



The Association of Chinese Criminology and Criminal Justice in the US

Newsletter 2015, No. 6

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WELCOME

Welcome to the ACCCJUS Newsletter No. 6. Thank you for all members who responded to my newsletter solicitation email. In 2015, this newsletter will continue to serve the purpose of promoting official business and information sharing, disseminating good news of members, featuring members' stories and research/teaching notes, and delivering collections of publications on crime and justice issues in Chinese societies.

GETTING TO KNOW YOU

This issue's "Getting to Know You" features Professor Jihong (Solomon) Zhao from the Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology at Sam Houston University. He earned his Ph.D. in Political Science in 1994 and his M.A. in Criminal Justice in 1990, both from Washington State University. He taught previously at the University of Nebraska-Omaha, Washington State University, and Shanghai College of Police, and served as Senior Research Analyst for the Bureau of Research, Ohio Department of Correction. He received a Fulbright award in 1987-1988 and a Fulbright Senior Specialist award in 2004. He also received the Annual Award for Distinguished Research from the University of Nebraska in 2003. Dr. Zhao has authored, co-authored, or edited three books on community policing and contemporary policing issues. He has published many manuscripts in refereed journals such as *Justice Quarterly*, *Journal of Criminal Justice*, *Police Quarterly*, *Crime and Delinquency*, and many others. He was Associate Editor for *Justice Quarterly*.

1. Thinking about your career in criminology/criminal justice, what and who have been the greatest influences on you? (it perhaps may be an inspirational school teacher, university teacher, or supervisor who helped shape your interest in criminology or your later ideas and research)

It can take a long time prior to one's recollection and realization of a person that has significant influences on you. In addition, it can be a slow process of awakening. At this

point, I have to say that Drs. Nicholas Lovrich and Quint Thurman have significant influences on my career in U.S. I met them at the early days of my graduate school at Washington State University when I was one of the graduate students without funding. It was really nice for them to work with me and help me settle with financial support. Willingness to outreach a person who is at the door of a life-changing endeavor and needs significant boost from all directions is not something that everyone wants to commit to. It is also a rewarding experience for me since I completed five years of apprenticeship in Dr. Lovrich's "research shop" and benefited from that experience tremendously. Eventually, I have been able to publish 27 articles with Dr. Lovrich together.



2. Thinking back, what was your biggest challenge during graduate studies in criminology/criminal justice? How did you overcome this challenge?

I think that the biggest challenge in graduate school is not the course work since it is on cruise control, and most of us are able to excel. We all know a good GPA is not that hard to secure. The biggest challenge in graduate school is how to get involved with real research projects and then publish them --- so called “get your hands, not feet, wet.” It requires a considerable amount of your time but the reward at that time may not be that tasty. However, after graduation and working on your own, you will find every little bit of the experience counts and pays off in a long way. For example, I learned some “tricks” about sample selection and instrument development at graduate school which proved to be very valuable later in my career. Remembering the panic when a research project seems going in a horrible direction is a good thing for you down the road because you have learned how to handle it.

3. If you were compelled to identify a key book in criminology/criminal justice field which you would recommend to all students (and fellow academics) to read, what would it be? Why?

Although some of my really good books have been “stolen” away by my graduate students over the years but this book remains proudly on my book shelf, James Q. Wilson (1968) *Varieties of Police Behaviors*. It opens a new frontier in research on police organizational behaviors and is one of the

most frequently cited books in criminal justice and criminology. Why is this an excellent book? I have a very simple reason for it. It is very down-to-earth, particularly the astonishing low level of stats application. The findings were reported in frequency distributions and a few correlation matrixes. I always tell myself, beauty lies in simplicity if you can do it that way. I can bet if you can find one of most popular books since the 1970s that only uses frequency tables in criminology, I will buy you a nice dinner at the ASC!

4. What would be your practical advice to potential graduate students entering the field?

Here is the basic truth: academic world is getting tougher. I have received more rejections in the past three years than the previous 20 years combined even with using more advanced statistical analysis. The data used were collected in collaboration with multiple researchers with tremendous efforts but cross-sectional data can only push to a certain level. If you are new in the field and want to get some publications, the best is to find a secondary dataset online, particularly longitudinal data. It can make your life much easier for a while. For example, most studies on public attitudes toward the police rely on cross-sectional data since the cost of telephone survey for each respondent is about \$35 and for a face-to-face interview, \$100. It is next to impossible to collect a panel dataset. On the other side, some longitudinal datasets are readily available online. For example, Dr. Finn Esbensen’s GREAT Project data are open to the academia and a Ph.D. student in our college is using Finn’s data to write a dissertation. Sitting on his

prospectus defense and looking at three waves of survey combined, I know the secondary data can give you an immediate boost like caffeine for a short period of time to get the job done. However, eventually you have to collect your own data and write something you like.

5. What do you think are the key challenges facing the discipline of criminology/criminal justice now and in the near future?

The world is changing fast. With all the online teaching and modern technology, I cannot imagine the proper role of a faculty in the future. At the master and undergraduate levels, online teaching will take the lion share of student population. Will we still have 2-2, 3-3 or 4-4 teaching load or a private company can manage the online teaching?

6. How do you like to spend your leisure time?

I am a regular gym goer and enjoy doing it five days a week. Sipping a few shots of vodka is a lovable component of my leisure time when my mind gets sharper.

FEATURE ESSAY

In Memory of Albert K. Cohen (June 15, 1918 to November 25, 2014)

Liqun Cao, University of Ontario Institute of Technology

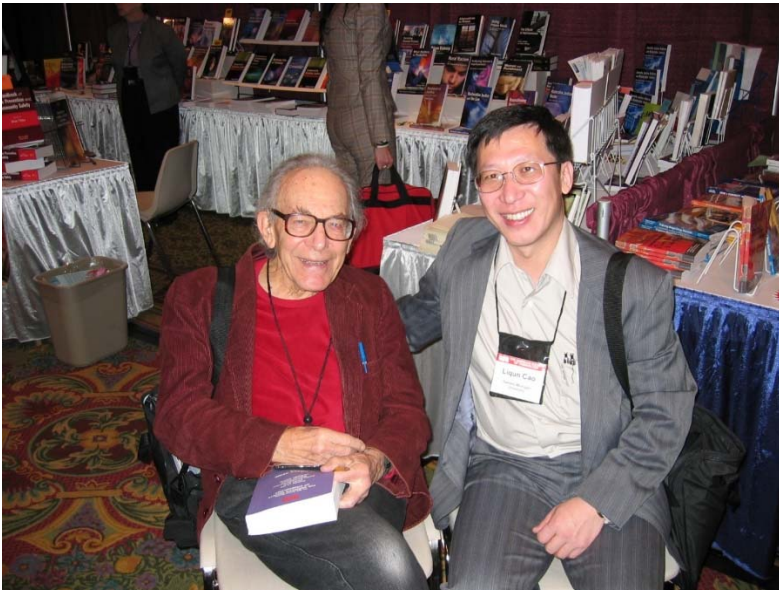
It was at an annual meeting of Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences in the mid-1990s that I first met Professor Albert K. Cohen. Although I could not remember the exact year, I remember the occasion very clearly. At that conference, I met two persons who told me that they attended the conference of ACJS for the first time. One was Olivia Yu and the other was Albert Cohen. The brief encounters quickly morphed into a lifelong friendship.

