



ASSOCIATION OF CHINESE CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN THE  
UNITED STATES

NEWSLETTER NO. 4

NOVEMBER 2013

Dear Members,

Welcome to the ACCCJUS Newsletter No. 4. Thanks once again to all members who responded to the call for 'good news' items. As usual, this November issue contains both official information, news on members and the collection of titles and abstracts of 2013 publications on China, Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan.

You can contact me by email at [Bill.Hebenton@manchester.ac.uk](mailto:Bill.Hebenton@manchester.ac.uk)

Copies of previous newsletters are available from the ACCCJUS website (or myself).

Bill Hebenton (Editor)

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**OFFICIAL BUSINESS** The Annual General Meeting is to be held at the American Society of Criminology Annual Meeting in Atlanta, Georgia on Wednesday 20 November at 5pm in Marriott Marquis Hotel, Room International B, International Level. At this meeting, ACCCJ will hold its 2013 board director election, to be overseen by the Election Committee. The following members have been nominated and expressed their willingness to be the candidates for non-officer Board Directors (2 positions):

Mengyan DAI (戴孟岩, Old Dominion University) and Shun-Yung WANG (王舜永, University of South Florida St. Petersburg)

After the AGM, and in custom with previous years, dinner has been organized for around 7pm at a suitable nearby restaurant. We will depart for the venue following the official business.

The ACCCJUS Board will meet on **Thursday, 21 November** at Marriott Marquis hotel, International A, International Level at 2pm. Following this Board, there will be a general discussion meeting open to all members in Room M202, Marquis Level at 3:30pm.

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## Good news !!

In criminal justice, we hear much about prolific offenders ! But let us start with much deserved congratulations to Ivan Sun and Min Xie for being judged prolific scholars !! (see Copes et al (2012): Criminology and Criminal Justice Hit Parade: Measuring Academic Productivity in the Discipline, *Journal of Criminal Justice Education*, 23:4, 423-440; and see *Journal of Criminal Justice Education* Vol. 24: 273-289). Ivan, in his modest fashion, has made little of this, but as an Association we can formally thank him not only for his professional achievements but for his first-rate work as a long time Board member.

Congratulations to all our members on their endeavours and continuing contribution to the discipline of criminology in 2013...and with much still forthcoming and scheduled for 2014! Simply read on.....

Wu, 'Bonnie' Yuning, Lake, Rodney, & Cao, Lique. (forthcoming,2014). Race, social bonds and juvenile confidence in the police. *Justice Quarterly*.

Wu, Yuning. (forthcoming, 2014). Race/Ethnicity and perceptions of the police: A comparison of White, Black, Asian, and Hispanic Americans. *Policing & Society*.

Wu, Yuning, Button, Deanna, Smolter, Nicole, & Poteyeva, Margarita. (2013). Public responses to intimate partner violence: Comparing preferences of Chinese and American college students. *Violence and Victims*, 28, 302-323.

Wu, Yuning was recipient of the 2013 W.E.B. Du Bois Fellowship for Research in Race, Gender, Culture, and Crime, granted by the US National Institute of Justice.

Lening Zhang traveled to Guizhou province of China to conduct a field study of the Sunshine program with Xi Zhang and Yue Zhuo during March of 2013. The Sunshine program is a unique drug treatment modality which was initiated recently in the province. A research report of the study has been submitted to the United Nations. Dr. Zhang also did teaching and research in Taiwan during the summer of 2013 which was supported by Taiwan National Science Council.

Lening Zhang. 2013. "Youth Gangs in Contemporary China." *Journal of Gang Research* 20: 1-18.

Lening Zhang and Steven F. Messner. 2013. "The Characteristics of Chinese Women's Victimization in Sex Offenses." *International Criminal Justice Review*, Sept. 295-306.

Lening Zhang, Jianhong Liu, and Kaicheng Huang. 2013. "The Characteristics of Relapsed Drug Users in a Large Metropolitan Area of China." *Asian Journal of Criminology* 8: 159-242.

Lening Zhang, William F. Wiczorek, and John W. Welte. 2012. "The Influence of Parental and Peer Drinking Behaviors on Underage Drinking and Driving by Young Men." *Journal of Drug Education* 42: 347-359.

Lening Zhang. 2013. "Crime Data and Criminological Research in Contemporary China." In *Handbook of Chinese Criminology*, edited by Lique Cao, Ivan Sun, and Bill Heberton. New York: Routledge.

Ni He. 2014 (published Oct 2013) *Chinese Criminal Trials: A Comprehensive Empirical Inquiry*. New York: Springer.

Hong Lu, Bin Liang, & Siyi Liu (2013). Serious Violent Offenses and Sentencing Decisions in China: Are There Any Gender Disparities? *Asian Journal of Criminology*, 8(3), 159-177.

