



The Association of Chinese Criminology and Criminal Justice in the US

Newsletter 2015, No. 7

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WELCOME

Welcome to the ACCCJUS newsletter No. 7. Besides the good old columns of “Getting to know you”, “Good news from members”, and “Recent publications”, this issue also includes a president’s report on the 2015 ACCCJ summer delegation tour and research training in China, and information on the meetings, panels and activities that ACCCJ organizes at the upcoming ASC meeting. Thank you to all who have responded to my newsletter solicitation email.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

The Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the ACCCJUS is to be held at the American Society of Criminology (ASC) annual meeting in Washington, DC on Wednesday, November 18, at 5pm in Hilton, Kalorama Ballroom.

At this meeting, the ACCCJ will hold its 2015 board elections, to be overseen by the Election Committee. The following have been nominated for two positions (uncontested elections):

Yue Zhuo

Bin Liang

Candidate Biographies:

Dr. Yue (Angela) Zhuo is an assistant professor in the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at St. John's University. She received her Ph.D. from the State University of New York at Albany. As an international criminologist and sociologist, Dr. Zhuo conducts research within the global arena specialized in crime and law, substance abuse, and family dynamics. Her background in law, economics and clinical psychology, together with her expertise in quantitative methodology, has shaped the distinctive interdisciplinary approach in her criminological and sociological research. Her work has been published in numerous book chapters and peer-reviewed journals including *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment*, *British Journal of Criminology*, *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, *Asian Journal of Criminology*, *Crime, Law & Social Change*, *American Journal of Community Psychology*, *Research on Aging*, *Journal of*

Gerontology: Social Sciences, etc. She won the Faculty Recognition Award at St. John's University.

Bin Liang teaches at Oklahoma State University-Tulsa. He is the author of four books, *The Changing Chinese Legal System, 1978 – Present: Centralization of Power and Rationalization of the Legal System* (2008) with Routledge, *China's Drug Practices and Policies: Regulating Controlled Substances in a Global Context* (2009, coauthored) with Ashgate, *Jurisprudence* (2012, co-edited, in Chinese) with Renmin University of China Press, and *the Death Penalty in China: Policy, Practice and Reform* (2016, co-edited) with Columbia University Press.

The ACCCJ Board Directors Meeting will be held on Thursday, Nov 19, 2-3:20pm in Hilton, Boundary, Terrance Level.

Following the tradition, after the AGM, dinner will be scheduled at a nearby restaurant. Come join us.

The ACCCJ has organized four panels this year, scheduled back to back on Wednesday, Nov 18 in the same room, Hilton, Kalorama, Lobby Level:

Crime, Corruption and State Violence in Chinese Societies:
9:30 to 10:50am

Victimization, Fear of Crime and Legal Activism in Chinese Societies: 11:00am to 12:20pm

Criminal Trial, Sentencing, and Community Correction in China: 2:00 to 3:20pm

Policing and Anti-piracy Enforcement in Chinese Societies: 3:30 to 4:50pm

Have a great conference.



(A 2014 ACCCJUS AGM picture)

ACCCJUS welcomes cash donations, which are tax deductible. Please contact Xin Jiang (xin.jiang@sru.edu) if you're interested in making donations.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Lening Zhang, Saint Francis University

2015 ACCCJUS Summer Tour

Our delegation visited several Chinese universities during the summer of 2015. The Chinese universities include University of Macau, Huazhong Normal University, Shanghai University of Political Science and Law, and Southwest University of Finance and Economics. The delegation participated and presented research papers in the conferences of community-based corrections and Chinese criminology sponsored by Huazhong University and Southwest University of Finance and Economics, respectively. The research papers on Chinese criminology will be published in the *Guanghua Journal of Law*. The delegation had meetings and exchanges at University of Macau and Shanghai University of Political Science and Law, respectively. The delegation also explored possible collaborations with the universities. The host universities expressed strong interests and warm welcome and provided nice local accommodations. We had another successful summer tour and members of the delegation enjoyed it very much. A few Chinese universities have already expressed their interests in hosting our summer tour for next year.

Quantitative Research Training in Hunan University

We also held a training section of quantitative research at the Law School of Hunan University during July 2015. Participants in the training section were either graduate students or faculty members from law schools of different Chinese Universities. The training section provided 9 topics

ranging from research designs to collection and use of quantitative data to application of statistics in law area. The topics were presented by discussing and analyzing a number of law-related publications in the Chinese top journals such as *Journal of Chinese Social Sciences*, *Journal of Law*, and *Journal of Research in Law*. The training section was well received.

GETTING TO KNOW YOU

This issue's "Getting to Know You" features Professor Ni (Phil) He. Professor He received his law degree (LL.B.) from Xiamen University (China) in 1988 and his Ph.D. in Criminal Justice from the University of Nebraska-Omaha (1997). He is a tenured faculty member at Northeastern University, School of Criminology and Criminal Justice (Boston, MA). A former Associate Dean for the School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, he currently serves as the Associate Vice-Provost for Graduate Education, Office of the Provost at Northeastern University. He is a recipient of the Professor Robert Sheehan Excellence in Teaching Award from the College of Criminal Justice at Northeastern University in 2008.

Professor He's primary teaching and research interests include policing, comparative criminology, Chinese criminal trials and quantitative methods. He was the Principal Investigator for the U.S. portion of the 30-nation International Self-report Delinquency Study funded by the National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice (2006-2008). He has been heavily involved in the rule of law reform related projects in China, sponsored by the Ford and the MacArthur Foundations. He was

the PI for a two-year pilot project funded by the MacArthur Foundation (2009-2011) to study legal representation and criminal processing in Chinese lower criminal courts. He is the author of three books: *Reinventing the Wheel: Marx, Durkheim and Comparative Criminology* (1999), *Policing in Finland* (2006), *Chinese Criminal Trials: A Comprehensive Empirical Inquiry* (2014) and dozens of refereed articles in academic journals.

