



ACCCJUS

THE ASSOCIATION OF CHINESE CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN THE UNITED STATES

Newsletter No1, November 2011

This is the first issue of our Newsletter. It can only get better !...and it will.

**Please send ideas, news and any other information you want included to me here at Manchester
(Bill.Hebenton@manchester.ac.uk)**

**Thanks and all the best for the coming year !
Editor (Issue No1)**

Official business

**The Association of Chinese Criminology and Criminal Justice
in the United States**

*Please note our website is up and running, so check by
<http://www.acccjus.org/index.html>*

Annual General Meeting!

Our AGM will take place during the American Society of Criminology Meetings in Washington D.C., at Washington Hilton Hotel 1919 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20009.

**Time: WEDNESDAY 16 November, 5pm – 6.20 pm.
Room: A - Albright, Terrace Level.**

After the meeting, we are going to have dinner together at **Tyson's Buffet & Restaurant**, 5550 Randolph Road Rockville, MD 20852, Phone: (301) 770-5666.

Notice of Election - ACCCJUS Board

- Make your vote count..come along !

The number of persons who have been nominated as candidates for the vacant Board positions exceeds the number of persons to be elected (TWO), so a ballot must be held for the position(s). The candidates for election are listed (alphabetically) below, together with a short self-drafted biography. Voting (open to all eligible/paid members) will take place at the AGM to be held at the forthcoming ASC meeting in Washington DC (**WEDNESDAY 16 November, 5pm – 6.20 pm. Please check final ASC program for room details**). Ballot papers will be distributed at the meeting, voting and the count (including valid email votes) will take place and result announced. *For those unable to attend the AGM, please email me (Bill.Hebenton@manchester.ac.uk) with names of your choice of two candidates for the two Board vacancies.*

**PLEASE NOTE THAT NO EMAIL VOTES WILL BE ACCEPTED AFTER 5PM (LOCAL WASHINGTON TIME)
ON TUESDAY 15 NOVEMBER 2011**

(Bill Hebenton, Chair, Election Committee/Originally issued 1 November 2011)

Nominees (as of 9 November 2011)

DAI, Mengyan

Mengyan Dai received his Ph.D. in Criminal Justice from the University of Cincinnati in 2007. He is currently an assistant professor in the Department of Sociology and Criminal Justice at Old Dominion University. Prior to arriving at ODU, Dr. Dai worked as assistant professor in the School of Criminal Justice, University of Baltimore. He also served as Assistant Editor of Policing: An International Journal of Police Strategies and Management. Dr. Dai has been an active member of ASC, ACJS, and the Asian Criminological Society. He is now serving as topic chair on the program committee for 2012 ACJS annual meeting.

SUN, Ivan

Ivan Y. Sun is an Associate Professor in the Department of Sociology and Criminal Justice at the University of Delaware. He received his Ph.D. in criminal justice from University at Albany, State University of New York. His research interests include police attitudes and behavior, citizen evaluations of criminal justice, and crime and justice in Asian societies. His recent publications have appeared in Justice Quarterly, Crime and Delinquency, and Journal of Criminal Justice.

WU, Yuning

Yuning Wu is an assistant professor in the Department of Criminal Justice at Wayne State University. She obtained a doctoral degree in Criminology from the University of Delaware in 2009. Her main research interests include citizen evaluations of criminal justice, policing, and law and society. She has published twenty-five articles on these areas with a majority of which focusing on issues in Chinese societies. She is honored to be nominated and hopes by serving as a board member of the ACCCJUS, she can provide some service back to this warm, inspiring community.



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GOOD NEWS!

Congratulations to all our members on their scholarly endeavours and continuing contribution to the discipline of criminology in 2011 (and 2010) !

Below is a selection with further details...if you want your grants/publications/scholarly activity detailed in Newsletter No2, please get in touch with me.

Gao Huan

Women and Heroin Addiction in China's Changing Society Routledge (in its Advances in Criminology Series) 2011

Min Xie

(forthcoming)

Min Xie, Karen Heimer, and Janet L. Lauritsen. Forthcoming. Violence Against Women in U.S. Metropolitan Areas: Changes in Women's Status and Risk, 1980-2004. Criminology.

Min Xie and Janet L. Lauritsen. Forthcoming. Racial context and crime reporting: A test of Black's stratification hypothesis. Journal of Quantitative Criminology.

Gary LaFree, Laura Dugan, Min Xie, and Piyusha Singh. Forthcoming. Spatial and Temporal Patterns of Terrorist Attacks by ETA, 1970 to 2007. Journal of Quantitative Criminology.

Liang Bin

Hua Zhong, Ming Hu, & Bin Liang, (2011). Public Opinions on Criminal Trials in China: A comparative study of Chinese college students in the PRC and Hong Kong. Asian Journal of Criminology, 6, 191-205.

Mari Sakiyama, Hong Lu & Bin Liang, (2011). Reintegrative Shaming and Juvenile Delinquency in Japan. Asian Journal of Criminology, 6, 161-175.

Zhang, Jie, Bin Liang, Yong Zhou, & Wendy Brame. (2010). "Prison Inmates' Suicidal Ideation in China: A Study of Gender Differences and Their Impact." International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology, 54, 959-983.

Hong Lu, Bin Liang & Melanie Taylor. (2010). A Comparative Analysis of Cybercrimes and Governmental Law Enforcement in China and the United States. Asian Journal of Criminology, 5, 123-135.

Bin Liang & Hong Lu. (2010). Internet Development, Censorship and Cyber-Crimes in China, Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice, 26(1), 103-120.

Zhang, Lening

\$274,824 by the National Science Foundation for a research project entitled "Neighborhood Social Control and Disorder in Contemporary Urban China." PI with Steven Messner and Sheldon Zhang as the Co-PIs.

Early Onset of Delinquency and the Trajectory of Alcohol-Impaired Driving Addictive Behaviors (Vol. 36: 1154-1159, 2011) with co-authors William Wieczorek and John Welte. The study uses the HLM growth modeling method to assess the effect of early onset of delinquency on the growth curve of alcohol-impaired driving over years using data collected from the Buffalo Longitudinal Study of Young Men.

The Role of Criminal Justice System in Treating Drug Abusers: The Chinese Experience Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment (Vol. 41: 45-54, 2011) with co-authors Jianhong Liu and Kecheng Huang. It provides an assessment of the drug treatment provided by mandatory treatment centers and reeducation-through-labor camps using data collected from surveys of drug users in several mandatory treatment centers and a reeducation-through-labor camp in the city of Chongqing, 2009.

