



The Association of Chinese Criminology and Criminal Justice in the US
Newsletter 2017, No. 10

In this issue:

Welcome	1
President message	2
2016 Meeting Highlights	3
Upcoming Conferences & Events	4
Good News from Members	5
Recent Publications	6

WELCOME

Welcome to the ACCCJUS newsletter No. 10. Besides the good old columns of “Good news from members”, and “Recent publications”, this issue also includes “President message” and information on the past 2016 ACCCJ meeting, the new website and membership payment methods, the upcoming 2017 meetings, and call for papers for the 2017 Jiang-Land-Wang Outstanding Student Paper Award. We are thankful for your support and contributions to ACCCJ.

President Message

Time flies. I still vividly remember back in 2009 when a group of us dined at the restaurant Joy Shin Lau in Philly Chinatown. The food was good, it was always exciting to chat with old friend and meet new ones, and, most importantly, the idea of establishing an association of Chinese criminology resurfaced and was very well-supported. ACCCJ was born in San Francisco the year after. Over the past six years, we collectively have (1) successfully carried out our key events during annual meeting; (2) gradually seen an upward trend in the number of active members; (3) effectively created our email group, website and newsletter; (4) smoothly launched our student paper award and summer delegation to Chinese societies; and (5) diligently maintained a healthy financial status. So, we ought to be proud of what we have achieved.

Following the acronym (ACCCJ) of our organization, I propose five broad directions for our future development:

(1) **A – Affection**; (2) **C – Collaboration**; (3) **C – Change**; (4) **C – Continuity**; and (5) **J- Judiciousness**.

Simply stated, we should affectionately serve our members, actively collaborate with other groups and organizations, strategically make necessary changes, and continuously and judiciously achieve our missions and goals.

It has been fun and a privilege to work with a group of devoted board directors. Since last November, we have launched our brand new website (ACCCJ.org), organized four panels on crime and justice in Chinese societies and a round table on teaching and job search for the 2017 ASC, announced our Jiang-Land-Wang student paper contest, planned our summer

delegation to six Chinese universities, and issued the spring 2017 newsletter.

It's time to think about how to bring ACCCJ to the next level. I particularly would like to hear suggestions and comments from our young members. In due time, let me challenge you with a few ideas: (1) Can we increase members to 100 over the next two years? We currently have 65 active members, so if each pair of us can solicit a new member, then we will reach the goal; (2) Can we establish a summer training program (in theory, methods, policing, crime prevention...) with Chinese universities? Many of you have done similar programs, but how about a program that is organized and supported by ACCCJ? Can this bring additional resources to ACCCJ?; and (3) Can we collect another \$1,000-2,000 donations over next 2-3 years to continue our student paper award and perhaps even add another student award on a different achievement? How about raise our faculty membership to \$20, which may bring in additional \$300 roughly each year?

On behalf of the board, I would like to extend my greatest appreciation for your generous support and encouragement. We look forward to serving and working with you for the coming year to advance the development of our organization.

Ivan Sun
University of Delaware
isun@udel.edu

2016 ACCCJ MEETING HIGHLIGHTS

Bill Hebenton from The University of Manchester were elected to be our new President-elect. Shi Yan from Arizona State University and Hua (Sara) Zhong from The Chinese University of Hong Kong were elected to be new ACCCJ board directors.

2016-2017 Board Directors

President: Ivan Sun, University of Delaware

President-elect: Bill Hebenton, The University of Manchester, UK

Treasurer: Siyu Liu, Penn State Harrisburg

Directors:

Bin Liang, Oklahoma State University

Shi Yan, Arizona State University

Hua (Sara) Zhong, Chinese University of Hong Kong

Yue (Angela) Zhuo, St. John's University

ACCCJ hosted its annual dinner party during ASC16



Student Paper Award of 2016

Lin Liu, University of Delaware

“Police officers’ attitudes toward citizens in China”.



New Website

Here we announce the launch of ACCCJ new website: <http://acccj.org/>.

In addition to a repository of key information, the site also features:

- (1) Online membership application and payment function; we have our own PayPal account that can take in membership fees and donations; for those who were unable to attend ASC to renew your membership, you now can to do it online;
- (2) A members-only area; all current active members have been added into the system and will be notified soon with user name and password that allow you to have access to the area;
- (3) The Contact Us function that permits anyone to send us a message; our new official email account is accjus@gmail.com.

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 send them to accjus@gmail.com.

Membership Fee

Now we could pay membership fees online through our newly published website. It will be a great function to reduce the hassle of collecting fees during our meeting at ASC. So far, we know that it is functioning well.

The payment is managed through PayPal. We encourage you to pay the fee using your PayPal account (if you have one) or a bank account so that ACCCJ will not be charged with processing fees by PayPal like we would if you use debit or credit card. Although it is a small amount (45 cents for the \$5 payment and 59 cents for the \$10 payment), we certainly would like to reduce our expenses as much as possible.

Thank you for your consideration and continuing support.

Siyu Liu
Treasurer of ACCCJ

2017 Jiang-Land-Wang Outstanding Student Paper Award

ACCCJ is accepting submissions for the 2017 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, 2016) 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, affiliations, acknowledgements, and any other "identifying" information should appear only on the title page, which will be removed prior to sending the manuscripts

to the Award Committee members. The next page of the manuscript should include the title and an abstract.

Selection procedures: The Award Committee will conduct a blind review to 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 in Philadelphia, PA.

Submission deadline: All papers should be submitted in electronic format by **August 31, 2017** to Yue Zhuo at zhuoy@stjohns.edu.

