



The Association of Chinese Criminology and Criminal Justice in the US
Newsletter 2016, No. 8

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WELCOME

Welcome to the ACCCJUS newsletter No. 8. Besides the good old columns of “Getting to know you”, “Good news from members”, and “Recent publications”, this issue also includes information on the past 2015 ACCCJ meeting, the upcoming 2016 ACCCJ and ACS meetings, and call for papers for the 2016 Jiang-Land-Wang Outstanding Student Paper Award. Thank you to all who have responded to my newsletter solicitation email.

2015 ACCCJUS MEETING HIGHLIGHTS

- Liang Bin from Oklahoma State University and Zhuo Yue from St. John's University were elected to be new ACCCJ board members. Currently, board members include:

Officers

President

Zhang, Lening, Saint Francis University

President-Elect

Sun, Ivan Y., University of Delaware

Treasurer

Jiang, Xin, Slippery Rock University

Other Board Members

Liang, Bin, Oklahoma State University

Zhuo, Yue, St. John's University

Wu, Yuning, Wayne State University

- ACCCJ organized four panels of presentations on crime and justice issues in Greater China during 2015 American Society of Criminology (ASC) Meeting
- ACCCJ hosted its annual dinner party during ASC15



(A 2015 ACCCJUS AGM dinner picture)

ACCCJ encourages members to take pictures at the annual meetings and other organization-sponsored events, and submit these pictures to be displayed in our newsletters, official website, etc. Please contact yuningwu@wayne.edu.

UPCOMING CONFERENCES & EVENTS

2016 ACCCJUS Meeting

The Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the ACCCJUS is to be held at the 2016 ASC annual meeting in New Orleans, LA.

At this meeting, the ACCCJ will have elections for president-elect and three board members. Although it is still early, the ACCCJ needs members to start considering serving or recommending someone to serve on the board.

2016 ACS Meeting

The annual conference of Asian Criminological Society (ACS) will be held on June 17-19, 2016 in Beijing, China, organized by Tianjin Academy of Social Sciences. The link for conference detail information has been posted on the ACS website (www.acs001.com).

ACS board meeting is scheduled at 17:00-19:00 on June 17th, 2016 at the friendship palace Ju Xiu Yuan (友誼宮聚秀園), Beijing Friendship Hotel and the dinner afterward will be served.

2016 ACCCJ Student Paper Competition

ACCCJ is accepting submissions for the 2016 Jiang-Land-Wang Outstanding Student Paper Award. This award is named after Dr. Shanhe Jiang of Wayne State University, Dr. Kenneth C. Land of Duke University and Dr. Jin Wang of Sun Yat-Sen University, who made a generous donation to ACCCJ. Established in 2014 to encourage scholarly work among graduate students, this award is given to recognize an

outstanding student paper on a topic related to crime and justice in one or more of the Chinese societies (e.g., mainland China, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macau).

Eligibility: The competition is open to both published (after January 1, 2015) and unpublished article-length papers written in English by a student or a team of students who are currently enrolled on a full-time basis in a Master's or Ph.D. program anywhere in the world. Each student can only submit one first-author paper for consideration in this competition. Multiple-authored papers are acceptable as long as all authors are qualified students, but no student-faculty collaborations will be accepted. When a winning paper is written by multiple graduate students, they may choose to share the award. ACCCJ membership is not required for this competition.

Paper requirements: Papers may be theoretical or empirical but must be directly related to Chinese criminology and criminal justice or comparative criminology and criminal justice involving Chinese societies. Papers should use the **APA** format for the organization of text, citations, and references. The authors' names and affiliations should appear only on the title page. The next page of the manuscript should include the title and an abstract.

Selection procedures: The Award Committee will rate and rank submissions according to criteria such as significance of the topic, quality of the conceptualization, clarity and effectiveness of the methods, quality of the writing, and contribution to the ACCCJ's main interests. The ACCCJ Board will review and vote on the Committee's recommendation. The ACCCJ Board may decide not to make the award in any given year.

Awards: The winning student(s) will receive a plaque and a \$200 cash award, and will be recognized at the ACCCJ general member meeting during the American Society of Criminology annual conference at New Orleans.

Submission deadline: All papers should be submitted in electronic format by **August 31, 2016** to Yue Zhuo at zhuoy@stjohns.edu.

GETTING TO KNOW YOU

This issue's "Getting to Know You" features Professor Bill Heberton who teaches and researches at the Centre for Criminology and Criminal Justice in the School of Law, Manchester University, UK and is a Research Associate of the Manchester Centre for Chinese Studies. Professor Heberton has published widely on comparative criminology and criminal justice, and has a particular research interest in China and Greater China. He is co-editor, with Susyan Jou and Lennon Chang of the Palgrave-Macmillan book series '*Palgrave Advances in Criminology and Criminal Justice in Asia*'. His other research interests can be categorised broadly around three themes: demystifying the 'smoke and mirrors' of contemporary crime and criminal justice, including sexual crime, sentencing and 'enforcement' of judicial penalties; applications of crime science; and situational versus dispositional explanation and implications for criminology.



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)

I'd say my former colleague here at University of Manchester, (Prof) Ken Pease. His scrupulous attention to go where the data leads is so refreshing in a field where fashionable ideology and political correctness often trumps sensible debate. His influence on this side of the pond has been considerable: not only the landmark studies of repeat victimisation and its implications for practical crime prevention, but also the establishment of the new field of 'crime science', which is largely his inspiration. If I ever need 'ideas' about a criminal justice issue, he remains a deep reservoir of magisterial advice. Ken (like myself) originally trained as a psychologist, and this intellectual training has served us both well.

2. 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?

Someone once said that 'Every book is the wreck of a perfect idea', and most academic books don't bear reading more than once or twice. But there are exceptions: the works of the Norwegian criminologist, Nils Christie come to mind, also Marcus Felson's original *Crime and Everyday Life*. But my definitive choice would be David Garland's *Punishment and Modern Society* (1990). Not just because, like me, he is Scottish - but more seriously, because it is an exceptionally well written and insightful analysis of the nature and importance of recognising the multi-dimensional nature of criminal punishment and control. In the book, Garland persuasively argues that criminal punishment puzzles us and

disappoints our expectations because we have tried to convert a deeply social issue into a technical task for modern specialist institutions. It is a lesson to which we must always be alert.

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

First, a little context. There is increasing pressure here in the UK on timely completion of doctoral dissertations. Our PhDs are longer than in the US, normally around 80,000 words. But the system when I started my career now, looking back, seems like a small 'cottage' industry, on a very small scale. Now, the PHD system is more on a 'factory' scale, with the related 'performance' measures and benchmarks. So the student is under much more managerial pressure to produce and complete. The danger is that the sense of intellectual curiosity may be getting squeezed. So my advice to doctoral students here in the UK is to make sure they have a genuine intellectual interest in the area being researched, but also they are realistic in terms of what can be studied over two years of empirical work and one year of writing up (in 80,000 words).

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

One of the important challenges for criminology is to analyse the social conditions giving unwanted acts their particular meaning. In this activity, criminology might be able to give

advice on how to find, preserve and nurture positive social conditions. Its policy role within criminal justice is to make clear where there are decisions to be made, and make the decisions more informed - and probably more difficult! Standing at the boundary between a range of interests is the creative stance for a criminologist who seeks to both inform policy discussion and to reflect upon the theoretical development of their own ideas. Such a positioning is difficult because it means the capacity to engage with a wide range of interests seeking to pull your research in different directions. The criminologist becomes 'the street-level bureaucrat', trying to reflect upon the implications of accepting dominant powerful voices, alongside the silencing of those with less power. In the comparative work I do, I feel that the criminologist must seek to play their part in critical mobilization of a strong intellectual endeavour and advocacy.

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

I enjoy walking. I also relish watching sport, mainly on TV (English soccer and now in recent years US college football, mainly SEC). I increasingly try to set aside time for reading fiction, mainly cop/crime fiction. Although crime fiction comes in all shapes and sizes, and the best transcends national boundaries, it is at its most effective when it captures a true sense of place and time. So when I think of the US, one thinks of Elmore Leonard, James Ellroy. Scandinavia has become much more visible with the works of Stieg Larsson and Jo Nesbo. Here, William McIlvanney's novel "Laidlaw" in my opinion was the seminal book that about 40 years ago kick-

started the Scottish modern-day crime genre. "Laidlaw" is a great book and should be read by anyone who likes crime stories. McIlvanney grew up in a Scotland which now has largely vanished - tight-knit, hard-working communities in an industrial Scotland. Beautifully and sparingly written, with a dry wit and a humour that deflates pretension, the three "Laidlaw" novels bleakly anatomise Scottish society. At the same time, they celebrate Glasgow, the city McIlvanney loved, 'the city of the stare', where people revealed their character in everyday talk. Having grown up in Glasgow myself, when I re-read them, I can't help but sense how his novels give flesh to the unfulfilled stature of these ordinary people's dreams, or at least their daily struggle. They also take me personally back to a Scotland that now exists only in the historical imagination.