At our first meeting, Al told me that he was pleasantly surprised to find this large professional gathering. Indeed, his aura loomed large and he was one of invited keynote speakers. However, he never thought of himself as a criminologist. Al told me that he retired long time ago, and he normally only attended ASA and ASC conferences. In the years to come, I saw him many times at the ASC conferences, including one of the occasions that I met his wife Nati.

On one of the conference nights in early 2000s, Al was happy as usual and apparently overdrank. He could not find his way to his room, and therefore, I accompanied him to his room. His wife opened the door. She was an Asian-looking woman. Later I learned that she was a Filipino. She took hold of my hand warmly like a mother and insisted that I come in and have a chat. She looked fragile and told me that she had a lot of health problems. She even hinted that she might not live very long. She pleaded me to take care of Al when she could not

accompany him to the future conferences. Nati passed away in 2003.

Al was a very easily approachable scholar and he was always interested in discussing all issues with young scholars. When I worked on my first paper of anomie in the late 1990s, I discussed it with Al. He was very supportive and encouraging. When the question became very specific, he would state his opinion very carefully, but insisted that I would discuss it with new comers of criminologists. I believe that Al introduced Tom Bernard (July 23, 1945 to July 28, 2009) to me and the paper was published later with their encouragement.



In addition to his incredible wit, Al had a tremendous love of life. He was a strong supporter for the minority dance party at ASC. You would often see him dance there. One night, we

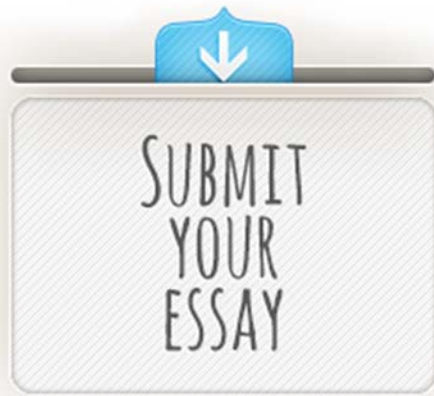
were dancing lacklusterly. One young French woman cut in and asked whether he was Professor Cohen. Al said yes, and the lady screamed out in excitement, “Awesome! You are the famous Professor Cohen!?” It is so marvelous to meet you!!” She gave him a big hug. Then several her same-age females showed up. They encircled Al for dances. Al was happy and his movements became more vigorous. They danced and chatted until the party was over.

I was proud that I knew this amenable old man and I would introduce him to many people who did not know him in person. They always were delighted to match his fame with his face. I must have taken many pictures with him over years, using others’ cameras (None of these pictures were sent back to me). I only had one picture with him with my own camera. It was taken, I believe, by Mengyan Dai in 2005. It was possibly his last attendance of the ASC. I was chatting with Al when Mengyan saw us. I introduced Mengyan to Al. Mengyan shook hands with Al without showing any sign of awe to an authority. Therefore, I poked fun with him and asked whether he had read Al’s book (perhaps, I should let Mengyan tell his part of the story).

I continued to see Al at the ASC conferences after Nati’s passing away in 2003 and I tried to make sure that he did not drink too much. Whenever I gently reminded him that he constrain his drinks, he laughed it away by making fun of the doctor’s suggestions. Al would tell me that he had longevity gene in his family, and therefore, he would live to 100 years old. I naughtily asked him as a sociologist, whether he believed in the power of biology or the power of social structure on longevity. He said that he would believe in the power of biology as he got older.

I cherish the memories with Al. I regret that I had never paid him a visit at his home although he always said that I would be welcomed to be his guest. I miss his wisdom, his sense of humor, his smiles, his passion for life, and his nurturing words to a young, shy scholar.

March 9, 2015 at home in Pickering, Canada



Submit a feature essay to our next ACCCJ newsletter:

- Do you have a research note to publish?
- Do you have some teaching tips to offer?
- Do you have a professional or personal story to tell?
- Maybe a poem? A movie reflection? A book review? A travel log? ... Unlock your imagination!

Contact me by email at yuningwu@wayne.edu.

GOOD NEWS FROM MEMBERS

Congratulations to our members on their productivity and continuing contribution to the field of Criminology and Criminal Justice during the past six months.

Zhao, Jihong (PI) and Ren, Ling (Co-PI), 2014-2015, Houston Police Department Community Survey, \$57,387, sponsored by the Houston Police Department.

Zhang, Yan, Jihong Zhao, Ling Ren, & Larry Hoover. (Forthcoming). Space-time clustering of crime events and neighborhood characteristics in Houston. *Criminal Justice Review* (published at OnlineFirst in March 2015).

Ren, Ling, Jihong Zhao, Ni He, & Ineke Haen Marshall, Ruohui Zhao, Hongwei Zhang, & Cheng Jin. (Forthcoming). Testing for measurement invariance of attachment across Chinese and American adolescent samples. *International Journal of Offender Therapy & Comparative Criminology* (published at OnlineFirst in January 2015).

Zhao, Jihong, & Ling Ren. (Forthcoming). Exploring the dimensions of public attitudes toward the police. *Police Quarterly* (published at OnlineFirst in December 2014).

Hoover, Larry, William Wells, Yan Zhang, Ling Ren, & Jihong Zhao. (Forthcoming). Houston enhanced action patrol: Examining the effects of differential deployment lengths with a switched replication design. *Justice Quarterly* (published at OnlineFirst in May, 2014).

Zhang, Hongwei, Ruohui Zhao, Jihong Zhao, & Ling Ren. (2014). Social attachment and juvenile attitudes toward the police in China: Bridging Eastern and Western wisdom. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 51, 703-734.

Zhang, Hongwei, Jihong Zhao, Ling Ren, & Ruohui Zhao. (2014). Social bonds, traditional models and juvenile attitudes toward the police in China. *Policing: an International Journal of Police Strategies & Management*, 37, 596-611.

Liu, S., & Redlich, A. (2015). Chapter 5 Jails and Courts: Intercept 3. In Griffin, P., Heilbrun, K., Mulvey, E., DeMatteo, D., & Schubert, C. (Eds). *Criminal Justice and Mental Illness: Promoting Community Alternatives Using the Sequential Intercept Model*. New York, NY: Oxford University Press. ISBN: 9780199826759.

Liu, S. (2015). Is the Shape of the Age-Crime Curve Different by Sex? *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, 31:1, 93-123. DOI:10.1007/s10940-014-9225-6.

Liu, S., Picket, J., & Baker, T. (2014). Inside the Black Box: Prison Visitation, the Costs of Offending, and Inmate Social Capital, Social Ties and Prisoner Reentry. *Criminal Justice Policy Review*. Online First (Published Dec. 17, 2014). DOI: 10.1177/0887403414562421.

Flexon, J., Greenleaf, R., Dariano, D., & Gibson, D. (on line-January 2015). An examination of police stops on youth attitudes toward police: Do interracial encounters matter? *Journal of Ethnicity in Criminal Justice*.

