



Association of Chinese Criminology and Criminal Justice in the United States

NEWSLETTER No 2,
NOVEMBER 2012

Dear Members

Welcome to the ACCCJUS Newsletter No.2. Thanks to members for sending in details of news and continuing success, all incorporated here. As usual, you can contact me at Bill.Hebenton@manchester.ac.uk

Bill Hebenton (Editor)

OFFICIAL BUSINESS The Annual General Meeting is to be held at the American Society of Criminology meetings in Chicago, on Wednesday, November 14, 2012, from 5pm to 6:20 pm in Salon 3 (Palmer House Hilton Hotel). This meeting will also elect a number of ACCCJUS Board positions (officer and non-officer). Official nominations below:

President-elect (1 position)

Bill Hebenton (Manchester U.)
Lening Zhang (St. Francis U.)

Treasurer (1 position)

Xia Wang (Arizona State U.)

Non-officer board directors (2 positions)

Huan Gao (California State, Stanislaus)
Liyang Li (Metropolitan State U. of Denver)
Min Xie (Arizona State U.)

Following the AGM, dinner is organised for 7pm at 麻公辣婆 MAGONG & LAPO, 2215 S.Wentworth Ave., Chicago, IL 60616

GOOD NEWS on publications !

Congratulations to all our members on their scholarly endeavours and continuing contribution to the discipline of criminology in 2012...and with many papers and books forthcoming !

Cao, Liqun, Yung-Lien Lai, and Ruohui Zhao. 2012. Shades of blue: Confidence in the police in the world. *Journal of Criminal Justice* 40 (1): 40-49.

Cao, Liqun and Ruohui Zhao. 2012. The impact of culture on acceptance of soft drugs across Europe. *Journal of Criminal Justice* 40 (4): 296-305.

Cao, Liqun. 2012. Recurrent flirtations of law and criminology in the USA. *Issues on Juvenile Crimes and Delinquency* (in Chinese) 177: 22-30.

Cao, Liqun, LanYing Huang, and Ivan Y. Sun. 2013. *Policing in Taiwan: From Authoritarian to Democratic*. London: Routledge.

Cao, Liqun, Ivan Y. Sun, and Bill Heberton (editors). 2013. *Handbook of Chinese Criminology*. London: Routledge.

Cao, Liqun. 2012 (forthcoming). Book review: *Racialized Policing: Aboriginal People's Encounters with the Police* By Elizabeth Comack. *Canadian Journal of Criminology and Criminal Justice*.

Heberton, B. and Jou, S. 2012. Taiwan's criminological "footprint" – a review and analysis of English language publication trends for Taiwan and selected Asian comparators (2000–2010), *International Journal of Comparative and Applied Criminal Justice*, 37, 1-15

Liang, Bin and Liqun Cao. 2012 (Forthcoming). China's policies toward illegal drugs and prostitution in the new era: Struggle within the global context. In *Promise and Reality: New Perspective on Legal Reform in China*, edited by Xiaobing Li and Qiang Fang. University of Kentucky Press.

Liang, Bin and Hong Lu, (Eds.), 2012 *Jurisprudence: Contemporary Western Sociological Studies and Developments* (法学分卷: [当代西方社会学前沿研究及发展综述]). 人民大学出版社 [Renmin University of China Press].

Liang, Bin and Hong Lu 2012. Fighting the Obscene, Pornographic, and Unhealthy -- An Analysis of the Nature, Extent, and Regulation of China's Online Pornography within a Global Context. *Crime, Law and Social Change*, 58, 111-130.

McCarty, William, Ling Ren, & Jihong Solomon Zhao. 2012. Panel analysis of the determinants of police strength during the 1990s. *Crime & Delinquency*, 58, 397-424.

- Ren, Ling, Jihong Solomon Zhao, & Nicholas Lovrich. 2011. Local political structures & violent crime in U.S. cities: Patterns of association in a longitudinal panel study. *Criminal Justice Policy Review*, 22, 448-470.
- Ren, Ling, Yan Zhang, & Jihong Solomon Zhao. (forthcoming). The deterrent effect of the castle doctrine law on burglary in Texas: A tale of outcomes in Houston and Dallas. *Crime & Delinquency*.
- Shaw, D., Pease, K. and Heberton, B. 2011 Possession of a knife and private defence: dilemmas in pursuit of personal security in England and Wales *International Journal of Law, Crime and Justice*, 2011, 1-14.
- Sun, Ivan, Hu, Rong, & Wu, Yuning. 2012. Social capital, political participation, and public trust in police in urban China. *Australia and New Zealand Journal of Criminology*, 45, 87-105.
- Sun, Ivan, Wu, Yuning, Huang, Lanying, Lin, Yushan, Li, Jessica C-M, & Su, Mingyue. 2012. Preferences for police response to domestic violence: A comparison of college students in three Chinese societies. *Journal of Family Violence*, 27, 133-144.
- Thomas, T. and Heberton, B. 2012. Dilemmas and consequences of prior criminal record: a criminological perspective from England and Wales. *Criminal Justice Studies*, 26, 1-15
- Wu, Yuning, Poteyeva, Margarita, & Sun, Ivan. 2012. Public trust in police: A comparison between China and Taiwan. *International Journal of Comparative and Applied Criminal Justice*, 36, 189-210.
- Wu, Yuning, Sun, Ivan, & Su, Mingyue. 2012. A comparison between Chinese and American college students' preference of police intervention into domestic violence cases. *Issues on Juveniles Crimes and Delinquency*, 179 (3), 25-33. (In Chinese)
- Zhang, Yan and Liqun Cao. 2012. Social support and corruption: A replication and confirmation of the relationship. *Issues on Juvenile Crimes and Delinquency* (in Chinese) 178: 20-30.
- Zhao, Jihong Solomon, Ling Ren, & Nicholas Lovrich. 2012. Political culture vs. socioeconomic approaches to predicting police strength in U.S. police agencies: Results of a longitudinal study, 1993-2003. *Crime & Delinquency*, 58, 167-195.
- Zhao, Jihong Solomon, Chi-Fang Tsai, Ling Ren, & Yung-Lien Lai. (forthcoming). Public satisfaction with police control of disorder crime: Does the public hold police accountable? *Justice Quarterly*.
- Zhao, Jihong Solomon, Yung-lien Lai, Ling Ren, & Brian Lawton. (forthcoming). The impact of race/ethnicity and quality-of-life policing on public attitudes toward racially biased policing and traffic stops. *Crime & Delinquency*.

GOOD NEWS on grants, promotion and other matters !

Min Xie, received the 2012 RUTH SHONLE CAVAN YOUNG SCHOLAR AWARD.
Congratulations!

Min Xie was awarded three major grants as principal investigator:
The Changing Geography of American Immigration and its Effects on Violent Victimization: Evidence from the National Crime Victimization Survey. Funded by the National Institute of Justice (\$231,203) for 2013-2014. ; The Impact of Victimization on Residential Mobility: Explaining Racial/Ethnic Patterns Using the National Crime Victimization Survey. Funded by the National Institute of Justice, Data Resources Program (\$40,000) for 2013 ; The Changing Geography of American Immigration and its Effects on Violent Victimization: Evidence from the National Crime Victimization Survey. Funded by the American Society of Criminology (ASC) and the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) Collaborative Research Program for Young Scholars (\$3,000) for 2013.