- Bin Liang & Michael Long (2013). 'Testing the Gender Effect in Drug and Alcohol Treatment: Women's Participation in Tulsa County Drug and DUI programs. *Journal of Drug Issues*, 43(3), 270-288.
- Bin Liang, Michael Long, & Wendy Brame (2012). It is legal representation or clients?: An empirical testing of clients' performance and their legal representation in Tulsa County Drug and DUI courts. *American Journal of Criminal Justice*, 37(4), 544-561.
- Bin Liang (2014), Chapter 15, Drugs and Drug Control in China, In: Liqun Cao, Ivan Sun & Bill Heberton (Eds.), *Handbook of Chinese Criminology*, Routledge, pp.183-196.
- Bin Liang & Liqun Cao (2013). China's policies toward illegal drugs and prostitution in the new era: struggle within the global context. In: Xiaobing Li & Qiang Fang (Eds.), *Modern Chinese Legal Reform: New Perspectives*. University of Kentucky Press, pp. 189-212.
- Sun, Ivan, Wu, Yuning, & Hu, Rong. (2013). Public assessments of the police in rural and urban China: A theoretical elaboration and empirical investigation. *British Journal of Criminology*, 53, 643-664.
- Sun, Ivan, Hu, Rong, Wong, Daniel F. K., He, Xuesong, & Li, Jessica C.M. (2013). One country, three populations: Trust in police among migrants, villagers, and urbanites in China. *Social Science Research*, 42, 1737-1749.
- Xu, Jianhua. 2013. Police accountability and the commodification of policing in China: a study of police/business posters in Guangzhou. *British Journal of Criminology*, DOI:10.1093/bjc/azt038.
- Xu, Jianhua, Karen Joe Laidler, Maggy Lee. 2013. Doing criminological ethnography in China: opportunities and challenges. *Theoretical Criminology*, 17(2) 271-279.
- Xu, Jianhua. 2013. "Urbanization and inevitable migration: crime and migrant workers", Pp. 209-223 in *Routledge Handbook of Chinese Criminology*, edited by Liqun Cao, Ivan Y. Sun, Bill Heberton. London and New York: Routledge
- Xu, Jianhua. 2013. "Review of Jock Young, The Criminological Imagination". *Asian Journal of Criminology*, DOI 10.1007/s11417-012-9151-1
- Shanhe Jiang (forthcoming, 2014). Corrections in Asia. *The Prison Journal*.
- Lambert, Eric, David N. Baker, O. Oko Elechi, Shanhe Jiang, Mahfuzul I. Khondaker, Sudershan Pasupuleti, and Nance Hogan (forthcoming, 2014). Gender and Cultural Differences on Death Penalty Support and Views among Indian and U.S. College Students. *Journal of Ethnicity in Criminal Justice*
- Shanhe Jiang, Deping Xiang, Qi Chen, Chengxiang Huang, Dawei Zhang, Anna Zhao, and Shengyong Yang (forthcoming, 2014). Community corrections in China: Development and challenges. *The Prison Journal*.
- Eric G. Lambert, Yuning Wu, Shanhe Jiang, Karuppannan Jaishankar, Sudershan Pasupuleti, and Jagadish V. Bhimarasetty (forthcoming, 2014). Support for Community Policing in India and the U.S.: An Exploratory Study among College Students. *Policing: An International Journal of Police Strategies and Management*.
- Shanhe Jiang, Kenneth Land and Jin Wang (2013, online first). Social ties, collective efficacy and perceived neighborhood property crime in Guangzhou, China. *Asian Journal of Criminology*.

Shanhe Jiang, Yuning Wu, and Jin Wang (2013). Citizens' obligation to obey the law: An empirical study of Guangzhou, China. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*, 57, 495 - 518.

Eric Lambert, Brad Smith, James Geistman, Terry Cluse-Tolar & Shanhe Jiang (2013). Do men and women differ in their perceptions on stalking: An exploratory study among college students. *Violence and Victims*, 28, 195-208.

Shanhe Jiang (2014). Social and crime control with Chinese characteristics. In Liqun Cao, Ivan Sun and Bill Heberton (eds.) *The Routledge Handbook of Chinese Criminology*. Abingdon: Routledge Publishers.

Zhong, Lena and Shanhe Jiang (2013). "Community policing in indigenous communities – China." In Mahesh K. Nalla and Graeme R. Newman (eds.) *Community Policing in Indigenous Communities*. Taylor and Francis.

Bill Heberton (along with Susyan Jou and Lennon Chang) was appointed Series editor of *Palgrave Advances in Criminology and Criminal Justice in Asia*.

Heberton, B. (2014, publication July 2013) Co-editor with L.Cao and I. Sun *Routledge Handbook of Chinese Criminology*. Abingdon: Routledge

Heberton, B. (2012, December). Co-editor with J. Liu and S. Jou *Handbook of Asian Criminology*, New York: Springer.

Heberton, B. (2012, Nov 29) with S. Jou. Lombroso in China. In *Cesare Lombroso Handbook.*, P.Knepper and P.J. Ystehede (Eds.) Abingdon: Routledge.

Heberton, B. (2014) with S. Jou and L. Chang. Public safety indicators in Taiwan. In *Encyclopedia of Quality of Life and Well Being Research*, (Ed) Alex C. Michalos, New York: Springer.

Heberton, B. (2014) with S. Jou. Intervention and prevention in China. In *Encyclopedia of Criminology and Criminal Justice*. (Eds) G. Bruinsma and D. Weisburd. New York: Springer.

Add File

**Publications on China, Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan – 2013...**I hope the following abstracted publication details will be of interest to all our members and readers.

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

#### Understanding China's mental illness defense

Zhao Lei and Gerry Ferguson. *Journal of Forensic Psychiatry and Psychology*. Oct2013, Vol. 24 Issue 5, p634-657.

This article examines the mental illness defense in China which is set out in Article 18 of its penal code. Article 18 is also compared to Canada's mental disorder defense which is typical of the insanity defense in many common law countries. Some important terms in China's mental illness defense law are not as well defined as in Canada's mental disorder defense. On the other hand, **China's** mental illness provision contains both a cognitive element and a volitional (will) element, while Canada's mental disorder defense only contains a cognitive element. In addition, the content of the 'cognitive' factor is different in the two countries' laws. Also, **China's** criminal law expressly provides for a mitigated punishment (but not a reduced conviction) for those who, due to mental illness, have only partial ability to recognize or control their conduct. Canada has no similar express provision, although

partial mental disorder can be taken into account as one of the many unspecified mitigating factors under Canada's sentencing laws. Finally, the article discusses the different approaches in the two countries to providing psychiatric evidence to the courts and provides some data on the frequency, nature and disposition of persons found not responsible due to mental illness.

### **The suppression of black societies in China.**

Broadhurst, Roderic. *Trends in Organized Crime* Mar2013, Vol. 16 Issue 1, p95-113

Recent events have shifted the way the Chinese state responds to organized crime and corruption. The re-definition of organized crime, improved judicial oversight and the re-assessment of 'strike-hard' style police campaigns are key reforms. This paper discusses the recent changes in law, practice and oversight in the context of a brief overview of criminal groups in **China** and the Chongqing policing model. Revisions to the criminal law are described and the likely outcomes are assessed in the context of the key struggle to contain corruption and organized crime.