Jiang, S., Zhang, D., Xiaohong, J., Deping, X., Greenleaf, R., Jie,

L., & Na, X. (forthcoming). Semiformal control and semiformal organizations in China: An empirical demonstration from Chinese community corrections. *Journal of Asian Criminology*.

Professor Richard Greenleaf had two media interviews:

(1) "Police tactics in Ferguson and militarization of police." CQ Researcher. By P. Katel, Dec. 12, 2014, pp. 1033-1060.

(2) "Amid shootings, Chicago Police Department upholds culture of impunity." By S. Macarang & A. Flowers. October 2014. Appeared in TRUTHOUT.

He is also scheduled to visit with Xiong, Moulin. Southwestern University of Finance and Economics. Chengdu, PRC. April 2015.

Peguero, Anthony A. and Xin Jiang. (2014). "Social Control across Immigrant Generations: Adolescent Violence at School and Examining the Immigrant Paradox." *Journal of Criminal Justice*, 42(3), 276-287.

Peguero, Anthony A. and Xin Jiang. (Forthcoming). "Backlash for Breaking Stereotypes: Adolescent Violence, School Victimization, and Racial and Ethnic Disparities Across Contexts." *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*. Online First doi: 0.1177/0886260514564063.

Dai, Mengyan and Xin Jiang. (Forthcoming). "A Comparative Study of Attitudes toward the Police in the US and Australia."

Australian & New Zealand Journal of Criminology. Online
First doi: 10.1177/0004865814545684.

Zhang, Lening. 2014. "Of Marginality and 'Little Emperors':
The Changing Reality of Chinese Youth Gangs." Pp. 85-104
in *Global Gangs: Street Violence across the World*, edited by
Jennifer Hazen and Dennis Rodgers. Minneapolis: University
of Minnesota Press.

Zhang, Lening, William F. Wieczorek, and John W. Welte.
2014. "The Link between Early Onset Drinking and Early
Onset Alcohol-Impaired Driving in Young Males." *The
American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse* 40: 251-257.

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

Zhang, Lening, 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.

Jiang, Shanhe, Xiaohong Jin, Deping Xiang, Wendi Goodlin-
Fahncke, Dawei Zhang, Shengyong Yang, and Na Xu
(forthcoming). Punitive and rehabilitative orientations toward
offenders among community correctional officers in China.

The Prison Journal.

Jiang, Shanhe, Dawei Zhang, Xiaohong Jin, Deping Xiang,
Richard Greenleaf, Jie Liu, and Na Xu (2015 online first).
Semiformal crime control and semiformal organizations in
China: An empirical demonstration from Chinese community
corrections. *Asian Journal of Criminology*.

Wu, Yuning, Sun, Ivan, & Hu, Rong. (2015). Public trust in the
Chinese police: The impact of ethnicity, social status, and
hukou. *Australia and New Zealand Journal of Criminology*
(online January 2015)

Sun, Ivan, Luo, Haishan, Wu, Yuning, & Lin, Wen-Hsu.
(Forthcoming). Strain, negative emotions and level of
criminality among Chinese incarcerated women. *International
Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*.

Hu, Rong, Sun, Ivan, & Wu, Yuning. (Forthcoming). Chinese
trust in the police: The impact of political efficacy and
participation. *Social Science Quarterly*.

Jiao, Yanpeng, Sun, Ivan, Farmer, Ashley, & Lin, Kai.
(Forthcoming). College students' definitions of intimate
partner violence: A comparative study of Chinese societies.
Journal of Interpersonal Violence.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

This section includes a collection of titles, authors, and abstracts of publications on China, Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan during October 2014 - March 2015.

A meta-analysis of the relationship between self-esteem and aggression among Chinese students

Teng, Zhaojun; Liu, Yanling; Guo, Cheng

Aggression and Violent Behavior 21 (Mar-Apr 2015): 45.

Whether high or low self-esteem is associated with increased aggression remains a topic of debate. The majority has argued that aggression is linked to low self-esteem, though this stance has been disputed by others. The present study aimed to explore the relationship between aggression and self-esteem by meta-analysis to provide conclusive evidence on this debate. Fifty-two studies were included, with a total of 82,358 Chinese student participants. The results suggested a medium negative correlation between aggression and self-esteem ($r = -.21$, 95% confidence interval $[-.23, -.17]$). Analysis of aggression sub-factors showed that almost all subtypes, except verbal aggression (i.e., physical aggression, anger, hostility, and implicit and explicit aggression), were negatively correlated with self-esteem. Moderator analyses suggested that various study and participant characteristics (i.e., subject group, sample size, and aggression assessment instrument) influenced the strength of the association between self-esteem and aggression.

Drug use and sexual behaviors among MSM in China

Nehl, Eric J; He, Na; Lin, Layinia; Zheng, Tony; Harnisch, Jessica A; et al.

Substance Use & Misuse 50.1 (Jan 2015): 123.

This study explores patterns of drug use and related correlates among a sample of men who have sex with men (MSM) and men who sell sex to other men (aka "money boys") in China. Data were collected from MSM and money boys (MBs) in Shanghai, China using a Community Popular Opinion Leader (CPOL) research design with a self-administered cross-sectional survey to: (1) describe drug use and drug use correlates and (2) examine relationships between drug use and sexual behaviors in general MSM and MBs. The sample consisted of 402 MSM (203 MBs) who live in Shanghai, China. Descriptive statistics and regression analyses were used to explore associations between drug use and sexual behaviors and make comparisons between MBs and general MSM. MBs reported using more drugs in the last week, 3 months and ever; sex after using drugs, and unprotected sex after using drugs more frequently than general MSM. Additionally, many MBs reported receiving free drugs from their clients and those who did receive free drugs were very likely to report having unprotected sex. It is crucial to increase research and include Chinese MSM and their drug use in the Chinese policy conversation. These data suggest that drug use and sexual behaviors after drug use among Chinese MSM differ widely based upon selling sex and separate intervention strategies may be appropriate.

Problems and prospects: China's response to wrongful convictions

Jiang, Na.

International Journal of Law, Crime and Justice 43.1 (Mar 2015): 109.

This article describes the difficulties involved in the implementation criminal justice reforms. These difficulties are caused by deep flaws that affect how China responds to wrongful convictions and that dampen the prospect for their prevention or remedy. Through new case studies, it critically examines the difficulties associated with the implementation of mechanisms for preventing or remedying such convictions, both before and after the Criminal Procedure Law of the PRC (2012 CPL). It further proceeds to further analyze deep flaws in China's justice system, indicating that the prime reasons for the constant failure of justice reforms is due more to institutional practices than to attitudinal or cultural practices in China. It finally concludes by suggesting that, in order to mend the major flaws and fill the implementation gap between law and practice, authorities should learn from China's past and from relevant overseas experience to better prevent wrongful convictions.

China and the regional counter-terrorism structure: An organizational analysis

Wallace, Thomas.

Asian Security 10.3 (2014): 199.