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.

Bin Liang & Hong Lu, (Eds.) (2016). *The Death Penalty in China: Policy, Practice and Reform*. Columbia University Press.

Cheung, Nicole W.T. (2016). Social strain, self-control, and juvenile gambling pathology: Evidence from Chinese adolescents. *Youth & Society* 48: 77-100.

Cheung, Nicole W.T. (Principal Investigator) 2016-2018. A new project on "How Far Are Left-Behind Adolescents Victimized in Rural China? A Closer Look at the Migration, Situational and Social Correlates of Rural Adolescent Victimization," funded by Research Grants Council, Government of Hong Kong SAR.

Shanhe Jiang, Eric Lambert, Dawei Zhang, Xiaohong Jin, Mengfei Shi, and Deping Xiang (forthcoming). Effects of Work Environment Variables on Job Satisfaction among Community Correctional Staff in China. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*.

Shanhe Jiang, Eric Lambert, Dawei Zhang, Xiaohong Jin, Mengfei Shi, and Deping Xiang (forthcoming). Correlates of Organizational Commitment among Community Correctional Officers in China. *The Prison Journal*.

Sun, Ivan, Liu, Jianhong, & Farmer, Ashley. (2016). Chinese police supervisors' occupational attitudes: Role orientation, community policing, and job satisfaction. *Policing: An International Journal of Police Strategies and Management*, 39, 190-205.

Jiao, Yanpeng, Sun, Ivan, Farmer, Ashley, & Lin, Kai. (2016). College students' definitions of intimate partner violence: A comparative study of Chinese societies. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 31, 1208-1229.

Lin, Kai, Sun, Ivan, Wu, Yuning, & Liu, Jianhong. (2016). College students' attitudes toward intimate partner violence: A comparative study of China and the U.S. *Journal of Family Violence*, 31, 179-189.

Min Xie (Principal Investigator) 2016-2017. \$161,927.04. Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), Intergovernmental Personnel Act agreement for research on using the National Crime Victimization Survey to develop subnational crime estimates and assist BJS with the production of substantive small area reports.

Yue (Angela) Zhuo was interviewed by *New York Magazine* regarding the recent slashing attacks in New York City. <http://nymag.com/scienceofus/2016/02/new-york-slashings-could-be-copycat-crimes.html>

Bao Wan-Ning, sponsored by Indiana University, organized and hosted a round-table discussion on social changes and delinquency in China in June 2015 at the IU-China Gateway office in Beijing. Scholars on delinquency and youth studies from Peking University, Tsinghua University, Beijing Normal University, China University of Political Science and Law, China University of Geosciences, and Sun Yat-Sen University attended the meeting.

Sheldon Zhang and Ko-lin Chin published a book on drug trafficking in the golden triangle in 2015 (<http://nyupress.org/books/9781479895403/>). Dr. Zhang was also invited by the Brookings Institution to participate in their global drug policy panel and traveled to Washington DC, Bogota (Columbia), Shanghai (China), Doha (Qatar), and New Delhi (India) to discuss counter-narcotic policies. Currently Dr. Zhang is involved in the International Organization on Migration (IOM) to serve on its expert panel on global human smuggling and irregular migration. He attended a meeting in Istanbul last December, and this year will meet in Florence and later in Berlin.

Liu Siyu will begin her tenure-track assistant professorship at Penn State Harrisburg in the criminal justice program of College of Public Affairs, fall 2016.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

This section includes a collection of titles, authors, and abstracts of publications on China, Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan during October 2015 – March 2016.

Educational Tracking and Juvenile Deviance in Taiwan: Direct Effect, Indirect Effect, or Both

Lin, Wen-Hsu; Yi, Chin-Chun. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* 60.3 (Feb 2016): 326.

Educational tracking in Chinese society is quite different from that in Western society, in that the allocation to either the vocational or academic track is based on a national entrance examination, which happens at ninth grade (age 14-15). Hence, students in many Asian countries (e.g., China and Taiwan) have to face academic tracking in early adolescence. Because of cultural emphasis on education in Taiwan, the impact of tracking on deviance is profound and can be seen as a crucial life-event. With this concept in mind, we examine how educational tracking influences adolescent deviance during high school. In addition, we also examine how educational tracking may indirectly influence deviance through other life domains, including depression, delinquent peer association,

and school attachment. By using longitudinal data (the Taiwan Youth Project), we find that educational tracking increases deviance not only directly but also indirectly through delinquent peers and low school attachment. Some implications and limitations are also discussed.

Providing Justice for Low-Income Youths: Publicly Funded Lawyers and Youth Clients in Hong Kong

Cheng, Kevin Kwok-yin; Chui, Wing Hong; Ong, Rebecca. *Social & Legal Studies* 24.4 (Dec 2015): 577.

Despite the undercurrents of rights protection in Hong Kong's juvenile justice procedure, the ultimate goal remains punishment based on welfare needs. Drawing on in-depth interviews with 40 youth defendants and defence lawyers, this article will examine the ways in which youth defendants and defence lawyers negotiate the welfare and justice imperatives of the Hong Kong juvenile justice system and end up accepting the disciplinary welfare model. Publicly funded lawyers have become primarily plea mitigators, assisting the state in seeing to the welfare and 'the best interests of the child'. A study of Hong Kong will lead to a broader understanding of how a welfare-oriented system can work in a time when juvenile justice systems around the world emphasize human rights, due process and children's rights.

Buying Sex As Edgework: Hong Kong Male Clients In Commercial Sex

Kong, Travis S K. *The British Journal of Criminology* 56.1 (Jan 2016): 105.

Commercial sex is a risky business and men who buy sex engage in a form of voluntary risky behaviour. Using Stephen Lyng's notion of edgework, this qualitative study examines Hong Kong men who buy sex in Hong Kong/China and argues that these men's engagement can be understood as a form of leisure edgework which balances risk and pleasure by negotiating the boundary between order and chaos. This article concludes that men buying sex can be seen as a form of resistance to normative companionate sexuality and the skills they exercise are key cultural principles needed in late-modern society. Edgework therefore plays an important role in modern intimacy, especially in shaping masculinity and men's sexual scripts.

Young People's Perception Of Lawyers In Hong Kong: A Comparison Between Offenders, Youth-At-Risk And Students

Chui, Wing Hong; Cheng, Kevin Kwok-yin. *International Journal of Law, Crime and Justice* 43.4 (Dec 2015): 481.

Young people in Hong Kong are more likely than any other age group to come into contact with the justice system. Despite this, there is a paucity of research on youth attitudes toward lawyers. The aim of this study was to compare the understanding and perceptions of lawyers among three youth groups classified according to experience in instructing lawyers and varying degrees of delinquency -- young offenders (the

only group who had experience of hiring lawyers), youth-at-risk and students (N = 1157), and to determine if perceptions of lawyers affect views on the legitimacy of the justice system. Students showed greater understanding about lawyers and more favorable perceptions of fairness in lawyer-client interactions compared with young offenders and youth-at-risk. A better understanding of lawyers had a positive association with perceptions of fairness and a higher perception of fairness had a positive association with legitimacy of the justice system. Recommendations are also discussed.

Violence Against Women in Hong Kong: Results of the International Violence Against Women Survey

Bouhours, Brigitte; Broadhurst, Roderic. *Violence Against Women* 21.11 (Nov 2015): 1311.

In Hong Kong, nearly 1,300 women participated by telephone in the International Violence Against Women Survey in 2006. One in five respondents had experienced violence since age 16. Sexual violence (13.4%) was more frequent than physical violence (11.7%). Women were more likely to be abused by men they knew (13.5%) than by strangers (8%). Compared with other surveyed countries, Hong Kong recorded among the lowest rates of violence by both intimate partners and non-partners. These results suggest that cultural influences linked to the interaction of modernization and some protective factors found in the adherence to traditional Chinese values are relevant.

Electronic Cigarette Use And Its Association With Smoking In Hong Kong Chinese Adolescents

Wang, Man Ping; Ho, Sai Yin; Leung, Lok Tung; Lam, Tai Hing. *Addictive Behaviors* 50 (Nov 2015): 124.

Electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes) are increasingly used in adolescents with unknown impacts on conventional cigarette smoking. We examined the associations of e-cigarette use with smoking intention, nicotine addiction and smoking cessation in Chinese adolescents. A total of 45,128 students (age 14.6 ± 1.9 ; boys 51.4%) from 75 randomly selected schools in Hong Kong reported e-cigarette use (in the past 30 days), conventional cigarette use and socio-demographic characteristics in an anonymous questionnaire survey. Adjusted odds ratios (AORs) of intention to smoke, morning smoking urge, intention to quit and quit attempts; and beta-coefficient (β) of cigarette consumption per day were calculated in relation to e-cigarette use. E-cigarette use was associated with intention to smoke with an AOR (95% CI) of 1.74 (1.30-2.31) in all students, 2.18 (1.12-4.23) in never and 2.79 (2.05-3.79) in ever smokers (non-significant interaction by smoking status). The associations were also significant in experimental and former smokers but not in current smokers. In current smokers, e-cigarette use was significantly associated with heavier smoking (β 2.54, 95% CI 1.28-3.81) and morning smoking urge (AOR 2.54, 95% CI 1.50-3.11), and non-significantly associated with lower quit intention (0.76, 0.52-1.09) and attempts (0.80, 0.56-1.23). E-cigarette use was associated with smoking intention in never, experimental and former smokers in Hong Kong Chinese adolescents. In current smokers, e-cigarette use was associated

with nicotine addiction but not quit intention and attempts. Prospective studies with detailed measurements on e-cigarette use are warranted for further studies.

Cross-Cultural Validation of the Reactive-Proactive Aggression Questionnaire (RPQ) Using Four Large Samples from the US, Hong Kong, and China

Tuvblad, Catherine; Dhamija, Devika; Berntsen, Leslie; Raine, Adrian; Liu, Jianghong. *Journal of Psychopathology and Behavioral Assessment* 38.1 (Mar 2016): 48-55.

This is the first study to assess the validity the Chinese version of the Reactive and Proactive Aggression Questionnaire (RPQ). The RPQ was administered to 11 year-old participants in the China Jintan Child Cohort Study, a population-based longitudinal study of 1352 children. Similar to other studies, a two-factor solution with one reactive and one proactive subscale best described the data. Overall, the Chinese version of the RPQ had good construct validity, internal consistency, and test-retest reliability. These findings suggest that the RPQ is psychometrically similar when administered to children and adolescents in the United States and in China and need not be modified to measure aggressive behavior in Chinese samples.

Public Approval of Plea Bargaining in Hong Kong: The Effects of Offender Characteristics

Cheng, Kevin Kwok-yin. *International Criminal Justice Review* 26.1 (Mar 2016): 31.

Despite the prevalence of plea bargaining, few studies have endeavored to measure public support of it. The few that did neglected offender characteristics even when it is a core consideration stipulated by prosecution policy in plea bargaining decision making. This study argues that public approval toward plea bargaining is not binary but rather multifaceted and is dependent upon a variety of factors including the parties involved, the type of plea bargain reached, and the characteristics of the defendant. Telephone interviews were conducted with respondents selected randomly from Hong Kong (N = 374) who responded to a series of hypothetical plea bargaining scenarios. Public approval was higher when there was judicial presence and when offenders were elderly, had a clean criminal record, and displayed remorse. It was lower for fact bargaining and offenders from high-income families. Policy implications and reform are discussed.

The Overlap Between School Bullying Perpetration and Victimization: Assessing the Psychological, Familial, and School Factors of Chinese Adolescents in Hong Kong

Chan, Heng Choon; Oliver; Wong, Dennis S; W. *Journal of Child and Family Studies* 24.11 (Nov 2015): 3224-3234.

School bullying has always been a global concern. Little is known about the joint occurrence of bullying perpetration and victimization. Using a large sample of Hong Kong secondary school adolescents (N = 1,880), this study investigates the overlap between these two experiences. Grounded by the theoretical propositions of Hirschi's social control theory, the

adolescents' familial and school bonding, along with their psychological characteristics (i.e., self-efficacy, empathy, and prosocial behavior), are examined. Findings reveal that different bullying perpetration and victimization subtypes are positively correlated, and multivariate analyses confirmed the link between these two experiences. Bivariate probit models indicate a considerable degree of overlap between bullying perpetration and victimization. Being a female with poor empathic understanding, low level of prosocial behavioral manifestation, weak family attachment and perception of a harmonious school, poor sense of school belonging, and overall negative school experience and involvement are found to be significant risk factors for the joint occurrence of bullying perpetration and victimization. Practical implications, study limitations and future research directions are also discussed.

Beyond The Shadow-Of-Trial: Decision-Making Behind Plea Bargaining In Hong Kong

Cheng, Kevin Kwok-yin; Chui, Wing Hong. *International Journal of Law, Crime and Justice* 43.4 (Dec 2015): 397.

A theoretical explanation of plea bargaining is the shadow-of-trial model (Mnookin and Kornhauser, 1979), which asserts that decision-making behind plea bargaining are based on the probability of conviction and sentence severity. Using the context of Hong Kong's criminal justice system, this study confirms previous studies that found the shadow-of-trial model overly simplistic. In-depth interviews with Hong Kong criminal defense lawyers revealed that while the probability of conviction and sentence severity are important, other salient

factors, namely the costs of being caught up in the criminal justice system and the one-third sentence discount must be taken into account as well. Overall, the shadow-of-trial model is not a good explanatory model for why criminal defendants enter into plea bargaining.

Responding to Youth Crime in Hong Kong: Penal Elitism, Legitimacy and Citizenship

M. Adorjan and W.H. Chui. London: Routledge (2014) 164pp. £85.00hb ISBN 978-0-415-81411-9

Reducing Deviance Through Youths' Mutual Aid Group Dynamics

Cheung, Chau-kiu; Ngai, Steven Sek-yum. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* 60.1 (Jan 2016): 82.

The mutual aid group, as supported by the social worker, emerges to play a vital role in helping group members reduce their deviance or behavioral problem. However, how the collaboration of the group and social worker accomplishes the reduction has remained uncharted. Based on social capital theory, mutual aid and cohesion within the group and social workers' specific aid for the group are likely responsible for the reduction. The test of such hypotheses relies on a two-wave panel survey of the members of 60 mutual aid groups who had deviant behavioral problems, located in Hong Kong, China. These groups had 241 youths completing both initial and 1-year follow-up surveys. Results manifested the direct or

unconditional contributions of mutual aid, group cohesion, and social workers' specific aid to reducing deviance. Hence, social workers can enhance the effectiveness of the mutual aid group in reducing youths' deviance.

Voices Of The Incarcerated Father: Struggling To Live Up To Fatherhood

Chui, Wing Hong. *Criminology & Criminal Justice: CCJ* 16.1 (Feb 2016): 60.

Despite overwhelming evidence that imprisonment has negative consequences for family members, very few studies have explored the mechanisms by which incarceration affects families and children. In particular, the father role is crucial to family members. Together with the fact that there have been few studies on incarcerated fathers and their relationships with significant others, this study draws on the theoretical bases and predictions of the identity theory to explore qualitatively the extent of expression of the fatherhood identity and the struggles and obstacles they experience in expressing it. This study documents qualitative reports of ex-prisoners' behavioural responses in resolving the negative emotions (if any) induced by the discrepancy between their internalized standards and the appraisals of significant others. A total of 17 Chinese participants were recruited to take part in semi-structured interviews via referrals from social service centres in Hong Kong. Results were consistent with the predictions of identity theory. That is, ex-prisoners experienced an inability to meet their fatherhood identity standard during and after incarceration, and as a result their identity standards were

weakened or they experienced withdrawal of fatherhood identity. However, participants were additionally found to employ positive strategies actively in coping with their compromised identity, suggesting avenues for further research.

Becoming a Male Client of Compensated Dating

Chu, Cassini Sai Kwan; Laidler, Karen Joe. *Deviant Behavior* 37.1 (2016): 47.

This study explores men's experiences in compensated dating (CD), particularly their process of becoming a client of CD in Hong Kong. By drawing on 30 individual interviews with male clients, cyber-ethnography of a major CD on-line forum, informal conversations with CD participants, off-line participant observations, and the sparse literature available on this under-examined social phenomenon, we also analyze men's subjective understandings of being a client, of CD providers, and of CD itself, which influence men's CD experiences and condom use behavior. Finally, this study sheds light on the contemporary issues of masculinity and sexuality in Hong Kong.

Children With Disability Are More at Risk of Violence Victimization: Evidence From a Study of School-Aged Chinese Children

Chan, Ko Ling; Emery, Clifton R. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* 31.6 (Mar 2016): 1026.

