



**The Association of Chinese Criminology and Criminal Justice in the US**  
**Newsletter 2017, No. 11**

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**WELCOME**

Welcome to the ACCCJUS newsletter No. 11. Besides the good old columns of “Good news from members”, and “Recent publications”, this issue also includes “President message”, 2017 ASC meeting highlights, membership renewal, and the results of 2017 Jiang-Land-Wang Outstanding Student Paper Award. We are thankful for your support and contributions to ACCCJ.

## President Message

Hope you're enjoying the new semester and the pretty fall foliage or the first snow. I am delighted to report that we collectively have successfully accomplished our major tasks over the past few months, including conducting our summer delegation to China, selecting Jiang-Land-Wang student paper award winners, organizing ASC panels and a roundtable, publishing ACCCJ newsletters, renewing 2017-2018 memberships, and maintaining our website.

Our summer trip to China was highly productive and memorable. A Total of 15 members participated in our visits to one or multiple sites, including University of Macau, People's Public Security University of China in Beijing, Central China Normal University in Wuhan, Zhejiang Police College in Hangzhou, Huaqiao University in Xiamen and Quanzhou, and Southwest University of Finance and Economic in Chengdu. Our delegates presented papers at conferences, delivered talks on selected topics, and engaged in formal and informal dialogue with Chinese faculty and students. It's fair to state that our core mission of promoting Chinese criminology and criminal justice and strengthening academic collaborations and exchanges among scholars has been well-received. We will continue our trip to Chinese societies in the summer of 2018 and have started preliminary preparation. If you know Chinese institutions that are interested in hosting us, please send their contact information to me and I will follow up with them.

Congratulations to winners of this year's Jiang-Land-Wang student paper award. Over the past few years, we have noticed a gradual improvement in both quality and quantity of papers submitted to our award committee. Kudo to committee members (Liquan Cao, Shanghe Jiang and Angela Zhuo), who worked

diligently at evaluating all submissions, providing constructive comments, and identifying the winning papers. Student members represent the future of our organization. Our determination to mentor and support our student members is unquestionable. We would love to hear from young scholars about your needs and what we can do to better serve you.

Since the launch of our new website ([accj.org](http://accj.org)) earlier this year, we have seen a steady increase in the number of active members from 65 in the spring to 84 (as of 11/12/2017). Our goal is to reach 100 by next November. We need your help to spread the word about ACCCJ whenever it is appropriate. We should not only recruit U.S.-based scholars, but also expand our membership sources from Chinese societies of mainland China, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macau as well as other countries. A special thanks goes to Siyu Liu who has done an excellent job of serving as our webmaster.

On behalf of the 2016-2017 Board including Bill Henbeton (President-elect), Siyu Liu (treasurer), Bin Liang, Shi Yan, Sara Zhong, and Angela Zhuo, I would like to extend our appreciation for your continuous support. Thanks Bin Liang and Angela Zhuo for their two-year service to the Board. Our organization is flourishing with solid financial status, growing international influence, and concrete development directions. I'm highly confident that we will have a very fruitful year. As usual, your comments and suggestions are always welcome. The 2017-2018 Board looks forward to working with you in advancing the development of ACCCJ.

Ivan Sun  
University of Delaware  
[isun@udel.edu](mailto:isun@udel.edu)

## 2017 ASC MEETING HIGHLIGHTS

Roundtable: ACCCJ How to Improve Teaching and Job Search Activities

Wed, Nov 15, 8:00 to 9:20am, Marriott, Conference Suite III, 3rd Floor

ACCCJ China, Young People and the State

Wed, Nov 15, 11:00am to 12:20pm, Marriott, Room 410, 4th Floor

Association of Chinese Criminology and Criminal Justice in the U.S. (ACCCJ) Annual General Meeting

Wed, Nov 15, 5:00 to 6:20pm, Marriott, Independence Ballroom II - Headhouse Tower 3rd Floor