China is a member of the Regional Counter-Terrorism Structure (RCTS), the security organ of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO). Given China's issues with

Uighur separatists, close relationship with other SCO members such as Russia, and bankrolling of expanded SCO projects in other areas, one might expect RCTS to be a hub of Chinese-backed security cooperation. Yet it is not so. RCTS has a tiny staff and budget, and lacks the bureaucratic muscle to actually implement most of its broad security mandate. The author argues that this is a consequence of China's reticence and/or inability to contribute to international security at a level commensurate with its ballooning capabilities.

The cultural idiosyncrasy of penal populism: The case of contemporary China

Li, Enshen.

The British Journal of Criminology 55.1 (Jan 2015): 146.

This article explores the socio-cultural divergences of penal populism in a Chinese context. It examines whether penal populism has become an influence on shaping China's punishment after the Maoist era. By tracing the trends in criminal justice and penal policy over the last three decades, it argues that China has developed a relatively weak version of penal populism compared to a commonly understood form of this conception in some western democracies. Although China's social and cultural conditions seem to be conducive to the rise of penal populism, this penal force can be easily submerged by political will and blocked by bureaucratic power. Penal populism has a limited impact on penal development in contemporary China.

The deep divide in China's criminal justice system: contrasting perceptions of lawyers and the iron triangle

Liang, Bin; He, Ni Phil; Lu, Hong.

Crime, Law and Social Change 62.5 (Dec 2014): 585-601.

China has witnessed significant changes in its criminal justice system in the last three decades. As one of the major components of criminal procedure reform, the (re)emergence of criminal defense lawyers (and their expanding roles) is among the most noteworthy. Nevertheless, research on criminal defense work in China continues to post serious questions about the effectiveness of criminal defense in the current Chinese legal system. Based on recent survey data from a diverse group of criminal justice practitioners in J province, China, this study examines how actual criminal defense practices are evaluated by defense attorneys themselves and by the dominant 'iron triangle' (i.e., the coalition of the court, the prosecution, and the police officials). Our empirical findings consistently reveal that the work of Chinese defense lawyers is grossly undervalued by the 'iron triangle'. Chinese criminal defense lawyers concur readily with the 'iron triangle' that the effectiveness of their legal representation is questionable and that their work bears little substantive impact on the final outcomes of the criminal trials. Implications for future reforms and research are discussed.

Understanding domestic violence against Muslim women in China

Niu, Xuan; Laidler, Karen A Joe.

Feminist Criminology 10.1 (Jan 2015): 92.

The abusive experiences of Hui Muslim women in China are understudied. Data from interviews with 14 women who lived in west China examine the dynamic nature of domestic violence they have experienced. The Hui women were vulnerable to the violence because of their low social status and minority ethnic identity. Under the oppressions, a fear of being ignored, discriminated, and marginalized resulted in the women's tolerance or silence toward abuse. However, the Hui women are not only powerless but also resistant to violence. Their negotiation of the self under a social control and structural inequality reveals their autonomy and wisdom.

A review of violence risk assessment for mentally disordered patients in mainland of China

Gu, Yan; Singh, Jay P; Yun, Libing; Hu, Zeqing.

Criminal Justice and Behavior 41.12 (Dec 2014): 1398.

The Chinese research literature on violence risk assessment is small compared with Western countries. However, violence by mentally disordered populations is an area of considerable importance in China, given major legal developments in recent years. The aim of the present article was to provide an overview of the current state of violence risk assessment practices in China, focusing on the role that such assessments play in forensic and non-forensic hospitals as well as in community treatment settings. The Chinese evidence base on currently available approaches to violence risk assessment was also explored. Further research on risk assessment, formulation, communication, and management is needed before it can be argued that practitioners in China charged with

making risk-based decisions are using the most scientifically defensible procedures.

Maintaining stability by law: Protest-supported housing demolition litigation and social change in China

He, Xin

Law & Social Inquiry 39.4 (Fall 2014): 849.

Housing demolition has been one of the major sources of social conflict in contemporary China. Drawing on evidence collected in fieldwork investigations, this article examines the pressure of protest-supported housing demolition litigation and its impacts. It finds that under the pressure of litigation, the courts have devised coping mechanisms to constrain the housing demolition authorities, and that social change angling toward more transparency and accountability has occurred. The article argues that this change is made possible as the maintenance of social stability has become not only the paramount concern of the regime, but also the performance assessment criterion for local officials and judges. The findings deepen our understanding of the causes and consequences of judicial empowerment in China and shed light on the dynamics of judicial politics in other regimes.

A model of associative stigma on depression and anxiety among children of HIV-infected parents in China

Mo, Phoenix K; H; Lau, Joseph T; F; Yu, Xiaonan; Gu, Jing.

AIDS and Behavior 19.1 (Jan 2015): 50-59.

Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) carries a high level of stigma to the HIV-infected individuals and their family members. Children of HIV-infected parents in China are particularly affected. The present study examined the relationship between associative stigma, self-esteem, optimism, anxiety and depression among 195 children of HIV-infected parents in rural China. Findings showed that more than one-third (35.4 %) of the participants scored higher than cut-off for depression; and 23.6-67.7 % of them scored higher than cut-off for different types of anxiety disorders. Structural equation modeling revealed that associative stigma had a significant negative relationship on self-esteem and optimism, which were associated with higher levels of depression and anxiety. The indirect effects of associative stigma on depression and anxiety were significant. The overall model showed a satisfactory fit. Findings suggest that associative stigma has a significant negative impact on mental health of children affected by HIV. Interventions to reduce their associative stigma are warranted.

Women and crime in contemporary China: A review essay

Shen, Anqi; Winlow, Simon.

International Journal of Comparative and Applied Criminal Justice 38.4 (Nov 2014): 327-342.

In the neoliberal West, while the growing awareness of women's crimes in academic criminology has greatly extended our knowledge and understanding of the relation between women and crime, the growing visibility of female crime in popular culture brings with it a set of distinct problems that relate to the common misrepresentation of the actuality of female crime. In this article, we question whether similar

trends can be identified elsewhere. We seek to address this question by focusing on female offending in China since the 1980s. Following a partial and preliminary account of female offending in this vast country, our attempt is to make some meaningful comparison and also to identify one or two key theories that might enable us to better understand the increased visibility of female offending in this non-"Western" country - one destined to play a much more active role in global culture and politics as the twenty-first century unfolds.

Social attachment and juvenile attitudes toward the police in China: Bridging Eastern and Western wisdom

Zhang, Hongwei; Zhao, Ruohui; Zhao, Jihong Solomon; Ren, Ling.

The Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency 51.6 (Nov 2014): 703.

The purpose of this study is to examine the correlates of juvenile attitudes toward the police in the Chinese setting. It borrows from the prevailing criminological wisdom developed in the West and Confucian philosophical doctrines to shed light on how attachment to social institutions helps explain variation in juvenile sentiments of the police. The data were collected from a sample of 2,679 high school students in a southwestern Chinese city. A second-order latent variable labeled social attachment is constructed and comprised of three lower order factors representing family attachment, neighborhood attachment, and school attachment. Traditional demographic background, victimization, and contact with the police variables commonly used in U.S. studies are included in the analysis. Structural equation modeling is employed to test

hypothesized relationships among explanatory variables and juvenile attitudes toward the police. The findings suggest that the higher order factor social attachment is the most robust predictor of juvenile evaluations of the police in China. Other commonly used demographic, socioeconomic, and police contact factors show limited utility. The findings lend support to propositions derived from the Western criminological theories and the eastern philosophical doctrine to a major extent. Both confirmations of expected findings and noteworthy surprises are discussed.