Bin Liang visited the East Asian Institute of the National University of Singapore from March to May, 2012 during his sabbatical leave.

Shanhe Jiang, a visiting professor at the University of Michigan, took his sabbatical leave at the University of Michigan (UM) in Spring 2012, and gave a talk on “the founding and development of Chinese criminal justice organs: A focus on procuratorates” at the University of Michigan. He is also a Chutian Scholar (楚天学者) at the Central China Normal University and taught Advanced Methodology there in summer 2012. During his stay in Wuhan, he gave a talk on advanced methodology at Wuhan University of Science and Technology.

Lening Zhang, granted sabbatical leave at the National Taipei University and also received National Science Foundation major grant .

Ni (Phil) He was appointed to Associate Vice Provost, Northeastern University.

Ivan Sun was promoted to full professor, the University of Delaware. He travelled to several Chinese cities over the past summer. He attended a conference at Hunan University and discussed future collaboration between ACCCJ and Chinese universities with Profs. Maohui Qu and Yanfei Wang of Hunan University and Prof. Hongxian Mo of Wuhan University. ACCCJ has agreed to be a co-sponsor of an international conference that will be held in Changsha in 2013.

Ling Ren and Yan Zhang were promoted to Associate Professor, Sam Houston State University. Ling Ren is research associate on the *Houston Police Department Citizen Contact/Impression Survey*.

Congratulations also for Ph.D awards and first academic appointments:

Chi-Fang (Lily) Tsai, Ph.D. (Sam Houston State University)
Department of Criminal Justice
University of Maryland Eastern Shore.

Princess Anne, MD 21853

Haiyan Liu, Ph.D. (the University of Indiana)
Department of Criminal Justice
The University of Central Missouri
Warrensburg, MO 64093

Xin Jiang, Ph.D. (Ohio State University)
Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice
Slippery Rock University, Slippery Rock, PA 16057

Angela Yue Zhuo, Ph.D. (SUNY, Albany)
Department of Sociology and Anthropology
St John's University, Queens Campus, 8000 Utopia Parkway
Queens, New York 11439

PUBLICATIONS ON CHINA (GREATER CHINA) – 2012....we hope the following abstracted publication details will be of interest to all our members.

Select publications (compiled and abstracted from Criminal Justice Abstracts and Social Science Citation Index/ISI Web of Science)

Peer Physical Aggression and Its Association With Aggressive Beliefs, Empathy, Self-Control, and Cooperation Skills Among Students in a Rural Town of China

Wang, Fu Man, Chen, Jing Qi, Xiao, Wan Qing Ma, Ya Ting), Zhang, Man

JOURNAL OF INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE **Volume: 27 Issue: 16 Pages: 3252-3267** NOV 2012

Abstract: This study explored the prevalence of peer physical aggression (PPA) and its association with aggressive beliefs, empathy, self-control, and cooperation skills among 1,719 7th-to-9th-grade students in a rural town in the central China province of Henan. The data were collected by the self-administered questionnaire anonymously. Results showed that 17.9% of the students reported that they had one or more times of physical aggressive behaviors toward their peers in the past 12 months. The reported rate of PPA was significantly higher in boys (24.7%) than in girls (10.7%). After adjusting the factors of gender and grade, result of logistic regression analysis showed that having a higher level of aggressive beliefs was PPA risk factor; a higher level of self-control was protective factor, but there were no significant association between PPA and the factors of empathy and cooperation skills. These results indicated that helping students to decrease their aggressive beliefs and to improve their self-control skill would aid in the prevention of youth violence.

Chinese Migrant Women in the Sex Industry: Exploring Their Paths to Prostitution

Liu, Min

FEMINIST CRIMINOLOGY **Volume:** 7 **Issue:** 4 **Pages:** 327-349 OCT 2012

Abstract: Rapidly growing migration and entertainment industry in China since the 1980s have resulted in numerous rural migrant women working as prostitutes. Previous studies have identified a number of factors contributing to women's involvement in prostitution. It is unknown, however, whether these factors apply to Chinese women's situation. The current study's findings show that the presence of friends and/or coworkers, the prevalence of entertainment establishments, and advertisements appear as indispensable factors in women's involvement in prostitution. It is suggested that future studies pay attention to the effects of situational factors on women's involvement in prostitution.

Rule of Law with Chinese Characteristics: The Role of Campaigns in Lawmaking

Biiddulph, Sarah, Cooney, Sean and Zhu, Ying

LAW & POLICY **Volume:** 34 **Issue:** 4 **Pages:** 373-401 OCT 2012

Abstract: China increasingly relies on its legal system to regulate a broad spectrum of social and economic activity. There is, however, widespread failure to observe the law, which periodically leads to social crises and popular unrest. The Chinese state is not, of course, alone in experiencing this, but it responds to enforcement failures in distinctive ways. This article examines one such response. In this article, we explore the role played by the enforcement campaign in the development of the Chinese legal system. We focus on one campaign in particular: the campaign that was waged between 2004 and 2007 to redress the chronic failure to pay wages. Chinese enforcement campaigns are not simply directed at securing greater compliance with existing law. They are integrally linked to cycles of law reform in the PRC. Whilst their main impact is on enforcement, they also have an important role in influencing the drafting of legislation and the interpretation of law. This article documents the impact of this campaign on the production of law: in speeding up the iterative process of lawmaking, interpretation, and implementation, with production of important reforms to existing labour law in 2007 and 2008. It is the strong planned nature of the campaign and its emphasis on state leadership of lawmaking and enforcement that continues to shape the development of China's particular version of the

Workplace Violence in Hong Kong, China: Nature, Impact, and Preparedness

Lo, T. Wing, Chappell, Duncan; Kwok, Sharon Ingrid; Wu, Joseph

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF OFFENDER THERAPY AND COMPARATIVE
CRIMINOLOGY **Volume:** 56 **Issue:** 6 **Pages:** 955-975 SEP 2012

Abstract: This article reports a survey of workplace violence in Hong Kong. A sizable number of the 1,198 organizations that were questioned reported that they had experienced such violence over the 2 years preceding the study, but the problem was not prevalent. In both the private and

government sectors, nonphysical violence happened more frequently than physical violence, and there was a reported lack of preparedness of many organizations to deal with the violence. Compared with private organizations, government organizations experienced more coworker and customer violence, but more private than government organizations believed that workplace violence caused the loss of key employees and clients. Correlation analysis found that a subculture of workplace violence appears to emerge over time, such that the more customer violence is experienced, the more is coworker violence, and the more the nonphysical violence, the more the physical violence. These findings are discussed with reference to international findings.

Filling the gap of formal institutions: the effects of Guanxi network on corruption in reform-era China

Zhan, Jing Vivian

CRIME LAW AND SOCIAL CHANGE **Volume:** 58 **Issue:** 2 **Pages:** 93-109 SEP 2012

Abstract: Corruption exists around the world and throughout the human history, but societies undergoing rapid modernization and institutional transition tend to be more susceptible to this problem. This article analyzes the corruption-facilitating roles of guanxi network under transition. It argues that when deficient political and economic institutions hamper the effective flow of information and resources and when fast structural changes generate uncertainty, people can resort to guanxi network, an informal institution, to overcome these difficulties and advance their private interests. Using empirical evidence from reform-era China, this article demonstrates how the communication, exchange, and normative functions of guanxi network enhance the opportunities, means, and incentives for public officials to engage in corruption, especially transactional corruption through particularistic ties.