Professor He has served or is serving on editorial board of



professional journals in the U.S. and abroad, e.g., *Justice Quarterly*, *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*, *Xiamen University Journal* (Social Sciences) and *Guanghua Law Review*. He has been a frequent guest lecturer with the Harvard Kennedy School of Government.

Professor He is the newly elected Secretary and Treasurer for the Division of International Criminology, American Society of Criminology, a member of the Presidium for the Asian Criminological Society and a member of the Council for Chinese American Deans and Presidents.

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)

A PhD in Criminology and criminal justice wasn't at all a planned goal for me when I first came to the U.S. It was an accident and, it wouldn't have worked as well if not for the generosity of the faculty from the University of Nebraska-Omaha. Omaha is really a hidden gem, a Midwestern city with friendly locals, unpretentious character, and a winter that breaks or makes a man. As one of the first cohort doctoral students in the program, I benefited greatly from the talent and energy of the faculty there. In the mid-1990s, the department of criminal justice was located in an old mansion where PhD students were housed in a renovated garage. Our office door was adjacent to the staircases that lead to

the parking lot outside. I had plenty of chances to chat with my professors on their way out to their cars every day. The doorway was where small talks took place. It's fair to say that many life-long relationships I treasure can trace roots to that beautiful campus by the Dodge Street. I feel nostalgic whenever I think about Omaha.

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

This began as an embarrassing story. In 1993, my first semester as a MA in Criminal Justice student, I was assigned as a TA for an UG Statistics Lab. During the first day of class, I was sitting in the back row when the statistics professor suddenly asked me to assist students to change from drive A to drive B using Dos command. I was completely clueless, red-faced, wanting to crawl into the ground immediately, except I didn't. I swallowed the humble pie and learned everything from scratch. I would be the first graduate student to purchase a personal copy of SPSS for PC (I believe a Version 6 at the time). Now we are using SPSS version 23. Later, I would ask to be sent to advanced training courses at SPSS headquarter in Chicago, in addition to having taken a total of six research methods and statistics courses at graduate level. I landed my first job teaching methods and statistics as a result. It's funny how things could turn around for someone who is willing to try.

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?

I remember reading from Sam Walker's *Sense and Nonsense about Crime and Drugs* and thought I would like to imitate his writing style, i.e., plain language clearly stated with short sentences (and shortest conclusions). Sam's book was a cheat sheet for me to quickly catch up with criminal justice topics and research results that I wasn't too familiar with at the time. I used this book for UG Administration of Justice course multiple times. I still think his book an ingenious idea.

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

Of course the first thing is to learn as much as you could about the field itself. The annual survey of doctoral programs conducted by the Associate of Doctoral Programs in Criminology and Criminal Justice is available online. I have always recommended potential PhD applicants to study the survey results first and then seek input from a select few faculty members. If one is halfhearted when entering the field, it eventually returns a favor to you the same way. Choosing the right graduate school and the right mentor is half of a successful journey.

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

I think the discipline of criminology and criminal justice continues to struggle in finding its relevance to the society and to policy-making. Many of us criminologists publish more and more but explain less and less. There appears to be more statistical and methodological than critical theoretical advances in the field. Some call the discipline a "successful failure" which I agree in part. I also agree that social sciences can never be value free. Criminology is an applied field. Criminologists have to take a political stand on things with policy implications. Collectively, American Society of Criminology has yet to exert the full potential power of a 4,000 membership organization.

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

I enjoy playing soccer on Sundays.

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.

* *denotes students.*

Bao, Wan-Ning, Ain Haas, and Yunping Xie. 2015. "Life Strain, Social Control, Social Learning and Delinquency: The Effects of Gender, Age, and Family SES among Chinese Adolescents." *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*. DOI: 10.1177/0306624X15577162.

Shi Yan's paper, "An Alternative Approach to Studying Alternative Sanctions," won the first place of American Society of Criminology's 2015 Gene Carte Student Paper Award.

Tahamont, S., Yan, S., Bushway, S., & Liu, J. (2015). Pathways to Prison in New York State. *Criminology & Public Policy*, 14(3), 431-453.

Bin Liang, Phil He, & Hong Lu (2014). The Deep Divide in China's Criminal Justice System: Contrasting Perceptions of Lawyers and the Iron Triangle. *Crime, Law and Social Change*, 62, 585-601.

Bin Liang & Phi He (2014). Criminal Defense in Chinese Courtrooms: An Empirical Inquiry. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*, 58(10), 1230-1252.

Bin Liang (2014). Internet Development and its Influences on Legal Reform in China. *China: An International Journal*, 12(3), 27-54.

Bin Liang is the recipient of the 2015 OSU-Tulsa President's Outstanding Faculty Award for Research (<http://www.osu-tulsa.okstate.edu/news/details.php?id=1310>).

Xu, Jianhua. 2015. Claims-makers vs. non-issue-makers: Media and social construction of motorcycle ban problems in China. *Qualitative Sociology Review*, 11(2): 122-141.

Xu, Jianhua (PI), 2015-18, "Micro-foundation of migrant violence towards police in Guangzhou: A situational social exclusion perspective"(MYRG2015-00039-FSS), Multi-Year Research Grant (MYRG) Level 3, University of Macau, MOP 1.00 million.

Xu, Jianhua (PI), 2015-18, "Commodification of policing and public disorder in China: A study of crime posters in Guangzhou" (MYRG2015-00163-FSS), Multi-Year Research Grant (MYRG) Level 4, University of Macau, MOP 1.37 million.

Ko-lin Chin & Sheldon Zhang. (2015). The Chinese heroin trade cross-border drug trafficking in Southeast Asia and beyond. Published by New York University Press. The book is currently nominated to be the book of the year by the International Association for the Study of Organized Crime (IASOC).

Luo, Fei*, Ling Ren, & Jihong Zhao. (Forthcoming). Location-based fear of crime in Houston, Texas. *Criminal Justice Review*.