### **China's death penalty**

Susan Trevaskes. *British Journal of Criminology*, May2013, Vol. 53 Issue 3, p482-499

This paper examines the issue of judicial discretion and the role of the Supreme People's Court (SPC) in death penalty reform since 2007. The SPC has been encouraging judges to give 'suspended' death sentences rather than 'immediate execution' for some homicide cases. Lower court judges are encouraged to use their discretion to recognize mitigating circumstances that would allow them to sentence offenders to a suspended death sentence. The SPC has used 'guidance' instruments which include 'directives' and other SPC interpretations and a new 'case guidance' system which provides case exemplars to follow. We explore these guidance instruments as a way of deepening our understanding of how law, politics and judicial practices are interwoven to achieve reform goals.

### **In the Name of Harmony: the Erasure of Domestic Violence in China's Judicial Mediation.**

He, Xin and Hang Ng, Kwai, *International Journal of Law, Policy and Family*, Apr2013, Vol. 27 Issue 1, p97-115

Based on observations of court trials and extensive interviews with judges, this article explores how judicial mediation in **China** undermines the rights of the battered women in divorce cases. We find that even if the judges are able to establish that domestic violence is committed, it is often erased in the stage of judicial mediation. This is because judicial mediation inevitably focuses on settlement arrangements. Lingering reference to domestic abuse would simply invite new denials or refutations from the abuser. It thus risks ruining the mediation efforts made by the judge. Our findings raise important questions with regard to the compulsory practice of mediation in family cases in **China**. It also sheds light on the hidden problems created by judicial mediation or conciliation in general.

### **New Perspectives from the Oldest Profession: Abuse and the Legal Consciousness of Sex Workers in China**

Boittin, Margaret L. *Law & Society Review* Jun2013, Vol. 47 Issue 2, p245-278

Although prostitution is illegal, millions of women sell sex in **China**. In the process, they experience significant abuse and harm at the hands of clients, madams, pimps, the police, and health officials. This article examines the legal consciousness of Chinese sex workers through their interpretations of these abusive experiences. It reveals how they think and talk about them, and how their reactions sometimes translate into concrete actions. My evidence shows that sex workers name abuse as harmful, blame others for it, and occasionally make claims. They also have strong opinions about prostitution policies, and the relationship between these regulations and their experiences of abuse. These findings place scope conditions on previous theories of marginalized people and the law, which suggest that powerless individuals perceive a more peripheral role of the law in their lives. In addition, this evidence enriches our understanding of legal consciousness in **China** by showing how debates around the concept apply more broadly than previously recognized.

### **China's stolen children: internal child trafficking in the People's Republic of China.**

Shen, Anqi et al *Trends in Organized Crime*. Mar2013, Vol. 16 Issue 1, p31-48

Trafficking in children has attracted worldwide attention in the last two decades primarily due to its links with global migratory movements and the role 'transnational organised crime' is perceived to play in these. Internal trafficking is largely ignored primarily because of a preoccupation with cross-border, transnational migratory movements. Arguably, the growth of the relevant literature has given rise to certain widespread perceptions about the uniformity in the trade characteristics and actors under the common rubric of 'trafficking in human beings'. By capitalising on direct linguistic access to a wide range of Chinese open sources, the purpose of the article is to offer an account of the various dimensions of the issue as they present

themselves in the particular Chinese context. Our main concern has been to perform a systematic presentation of this material in light of the extant wider literature. In the Chinese case the combination of socioeconomic, political and cultural factors set a complex picture that highlights the shortcomings of dominant ways of thinking about the phenomenon. This complex picture serves usefully to cast doubts with regard to how the criminal activity itself is being conceptualised as well as to perceptions of victimisation embodied in current discourses on human trafficking

#### **Dating Violence Among Gay Men in China.**

Yu, Yong et al. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*; Aug2013, Vol. 28 Issue 12, p2491-2504

This is the first study on the prevalence of dating violence and threats of being forced to “come out of the closet” among Chinese gay men. Data on social demographic information and the experience of dating violence, including types of abuse, threats of “outing,” and the gender of abusers were collected from 418 gay men and 330 heterosexual men by self-administered questionnaires. Mann–Whitney U test,  $\chi^2$  test, and multivariate logistic regression analyses were used to test group differences. Up to 32.8% of the gay men had experienced one abuse or more. Among those experiencing abuse, 83.9% of the gay men never told anyone about their abuse. The experience of any form of abuse by gay men was 5.07 times higher than the rate of abuse among heterosexual men controlling for age in logistic regression models. In addition, 12.4% of the gay men have experienced the threat of being outed. Overall, dating violence is more prevalent in gay men than in heterosexuals. Efforts to prevent dating violence, especially among gay men, should be made in China.

#### **Relativism and Universalism in Interrogation Fairness: A Comparative Analysis Between Europe and China.**

Wu Wei, and Tom VanderBeken. *European Journal on Criminal Policy & Research*; 2013, Vol. 19 Issue 3, p183-213

This paper addresses Chinese interrogation rules from historical and comparative perspectives by relating them to the very different development of interrogation procedure in Europe. A fuller understanding of the evolution of the rules in both contexts is relevant to the present day controversy concerning the universal versus relative nature of interrogation fairness. The comparative analysis reveals that, in fact, the influence of ancient Greek and Chinese civilizations resulted in a great difference between Europe and China regarding legal cultures and institutional arrangements for criminal interrogation procedure. Considering future legal reforms in China, and given the very different historical and institutional context, the likelihood seems low that an 'autonomous version' of the right to remain silent and the privilege against self-incrimination will develop on China's very different soil. However, traditional native resources are also available to legal reformers to ensure a cooperative interviewing style in criminal questioning, and eliminate police-coerced confessions.