Methadone maintenance therapy and HIV counseling and testing are associated with lower frequency of risky behaviors among injection drug users in China

Wang, Mei; Mao, Wenwen; Zhang, Linglin; Jiang, Baofa; Xiao, Yan; et al.

Substance Use & Misuse 50.1 (Jan 2015): 15.

Three consecutive cross-sectional surveys were conducted among injection drug users (IDUs). Of 2,530 participants, 47.7% reported ever sharing needles, 78.2% having had unprotected sex in the last month, 34.4% not receiving either methadone maintenance therapy (MMT) or HIV voluntary counseling and testing (VCT), 4.8% ever receiving MMT-only, 36.6% ever receiving VCT-only, and 24.2% ever receiving both MMT and VCT. MMT-only and the combination of MMT and VCT had significant associations with needle sharing and on unprotected sexual behaviors. Effectively integrating VCT into MMT services is a logical way to maximize the impact of both interventions on risky behaviors among IDUs.

HIV epidemic among drug users in China: 1995-2011

Wang, Lan; Guo, Wei; Li, Dongmin; Ding, Zhengwei; McGoogan, Jennifer M; et al.

Addiction 110.S1 (Jan 2015): 20-28.

While HIV prevalence and needle sharing among current injecting drug users in China have declined dramatically and are correlated with the scale-up of national harm reduction efforts, the recent, rapid increased use of 'nightclub drugs' presents a new challenge.

Gambling in China: socio-historical evolution and current challenges

Wu, Anise M S; Lau, Joseph T F.

Addiction 110.2 (Feb 2015): 210-216.

A distinction between small-stakes 'gaming' and large-stakes 'gambling', which has cultural roots, plays an important role in relevant governmental policies and social responses in mainland China. Gambling disorder prevention and treatment is not yet on the national agenda. The country's knowledge and services gaps on gambling problems need to be filled out.

Health promotion interventions and policies addressing excessive alcohol use: a systematic review of national and global evidence as a guide to health-care reform in China

Li, Qing; Babor, Thomas F; Zeigler, Donald; Xuan, Ziming; Morisky, Donald; et al.

Addiction 110.S1 (Jan 2015): 68-78.

China is the world's largest alcohol market, yet there has been little growth in alcohol policy research related to health promotion interventions over the past decade. Guided by a public health approach, the WHO Global Strategy and health reform experience in Russia, Australia, Mexico and the United States, China could improve its public health response through better coordination and implementation of surveillance and evidence-based research, and through programmatic and legal responses such as public health law research, screening and early intervention within health systems and the implementation of effective alcohol control strategies.

Needle and syringe exchange programmes and prevalence of HIV infection among intravenous drug users in China

Luo, Wei; Wu, Zunyou; Poundstone, Katharine; McGoogan, Jennifer M; Dong, Willa; et al.

Addiction 110.S1 (Jan 2015): 61-67.

Participation in needle and syringe exchange programmes was associated with a substantially lower risk of HIV infection among intravenous drug users in China. Needle and syringe exchange programmes should be expanded to include those who are needle and syringe exchange programme non-attendees.

Who uses methadone services in China? Monitoring the world's largest methadone programme

Sullivan, Sheena G; Wu, Zunyou; Rou, Keming; Pang, Lin; Luo, Wei; et al.

Addiction 110.S1 (Jan 2015): 29-39.

The profile of clients enrolling in methadone maintenance treatment in China is continually changing and appears to be associated with reduced risk of HIV. High dropout in the programme may limit its effectiveness. The availability of a centralized, real-time data system was extremely useful for monitoring the progress of the Chinese methadone maintenance treatment programme.

Evaluating the Chinese revised controlling behaviors Scale

Tiwari, Agnes; Fong, Daniel Yee Tak; Chan, Ko Ling; Yan, Elsie Chau Wai; Lam, Gloria Ling Lee; et al.

Journal of Interpersonal Violence 30.1 (Jan 2015): 314.

The present study evaluated the utility of the Chinese version of the Revised Controlling Behaviors Scale (C-CBS-R) as a measure of controlling behaviors in violent Chinese intimate relationships. Using a mixed-methods approach, in-depth, individual interviews were conducted with 200 Chinese women survivors to elicit qualitative data about their personal experiences of control in intimate relationships. The use of controlling behaviors was also assessed using the C-CBS-R. Interview accounts suggested that the experiences of 91 of the women were consistent with the description of coercive control according to Dutton and Goodman's conceptualization of coercion. Using the split-half validation procedure, a receiver operating characteristics (ROC) curve analysis was conducted

with the first half of the sample. The area under the curve (AUC) for using the C-CBS-R to identify high control was .99, and the cutoff score of 1.145 maximized both sensitivity and specificity. Applying the cutoff score to the second half gave a sensitivity of 96% and a specificity of 95%. Overall, the C-CBS-R has demonstrated utility as a measure of controlling behaviors with a cutoff score for distinguishing high from low levels of control in violent Chinese intimate relationships.

Gender and Imprisonment in Hong Kong

Lee, Maggy; Laidler, K Joe.

Sociology of Crime, Law and Deviance, suppl. Punishment and Incarceration: A Global Perspective 19 (2014): 255.

This chapter aims to examine the ways in which gender has featured in Hong Kong's prison system from its colonial origins to its contemporary form as a politically autonomous region of China. We conclude with a discussion on the reasons for these recent trends of imprisonment. We draw from the concepts of patriarchy and colonialism to examine how gender has operated and shaped Hong Kong's prison system. Our analysis is based on historical and contemporary government reports and other documents and secondary data. Similar to other locales around the world, Hong Kong's prison system was designed for and by men in its early colonial days, as expected given that most prisoners were male. Although a few prison administrators attempted to provide some programs for women and voiced concern over the conditions of women's imprisonment to colonial authorities during the latter part of the 1800s, it was not until the 1930s that the first female prison was established. Since then, Hong Kong prison authorities have

faced the challenge of a phenomenal and rapid growth in women's imprisonment, which resulted in a historical reversal of shifting male prisoners to alternate accommodation to make room for their female counterparts. This study is among the few which have examined how gender operates in the context of imprisonment in a colonial and postcolonial context. This chapter does this by examining how colonial authorities managed competing political debates about the purpose of punishment and cultural understandings of race and difference, and the limited recognition of gender and difference. It also examines how, in postcolonial Hong Kong, authorities have placed gender center stage and the reasons for this in coping and dealing with the growth in women's imprisonment.

Male partners' attachment styles as predictors of women's coerced first sexual intercourse in Chinese college students' dating relationships

He, Shanshan; Tsang, Sandra.

Violence and Victims 29.5 (2014): 771-783.