Child maltreatment in an incarcerated sample in China: Prediction for crime types in adulthood

Wang, Yuyin; Xu, Kaiwen; Cao, Guangjian; Qian, Mingyi; Shook, Jeffrey; Ai, Amy L

CHILDREN AND YOUTH SERVICES REVIEW **Volume:** 34 **Issue:** 8 **Pages:** 1553-1559 AUG 2012

Abstract: The consequences of child maltreatment have drawn increased attention in the West. Evidence has associated such maltreatment with mental health problems, the adult personality disorders, and subsequent criminal behavior. However, little is known about its prevalence and consequences in China, especially the relationship between child maltreatment and criminal behavior. The aims of this study were twofold: (1) to explore the prevalence of self-reported child

maltreatment in an incarcerated adult sample in China, and, (2) to examine relationships between child maltreatment and offense types. A retrospective self-reported survey was administered to a sample of 2690 incarcerated adults (2410 male and 280 female) in all eleven jails in Beijing, China. For Aim 1, participants completed a self-reported survey that included Childhood Trauma Questionnaire assessing five types of child maltreatment (emotional abuse, physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional neglect and physical neglect). For Aim 2, analysis of variance (ANOVA) and logistic regression were conducted to identify the relationship between child maltreatment and crime types with the subsample of 702 male individuals with the available data from three different jails. The prevalence of child maltreatment in the sample ranged from 16.5% for emotional abuse to 91.2% for physical neglect. Almost 90% of the participants reported more than one form of child maltreatment. Men and women had significantly different rates of physical abuse, sexual abuse and emotional neglect. Men reported high levels of physical abuse, whereas women reported high levels of physical neglect. Of the subgroup with the crime type records, childhood physical abuse significantly predicted violent crime, whereas sexual abuse was inversely related to violent crime. This study is the first to report on child maltreatment among a large sample of incarcerated individuals in China. Findings indicate that the prevalence of child maltreatment among this population is extremely high, and that there is a relationship between childhood physical abuse and commitment to jail for violent crimes in adulthood. The data clearly indicate the importance of developing appropriate interventions in order to prevent child maltreatment

A harm reduction paradox: Comparing China's policies on needle and syringe exchange and methadone maintenance

Smith, Kumi; Bartlett, Nicholas; Wang, Ning

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF DRUG POLICY **Volume: 23 Issue: 4 Pages: 327-332 JUL 2012**

Abstract: Background: China has launched methadone maintenance treatment (MMT) and needle and syringe exchange programmes (NSEP) as part of the country's HIV prevention strategy amongst injection drug users. MMT is expanding, with backing from multiple government ministries, however, NSEP have received less political support and funding. Methods: Semi-structured, serial interviews were conducted with key informants, knowledgeable about China's harm reduction policies. Concurrent content analysis allowed for revision of the interview guide throughout the data collection process. This was combined with a systematic analysis of official government policy documents on NSEP and MMT, including white papers, legal documents, and policy statements. Findings: Early consensus between public security and public health sectors regarding methadone's dual use in HIV prevention as well as method of drug control created broad institutional support for MMT programmes amongst policy makers. In contrast, NSEP were seen as satisfying only the HIV prevention goals of the public health sector, and were perceived as condoning illicit drug use. Furthermore, NSEP's roots in China, as an experimental collaboration with international groups, created suspicion regarding its role in China's drug control policy. NSEP and MMT's distinct paths to policy development are reflected in the complex and occasionally contradictory nature of China's harm reduction strategy. Conclusions: These discrepancies highlight the need for a more politically sustainable and comprehensive integration of harm reduction projects. Recommendations

include improved evaluation methods for NESP, NSEP-MMT cross-referral system, and stronger NSEP advocacy within the non-profit and public health sectors

RE-LEGALIZATION OR DE-LEGALIZATION? Netizens' Participation in Criminal Justice Practices in China

Huang, Xuanyu

BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY **Volume:** 52 **Issue:** 4 **Pages:** 724-743 JUL 2012

Abstract: In recent years, the rise of online mass protests targeting high-profile criminal cases has become a prominent social phenomenon in China. In this study, I explore how the Chinese Government responds to netizens as well as how public opinion via the internet influences the administration of criminal justice within the Chinese context. By drawing on publicly available data online, I analyze the Deng Yujiao case to demonstrate how online public opinion can affect the judicial decision of a sensational case. I conclude that the rise of public participation promoted by the internet adds democratic elements to the Chinese criminal justice system by providing a means to monitor the exercise of governmental power and protect the rights of the disadvantaged.

China's alternative remittance system: channels and size of "hot money" flows

Li, Jianjun; Liu, Yinglin); Ge, Shuang

CRIME LAW AND SOCIAL CHANGE **Volume:** 57 **Issue:** 3 **Special Issue:** SI **Pages:** 221-237 APR 2012

Abstract: As the Federal Reserve engages in its second quantitative easing monetary policy, global emerging economies will suffer a shock of 600 billion dollars of funds. What is more, the Federal Reserve will continue to follow a policy of quantitative easing, and some of these excess dollars will flow into China and other emerging markets through alternative remittance channels. Excess liquidity may become "hot money" that disrupts the capital market and intensifies macroeconomic instability. This paper first studies the basic operational principle of the alternative remittance system as well as its actual operation in China. After examining domestic and foreign scholars' research methods with respect to the alternative remittance system, we estimate the size of hot money flowing through the alternative remittance system in China by building an Error Correction Model and analyze the difference between the result we calculate from it and the actual amount. Then based on this, we put forward comprehensive policy recommendations to regulate and supervise the alternative remittance system in China in terms of underground banks, trade fraud and foreign investment activity.

Drive-Away Policing and Situational Crime Prevention in China: An Analysis of Motorcycle Ban (jinmo) Policy in Guangzhou

Xu, Jianhua

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF OFFENDER THERAPY AND COMPARATIVE
CRIMINOLOGY **Volume:** 56 **Issue:** 2 **Pages:** 239-264 APR 2012

Abstract: Using the example of motorcycle ban policy in Guangzhou, the capital of Guangdong province, this article examines how situational crime prevention strategies are used in contemporary urban China. The article argues that although a motorcycle ban policy may reduce motorcycle snatch theft (feiche qiangduo) in Guangzhou, it inevitably caused a problem of displacement. However, some types of displacement are desirable for local government. An argument about drive-away policing is proposed in this article to understand policing styles in contemporary China. In addition, the article argues that motorcycle ban, as a strategy to prevent snatch theft and robbery, is also a strategy to deal with the crisis in police legitimacy. Therefore, crime prevention in China has more social and political significance than just reducing crime.