Xu, Jianhua

Completed PhD study in 2010 and now works as a Postdoctoral Fellow in the University of Hong Kong. The PhD thesis entitled: Motorcycle Taxi Drivers and Motorcycle Ban Policy in the Pearl River Delta has been awarded Li Ka Shing Prize for Best PhD thesis (2009-10) in the University of Hong Kong; Li Ka Shing Prizes: The Prizes are awarded annually on the basis of academic excellence, four for the PhD theses and two for the MPhil theses. The Prizes, in the form of gold medals (for desk display), awarded to graduates from within the two faculty groups – Group A, comprising PhD and MPhil graduates from the Faculties of Architecture, Arts, Business & Economics, Education, Law and Social Sciences; and Group B, comprising PhD and MPhil graduates from the Faculties of Dentistry, Engineering, Medicine and Science.

Cao Liqun

Cao, Liqun. 2011. Visible minorities and confidence in the police. Canadian Journal of Criminology and Criminal Justice 53 (1): 1-26.

Cao, Liqun and Donna Selman. 2010. Children of the common mother: Social determinants of liberalism in the U.S. and Canada. Sociological Focus 43 (4): 311-329.



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Cao, Liqun and Steven Stack. 2010. Exploring terra incognita: Family values and prostitution acceptance in China. *Journal of Criminal Justice* 38 (4): 531-537.

Cao, Liqun, Ruohui Zhao, Ling Ren, and Jihong Zhao. 2010. Social support and anomie: A multilevel analysis of anomie in Europe and North America. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* 54 (4): 625-639.

Jou, Susyan, Charles Hou, and Liqun Cao. 2010. Value dimension in civil society: Public attitudes towards sex workers across countries. *Journal of Criminology (in Chinese)* 13 (2): 109-140.

Lai, Yung-Lien, Liqun Cao, and Jihong Solomon Zhao. 2010. The impact of political regime on confidence in legal authorities: A comparison between China and Taiwan. *Journal of Criminal Justice* 38 (5): 934-941.

Stack, Steven, Amy Adamczyk, and Liqun Cao. 2010. Survivalism and public opinion on criminality: A cross-national analysis of prostitution. *Social Forces* 88 (4): 1703-1726.

Zhao, Ruohui and Liqun Cao. 2010. Social change and anomie — A cross-national study. *Social Forces* 88 (3): 1209-1229.

Liqun Cao was invited to give a series of seminars about the police in America by China's Armed Police College from May 16 to May 14 to May 18, 2011. Last year, Professor Le-ning Zhang was the guest professor there. The college will continue to invite one overseas scholar per year to give lectures there. In addition, Liqun Cao gave a seminar at East China University of Political Science and Law on May 20, 2011. After that, Professor Yao Jianlong invited Liqun to be the column editor for his journal "Problems of Youth and Juveniles." Liqun has agreed to serve as the column editor and the journal will publish one article per issue by overseas scholars.

Hong Lu

Hong Lu received the Outstanding Graduate Alumnus Award from the Justice and Social Inquiry Program (formerly School of Justice Studies) at Arizona State University (2010-2011).

Hong Lu has been appointed as a Research Fellow at the Law and Society Center of KoGuan Law School Shanghai Jiaotong University.

Hong Lu and Bin Liang co-edited a special issue for *Asian Journal of Criminology*, entitled "Public Participation and involvement in the Criminal Justice System in Asia" (2011, volume 6).

Ni (Phil) He

Appointed as the Associate Dean for Graduate Studies on July 1, 2011, School of Criminology & Criminal Justice, Northeastern University, Boston, USA. In 2011 was Invited Discussant, Legal Aid Services and Public Defenders in Chinese Criminal Trials (Xian, PRC, Oct. 15, 2011), co-sponsored by the Northwest University of Political Sciences and Law and the Ford Foundation; Invited Discussant, Academic Forum on the Empirical Methodology in Legal Research (Guangzhou, PRC, Oct., 11-13, 2011), co-sponsored by the Empirical Legal Re-

search Center, China University of Political Sciences and Law and the Ford Foundation; Guest Lecturer, Senior Executive Empirical Research Methods Training Workshop (May 25-29, 2011), National Prosecutor's College-Jilin Campus, co-sponsored by the Chinese Supreme People's Procuratorate, Chinese Prosecutor's Association and the Ford Foundation; Guest Lecturer, Criminal Justice and Empirical Theory: An Applied Workshop for Junior Scholars from China (May, 2010/2011). Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University (Cambridge, MA) . Since 2009 and continuing Co-Director/Senior Research Fellow, Center for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Policy, Xiamen University, Fujian, PR China; Senior Research Fellow, Center for Juvenile Delinquency and Justice Studies, China University of Political Sciences and Law, Beijing, PR China (2009-2012 appointment); Research Grant: 09-11 Principal Investigator (Co-PIs: Dr. Lanying Li, Xiamen University, PRC; Dr. Jack McDevitt, NU), two-year grant awarded by the MacArthur Foundation, Legal Representation and Criminal Processing in People's District Courts. \$230,000.

Book contract : Chinese Criminal Trials: An Empirical Inquiry. Springer, New York (book contract; publication date: June, 2013).

Li, Lanying, Sun, Jie and He, Ni "An Empirical Assessment of the Impact of Chinese Penal Code 306: Voices from the Field." He Bei Law Science (forthcoming).

Jie, Wang, Ni He, Pi Yijun "Democracy and Social Scientific Research: A Lesson from the U.S." Shandong Social Science Journal (forthcoming).

Vincent Webb, Ling Ren, Jihong Zhao, Ni He and Ineke Haen Marshall "A Comparative Study on Youth Gangs between China and the U.S.: Definition, Offending and Victimization", *International Criminal Justice Review* (forthcoming)

Ni He and Ineke Haen Marshall "The International Self-Report Delinquency Study", pp. 478-485, in Mangai Natarajan (ed.), *International Criminal Justice*. New York, NY: Cambridge University Press 2011

Jiang Shanhe

Recipient of the 2011 University of Toledo Outstanding Researcher Award. Shanhe Jiang, Eric Lambert, Jin Wang, Toyoji Saito, Rebecca Pilot (2010). Death penalty views in China, Japan and the U.S.: An empirical comparison. *Journal of Criminal Justice*, 38, 862-869.



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Shanhe Jiang, Ivan Sun, and Jin Wang (forthcoming). Citizens' Satisfaction with Police in Guangzhou, China. Policing: An International Journal of Police Strategies and Management.

Eric Lambert, Shanhe Jiang (co-first author), Sudershan Pasupuleti, Karuppannan Jaishankar, and Jagadish V. Bhimarasetty (forthcoming). Comparing and Contrasting the Formal and Informal Crime Control Views of Indian and U.S. College Students: A Preliminary Study. International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology.

