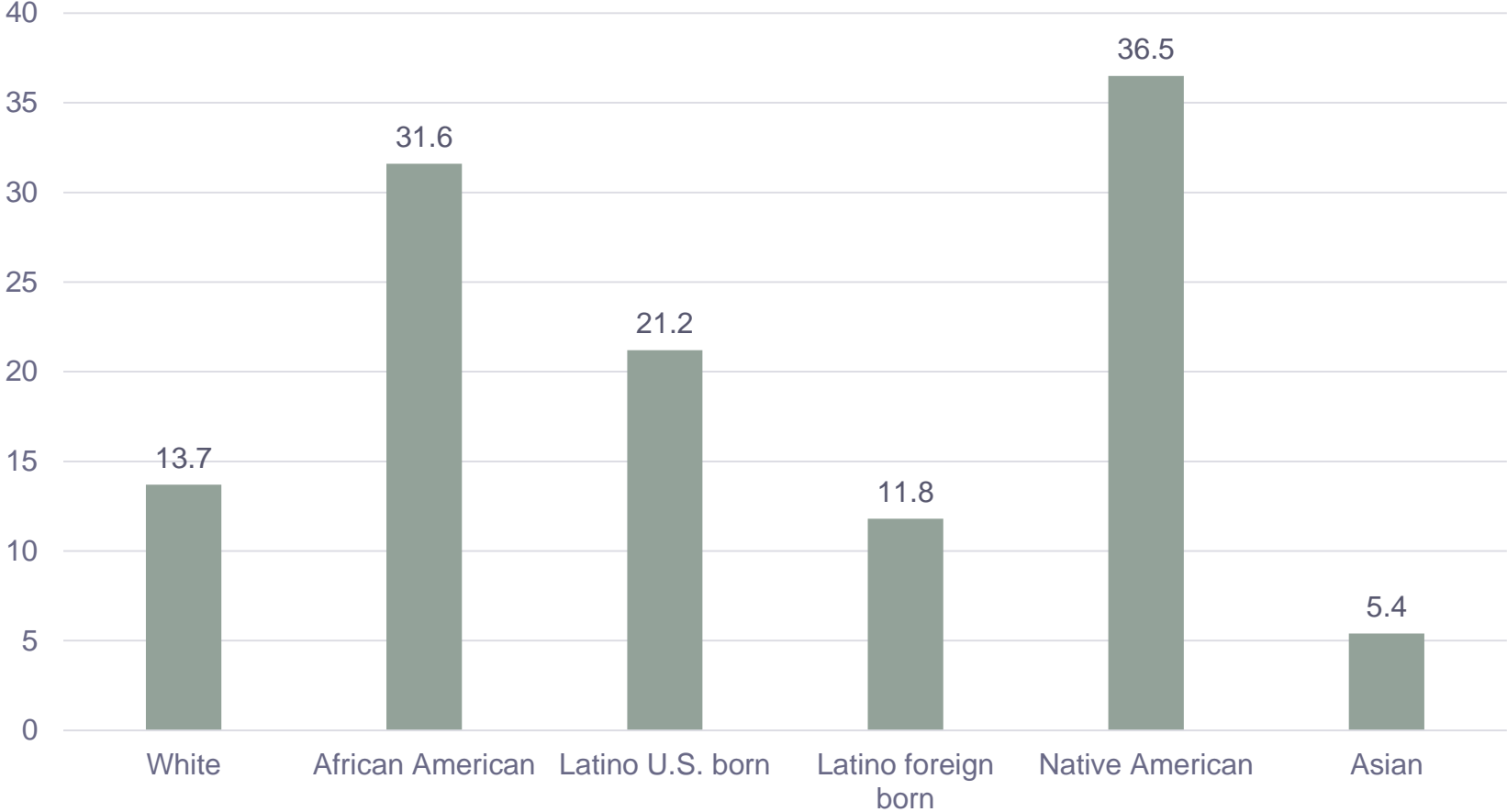
Substantiated Reports in the U.S. (2014)

Rate per 1000



Children reported to CPS by age 5 in CA (2006-2007 birth cohort)