#### **Capital punishment in China: A populist instrument of social governance**

Miao, Michelle. *Theoretical Criminology*; May2013, Vol. 17 Issue 2, p233-250

Contrary to the assumption that authoritarian authorities are insensitive to popular demands for justice, the Chinese penal regime has been highly attentive and responsive to public sentiments since its early days. As an instrument for the authorities to govern the country in the name of the people, capital punishment functioned as a tool for political struggles in Maoist China and later served as a tool to fight crimes in Deng's reform era. Nowadays, the demands of the masses for revenge, justice and equality have been translated into a fervent passion for capital punishment for certain offences and offenders. By reaching out to satisfy these public demands and sentiments, the party-state hopes to enhance its political legitimacy. In this sense, the death penalty serves as a populist mechanism to strengthen the resilience of the authoritarian party-state by venting public anxiety and resentment towards social problems created in the processes of China's rapid modernization and social fragmentation.

#### **Black Hole of Responsibility: The Adjudication Committee's Role in a Chinese Court.**

He, Xin *Law & Society Review*; Dec2012, Vol. 46 Issue 4, p681-712

How courts and judges in authoritarian regimes decide cases behind closed doors has rarely been studied, but it is critically important in comparative judicial studies. Primarily drawing on the minutes of the adjudication committee in a lower court in **China**, this article explores its operational patterns and decision-making process. The data suggest that among the criminal cases reviewed by the committee, very few were difficult or significant, but a relatively high percentage of the suggested opinions of the adjudicating judges was modified. In contrast, many civil cases reviewed were difficult to resolve but the committee offered little assistance. Overall the operation and decision-making of the committee were subsumed by the administrative ranking system inside the court and the authority of the court president was enormous. The analysis also demonstrates the limited role of the committee in both promoting legal consistency and resisting external influences. Instead of achieving its declared goals, the committee has degenerated

into a device for both individual judges and committee members to shelter responsibility. The findings compel researchers to reevaluate the role of the adjudication committee in Chinese courts, and the relationship between judges and authoritarian regimes.

### **The Politics of China's Death Penalty Reform in the Context of Global Abolitionism**

Miao, Michelle. *British Journal of Criminology*, May2013, Vol. 53 Issue 3, p500-519

This paper explores the influences of worldwide anti-death penalty campaigns in the local institutional environment in **China** and its implications for **China's** capital punishment reforms in recent years. It found a 'concentric pattern' of the dissemination of human rights values and anti-death penalty activism may explain the varying attitudes towards human rights and international activism among different social groups across the Chinese society. Divergent interests and perceptions held by national-level and lower-level legal elites are likely to be one of the causes for China to adopt an incremental reformist stance. Further, this study shows that the Chinese legal elites were poorly informed of the current status of public opinion on capital punishment. A populist-sentiment-driven administration of capital punishment is closely tied to reliance on capital punishment.

### **Delinquent Behavior, Violence, and Gang Involvement in China**

D. Pyrooz and S. Decker. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, Jun2013, Vol. 29 Issue 2, p251-272

This study examines the relationship between delinquent behavior and gang involvement in China. We assess the feasibility of self-report methodology in China and whether established findings in US and European settings on the relationship between gang involvement, violence specialization, and delinquent behavior extend to the Chinese context. Methods: Data were gathered from 2,245 members of a school-based sample in Changzhi, a city of over 3 million people in Northern China. Drawing from a detailed survey questionnaire that measures prominent theoretical constructs, multi-level item response theory modeling was used to examine the association of gang involvement with general and specific forms of delinquency, notably violence specialization. Results: Over half of the sample engaged in some form of delinquency over the prior year. Eleven percent of the sample reported gang involvement. Large bivariate differences in overall delinquency and violence specialization between gang and non-gang youth were observed. Multivariate analyses with measures of low self-control, household strains, family and school attachment, parental monitoring, and peer delinquency reduced the bivariate effect sizes, but current and former gang members had higher log odds of overall delinquency and violence specialization. Conclusion: In helping fill gaps of knowledge on gangs and delinquency in the world's most populous country, this study observed self-reported rates of delinquency and gang involvement not unlike Western countries. Findings on the relationship between gangs and delinquency, particularly violence, are consistent with the current literature and support the invariance hypothesis of gang involvement.

### **Youths' Views on Corruption Control in China: Politics and Social Censure.**

Jiang Guoping, T. Wing Lo and Carrie Li. *International Journal of Offender Therapy & Comparative Criminology*, Dec2013, Vol. 57 Issue 12, p1498-1521

It has been asserted that criminal law and common morality are not sufficient terms to describe specific behaviors as corruption because those in power have the capacity to include or exclude certain behavior as a category in the law. Thus, corruption should not be just treated as an objective behavioral category but as a form of social censure. This article reports on a quantitative and qualitative study that collected the views of Chinese youth on the control of corruption in **China**. It was found that they agreed with the moral-negative judgements behind the censure of corruption, and that bureaucratic forces can be mobilised to punish the corrupt and degrade their status. Mediation analysis discovered that political functions mediate the association between the moral-negative nature and bureaucratic form of the censure of corruption and status degradation of the censured.

### **Harms caused by China's 1906–17 opium suppression intervention.**

James Windle. *International Journal of Drug Policy* Sep2013, Vol. 24 Issue 5, p498-505

Between 1906 and 1917 **China** (under the Imperial and then Republican regimes) enacted a highly effective intervention to suppress the production of opium. Evidence from British Foreign Office records suggest that the intervention was centred, in many areas, upon a highly repressive incarnation of law enforcement in which rural populations had their property destroyed, their land confiscated and/or were publically tortured, humiliated and executed. Crops were forcefully eradicated and resistance was often brutally suppressed by the military. As few farmers received compensation or support for alternative livelihood creation the intervention pushed many deeper into poverty. Importantly, the repressive nature of the opium ban appears to have been a contributing factor to the fragmentation of **China**, highlighting the counter-productivity of repressive interventions to reduce drug crop production.