Mahfuzul Khondaker, Eric Lambert, and Shanhe Jiang (forthcoming). Death penalty views in Bangladesh: An exploratory study of capital punishment views among Bangladeshi college students. International Journal of Comparative and Applied Criminal Justice

Eric Lambert, Nancy Hogan, Kelly Cheeseman Dial, Shanhe Jiang, and Mahfuzul Khondaker (forthcoming). Is the Job Burning Me Out? An Exploratory Test of the Job Characteristics Model on the Emotional Burnout of Prison Staff. The Prison Journal.

Eric Lambert, Brad Smith, James Geistman, Terry Cluse-Tolar & Shanhe Jiang (forthcoming). Do Men and Women Differ in Their Perceptions on Stalking: An Exploratory Study among College Students. Violence and Victims.

Bonnie Wu, Shanhe Jiang and Eric Lambert (2011). Citizen support for community policing in China. Policing: An International Journal of Police Strategies and Management, 34, 285-303.

Eric Lambert, Karuppannan Jaishankar, Shanhe Jiang, Sudershan Pasupuleti and Jagadish V. Bhimarasetty (2011 electronic version). Correlates of formal and informal social control on crime Prevention: An exploratory study among university students, Andhra Pradesh, India. Asian Journal of Criminology.

One of Shanhe Jiang's publications is listed as the 8th most cited article in the Prison Journal. The paper title is "Inmate misconduct: A test of the deprivation, importation, and situational models", by Shanhe Jiang & Marianne Fisher-Giorlando (2002). Another publication is listed as the 32th most cited article in the same journal. The paper title is "Social support, gender, and inmate adjustment to prison life: Insights from a national sample", by Shanhe Jiang and L. Thomas Winfree, Jr. (2006). Shanhe Jiang's article, "Death penalty views in China, Japan and the U.S.: An empirical comparison", was the number 1 of the top 25 most downloaded articles from April to July, 2011 in Journal of Criminal Justice.

Hebenton, Bill

Co-editor, The Handbook of Chinese Criminology, with Cao, Liqun and Sun, Ivan. (Forthcoming 2013), Routledge Publishers.

Visiting Professor, East China University of Political Science and Law, Shanghai (Autumn 2011)

'Lombroso in China' in Paul Knepper and Per Ystehede (eds) The Complete Lombroso: 'Criminal Man' and Historical Revisionism, Routledge Publishers (forthcoming 2012), with S. Jou.

From offender to situation: the 'cold' approach to sexual violence prevention?, International Journal of Law and Psychiatry Vol 34, pp141-148 (2011)

Researching and explaining the punitive: lessons and reflections from a comparative empirical study of Taiwan and England and Wales. International Journal of Law, Crime and Justice Vol 39 Issue 1, pp12-36. (2011), with S. Jou

Developing public safety and crime indicators in Taiwan. Asian Journal of Criminology Vol 5 Issue 1, pp45-67 (2010), with S. Jou and Y-C Chang

Criminology in China: discipline and power, Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice Vol 26 Issue 1, pp7-19 (2010), with S. Jou



Publications on China (Greater China) 2011

We hope that the abstracted publication details will be of interest to all our members.

2011 Select Publications (Compiled and abstracted from Criminal Justice Abstracts & Social Science Citation Index)

Formalizing China's armed police: the 2009 PAP Law

Wu, Yuning; Sun, Ivan & Fichtelberg, A. (2011) *Crime, Law & Social Change* Vol. 56 Issue 3, p243-263

While the People's Armed Police (PAP) has existed in China for over 26 years, the force's operations, powers and duties have never been formally stipulated. On August 27, 2009, the People's Armed Police Law was passed by the National People's Congress. The PAP Law, which contains seven chapters and 38 articles, covers the main areas of the tasks and responsibility, duties and power, safeguard measures, discipline and supervision, and legal responsibilities of the force. The implementation of the PAP Law represents a benchmark development in the history of the Chinese policing. It not only signals official recognition of the need to enhance the legitimacy of China's social control apparatus, but also maps onto a larger developing trend of progressive legalization of Chinese order today. Although the law provides a legal basis for the existence and functions of a force that plays a critical role in China's security and stability today, some issues about the boundaries of power and procedures of operation for the PAP remain unaddressed. To what extent that this law will improve the legitimacy and subsequently strengthen the performance of the PAP force is an open question.

China, a punitive society ?

Bakken, Børge (2011) *Asian Journal of Criminology* Vol. 6 Issue 1, p33-50

The allegation that punishment is a core element of culture does not seem to explain the rapid changes in attitudes towards the death penalty seen in most modern societies during the last few decades.

Attitudes of harshness and death in punishment are much more easily changed than proponents of the 'cultural' explanation think. The misunderstandings about China (often held by Chinese themselves) are that a long tradition of harsh punishment has made such values into an unavoidable cultural norm. China, however, is not exceptional in harbouring penal populist norms as such, and Chinese history was much more lenient and merciful than assumed in these simplified arguments about 'Chinese cultural harshness'. Even if China today is exceptional in the uses of harsh punishments and executes more people than the rest of the world combined, there is no need to see this fact in terms of Chinese culture. China can use its own traditions to end this situation effectively in a fairly short period of time if there is the political will to do so. Given such political will, public opinion will follow suit. [

A cross-cultural investigation of beliefs about justice in China, USA and South Africa

Lee, Yueh-Ting (2011) *International Journal of Intercultural Relations* Vol. 35 Issue 4, p511-521

Prescriptive beliefs pertaining to justice delineate the fair outcomes that an individual should receive. In contrast, descriptive beliefs pertaining to justice reflect expectations regarding the outcomes an individual actually will receive. This study examines the cultural determinants of prescriptive and descriptive beliefs pertaining to justice. It was assumed that prescriptive beliefs pertaining to justice are based on internalized cultural values, whereas descriptive beliefs pertaining to justice are more likely to reflect the recent conditions that actually characterize an individual's cultural environment. On this basis, it was predicted that (a) prescriptive and descriptive beliefs would possess both a generally perceived (or commonly shared) component and a culture-specific component, and (b) culture would impact prescriptive and descriptive beliefs differently. A cross-cultural comparison of justice beliefs among US, South African, and Chinese participants confirmed these predictions. Cautionary notes and implications are also discussed.



An empirical research on Chinese sentence decision-making.

An, Li., Ming, Hu, Li-ping, Pan (2011) Criminal Justice Studies Vol. 24 Issue 3, p307-318

Sentencing is a process where judges evaluate multiple circumstances prior to making a decision. The quantity and effect of particular circumstances exert a direct impact on judges' sentencing decisions. The written judgment is an important document where judges' sentencing decisions are recorded, so a proper positivist analysis of the written judgments can reveal the actual decision-making process concerning sentencing. The present study, relying on a database of criminal written judgments provided by a trial court in the People's Republic of China ('China') over a period of one year, is intended to investigate how judges evaluate the actual harm of the criminal act and the dangerousness of the offender, and to tentatively test whether the judges' sentencing method is in accordance with the psychological theory of decision-making.