Li, Yudu*, Ling Ren, & Fei Luo*. (Forthcoming). Is bad stronger than good? The impact of police-citizen encounters on public satisfaction with police. *Policing: an International Journal of Police Strategies & Management*.

Lai, Yung-Lien, Ling Ren, & Richard Greenleaf. (Forthcoming). Residence-based fear of crime: An application of routine activities theory. *International Journal of Offender Therapy & Comparative Criminology*.

Ren, Ling, Hongwei Zhang, Jihong Zhao, & Ruohui Zhao. (Forthcoming). Delinquent subculture, traditional models and juvenile offenders' attitudes toward the police in China. *Police Quarterly*.

Cao, Liqun, Jihong Zhao, Ling Ren, & Ruohui Zhao. (Forthcoming). Do in-group and out-group forms of trust matter in predicting confidence in order institutions? A study of three culturally distinctive countries. *International Sociology*.

Zhuo, Yue, Clara M. Bradizza, and Stephen A. Maisto. (2014). "The Influence of Treatment Attendance on Subsequent Aggression among Severely Mentally Ill Substance Abusers." *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment* 47: 353-361.

Schlauch, Robert C., Ash Levitt, Clara M. Bradizza, Paul R. Stasiewicz, Joseph F. Lucke, Stephen A. Maisto, Yue Zhuo, and Gerard J. Connors. (2013). "Alcohol Craving in Patients Diagnosed with a Severe Mental Illness and Alcohol Use Disorder: Bi-Directional Relationships between Approach and Avoidance Inclinations and Drinking." *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology* 81: 1087-1099.

Deane, Glenn, Glenna Spitze, Russell A. Ward, and Yue Zhuo. (2015). "Close to You? How Parent-Adult Child Contact is Influenced by Family Patterns?" *Journal of Gerontology: Social Sciences* (First published online: May 29, 2015)

Zhuo, Yue and Zai Liang. (2015). "Migration and the Wellbeing of the Elderly in Rural China". Pp. 126-147 in *Handbook on Migration and Identity within China and Overseas*, edited by Fei Guo and Robyn Iredale. Cheltenham, UK: Edward Elgar Publishing Ltd. (forthcoming)

Dr. Lening Zhang has successfully completed the data collection for the NSF funded project in collaboration with his Co-PIs. The data collection involves a survey of approximately 2,500 households in 50 neighborhoods, 50 focus groups of neighborhood committees' members, and 30 face-to-face interviews with local police officers in the city of Tianjin. It has generated rich quantitative and qualitative data.

Shanhe Jiang's 2013 article (Shanhe Jiang, Kenneth Land, & Jin Wang, "Social Ties, Collective Efficacy and Perceived Neighborhood Property Crime in Guangzhou, China", *Asian Journal of Criminology*, 8, 207-223) was selected by Asian Criminological Society to receive the "2006-2013 Best Paper Award" in 2015.

Yu Han, Shanhe Jiang and Kenneth C. Land (2015). Multicollinearity in Hierarchical Linear Models. *Social Science Research*, 53, 118-136.

Shanhe Jiang, 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*.

Shanhe Jiang, 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*.

Shanhe Jiang (forthcoming). "Public opinions and the death penalty." In Bin Liang & Hong Lu (Eds.), *China's Death Penalty in Transition: Theory, Policy, Practice and Reform*. Columbia University Press.

Shing (Vincent) Cheng has obtained his PhD from Hong Kong University last February, and now is working in the Open University of Hong Kong as an assistant professor.

Yuning Wu received the Dorothy Bracey/Janice Joseph Minority and Women New Scholar Award from the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, and a Junior Faculty Award from the Wayne State University Academy of Scholars in 2015.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

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

The Same the Whole World Over? A Review Essay on Youth Offending from the 1980s and Youth Justice in Contemporary China

Shen, Anqi; Hall, Steve. *International Journal of Law, Crime and Justice* 43.2 (Jun 2015): 273.

This article contextualises the pattern and nature of youth offending in contemporary China and explores the philosophical bases, policy and practices of Chinese youth justice. It concludes that in many important ways youth offending in China echoes that of the Western industrialised countries, despite China's unique environments. Chinese youth justice does not differ formally from that of the Western nations. The challenges posed in understanding and tackling youth offending in China today demand the suspension of assumptions, a move beyond simplistic forms of cultural pluralism and the extension of sophisticated criminological research and theorisation into specific aspects of the subject.

Public Support of Community Corrections in China

Jiang, Shanhe; Xiang, Deping; Chen, Qi; Goodlin-Fahncke, Wendi; Huang, Chengxiang; et al. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* 59.7 (Jun 2015): 772.

There are a variety of factors that have been associated with support for the use of community corrections in the West. However, little research has been completed to examine if these same factors are also associated with support for the use

of community corrections in China. This exploratory study examined the degree of agreement and support of 764 Chinese citizens on the use of community corrections methods. Results indicated that most respondents supported the use of community corrections methods rather than traditional incarceration methods. In addition, five attitudes (the punishment perspective, the rehabilitation perspective, the humanitarian perception, cost-effectiveness, and risk) toward the use of community corrections methods were examined and all were found to be significantly associated with the support of community corrections in present-day China.

Contesting Legality in Authoritarian Contexts: Food Safety, Rule of Law and China's Networked Public Sphere

Lei, Ya-Wen; Zhou, Daniel Xiaodan. *Law & Society Review* 49.3 (2015): 557-593.

Since the introduction of the Internet, China's networked public sphere has become a critical site in which various actors compete to shape public opinion and promote or forestall legal and political change. This paper examines how members of an online public, the Tianya Forum, conceptualized and discussed law in relation to a specific event, the 2008 Sanlu milk scandal. Whereas previous studies suggest the Chinese state effectively controls citizens' legal consciousness via propaganda, this analysis shows that the construction of legality by the Tianya public was not a top-down process, but a complex negotiation involving multiple parties. The Chinese state had to compete with lawyers and outspoken media to frame and interpret the scandal for the Tianya public and it was not always successful

in doing so. Data show further how the online public framed the food safety incident as indicative of fundamental problems rooted in China's political regime and critiqued the state's instrumental use of law.