### Analysis on the new types and countermeasures of credit card fraud in mainland China.

Feng, Bai and Chen Xiangmin. *Journal of Financial Crime* 2013, Vol. 20 Issue 3, p267-271

he research on analysis on the new type and countermeasures of credit card fraud in mainland China mainly aims to take a comprehensive approach to fight against fraud and place a strong emphasis on fraud prevention conducted in the best interests of financial institutions, card holders, merchants and law enforcement authorities to keep fraud from happening in the first place and to give more information on anti-credit card fraud best practices. Design/methodology/approach -- In this paper, the authors analyzed the relevant definitions in Chinese statutes and ordinances, the new types of credit card fraud which have occurred in China in recent years and what would be the effective countermeasures to fight against and prevent them. It was completed based on many references and extensive survey in police organs in China. Findings -- With the credit card more and more widely used in mainland China as a most prevalent means of payment and settlement, credit card crime has been rapidly increasing to accompany this, with more fraudulent and disguised features which add to the complexity and difficulties of the work on its combating and prevention. Originality/value -- Hopefully, it explores for the best to detect and combat credit card fraud crimes and can contribute to the healthy growth of bankcard industries, meanwhile calling for the involvement of the concerted efforts of the banks, merchants, the public and the law enforcement personnel.

### A Revision of the Sexual Coercion in Intimate Relationships Scale for Young Adults in China

He, Shanshan; Tsang, Sandra; Li Caina *Violence & Victims* 2013, Vol. 28 Issue 3, p483-495

The Sexual Coercion in Intimate Relationships Scale (SCIRS; 34 items) assesses the severity of sexual coercion (SC) in committed intimate relationships, but it does not validly screen out valid target cases or accurately assess prevalence. This study aims to revise the SCIRS to facilitate research in **China**. There were 927 college students in active dating relationships, from 5 large Chinese cities, who participated in the study. The results showed that the revised SCIRS (33 items) measured 3 constructs--Emotional Manipulation (17 items), Defection Threat (7 items), and Violence Threat (7 items)--and that the reliability and validity properties were satisfactory. The advantages of the revision and the limitations of this study are discussed.

### Child sexual abuse in China: A meta-analysis of 27 studies.

Ji, Kai, D. Finkelhor, and Michael Dunne. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, Sep2013, Vol. 37 Issue 9, p613-622

To examine whether Chinese studies of child sexual abuse (CSA) in the general population show lower prevalence rates than other international studies, and whether certain features of these studies may help to account for variation in estimates. Methods: A meta-analysis and meta-regression were conducted on 27 studies found in the English and Chinese language peer reviewed journals that involved general populations of students or residents, estimated CSA prior to age 18, and specified rates for males or females individually. Results: Estimates for Chinese females were lower than the international composites. For total CSA for females, the Chinese pooled estimate was 15.3% (95% CI=12.6–18.0) based on the meta-analysis of 24 studies, lower than the international estimate (Stoltenborgh, van IJzendoorn, Euser, & Bakermans-Kranenburg, 2011) but not significantly. For contact CSA for females, the pooled estimate was 9.5% (95% CI=7.5–11.5), based on 16 studies, significantly lower than the international prevalence. For penetrative CSA for females, the pooled estimate was 1% (95% CI=0.7–1.3), based on 15 studies, significantly lower than the international estimate of 15.1%. Chinese men reported significantly less penetrative CSA but significantly more total CSA than international estimates; while contact CSA reported by Chinese and international males appeared to be roughly equivalent. Chinese CSA prevalence estimates were lower in studies from urban areas and non-mainland areas (Hong Kong and Taiwan), and in surveys with larger and probability samples, multiple sites, face-to-face interview method and when using less widely used instruments. Conclusions: The findings to date justify further research into possible cultural and sociological reasons for lower risk of contact and penetrative sexual abuse of girls and less penetrative abuse of boys in **China**. Future research should examine sociological explanations, including patterns of supervision, sexual socialization and attitudes related to male sexual prowess. Practice implications: The findings suggest that future general population studies in **China** should use well validated instruments, avoid face-to-face interview formats and be careful to maintain methodological standards when sampling large populations over multiple sites.

### Explaining lower rates of sexual abuse in China.

Finkelhor, D.; Ji, Kai; Mikton, Christopher and Michael Dunne. *Child Abuse & Neglect*; Oct2013, Vol. 37 Issue 10, p852-860

Accumulating research suggests that rates of child sexual abuse are comparatively low in **China**. This commentary is an effort to evaluate whether it reflects a true lower prevalence or alternatively the effect of inhibited disclosure by victims. We conclude that while some estimates have almost certainly been affected by inhibited disclosure, the overall magnitude of the contrast between Chinese and international rates, particularly for girls, and its consistency with other indicators do suggest a true lower prevalence, although the evidence is equivocal. We discuss some factors that could account for such lower rates including Confucian family values, definitions of masculinity and a collectivist culture that may be protective.



### Business and The Risk of Crime in **China**

Broadhurst, R.; Bouhours, B.; Bouhours, T. *British Journal of Criminology* Mar2013, Vol. 53 Issue 2, p276-296

The results of a large victimization survey conducted in 2006 of 5,117 businesses in Hong Kong, Shanghai, Shenzhen and Xi'an are reported. Over one-quarter (26.2 per cent) of businesses reported at least one incident of crime over the past year, but higher risks of commercial crimes (i.e. fraud, bribery, extortion and intellectual property offences) than common crime (i.e. robbery, assault and theft) were found. Across the cities, the rate of commercial crime (22.6 per cent) was 3.4 times that of common crime (6.7 per cent) and businesses in Shenzhen were at higher risk of commercial crime (27.9 per cent) than those in Xi'an (25.3 per cent) and Hong Kong and Shanghai (19.5 per cent). Just over 6 per cent of respondents mentioned incidents of bribery. Larger businesses were most at risk especially of fraud and differences between the cities were small. The survey shows that the level of crime reported by businesses located in **China** was lower than other emerging economies as well as Western and Eastern Europe. Explanations about the level of crime against business in **China** are discussed at the macro level using Durkheimian ideas about modernization and crime and at the meso/micro levels by drawing from opportunity and routine activity theories.

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

Zhang, Chen et al. *AIDS & Behavior* May2012, Vol. 16 Issue 4, p1020-1030

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**.