Antecedents of Medical Workplace Violence in South China

Cai, Wenzhi et al (2011) Journal of Interpersonal Violence Vol. 26 Issue 2, p312-327

It has been noted that workplace violence most frequently occurs in hospitals. The purpose of this study was to explore antecedents of workplace violence in south China. The authors conducted face-to-face, in-depth, semistructured interviews with 30 hospital staff who had experienced at least one incident of workplace violence from patients during the past 12 months at three general hospitals in south China. The interviews were tape-recorded, then transcribed, and analyzed. The authors' analyses identified five major antecedents of workplace violence. First, 93.0% of medical workplace violence was related to insufficient communication between hospital staff and patients. Second, inadequate medical service quality was found to be a factor in 56.7% of the incidences. Third, unsatisfactory treatment outcome was reported in 60.0%. Fourth, heavy workload accounted for 43.3%. Fifth, patient frustration due to high medical expenses was reported in 40.0% of cases. The authors recommended a reengineering of hospital service delivery to create a more supportive and safer working environment for prevention of workplace violence.

Assessing temporal and weather influences on property crime in Beijing, China

Chen Peng et al (2011) Crime, Law & Social Change Vol. 55 Issue 1, p1-13

Though the relationships between environment and crime have been studied a lot in many countries, this work is still a void in China. This work presents the study about how property crimes are influenced by the temporal and weather factors in China. With the crime data collected from police, the property crimes pattern by season of year, day of week and time of day are investigated firstly. Then the influence of the temporal variables-major holidays, school close days and weekends-and weather on the crimes are tested. The findings show that the robbery is significantly influenced by the temporal variables but has no correlations with weather, while burglary is not only affected by the temporal variables but also correlated with sun light hours

Attitudes Toward Dating Violence Among College Students in Mainland China: An Exploratory Study

Anderson, Jared R. (2011) Violence & Victims Vol. 26 Issue 5, pp631-647

This study investigates attitudes toward psychological and physical dating violence among college students in mainland China (n 5 245). The results of this study indicate that among our sample of college students in mainland China, men and women were relatively similar in their attitudes toward male perpetrated and female perpetrated physical dating violence and female perpetrated psychological dating violence. As has been found in previous research, men and women in our sample were more accepting of female perpetrated physical and psychological dating violence than male perpetrated physical and psychological dating violence. Finally, among several variables that predicted dating violence attitudes, shame emerged as a potentially important variable to include in future studies on dating violence in Chinese populations.



Attitudes Toward Police Response to Domestic Violence: A Comparison of Chinese and American College Students

Sun I, Su, M & Wu, Y. (2011) Journal of Interpersonal Violence Vol. 26 Issue 16, pp

Domestic violence has emerged as a worldwide concern since the 1970s. Although a substantial amount of efforts have been devoted to assessing various aspects of domestic violence, a relatively small number of studies have empirically examined factors that shape public attitudes toward police response to such incidents. Even rarer is investigating the topic from an international, comparative perspective. Based on survey data gathered from approximately 550 college students in China and the United States, this study analyzes the effects of background characteristics, personal and vicarious experiences of crime, and perceptions of gender roles and violence on attitudes toward proactive and traditional police response to domestic violence. Compared to their American counterparts, Chinese students were less likely to favor proactive response and more likely to support traditional response. Chinese and American students' attitudes toward police response to domestic violence were shaped by some different and common factors. Implications for policy and future research are discussed.

Characteristics of Young Suicides by Violent Methods in Rural China

Cun-Xian Jia and Jie Zhang (2011) Journal of Forensic Sciences Vol. 56 Issue 3, p674-678

Suicide is one of the most common public health problems in the world. Information on 392 completed suicides aged 15-34 years were consecutively collected from 16 counties in three provinces of China. Information on each suicide was obtained from two informants. The results showed ingesting pesticides or other poisons (73.5%) and hanging (10.5%) were the two most common methods of suicide. Suicides happened more in autumn (30.10%) or summer (27.29%), nighttime (68.3%), and at home (73.6%). However, suicides with violent methods were more common in winter and spring and outside of home. Season (autumn or summer), place (at home), and pesticide

stored in home were negatively while depression was positively associated with violent methods of suicide. Characteristics of the suicides by violent methods are different from those by nonviolent methods. Investigations into the methods of rural young suicides are necessary for suicide prevention in China.

Child sexual abuse and its relationship with health risk behaviors among rural children and adolescents in Hunan, China.

Lin, Danhua et al (2011) Child Abuse & Neglect Vol. 35 Issue 9, p680-687

The current study was designed to explore the prevalence of child sexual abuse (CSA) and its association with health risk behaviors (i.e., smoking, alcohol use, binge drinking, suicidal ideation, and suicide attempt) among rural children and adolescents in China. Methods: A sample of 683 rural children and adolescents (8 to 18 years of age) completed an anonymous questionnaire which assessed experiences of CSA and 5 health risk behaviors. Data on several potential confounding factors were also collected. Results: A total of 123 (18%) respondents reported experiencing at least 1 kind of CSA before 16 years of age, with more boys reporting CSA than girls (21.5% vs. 14.2%). In addition, attending non-boarding schools, lower levels of self-esteem, and higher levels of perceived peer pressure for engagement in health risk behaviors were associated with higher rates of CSA. Multivariate logistic regression analyses revealed that CSA experience was significantly associated with cigarette smoking (aOR=2.14), binge drinking (aOR=2.68), suicidal ideation (aOR=1.69), and suicide attempt (aOR=2.69) after controlling for several demographic and psychological factors. Conclusion: More attention should be paid to the issues of CSA among rural children and adolescents in China. Effective CSA prevention intervention needs to address the vulnerabilities of the population, increase children's and parents' awareness of CSA and ability of self-protection.



China's criminal penalty for medical malpractice: Too lenient or not?