Prevalence and Correlates of School Bullying Victimization in Xi'an, China

Zhu, Yuhong; Chan, Ko Ling, *Violence and Victims* 30.4 (2015): 714-732.

This study used the data from a representative sample to estimate the prevalence of child bullying victimization in Xi'an, China. Data on social demographic information and the experiences of different types of bullying victimization were collected from a randomly selected sample with 3,175 middle school students aged 15-17 years by self-administrated questionnaires. The t Test, χ^2 test, and multiple logistic regression analyses were used to test group differences and examine the correlates of bullying victimization. Results show that 54.9% and 44.6% of Chinese children have been bullied in a lifetime and in the preceding year, respectively. Correlates for direct and relational bullying victimization includes male participants, father's lower education level, father's unemployment, having one or more siblings, smoking, depression, borderline personality trait, posttraumatic stress disorder, and from rural schools. Overall, the prevalence of child bullying victimization in China is substantial. The multiple correlates suggest prevention and intervention of bullying victimization in a holistic and comprehensive way.

Policing Following Political and Social Transitions: Russia, Brazil, and China Compared

Light, Matthew; Prado, Mariana Mota; Wang, Yuhua.
Theoretical Criminology 19.2 (May 2015): 216.

This is a comparative analysis of policing in three countries that have experienced a major political or social transition, Russia, Brazil, and China. We consider two related questions: (1) how has transition in each country affected the deployment of the police against regime opponents (which we term "repression")? And (2) how has the transition affected other police misconduct that also victimizes citizens but is not directly ordered by the regime ("abuse")? As expected, authoritarian regimes are more likely to perpetrate severe repression. However, the most repressive authoritarian regimes such as China may also contain oversight institutions that limit police abuse. We also assess the relative importance of both transitional outcomes and processes in post-transition policing evolution, arguing that the "abusiveness" of contemporary Brazilian police reflects the failure to create oversight mechanisms during the transition, and that the increasing "repressiveness" of Chinese police reflects a conscious effort by the Chinese Communist Party to reinforce the police in an era of economic liberalization. In contrast, Russian police are both significantly abusive and repressive, although less systematically "repressive" than Chinese police, and less "abusive" (or at least violent) than Brazilian police. Also, abuse and repression are less distinct in Russia than in the other cases. These results reflect the initial processes of decay and fragmentation, and subsequent partial recovery and

recentralization, which Russian police have experienced since the Soviet collapse.

The Confucianization of Law and the Lenient Punishments in China

Yang, Xue. *International Journal of Criminal Justice Sciences* 10.1 (Jan-Jun 2015): 32-47.

This article provides a clue on China's criminal policy on lenient punishments in history, including the confucianization of law and the alternatives to punishments in imperial era, the attack on Confucianism and the praise of the legalism in Mao era, and the shifts of criminal policy since reform and opening up, which may shed light on the complexity and prospect of lenient punishments in contemporary China.

Psychological Empowerment of Frontline Police Officers in Response to Social Service Role Strain in China

Wang, Xiaohai. *Asian Journal of Criminology* 10.3 (Sep 2015): 209-229.

Provision of social service is one of the most significant roles of the police. A review of the related literature in policing seems to reveal that empowerment holds significance for frontline officers who are largely responsible for social service delivery. This study examines the possible relationships between police social service role strain (PSSRS) and police social service psychological empowerment (PSSPE) among frontline police officers in China. This study adopts a two-

phase (quantitative and qualitative approaches) sequential explanatory design. In the first phase, a questionnaire is used to collect data from a sample of 200 frontline community patrol officers in Shenzhen Public Security Bureau, China. After conducting the quantitative analysis, the author uses in-depth interviews to explore the nature of PSSRS and PSSPE from 12 selected interviewees' insights. According to the results of the survey and in-depth interviews, the participants report a comparatively high level of PSSRS and a low level of PSSPE. It has been found that there are significantly negative correlations between PSSRS and PSSPE in the Chinese police organization. The Chinese police force is suggested to provide effective interventions for individual experience of psychological empowerment by continuously committing to the organizational philosophy of community policing in response to the PSSRS among frontline police officers.

Reshaping China's Urban Citizenship: Street Vendors, Chengguan and Struggles over the Right to the City

Swider, Sarah. *Critical Sociology* 41.4-5 (Jul 2015): 701.

This article examines spatial politics involved with the remaking of urban citizenship across Chinese cities. China's emerging urban citizenship is shaped by its hukou system, which not only spatially and socially segregates rural migrants and urban natives in the cities, but also creates a large group of unregistered or 'illegal' migrants. This case study of unregistered migrant street vendors looks at the implications of their unregistered status and how it has changed over time, shifting from creating benefits to becoming a burden. I capture

how unregistered migrants' lack of status has increasingly become an important basis of exclusion, and a burden, as they are denied access to new legitimate avenues of claims-making such as NGOs, courts and arbitration. This helps explain the increasingly common, and intensifying, clashes between migrant street vendors who are struggling for a right to the city and the chengguan, public security officers who are charged with regulating the streets.

Drinking Reasons and Alcohol Problems by Work Venue among Female Sex Workers in Guangxi, China

Chen, Yiyun; Li, Xiaoming; Shen, Zhiyong; Zhou, Yuejiao; Tang, Zhenzhu. *Substance Use & Misuse* 50.5 (Apr 2015): 642.