### Formal and informal modalities for policing cybercrime across the Taiwan Strait

Chang, Lennon (Y.C.) *Policing & Society* Dec2013, Vol. 23 Issue 4, p540-555

Cybercrime across the Taiwan Strait has become a global issue. Due to the large number of Internet users and the special political situation across the Taiwan Strait, the Republic of **China** (Taiwan hereafter) and the People's Republic of **China** (**China** hereafter) are two countries where malicious computer activity is rampant. Malicious computer activity across the Taiwan Strait has an impact not only on Taiwan and **China** but also on many other countries. For example, it has been reported that there have been computer attacks against the USA originating from computers in Taiwan but controlled by command and control servers in **China**. It is important to understand the current policing measures taken by Taiwan and **China** against cybercrime; however, there is limited empirical research on this issue. To fill this gap, this paper will, based on interviews conducted in Taiwan and **China** in 2008–2009, discuss current problems and issues that the Taiwanese and Chinese governments face when policing cybercrime. It will also examine whether current existing semi-governmental and informal cooperative measures against cross-Strait crime are adequate in addressing the problem of cross-Strait cybercrime.

### The evolution of criminal interrogation rules in **China**.

Wu Wei and Tom Vanderbeken *International Journal of Law, Crime & Justice* Dec2012, Vol. 40 Issue 4, p271-295

This paper presents a historical analysis of Chinese legal theories and the evolution of criminal interrogation rules from the pre-Han to the reform era. A fuller understanding of the evolution of rules is doubtless relevant to the present day's controversy in **China's** legal reforms surrounding the right to remain silent during interrogation and the privilege against self-incrimination. The historical analysis reveals that the imperial social context which once morally legitimized judicial torture in Chinese criminal justice is very much alive even today. For future legal reforms in **China**, there are barriers in the current social context, which seem to be un conducive for the right to remain silent and the privilege against self-incrimination. But, traditional native resources are also available to legal reformers to ensure better protection of the rights of the suspect subject to police interrogation, and to eliminate police-coerced confessions.

### **Colonial responses to youth crime in Hong Kong: Penal elitism, legitimacy and citizenship.**

Adorjan, A.; and Chui Wing Hong *Theoretical Criminology*; May2013, Vol. 17 Issue 2, p159-177.

This article examines colonial responses to youth crime in Hong Kong, focusing on the 1960s, when riots involving large numbers of youth drew concern among officials over spillover from the Cultural Revolution in Mainland China; and on the 1970s, when the Government initiated a program of state building focused on instilling citizen identification with Hong Kong, youth in particular. Elite reaction is examined through a series of Legislative Council debates, declassified official reports and governmental Annual Reports. The article argues that youth crime control in Hong Kong's colonial context could best be understood using a penal elitist framework, one which remains influential today.

### **Effects of Volunteering Experiences and Motivations on Attitudes Toward Prisoners: Evidence from Hong Kong**

Chui Wing Hong; Cheng, Kevin *Asian Journal of Criminology*; Jun2013, Vol. 8 Issue 2, p103-114.

Volunteers are playing an increasingly bigger role in correctional institutions both in Western settings and in the Hong Kong Chinese context, and yet previous studies have focused only on descriptive accounts of their motivation and satisfaction. Utilizing three samples in Hong Kong, namely prison volunteers (N = 54), non-prison volunteers (N = 146), and non-volunteers (N = 77), the present study compares these groups' attitudes toward prisoners. Moreover, this study examines the correlations between volunteer satisfaction and volunteer motivation and attitudes toward prisoners. The results indicate that, compared to the non-volunteer group, both the volunteer groups exhibited more positive attitudes toward prisoners. For the prison volunteers, motivation to express important values and to help others correlated with the attitude that prisoners can change positively. The implications of the study are discussed.

### **Children Raping Children: Penal Elitism and the Contested Innocence Frame in Hong Kong.**

Adorjan, A.; and Chui Wing Hong. *Youth Justice*; Dec2012, Vol. 12 Issue 3, p167-183

Recent incidents involving rape committed by young adolescents against other youth has led Hong Kong officials to repeal the presumption that young persons under the age of 14 are incapable of sexual intercourse. Examining reports advocating legislative change as well as those which dissent, we argue that a lack of consultation with the public, the small number of cases and the speed with which the changes are set to be implemented evidence penal elitism in Hong Kong, which potentially undercuts a long standing view in Hong Kong of young offenders as victims, and ignores wider contexts of abuse and victimization.

### **The Mark of an Ex-Prisoner: Perceived Discrimination and Self-Stigma of Young Men after Prison in Hong Kong.**

Chui Wing Hong; Cheng, Kevin *Deviant Behavior*; Aug2013, Vol. 34 Issue 8, p671-684

The stigma of being an ex-prisoner can lead to self-stigmatizing beliefs and hinder reintegration. For young ex-prisoners, this is particularly challenging as they need not only to transition from prison to society but from adolescence to adulthood. This study explores the experiences of discrimination and self-stigma of 16 young men recently released from Hong Kong prisons. Drawing on qualitative in-depth interviews, it reveals that participants perceived themselves as facing discrimination, mainly from prospective employers. Self-stigma was more salient with regard to lower self-worth and shame and embarrassment. Most adopted a "don't ask, don't tell" strategy in disclosing their identity as ex-prisoners. As very little research has been conducted on the experiences of returning offenders in Hong Kong, this study highlights the challenges of reentry.

### **Anti-triad legislations in Hong Kong: issues, problems and development**

Kwok, S. and T. Wing Lo *Trends in Organized Crime*; Mar2013, Vol. 16 Issue 1, p74-94.

One way to tackle triad societies is through effective legislation. The present article first describes and reviews the legislation dealing with triad activities in Hong Kong - The Societies Ordinance - and highlights the main issues and problems. Four issues are discussed, namely ambiguity in the definition of triad membership, doubtful neutrality of triad experts, outdated triad-related literature cited in the court, and the contradiction with human rights and freedom of expression. The article further examines the effect of the ordinance in suppressing triad activities and argues that the law is not very effective in penalizing senior triad members, thus justifying the need for a new legislation to contain the growth of triad activities and organized crime.

### **Uncertainty and the case of police constable 'Tiger' Tsui Po-ko**

Broadhurst, R. *Policing & Society*; Sep2013, Vol. 23 Issue 3, p390-407.