Although research tends to focus on whether children with disability are more at risk of violence victimization, conclusive evidence on the association, especially in non-Western settings, is lacking. Using a large and representative sample of school-aged children in Hong Kong (N = 5,841, aged 9-18 years), this study aims to fill the research gap by providing reliable estimates of the prevalence of disability and the direct and indirect experiences of violence among children with disability. The study also compares the prevalence of child maltreatment, parental intimate partner violence (IPV), and in-law conflict to explore the factors related to the association between disability and violence victimization. The prevalence of disability among children was about 6%. Children with disability were more likely to report victimization than those without disability: 32% to 60% of the former had experienced child maltreatment, and 12% to 46% of them had witnessed IPV between parents or in-law conflict. The results of a logistic regression showed that disability increased the risk of lifetime physical maltreatment by 1.6 times. Furthermore, low levels of parental education and paternal unemployment were risk factors for lifetime child maltreatment. The risk of child maltreatment could have an almost sixfold increase when the child had also witnessed other types of family violence. Possible explanations and implications of the findings are discussed.

Learning To Drink: How Chinese Adolescents Make Decisions About The Consumption (Or Not) Of Alcohol

Yoon, Sungwon; Lam, Wendy WT; Sham, Judy TL; Lam, Tai-Hing. *The International Journal on Drug Policy* 26.12 (Dec 2015): 1231.

The aim of the study was to provide in-depth understanding of how Chinese adolescents learn to drink and how they make decisions about the consumption (or not) of alcohol. This study explored the ways in which social and cultural factors shape the drinking trajectories of Chinese underage young people. The study used a qualitative design to collect and analyse the data. We recruited adolescents aged between 14 and 17 from a range of secondary schools in Hong Kong. Focus group interviews were undertaken with 22 groups encompassing 111 participants. A thematic analysis based upon grounded theory was performed using NVivo 10. The traditional Chinese drinking culture, characterised by the coming together of friends and relatives for celebrations, signifies the Chinese adolescents' first alcohol experiment. The adolescents' motivations for drinking essentially reflect the value placed upon alcohol within the Chinese culture -- promoting conviviality, sociability and camaraderie. Whereas a sense of commonality encouraged alcohol use among them, there was little indication that drinkers and non-drinkers separately clustered around friendship networks. A high degree of self-regulation was exercised when drinking and this emerged as an acceptable social norm amongst young drinkers within social and cultural contexts. Most respondents saw underage drinking as an entirely normal and accepted part of social lives provided that it is kept under control. This study sheds light on the Chinese adolescents' own understandings and interpretations of their drinking. Our findings suggest that interventions aimed to curtail underage drinking need to reflect social and cultural contexts within which alcohol comes into play and importantly,

consider social environments that are conducive to underage drinking.

Cases Study And Analysis Of The Court Judgement Of Cybercrimes In Taiwan

Sun, Jia-Rong; Shih, Mao-Lin; Hwang, Min-Shiang.
International Journal of Law, Crime and Justice 43.4 (Dec 2015): 412.

With the development of information technology and Internet, the criminal model has been changed. The Internet has become an instrument of crime as a new type of criminal means, which is called cybercrime. Since the implementation methods are different between cybercrime and traditional crime, the crime evidences will also different. And the court judgments will be affected by the evidences, the results of judgment will also be different. Furthermore, the litigation proceedings used in the cybercrime and traditional crime are slightly different. It will affect the results of court judgment whether it is guilt or innocence. In this paper, we describe the common cybercrimes and the results of actual court judgement in Taiwan, collate the common evidence types of cybercrime, propose a cybercrime selection method used for court judgements to collect the judgements, analyze the statistics results, and compare the litigation processes between the traditional crime and cybercrime. According to the above results, we wish the judges process the cybercrime cases will be more careful to avoid misjudgements.

Alcohol Drinking Behaviors And Alcohol Management Policies Under Outsourcing Work Conditions: A Qualitative Study Of Construction Workers In Taiwan

Cheng, Wan-Ju; Cheng, Yawen. *The International Journal on Drug Policy* 28 (Feb 2016): 43.

China's Urban Underclass Population And Penal Policy

Li, Enshen. *Criminology & Criminal Justice: CCJ* 16.1 (Feb 2016): 80.

China's economic modernization has created a new underclass population characterized by destitution and dispossession. This group is linked to social instability that intimidates the state's control of the society. This article examines Chinese penal policy changes in the face of the rising underclass in urban areas. It sets a preliminary comparative analysis on the penal strategies of this new disadvantaged group in the USA and China. In reviewing the penal practices in both realms, the article argues that China shares an ideological affinity with its western counterparts for imposing punitive and managerial justice on the underclass. However, this rationale is realized in different ways. In China it is realized through the operation of an extensive system of administrative detention (different from criminal punishment), which is run by public security officials and is not part of the judicial system. Being located outside the judicial system enables greater efficiency by channelling the underclass through more flexible and cost-effectiveness forms of incarceration and control.

A Historical Review Of The Control Of Corruption On Economic Crime In China

Liu, Enze. *Journal of Financial Crime* 23.1 (2016): 4-21.

The phenomenon of corruption has existed in Chinese history for thousands of years, throughout Chinese slavery societies, feudal societies, republic period and the People's Republic of China (PRC). Anti-corruption laws formed an important part of ancient Chinese legal system, and each dynasty has made continuous and commendable progress on fighting such misconduct. Innumerable initiatives have also been taken by the ruling party Chinese Communist Party (CCP) since the founding of the PRC. The PRC government created various specially designed government organizations and a series of updated regulations for preventing economic crimes. They have realized that periodic movements against corruption would no longer be helpful, and the paramount issue nowadays is indeed how bold the leaders are in striking out those unhealthy tendencies.

The Right To Equal Development And Its Practice Models In China

Wang, Xigen; Tang, Yong. *Frontiers of Law in China* 10.4 (Dec 2015): 570-592.

As a holistic right, the right to equal development emphasizes equity of opportunities for development in economic, social, cultural and political fields among subjects of present and future generations at different regions. Right to equal

development may receive theoretical support from ideas of social solidarity, global justice, inclusive growth and traditional culture of China. China engages in the realization of the right to equal development in five models, namely cooperation among local governments, interaction between public power and private rights, sustainable development, holistic development and government intervention.

Semiformal Crime Control And Semiformal Organizations In China: An Empirical Demonstration From Chinese Community Corrections

Jiang, Shanhe; Zhang, Dawei; Jin, Xiaohong; Xiang, Deping; Greenleaf, Richard; et al. *Asian Journal of Criminology* 10.4 (Dec 2015): 287-302.

In order to maintain social order and keep normal life for its citizens, every society needs to prevent and control criminal or aberrant behavior. The same is true regarding cultural and other mores as societies may employ varying forms of social control. It is commonly believed and empirically confirmed that the USA is more inclined to utilize formal social control, whereas China is more likely to employ informal social control (Chen 2004; Jiang et al. 2010a, b). However, there exists another form of control referred to as semiformal in China (Huang 1993a, b, 2010; Jiang 2014). Unfortunately, it has not been systematically and empirically examined. This study was undertaken in order to investigate semiformal control and fill a void in the research literature. Moreover, we examined the utility of semiformal control in the west. The key purpose of this study is to conceptually identify and empirically assess

semiformal social/crime control as well as semiformal organizations in China.

The Prevalence of Cigarette Smoking Among Rural-to-Urban Migrants in China: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

Liu, Yao; Gao, Jian; Shou, Juan; Xia, Huiling; Shen, Yao; et al. *Substance Use & Misuse* 51.2 (2016): 206.

The increasing rural-to-urban migrant population in China may be linked to the susceptibility to tobacco use. We aimed to investigate the prevalence of smoking among rural-to-urban migrants in China. Major English and Chinese databases were searched for original studies on smoking prevalence among rural-to-urban migrants in China. A validated quality assessment tool was used to evaluate these studies. Subsequently, data were extracted to calculate the overall pooled estimate of prevalence using random effect model, and then stratified by gender, definition, location, and occupation. Meta-regression analysis was used to identify the source of heterogeneity among variables. We identified 17 eligible studies involving 32,694 migrants. The overall pooled prevalence estimate of smoking among rural-to-urban migrants was 27.25% (95% CI: 23.34, 31.34), with significant heterogeneity ($I^2 = 98.2$, $p < .01$). In stratified analysis, specific pooled prevalence estimates were 46.71% for male (95% CI: 40.51, 52.97) and 5.34% for female (95% CI: 2.90, 8.45); 26.71% (95% CI: 17.00, 37.71), and 24.96% (95% CI: 18.65, 31.86) in current and daily smoking group, respectively; 21.89% (95% CI: 15.80, 28.66) and 30.59% (95% CI: 20.04,

42.28) for migrants in North and South China, respectively; 48.34% (95% CI: 24.63, 72.46) in construction industry, 31.77% (95% CI: 15.54, 50.67) in manufacturing industry and 18.69% (95% CI: 11.37, 27.32) in service industry, respectively. Meta-regression analysis revealed that gender and occupation differences contributed to high heterogeneity. Cigarette smoking is still prevalent among rural-to-urban migrants, which may be influenced by gender and occupations. Policies should be designed and conducted to control smoking prevalence among these populations.