Attachment theory has great potential to help our understanding of the apparent contradiction between violence and intimacy. Yet very few studies applied this theory to explain or predict sexual coercion in the context of intimate relationships. This study examined the relation between male partners' attachment styles and women's coerced first sexual intercourse in dating relationships. There were 927 valid questionnaires collected by purposive snowball sampling in five main cities in China to college students who were currently in a romantic relationship. Results showed that in both male and female samples, male partners' anxious

attachment style were significantly and positively predicted emotional manipulation coercive tactics. In the female sample, male partners' two attachment styles (anxious and avoidant) positively predicted violence threat tactics, and male partners' avoidant attachment style positively predicted defection threat tactics. The research hypothesis of this study has been successfully supported, and implications and limitations were discussed.

Smoking and mortality in a prospective cohort study of elderly Chinese in Hong Kong

Lam, Tai H; Xu, Lin; Schooling, C Mary; Chan, Wai M; Lee, Siu Y; et al.

Addiction 110.3 (Mar 2015): 502-510.

In Hong Kong, the risk of death from smoking appears to be the same for Chinese women as it is for men. Half of all deaths in Chinese smokers aged 65 years and older and a quarter of all deaths in Chinese smokers aged 85 years and older are caused by smoking-attributable diseases.

Differences in subjective response to alcohol in heavy- and light-drinking Chinese men versus Caucasian American men

Rueger, Sandra Y; Hu, Hongxing; McNamara, Patrick; Cao, Dingcai; Hao, Wei; et al.

Addiction 110.1 (Jan 2015): 91-99.

Stimulating effects of alcohol are predominant in Chinese male binge drinkers, as has been found in Caucasians, but with less hedonic and motivational reward, potentially explaining some of the lower risk for alcohol disorders in Asian subgroups.

Iron triangle of the gong jian fa: Lessons from wrongful convictions in capital cases?

Jiang, Na.

International Journal of Law, Crime and Justice 42.4 (Dec 2014): 406.

This article examines the iron triangle of the gong jian fa (police, prosecutors and courts) in China, based on Chinese lessons from high-profile wrongful convictions in capital cases. It argues that the iron triangle acts as both an administrative and a political control on such cases, behind which lies overly close cooperation between the three state institutions. This cooperation often results from coordination by local political-legal committees (PLCs). Under this institutional environment, the police, prosecutors and courts have to work together and cooperate with combating crime, without necessary restricts to ensure criminal justice even in capital cases. Responding to repeated occurrences of such typical injustices, China has promoted several waves of justice reforms to prevent and reduce wrongful convictions over the last ten years, but has failed to make substantive progress without effectively addressing the iron triangle. This continued failure calls for a holistic approach to future systemic reform. Particularly, specific measures are required to enhance judicial independence and to reduce intervention from local PLCs

during the handling of individual cases. Such reforms would greatly reduce the risk of wrongful convictions in capital cases.

Perceived risk of methamphetamine among Chinese methamphetamine users

Kelly, Brian C; Liu, Tieqiao; Yang, Xiaozhao Yosef; Zhang, Guanbai; Hao, Wei; et al.

The International Journal on Drug Policy 25.6 (Nov 2014): 1076.

Methamphetamine use has grown considerably in China in recent years. Information about perceptions of risk on methamphetamine is important to facilitate health promotion efforts. Using both survey data and qualitative interview data, the authors evaluate the perceived risk of methamphetamine use among Chinese users using a mixed-methods approach. Through Respondent Driven Sampling, the authors recruited a sample of 303 methamphetamine users in Changsha, China. A majority (59.1%) perceive that infrequent methamphetamine use poses no risk to the user, while 11.2% perceive at least moderate risk for light use. A majority (56.7%) perceived at least moderate risk associated with regular methamphetamine use. Most (82.2%) also perceive methamphetamine to be easily obtainable. A path model indicates that perceived risk shapes intentions to use and expectations of future use, as does perceived availability. Qualitatively, while addiction was the most common risk discussed by users, they differed on whether they perceived the drug addictive. Other concerns raised by interviewees included impaired cognition, mental health problems, physical harm, and social dysfunction. While some users identify significant risks with methamphetamine, others

do not perceive its use to be problematic. Collectively, these findings indicate that intervening upon perceptions of risk among Chinese methamphetamine users may be a means to influence intentions to use.

Selective disclosure of HIV status in egocentric support networks of people living with HIV/AIDS

Zang, Chunpeng; He, Xin; Liu, Hongjie.

AIDS and Behavior 19.1 (Jan 2015): 72-80.

The objective of this study was to investigate HIV disclosure activities in social support networks of people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHAs). An egocentric network study was conducted in Nanning, China. A sample of 147 PLWHAs (egos) nominated 922 network members (alters) who would provide egos with social support. All egos disclosed their HIV status to at least one alter in their support networks and 26.5 % disclosed to all alters. Among network alters, 95.7 % of spouse alters, 59.9 % of other family member alters, and 29.7 % of friend alters were aware of egos' HIV status. PLWHA egos were more likely to disclose their HIV status to their spouse and other family members, frequently-contacted alters, and alters who provided more social support. In addition, older egos and unmarried egos were more likely to disclose their HIV status. The findings indicate that network-based HIV intervention programs should take into consideration selective disclosure in social networks.

Contrasting psychosocial outcomes in Chinese delinquent adolescents with attention deficit and hyperactivity disorder symptoms and/or reading disability

Poon, Kean; Ho, Connie Suk-Han.

The Journal of Forensic Psychiatry & Psychology 26.1 (2015): 38.

Many studies reported high prevalence of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and reading disability (RD) among delinquent adolescents. Very few have examined their psychosocial outcomes. The present study compared the psychosocial outcomes and delinquency outcomes in Chinese juvenile delinquents with ADHD symptoms (AS) and/or RD. Delinquents with AS (n = 29), RD (n = 24) and their comorbidity (n = 35) were recruited from juvenile institutions along with typically developing controls (n = 29) from local schools; all completed questionnaire on psychosocial characteristics and delinquency outcomes. Participants with AS were associated with poor academic orientation whereas participants with RD were characterized with negative main effects across all psychosocial constructs being tested. The comorbid group performed similar to the RD group yet it exhibited a significantly higher delinquency severity. The present findings provide a better picture of the unique psychosocial profile associated with different groups, allowing for better matching for future identification and intervention programme.

Making Hong Kong companies liable for foreign corruption

Michael, Bryane.

Journal of Financial Crime 22.1 (2015): 150-126.

Hong Kong does not explicitly criminalise corporate bribery abroad. Companies - as legal persons - can not be found guilty of corruption. It is argued that Hong Kong's Legislative Council should amend various laws to modernise Hong Kong's approach to tackling corruption committed by its companies abroad. The various approaches lawmakers can take towards assigning responsibility for corruption to companies are presented. The approaches that prosecutors at the Department of Justice can take to adopt prosecutorial methods like those used in other upper-income jurisdictions and the ways that Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) can assist in this work are also described.

Determinants of police-filed petitions for protection orders in Taiwan: Comparing predictive factor salience in intimate partner violence cases in the USA and Taiwan

Huang, Lanying; Lin, Yushen.

Asian Journal of Criminology 9.4 (Dec 2014): 301-322.