% Reported



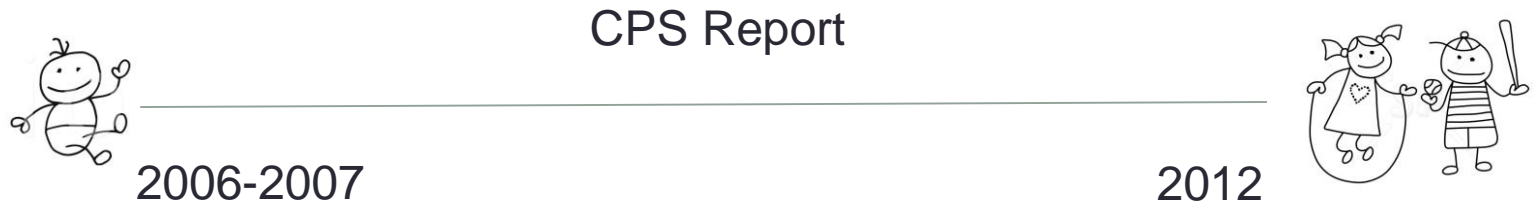
Cumulative Risk

- ✓ Number of exposures to different household risks influence potential for child maltreatment ¹
- ✓ Diversity in risks within different API ethnic groups², by:
 - ✓ Health
 - ✓ Mental health
 - ✓ Access to care
 - ✓ Age
 - ✓ Education
 - ✓ Birthweight
 - ✓ Insurance
 - ✓ Poverty
- ✓ Maternal nativity?

Goal

- ✓ Prospectively follow API children born in CA through age 5 to determine exposure to risk of report to CPS
- ✓ Examine the effect of ethnic affiliation AND maternal nativity on risk for CPS involvement among children born to API mothers.

Data



- Limited to births where maternal race/ethnicity was self-reported as Asian (N =138,858).
- Children stratified by mother's birth place and self-reported ethnic origin

Measures

- ◉ Outcome
 - CPS Report: referral of maltreatment between birth and age of 5
- ◉ Stratification variables
 - Maternal nativity
 - Maternal ethnic origin
- ◉ Birth risk covariates
 - No prenatal care in 1st trimester
 - Low birthweight: < 2,500g
 - High school education or less
 - Teen mother: <20 years
 - No paternity: paternity missing on birth record
 - Public health insurance: no private insurance

Analysis

- ❑ Conducted χ^2 tests to assess distributional differences in risk indicators and referral rates with stratifications by maternal nativity and ethnic origin
- ❑ Calculated distributional differences in cumulative number of risks stratified by maternal nativity and ethnic origin
- ❑ Utilized generalized linear models to estimate adjusted relative risk of report in models stratified by nativity and origin