Testing the Predictive Validity of the LSI-R Using a Sample of Young Male Offenders on Probation in Guangzhou, China

Zhang, Jinwu. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* 60.4 (Mar 2016): 456.

This study explored the predictive validity of the Level of Service Inventory-Revised (LSI-R) with 112 young male probationers on recidivism for new offense and rearrest in Guangzhou, China, from 2010 to 2013. Using bivariate correlations, logistic regression, and receiver operating characteristics (ROC) analysis, the LSI-R total score was found to be a stable and significant predictor of recidivism. The LSI-R total score and subscales of Criminal History and Leisure/Recreation were significantly correlated to recidivism. There was significant association between time at risk and recidivism. Increase in the LSI-R total score was associated with greater likelihood that recidivism would occur. There was no recidivism in low-risk group, and higher recidivism rates

were found in moderate-and high-risk groups. The LSI-R was effective in specifying recidivists and non-recidivists with area under the curve (AUC) coefficient of .733. The current study supports the utility of the LSI-R, which is applicable to different cultural and social contexts, as a risk/need assessment instrument for young male probationer recidivism in Guangzhou. Sufficient training and accumulated experience of administering the LSI-R would be necessary to reduce regional variation. Future studies with larger samples across different offender groups are needed. Limitations and implications for offender assessment in China are discussed.

An Exploratory Study Of Police Cynicism In China

Chen, Zheng. *Policing* 39.1 (2016): 175-189.

Results suggest that most participants are not cynical. However, they seem to have less confidence in the trust and respect that citizens have for the police. Slightly more officers stated that they do not think that citizens will trust police to cooperate. Crime-fighting role orientation and isolation had significant positive associations with police cynicism. Officers with five to ten years of service were more cynical than were new officers and more tenured officers.

Reforms To China's Pretrial Detention System: The Role Of The Procuratorate

Lin, Xifen; Shen, Wei. *International Journal of Law, Crime and Justice* 44 (Mar 2016): n/a.

Pretrial detention in China is not subject to judicial review. The suspect is usually detained through the whole pre-trial and trial stages in the criminal proceeding. China's ongoing criminal justice reform attempts to change this practice in order to offer more protections to suspects through revising the Criminal Procedure Law. This article, framed in the theory of "living law", takes an insider approach by looking into the demarcation of power and interest among various criminal justice authorities and internal units within the People's Procuratorates along with China's detention reform. The empirical findings based on intensive interviews of "insiders" show a different picture from what outsiders may expect. The power struggles among criminal justice authorities and internal units within the procuratorate failed to achieve the purpose of detention reform. Although there have been some positive changes in Province AH's pilot project, such changes are unsustainable due to the uncertain institutional arrangement.

The Intersection of Gender and Other Social Institutions in Constructing Gender-Based Violence in Guangzhou China

Thurston, Wilfreda E; Tam, Dora MY; Dawson, Myrna; Jackson, Margaret ; Kwok, Siu-Ming . *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* 31.4 (Feb 2016): 694.

Although violence against women is illegal in China, few studies have been published concerning this issue in that country. This article is part of a program of research undertaken in one province of China. The purpose of this study was to understand, from the perspectives of women who have experienced gender-based violence (GBV), the intersections of

gender and other social institutions in constructing GBV in Guangzhou, China. The research question was as follows: For women who have been unfortunate enough to be with a partner who is willing to use abuse, how is gender revealed in their discussion of the experience? Women participants (N = 13) were all over the age of 21, had experienced some form of abuse in an intimate relationship, and had lived in Guangzhou at least for a year prior to data collection. They had a variety of backgrounds and experiences. The majority spoke of GBV as common. "Saving face" was connected to fear of being judged and socially stigmatized which had emotional as well as material consequences. Eight situations in which social stigma existed and caused women to lose face were identified. Gender role expectations and gendered institutions played a part in family relationships and the amount of support a woman could expect or would ask for. The women in this study received very little support from systems in their society. A high proportion (67%) revealed symptoms of mental strain, and three talked about having depression or being suicidal. The results are discussed in terms of identifying the mechanisms by which systems interlock and perpetuate GBV.

Non-disclosure of Sexual Orientation to Parents Associated with Sexual Risk Behaviors Among Gay and Bisexual MSM in China

Zhao, Ye; Ma, Ying; Chen, Ren; Li, Feng; Qin, Xia; et al. *AIDS and Behavior* 20.1 (Jan 2016): 193-203.

The objective of this study was to explore the relationship between non-disclosure of sexual orientation to parents and

sexual risk behaviors among gay and bisexual men who have sex with men (MSM) in China. A total of 295 eligible participants (gay n = 179, bisexual n = 116) were recruited from MSM venues and MSM organizations in Anhui Province, China. Overall, 16.6 % of participants chose to disclose their sexual orientation to parents. Fewer bisexual participants chose to disclose their sexual orientation than gay participants (9.5 vs. 21.2 %, $p < 0.01$). A multivariate logistic regression analysis indicated that non-disclosers were more likely than disclosers to report having one or more female sex partners among gay and bisexual MSM (AOR = 2.91), non-disclosure of sexual orientation to parents was positively associated with the number of female sex partners (AOR = 3.40) and with engagement in unprotected anal intercourse with men (AOR = 2.49) among gay MSM, in the past 6 months. Our findings indicated that HIV/AIDS intervention programs should promote the disclosure of sexual orientation and should design interventions specific to gay and bisexual MSM separately.

Delinquent Subculture and Juvenile Offenders' Attitudes Toward the Police in China

Ren, Ling; Zhang, Hongwei; Zhao, Jihong Solomon; Zhao, Ruohui. *Police Quarterly* 19.1 (Mar 2016): 87.

This study made use of delinquent subculture theories developed in the United States to examine juvenile attitudes toward the police in China. The data were collected from face-to-face interviews conducted with 358 adjudicated youth offenders incarcerated in a province-run juvenile prison in an ethnic minority autonomous region of China. The analysis

includes variables derived from delinquent subcultures theories as well as traditional models commonly employed in the U.S. literature. The findings suggest that juvenile offenders in the sample tend to rate the police positively and delinquent subculture theories have their utility in explaining juvenile offenders' sentiments toward the police. Explanations were provided for findings that are distinctive for this Chinese sample. Study limitations and relevant policy implications were discussed.

Maltreatment and Delinquency in China: Examining and Extending the Intervening Process of General Strain Theory

Gao, Yunjiao; Wong, Dennis S W; Yu, Yanping. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* 60.1 (Jan 2016): 38.

Using a sample of 1,163 adolescents from four middle schools in China, this study explores the intervening process of how adolescent maltreatment is related to delinquency within the framework of general strain theory (GST) by comparing two models. The first model is Agnew's integrated model of GST, which examines the mediating effects of social control, delinquent peer affiliation, state anger, and depression on the relationship between maltreatment and delinquency. Based on this model, with the intent to further explore the mediating effects of state anger and depression and to investigate whether their effects on delinquency can be demonstrated more through delinquent peer affiliation and social control, an extended model (Model 2) is proposed by the authors. The second model

relates state anger to delinquent peer affiliation and state depression to social control. By comparing the fit indices and the significance of the hypothesized paths of the two models, the study found that the extended model can better reflect the mechanism of how maltreatment contributes to delinquency, whereas the original integrated GST model only receives partial support because of its failure to find the mediating effects of state negative emotions.

Criminal Appellants' Claims And Appellate Courts' Answers: An Empirical Analysis Of Criminal Appeals In Hunan Province, China

Kuang, Kai; Liang, Bin. *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Criminology* 48.4 (Dec 2015): 543.