Alcohol use is a key determinant of sexual risk behaviors, but pathways to alcohol use in the context of commercial sex still remain unclear. The present study explores reasons for drinking and their roles on alcohol use problems among female sex workers (FSWs) in different types of commercial sex venues. In 2009, a sample of 1,022 FSWs from Guangxi, China completed a survey containing a 10-item Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT) and a 28-item measure of reasons for drinking. Factor analysis revealed five reasons for drinking: suppression, disinhibition, work requirement, sexual enhancement, and confidence booster. All identified reasons except confidence booster appeared to be related to a higher tendency of developing alcohol use problems among FSWs. Types of commercial sex venues moderated the relationship between work requirement and alcohol use problems. Alcohol-risk reduction interventions among this

population need to provide them with alternative approaches to regulate emotions and modify their misconceptions about alcohol's sexual enhancing function. More attention is needed to FSWs' vulnerability to the negative influence of occupational drinking.

"What He Did Was Lawful": Divorce Litigation and Gender Inequality in China

Li, Ke. *Law & Policy* 37.3 (Jul 2015): 153-179.

Sociolegal research has shed considerable light on gender inequality in the civil justice system. Existing research, however, rarely looks beyond court proceedings to examine gender inequality stemming from the prior stages in civil litigation. This article fills the gap by addressing the question of whether and how the early moments in disputing produce inequality between women and men. Based on a mixed-methods study of divorce litigation in China, I identify two critical moments in the early stages in disputing: the initiation stage and the suit-filing stage. Findings from the two stages indicate that, early on in disputing, the legal profession routinely dismisses and violates women's rights in marriage and family. Moreover, due to the legal profession's failure to convert important rights on the books into formal claims, women's marital grievances and rights claims fall through cracks long before they can enter court proceedings. These findings suggest that gender inequality can result not only from judicial decision making, but also from dispute processing conducted prior to - and outside of - court proceedings.

The Optimization of Judicial Rules on Anti-Insider Trading in China: Focusing on the Judicial Interpretation for the Crime of Insider Trading

Xie, Jie. *International Journal of Law, Crime and Justice* 43.2 (Jun 2015): 151.

The first judicial interpretation of securities and futures market crime, issued by the Supreme People's Court of PRC and the Supreme People's Procuratorate of PRC, the Interpretation on Several Issues Concerning the Specific Application of the Law in Handling Criminal Cases of Insider Trading and Leaking of Insider Information, cannot solve all or even most of the complexities in the insider trading criminal justice. Rethinking the practical obstacles and flaws of the recently enforced judicial interpretation of insider trading not only can provide beneficial references to the judicial practice on the crime of insider trading, but also contributes to make preparatory work for the upcoming legislative reform and judicial interpretation of financial market crimes in China.

Is It Money Laundering: Case Study of China UnionPay Scandal from The Perspective of Mutual Legal Assistance on Anti-Money Laundering

Huang, Zeyu. *Journal of Money Laundering Control* 18.4 (2015): 411-424.

Despite the lack of actually discovered money laundering cases involving China UnionPay, the methods of smuggling money from mainland China across the border to Macau implied a

"risk exposure" of Anti-Money Laundering (AML) mechanism of Macau SAR. The risk of money laundering therein makes it necessary to establish and enforce the inter-regional mutual legal assistance for AML. Sensitive issues thereof shall be handled *ipso jure* and reasonably.

Corporate Crime and State Legitimacy: The 2008 Chinese Melamine Milk Scandal

Ghazi-tehrani, Adam Kavon; Pontell, Henry N. *Crime, Law and Social Change* 63.5 (Jun 2015): 247-267.

This study finds that the Chinese response to corporate crime does not differ greatly from that of western democracies and that the authoritarian structure of China's government only seems to exacerbate the issues of corporate crime and capital accumulation already found in other countries. The 2008 melamine scandal allowed for a rare look at the inner-workings of the Chinese government. China's state finds itself in a constant balancing act between capital accumulation and political legitimization. The three decades of economic growth, recent reported increases in the economic crime rate, and increases in the number of political protests demonstrate that the Chinese government is certainly not powerful enough to be immune to this metaphorical tug-of-war. Though western media and scholarship tend to characterize China as lawless and corrupt, this study demonstrates that similar processes are at work in China as compared to non-one-party countries. The differences are largely a matter of degree and are tied to the organization of business practice under state authoritarian rule.

Elder Abuse and Help-Seeking Behavior in Elderly Chinese

Yan, Elsie. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* 30.15 (Sep 2015): 2683.

Elder abuse is a prevalent phenomenon resulting in physical, emotional, and social costs to individuals, families, and society. Timely and effective intervention is crucial because victims are often involved in relationships where re-victimization is common. Most elder abuse victims, however, are reluctant to seek help from outside their families. The aim of the present study is to explore factors associated with help-seeking behaviors among mistreated elders in Hong Kong. In-depth interviews were conducted with 40 elder abuse survivors. Although almost all of the participants could provide some examples of elder abuse, most denied that their own experience was abusive. Personal and professional social networks were important determinants of help seeking. Social isolation, cultural barriers, self-blame, and lack of knowledge were major barriers to help seeking.

One Country, Two Cultures: Are Hong Kong Mock Jurors "Mainlandized" by the Predominant Chinese Criminal Justice Concept of Confession?

Hui, Cora Y T; Lo, T Wing. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* 59.10 (Sep 2015): 1104.

Over-reliance on confession has had a long history in the Chinese criminal justice system. Recent high-profile wrongful

conviction cases have raised public awareness of the coercive and torturous methods used to extract confessions. Despite the return of Hong Kong to Chinese sovereignty, Hong Kong remains a common law jurisdiction and the most serious criminal offences are tried by a jury. The present study empirically examines the relative impact of DNA evidence, confession, eyewitness testimony, and victim testimony in a Hong Kong-Chinese mock juror sample. The results show that the participants placed greater value on DNA evidence than on confession, and placed the lowest value on testimonial evidence. It is argued that the situation of "one country, two cultures" remains strong: Whereas participants are still influenced by the Chinese criminal justice concept of confession, their judgment is still predominately influenced by the scientific evidence as commonly practiced in the West. Thus, no solid evidence has been found to confirm the emergence of mainlandization in Hong Kong's criminal justice system.