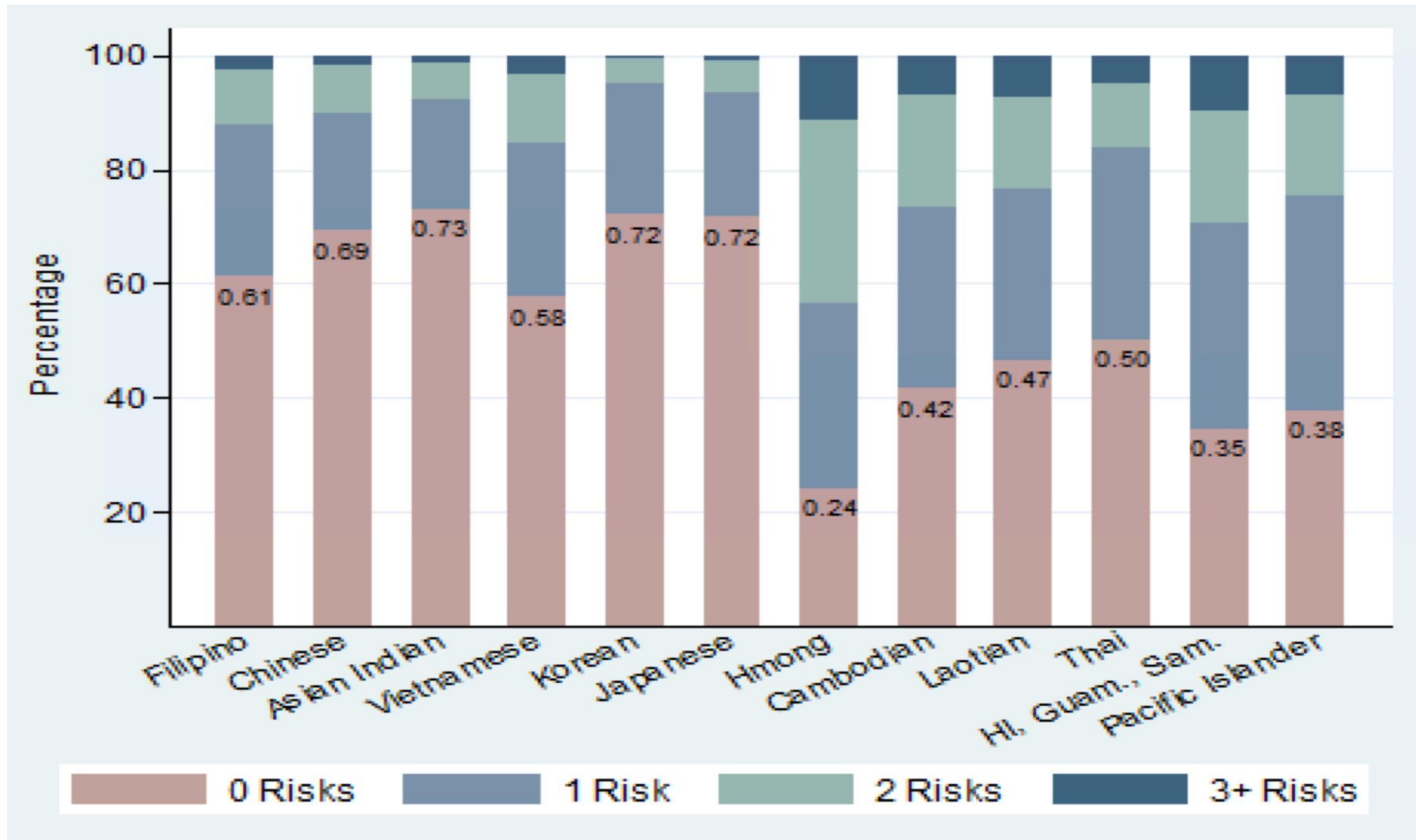
Sample

	All Asian births		U.S. Born	Foreign Born
	N	%	N	N
Total	138,856	100	26,425	112,433
Filipino	31,454	22.7	7,514	23,940
Chinese	27,736	20.0	3,588	21,148
Asian Indian	18,446	13.3	1,025	17,421
Vietnamese	17,717	12.8	850	16,867
Korean	11,172	8.0	977	10,195
Japanese	5,764	4.1	2,154	3,610
Hmong	4,352	3.1	1,560	2,792
Cambodian	3,648	2.6	969	2,679
Laotian	2,079	1.5	501	1,578
Thai	1,608	1.2	171	1,437
Hawaiian/Guamanian/Samoan	2,938	2.1	2,012	926
Pacific Islander	3,032	2.2	1,265	1,767

Risks for CPS Involvement

	All CA births (N=1,133,226)	API Mother U.S. Born (N=26,425)	API Mother Foreign Born (N=112,433)
Low birthweight (< 2,500g)	77,817 (6.9%)	2235 (8.5%)	8424 (7.5%)
No prenatal care in 1 st trimester	191,269 (16.9%)	4,369 (16.5%)	14,555 (12.9%)
High School Education or Less	607,941 (55.4%)	7,232 (27.8%)	25,134 (22.8%)
Teen Mother	107,808 (9.5%)	2,344 (8.9%)	1,203 (1.1%)
No paternity	104,878 (9.3%)	1,598 (6.0%)	3,409 (3.0%)
Public health insurance	553,313 (49.0%)	7,150 (27.2%)	26,009 (23.2%)