To date, studies (especially empirical studies) on China criminal appeals are still rather limited, and most of them focused on the review mode, functions and values of appellate review, and correction of judicial judgments of the first instance. Based on 444 judicial documents rendered by appellate courts in Hunan Province, China, this study focuses on grounds raised by appellants and appellate courts' answers, and addresses two specific questions: (1) what are grounds raised by criminal appellants in their appeals and how successful are they (measured by acceptance by appellate courts)? (2) How do appellate courts come to the final disposition decision, and are their dispositions subject to influences of systematic factors? Our analyses found that the nature of a comprehensive review in criminal appeals and discretionary power possessed by Chinese judges affected both

defendants' appeals and appellate judges' responses. Only three variables (the number of grounds accepted by appellate courts, the number new mitigating factors found by the courts, and the presence of attorneys) were found to have significantly impacted the final disposition. This empirical inquiry sheds light on the practice of criminal appeals in general.

Towards the Lenient Justice? A Rise of 'Harmonious' Penalty in Contemporary China

Li, Enshen. *Asian Journal of Criminology* 10.4 (Dec 2015): 307-323.

Punishment in China has long been considered to be punitive; however, changes in Chinese criminal justice and penal policy since the early 2000s may reflect a move towards leniency. This is perhaps most evident in a new criminal justice policy of 'Balancing Leniency and Harshness' in the context of building a 'socialist harmonious society'. This paper discusses the recent shifts in policy and practice in China's minor case disposition system over the last decade. It focuses on de-criminalization and de-incarceration--the criminal justice strategies that state agencies have adopted to deal with minor offenders--to explain why and how a more lenient approach has arisen in the contemporary era and offers a critical examination of these two penal perspectives.

Paternal And Maternal Psychological And Physical Aggression And Children's Anxiety In China

Wang, Meifang; Wang, Xinxin; Liu, Li. *Child Abuse & Neglect* 51 (Jan 2016): 12.

The goal of this research was to examine the unique relationships between paternal and maternal psychological aggression (PA) and physical aggression (corporal punishment [CP] and severe physical abuse [SPA]) and children's anxiety in China. A total of 1,971 father-mother dyads completed the Chinese version of Parent-Child Conflict Tactics Scales (CTSPC) and the Chinese version of Spence Children's Anxiety Scale for Parents (SCAS-P). Results indicated that when paternal and maternal PA, CP, and SPA were considered simultaneously, parental PA and maternal CP were both significantly predictive of children's anxiety, whereas SPA had no significant effects on children's anxiety. Specifically, both paternal and maternal PA were the most unique predictors of children's anxiety among parental psychological and physical aggression, whereas the effects of maternal CP and paternal CP were different, with maternal CP having a stronger effect on children's anxiety compared with paternal CP. The findings indicated that appropriate prevention and intervention efforts are needed to target parental PA and maternal CP.

Alcohol Drinking And HIV-Related Risk Among Men Who Have Sex With Men In Chongqing, China

Fan, Wensheng; Lu, Rongrong; Wu, Guohui; Yousuf, Mohammed Adnan; Feng, Liangui; et al. *Alcohol* 50 (2016): 1-7.

To estimate the prevalence of any alcohol use and heavy alcohol drinking using the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT) and its correlates among men who have sex with men (MSM), a cross-sectional study was conducted among 391 MSM in Chongqing, China to collect data about sociodemographic characteristics, alcohol use, sexual behaviors, and other related factors through a computer-assisted self-administered questionnaire. Heavy alcohol drinking in the past 12 months was defined as an AUDIT-C score ≥ 4 . Blood was collected from each potential participant to test for HIV and syphilis status. Twenty three percent of MSM had consumed a drink containing alcohol in the previous year. 7.2% had an AUDIT-C score ≥ 4 , defined as heavy alcohol drinkers. 23.5% were unmarried, but planning to marry, who were more likely to report any alcohol drinking (adjusted odds ratio [AOR], 2.38; 95% confidence interval [CI], 1.40-4.06) and to have AUDIT-C scores ≥ 4 (AOR, 3.58; 95% CI, 1.60-8.00). MSM who had used any alcohol in the previous year, and MSM who were heavy alcohol drinkers, were more likely to have had anal sex with male casual partners in the previous 6 months, to have been tested for HIV, and to have decreased scores on the scales of general self-efficacy, increased scores on the scales of stigma and discrimination. Our findings provided further evidence of the associations of any alcohol use and heavy alcohol consumption with HIV-risky behaviors, lowered sense of general self-efficacy, and higher sense of HIV/AIDS-related stigma and discrimination among MSM in the city with the highest HIV epidemic among MSM in China.

Repeated HIV Voluntary Counseling and Testing Increased Risk Behaviors Among Men Who Have Sex with Men in China: A Prospective Cohort Study

Lau, Joseph T; F; Li, Dongliang; Wang, Zixin; Lai, Coco H; Y. *AIDS and Behavior* 19.11 (Nov 2015): 1966-1977.

High risk MSM are recommended to take up HIV voluntary counseling and testing (VCT) once every 6 months. 809 HIV-negative MSM in Beijing, China entered the 18-month prospective cohort study; 228 joined an extended study at month 21. The majority (92.5 %) of the participants had taken up four rounds of VCT over the study period. HIV prevalence at months 0, 6, 12, 18 and 21 ranged from 2.5 to 6.3 %; HIV incidences for the four intervals between the five visits ranged from 5.00 to 14.28 per 100-person year. Despite experiencing repeated VCT, high levels of risk behaviors were reported at month 21. 18 % of the participants interviewed at month 21 self-reported increased in UAI and other risk behaviors, comparing recent and pre-baseline experiences. HIV transmission and risk behaviors had not been reduced by multiple rounds of VCT. Reasons behind apparent ineffectiveness and tailored repeated testing strategies need to be investigated.

Measuring Police Role Orientations In China: An Exploratory Study

Chen, Zheng. *International Journal of Law, Crime and Justice* 44 (Mar 2016).

This study aims to measure role orientations of Chinese police officers and explore how some demographic and work-related variables may influence their perceptions. Using survey data collected from 382 Chinese police officers training in a Chinese police university, this research empirically described police perceptions of their role of crime fighting and community service and examined the associations with demographic and work-related variables. Results suggest that most respondents believe that crime control is the most important responsibility of the police but half of the respondents also consider assisting citizens to be as important as crime control. Officers working in higher levels of police departments tend to be less characterized by a crime fighting mentality. However, some demographic and work-related variables were found to have only marginal influence upon police role orientations.

Spatial Patterns Of Violent Crimes And Neighborhood Characteristics In Changchun, China

Liu, Daqian; Song, Wei; Xiu, Chunliang. *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Criminology* 49.1 (Mar 2016): 53.

Crime is one of the major concerns facing Chinese cities. Using crime data compiled at police precinct level in 2008, this research examines spatial patterns of violent crimes in Changchun, and explores the relationship between the spatial distribution of violent crimes and neighborhood characteristics. Crime rates are applied as a measure of the intensity of violent crimes. Spatial statistics and geographic information systems are used to detect violent crime hot spots, or statistically

significant locales of high violent crime rates in Changchun. A multiple linear regression model is calibrated to assess the impacts of contextual neighborhood characteristics on violent crimes. The analytical results demonstrate that the risk or intensity of violent crimes is strongly concentrated in the central city area, and neighborhood socioeconomic, demographic, especially land use characteristics are effective in accounting for the spatial variation in the distribution of violent crimes across the city of Changchun. These findings are largely in line with the routine activities theory, social disorganization theory, and the framework of crime prevention through environmental design, which emphasize the importance of opportunities, local social context, and environmental design in shaping the spatial pattern of and reducing urban crimes.

College Students' Attitudes Toward Intimate Partner Violence: a Comparative Study of China and the U.S.

Lin, Kai; Sun, Ivan Y; Wu, Yuning; Liu, Jianhong .
Journal of Family Violence 31.2 (Feb 2016): 179-189.

Although attitudes toward intimate partner violence (IPV) have been the subject of many studies, little research has been conducted to comparatively assess public definitions of IPV in Western and non-Western countries. Drawing upon survey data collected from approximately 500 Chinese and American college students, this study compared and contrasted Chinese and American college students in their beliefs about what constitute IPV. Chinese students were found to be less likely to define abusive acts as IPV than their U.S. counterparts. Gender-role attitudes, such as beliefs of male dominance and

IPV as crime, were among the most prominent predictors of students' definitions of IPV. Chinese and American college students' attitudes differed not only in what was defined as IPV, but also in what were the factors that shaped such attitudes. Directions for future research and policy were discussed.

Structuring Judicial Discretion in China: Exploring the 2014 Sentencing Guidelines

Roberts, Julian V; Pei, Wei. *Criminal Law Forum* 27.1 (2016): 3-33.