Responsive Regulation and the Reporting of Information Security Incidents-Taiwan and China

Chang, Lennon Yao-chung

ISSUES & STUDIES **Volume:** 48 **Issue:** 1 **Pages:** 85-119 MAR 2012

Abstract: As most software used by government agencies and companies is proprietary, malicious computer activity targeting breaches in that software can be likened to a pandemic of an infectious disease in the cyber world. When a breach occurs, the consequences can be widespread and damaging because the damage can spread rapidly. Therefore, cybercrime prevention needs to involve all users in a cooperative effort, with warnings and information on countermeasures distributed to users in order to prevent the "disease" from spreading when unprotected computers encounter an attack. This cooperative effort relies heavily on all institutions reporting information security incidents. Based on institutional theory, together with regulatory pluralism and responsive regulation theory, this paper examines the pluralized regulatory approach adopted to promote a system for sharing reports of information security incidents in Taiwan and China. An expanded model of regulatory enforcement and a strengths-based pyramid are proposed and used as a framework for discussing existing systems for encouraging the reporting of information security incidents.

Cheap Capitalism A Sociological Study of Food Crime in China

Cheng, Hongming

BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY **Volume:** 52 **Issue:** 2 **Pages:** 254-273 MAR 2012

Abstract: This article reports on an archival analysis of cases and policy documents in China and a survey and oral interviews with food safety regulators, food industry members, consumer organization representatives, food safety observers and scholars in Zhejiang province of China, on the nature and extent of food crime, the composition of offenders and factors associated with food crime. Results indicate that the prevalence of food crime occurs in the context of 'cheap capitalism', which is characterized by low price, inferior quality of products and degraded social morality and business ethics. A closer interaction among government, industry and academia, forming a triple helix, is playing an increasingly significant role in causing food crime.

Presuming Innocence, or Corruption, in China

Lewis, Margaret K.

COLUMBIA JOURNAL OF TRANSNATIONAL LAW **Volume:** 50 **Issue:** 2 **Pages:** 287-369 2012

Abstract: In July 2011, two former vice mayors of prominent Chinese cities were executed for accepting vast amounts of bribes and abusing their powers. Stories of officials abusing power for private gain are found the world over, but China faces a crisis that dwarfs most countries' battles with corruption. In order to counter rampant corruption, China has criminalized illicit enrichment, i.e., a significant increase in the assets of a public official that he cannot explain in relation to his lawful income. This Article addresses the tension between the presumption of innocence and the goal of effectively prosecuting corruption. In particular, the Article argues that, despite the strong presumption of innocence expressed in international human rights norms, illicit enrichment in China provides a compelling illustration of circumstances in which it is appropriate that the defendant disproves an element of the crime. The Article further proposes that we look at procedural rights holistically and not in isolation. Accordingly, any erosion of the presumption of innocence must be understood in the context of its relationship to other foundational procedural rights, particularly the right to silence and the right to counsel. The Article argues that the presumption of innocence and right to counsel have an inverse relationship, in that the more we diminish the presumption of innocence, the greater the need for counsel and, in particular, competent counsel with access to exculpatory information. China's recent consideration of reforms to its Criminal Procedure Law and possible ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights present opportunities both to enhance the presumption of innocence generally and to provide for a more robust defense, especially when a defendant is charged with an offense for which the presumption is relaxed.

The changing context and content of policing in China and Hong Kong: policy transfer and modernisation

Lo, Sonny Shiu-Hing

POLICING & SOCIETY Volume: 22 Issue: 2 Pages: 185-203 2012

Abstract: Despite the different policing environment between mainland China and the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR), the mainland police have been learning from the Hong Kong experience in the area of operation. To enhance the manpower of mainland police, private security companies have been legalised while residents' anti-crime groups have been partially incorporated into the regular police force. The auxiliary police force has become an experiment in some mainland cities, whereas the Hong Kong practice of police handbooks is viewed as a model for the mainland. The mainland police have been implementing various reform measures, such as the mass line concept, the visitation scheme, the heightened sensitivity toward 'radical' individual and mass action in public places, the improved quality and quantity of police officers, and the recognition of the need to reform the recruitment, performance appraisal and training of the police force. If policy transfer refers to a process of learning through actors such as officials, groups and policy practitioners, it has taken place in mainland China, which has been learning from the Hong Kong police. The policy ideas and practices of policing in Hong Kong have begun to shape the thinking of mainland police officers, who have absorbed some Hong Kong experiences through their study visits, conferences and seminars that involve both mainland and Hong Kong police.

Predictors of Dating Violence Among Chinese Adolescents: The Role of Gender-Role Beliefs and Justification of Violence

Shen, April Chiung-Tao; Chiu, Marcus Yu-Lung; Gao, Jianxiu

JOURNAL OF INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE Volume: 27 Issue: 6 Pages: 1066-1089 APR 2012

Abstract: In Chinese societies, violence among adolescent dating partners remains a largely ignored and invisible phenomenon. The goal of this study is to examine the relationships among gender-role beliefs, attitudes justifying dating violence, and the experiences of dating-violence perpetration and victimization among Chinese adolescents. This study has used self-reporting measures to collect data from a probability sample of 976 adolescents (mean age = 15.9) in three Chinese societies: Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Shanghai. Research results reveal a high prevalence of dating violence (including physical violence, sexual violence, and controlling behavior) among Chinese adolescents with dating experience: the perpetration rate is 27.3% and the victimization rate is 39%. Study results demonstrate that adolescents who endorse traditional gender-role beliefs tend to view dating violence as acceptable behavior. Boys' endorsement of traditional gender roles, boys' attitudes justifying boy-on-girl violence, and boys' attitudes against girl-on-boy violence predict boys' actual sexual-violence behavior. Moreover, boys' attitudes justifying boy-on-girl dating violence is the strongest predictor of boys' perpetration of physical and sexual dating violence. This study also shows that boys' hostility is a significant predictor of boys' controlling behavior. Programs for preventing dating violence should include components designed to challenge traditional gender-role beliefs and attitudes justifying dating violence.

The Concentration of Criminal Victimization and Patterns of Routine Activities

Kuo, Shih-Ya; Cuvelier, Steven J.; Sheu, Chuen-Jim; Zhao, Jihong (Solomon)

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF OFFENDER THERAPY AND COMPARATIVE
CRIMINOLOGY **Volume:** 56 **Issue:** 4 **Pages:** 573-598 JUN 2012

Abstract: Although many repeat victimization studies have focused on describing the prevalence of the phenomenon, this study attempted to explain variations in the concentration of victimization by applying routine activities as a theoretical model. A multivariate analysis of repeat victimization based on the 2005 Taiwan criminal victimization data supported the general applicability of the routine activity model developed in Western culture for predicting repeat victimization. Findings that diverged from Western patterns included family income to assault, gender to robbery, and marital status, family income, and major activity to larceny incidents. These disparities illustrated the importance of considering the broader sociocultural context in the association between risk predictors and the concentration of criminal victimization. The contradictory results and nonsignificant variance also reflected untapped information on respondents' biological features and psychological tendencies. Future victimization research would do well to integrate measurements that are sensitive to salient sociocultural elements of the society being studied and individuals' biological and psychological traits.