Zhu, Sun (2011) Legal Medicine Vol. 13 Issue 3, p116-119

Although China had greatly improved its health and medical system, the contradiction between arduous medical tasks and insufficient health resources has not been fundamentally resolved. This contradiction raised a large number of legal issues in medical industry. Literatures about these issues are usually published in legal journal, and are not easy accessible to clinicians. We thus provide clinicians a brief introduction to the legal liability of medical malpractice, and describe the debate about the punishment setting of China's medical malpractice crime in detail. Considering the complexity and humanitarian nature of medical practice, legislators set a relative lenient punishment system for medical malpractice crime. But the "aggravating" supporter argued that, judging from criminal jurisprudence, only serious irresponsible medical personnel might face criminal penalty, so severe penalty was not conflict with the humanitarian nature of medical work. They also deemed that, too lenient penalties of this crime had broken the internal harmony of Criminal Law, and violated the basic principles of law. The opponents believed that: although the statutory penalty for medical malpractice crime seemed lenient, the declared sentence was more severe than surrounding areas. And, too severe penalties would not only aggravate the shortage of Chinese medical personnel, but also deteriorate the unbalanced physician-patient relationship. So, they did not agree enhancing the penalty of medical malpractice crime. We propose to add disqualification to the punishment setting of medical malpractice crime, reform the health system more thoroughly. We also hope Chinese governments could encourage medicolegal research. And, from the viewpoint of risk management in health care, we emphasize the role of Medical Professional Liability Insurance system as a powerful tool to prevent medical malpractice

Chinese and American college students' preferences for police response to domestic violence.

Sun, I, Li, J. and Wu, Y. (2011) Policing & Society Vol. 21 Issue 2, p214-232

While a number of previous studies have examined citizens' attitudes towards police response to domestic violence, very few have approached the topic from an international, comparative perspective. Using survey data collected from more than 600 students in a Hong Kong university and an American university, this study empirically assesses students' attitudes towards proactive and reactive police responses to domestic violence incidents, controlling for students' demographic characteristics, personal and vicarious experiences with crime including domestic violence and perceptions of gender roles and violence. The results showed that Chinese students were less likely to support proactive police response and more likely to favour reactive police response, compared with their US counterparts. Chinese students' attitudes towards police response were shaped mainly by their attitudes towards gender equality, whereas American students' attitudes were influenced chiefly by their background characteristics and attitudes towards violence. Implications for policy and future research are discussed.

Citizen support for community policing in China.

Wu, Y, Jiang, S, and Lambert, E. (2011) Policing Vol. 34 Issue 2, p285-303

This study aims to examine Chinese college students' support for community policing. Design/methodology/approach - Ordinary least squares regression was used to investigate support for community policing based on survey data collected from over 400 college students. Findings - Results showed that college students in general had positive attitudes toward the philosophy and practices of community policing. Support for community policing was significantly related to concerns of crime, perceptions of police, and attachment to conventional society. Individual background characteristics had no significant effect on support for community policing. Research limitations/implications - The use of a college student sample has its weaknesses in that findings of this study have a limited generalizability, and some important predictors in explaining public perceptions, such as neighborhood characteristics, were not included. Future research should collect data from the general public and



examine public attitudes toward different elements of community policing, and both perceptual and behavioral dimensions of support for community policing. Originality/value - This study represents the first attempt to examine Chinese perceptions of community policing empirically. Uncovering factors that affect public support for community policing can provide useful references for police administrators to develop policies and practices that encourage more active community involvement in crime control.

Drug problems in contemporary China: A profile of Chinese drug users in a metropolitan area.

Huang, Kaicheng, Zhang, Lening and Liu, Jianhong International Journal of Drug Policy Vol. 22 Issue 2, p128-132

Drug problems are reemerging in China since the nation implemented economic reform and an "open door" policy in the early 1980s. This is causing both national and international concern. However, knowledge and understanding of the Chinese drug problem is fairly limited because of the nation's unique social and political history. In response to this shortage of information, our study presents a profile of Chinese drug users. Methods: Data were collected from a survey of drug users attending mandatory treatment centres in a large city in 2009. We present a demographic profile of the drug users, describe their patterns of drug use, their access to drugs and their history of drug treatment. Results: Chinese drug users, like those from the U.S., are likely to be unemployed and have a low level of education. However, they are more likely than those in the U.S. to use heroin, Bingdu (methamphetamine) and Maguo (a derivative of methamphetamine), and they pay less for their drugs. Conclusion: This profile of drug users is informative and valuable for drug prevention, intervention, and treatment in the Chinese setting because knowing and understanding the drug population is essential for effective control.

Female Victimization and Intimate Partner Violence After the May 12, 2008, Sichuan Earthquake.

Ko Ling Chan and Yulian Zhang (2011) Violence & Victims Vol. 26 Issue 3, p364-376

This study investigates the impact of the earthquake that occurred on

May 12, 2008 in Sichuan, China on stressed families already experiencing domestic violence. We hypothesized that cumulative postdisaster stress would increase marital aggression and that the well-being of victims would deteriorate following the quake. A total of 186 women were recruited for this study. Results show that all types of family violence, including psychological aggression and physical violence between partners, increased after the earthquake. We provided preliminary evidence that psychological aggression was significantly associated with the detrimental effects on victims' mental and physical functioning. The findings support the need for violence assessment among victims of earthquakes, and we recommend that violence

From Triads to snakeheads: organised crime and illegal migration within Britain's Chinese community.

Silverstone, Daniel (2011) Global Crime Vol. 12 Issue 2, p93-111

This article revisits the continued existence of organised crime within the Chinese community, with particular reference to snakeheads and the trafficking or smuggling of illegal migrants. This article begins by exploring the history of Chinese organised crime within the United Kingdom and situates its continued existence within an ever more diverse 'Chinese community'. It then draws on research involving three sets of qualitative data: one set is based on 60 interviews with law enforcement personnel based in China and the United Kingdom as well as key stakeholders within the Chinese community; the other set is based on structured questionnaires issued to 25 Chinese residents currently illegally residing in the United Kingdom; the final set is a review of the five free Chinese newspapers analysed over a 2-week period for relevant advertisements relating to migration.

Organizational corruption by public hospitals in China

Tam, Waikeng (2011) Crime, Law & Social Change Vol. 56 Issue 3, p265-282

This article studies the rise of organizational corruption by public hospitals in China since the 1990s and its impacts. Organizational corruption refers to the exploitation of public authority by a government agency for its monetary or material gains. This article argues that a combination of three major factors contributed to the rise of



organizational corruption by public hospitals. First, the Chinese government substantially reduced its financial commitment to the health sector since the mid-1980s. To compensate for the retrenchment of government health outlays, public hospitals are authorized to earn revenue, keep and use all budgetary surpluses. This policy provided numerous opportunities and incentives for hospitals to engage in corruption. The second factor concerns the excessive and chaotic development of the pharmaceutical sector. Intense competition has prompted many drug firms to offer bribes to public hospitals so that their products would be purchased. Finally, the state regulatory infrastructure has failed to check the spread of corrupt practices. The study raised two broader implications. First, it highlights the pitfall of retrenchment of government outlays and the subsequent policy of allowing state agencies to generate, retain and use the revenue, in the absence of an effective regulatory infrastructure. Second, the prevalence of organizational corruption indicates that the nature of public hospitals in China has been transformed. Instead of providing efficient, safe and affordable treatment for patients, many public hospitals have engaged in predatory behavior that is harmful to patients' health.