A rare open fire event in Hong Kong between police officers resulted in the death of two constables and sparked intense media interest about what caused the incident. At the request of the Hong Kong Police the author helped review the investigation of this intra-police homicide. After a coronial inquest two earlier homicides were also linked to the shooting and subsequently resolved. Through this unusual case this paper explores how efforts to reduce uncertainty help clarify the limits of forensic and behavioural analysis. Uncertainty over motivations and the mental health of the suspect led to different psychiatric, psychological, behavioural profiling and criminological explanations of this complex event. This case study compares the different approaches to uncertainty in the expert opinion offered by these disciplines. The paper concludes by advocating the explicit recognition of uncertainty as a means of advancing an investigation.

### **Violence Against Chinese Female Sex Workers in Hong Kong: From Understanding to Prevention**

Li, Jessica (C.M.) *International Journal of Offender Therapy & Comparative Criminology*; May 2013, Vol. 57 Issue 5, p613-631.

Violence against sex workers is considered a global phenomenon. Despite this, very little is known about the patterns and nature of this form of violence. This article is concerned with violence against Chinese female sex workers in Hong Kong. Based on a systematic analysis of 75 police case files, it was found that violent attacks on sex workers display clear temporal and spatial patterns, and that perpetrators share certain characteristics. The article concludes that violence against female sex workers in the Chinese context is largely opportunity driven and goes on to argue that situational measures offer the greatest potential for preventive gains. Barriers to effective implementation such as the inappropriate or unfavourable responses of the government, the police, community leaders, and local residents toward commercial sexual activity are also discussed.

### **Risky behaviors and personal victimization in Taiwan**

Kuo, Shih-Ya; Cuvelier, S. and Sheu Chuen Jim. *International Journal of Comparative & Applied Criminal Justice*; May2013, Vol. 37 Issue 2, p79-97.

Western studies have consistently shown that risky behaviors are associated with personal victimization. In Taiwan, little is known about such behaviors in relation to personal victimization. This study utilized data from the 2000 Taiwan Areas Criminal Victimization Survey to examine whether the relationship between risk-taking behaviors and personal victimization that have been established in the Western literature also applied to Taiwan. This study generally found that the aspects of risky activities have great applicability for modeling criminal victimization risks. The findings from gender and marital status to victimization, however, do not meet the expectations derived from Western research. Based upon the inconsistent results, we agree with the conclusion of Messner and colleagues that it is necessary to apply the Western model flexibly in order to reflect the broader social-cultural context that shapes people's routine daily life and their differential risks of victimization in non-Western societies.

### **Crime and criminal justice issues in Taiwan (Special Issue)**

Chu, Doris. *International Journal of Comparative & Applied Criminal Justice*; May2013, Vol. 37 Issue 2, p75-78.

### **Taiwan's criminological "footprint" - a review and analysis of English-language publication trends for Taiwan and elected Asian comparators (2000-2010).**

Hebenton, B. and S. Jou. *International Journal of Comparative & Applied Criminal Justice*; May2013, Vol. 37 Issue 2, p159-173.

This article provides findings from a review of the published English-language literature of criminological research in and on Taiwan - over the period 2000-2010, and sets the findings against other Asian comparators. The article identifies tropes and trends in purpose, method, theory, and collaborative networks of criminological research on Taiwan. The findings and analysis, hold, as it were, a mirror up to the criminological communities in both Taiwan and other parts of the English-speaking world. We conclude with a consideration of these issues in the broader context of the "internationalization" of criminology.

### **Gender integration in policing: a comparison of male and female police officers' perceptions in Taiwan**

Chu, D. *International Journal of Comparative & Applied Criminal Justice*; May2013, Vol. 37 Issue 2, p143-157.

light of the increased recruitment of females into the police force in Taiwan, it is important to understand officers' attitudes toward women in policing. What is the nature of such attitudes? Are male and female officers equally receptive to gender integration in policing? Using data gathered from 391 police officers (297 males and 94 females) in the metropolitan area of Taipei, this study compared male and female officers' attitudes toward women in policing and gender role orientations. The findings indicated that male officers significantly differed from their female colleagues in several attitudinal dimensions. The findings revealed that although male officers cast doubts on female officers' capability and efficacy as police officers, they considered equal treatment to be essential - that is, female officers should perform exactly the same or similar duties as male officers. Moreover, officers who were in supervisory positions were more likely to support gender integration, and those officers who had more confidence in police work were more likely to have positive appraisal of female officers. Nevertheless, officers with a longer tenure in the police force were less likely to hold positive perceptions of women in policing. In comparison with male officers, female officers were less likely to be supportive of gender integration that demands women to perform exactly the same or similar duties as males. Policy implications and suggestions for future research are addressed.

### **Gambling in Taiwan: problems, research and policy**

Yen, Cheng-Fang; Wu Harry Yi-Jui. *Addiction*; Mar2013, Vol. 108 Issue 3, p463-467.

This study provides a systematic review of existing research that has evaluated unique gambling experiences in Taiwan. Methods A comprehensive review of electronic databases, including Scopus, PubMed, Chinese Electronic Periodical Services and the Index to Taiwan Periodical Literature System, was conducted to identify evaluations of gambling experiences in Taiwan. Studies that met inclusion criteria were synthesized and assessed. Results Various types of gambling are prevalent in Taiwan, even though the laws of Taiwan forbid illegal gambling. Both traditional and novel types of gambling have brought adverse impacts to Taiwanese people in multiple aspects of everyday life. The strategies and attitudes of the government towards gambling have been forced to change as gambling has flourished. Conclusions Various types of gambling have developed in Taiwan in response to social, economic and cultural changes over time. The psychological aspects of gambling, however, need further study to provide fundamental information for developing intervention models for pathological gambling.

### **Experience Sharing in Combating Cross-Border Telecommunications and Internet Fraud Crime in Taiwan**

Lin, Te-Hua. *Police Chief*; Aug 2013, Vol. 80 Issue 8, p70-73.