Questions should be addressed to zhuoy@stjohns.edu

UPCOMING CONFERENCES & EVENTS

2017 Fifth Annual Meeting of Asian Association for Substance Abuse Research (AASAR).

The 5th annual meeting of AASAR will take place on Nov 27-Dec 3, 2017 in several locations in Yunnan Province of China near the Golden Triangle, one of the most beautiful areas in the world but also a region historically known for rampant drug trade. The meeting is jointly organized by AASAR, The Support Center for Narcotics Control and AIDS Prevention of Yunnan University, and Yunnan Institute for Drug Abuse Research. In addition to meeting sessions hosted in Kunming for scholarly presentations and reports, the association will also organize field trips to the border region between China and Myanmar for attendees to gain firsthand experiences of efforts made by government agencies to suppress drug trafficking activities and to prevent and treat drug abuse. The theme of this year's meeting focuses on drug issues in the frontier regions of the "One Belt One Road" development. Subject areas include (1) Causes and Distribution of Substance Abuse, (2) Prevention and Treatment of Substance Abuse, (3) Drugs and Crime, (4) Drug Prevention, Education and Legislation, (5) Adolescent Substance Abuse, and (6) "One Belt One Road" and Antidrug International Cooperation.

Please visit www.lessdrugs.org for more information about the conference.

2017ACS Meeting (9th Annual Meeting)

9TH Annual Meeting, July 10-13, 2017 in Cairns, Australia

THEME: Crime and Justice in Asian and the Global South

This unique international conference is co-hosted by the Crime and Justice Research Centre, Queensland University of Technology and the Asian Criminological Society. The conference brings together the 9th Annual Conference for the Asian Criminological Society, and the 4th biennial International Conference for Crime, Justice and Social Democracy. The purpose of co-hosting the two conferences is to promote a global criminology more befitting of the

Please visit <http://crimejusticeconference.com.au/> for more information about the conference.

2017 Cybercrime conference in Australia

The 5th International Conference on Cybercrime and Computer Forensics (ICCCF) – Technically Co-Sponsored by IEEE The conference is co-organized by APATAS and AIC. ICCCF 2017 is technically co-sponsored by IEEE Australian Capital Territory Section and Queensland Section C Chapter.

Following the resounding success of our 4th international conference held in Vancouver, Canada, in June 2016, with presentations from 16 different countries, we now announce plans for next year. In 2017, the 5th annual ICCCF is moving from North America to Australia, and will be held on the Gold Coast, Queensland. Australia has been one of the key pioneers in cybercrime research, policy and practice. It is expected that

the Australia Section of the IEEE will again be the technical programme sponsor.

Date: 16-18 July 2017 Venue: Gold Coast, Australia

Theme: Cybercrime Research, Policy and Practice: the Collaboration Imperative

ICCCF 2017 will be co-hosted and handled by Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC). As a result, AIC is the 2017 conference manager, for convenient of management and Australian tax billing of ABN. With immediate effect, ALL PAPER SUBMISSIONS and REGISTRATION WOULD BE handled through by AIC's website: <http://www.icccf2017.com.au/home.html>.

Please visit <http://www.apatas.org/icccf-2017/> for more information about the conference.

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.

Shanhe Jiang, Eric Lambert, Jianhong Liu, Thomas Kelly and Jinwu Zhang (forthcoming). 2016. Effects of Work Environment Variables on Chinese Prison Staff Organizational Commitment. *Australia and New Zealand Journal of Criminology*.

Jianhong Liu, Eric Lambert, Shanhe Jiang and Jinwu Zhang (forthcoming). 2016. Domain Spillover for Chinese Correctional Staff: An Exploratory Study of the Association between Work-Family Conflict and Job Stress. *Psychology, Crime and Law*.

Jiang, S., Lambert, E., Liu, J., and Zhang, J. (forthcoming). 2017. An Exploratory Study of the Effects of Work Environment Variables on Job Satisfaction among Chinese Prison Staff. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*.

Eric Lambert, Jianhong Liu and Shanhe Jiang (forthcoming). 2017. Organizational justice and work attitudes among Chinese prison staff. *The prison journal*

Jianhong Liu, Eric Lambert, Shanhe Jiang, Jinwu Zhang. 2017 "A Research Note on the Association between Work-Family

Conflict and Job Stress among Chinese Prison Staff.”
Psychology, Crime, and Law.

Jianhong Liu, 2017 “The Asian Criminological Paradigm and How It Links Global North and South: Combining An Extended Conceptual Toolbox from the North with Innovative Asian Contexts”. *International Journal for Crime, Justice and Social Democracy*, vol. 6(1): 73 - 87. DOI: 10.5204/ijcjsd.v6i1.385.

Jianhong Liu, 2016 “Asian Paradigm and Access to Justice”, *The Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice* 32:205-224.

Jianhong Liu. 2017 “Institutional Analyses and Criminology: Fundamental conceptual and methodological issues” in *Current Problems of the Penal Law and Criminology 7th edition / Aktuelle Probleme des Strafrechts und der Kriminologie* edited by Emil Plywaczewski, to be Published by Wolters Kluwer

Peter Liu, 2016, *Conducting a Survey Research Project using SPSS (Second Edition)*, BTV publishing.

Min Xie, Karen Heimer, James P. Lynch, and Michael Planty. Forthcoming. Why is the victimization of young Latino adults higher in new areas of settlement? *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*.

Colin Loftin, David McDowall, and Min Xie. Forthcoming. Underreporting of homicides by police in the United States, 1976-2013. *Homicide Studies*.

Gary LaFree, Min Xie, and Aila M. Matanock. Forthcoming. The contagious diffusion of world-wide terrorism: Is it less common than we might think? *Studies in Conflict & Terrorism*.

Xu, Jianhua (PI), 2018-20, “Legitimization Imperative: the production of crime statistics in Guangzhou, China” (MYRG2017-00115-FSS), Multi-Year Research Grant (MYRG) Level 2, University of Macau, MOP 756,900.

Xu, Jianhua. 2017. Legitimization imperative: the production of crime statistics in Guangzhou, China. *The British Journal of Criminology*, doi:10.1093/bjc/azx007

Xu, Jianhua. 2016. “Review of Sonny Shiu-Hing Lo, The Politics of Controlling Organized Crime in Greater China”, *The China Journal*, 77: 193-195

Xu, Jianhua. 2016. “Criminologizing everyday life and doing policing ethnography in China”, Pp. 154-172, in *Engaging with Ethics in International Criminological Research*, edited by M. Adorjan & R. Ricciardelli, London and New York: Routledge.