In recent years, a range of western jurisdictions has introduced reforms designed to restrict and guide judicial discretion at sentencing. The reforms enacted include mandatory sentencing laws and guiding statutes prescribing sentencing purposes and principles as well as important aggravating and mitigating factors. However, formal guidelines are the most promising and well-studied innovation. We may now add China to the growing list of countries that have recognized the utility of guidelines. Over the past decade, China has slowly developed sentencing guidelines for its courts. The new guidelines contain both general directions with respect to the determination of sentence as well as specific numerical guidelines for common offences. The guidelines do not follow the approach taken by the US schemes, many of which employ a two-dimensional sentencing grid. Instead, China has adopted a strategy consisting of "Starting Point" sentences which are then adjusted by the court to reflect relevant mitigating and aggravating factors. This approach is much closer to the

guidelines developed in England and Wales and those proposed but not yet implemented in New Zealand and Israel. In this article, we explore the new Chinese guidelines and provide a limited comparative analysis with guidelines in other jurisdictions. England and Wales is selected as the principal comparator since it has developed and implemented a comprehensive system consisting of both offence-specified guidelines as well as generic guidelines.

Is There Room for Optimism in China's 2010 Exclusionary Rule and Its 2012 Revision?

Time, Victoria M; Dai, Mengyan. *Asian Journal of Criminology* 11.1 (Mar 2016): 21-31.

The 2010 exclusionary rule in China and its 2012 revision has led to a spate of scholarly writings about the efficacy of the rule in the country. Divergent points have been expressed as to the viability of the rule. This paper weighs in the discussion and provides optimism for the rule's application in China. Using a document textual analysis, the paper examines the current debate about the rule and concludes by advancing recommendations on how the rule can be better applied in the country. The authors of the paper caution against hasty decisions about the effectiveness of the law given that cultural practices and not the law itself may impede the effectiveness of the law.

Dual Epidemics of Drug Use and Syphilis Among Chinese Female Sex Workers: Results of Eight Consecutive Cross-Sectional Surveys from 2006 to 2013 in Qingdao, China

Liao, Meizhen; Su, Shengli; Yan, Ke; Zhu, Xiaoyan; Huang, Pengxiang; et al. *AIDS and Behavior* 20.3 (Mar 2016): 655-666.

Eight consecutive annual cross-sectional surveys were conducted to examine the trend of the prevalence of HIV, syphilis, drug use and their correlates among female sex workers (FSWs) in Qingdao, China. Among sampled FSWs over the 8 years, a higher proportion of older, married or cohabited, higher education levels and more on-call FSWs were observed in recent years. The syphilis prevalence increased significantly from 1.0 % in 2006 to 13.5 % in 2013, with illicit drug use rate ranging from 21.8 % in 2007 to 55.5 % in 2010. Multivariate logistic regression analyses showed that drug use, syphilis and unprotected vaginal sex predicted each other. The dual epidemics of illicit drug use and syphilis among FSWs underscore the urgency to implement a tailored intervention to curb the dual epidemics while also preventing an HIV epidemic in the context of diversified commercial sex dynamic.

The Chinese Model Of The Rule Of Law

Lin, Laifan. *Frontiers of Law in China* 10.4 (Dec 2015): 657-669.

China's project of the rule of law is destined to have its Chinese characteristics. China also needs to think about of the way of developing its own model of the rule of law so as to achieve a rule of law society that is universal in modern society. Many

rule of law countries, such as England, Germany and France, started their rule of law project with their own model. China should learn from the merits of these different models. Nevertheless, China should also try to solve the key problem of the rule of law, which is the energizing of the enforcement of the Chinese Constitution.

Parent-Involved Prevention of Child Sexual Abuse: A Qualitative Exploration of Parents' Perceptions and Practices in Beijing

Xie, Qian Wen; Qiao, Dong Ping; Wang, Xiao Lei. *Journal of Child and Family Studies* 25.3 (Mar 2016):

Parents are vital to the successful prevention of child sexual abuse (CSA). A better understanding of parents' perceptions and practice of CSA is essential for developing and implementing effective parent-involved prevention programs. Therefore, the purpose of this article is to explore how and why parents in China perceive and respond to the CSA problem in the way that they do. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with a sample of 26 parents of preschool- or primary school-aged children in Beijing, who were purposely selected to be diverse in gender, age, and socioeconomic status. The results show that parents' definition of CSA included four levels of sexual activities and invoked some additional factors. Parents perceived that CSA risks differed between all children and their own children, between boys and girls, and between poor and nonpoor children. They insisted that perpetrators were more likely to be familiar rather than strangers. There were some barriers hindering their CSA preventive practice,

especially their ability or willingness to discuss CSA with their children. Furthermore, parents' perceptions and practices were analyzed and discussed within a Chinese sociocultural context, and compared with those in Western developed countries. This study's findings suggest that in the absence of government leadership and professional intervention services for CSA, parent-involved CSA prevention should be developed in mainland China and that CSA prevention education for Chinese parents should be a key part of these initiatives.

Exploring 'Glorious Motherhood' in Chinese Abortion Law and Policy

Cao, Weiwei. *Feminist Legal Studies* 23.3 (Nov 2015): 295-318.

Currently, abortion can be lawfully performed in China at any gestational stage for a wide range of social and medical reasons. I critically explore the Chinese regulatory model of abortion in order to examine its practical effects on women. Although I focus on the post-Maoist abortion law, I also analyse the imperial Confucianism-dominated regulation and the Maoist ban on abortion in order to scrutinise the emergence of the notion of 'glorious motherhood'. By examining how 'glorious motherhood' is constructed and reinforced in the Chinese family planning context, I argue that the post-Maoist government intentionally made abortion 'law in the books' unrestrictive in order to impose its control over female fertility. As a result of this, women are persuaded and even forced to lead a 'glorious' maternal life, which means sacrificing themselves for the purpose of achieving the state's Malthusian

and eugenic demographic goals. Furthermore, I argue that, in addition to exacerbating gender oppression, abortion law's embrace of the idea of 'glorious motherhood' also produces 'group oppression' of unmarried women and working-class women.

Child Maltreatment And Interpersonal Relationship Among Chinese Children With Oppositional Defiant Disorder

Lin, Xiuyun; Li, Longfeng; Chi, Peilian; Wang, Zhonghui; Heath, Melissa Allen; et al. *Child Abuse & Neglect* 51 (Jan 2016): 192.

Child maltreatment negatively affects children's development and wellbeing. This study investigated the associations between child maltreatment (i.e., emotional neglect, emotional abuse, and physical abuse) and interpersonal functioning, including parent-child relationship, teacher-student relationship, and peer relationships among children with oppositional defiant disorder (ODD). A total of 256 children with ODD and their parents and class master teachers from Mainland China completed questionnaires. Results showed a negative correlation between emotional abuse (parent-reported) and children's interpersonal relationships with parents, teachers, and peers. Emotional neglect and physical abuse were related to poor parent-child relationships. Latent profile analysis revealed three profiles of child maltreatment among children with ODD. ODD children with more severe levels of one type of maltreatment were also more likely to have experienced severe levels of other types of maltreatment.

Children with ODD who were in the group of high maltreatment had the poorest quality of interpersonal relationships. Our findings highlight the urgent need to prevent child maltreatment and promote more positive parenting in families with ODD children.

Studying Psychosocial Barriers to Drug Treatment Among Chinese Methamphetamine Users Using A 3-Step Latent Class Analysis

Wang, Jichuan; Kelly Asuffix, Brian C; Liu, Tieqiao; Hao, Wei. *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment* 62 (Mar 2016): 89.

Given the growth in methamphetamine use in China during the 21st century, we assessed perceived psychosocial barriers to drug treatment among this population. Using a sample of 303 methamphetamine users recruited via Respondent Driven Sampling, we use Latent Class Analysis (LCA) to identify possible distinct latent groups among Chinese methamphetamine users on the basis of their perceptions of psychosocial barriers to drug treatment. After covariates were included to predict latent class membership, the 3-step modeling approach was applied. Our findings indicate that the Chinese methamphetamine using population was heterogeneous on perceptions of drug treatment barriers; four distinct latent classes (subpopulations) were identified - Unsupported Deniers, Deniers, Privacy Anxious, and Low Barriers -- and individual characteristics shaped the probability of class membership. Efforts to link Chinese methamphetamine users to treatment may require a multi-faceted approach that

attends to differing perceptions about impediments to drug treatment.

The Leviathan's Rule by Law

Li, Ji. *Journal of Empirical Legal Studies* 12.4 (Dec 2015): 815-846.