Association of Chinese Criminology & Criminal Justice Board Meeting

Thu, Nov 16, 9:30 to 10:50am, Marriott, William Penn Boardroom - Courtyard Marriott 1st Floor

ACCCJ Chinese Societies, Law and Justice

Thu, Nov 16, 2:00 to 3:20pm, Marriott, Franklin 13, 4th Floor

ACCCJ Empirical Criminological Research on China

Sat, Nov 18, 9:30 to 10:50am, Marriott, Room 402, 4th Floor

ACCCJ Police and Policing in China

Sat, Nov 18, 11:00am to 12:20pm, Marriott, Room 403, 4th Floor

## Board of Directors (2016-2017)

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## The Results of 2017 Jiang-Land-Wang Outstanding Student Paper Award

During the past few weeks, the ACCCJ Outstanding Student Paper Award Committee members (including Dr. Liqun Cao, Dr. Shanhe Jiang and me) conducted independent blind review to rate and rank all submitted papers. The ACCCJ Board reviewed the Committee's evaluation report and voted on the winners. On behalf of the ACCCJ Board and the Award Committee, I am glad to announce that the winners of the 2017 Jiang-Land-Wang Outstanding Student Paper Award are

**Brandie Pugh & Luye Li**, Department of Sociology and Criminal Justice, University of Delaware

Paper Title: Understanding of Why Women Stay in Physically Abusive Relationships: A Comparative Study of Chinese and American College Students

**Yan Zhang**, School of Regulation and Global Governance (RegNet), ANU College of Asia and Pacific, the Australia National University

Paper Title: Police Discretion and Restorative Justice in China: Stories from the Street-level Police

Congratulations, Brandie, Luye & Yan! They will be recognized at the ACCCJ Annual General Meeting on Wednesday 5:00-6:20pm, November 15 in Philadelphia Marriott Downtown (Independence Ballroom II - Headhouse Tower 3rd Floor), Philadelphia, PA. We hope to see many of you there.

## Membership Fee

Please renew your membership at <http://accj.org/thank-you/>. All annual memberships expire by the annual conference of American Society of Criminology in November each year if not renewed, except for those who are lifetime members.

If you haven't registered on our association website, please go to: <http://accj.org/membership/join-us/>.

Siyu Liu  
Treasurer of ACCCCJ

## ACCCJ annual dinner party during ASC17

Wednesday, Nov. 15  
Sakura Mandarin,  
1038 Race St, Phila, PA

## 2017 ACCCJ Board Meeting

Philadelphia Marriott Downtown  
William Penn Boardroom - Courtyard Marriott 1st Floor  
Thursday, Nov. 16, 9:30-10:50 AM

## 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. Please visit [www.lessdrugs.org](http://www.lessdrugs.org) for more information about the conference.

### 2018 Asian Criminological Society 10th Annual Meeting

10th ACS Annual Meeting, June 24-28, 2018 in Penang, Malaysia

#### Call for Applications:

The PhD program in Public Administration at Penn State University is looking to recruit students for Fall 2018, particularly we are interested to receive applications from China. This program is housed at the Harrisburg campus.

More information about the program can be found here: <https://harrisburg2.vmhost.psu.edu/sites/default/files/programs-pdf/doctor-of-philosophy-in-public-administration.pdf>. Scholarship opportunities are available if one applies by Jan. 15, 2018.

Feel free to contact Dr. Goktug Morcol ([gxm27@psu.edu](mailto:gxm27@psu.edu)) for further information.

## 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. 2017 **Best Scholarly Publication Award** (for Edited Book), by the Association of Chinese Professors of Social Sciences in the United States.

Ming Hu, Bin Liang & Siwen Huang (2017). Sex Offenses Against Minors in China: An Empirical Comparison. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*, 61(10), 1099-1124.

Bin Liang (2017). Chapter 10, Internet Development and its Influences on China's Legal System and Legal Reforms, In: Wei Shan & Lijun Yang (Eds.), *Changing State-Society Relations in Contemporary China*, pp.207-227.