Zhong, Hua, Jianhua Xu & Alex R. Piquero. 2017. “Internal Migration, Social Exclusion, and Victimization: An Analysis of Rural-to-Urban Migrant Workers in China.” *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency* (May).

Jiang, Bin, Cecilia Nga Sze MAK, Linda Larsen and Hua Zhong. 2017. “Minimizing the gender gap in perceived safety: Comparing the effects of urban back alley interventions.” *Journal of Environmental Psychology* 51: 117-131.

Celia, C. Lo, Tyrone C. Cheng, Maggie Bohm and Hua Zhong.

2016. "Rural-to-Urban Migration, Strain, and Juvenile Delinquency: A Study of Eighth-Grade Students in Guangzhou, China." *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* (online first).

Cao, Liqun. 2017. A book review of *Financial Crime in China: Developments, Sanctions, and the Systemic Spread of Corruption* by Hongming Cheng. *International Criminal Justice Review* (online first: February 1, 2017).

Cao, Liqun. 2017. Understanding homicide in China. Pp. 467- 485 in *The Handbook of Homicide*, edited by Fiona Brookman, Edward R. Maguire and Mike Maguire. West Sussex, UK: Wiley.

Cao, Liqun. 2017. Crime control, ideology, and newly adopted laws in Canada. Pp. 335-347 in *Current Problems of the Penal Law and Criminology*, edited by Emil W. Plywaczewski and Ewa M. Guzik-Makaruk. Warszawa: Wydawnictwo C. H. Beck.

Cao, Liqun. 2017. Why did the baseless accusation of the case of assault by Chinese overseas students spread repeatedly in Chinese media? (曹立群: 留美学生凌虐案判决为什么会以讹传讹? 2017-02-24, 上海市法学会未成年人法研究会: <http://mp.weixin.qq.com/s?biz=MzAwOTIzNzg2MQ==&mid=2649021743&idx=2&sn=95d6ac376caccb7dc4997d4436f3ef0e&chksm=8372d925b40550337c1b102a9d76532e7eb32d401331d78935d09793935f8f7099c83c1cc6cc&mpshare=1&scene=5&srcid=0224nKVT24BPW4E76vMo2RhZ#rd>).

Crichlow, Wesley and Liqun Cao. 2017. Interview of two judges in Ontario, Canada. In *Trends in the Judiciary*, Vol. III (forthcoming).

Zhao, Ruohui and Liqun Cao. 2017. China. Pp. 155-172 in *International Handbook of Juvenile Justice* (2nd edition), edited by Scott H. Decker and Nerea Marteache. New York: Springer.

Cao, Liqun. 2017. Invited as an honorable alumnus by President of Xu Chengming, Nanjing Xiaozhuang College, Liqun Cao visited Nanjing, China for a week from March 12 to March 19, 2017. In addition to participating in the activities to celebrate the 90th Anniversary of Nanjing Xiaozhuang College, he gave two public seminars at Nanjing University and Nanjing Normal University respectively:

Correlates illicit drug use among Indigenous peoples: A test of social support theory. Sun Benwen Sociology Forum No. 187 at School of Sociology, Nanjing University, March 16, 2017: <http://sociology.nju.edu.cn/xueshu/1344.html>

Labeling theory and the translation of "juvenile delinquency" into Chinese. A public presentation at the School of Law, Nanjing Normal University on March 17, 2017: <http://law.njnu.edu.cn/NSDWeb/Article.aspx?id=1793>

Liqun Cao. 2016. Participated in the 18th World Congress of Criminology held at O. P. Jindal Global University, India, from December 14 to 18, 2016. Presented the co-authored paper with Yuning Wu: "Race/ethnicity, discrimination, and confidence in order institutions" on December 16th, 2016. After returning home, he wrote an online article in Chinese about his trip and his reflection: <http://hx.cnd.org/2017/02/02/%E3%80%90%E5%8D%8E%E5%A4%8F%E6%96%87%E6%91%98%E3%80%91%E6%9B%B9%E7%AB%8B%E7%BE%A4%EF%BC%9A%E6%A2%A6%E6%83%B3%E4%B8%8E%E7%8E%B0%E5%AE%9E%E7%9A%84%E5%8D%B0%E5%BA%A6%E4%B9%8B%E6%97%85/>

Lening Zhang, Steven F. Messner, and Sheldon Zhang. 2017. "Neighborhood Social Control and Perceptions of Crime and Disorder in Contemporary Urban China." *Criminology* (forthcoming).

Steven F. Messner, Lening Zhang, Sheldon Zhang, and Colin P. Gruner. 2017. "Neighborhood Crime Control in a Changing China: Tiao-Jie and Bang-Jiao, and Neighborhood Watches." *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency* (forthcoming).

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

This section includes a collection of titles, authors, and abstracts of publications on China, Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan during October 2016 – March 2017.

Is an oral-evidence based criminal trial possible in China?

Wang, Z., & Caruso, D. R. (2017). Is an oral-evidence based criminal trial possible in China? *The International Journal of Evidence & Proof*, 21(1-2), 52-68.

Witness testimony is a fundamental component of any modern, adversarial judicial system. The criminal trial is particularly reliant on the testimony and cross-examination of witnesses to furnish to the judge and/or jury the relevant facts of the case. Chinese law and regulation, in particular the Chinese Criminal Procedural Law of 2012, stipulates that witnesses have a general responsibility to testify and establishes a series of supporting measures to facilitate witnesses testifying at trial. However, the appearance rate of witnesses to orally testify at criminal trials in China is and has long been extremely low. In keeping with common and civil law pre-trial preparation, it is common in China for witnesses to provide written statements at police stations or to procurators prior to trial. The difference is that these written statements often form the principal, and sole, evidence of the prosecution case at trial without appearance, examination or contradiction of the source witness. Chinese judges decide guilt on the written witness statements which are made pre-trial and at varying times prior to the trial. We briefly examine the detriments of this non-oral scrutiny of evidence. We examine the Chinese cultural adherence to a

written criminal trial, despite provisions for an oral examination in the Chinese Criminal Procedural Law, and explain nine reasons why witnesses do not appear at trial. Our reasons are based on empirical study conducted in ten pilot programmes across District or Intermediate Courts in mainland China. We argue that our review of the need for an oral-based scrutiny of procurator-led evidence in criminal trials in China is indicative and instructive of the need for China to continue its current focus on considering and adapting common and civil law-based methods of judicial scrutiny and oversight into its criminal justice system.