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.

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.

The Issue of Enforcement in Chinese Corporate Governance

Lam, Charles KN; Goo, S.H. *Journal of Financial Crime* 22.4 (2015): 468-475.

By referring to the Confucian teaching, there are several ways to encourage the superior to follow the ethical standards, namely, education, fear of punishment by society, peer pressure, intrinsic value, continuing education and codification of Confucian value/moral standards. In addition, there are several enforcement options based on the Entity Maximization and Sustainability Model, which is highly relevant to the enforcement model of Confucianism.

Difficult Temperament Moderates the Effect of Family Conflict on Chinese Children's Behavior Problems and Social Competence during the Transition to Nursery Care

Zhang, Xiao. *Journal of Family Violence* 30.4 (May 2015): 501-513.

This study examined how child temperament moderated the effect of family conflict on behavior problems and social competence in a longitudinal sample of 118 Chinese children. Social competence and internalizing and externalizing problems were assessed first at three months after nursery entry (T1) and then at the end of the nursery year (T2). Temperament and physical and psychological modes of family conflict were assessed at T1. The results showed that temperament moderated the effect of physical conflict on externalizing problems at both T1 and T2, as well as the effect of psychological conflict on social competence and internalizing problems at T2. Children with difficult temperament were more susceptible to the negative influence of physical conflict (i.e., showing more externalizing and more rank-order increases in externalizing when exposed to more physically expressed conflict) and the positive influence of psychological conflict (i.e., showing more rank-order decreases in internalizing and increases in social competence when exposed to more openly and verbally expressed conflict). In contrast, children with easy temperament were less susceptible to the influence of physical conflict but more susceptible to the negative influence of psychological conflict (i.e., showing more rank-order decreases in social competence when exposed to more openly and verbally expressed conflict).

Chinese Police Cadets' Attitudes toward Police Roles Revisited

Cuvelier, Steven Jay; Jia, Di; Jin, Cheng. *Policing* 38.2 (2015): 250-264.

Cadets who recognized more value in their practical and academic education also significantly favored the transitional and contemporary police roles (preventative patrol, law enforcement, and community building), which are taught as part of their college curriculum. But educational perceptions had no effect on order maintenance, which is a more historical role, and not emphasized by the police college. Cadets from lower SES backgrounds and those receiving outside influence to select a policing career tended to support traditional police roles whereas cadets with a relative in policing tended to show greater support for contemporary policing roles.

Contextual Compliance: Situational and Subjective Cost-Benefit Decisions about Pesticides by Chinese Farmers

Yan, Huiqi; Rooij, Benjamin; Heijden, Jeroen. *Law & Policy* 37.3 (Jul 2015): 240-263.

This article analyzes how cost-benefit calculation influences compliance with pesticide regulation by Chinese farmers. Building on a study including 150 farmers and experts, it studies how operational costs and benefits and deterrence affect compliance. Moreover, it studies what variation in cost-benefit perceptions there are with different types of rules, farms, and villages. It finds that, in this context, cost-benefit calculation matters for compliance; with operational costs and benefits being more clearly related to compliant behavior than deterrence. It highlights that perceptions about costs and benefits are situational and vary along the type of legal rule and the type of regulated actor. It also shows that such perceptions are individually subjective, as even with similar rules and

similar types of actors, perceptions vary. The paper concludes by stating expectations on how the situational and subjective nature of cost-benefit calculation can inform regulators seeking to enhance compliance.

On the Relevance of Spatial and Temporal Dimensions in Assessing Computer Susceptibility to System Trespassing Incidents

Maimon, David; Wilson, Theodore; Ren, Wuling; Berenblum, Tamar. *The British Journal of Criminology* 55.3 (May 2015): 615.

We employ knowledge regarding the early phases of system trespassing events and develop a context-related, theoretically driven study that explores computer networks' social vulnerabilities to remote system trespassing events. Drawing on the routine activities perspective, we raise hypotheses regarding the role of victim client computers in determining the geographical origins and temporal trends of (1) successful password cracking attempts and (2) system trespassing incidents. We test our hypotheses by analyzing data collected from large sets of target computers, built for the sole purpose of being attacked, that were deployed in two independent research sites (China and Israel). Our findings have significant implications for cyber-criminological theory and research.

Intimate Partner Violence among Hong Kong Young Adults: Prevalence, Risk Factors, and Associated Health Problems

Zhang, Huiping, PhD; Wong, William C W, MD; Ip, Patrick, FRCPC; Fan, Susan, MBBS; Yip, Paul S F, PhD. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* 30.13 (Aug 2015): 2258.

Intimate partner violence is a serious social problem and public health issue affecting the well-being of the young adults. However, there is very little epidemiological evidence on the incidence and associated health problems in contemporary Chinese society. Using a representative community sample of 1,223 young adults aged 18 to 27 years conducted by Hong Kong Family Planning Association in 2011, this study aimed to estimate the prevalence, risk factors, and possible health consequences of intimate partner violence among young adults in Hong Kong. It is found that the prevalence of lifetime and preceding 1-year intimate partner violence by former or current partners was 8.6% and 4.9% respectively. Male youths who were older were less likely to experience past-year intimate partner violence (odds ratio [OR] = 0.21, $p < .05$) and those who had a university degree or were unemployed were more likely to experience past-year intimate partner violence (OR = 8.48, $p < .01$ and OR = 8.14, $p < .05$ respectively). Female youths who had a full-time job were less likely to experience the lifetime violence (OR = 0.15, $p < .05$) and those who were ever pregnant with current partner were more likely to experience both lifetime intimate partner violence (OR = 5.00, $p < .05$) and past-year violence (OR = 5.63, $p < .05$). Both female and male victims were more likely to be subjected to mental health problems and only female victims felt fear for the violent partner.