Crime reporting behavior and Black's Behavior of Law

Kuo, Shih-Ya; Cuvelier, Steven J.; Sheu, Chuen-Jim; Chang, Kuang-Ming

INTERNATIONAL SOCIOLOGY **Volume:** 27 **Issue:** 1 **Pages:** 51-71 JAN 2012

Abstract: This study seeks to extend the theoretical explanation of victims' crime reporting behavior to a social-structural framework by partially using Black's Behavior of Law theory in a non-western context. Black's theory of law postulated that police reporting varied according to five aspects of social life: stratification, morphology, culture, organization and social control. Drawing on the most recent victimization survey conducted in Taiwan, this study focuses on victim reporting of assault, robbery and larceny. Some findings replicated the expectations proposed by Black's propositions, but others were contrary to expectations. Female robbery victims reported to the police approximately three times more than males. The plausible reason might involve the notion of relational distance taken from Black's morphology perspective. It was also found that the severity of infraction was positively related to crime reporting. The coexistence of a strong effect of the variable 'crime seriousness' and the statistical significance of Black's social dimensions might imply that Black's theory has value in forming the broad social context of social action but is insufficient as an explanation of individual behavior.

Work Values and Service-Oriented Organizational Citizenship Behaviors: The Mediation of Psychological Contract and Professional Commitment: A Case of Students in Taiwan Police College

Chen, Chun-hsi Vivian; Kao, Rui Hsin

SOCIAL INDICATORS RESEARCH **Volume:** 107 **Issue:** 1 **Pages:** 149-169 MAY 2012

Abstract: Public security, traffic management and service for the people are the three major functions of policing. To assure the quality of police service, which is contingent on the people who render the service, has become the core of policing. This study aims to investigate the relationship between work values and service-oriented organizational citizenship behaviors with Taiwan Police College's students as the research sample. The mediating effects of psychological contract and professional commitment are also explored in this study. It is found that work values have a positive effect on individuals' professional commitment and psychological contract. It is also found that psychological contract and professional commitment have positive effects on service-oriented organizational citizenship behaviors. Besides, work values are found to have a positive effect on service-oriented organizational citizenship behaviors through the mediation of psychological contract and professional commitment. Suggestions and recommendations for future research are thus discussed.

**A framework for assessing impacts of leadership competency on police project performance
Mediating role of job satisfaction and moderating role of project type**

Yang, Li-Ren;Yen, Hsiu-Feng; Chiang, Yu-Fu

POLICING-AN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF POLICE STRATEGIES & MANAGEMENT **Volume:** 35 **Issue:** 3 **Pages:** 528-550 2012

Abstract: Purpose - The purpose of this paper is, primarily, to investigate the relationships of the project leader's competencies with job satisfaction, and their impact on project performance. The second objective is to determine whether job satisfaction plays a mediating role in the relationship between leadership competency and project performance. The third objective is to examine the moderating role of project type in the relationship between job satisfaction and project performance. Design/methodology/approach - To address the primary aims, a questionnaire-based survey was used to measure the project leader's competency, the job satisfaction of team members, and the performance of projects in the Taiwanese police departments. The structural equation modeling (SEM) approach was used to validate the research model.

Findings - The results show that job satisfaction mediates the effects of leadership competency on project performance. Furthermore, these results prove that complexity, workload, method, and project duration have a moderating effect on the relationship between job satisfaction and project schedule success. Research limitations/implications - The research was limited to inspecting projects in the Taiwanese police departments. The data analyzed in this study are project-specific. Practical implications - This paper reports on the findings about leadership benefits and provides recommendations for improving police project performance. Originality/value - This research is the first to provide empirical evidence that supports the expectation of improving police project

performance by developing leadership competencies. Findings from this study are helpful to project leaders in deciding whether to develop certain competencies.

Work characteristics and police officers' performance Exploring the moderating effect of social work characteristics and collective efficacy in multilevel analysis

Hsieh, Wen-Chung); Chen, Chun-Hsi Vivian; Lee, Chi-Cheng;Kao, Rui-Hsin

POLICING-AN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF POLICE STRATEGIES & MANAGEMENT **Volume: 35 Issue: 3 Pages: 615-641 2012**

Abstract: Purpose - The purpose of this paper is to examine the effect of work characteristics on members' self-efficacy and collective efficacy, and the subsequent effect on police officers' performance.

Design/methodology/approach - A multilevel model is adopted to analyze quantitative data obtained by using 812 police officers and 54 chiefs of police stations in Taiwan as the research objects.

Findings - The authors found that work characteristics affected members' self-efficacy and collective efficacy, which further affected the individual- and group-level performance and the contextual effect of social work characteristics (SWCs) and collective efficacy on self-efficacy and individual performance. The authors also confirmed the cross-level moderation of social characteristics on the relationship between motivational work characteristics (MWCs) and self-efficacy, and between self-efficacy and individual performance.

Research limitations/implications - A limitation was the characteristics of the sample, which consisted of mostly first-line uniformed police officers in Taiwan. From the perspective of managerial implications, it is felt that police organizations should beef up the training on police officers' collective efficacy, such as building group spirit, improving members' sense of responsibility, and building up trust with the organization. Originality/value - The findings prove that the study of work design is particularly important for enhancing the management effectiveness of police organization, because it explains the causes of a number of organizational behaviors as well as a number of important results that influence the police organization (e.g. efficacy and performance).

Criminal Recidivism Among Hong Kong Male Juvenile Probationers

Chui, Wing Hong); Chan, Heng Choon Oliver

JOURNAL OF CHILD AND FAMILY STUDIES **Volume: 21 Issue: 5 Pages: 857-868 OCT 2012**

Abstract: Hong Kong juvenile probationers are scarcely studied. The purpose of this study was to explore the 6-month short-term recidivism rate of 92 male juvenile probationers (aged 14-20 years), with and without controlling for their index crime. Generally, 30% of the juveniles reoffended within the 6-month follow-up period (82 and 18% were adjudicated of a nonviolent and violent offense respectively). Eight personality and psychosocial properties (self-esteem, life satisfaction, social bond, positive and negative affect, impulsivity, pro-offending attitudes, and self-perceived life problems) were assessed in both Wave 1 and Wave 2 periods. Only three properties (negative affect, self-perceived life problems, and self-esteem) yielded significant changes within the 6-month period.

Beyond the exploratory analyses, another aim of this study was to identify significant predictors of recidivism in these rarely sampled juvenile probationers. Results indicated that type of crime, onset age of delinquent behavior, frequency of delinquency involvement in the past year, social bond, negative affect, impulsivity, and pro-offending attitudes were significant risk factors for recidivism. These findings highlight the need for social workers and other youth justice personnel to prioritize the intervention resources for juvenile probationers in light of the high estimated lifetime cost of crime for young offenders. Cognitive-behavioral treatment modalities with emphases on family functioning and problem-solving strategies were found to be an effective intervention approach for juvenile offenders. Limitations and future research directions are discussed.