Exclusion of illegally obtained confessions in China: An empirical perspective

Guo, Z. (2017). Exclusion of illegally obtained confessions in China: An empirical perspective. *The International Journal of Evidence & Proof*, 21(1-2), 30-51.

The exclusion of illegally obtained evidence has long been the focus of theoretical research and legislative reform in China. After years of efforts, the exclusionary rule has finally found a foothold in Chinese statute. However, after the exclusionary rule has been officially established, the initial fervor for reform has given way to a difficult slog of changing actual practice. This article is based on a comprehensive empirical survey on the implementation of the exclusionary rule conducted by the author as the primary investigator. This article will address three key issues that stood out in the empirical surveys: the definition and scope of illegally obtained confession, proof of illegally obtained confession, and suppression hearing. In

addressing each issue, the author will follow the similar structure: first share the empirical findings on the implementation of the exclusionary rule across the country, then examine the contributing factors causing the failure of implementation and identify the existing challenges that China encountered in implementing the new rules, and finally put forward some potential solutions to these problems based on comparative study and China's special situation.

Common Crime and Domestic Violence Victimization of Older Chinese in Urban China: The Prevalence and Its Impact on Mental Health and Constrained Behavior

Qin, N., & Yan, E. (2017). Common Crime and Domestic Violence Victimization of Older Chinese in Urban China: The Prevalence and Its Impact on Mental Health and Constrained Behavior. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 1-26.

This article examines the prevalence of victimization among older Chinese living in urban China and its psychological and behavioral impacts. A representative sample of 453 older adults aged 60 or above was recruited from Kunming, the People's Republic of China, using multistage sampling method. Participants were individually interviewed on their demographic characteristics, experience of common crime and domestic violence victimization, fear of common crime and domestic violence, mental health, and constrained behavior. Results showed that 254 participants (56.1%) reported one or more types of common crime and 21 (4.6%) reported experiencing domestic violence in the past. Seventeen participants (3.8%) reportedly experienced both common crime

and domestic violence victimization. There was no gender difference in the overall incidence of victimization but in some subtypes. Regression analyses indicated that past experience of common crime victimization was significantly associated with greater fear of common crime ($\beta = .136, p = .004$), poorer mental health ($\beta = .136, p = .003$), and more constrained behavior ($\beta = .108, p = .025$). Fear of common crime predicted increased constrained behavior ($\beta = .240, p < .001$) independent of gender, age, education, household finances, living arrangement, and physical health. Domestic violence victimization was not significant in predicting poor mental health and constrained behavior but was significant in predicting fear of domestic violence ($\beta = .266, p < .001$), which was related to poorer mental health ($\beta = .102, p = .039$). The study suggests the importance of taking older people's risk and experience of victimization into consideration in gerontological research, practice, and policymaking.

Using sentencing evidence to effectively establish the balanced application of the death penalty in China

Xu, H. (2017). Using sentencing evidence to effectively establish the balanced application of the death penalty in China. *The International Journal of Evidence & Proof*, 21(1-2), 143-157.

Whether a death sentence is fair or not is a fundamental question for a country's criminal justice system, yet in practice, similar cases still occasionally receive differing judgments. In response to this problem, this paper has proposed to take sentencing evidence as the breakthrough for the balanced

application of death penalty. This paper begins by analysing written judgments from 40 cases, which involve 69 individuals and have been sampled from all those archived under the Gazettes section by the Beidafabao,¹ Peking University Centre for Legal Information. This analysis provides considerable insight into the type of sentencing evidence admitted in capital cases, as well as the impact that principal evidence has on where death sentences are imposed. Next, in accordance with the basic problems of evidence law, this paper separates out sentencing evidence of capital cases from conventional theories that confuse it with convictions. Taking sentencing evidence as the core, the objective of the empirical analysis and theoretical discussion is to establish guidelines as well as a policy analysis for capital cases in China in the future.

**Citizen attitudes toward errors in criminal justice:
Implications of the declining acceptance of Blackstone's ratio**

Xiong, M., Greenleaf, R. G., & Goldschmidt, J. (2017). Citizen attitudes toward errors in criminal justice: Implications of the declining acceptance of Blackstone's ratio. *International Journal of Law, Crime and Justice*, 48, 14-26.

The “Blackstone ratio,” positing that “it is better that ten guilty individuals escape, than that one innocent suffer,” is a well-known principle of criminal justice. The methods of implementing the legal policy of maximum possible certainty of guilt congruent with Blackstone's ratio consists of a constellation of constitutional and statutory rights, as well as rules of procedure and evidence. However, what if the public

shifts its view of the Blackstone's ratio and becomes less supportive of this principle? This paper reports the results of a cross-national study of public opinion regarding whether it is worse to wrongfully convict the innocent, or erroneously acquit the guilty. Reanalysis of the results of four different surveys of citizens in different countries conducted from 1985 to 2006 reflects a significant and growing rejection of the Blackstone ratio principle over the time period studied. We discuss one implication of these findings relating to the standard of proof in criminal cases, and suggest directions for future research.

Client-Inflicted Violence and Coping Strategies Among Sex Workers in China

Liu, M. (2017). Client-Inflicted Violence and Coping Strategies Among Sex Workers in China. *Women & Criminal Justice*, 1-13.

To date, very little research has focused on violence inflicted by clients on women working in the sex industry in China. This article examines the nature and extent of client-inflicted violence against sex workers in China and analyzes the coping strategies employed by the victims. It argues that violence is an integral part of sex work. Indoor sex workers are subject to more violence and harassment than their outdoor counterparts, mainly on account of the nature of the sex services provided. The article contends that the criminalization of prostitution places women in a vulnerable position and advocates decriminalization of prostitution to promote health and human rights for disadvantaged women in the sex industry.