Jianhong Liu and Setsuo Miyazawa (2017). (Editors) *Crime and Justice in Contemporary Japan*. Springer. New York. (forthcoming)

Jianhong Liu, Max Travers, Lennon Chang (2017). (Editors) *Comparative Criminology in Asia*. Springer. New York.

Ramasubbu Thilagaraj and Jianhong Liu (2017) (Editors) *Restorative Justice in India: Traditional Practice and Contemporary Applications*. Springer. New York.

Jianhong Liu (2017), (editor) *Master Criminologists on Anti-Terrorism*. People's Publishing House (人民出版社). Beijing, China. (in Chinese)

Jinwu Zhang, Jianhong Liu, Xin Wang and Anquan Zou (2017), Jiang, S., Lambert, E., Liu, J., and Zhang, J. (forthcoming). 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*.

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

Miao, M., Defining Death-eligible Murder in China, *American Journal of Comparative Law* (2018 forthcoming)

Miao, M. Replacing Death with Life? The rise of LWOP in the context of Abolitionist Campaign in the United States, 46 CAP. U. L. REV. (2017). "Life Stress, Strain and Deviance across Schools: Testing the Contextual Version of General Strain Theory in China." *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*.

Miao, M., The Penal Construction of Drug-related Offenses in the Context of 'Asian Values' - The Rise of Punitive Anti-Drug Campaigns in Asia, *International Comparative, Policy & Ethics Law Review* (previously the Cardozo Journal of International & Comparative Law and Cardozo Public Law, Policy & Ethics Journal), (2017 forthcoming).

J Pratt and M Miao, Penal Populism: The End of Reason 9 (13) *Nova Criminis* 71-105 (2017) (Spanish translation at 33-70).

D Pascoe and M Miao, Victim-Perpetrator Reconciliation Agreements in Murder Cases: What Can Muslim-Majority Jurisdictions and the PRC Learn from Each Other? *International & Comparative Law Quarterly* 66 (4) (2017) 963-989.

Xiong, Moulin and M Miao, Miscarriage of Justice in Capital Cases in China ,41 (3) *Hastings International & Comparative Law Review* (2018 forthcoming).

Xiong, Moulin, Liu, Siyu, & Liang, Bin (2017). Criminal defense and judicial sentencing in China's death penalty cases. *Psychology, Crime & Law*, DOI:10.1080/1068316X.2017.1390114

Liu, Siyu. & Liu, J. (forthcoming). Police legitimacy and compliance with the law among Chinese youth. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*.

Prof. Shanhe Jiang interviewed by China Global Television Network (CCTV-American) on China's halfway houses on October 17, 2017.

Eunsuhk Choi, Shanhe Jiang, and Eric Lambert (2017 online). Reasons for South Korean Attitudes toward the Death Penalty: Exploring the Nexus between Strong Public Support and History of Misapplication. *International Journal of Comparative and Applied Criminal Justice*.

Dawei Zhang, Darrell D. Irwin, Shanhe Jiang, and Haoyue Zhang (forthcoming). Staffing Composition, Offender Profiles and Supervision in China's Community Corrections. *The Prison Journal*.

Xiaohong Jin, Ivan Sun, Shanhe Jiang, Wang Yongchun, and Wen Shufang (2017 online). The relationships between job and job characteristics and role and job stress among Chinese community correctional workers. *International Journal of Law, Crime and Justice*, 1-11.

Steffensmeier, Darrell, Hua Zhong and Yunmei Lu. 2017. "Age and its relation to crime in Taiwan and United States: Invariant, or Does Cultural Context Matter?" *Criminology* 55(2): 377-404.

Zhong, Hua & Yunran Zhang. 2017. "Preventing Cybercrime targeting at Chinese Youth". *Protecting Chinese Youth in Cyberspace* (in Chinese, edited by Tencent Culture). Beijing: Social Science Academic Press.