Resistance to the Mainlandization of Criminal Justice Practices: A Barrier to the Development of Restorative Justice in Hong Kong

Lo, T. Wing

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF OFFENDER THERAPY AND COMPARATIVE
CRIMINOLOGY **Volume:** 56 **Issue:** 4 **Pages:** 627-645 JUN 2012

Abstract: This article examines the political and legal barriers to introducing restorative justice (RJ) in Hong Kong. It argues that the processes involved in RJ may be in conflict with the rule of law, which is regarded by the citizens of HongKong as sacrosanct in their resistance to the "mainlandization" of criminal justice practices after China resumed sovereignty of Hong Kong. It is argued that, because it could admit such potentially harmful Chinese criminal justice concepts as "rule by the people," "absence of the presumption of innocence," "leniency for self-confession and severity for resistance," and "toeing the party line," RJ would be devoid of any restorative substance and could breach the principles of due process.

Development and impacts of a new performance management system in the Hong Kong police force

Kai-ting, Michael Chiu

POLICING-AN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF POLICE STRATEGIES &
MANAGEMENT **Volume:** 35 **Issue:** 3 **Pages:** 468-490 2012

Abstract: Purpose - The purpose of this paper is to outline the development and implementation of the "values-driven competency-based performance management system" (VDCBPMS) and report the findings of a study that aims to examine the effect of the new PMS on officers of the Hong Kong Police Force. Design/methodology/approach - The research focuses on the officers' perceptions and attitudes resulting from the intervention and hypothesizes that the new system will increase their organisational commitment and job satisfaction, job-effort and value alignment with the Force, as well as overall performance of the Force through enhanced performance of individual officers. The study employs a staff survey and interviews with a cross section of officers in different ranks to examine the impact on them of VDCBPMS. Findings - The research findings reveal evidence to support all the hypotheses and their implications for

management are outlined. Research limitations/implications - The research is not a done in a "before-and-after" fashion due to inherent limitations and the findings cannot be isolated from other clandestine management initiatives for examination due to practical limitations. Practical implications - The research findings provide food for thought for the management to consider how best to improve the performance of officers in the Force. Social implications - The research findings suggest ways to improve policing in Hong Kong, which ultimately will benefit the society of Hong Kong at large.

Originality/value - This research fills a void in the literature of competency-based PMS by introducing the "values" dimension to the notion, and contributes to the study of public policy implementation by illustrating how a novice system is developed and introduced in a policing context.

An Empirical Investigation of Social Bonds and Juvenile Delinquency in Hong Kong

Chui, Wing Hong; Chan, Heng Choon Oliver

CHILD & YOUTH CARE FORUM **Volume:** 41 **Issue:** 4 **Pages:** 371-386 AUG 2012

Abstract: Although there are studies that tested Hirschi's social bond elements with Asian samples in the past, however, no study has examined all his social bond elements. Therefore, this study aims to test all Hirschi's social bond elements with a sample of secondary educated male and female Hong Kong adolescents. A total of 1,377 adolescents (666 males and 711 females) aged between 12 and 17 years who are randomly selected out of nine selected secondary schools in Hong Kong are surveyed. In addition to descriptive and bivariate analyses, multivariate analyses are performed to examine the differential social bond effects in predicting the propensity to commit theft and violent crime among male and female adolescents, with and without controlling for their age. Findings indicate that a strong belief in the legal system, a healthy parent-child bonding, and a strong school commitment are significant protective factors to prevent adolescents from engaging theft and violent delinquency. However, though not uncommon, the increased level of involvement in organizational activities is likely to result in the increase of propensity to involve in delinquent conducts. This study further offers several implications for social service that may benefit adolescents, by which an improvement of the police-youth relationship as a way to provide an accurate understanding of the criminal justice system, a healthy parent-child bonding, and a strong school commitment may reduce the adolescents' propensity to commit delinquent acts. Limitations and directions for future research are also outlined.

The Chinese Youth Attitudes toward Young Drug Users scale: An initial scale development and refinement

Chui, Wing Hong; Chan, Heng Choon (Oliver)

DRUG AND ALCOHOL REVIEW **Volume:** 31 **Issue:** 4 **Pages:** 477-482 JUN 2012

Abstract: Introduction and Aims. Little is known about adolescents' perspectives of young drug users, especially in the Chinese context. This study aimed to develop a scale to measure Chinese

youth attitudes toward young drug users. Design and Methods. Initially, a total of 26 non-at-risk and at-risk adolescents (15 male and 11 female) aged 13 to 20 years were interviewed in five separate focus group sessions to explore their general views of young drug users. At-risk youths recruited in this study were adolescents who previously had contact with the juvenile justice system. The responses of these 26 adolescents were documented, and subsequently 25 items were generated out of the respondents' common themes. These 25 items were then surveyed in a group of 137 secondary school-aged adolescents (68 male and 69 female), ranging 13 to 17 years, to examine its underlying factor structure for further scale refinement, with the use of the exploratory factor analysis. Results. A five-factor structure with 12 items was ultimately selected for the Chinese Youth Attitudes toward Young Drug Users (CYAYDU) scale. Discussion and Conclusions. This newly developed scale is anticipated to provide utility in the social work settings, especially for youth social workers to assist in providing effective social services to young drug users. Despite the promising strength of the CYAYDU scale, further validation with large sample size is needed. [Chui WH, Chan HC. The Chinese Youth Attitudes toward Young Drug Users scale: An initial scale development and refinement.

The Role of Chinese Face in the Perpetration of Dating Partner Violence

Chan, Ko Ling

JOURNAL OF INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE **Volume:** 27 **Issue:** 4 **Pages:** 793-811 MAR 2012

Abstract: This study explored the associations between the perpetration of partner violence and two types of face orientation—protective and acquisitive—in Chinese societies. Data from a convenience sample of 3,388 university students from Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Beijing were analyzed. The participants completed the Protective and Acquisitive Face Orientation (PAFO) Scale Short Form and the Revised Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS2) to measure their face orientations and experience of perpetrating violence against their dating partner. Acquisitive face orientation (AFO) was positively associated with the self-reported perpetration of physical and psychological partner violence. No significant associations were found between protective face orientation (PFO) and partner violence perpetration. Gender differences were found across all types of dating violence. City of residence, age, and SES were also associated with partner violence in specific ways. The findings gave insights on the possible mechanisms between partner violence and the concept of face to be explored in future research.

Gender Symmetry in the Self-Reporting of Intimate Partner Violence

Chan, Ko Ling

JOURNAL OF INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE **Volume:** 27 **Issue:** 2 **Pages:** 263-286 JAN 2012

Abstract: Research has not conclusively determined whether men and women are equally likely to commit intimate partner violence (IPV). One explanation for the disparity in previous findings may be gender-based differences in reporting styles. The present study investigated whether there was any gender difference in self-reported IPV prevalence. A total of 3,740 Chinese couples from a representative population in Hong Kong were interviewed. Self-reports of men-to-women and women-to-men IPV between spouses were compared. Gender was controlled for to evaluate whether age, education, the Chinese concept of face, and other violence-related characteristics would affect the self-reporting of IPV. Findings supported gender symmetry in self-reported IPV prevalence as well as a moderate interspousal agreement in the self-reports. After adjustment for covariates, face was a significant factor predicting the interspousal differences in both men-to-women and women-to-men physical IPV.

The 'Production' of Corruption in China's Courts: Judicial Politics and Decision Making in a One-Party State.