Victims and Patriots: Disaggregating Nationalism in Urban China

Woods, J. S., & Dickson, B. J. (2017). Victims and Patriots: Disaggregating Nationalism in Urban China. *Journal of Contemporary China*, 26(104), 167-182.

By most accounts, nationalism in China is on the rise, as seen in both patriotic displays and anti-foreign protests. This article disaggregates two types of nationalism: patriotism and victimization derived from the 'century of humiliations'. An original, nationwide public opinion survey of urban China shows that these two types of nationalism are derived from similar attributes and attitudes (causes) but have dissimilar impacts on views toward foreign countries (effects). In order to understand properly the causes of rising nationalism in China and its possible implications, observers must begin with the recognition that patriotism and anti-foreign sentiments are not simply two sides of the same coin, but two separate and distinct types of nationalism.

Criminal sentiments and behaviours among young people in Hong Kong

Chui, W. H. & Cheng, K. KY. (2017). Criminal sentiments and behaviors among young people in Hong Kong. *International Journal of Adolescence & Youth*. 22 (1). 57 - 67.

Criminal attitudes have been found to influence criminal behaviour. Yet this is an understudied area in Hong Kong despite the scholarly interests in youth delinquency. In this study, we tested the relationship between criminal sentiments

and social factors and illegal conduct among 942 Chinese youths (aged 14–18) in Hong Kong using the Criminal Sentiments Scale-Modified (CSS-M). The results were mixed. While all the underlying factors of the CSS-M were found to be significant, only negative attitudes towards the Law–Court–Police and Identifications with Criminal Others had a positive relationship. Contrary to expectations, Tolerance for Law Violations had a negative correlation. Moreover, both social factors and criminal attitudes were found to be significant in influencing youths' criminal behaviour. The results are discussed in the Hong Kong Chinese context.

Asian Criminology's Expansion and Advancement of Research and Crime Control Practices

Belknap, J. (2016). Asian Criminology's Expansion and Advancement of Research and Crime Control Practices. *Asian Journal of Criminology*, 11(4), 249-264.

Inspired by Professor Jianhong Liu's article entitled "Asian Criminology--Challenges, Opportunities, and Directions," published in 2009 in the Asian Journal of Criminology, I attempt to document the expansion of Asian criminology in terms of the numbers of journal articles published, but also to encapsulate some of the unique contributions of original articles published in the Asian Journal of Criminology. To document the expansion of Asian criminology in terms of journal articles, I used the academic search engine, the ISI Web of Science, to identify criminology articles across a variety of Asian countries and time. This led to distinguishing between more traditional criminology and crime

control (TCCC) articles and articles focusing on violence against women/children and on trafficking (VAWCT). Second, because it is not yet part of the ISI Web of Science, I read all of the original articles in the Asian Journal of Criminology to account for how Asian criminology is advancing the larger discipline of criminology. The ISI Web of Science data document the rapid expansion of Asian criminology. Some of the specific Asian Journal of Criminology articles are used to exemplify specific examples of how Asian criminology is advancing the field of criminology worldwide through theoretical, methodological and framing designs, and crime control practices.

What Predicts Adolescent Delinquent Behavior in Hong Kong? A Longitudinal Study of Personal and Family Factors

Shek, D. T., & Lin, L. (2016). What Predicts Adolescent Delinquent Behavior in Hong Kong? A Longitudinal Study of Personal and Family Factors. *Social Indicators Research*, 129(3), 1291-1318.

Using four waves of data from Secondary 1 to Secondary 4 (N = 3328 students at Wave 1), this study examined the development of delinquent behavior and its relationships with economic disadvantage, family non-intactness, family quality of life (i.e., family functioning) and personal well-being (i.e., positive youth development) among Hong Kong adolescents. Individual growth curve models revealed that delinquent behavior increased during this period, and adolescents living in non-intact families (vs. intact families) reported

higher initial levels of delinquent behavior while those living in poor families (vs. non-poor families) showed a greater increase in delinquent behavior. In addition, with the demographic factors controlled, the initial levels of family quality of life and personal well-being were negatively associated with the initial level of delinquent behavior, but positively associated with the growth rate of delinquent behavior. Regression analyses showed that family quality of life and personal well-being were related to the overall delinquent behavior concurrently at Wave 4. However, Wave 1 family quality of life and personal well-being did not predict Wave 4 delinquent behavior with the initial level of delinquent behavior controlled. Lastly, we discussed the role of economic disadvantage and family non-intactness as risk factors and family functioning and positive youth development as protective well-being factors in the development of adolescent well-being indexed by delinquent behavior.

The Gendered Analysis of Self-Control on Theft and Violent Delinquency

Chui, W. H., & Chan, H. C. (2016). The gendered analysis of self-control on theft and violent delinquency: An examination of Hong Kong adolescent population. *Crime & Delinquency*, 62(12), 1648-1677.

Despite previous gender-based studies of Gottfredson and Hirschi's self-control theory, limited empirical attempts have been made outside of the Western hemisphere. This study is set to examine the cross-cultural and/or national boundaries generalizability of the self-control concepts in predicting

gender differences on theft and violent delinquency in a rarely examined Hong Kong adolescent population. In addition, this study is among the first to investigate the age-effect gender differences on delinquency in the East. Using a cross-sectional design, 1,377 randomly selected native-Chinese secondary school-aged male and female adolescents of nine stratified randomly selected schools were surveyed. Multivariate analyses were used to examine gender differences, with and without controlling for the adolescent age, aside from the general offending propensity among Hong Kong adolescents with respect to their self-control level. Overall findings suggest that the relationship between low self-control indicators and types of delinquency differs across gender. Hence, findings of previous gender-based self-control studies conducted in the West are generally supported in this study. Implications, limitations, and future research directions are outlined.

Military Corruption in China: The Role of Guanxi in the Buying and Selling of Military Positions

Wang, P. (2016). Military corruption in China: the role of guanxi in the buying and selling of military positions. *The China Quarterly*, 228, 970.

How does guanxi facilitate corrupt transactions? Utilizing fieldwork data and published materials, this paper investigates how guanxi practices distort the formal military promotion system and facilitate the buying and selling of military positions in the People's Liberation Army (PLA). It identifies

the three key functions of guanxi in facilitating corrupt transactions: communication, exchange and neutralization. Guanxi enables effective and safe communication among corrupt military officers, holds transaction partners to their word, and neutralizes their guilt about committing corrupt acts.