A Comparison of Attitudes toward Prisoners of Religious and Non-Religious College Students in Hong Kong

Chui, Wing Hong; Cheng, Kevin Kwok-yin. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* 59.10 (Sep 2015): 1066.

While there have been numerous studies on the religious, namely, Christians', attitudes toward punishment, less attention has been devoted to the religious attitudes toward prisoners. This study aims to examine and compare religious affiliation and spirituality with respect to attitudes toward prisoners. Respondents were comprised of a sample of college students in Hong Kong divided into three groups: Buddhists, Christians, and those self-identified as non-religious. Both Christians and Buddhists displayed more positive attitudes toward prisoners with respect to perceived bad character and perception of negative interaction compared with the non-religious. Likewise, Christians and Buddhists exhibited more positive attitudes toward prisoners with respect to empathy and perception that prisoners are normal compared with the non-religious. Spirituality, however, moderated these relationships as spirituality interacted with religious affiliation to produce more negative attitudes toward prisoners. Possible implications are discussed.

Satisfaction with the Police: An Empirical Study of Chinese Older Citizens in Hong Kong

Li, Jessica C.M.; Sun, Ivan. *Policing* 38.2 (2015): 381-399.

The paper provides empirical insights about how senior citizens rate their level of satisfaction toward the police. Chinese elderly people's assessment on the police is found connected with their instrumental, expressive, and legitimacy concerns as well as their educational attainment.

Sentencing Male Sex Offenders under the Age of 14: A Law Reform Advocacy Journey in Hong Kong

Ng, Wai-Ching Irene; Cheung, Monit; Ma, Anny Kit-Ying. *Journal of Child Sexual Abuse* 24.4 (2015): 333.

The common law presumption that a boy under the age of 14 is incapable of sexual intercourse has provoked controversial debates in Hong Kong. This article describes a 6-step advocacy journey to examine how community efforts have helped modify this law so that juvenile male sexual offenders under the age of 14 who have committed the crime of having sexual intercourse with underage females can be sentenced to receive appropriate treatment. Seven court cases provided by the magistrates' courts in Hong Kong were used in this advocacy effort for the removal of the presumption in July 2012. Although this effort has yet to reveal signs of effectiveness, it represents greater public awareness about providing rehabilitation appropriate for juvenile sex offenders through a formal sentence. Restorative justice, as opposed to retributive or punitive justice, places an emphasis on rehabilitation of the offender and restoration of victims to a place of wholeness.

A Preliminary Study of an Integrated and Culturally Attuned Cognitive Behavioral Group Treatment for Chinese Problem Gamblers in Hong Kong

Wong, Daniel Fu; Keung; Chung, Catherine Lai; Ping; Wu, Janet; Tang, Joe; Lau, Patrick. *Journal of Gambling Studies* 31.3 (Sep 2015): 1015-1027.

Chinese people may have a higher rate of gambling problems than other cultural groups. However, there are very few clinical outcome studies that have demonstrated the effectiveness of clinical interventions for helping Chinese gamblers. Cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT) has been found to be effective for helping problem gamblers to significantly reduce their gambling problems in western countries. Very few CBT clinical trials have been conducted with the Chinese populations, and the results were masked by methodological limitations. This preliminary study attempted to test the effectiveness of an integrated and culturally attuned CBT group treatment for Chinese problem gamblers in Hong Kong. This study adopted a randomized control design and 38 participants were allocated randomly to the experimental condition (n = 18) and control condition (n = 20). The experimental group received 10 weekly CBT group sessions and individual counseling services while control group only received the individual counseling services. Significant decreases in gambling severity and frequencies of gambling were found in the experimental group. The findings also showed that a change in gambling cognitions predicted the changes in gambling severity and gambling urge while a change in gambling severity was also linked to a change in depression.

Preliminary evidence highlights the potential benefits of an integrated and culturally attuned CBT group treatment for Chinese problem gamblers in Hong Kong. However, a more vigorous research design with a larger sample is needed to provide solid evidence of the effectiveness of the model for Chinese problem gamblers.

Adolescent Compensated Dating in Hong Kong: Choice, Script, and Dynamics

Li, Jessica C M. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* 59.6 (Jun 2015): 588.

Although numerous studies have examined the prevalence, contributing factors, and consequences of compensated dating (CD) among young people, few empirical studies have investigated the process of engaging in CD. This article intends to fill this research gap through semi-structured interviews with 30 young people who have experience in CD in Hong Kong. The current study provides a step-by-step account of the involvement of young people in this illegal/immoral activity from a crime script perspective. Twelve decision-making points in four crime commission stages are identified in this study. The findings of the study will not only advance conceptual understanding of the choice, script, and dynamics of young people's path to CD but also provide suggestions for formulating stage-specific measures for situational crime prevention. This empirical study is the first to investigate the process of this specific emerging offense in the Chinese community.

Association between Intimate Partner Violence and Child Maltreatment in a Representative Student Sample in Hong Kong

Chan, Ko Ling. *Violence Against Women* 21.4 (Apr 2015): 500.

The study examined the prevalence of the co-occurrence of intimate partner violence (IPV) and child maltreatment (CM) to determine whether IPV is a factor associated with the latter. A total of 5,841 students from a representative sample of schools in Hong Kong were surveyed. The results show that the lifetime and preceding-year co-occurrence rates of IPV and CM were 12.3% and 3.6%, respectively. IPV and parents' use of psychological aggression and corporal punishment led to increased odds of physical violence. This study suggests a need for the comprehensive assessment of IPV and CM.

Entangled in Big Events: Rise of Heroin Use among Children of Ex-Gurkhas in Hong Kong

Tang, Wai-Man. *Substance Use & Misuse* 50.7 (Jun 2015): 869.