Parents' self-reporting of child physical maltreatment in Yuncheng City, China

Ma, Yating et al (2011) Child Abuse & Neglect Vol. 35 Issue 8, p592-600

To investigate the prevalence of child physical maltreatment (CPM) by parents in a city locating in central-western region of China and identify associated risk factors. Methods: Cross-sectional survey was carried out among a randomly sampled population of primary school students' parents in Yuncheng City. Data on parental CPM during the past 3 months, definition of CPM, Parenting Scale, parent-child interaction attitudes, social support, socio-demographic background were collected by a self-report questionnaire. Logistic regression analyses were used to investigate the associations between CPM and related risk factors. Results: Of parents from 1,394 primary school students, there were 595 (42.7%) and 301 (21.6%) of them reported that they had minor/severe CPM behaviors toward their children during the past

3 months, respectively. The risk factors that were significantly associated with both prevalence and frequencies of minor/severe CPM included child problem behaviors, overreactivity and hostility parenting. Conclusion: CPM by parents is not uncommon in China. More attention should be paid to programs that help parents learn parenting skills and use nonviolent child discipline.

Support for the death penalty: Chinese and American college students compared.

Yuning Wu, Sun, Ivan, Zongxian Wu (2011) Punishment & Society Vol. 13 Issue 3, p354-376

This article compares the support expressed by Chinese and U.S. college students for the death penalty. It identifies factors that have similar or distinctive effects on attitudes of college students toward death penalty. It shows that Chinese students have a higher level of support for capital punishment. The impact of gender, victimization and criminal justice-oriented concerns on their attitudes are also stated.

The Chinese mafia: private protection in a socialist market economy.

Peng Wang (2011) Global Crime Vol. 12 Issue 4, p290-311

Gambetta's theoretical framework focuses on two important aspects directly relating to the birth and development of mafias, namely a demand for private protection and a supply of the same. In the Post-Mao era, China started its transition from a centrally controlled economy to a market-directed economy by adopting reform and opening-up policies. The widespread creation of property rights has exponentially enlarged the demand for protection. However, property rights are ambiguously defined in the Chinese legal system, and the state is unable and unwilling to provide efficient and sufficient law enforcement mechanisms for needy people because of the rampant corruption of government officials and the weak judicial system. In this case, the mafia that is interested in the private provision of protection developed into an alternative enforcement mechanism for 'securing' property rights in China's economic transition. The most important service offered by the mafia in China is not only to assist business



enterprises in monopolising the market, but also to assist local government in China's economic reform.

The Professional Model of Law vs. The Business Model of Law: A Critical View of Opposing Trends in the United States of America and the People's Republic of China.

Feinberg, G. (2011) Asian Journal of Criminology Vol. 6 Issue 1, p89-113

This study begins by reflecting on the literature characterizing the nature and function of a profession qua profession. It continues by arguing that based upon commonly used indicia of a profession that the practice of law in the US is de-professionalizing in significant ways and morphing towards a functioning business model. The related advantages of such a development for American society, its lawyers and their clients, including especially criminal defendants are critically discussed. It then traces the emergence and ascendancy of the rule of law in China and corresponding quest to institutionalize the practice of law in China as a profession. The study concludes by exploring the alternative advantages of applying the business model to Chinese legal practice. It recommends that embracing a paradigm shift away from the professional model towards a business model, comparable to what is happening in the US, would be to the greater advantage of Chinese lawyers in terms of enhanced authority, increased self-regulation, as well as providing greater leverage in advocating client interests.

The role of criminal justice system in treating drug abusers: The Chinese experience.

Zhang, Lening, Liu, Jianhong and Huang, Kaicheng (2011) Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment Vol. 41 Issue 1, p45-54

This study explores the role of China's criminal justice system in treating drug abusers and provides a preliminary assessment of the mandatory treatment centers administered by police and reeducation-through-labor camps managed by correction agencies in China. The exploration and assessment are conducted using data collected from recent surveys of drug users in several mandatory treatment centers and a reeducation-through-labor camp in a large city of China

in 2009. The data reveal that the treatment involvement levels of drug users in these mandatory treatment centers and reeducation-through-labor camps varied and their perceptions of the treatments they had received for their recovery seem fairly positive. The implication of these findings was discussed in the context of Chinese social and legal tradition.

The Status and Characteristics of Couple Violence in China.

Hou, Juan et al (2011) Journal of Family Violence Vol. 26 Issue 2, p81-92

A couple's relationship is very important to marital well-being as well as the harmony of family and society. Violent behaviors in marriage have bad effects on people's physical and mental health and cause large social burdens. In this study, we investigated 194 couples in Beijing to explore the status and characteristics of couple violence from three aspects by using Revised Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS2). We conclude that: (1) Couple violence is universal, although the frequency is not so high. Prevalence and frequency of psychological violence are higher than physical and sexual violence; rate of wives' victimization is significantly higher than that of husbands; frequency of the perpetration of sexual violence by husbands is significantly higher than that by wives. (2) There is concurrence of different types of couple violence. Specifically, physical and sexual violence are usually accompanied by psychological violence; however, psychological violence exists independently. (3) Couple violence is often bidirectional, especially in psychological violence. (4) Marital length is negatively correlated to wives' perpetration of physical violence and their victimization of sexual violence

Understanding Self-Harm in Victims of Intimate Partner Violence: A Qualitative Analysis of Calls Made by Victims to a Crisis Hotline in China.

Wong, Susan P. Y et al (2011) Violence Against Women Vol. 17 Issue 4, p532-544

Text analysis of the transcripts of 26 calls made to a Chinese crisis hotline by victims of intimate partner violence (IPV) reporting thoughts or acts of self-harm abstracted information on victims'



government employees but often as private forensic practitioners. In China, forensic roles have only recently expanded from the criminal law context. Forensic psychiatrists are almost always government agents/employees, and evaluations usually address only criminal responsibility. One of the authors (Dr. Gao), after spending almost a year in the United States working with Dr. Reid and other professionals, introduced several new forensic concepts to Kangning Hospital in the coastal city of Shenzhen. Many of those concepts have changed forensic procedures in the Guangdong region and are spreading more broadly in China.

The Defense Lawyer in the Scales of Chinese Criminal Justice

Shumei Hou; Keith Ron (2011) Journal of Contemporary China Vol 20 Issue: 70, pp379-395

Western critics are keenly interested in the defense lawyer as an advocate within the human rights movement in China and fear that under the impact of state persecution the defense lawyer is becoming an 'endangered species'. This article argues that, while there are significant problems, there has also been progress in Chinese lawyering reform that ties together greater professionalism with a new emphasis on due process. The revised Lawyers' Law of 2007 is an important new benchmark in lawyer reform. This law has challenged the limited dimensions of earlier reform. This law, itself, has been challenged in bureaucratic resistance that is deploying outdated criminal procedural law to negate the reforms supporting the new process and protected lawyer-client relations. The National People's Congress has supported the latter, arguing that it represents the latest in reform and is, therefore, superior to the more restrictive provisions of the 1996 Criminal Procedural Law and supporting public security regulation.