Network Characteristics and Organizational Structure of Chinese Drug Trafficking Groups

Li, S. D., & Liu, J. (2016). Network Characteristics and Organizational Structure of Chinese Drug Trafficking Groups. *Asian Journal of Criminology*, 1-17.

Unlike previous studies of drug trafficking groups that focused on the characteristics of individual members, this study examined the demographic and socioeconomic composition of drug trafficking groups and the types of relationships binding criminal networks. Through an analysis of 144 drug trafficking groups adjudicated in the intermediate and high courts in several provinces of China, this study found a high level of homogeneity in demographic characteristics and socioeconomic status among the offenders who formed the Chinese drug trafficking networks. Results also showed that most Chinese drug trafficking groups were small and lacked a vertical role structure. The concentration of men was associated with a higher likelihood of having a hierarchical role structure in the trafficking group.

Juvenile delinquency in Chinese adolescents: An ecological review of the literature

Weng, X., Ran, M. S., & Chui, W. H. (2016). Juvenile delinquency in Chinese adolescents: An ecological review of the literature. *Aggression and violent behavior, 31*, 26-36.

Juvenile delinquency is a serious concern in China. This article provides a comprehensive review of studies on Chinese juvenile delinquent behaviors over the last two decades. Forty-five peer-reviewed studies were identified through a four-step selection procedure, and their empirical findings were organized according to ecological system theory. The findings indicate that microlevel factors (i.e., age, gender, self-control, parent-child relationship, peer influence, and school attachment), mesolevel factors (i.e., interactions between self-control, family, and school), exo-level factors (i.e., socioeconomic status and community), and macro-level factors (i.e., stereotypes and culture) are associated with increased involvement in juvenile delinquency. Multiple implications for practice and policy are discussed, followed by the limitations of current research and suggestions for future research.

The impact of child sexual abuse and psychological distress on delinquency among incarcerated juveniles in China

Zhang, H., Zhao, R., Zhao, J. S., & Ren, L. (2016). The impact of child sexual abuse and psychological distress on delinquency among incarcerated juveniles in China. *Crime, Law and Social Change, 66*(5), 447-464.

Child sexual abuse (CSA) and associated psychological distress are known to have a profound negative impact on behavioral patterns of victims. Juveniles incarcerated in correctional institutions are undoubtedly more susceptible to CSA in childhood. In spite of the growing research literature on CSA in the U.S., empirical investigation of CSA among juvenile prisoners in China has been lacking. This study seeks to address this important issue that has largely been overlooked. The data were collected from a juvenile reformatory located in a southern province of China. The findings show that approximately one in five juvenile offenders reported having experienced CSA, a rate that is higher than their same-age counterparts in the population. The reported mental health problem among the CSA victims was found to be more severe than the non-victims in the sample. More importantly, CSA exerted a significant effect on drug-related offense, while psychological distress was a significant predictor of violent offenses. The importance and policy implications of this study are discussed.

Criminology's new frontier in China: opportunities, possibilities and challenges

He, N., & Zhuo, Y. (2016). Criminology's new frontier in China: opportunities, possibilities and challenges. *Crime, Law and Social Change, 66*(5), 439-446.

There is little doubt that criminological research will continue to grow in China in the coming decades, given the rising rate of crime and the increasing inequality and social conflict among different social classes in Chinese society. Real progress will

not be made unless more participation of Chinese criminological studies is encouraged, more methodological trainings are popularized, and more importantly, better development of indigenous theories and evidence-based research are realized.

Are children of rural migrants more delinquent than their peers? A comparative analysis of delinquent behaviors in the City of Guangzhou, China

Liu, J., & Liu, S. (2016). Are children of rural migrants more delinquent than their peers? A comparative analysis of delinquent behaviors in the City of Guangzhou, China. *Crime, Law and Social Change*, 66(5), 465-489.

The social impact of rural-to-urban migration in China has grasped domestic and international attention over the past decades. Sociological scholarship indicates that this working class may be subject to social stigma and additional psychological stress. As new generations emerge, the migrant workers' children are publicized to engage in higher level of delinquency and deviant behavior in large Chinese cities. However, this understanding is supported by little empirical evidence as few studies focus on the delinquent behaviors of rural migrant children compared to their urban counterparts. The current study explores this comparison using a high school student survey (N=1,490) conducted in Guangzhou, Guangdong Province. Important contributing factors to the prevalence and variety of self-report delinquency are discussed in the multi-theory framework. Findings suggest that this sample of rural migrant students are exposed to more risks

but are not more delinquency-prone than non-migrant students; results show support to quite different socialization processes for the two groups: strong moral beliefs and good academic performance play key roles in the prevention of delinquency for rural migrant students while non-rural migrants are affected by school attachment and negative social activities. Peer delinquency is the strongest predictor of delinquency for both groups.

A spatio-temporal analysis of urban crime in Beijing: Based on data for property crime

Feng, J., Dong, Y., & Song, L. (2016). A spatio-temporal analysis of urban crime in Beijing: Based on data for property crime. *Urban Studies*, 53(15), 3223-3245.

In recent years, Chinese crime information has become more transparent and open than ever, thus providing an excellent opportunity for urban crime study by academics. To obtain a better understanding of the spatial pattern of urban crime, the city of Beijing is chosen as a study area and GIS software is employed to collect spatial data. The authors try to establish the quantitative representation of geographical characteristics of crime associated with urban space in order to create a geographical model of urban crime and space. The authors find that the overall spatial distribution of urban crime in Beijing displays a picture of polycentric structure and distance decay, and that the spatial distribution of urban crime has a reference to traffic centres, concentration of urban commerce and population migration. The numbers of suspects and locations where different types of crime happen have inter-annual

variation, while both the total number of crime sites and their criminal density within each district are relatively stable. The authors point out that the spatio-temporal characteristics of sites act on both the participants in property crimes and the criminal factors, which will decide whether or not an offender can commit a crime successfully. The hot spots and periods of time of urban crime in Beijing have a close relation to the fact that success in committing a property crime is based on certain conditions of sites and times which appear in Beijing's environment. In this sense, socio-spatial dialectic provides a better understanding of the dynamics of China's crime space. Finally, the spatial anti-crime strategies for urban crime and the insufficiency of research are discussed.