Li Ling

LAW AND SOCIAL INQUIRY Vol. 37 Issue 4, 848-877, 2012

Despite its rampant presence, judicial corruption in China has often been regarded as the idiosyncratically deviant behavior of a few black sheep eluding prescribed judicial conduct. This entrenched assumption has both discouraged in-depth investigation of the phenomenon of judicial corruption and inhibited proper understanding of the functioning of China's courts. This article, based on an empirically grounded examination of the processing of court rulings tainted by corruption, showed that judicial corruption in China is an institutionalized activity systemically inherent in the particular decision-making mechanism guided by the Chinese Communist Party's instrumental rule-by-law ideal. In investigating what has contributed to the institutionalization of judicial corruption, the interplay between law and party politics in China's courts was also examined. The findings, therefore, also shed light on behind-the-courtroom judicial activities and on the enduring perplexity of the gap between the law in the book and the law in action.

Partner Violence and HIV Risk Among Female Sex Workers in China.

Zhang, Chen; Li, Xiaoming ; Hong, Yan; Chen, Yiyun; Liu, Wei; Zhou, Yuejiao

AIDS & BEHAVIOR May, Vol. 16 Issue 4, p1020-1030 2012

Global literature suggests that partner violence contributes to HIV-related vulnerability and risk among women. Female sex workers (FSWs) play a significant role in China's skyrocketing increase of heterosexual transmission of HIV. The aim of this article is to examine the association between partner violence and HIV risk among FSWs in China. This study, based on a cross-sectional survey

of 1,022 FSWs recruited from communities in China, attempted to address the relationship between partner violence and HIV risk among this vulnerable population. About 58% of the FSWs had experienced violence from their stable partners (including 55.5% reporting emotional violence, 20.1% physical violence, and 16.2% sexual violence) and 45% from their clients (including 39.7% reporting emotional violence, 17.1% physical violence, and 16.8% sexual violence). Partner violence perpetuated by either stable partners or clients was strongly associated with most of the HIV risk measures we assessed. This study confirmed the association of partner violence and HIV risk among FSWs. We call for culturally appropriate interventions for both partner violence and HIV risk reduction among FSWs in China.

Drug use in rural China: a preliminary investigation in Hunan Province.

Deng, Qijian; Tang, Quansheng; Schottenfeld, Richard S.; Hao, Wei; Chawarski, Marek C.

ADDICTION Mar, Vol. 107 Issue 3, p610-613, 2012

Aims To compare characteristics and illicit drug abuse patterns among drug abusers in rural and urban areas of Hunan Province, China. **Measurements and design** Data collected by public security bureau on newly registered drug abusers between 2005 and 2008 in five urban and five rural areas (n = 1639) were extracted anonymously and analyzed. **Setting and participants** All newly registered drug users in urban (n = 812) and rural (n = 827) areas of Hunan Province were included. **Findings** Drug users from the rural areas were younger [31 (6.6) versus 34 (8.0) years, P < 0.001], with a higher proportion of males (86% versus 82%, P < 0.05) or married (34% versus 27%, P < 0.01). Rural drug users reported an earlier onset of drug use [27 (5.9) versus 30 (7.9) years old, P < 0.001], were more likely to report heroin as their primary drug of abuse (53% versus 47%, P < 0.001) and had a lower prevalence of criminal activities (19% versus 31%, P < 0.001). Rural drug users were less likely to report needle sharing (1.8% versus 4.3%, P < 0.01), less likely to report being human immunodeficiency virus positive (0.8% versus 2.6%, P < 0.01) and less likely to report prior drug treatment participation (2.8% versus 6.8%, P < 0.001). **Conclusions** Drug abuse is a substantial problem in both urban and rural areas in China. The very low proportion of newly registered drug users reporting any prior drug abuse treatment points to the importance of expanding substance abuse treatments, especially in rural areas where treatment penetration is even lower than in urban areas.

The Changing Role of China in the Global Illegal Cigarette Trade

von Lampe, Klaus; Kurti, Marin K.; Shen, Anqi; Antonopoulos, Georgios A.

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REVIEW Mar, Vol. 22 Issue 1, p43-67, 2012

This study explores the history of the illegal production, distribution, and smuggling of cigarettes in mainland China. Data were obtained from a content analysis of 931 media reports retrieved from LexisNexis for the time period 1975 until 2010, and from other open sources. The illegal cigarette trade first emerged in the form of violations of state tobacco monopoly regulations. In the course of the restructuring of the legal tobacco sector, which occurred under external political pressure to open the Chinese market to foreign competition, an illegal cigarette industry emerged which at first primarily produced fake Chinese brand cigarettes for the domestic black market. At the same time, China became a destination country for smuggled genuine Western brand cigarettes. It was only after effective crackdowns against cigarette smuggling and domestic distribution channels in the late 1990s that the Chinese illegal cigarette industry shifted to exporting large numbers of counterfeit Western brand cigarettes to black markets abroad. China's current role as a leading supplier of counterfeit cigarettes is a result of the contradictions of the economic reform process and of external licit and illicit forces that worked toward opening up the Chinese tobacco sector to the outside world.

The Dissemination of Criminological and Criminal Justice Knowledge and Practice: A Profile of People's Republic of China Scholars Who Earn Doctorates in the United States.

Ross, Jeffrey; Dai, Mengyan

ASIAN JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY Sep, Vol. 7 Issue 3, p225-238 2012

Policies and practices in countries do not exist in a vacuum. There are many sources of ideas for change. One of the most important is exposure to foreign ideas through international scholarly exchange. This article briefly reviews the history and causes that have contributed to this process with scholars from the People's Republic of China who have chosen to obtain doctorates in the United States and study Criminology and/or Criminal Justice. In particular, over the past two decades, close to two dozen scholars have come to the United States to earn masters and PhD degrees in the fields of Criminology/Criminal Justice or related fields. This article uses a survey methodology to understand this complex process

The Foreign Corrupt Practices Act in China: A balancing act for businesses

Tang, John; Freed, Michael R.;

WHITE COLLAR CRIME Aug, Vol. 26 Issue 11, p6-7 2012

The authors reflect on the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA) in view of the U.S. Department of Justice's enforcement actions as of April 2012 on the issue of state-owned enterprises in China. They believe the FCPA presents difficulties for American businesses

in China where the culture of corruption has existed for many years. They hold that U.S. companies must realize the nuances of the law and be extra careful in doing business abroad. Steps to be taken in this regard are recommended.

Triadization of Youth Gangs in Hong Kong

Lo, T. Wing

BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY Jun Vol. 52 Issue 3, p556-576, 2012

In Hong Kong, youth gangs are heavily influenced by triad societies, and the present article examines how young people are ‘triadized’ through three main channels during their participation in gang activities. First, the spider’s web structure absorbs young people into the gang and then ties them into a triad big brother and follower relationship. Second, triad elements and knowledge are transmitted via routine activities of the youth gang. Third, the tacit but very much enforced norms and controls of a youth gang lead its members to conform to triad commands and assimilate triad values. It is concluded that triadization of youth gangs provides new blood to triad societies that continue to survive across different generations over time.

Chinese Narcotics Trafficking: A Preliminary Report.

Huang, Kaicheng; Liu, Jianhong; Zhao, Ruohui; Zhao, Guoling; Friday, Paul C.