Researching and explaining the punitive: Lessons and reflections from a comparative empirical study of Taiwan and England and Wales

Jou, Susyan and Heberton, Bill (2011) International Journal of Law, Crime and Justice Vol 39 Issue1, pp 12- 36

This paper reports the findings from an empirical study on Taiwan and England and Wales, where comparisons both of the punitiveness of the penal system in each country as a whole (1994-2005), and of punitiveness of pronounced sentences, at the 'front-end' of the system were made. The significance of this collaborative empirical project is the attempt to use and develop relatively uncomplicated, yet criminologically meaningful, indices of punitiveness which allow for standardised measurement. As well as reporting the core findings, this paper highlights the methodological and conceptual issues at stake in any research on 'penal geography'. The paper concludes with some systematic reflections on the persuasiveness or otherwise of existing explanations for area differences in punitiveness in the scientific literature.

International Norms, Domestic Politics, and the Death Penalty Comparing Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan

Bae, Sangmin (2011) Comparative Politics Volume: 44 Issue: 1, pp 41- 60

Why do countries with similar cultures and political institutions respond differently to international norms? The varied responses among East Asian democracies to the growing international movement to abolish the death penalty show that while Taiwan and South Korea have moved closer to embracing the international human rights norm, Japan has been more resistant. The movement in these latter countries toward a moratorium on capital punishment has little to do with public opinion, which generally favors retaining the death penalty. Rather, it reflects specific domestic political contexts, especially the power and autonomy of the executive and the experience of a drastic regime change, that open the way for rethinking human rights norms.

Associating Pregnancy With Partner Violence Against Chinese Women.

Chan, Ko Ling et al (2011) Journal of Interpersonal Violence Vol. 26 Issue 7, p1478-1500

The present study discusses if pregnancy is a risk factor for intimate partner violence using a large, representative sample containing detailed information on partner violence including physical and sexual



abuse as well as perpetrator-related risk factors. Data from a representative sample of 2,225 men were analyzed. The self-reported prevalence of men's violence against their female partners was computed and compared in terms of demographic, behavioral, and relationship characteristics. The preceding-year prevalence of physical assault, sexual violence, and "any violence or injury" among the group whose partners were pregnant was 11.9%, 9.1%, and 18.8%, respectively. This is significantly higher than the nonpregnant group. Pregnancy was significantly associated with increased odds of violence, including physical assault, sexual violence, and "any violence or injury" (ORs = 2.42, 2.42, and 2.60, respectively). Having controlled for relationship characteristics including social desirability, social support, in-law conflict, dominance, and jealousy of male perpetrators, pregnancy was significantly associated with "any violence or injury." Demographic and behavioral variables accounted for pregnant women's significantly higher odds of having been abused in the year preceding the data collection. This study provides preliminary findings on the association between pregnancy and partner violence. Our findings underscore the need to screen for violence among pregnant women in clinical health care settings as well as in communities. Perpetrator-related risk factors should be included in the assessment of risk for partner violence against pregnant women. For the prevention of intimate partner violence, family-based intervention is needed to work with victims as well as perpetrators

Children exposed to child maltreatment and intimate partner violence: A study of co-occurrence among Hong Kong Chinese families

Chan, Ko Ling (2011) Child Abuse & Neglect; Vol. 35 Issue 7, p532-542

This study assessed the co-occurrence of child maltreatment and intimate partner violence (IPV) and examined the association between them. Method: The cross-sectional study recruited a population-based sample of 1,094 children aged 12–17 years in Hong Kong. Structured questionnaires were used to collect data from the children. The prevalence of occurrence of child abuse and neglect by parents and exposure to IPV in both the past year and lifetime was examined, and

their correlates were assessed using univariate and multivariate logistic regression. Results: The results show that 26% and 14.6% of child participants had been exposed to IPV physical assault, and 44.4% and 22.6% had been subjected to a parent's corporal punishment or to physical maltreatment from a parent in their lifetime and the year preceding the study, respectively. Among those families characterized by IPV, 54.4% and 46.5% were involved in child physical maltreatment over the child's lifetime and in the preceding year, respectively. Conclusions: Multivariate logistic regression analyses revealed that children exposed to IPV were at higher risk of being victims of neglect, corporal punishment, and physical maltreatment or severe physical maltreatment by their parents than children who were not exposed to IPV, even when child and parent demographic factors were controlled for. Practical implications: The higher risk of child physical maltreatment associated with IPV highlights the need for an integrated assessment to screen for the presence of multiple forms of family violence within the family, and for intervention to assess effective responses to both IPV and child maltreatment by child protective service workers and domestic violence agencies

Co-Occurrence of Intimate Partner Violence and Child Abuse in Hong Kong Chinese Families.

Chan, Ko-ling (2011) Journal of Interpersonal Violence; May 2011, Vol. 26 Issue 7, p1322-1342

This study examines the prevalence of co-occurrence of intimate partner violence (IPV) and child abuse and neglect (CAN) in a cohort of Chinese parents drawn from a large representative sample in Hong Kong. It also investigates the risk factors for CAN with a special emphasis on the role of IPV. A subsample of 2,363 parents was invited to complete the Conflict Tactics Scale and a demographic questionnaire examining the risk factors for CAN. Results show that among the perpetrators of child maltreatment, 37% and 36%, respectively, admitted they had been perpetrators and victims of IPV over their lifetime. Physical and psychological violence between spouses were the characteristics most significantly associated with child maltreatment. This suggests that intervention for CAN should include an assessment of IPV history. Integrative treatment for children suffering



from CAN and interparental violence may be considered in intervention programs to combat CAN and IPV.

Prevalence and Correlates of Physical Assault on Dating Partners.

Chan, Ko-ling and Straus, Murray (2011) Family & Intimate Partner Violence Quarterly, Vol. 3 Issue 3, p197-216

The article presents the study which examines the prevalence of dating partner violence on college students in Hong Kong, China and the U.S. It defines dating as a dyadic relationship involving social interaction and joint activities with an explicit or implicit intention to continue the relationship. According to J. M. Makepeace, Asians have the lowest dating violence rate of 4.8 percent compared to other races. However, there are 6.6 percent of participants in the study of battered women have experienced violence from their partner during courtship. It also mentions several forms of dating violence which include threatening communication, verbal abuse and physical violence.

Program Effectiveness of a Restorative Whole-School Approach for Tackling School Bullying in Hong Kong.