Economic Crime and China's High-Speed Railway: a Case Study of the Wenzhou Crash

Pontell, H. N., Ghazi-Tehrani, A., & Chang, T. (2017). Economic Crime and China's High-Speed Railway: a Case Study of the Wenzhou Crash. *Asian Journal of Criminology*, 1-22.

China's current structural dynamic of rewarding officials for generating vigorous and unprecedented growth is a double-edged sword: such a strategy assures economic expansion, more jobs, and growing infrastructure, but without adequate controls it can also encourage corruption, especially within a social environment that utilizes guanxi, a widely accepted form of institutionalized bribery, that would be illegal in developed countries. The current paper presents a case study of the development of China's high-speed railway and the Wenzhou

train crash and relates it to the criminological literature on white-collar and corporate crime. It seeks to reveal how corruption played a major role in the disaster and is organized as follows. First, it reviews the literature on guanxi and deconstructs the railway crash in Wenzhou. Second, it provides a criminological analysis of three primary factors that caused the crash, including a lack of transparency, a system of weak oversight and self-management, and social acceptance of guanxi, as well as how these elements create widespread institutional corruption. Third, it examines the unique characteristics of China that encourage institutional corruption. Finally, it offers directions for future research on effective reform and compliance.

Contemporary police strategies of crime control in U.S. and China: a comparative study

Wang, L., & Zhao, J. S. (2016). Contemporary police strategies of crime control in US and China: a comparative study. *Crime, Law and Social Change*, 66(5), 525-537.

This study takes a comparative approach to examining the contemporary police change in controlling crime in American and China. We attempt to achieve two primary objectives. First, we critically evaluate American and Chinese police innovations including the theoretical framework, police operations, and associated effectiveness. Second, we attempt to identify the utility of innovative strategies that can be shared by both sides. Five innovative strategies adopted by American police agencies in the past 25 years are summarized and reviewed. On the other side, the primary strategy

utilized in crime control is Chinese style of community policing. After comparison of the policing strategies in the two countries, it is self evident that the implementation of community policing in China is broader and more in-depth than American police. Chinese police organizations can benefit from the implementation of problem-oriented policing accumulated from their American counterpart. Finally, we argue that hot spots policing and predictive policing do not have significant utility in the Chinese setting.

Environmental Crime and Communication to the Public in China

Shytov, A. (2016). Environmental Crime and Communication to the Public in China. *Journal of Chinese Political Science*, 1-19.

In this article, the issue of communication in Chinese environmental criminal law is examined in relation to whether it is understandable to the public or not. It is concluded that Chinese environmental criminal law is ambiguous. It is argued that poor enforcement of criminal environmental law is partly due not only to the failure of the lawmakers to make clear rules but also to the failure of communicating important moral and aesthetic values to the public so necessary for effective protection of the environment. It is affirmed that along with the rules of behaviour, law must also communicate values. The Chinese history has its own rich pro-environmental ethical tradition of Confucianism, Taoism, and Buddhism which must be utilized to address all aspects of environmental protection including environmental crime issues. Legislation must be an

educational tool which communicates vital moral values to the public. Environmental protection is one area where such communication is particularly important.

How Political Turbulence Changes Disincentives of Environmental Protection: Evidence from the Crime Crackdown in Chongqing

Feng, J., Zhang, K., & Zhu, J. (2016). How Political Turbulence Changes Disincentives of Environmental Protection: Evidence from the Crime Crackdown in Chongqing. *Social Indicators Research*, 129(3), 1171-1191.

Institutional disincentives often discourage major actors, such as politicians, corporate leaders, and the public, from taking practical steps to protect the environment in China. By using the crackdown on crime in the Chinese megacity of Chongqing as a case study, we argue that despite the strength of these disincentives, they are nevertheless highly susceptible to changes in the macro political environment, which can temporarily alter the regular preference order of these major political-economic actors and reduce industrial pollution. We employed the difference-in-differences approach and observed that the quality of surface water in Chongqing improved during the anticrime campaign because of reduced industrial wastewater discharge. However, after the campaign, the political atmosphere relaxed and the surface water quality declined. These findings suggest that reforming the institutions that shape the incentives of the major actors in environmental protection is critical to improving environmental protection in the long term.

An examination of judicial independence in China

Fairbairn, W., & Fairbairn, W. (2016). An examination of judicial independence in China. *Journal of Financial Crime*, 23(4), 819-832.

Purpose

The purpose of this paper is to consider and evaluate judicial independence in China, through reviewing the value in its presence, assessing its current state in China and evaluating what the future holds for it.

Design/methodology/approach

The paper reviews the benefits of judicial independence in its support of the rule of law. Following this, an evaluation of the current independence of the judiciary in China is presented. The reforms of the judiciary in the Fourth Plenary Session and the outlook for judicial independence in China are assessed.

Findings

The paper finds that judicial independence in China cannot be said to exist, being vulnerable to influence from a variety of sources. There is, however, progress observed, and this is expected to continue.

Originality/value

This paper's consideration of judicial independence in China and its outlook are framed with discussions of the relationships between judicial independence and the rule of law, and the Chinese state and the rule of law.

The paper should thus contribute to discussion of the development trajectory of China in this important facet.

Money laundering and illicit flows from China - the real estate problem

Naheem, M. A., & Naheem, M. A. (2017). Money laundering and illicit flows from China—the real estate problem. *Journal of Money Laundering Control*, 20(1), 15-26.

Purpose

This paper aims to review some of the current challenges that international money laundering schemes are posing for the Chinese banking sector. Anti-money laundering (AML) systems in China are relatively new, and customer due diligence checks and other AML systems are underdeveloped in some areas.