Big event models have been developed to demonstrate the relationships between wars and socioeconomic political transitions, and between rise of drug use and HIV epidemic outbreaks. This ethnographic interview-based study of a Nepali, Hong Kong community, carried out between 2009 and 2011, explored increased heroin use among the children of Hong Kong's Nepali ex-Gurkhas since its political transition in 1997. Data from its 59 informants were coded and analyzed using the grounded-theory approach. Three derived themes influencing

drug use among ex-Gurkha children were identified: (1) reorganization of social networks, (2) redefinition of social norms, and (3) renegotiation of self-identity. Their associated processes crossed the boundaries of time and space. These findings document that big event modeling variables can and do overlap, are interconnected in many different ways, and their relationships are dialectical and are culturally shaped even as individuals may and do influence these processes and outcomes. Study's limitations are noted.

Opportunity, Choice, and Burglary Victimization in Taiwan

Kuo, Shih-Ya. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* 59.8 (Jul 2015): 873.

This study examined burglary victimization in Taiwan with an application of the structure-choice model that included four theoretical dimensions: proximity to crime, exposure to crime, target attractiveness, and guardianship. Drawing on the 2000 Taiwan Areas Criminal Victimization Survey, the results of the current study showed a moderate effect of the opportunity model on Taiwan's burglary victimization. Also, this study found both consistent and conflicting findings in the current data. The null effect of motorcycles (including scooters) that represented the concept of target attractiveness in relation to burglary risk reflected a difference in population density and transportation needs between Taiwan and the West. Clearly, the role of social context needs to be understood when studies apply a Western model to a non-Western context.

Assessing the Danger: Validation of Taiwan Intimate Partner Violence Danger Assessment

Wang, Pei-ling. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* 30.14 (Sep 2015): 2428.

The Taiwan Intimate Partner Violence Danger Assessment (TIPVDA) is an IPV risk assessment instrument developed to assist front-line professionals with assessing victim's likelihood of experiencing lethal danger, and is also used to identify intervention strategies. The validation of TIPVDA with an independent sample of 543 female IPV victims in a program was examined in this study. The analysis results revealed the discriminant power of the TIPVDA. In addition, the area under the curve for the receiver operating characteristic curve analysis was strongly supportive of predictive effects of the TIPVDA. And the findings suggest that the TIPVDA had stronger predictive power for high dangerousness. Implications for future research and utilization of the TIPVDA are discussed.

Perceptions of Democracy and Trust in the Criminal Justice System: A Comparison between Mainland China and Taiwan

Hsieh, Ming-Li; Boateng, Francis D. *International Criminal Justice Review* 25.2 (Jun 2015): 153.

For more than 50 years, research has been accumulating on how regime differences impact Mainland China and Taiwan in terms of socioeconomic transformation, the development of politics and constitutions, and diverse issues of foreign policy.

Much less is known, however, about differences in public confidence in the criminal justice system. To address the obvious gap, this study utilized second-wave data collected by the Asian Barometer cross-national survey. Findings demonstrated that Chinese citizens reflect higher levels of trust in criminal justice institutions than their Taiwanese counterparts and public perceptions of the degree of democracy had a positive effect on public attitudes. Citizens who acknowledge more satisfaction with institutional performance also tend to have more trust in the criminal justice system.

The Impact of Reality Therapy on Self-Efficacy for Substance-Involved Female Offenders in Taiwan

Law, Fang Mei; Guo, Gwo Jen. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* 59.6 (Jun 2015): 631.

This study aimed to fulfill a twofold purpose. First, a 12-session reality therapy drug treatment program to enhance substance-involved females' self-efficacy in three aspects, which have been demonstrated to be essential to recovery, was designed and implemented. Second, to test the effectiveness of the treatment program, the Index of Sense of Self-Efficacy Scale was developed and validated using Principal Component Analysis and Confirmatory Factor Analysis. The participants in the drug treatment program were 40 incarcerated substance-involved female offenders, who were randomly assigned to equal-sized experimental and control groups. The results of the study, obtained by ANCOVA analysis, showed significant differences in the post-test scores for sense of self-efficacy in

decision making, action-planning, and coping and social skills for the members of the two groups.

Occupational Stress, Job Satisfaction, and Affective Commitment to Policing Among Taiwanese Police Officers

Kuo, Shih-Ya. *Police Quarterly* 18.1 (Mar 2015): 27.

Two principal questions were addressed in the study: (a) What factors contribute to police employees' job satisfaction and affective commitment, and (b) does job satisfaction mediate the effect of occupational stressors on affective commitment. The data for the current study were from a large research study on police job satisfaction in Taiwan. The results reported that three stressors consistently contributed to explaining police officers' job satisfaction and occupational commitment: officers' relationships with their peers and with their supervisors, and their perceptions about the department's promotion system. The results also demonstrated that job satisfaction partially mediated these three significant job stressors on occupational commitment among police officers. Based on the findings reported here, both clear implications for practice and useful suggestions for future research are set forth.

Elder Abuse in Chinese Populations: A Global Review

Dong, XinQi. *Journal of Elder Abuse & Neglect* 27.3 (2015): 196.

This review focuses on the epidemiology of elder abuse in the global Chinese population with respect to its prevalence, risk

factors, and consequences, as well as the perceptions of elder abuse. Evidence revealed that elder abuse and its subtypes are common among the global Chinese population with prevalence ranging from 0.2% to 64%. Younger age, lower income levels, depression, cognitive impairment, and lack of social support were consistently associated with self-reported elder abuse. Caregiver burden was a constant risk factor for the proclivity to elder abuse by caregivers. The adverse health outcomes of elder abuse included suicidal ideation and psychological stress. Some primary research gaps exist: such as, lack of consistency in measurements and recall periods, insufficient studies on the causal relationships between potential risk factors and elder abuse, consequences of elder abuse, and possible interventions. In order to reduce the risk of elder abuse in the global Chinese population, collaboration is encouraged among researchers, health care professionals, social service providers, and policy makers.

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