Policing intimate partner violence (IPV) in Asian contexts has received relatively little research attention since few jurisdictions have specific legal provisions to prohibit IPV. Even less research has been conducted to understand the circumstances under which police petition for protection orders while dealing with IPV victims in a non-Western society. This study seeks to address this gap in research by exploring the pattern of police petitioning for protection orders in Taiwan when dealing with IPV incidents. This study assesses the determinants of police filing both urgent and non-urgent protection orders; it focuses on 944 IPV incidents involving

female victims. Multivariate analysis is employed to examine the impact of victim-, perpetrator-, and incident-related factors on police filing protection order petitions. Results show that all three factors predict police actions, with somewhat different effects on the two types of protection orders. Taiwan police decision-making in the IPV area entails frequent discrepancies between "law on the books" and "law in action" with respect to IPV victims. We call for more empirical studies on both coercive and supportive types of police actions against IPV. Some policy implications related to the goal of enhancing the effectiveness of police-initiated protection orders in Taiwanese society are derived from the study.

Heterogeneity of relationally aggressive adolescents in Taiwan: Direct and indirect relational aggression

Cheng, Ching-Ling.

Journal of Interpersonal Violence 29.16 (Nov 2014): 3035.

Relational aggressors mistreat their targets in covert ways; however, they also inflict psychological harm to victims. A clarification of the distinctive function of the perpetrators' destructive patterns would be helpful for interventional consideration. This study's purpose was to, first, explore the classification of relational aggression (RA) by means of operational channels, and then, to examine the psychosocial characteristics of each subtype. The participants were 860 junior high school students (431 boys, M age = 14.2) from four schools in Taiwan. Self-reported measures of empathy, normative beliefs of RA, and coping strategy of interpersonal conflicts were used for data collection, as well as peer-nominated measures of RA and peer acceptance. By means of

cluster analyses, five clusters were identified: direct, indirect, severe/combined, mild/combined, and uninvolved. The meaningfulness of the resultant cluster solution was examined through the analysis of social-cognitive, affective, and behavioral features as well as psychosocial adjustment. The findings indicated that different subgroups of relational aggressors demonstrated distinct psychosocial characteristics. In particular, in contrast to non-involved adolescents, the direct group tended to regard RA as acceptable, and the indirect group was more likely to rely on social support and have negative emotional reactions in dealing with interpersonal problems.

Comparison of adverse obstetric outcomes and maternity hospitalization among heroin-exposed and methadone-treated women in Taiwan

Chen, Chuan-Yu; Lien, Yi-Ting; Yeh, Hsueh-Han; Su, Lien-Wen; Ho, Ing-Kang.

The International Journal on Drug Policy 26.2 (Feb 2015): 191.

To identify sociodemographic and clinical factors predicting the overall risk of adverse obstetric outcomes and the length of maternal hospital stay among heroin-exposed and methadone-treated women in Taiwan. Using the retrospective matched cohort study design, 396 births to women on methadone treatment during pregnancy (the methadone-treated group) and 609 to women who started methadone treatment after childbirth (the heroin-exposed group) were identified in the National Methadone Maintenance Program. Adverse pregnancy outcomes were assessed by still birth, low birth weight and

preterm delivery. We used multivariate methods and zero-truncated negative binomial regression to evaluate association estimates. Both heroin-exposed and methadone-treated women had 2-4-fold greater risk of adverse pregnancy outcomes. HIV infection increased the overall risk of adverse pregnancy outcome in the methadone-treated group, whereas being unmarried and having treatment history of substance use disorders increased such risk in the heroin-exposed group. Maternal ages at delivery and healthcare facility used had moderate effects on the length of maternal hospital stay; HIV infection significantly increased the length of hospital stay for women in the heroin-exposed group (adjusted relative risk = 1.32, 95% CI = 1.05-1.68). Our results showed no appreciable differences in the occurrence of adverse obstetric outcomes and the length of maternity hospitalization between the methadone-treated and the heroin-exposed women; the profile of sociodemographic and clinical predictors was similar as well. Coordination of addiction treatment and prenatal care may help reduce unfavorable obstetric outcomes among female heroin addicts seeking substitution treatment.

Health promotion interventions and policies addressing excessive alcohol use: a systematic review of national and global evidence as a guide to health-care reform in China

Li, Qing; Babor, Thomas F; Zeigler, Donald; Xuan, Ziming; Morisky, Donald; et al.

Addiction 110.S1 (Jan 2015): 68-78.

China is the world's largest alcohol market, yet there has been little growth in alcohol policy research related to health promotion interventions over the past decade. Guided by a

public health approach, the WHO Global Strategy and health reform experience in Russia, Australia, Mexico and the United States, China could improve its public health response through better coordination and implementation of surveillance and evidence-based research, and through programmatic and legal responses such as public health law research, screening and early intervention within health systems and the implementation of effective alcohol control strategies.

Attitudes of the Hong Kong Chinese public towards sex offending policies: The role of stereotypical views of sex offenders

Chui, Wing Hong; Cheng, Kevin Kwok-yin; Ong, Rebecca Yoke-chan.

Punishment & Society 17.1 (Jan 2015): 94.

The Hong Kong government recently introduced a sex offender registry that gives the public access to records of sexual offence conviction. This step was taken in the context of a penal system that traditionally places a high value on rehabilitation and a culture that traditionally supports rape myths. This study explores public attitudes among the Hong Kong Chinese towards a variety of sex offending policies and the variables, particularly stereotypical views of offenders, which may influence them. Overall, support was expressed for policies that sought to manage the risk posed by sex offenders. This shift is explained by the emergence of a fear of sex offenders as Hong Kong tries to maintain its reputation for good social order amid social and political change, and a new emphasis on sex crimes as a danger to the most vulnerable members of society, namely children.

Interpersonal and personal antecedents and consequences of peer victimization across middle childhood in Hong Kong

Wang, Jennifer M; Duong, Mylien; Schwartz, David; Chang, Lei; Luo, Tana.

Journal of Youth and Adolescence 43.11 (Nov 2014): 1934-45.

Although much is known about peer victimization, the majority of the longitudinal research in this area has been restricted to Western settings. The main objective of this study was to examine the interpersonal (rejection) and personal (withdrawal, aggression) antecedents and consequences of victimization for Chinese children living in Hong Kong. A sample of 1,058 children (501 boys; M age = 9.5 years) in Hong Kong was followed longitudinally from the 3rd and 4th grades to the 7th and 8th grades. Consistent with a transactional framework, rejection and withdrawal contributed to, as well as resulted from, victimization. Although victimization predicted later aggression, aggression was unrelated to later victimization. These findings closely replicate past research conducted in North America and European settings, and suggest considerable correspondence in the links between maladaptive child characteristics and victimization across Western and Hong Kong schools.

Constitutional competition between the Hong Kong Court of Final Appeal and the Chinese National People's Congress Standing Committee: A game theory perspective

Ip, Eric C.

Law & Social Inquiry 39.4 (Fall 2014): 824.

The competition between the Hong Kong Court of Final Appeal, a cosmopolitan common law supreme court, and the Chinese National People's Congress Standing Committee, a Leninist parliamentary body, over the "proper meaning" of the Hong Kong Basic Law constituted a very important facet of the territory's constitutional history since the end of British rule in 1997. This article applies the insights of game theory to explain why constitutional stability, in the sense that the two players have never entered into an open collision with each other despite the ambiguity of the Basic Law and the "One Country, Two Systems" formula, endured until the present day. It is argued that successful coordination between the two resulted from the strong aversion of the Court and the Standing Committee to constitutional crises, as well as from the fact that neither entity was capable of credibly signaling its commitment to an aggressive strategy all the time.