Design/methodology/approach

This paper considers the specific issues that laundering money through the real estate sector poses to the Chinese banking system and other global banks that could be in receipt of illicit funds from China. The paper also discusses the source of most of China's illicit flows, which are believed to be from corruption and financial crime offences rather than drug or organised criminal gangs.

Findings

The paper uses empirical evidence, including media coverage and academic studies from other authors working on this issue,

and supports the need to develop stronger risk-based systems, as opposed to rules-based systems, for managing AML risk assessment. Previous work by the author and suggestions from other authors are both used to suggest a basic framework for AML risk assessment.

Originality/value

The paper concludes by reiterating the fact that China like all other countries is now operating in an international banking context, in much the same way that international organised crime is also operating at a global level. It also emphasises that real estate remains a targeted sector for criminals seeking to launder funds.

The impact of media exposure and political party orientation on public perceptions of police in Taiwan

Sun, I., Wu, Y., Triplett, R., & Wang, S. (2016). The impact of media exposure and political party orientation on public perceptions of police in Taiwan. *Policing: An International Journal of Police Strategies & Management*, 39(4), 694-709.

Purpose

The purpose of this paper is to examine the effects of media exposure and political party orientation on public satisfaction with and trust in the police in Taiwan.

Design/methodology/approach

Survey data were collected from more than 2,000 respondents in three large metropolises and two rural

counties in Taiwan in 2011. Multivariate regression was used to assess the effects of media exposure and political party affiliation on public satisfaction with and trust in the police, controlling for crime experience, neighborhood conditions, background characteristics, and locality.

Findings

Taiwanese who were exposed to media reports of police misconduct and believed in the authenticity of such reports were more likely to have lower levels of satisfaction with national police and trust in the police. Though it varied somewhat by whether it was satisfaction with national or local police, the Taiwanese respondents who identified themselves as supporters of the opposition party, or politically neutral, showed lower levels of satisfaction with and trust in the police than supporters for the ruling party. Respondents who shared the same political party orientation expressed higher levels of satisfaction with local police.

Research limitations/implications

The measures of media influence, while classic and straightforward, were relatively simple and future research should not only quantify the links between media use and public trust, but also develop a qualitative cultural understanding of the communicative roles that the media play in shaping public perceptions of the police. In addition, while this study relied on a scientific sampling procedure, the sample cannot completely represent the general population in Taiwan.

Practical implications

It is important for police departments to cultivate good relations with the news media and to adopt a balanced role between law enforcers who are capable of curbing crime and reducing fear of crime, and moral guardians who are willing to uphold community social cohesion and value structures.

Originality/value

Despite a growing number of studies on public assessments in the police in Taiwan, empirical research on the impact of media and political orientation on satisfaction with and trust in the police remains very limited. This study represents one of the first attempts to assess factors related to media and political party orientation in Taiwan.

The Judicialization of Politics in Taiwan

Lin, C. (2016). The Judicialization of Politics in Taiwan. *Asian Journal of Law and Society*, 1-28.

The judicialization of politics in Taiwan is particularly evident in three domains: the expansion of judicial power, a shift in political equilibrium, and litigation for social change. Yet it is not altogether clear why politicians and social groups are willing to transfer decision-making powers from the political branches to the judiciary, particularly the Constitutional Court. This paper endeavours to fill this academic lacuna by suggesting that the judicialization of politics occurs in Taiwan because both politicians and citizens choose the judiciary as another agent to implement their preferred policies. Nevertheless, Taiwan does not become a juristocracy and, indeed, the pace of the judicialization has

slowed down since the second party turnover. The development of the judicialization of politics in Taiwan may shed new light on many old topics, such as judicial supremacy and the relationship between judicial power and political uncertainty.

Punitive and Rehabilitative Orientations Toward Offenders Among Community Correctional Officers in China

Jiang, S., Jin, X., Xiang, D., Goodlin-Fahncke, W., Yang, S., Xu, N., & Zhang, D. (2016). Punitive and rehabilitative orientations toward offenders among community correctional officers in China. *The Prison Journal*, 96(6), 771-792.

This study focuses on two primary control orientations in corrections - punishment and rehabilitation. Based on data collected from 225 community correctional officers in Hubei, China, in 2013, officers' control orientations toward offenders and the effects of job characteristics, agency characteristics, and sociodemographics on these orientations were investigated. The research found that Chinese community correctional officers integrated punishment and rehabilitation orientations. Agency characteristics and rehabilitation views affected the officers' views, while only one (age) of the job characteristics and demographic variables was significant.

Child maltreatment hospitalisations in Hong Kong: incidence rate and seasonal pattern

Ip, P., Ho, F. K. W., Chan, K. L., Yip, P. S. F., Lau, J. T. F., Wong, W. H. S., & Jiang, F. (2016). Child maltreatment hospitalisations in Hong Kong: incidence rate and seasonal pattern. *Archives of disease in childhood*, 101(12), 1107-1113.

Objective

We investigated the incidence and seasonal patterns of child maltreatment hospitalisations in Hong Kong.

Design

A retrospective study of subjects aged under 19 years with a primary diagnosis of child maltreatment admitted to hospitals in HongKong from 2001 to 2010. Data were retrieved from the centralised database of all 42 public hospitals in the Hospital Authority.

Main outcome measures

Child maltreatment incidence rate.

Results

A consistent seasonal pattern was found for non-sexual maltreatment in children aged 6-18 years ($p < 0.001$). Hospitalisations peaked in May and October but dipped in August and January. No significant seasonal patterns were found for sexual maltreatment or among children under 6 years. The seasonal pattern of child maltreatment coincided with the two school examination periods. The annual child maltreatment hospitalisation rate in Hong Kong in 2010 was

73.4 per 100 000 children under 19 years, more than double that in 2001.

Conclusions

A peculiar seasonal pattern and an alarming increasing trend in child maltreatment hospitalisation were observed in Hong Kong, which we speculated to be related to school examination stress and increasing socioeconomic disparity. Our findings highlighted differences in the trends of child maltreatment between Hong Kong and the West. Professionals and policymakers should be made aware of these trends and develop effective strategies to tackle child maltreatment.

Editor: Sara Zhong
Department of Sociology
The Chinese University of Hong Kong
Hong Kong