Wong, D.S. et al (2011) International Journal of Offender Therapy & Comparative Criminology Vol. 55 Issue 6, p846-862

With bullying in schools high on policy makers' agendas, researchers are looking for effective strategies to tackle its disruptive effects. The present study sets out to address this issue. First, the prevalence of bullying is examined in Hong Kong High Schools, and second, the effectiveness of a Restorative Whole-school Approach (RWsA) in reducing bullying is examined in a quasi-experimental design. The RWsA emphasizes the setting up of restorative goals, clear instructions, team building, and good relationships among students, parents, and teachers. Over the course of 2 years, and across four schools, the effectiveness of this program was observed by comparing an intervention group with a partial intervention group (which did not receive the full treatment) and a control group (which received no treatment whatsoever). The group that received the RWsA treatment exhibited a significant reduction of bullying, higher empathic attitudes, and higher self-esteem in comparison to the partial interven-

-tion and the control group.

A study on the forensic mechanisms of VoIP attacks: Analysis and digital evidence.

Yen, Yun-Sheng et al (2011) Digital Investigation Vol. 8 Issue 1, p56-67

This paper discusses the use of communication technology to commit crimes, including crime facts and crime techniques. The analysis focuses on the security of voice over Internet protocol (VoIP), a prevention method against VoIP call attack and the attention points for setting up an Internet phone. The importance of digital evidence and digital forensics are emphasised. This paper provides the VoIP digital evidence forensics standard operating procedures (DEFSOP) to help police organisations and establishes an experimental platform to simulate phone calls, hacker attacks and forensic data. Finally, this paper provides a general discussion of a digital evidence strategy that includes VoIP for crime investigators who are interested in digital evidence forensics.

Correctional Officers' Perceptions of a Solution-Focused Training Program: Potential Implications for Working With Offenders.

Pan, Peter Jen Der et al (2011) International Journal of Offender Therapy & Comparative Criminology Vol. 55 Issue 6, p863-879

The purpose of this exploratory study was to explore correctional officers' perceptions and experiences during a solution-focused training program and to initiate development of a modified pattern for correctional officers to use in jails. The study uses grounded theory procedures combined with a follow-up survey. The findings identified six emergent themes: obstacles to doing counseling work in prisons, offenders' amenability to change, correctional officers' self-image, advantages of a solution-focused approach (SFA), potential advantages of applying SFA to offenders, and the need for the consolidation of learning and transformation. Participants perceived the use of solution-focused techniques as appropriate, important, functional, and of only moderate difficulty in interacting with offenders. Finally, a modified pattern was developed for officers to use when working with offenders in jails. Suggestions and recommendations are made for



correctional interventions and future studies.

Cultural Barriers to Help-Seeking Among Taiwanese Female Victims of Dating Violence.

Shen, April Chiung-Tao (2011) Journal of Interpersonal Violence Vol. 26 Issue 7, p1343-1365

This article presents a qualitative analysis regarding the help-seeking behaviors of female dating-violence victims from a cultural perspective. A semistructured, in-depth interview was used to collect data from 10 female victims (aged 20-28). Findings indicate that Taiwanese dating-violence victims tend to seek informal help rather than formal help. Culturally structured help-seeking experiences center around six primary themes: (a) self-reliant culture, (b) personal and family shame, (c) secretive and sexual dating relationships, (d) fear of negative reactions from others, (e) unfamiliarity with available resources, and (f) revictimization in seeking help. Understanding cultural meanings and barriers encountered in help-seeking behaviors is an important step in effectively assisting victims of dating violence.

Female Defendants and Criminal Courts in Taiwan: An Observation Study.

Hsu, Hua-Fu and Wu, Bohsiu (2011) Asian Journal of Criminology Vol. 6 Issue 1, p1-14

It has long been contended that the criminal justice system extends the influence of patriarchy in society. Feminist and critical criminologists have produced countless examples of the male domination in the criminal justice system. Critics of law and criminal justice point out that the system treats women the same way as does the mainstream society (MacKinnon, ; Smart). Therefore, criminal justice cannot be expected to remedy injustices legally before they are recognized as injustices socially. Sociological studies in crime and delinquency have also neglected gender issues. By employing the qualitative research approach of field observation, this study focuses on how practitioners in three criminal courts in Southern Taiwan interact with female defendants. The findings point out that the court system was unbending in treating the observed defendants in a condescending manner, and expedited the trial process to pronounce the defendants' guilt.

The study aims to offer explicit and nuanced empirical evidence of how gender complicates courtroom

Student victimization by teachers in Taiwan: Prevalence and associations

Huang Yen-Fang et al (2011) Child Abuse & Neglect; Vol. 35 Issue 5, p382-390

This paper reports on the prevalence of student victimization by teachers in junior high schools in a Chinese cultural context (Taiwan) and examines how student demographic variables (gender, grade level, and family socioeconomic status) and school social experiences (student-teacher relationships and involvement with at-risk peers) are associated with such victimization. Methods: Data were obtained from a large-scale random sample of 1,376 junior-high students (grades 7-9) in the city of Taichung, Taiwan. Students were given an anonymous structured questionnaire, including items regarding basic demographics and school social experiences. Results: Overall, 26.9% of students reported having been maltreated by teachers at least 1 time in the previous semester. Hitting, beating, or slapping was the most common maltreatment, and the most vulnerable students were boys and senior students. Students who perceived that student-teacher relationships were poor, and those who were involved with at-risk peers, were more likely to report victimization. Conclusion: Although there are clear guidelines and regulations prohibiting teacher aggression against students, Taiwanese students are still exposed to high levels of maltreatment. The findings provide empirical evidence to support school social workers and policymakers in taking immediate action to educate politicians, the general public, and the media about the severity of student victimization by teachers as well as to build up mechanisms to supervise the government's enforcement of regulation. These findings clearly imply that promoting positive social experiences for students is crucial for successful intervention.



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Subjective Strains, Conditioning Factors, and Juvenile Delinquency: General Strain Theory in Taiwan.

Lin, Wen-Hsu and Mieczkowski, Thomas (2011) Asian Journal of Criminology Vol. 6 Issue 1, p69-87

Agnew's general strain theory (GST) argues that subjective strain and objective strain should be distinguished from each other, and that subjective strain should be related more strongly to delinquency. In addition, GST suggests that the strain-delinquency relationship is conditioned by certain conditioning factors, and that research should treat these conditioning factors as a whole, i.e., the individual's 'overall' standing regarding these conditional factors. The present study uses a random sample of Taiwanese adolescents (13-17 years old) to study these two issues. The results suggest that strain as measured in this study is related positively to delinquency; however, subjective strain does not differ from objective strain in predicting delinquency. Additionally, the 'overall standing' conditioning factors interact differently with subjective strain and objective strain but in the expected direction.