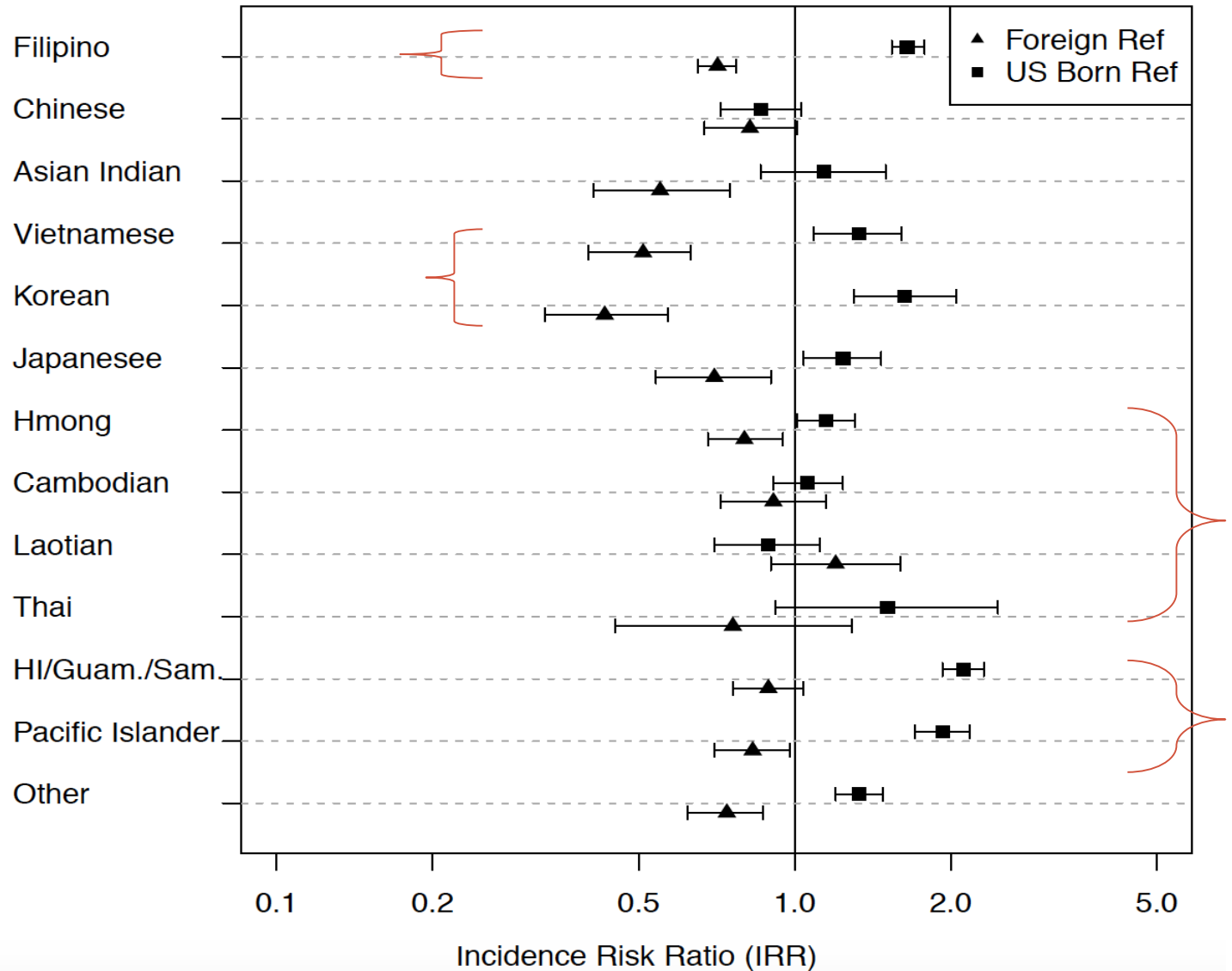
Cumulative Birth Risk: Foreign Born Mothers



CPS Reports (%)

	U.S. Born (N=26,425)	Foreign Born (N=112,433)
All Asian births	9.5	4.7
Filipino	9.2	6.0
Chinese	3.2	2.8
Asian Indian	4.7	2.5
Vietnamese	11.6	4.6
Korean	6.9	2.7
Japanese	5.0	3.5
Hmong	13.5	11.2
Cambodian	16.5	9.7
Laotian	13.0	10.8
Thai	8.8	8.5
Hawaiian/Guamanian/Samoan	20.4	18.6
Pacific Islander	18.0	13.6

Relative Risk of CPS Referral



Summary of Findings

- API children are not at uniformly lower risk of CPS involvement
- Children of foreign born mothers have fewer cumulative risks and lower rates of CPS involvement than those of U.S. born API mothers, but there is variability depending on ethnic group.
- Heightened socioeconomic risk and CPS involvement among Southeast Asian and Islander groups

Discussion/Implications

- ❖ Pre-migration factors and trauma histories tied to birth risk among Southeast Asian groups
- ❖ Unmeasured factors explain CPS involvement among Islanders
- ❖ Immigration and acculturation process may increase risk of CPS involvement for some Asian groups
- ❖ Targeted maltreatment prevention strategies for specific groups

STRENGTHS

- + Largest known population-based study of API ethnic groups involved with CPS
- + Significant contribution given relative “invisibility” of API groups in child maltreatment research
- + Disaggregated data on several Asian and Pacific Islander ethnic groups

LIMITATIONS

- Did not examine type of maltreatment
- Self-reported *primary* ethnicity
- Potential ethnicity misalignment with country of birth

References

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Data Processing

Files Prepped



Defined universe of CWS/CMS & birth records extracted, cleaned, standardized, coded on non-networked workstation.

Probabilistic Linkages



Initial probabilistic models tested using different blocking and matching variables. Algorithms used to establish record pairs.

Clerical Review



Clerical / manual review of record pairs. Upper and lower match thresholds established. Match assignments made.

Dataset De-identified



Matched records exported, stripped of identifiers and re-integrated with analytic service variables

Analysis



Initial probabilistic models tested using different blocking and matching variables. Algorithms used to establish record pairs.