Effects of transnational migration on drug use: An ethnographic study of Nepali female heroin users in Hong Kong

Tang, Wai-Man.

The International Journal on Drug Policy 26.1 (Jan 2015): 8.

Past studies of female drug users in South Asia tend to focus on their plights, for instance, how they have been driven to drug use and encounter more problems than their male counterparts, such as HIV/AIDS and sexual abuse. Few studies focus on their active role -- how they actively make use of resources in

the external environment to construct their desired femininity through drug consumption. Furthermore, little is known about the situation of female South Asian drug users who are living overseas. This paper is a study of transnational migration, drug use and gender -- how transnational migration influences the drug use of female transnational migrants. An 18-month ethnography has been carried out in a Nepali community in Hong Kong and 13 informants were interviewed. Data were coded and analyzed by using the grounded-theory approach. Themes related to the drug use of the female Nepali heroin users were identified. The findings show that there are three important themes that significantly affect the drug use of female Nepali heroin users, which include (1) their relationships with intimate partners, (2) their means of support, and (3) their legal status in migration. The findings are consistent with the concept of post-structuralism in gender and transnationalism theories. Female Nepali heroin users in Hong Kong are neither active agents nor passive victims; their active/passive role is largely dependent on their reconfigured opportunities and constraints in transnational migration. Thus, transnationalism should be taken as an important perspective to study the situation of female drug users in a globalized context.

Factors associated with adolescents' disclosure of sexual abuse experiences in Hong Kong

Lam, Kindy Yuk Ip.

Journal of Child Sexual Abuse 23.7 (2014): 768.

This research project is the first study conducted in Hong Kong using adolescent subjects to explore predictors of child sexual abuse disclosure. Eight-hundred male and female adolescents

aged 13 to 16 years were recruited from the community while another 30 adolescents joined the study from a clinical setting. One hundred and seventy-seven adolescents acknowledged having a child sexual abuse experience. Results showed that the severity of sexual abuse activities and parent attachment were associated with disclosure in the clinical setting, while abuser's gender and the adolescents' disclosure tendency were associated with disclosure among participants in the community setting. Among the 104 participants who had disclosed their childhood sexual abuse, 70% of them had disclosed it within one month and 63% of them had disclosed to 2 to 5 people. The majority of the disclosers (81%) shared their child sexual abuse experience(s) with their friends. Participants from the clinical setting tended to reveal the experience more to adults than those from the community. The study suggested that when choosing a potential confidant, adolescents paid more attention to confidant characteristics than to anticipated confidant responses to their disclosure. Limitations and practical implications for increasing child sexual abuse disclosure rates are discussed.

Criminal recidivism of incarcerated male nonviolent offenders in Hong Kong

Chan, Heng Choon (Oliver; Lo, T Wing; Zhong, Lena Y; Chui, Wing Hong.

International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology 59.2 (Feb 2015): 121.

Criminal recidivism of the incarcerated population in Hong Kong has rarely been studied. The purpose of this study is to explore the recidivism rates and to identify significant

predictors of reoffending among incarcerated male offenders convicted of a nonviolent offense in Hong Kong. Using a self-reported methodological design, 278 offenders were sampled. These offenders' immediate past incarceration is used as the benchmark for this recidivism study. The 1-, 2-, and 3-year recidivism rates are 21%, 68%, and 87%, respectively. The findings denote that offending history, psychological attributes, interpersonal relationships, and environmental influences are significant reoffending risk factors. These findings, especially the alarming failure rates, highlight the need to seriously assess the effectiveness of intervention strategies used by the Hong Kong correctional system in preventing future offending. Implications for intervention strategies with emphasis on the risk factors for recidivism are discussed.

Bring the subjective back in: Resource and husband-to-wife physical assault among Chinese couples in Hong Kong

Choi, Susanne Yuk-Ping; Cheung, Adam Ka-Lok; Cheung, Yuet-Wah; David, Roman.

Violence Against Women 20.12 (Dec 2014): 1428.

Resource theory constitutes important explanations of spousal violence in culturally diverse societies. This article extends the theory by adding several subjective indicators: husband's financial strain and the couple's appraisal of each other's financial and nonfinancial contributions to family. We examined the role of these subjective dimensions of resource in spousal violence against the backdrop of other predictors, including the husband's absolute socioeconomic resources, the wife's economic dependence, and relative resource differences between the husband and wife. The findings not only partly

support absolute and relative resource theories but also suggest the salient role of subjective indicators of resources on husband-to-wife physical assault.

Smoking and mortality in a prospective cohort study of elderly Chinese in Hong Kong

Lam, Tai H; Xu, Lin; Schooling, C Mary; Chan, Wai M; Lee, Siu Y; et al.

Addiction 110.3 (Mar 2015): 502-510.

In Hong Kong, the risk of death from smoking appears to be the same for Chinese women as it is for men. Half of all deaths in Chinese smokers aged 65 years and older and a quarter of all deaths in Chinese smokers aged 85 years and older are caused by smoking-attributable diseases.

Lenient death sentencing and the “Cash for Clemency” Debate

Susan Trevaskes

The China Journal, No. 73 (January 2015), pp. 38-58.

This article examines how financial compensation has been drawn into death sentencing practice and debate in China. The Supreme People’s Court is nowadays encouraging judges to mediate between defendants and the families of homicide victims to secure a financial agreement between the two parties that will allow courts to sentence defendants to a two-year “suspended” death sentence which is commuted to a life sentence after the probation period. The SPC has promoted a

series of “standard cases” that exemplify this practice. The controversial practice, dubbed “cash for clemency”, complicates the death penalty debate: critics say that it undermines the law and encourages “bargaining” for a life on the part of those who can afford to do so. Others, however, are sympathetic to any practice that can reduce execution rates. This controversy is part of a larger debate on state killing in the world’s largest killing state.

The PRC’s first national critique: The 1954 Campaign to “Discuss the Draft Constitution”

Neil J. Diamant and Xiaocai Feng

The China Journal, No. 73 (January 2015), pp. 1-37.

This article is the first detailed exposition of the “National Discussion of the Draft Constitution”. In mid-1954, Chinese engaged in a wide-ranging deliberation about political and social rights, the obligations of citizenship, state symbols, political institutions and ideology. Many asked penetrating and frequently prescient questions about law, citizenship, class and political power, and offered provocative suggestions for revision. Using archives and intra-Party publications, we argue that, for citizens, the constitutional discussion constituted the earliest national-level, semi-public exposé and critique of the entirety of CCP governing practices—a “dress rehearsal” for the 1956 Hundred Flowers Movement. For officials, the constitutional discussion provided an opportunity to deploy the coercive language of “state law” to overcome resistance to collectivization, and a tactic to deal with “unruly” citizens. We further suggest that the 1954 discussion set the terms of broad-

based, but ultimately limited, constitutional critique from the 1950s until the present.

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