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF OFFENDER THERAPY AND COMPARATIVE CRIMINOLOGY Feb, Vol. 56 Issue 1, p134-152, 2012

Questions of existence of the “China Route” for drug smuggling and trafficking have been important in the literature. The profile of the offenders, particularly whether they are primarily members of traditional criminal organization, is a hotly debated issue. Much qualitative evidence has been collected and it provides important insights into these questions. However, little quantitative data has ever been collected and analyzed to provide a broader picture of these issues. The present study involves the systematical collection of data from court sentencing files from seven high courts whose jurisdictions cover the China Route. The findings provide valuable information that sheds light on the debated questions. Some evidence consistent with the China Route arguments is found.

No evidence supports the idea that traditional organized criminal syndicates are behind most offenses. Logistic regression results reveal interesting associations between offender characteristics and types of offenses.

. "Rule-based but risk-oriented" approach for combating money laundering in Chinese financial sectors.

Ai, Lishan

JOURNAL OF MONEY LAUNDERING CONTROL Vol. 15 Issue 2, p198-209, 2012

This paper attempts to examine the practical condition of implementing risk-based approach (RBA) in Chinese financial sectors. Design/methodology/approach – This paper compares the differences between rule-based approach and risk-based approach (RBA), and provides different options to financial institutions considering their own circumstances. Findings – This paper finds that capacity constraint is an issue for directly transplanting the RBA performed by developed countries to Chinese financial institutions. Originality/value – This paper creatively proposes a rule-based but risk-oriented AML approach or partial RBA that fits Chinese financial institutions' reality underpinned by Chinese culture, and correspondingly, different assessment methods are presented as well.

Combating cybercrime across the Taiwan Strait: investigation and prosecution issues

Chang, Yao Chung

AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL OF FORENSIC SCIENCES Mar, Vol. 44 Issue 1, p5-14, 2012

Reports have shown that Taiwan and China are attractive targets for cybercriminals. The special political situation between the two countries has encouraged numerous cyber-attacks across the Taiwan Strait. Establishing an efficient investigation and prosecution system is important to deter criminals from further exacerbating this unsatisfactory situation. This paper discusses issues of cybercrime investigation and prosecution across the Taiwan Strait. Based on interview data collected in 2008 and 2009, in both China and Taiwan, this paper concludes that the current manpower dedicated to cybercrime investigation is insufficient. In addition, there is insufficient incentive to attract investigators to devote their time to cybercrime investigation, and prosecutors and judges' knowledge of cybercrime and information security is lacking. Informal relations, such as Guan-xi and Mo-chi, may help in mutual cooperation between crime investigation agencies. However, these rely heavily on the political situation existing at any one time, and can only be effective when relations between Taiwan and China are not tense.

General Strain Theory in Taiwan: A Latent Growth Curve Modeling Approach.

Lin, Wen-Hsu

ASIAN JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY Mar, Vol. 7 Issue 1, p37-54, 2012.

Agnew's general strain theory (GST) [Agnew R () Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency 38:319-361; Agnew R () Pressured Into Crime: An Overview of General Strain Theory. LA:Roxbury] has been the focus of considerable academic attention and has become an important criminological theory [Cullen et al. Taking Stock: The Status of Criminological Theory. New Brunswick, NJ: Transaction]. However, most previous empirical studies have employed Western samples (e.g., US sample) to test this theory, which hinders the generalizability of GST. Although some studies have used Eastern samples to evaluate GST, these studies are only cross-sectional, which makes drawing any causal relationship problematic, and a cross-sectional study cannot uncover the more dynamic relationship between strain, negative emotion, and delinquency. Furthermore, depression has become epidemic around the world [World Health Organization,) and many previous studies that test GST focus only on anger. This makes depression a crucial element in testing GST. The present study uses longitudinal data (Taiwan Youth Project) and a latent growth model (LGM) to investigate strain, depression, and delinquent acts among adolescents (12-15 years old). The results generally support GST propositions: both strain and depression increase delinquency, and depression mediates the strain-delinquency relationship. Some cultural-specific influences were also discovered.

Consumer attitudes toward false representation.

Lu-Ming Tseng; Mei-Fang Shih

JOURNAL OF FINANCIAL CRIME Vol. 19 Issue 2, p163-174, 2012

Misrepresenting the nature of an accident to obtain insurance money for a loss not covered by the insurance policy is definitely unethical and will cause serious harm to insurers. The purpose of this paper is to investigate this issue and examine the impacts of insurance coverage and fraud sizes on the consumer attitudes toward the false representation. Design/methodology/approach -- Questionnaire surveys were collected with 210 adults in Taiwan. Findings -- Results indicated that insurance coverage affected ethical judgment and perceived fairness, and ethical judgment and perceived fairness related to the false representation. Perceived fairness is related to ethical judgment (the more people feel it is fair to cheat, the higher propensity they have to deem the cheating as

ethical). Originality/value -- Concern for claim fraud in the insurance market has dramatically increased over the past few years. However, very little research has examined the impacts of coverage and fraud sizes on such behavior. This paper takes a further step in testing the effects of the two factors on individuals' intentions to commit false representation. The results suggest that coverage does affect the intention to misreport claim amounts.

Making sense of Going Straight.

Adorjan, Michael; Chui, Wing Hong

BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY Vol. 52 Issue 3, p577-590, 2012

While most research on desistance targets Western contexts, we offer a point of comparison through an examination of the experiences of a selected group of male ex-offenders upon their discharge from prison in Hong Kong. To achieve this aim, this qualitative study gives a detailed account of Hong Kong ex-prisoners' accounts of desistance. Semi-structured interviews focusing on prisoner re-entry were conducted with 23 Hong Kong Chinese ex-prisoners. Particularly salient themes to explain the process of going straight in Hong Kong were the importance of social support and family, as well as religion. Ex-prisoners were particularly critical of the rehabilitative efficacy of Hong Kong's prisons as well as post-supervision programmes. These criticisms were related to concerns regarding Hong Kong's competitive and materialistic culture delimiting efforts to desist from crime.

Measuring the subjective perceptions of risks and rewards of Chinese juvenile thieves

Li, Jessica C.M.; Lo, T. Wing; Cheng, Christopher H.K.; Wu, Joseph

PSYCHOLOGY, CRIME & LAW Sep Vol. 18 Issue 8, p689-70, 2012

This study adopts the rational choice perspective to develop a measurement scale for the subjective perception of risks and rewards among Chinese juvenile thieves. Rational choice is a utilitarian view of human behaviour that holds that individuals will stop offending if they perceive more risks than rewards to be attached to a crime. Using qualitative data abstracted from semi-structured interviews with 30 subjects aged from 10 to 17, the study categorized and thematically coded the juvenile thieves' own definitions and subjective perceptions of the risks and rewards they attached to their criminal acts. A scale consisting of 18 items was then constructed to measure 200 juvenile thieves' perceptions of these risks and rewards, and five factors were subsequently identified. Qualitative data of this study support the utilitarian view of the rational choice perspective whereas quantitative data are in an opposite direction. Theoretical constructs of risks, and rewards and the prevention practices for tackling juvenile theft in a materialistic society are discussed.