The article discusses the joint fraud-crime combat between Taiwan and the police of mainland China in order to reduce cross-border telecommunications and Internet fraud crime in Taiwan. It states that the police of Taiwan has launched a financial management, telecommunications supervision, and crime investigation prevention plan to combat cross-border crime. It states about the Cross-Strait Joint Crime Combat and Mutual Legal Assistance Agreement with the Chinese police force.

### **Rescuing Confidence in the Judicial System: Introducing Lay Participation in Taiwan.**

Huang Kuo-Chang and Lin Chang-Ching. *Journal of Empirical Legal Studies*; Sep2013, Vol. 10 Issue 3, p542-569.

Using Taiwan's 2012 proposal as an illustration, this article discusses a new form of lay participation-the advisory jury-where a group of lay jurors make a collective decision without the professional judges' interference but such decision has no binding effect. This article analyzes how identifying promotion of the public's confidence in the judicial system rather than democratizing judicial decision making by legal elites as the reform purpose leads to the emergence of this form of lay participation. Through a newly conducted national survey, this study shows that the strong support for citizen participation indeed arises from popular dissatisfaction with judicial decision making by professional judges. However, merely half the public are willing to serve and significant disparities in willingness to serve exist across various demographic groups. Our empirical findings inform policymakers of important issues to be addressed in future implementation of citizen participation.

### **Dimensions and predictors of treatment needs for female inmates: an exploratory study in Taiwan**

Chen Yu-Shu et al. *International Journal of Comparative & Applied Criminal Justice*; May2013, Vol. 37 Issue 2, p119-142.

Although female offenders have been largely neglected by researchers in the past, the recent and rapid rise in their numbers has resulted in increased scholarly attention. While there has been a substantial movement toward gender-specific rehabilitative programs, limited studies have been conducted over the past years that explore the dimensions and determinants of treatment needs for female offenders. Using data comprised of 883 women collected from 3 individual women prisons and 10 other prisons or jails, primary findings indicate that counseling and therapy services are priority concerns followed by educational and vocational training courses, health and medical services, and pre-release preparations. In terms of significant determinants, diseases, social support, depression, and imprisonment stress have a great impact on women's treatment needs. Consistent with prior studies, Taiwanese female drug offenders have also reported a higher level of treatment needs. Comparative views, policy implications, and limitations are addressed.

### **The Varieties of Religious Experience and the Retention of Clients in Taiwanese Faith-Based Residential Drug User Treatment**

Sung Hung-En and Doris Chu. *Substance Use & Misuse*; Oct2013, Vol. 48 Issue 12, p1219-1232.

This study investigated whether subgroups of faith-based treatment clients displaying similar religious experiences and treatment performance can be theoretically specified and empirically identified. Highlighting the volitional dimension of the change process, four subgroups (i.e., non-Christians, baseline Christians, rededicated Christians, and newly converted Christians) were proposed according to the direction and magnitude of clients' change in religiosity during treatment. Data obtained for 707 subjects who entered a Christian residential therapeutic community program in Taiwan between 2000 and 2009 were analyzed. Results showed that the typology of religious experiences powerfully predicted treatment retention and completion. Issues of therapeutic specificity and relapse prevention are discussed and study's limitations are noted.

### **The hukou and traditional virtue: An ethnographic note on Taiwanese policing.**

Martin, Jeffrey. *Theoretical Criminology*; May2013, Vol. 17 Issue 2, p261-269.

This research note suggests that traditional ideals of virtue in Taiwan enable an order-making dynamic to operate in the backstage of state record-keeping processes. These virtues coordinate cooperation by policemen, civilians and politically empowered elites, simultaneously facilitating local order-maintenance and ensuring that police records serve the interests of the established political economic structure. I focus on the ways that this arrangement is grounded in the historical institution of the population registry, or hukou. I argue that Taiwan's hukou has effectively translated traditional virtues into policeable objects of modern administration: inscribed in the documentary practices of population registration, embedded in a naturalized division of social control labor, and institutionalized as collective habits of response to trouble.

### **Exploring turnover intent correlated to jail and prison officials: A Taiwanese perspective**

Lai Yung-lien et al. *International Journal of Comparative & Applied Criminal Justice*; Aug2013, Vol. 37 Issue 3, p213-232.

Although a review of literature related to turnover intent in the correctional workplace has focused primarily on prison officers, jailers have frequently been overlooked. Specifically, a comparison between jail and prison officers' perceptions in Taiwan is limited. In order to fill the gap, our study was based on three objectives: (1) surveying Taiwanese correctional officers who experienced the "get-tough-on-crime" policy during the early 2000s, (2) testing for differences in turnover intent between jail and prison officers, and (3) examining personal and workplace environmental factors in order to determine whether distinct turnover intent exists among prison and jail officers. A self-report survey administered to 799 Taiwanese correctional officers (with an adjusted response rate of 89%) demonstrated that jail and prison officers had moderately high levels of turnover intent with no significant difference. When turnover intent correlates were further examined, job dangerousness, organizational harmony, and commitment were significant predictors for both prison and jail officers, thus suggesting that environmental factors have the most robust impact. In terms of personal characteristics, tenure and position were significantly related to prison officers' turnover intent. Conversely, age represented the significant factor among jail respondents.

### **Comparing Juvenile Justice Systems: Towards a Qualitative Research Project in East Asia**

Travers, Max. *Asian Journal of Criminology*; Jun2013, Vol. 8 Issue 2, p115-128.

This paper contrasts the assumptions and methods used by quantitative criminologists with the approach to comparison pursued by the interpretive tradition in sociology. Whereas quantitative studies tend to conceal distinctive legislative or institutional responses in particular countries, interpretive studies make it possible to address internal debates about policy issues, as well as how practitioners exercise professional judgement. The paper

considers a variety of ways in which the interpretive traditions of symbolic interactionism and ethnomethodology have approached comparison. It also considers the conceptual and practical issues that might arise in conducting a qualitative comparative study about juvenile justice within East Asia focusing on Japan, South Korea and Taiwan. Whereas quantitative studies tend to ask questions that interest Western researchers, interpretivism makes possible a dialogue between countries that have different institutions, philosophies and cultures.

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