How and how well do authoritarian states rule by law? Extant literature does not fully answer these questions. By analyzing a unique set of time-series data and archives, this article investigates a variety of legal measures (the death penalty, formal judicial guidance, and the revision and upgrade of substantive rules) implemented by the Chinese government in response to a critical threat-pipeline vandalization. The findings of this study cast doubt on the alleged deterrent effect of capital punishment. Moreover, it finds the supreme judicial bodies in China to be ready servants of the state's core interests, yet their service adds marginal value as legal dynamics at the local level are shaped mainly by the power distribution of relevant parties. Furthermore, the statutory upgrade does not benefit, and may even harm, pipeline safety. As the upgrade codified the status quo of the bargaining between the oil SOEs and the local governments, the statutory allocation of primary protective responsibilities to the former might have relieved the latter from active participation in pipeline protection that is essential to preventing oil thefts. Findings from this research contribute to the literatures on Chinese law and politics, capital punishment, and the rule by law in authoritarian regimes.

Establishing Land Assembly Districts: A Proposal To Chinese Law On Rural Land Takings

Zeng, Si. *Frontiers of Law in China* 10.4 (Dec 2015): 690-713.

Chinese local governments have taken many rural lands in order to promote urbanization and modernization of the local rural areas, which, unfortunately, has given rise to many social conflicts. The current Chinese land taking laws have provided some guidance on the use of taking power, including the public interest requirement and the compensation requirement. However, these requirements are still insufficient. As can be observed from a series of cases, the fragmented ownership of rural residents caused a problem of anticommons, leading to huge transaction costs in the negotiation between governments and villagers. The mechanism of Land Assembly Districts, proposed by Professor Michael Heller and Ricks Hills, might be an effective way to handle this problem, since it can produce a relatively fair compensation for villagers, facilitate dialogue and communication, and prevent opportunism. This article considers the possibility of adopting this proposal by allowing the village committee to act collectively to negotiate the level of compensation with the Chinese local governments. This approach might effectively resolve numerous conflicts that arose in Chinese land taking events. The article also addresses the potential concern that the collective action might infringe upon the property rights of some dissenting villagers, from both theoretical and practical perspectives.

Assessment Of Psychiatric Disorders Among Sex Offenders: Prevalence And Associations With Criminal History

Chen, Yung Y; Chen, Chiao-Yun; Hung, Daisy L. *Criminal Behaviour and Mental Health: CBMH* 26.1 (Feb 2016): 30-37.

Our study adds to the literature that suggests that psychiatric assessment is likely to have an important role in the management and treatment of sex offenders. The finding that multiple disorders are common in this group and associated with more convictions for sex offences suggests that failure to include psychiatric assessment in planning the management of sex offenders may increase the risk of recidivism.

Case Study On The Causes Of Wrongful Conviction In Chinese Criminal Proceedings

He, Jiahong. *Frontiers of Law in China* 10.4 (Dec 2015): 670-689.

In recent years, with the disclosure of wrongful convictions in the media, the topic has become a focus of attention in China. Those wrongful convictions led people to ask: What is going wrong in Chinese criminal justice system? Since late 1995, the author of this article led a group of researchers and embarked upon an empirical study of wrongful convictions in China. According to our study, false confessions extracted with torture are a major evidential cause, or direct cause, for wrongful convictions in China. However, there are indirect causes behind the problem of torture in the criminal proceedings. They

are the nominal checks among the police, the procuratorate and the court; the bowing to public opinions in contradiction to legal principles; the unlawfully extended custody with tunnel vision; the nominalization of courtroom trials; and the reducing of punishment in a case of doubt. These causes of wrongful convictions reflect the institutional flaws, outdated mentalities, and improper practices in Chinese criminal proceedings.

Chinese Police Supervisors' Occupational Attitudes: Role Orientation, Community Policing, And Job Satisfaction

Sun, Ivan Y.; Liu, Jianhong; Farmer, Ashley K.. *Policing* 39.1 (2016): 190-205.

Ethnic minority supervisors were more likely to have a broader order maintenance orientation, a narrower crime fighting orientation, and supportive attitudes toward quality of life activities. Less experienced supervisors were more inclined to favor the order maintenance role. Supervisors with a stronger order maintenance orientation tended to support problem solving activities and have a greater level of job satisfaction. Officers with military service experience also expressed a higher degree of job satisfaction.

The Psychometric Properties and Factor Structure of the Antisocial Process Screening Device Self-Report Version in Chinese Adolescents

Wang, Meng-cheng; Deng, Qiaowen; Armour, Cherie; Bi, Xiangyang; Zeng, Hong. *Journal of Psychopathology and Behavioral Assessment* 37.4 (Dec 2015): 553-562.

The present study examined the factor structure, internal consistency and criterion validity of the Antisocial Process Screening Device-Self-Report (APSD-SR) in a large sample of Chinese community youth with an average age of 13.89 (SD=1.27) years. Both exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis supported a four factor solution (Impulsivity [IMP], Callous-Unemotional [CU], Narcissism [NAR], and Asocial behavior [ASO]). The internal consistencies of the APSD total scale and subscales were low to marginal, which were comparable with previous studies. Moreover, the APSD scores were related to criterion variables in ways consistent with predictions based on the new four-factor model. Our findings support the overall utility of the APSD-SR preliminarily for assessing antisocial behavior and psychopathic traits in Chinese community youth.

Non-Medical Use Of Psychoactive Drugs In Relation To Suicide Tendencies Among Chinese Adolescents

Juan, Wang; Jian-Xiong, Deng; Lan, Guo; Yuan, He; Xue, Gao; et al. *Addictive Behaviors* 51 (Dec 2015): 31.

To investigate the prevalence of non-medical use of psychoactive prescription drug (NMUPD) among adolescents and to explore the associations between non-medical psychoactive prescription drug use and depressive symptoms, poor sleep quality, deliberate self-harm, and suicide. A two-stage stratified cluster sample design produced a representative sample of 12-19-year-old students in grades 1-6 who attended public middle schools in Guangdong province. Prevalence

estimates (SE) of non-medical psychoactive prescription drug use were calculated, and logistic regression was used to examine its association with depressive symptoms, poor sleep quality, deliberate self-harm, and suicide. Overall, 7.5% of adolescents reported non-medical use of opioids, and 4.8% of adolescents reported non-medical use of sedatives. Lifetime, last-year, and last-month non-medical use of opioids and sedatives were positively associated with depressive symptoms, poor sleep quality, deliberate self-harm, suicidal ideation, and suicidal attempts among different gender and age-group adolescents. Those who reported last month non-medical use of opioids and sedatives had the greatest odds of reporting depressive symptoms, poor sleep quality, deliberate self-harm, suicidal ideation, and suicidal attempts. Males who were last month non-medical users of opioids or sedative had 8.9 or 10.7 times greater odds of reporting a suicidal attempt, and 8.8 or 9.8 times greater odds of reporting a suicidal attempt were observed among adolescents aged 16-19 who were last-month non-medical users of opioids or sedatives. These findings provide evidence for improving adolescents' suicide prevention strategy by targeting supervision on high risk current non-medical users of psychoactive drug.

Individual, Family, And Culture Level Contributions To Child Physical Abuse And Neglect: A Longitudinal Study In Nine Countries

Lansford, Jennifer E; Godwin, Jennifer; Uribe Tirado, Liliana Maria; Zelli, Arnaldo; Al-Hassan, Suha M; et al. *Development and Psychopathology* 27.4 (Nov 2015): 1417-1428.

This study advances understanding of predictors of child abuse and neglect at multiple levels of influence. Mothers, fathers, and children (N = 1,418 families, M age of children = 8.29 years) were interviewed annually in three waves in 13 cultural groups in nine countries (China, Colombia, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Philippines, Sweden, Thailand, and the United States). Multilevel models were estimated to examine predictors of (a) within-family differences across the three time points, (b) between-family within-culture differences, and (c) between-cultural group differences in mothers' and fathers' reports of corporal punishment and children's reports of their parents' neglect. These analyses addressed to what extent mothers' and fathers' use of corporal punishment and children's perceptions of their parents' neglect were predicted by parents' belief in the necessity of using corporal punishment, parents' perception of the normativeness of corporal punishment in their community, parents' progressive parenting attitudes, parents' endorsement of aggression, parents' education, children's externalizing problems, and children's internalizing problems at each of the three levels. Individual-level predictors (especially child externalizing behaviors) as well as cultural-level predictors (especially normativeness of corporal punishment in the community) predicted corporal punishment and neglect. Findings are framed in an international context that considers how abuse and neglect are defined by the global community and how countries have attempted to prevent abuse and neglect.

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