

Current Research on Hmong Americans and the Hmong Diaspora: Hmong Studies Journal Panel held in partnership with the Asian American Studies Program at the University of Minnesota, March 9, 2012, Minneapolis, MN.

"Citation Analysis and Hmong Studies Publications: An Initial Examination." By Nancy Herther, University of Minnesota Libraries

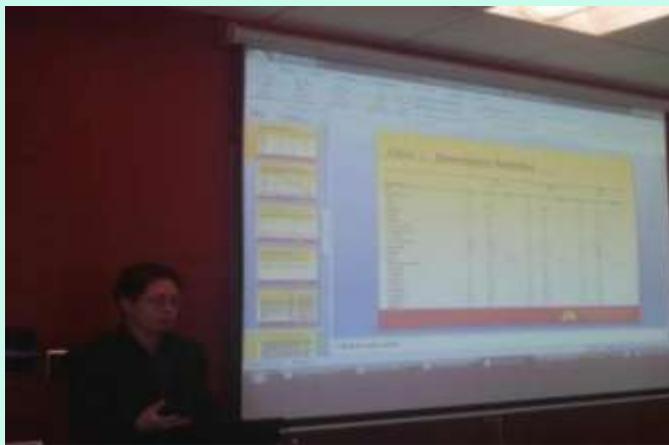
Abstract

As a field of study, Hmong Studies has been developing and growing over the past thirty years. Has the field developed to the point of having any clearly defined sets of key journals, publishers, authors, or institutions? Bibliometrics offers a set of tools that allows library and information researchers to look for patterns of publication which might help to answer these questions. In this initial study, using a variety of publications and databases, it was found that the field is still evolving with no clear boundaries or established "best" journals, institutions for research or other clear patterns. View an earlier version of this paper published in the Hmong Studies Journal here: <http://hmongstudies.org/HertherHSJ10.pdf>

"Predicting Hmong Male and Female Youth's Delinquent Behavior: An Exploratory Study." By Zha Blong Xiong, Ph.D., Department of Family Social Science, University of Minnesota

Abstract

Asian Americans have been viewed as a "model" minority by mainstream Americans for decades. Contrary to the model minority stereotype, however, Asian youth, especially Hmong and other Southeast Asians, are increasingly involved in crimes and delinquent activities. Yet, little research has focused on them, particularly Hmong youth. The present study addressed this gap in the literature by exploring the relative importance of individual, peer, family, and school factors in explaining Hmong youth's delinquent behavior in both male and female. Two hundred and six Hmong youth (115 males and 91 females), ages ranged from 11 to 25 years old, from Minnesota participated in the survey. The survey results showed that antisocial attitudes, academic achievement, and the lack of the mother's monitoring were the three factors that significantly explained youth's chances of being involved in delinquent acts regardless of their gender. However, when the youth were examined separately by gender, the results showed significant variations. The study ends with a few strategies offered for parents and school officials to prevent and intervene with delinquent behavior in the Hmong community. View an earlier version of this paper published in the Hmong Studies Journal here: <http://hmongstudies.org/XiongandHuangHSJ12.pdf>



Dr. Zha Blong Xiong discussing his paper at the Hmong Studies Journal panel held at the University of Minnesota on March 9, 2012.

Political Transmigrants: Rethinking Hmong Political Activism in America By Nengher N. Vang, Ph.D, Gustavus Adolphus College

Abstract

Since the initial resettlement of the Hmong in the United States in the mid-1970s, they have maintained strong political and military relationships with the Lao People's Democratic Republic (LPDR). Yet, there is little research on that relationship and the involvement of the Hmong in the United States in political developments in Laos. Most works on Hmong political activism have focused on the electoral participation and representation of Hmong Americans in relation to American domestic politics. In this article, using archival, ethnographic, and interview data that I have collected between 2006 and 2009 in Laos, Thailand, and the United States, I describe and analyze the non-domestic or transnational form of Hmong American political expression and participation. I argue that Hmong political activism in America not only was transnational from the outset, but that their transnational involvement in political developments in Laos and their relations with the Lao PDR government also had a significant impact on their ethnic politics. Many Hmong political activists made their entry into ethnic politics through the door of transnational politics, and many were motivated by transnational political issues to participate in domestic American politics. By exploring their transnational involvement in political developments in Laos and their relations with the Lao PDR government, we get a more complete and dynamic understanding of Hmong political activism in the United States than is possible by focusing exclusively on domestic and electoral participation. Examining their transnational politics also allows us to see the transnationality of not only their culture, identity, and community but also that of their political activities and aspirations. View an earlier version of this article published in the Hmong Studies Journal here: <http://hmongstudies.org/NHVangHSJ12.pdf>



Dr. Nengher H. Vang presents his paper as part of the Hmong Studies Journal panel at the University of Minnesota, March 9, 2012.