Xie, Min, and Eric P. Baumer. *Forthcoming*. Reassessing the breadth of the protective benefit of immigrant neighborhoods: A multilevel analysis of violence risk and the potential moderating effects of race, ethnicity, and labor market stratification and competition. *Criminology*.

Amy Situ-Liu and Peter W. Liu. 2017. "Mail-Ordered Brides vs. Chinese Cyber-Matched Brides: Myths and Realities" *Deviant Behavior*.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS

*This section includes a collection of titles, authors, and abstracts of publications on China, Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan during October 2017 – March 2018.*

### 1. Legitimization Imperative: The Production of Crime Statistics in Guangzhou, China

Xu, J. (2017). Legitimization Imperative: The Production of Crime Statistics in Guangzhou, China. *British Journal of Criminology*, azx007.

Although an authoritarian regime is often assumed to manipulate its various statistics for political needs and to maintain its legitimacy, we know little about how such manipulation is accomplished and under what circumstances. Using data collected from yearly published official crime reports, a unique source for crime victim surveys, interviews with the police and detailed ethnographic work in Guangzhou city, this paper demonstrates how the manufacturing of official crime statistics serves to legitimize the authoritarian regime in China. In particular, I examine the myth of the ‘great crime decline’ in the first decade of 21st century when official crime statistics declined by more than two-thirds in the city and argue that the decrease is a result of statistical manipulation instead of a reflection of the actual crime situation. I argue that, compared with Western democracies, crime statistics should be more fully understood as part of a legitimization apparatus in China.

### 2. Impact of climate variability and change on crime rates in Tangshan, China

Hu, X., Wu, J., Chen, P., Sun, T., & Li, D. (2017). Impact of climate variability and change on crime rates in Tangshan, China. *Science of the Total Environment*, 609, 1041-1048.

Studies examining the relation between climate and human conflict often focus on the role of temperature and have diverging views on the significance of other climatic variables. Using a 6-year (from 2009 to 2014) dataset of crime statistics collected in a medium size city of Tangshan in China, we find strong, positive correlations between temperature and both violent and property crimes. In addition, relative humidity is also positively correlated with Rape and Minimal Violent Robbery (MVR). The seasonal cycle is a significant factor that induces good correlations between crime rates and climatic variables, which can be reasonably explained by the Routine Activity theory. We also show that the combined impacts of temperature and relative humidity on crime rates can be reasonably captured by traditional heat stress indices. Using an ensemble of CMIP5 global climate change simulations, we estimate that at the end of the 21st century the rates of Rape (violent crime) and MVR (property crime) in Tangshan will increase by  $9.5 \pm 5.3\%$  and  $2.6 \pm 2.1\%$ , respectively, under the highest emission scenario (Representative Concentration Pathway 8.5). The gross domestic product (GDP) is also shown to be significantly correlated with MVR rates and the regression results are strongly impacted by whether GDP is considered or not.



### 3. Progress and Future Directions of Crime Research in China with Selected Case Studies

Liu, L., & Li, J. C. (2017). Progress and Future Directions of Crime Research in China with Selected Case Studies. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 54(4), 447-453.

This special issue of the *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency* presents four articles that expand our theoretical and empirical understanding of crime and its prevention in contemporary China. Undertaken mostly by Chinese scholars, these articles are theory-driven inquiries that utilize original data to examine critical criminological issues in transitional China. Two of the four papers were initially presented at the 2015 Conference on Crime Geography and Crime Analysis, an annual conference hosted in Guangzhou in early July each year. In addition to introducing these four articles, this paper also provides a summary on progress, challenge, opportunities and future direction of crime research in China.

### 4. Procedural Justice, Legitimacy, and Public Cooperation with Police. Does Western Wisdom Hold in China?

Sun, I. Y., Wu, Y., Hu, R., & Farmer, A. K. (2017). Procedural Justice, Legitimacy, and Public Cooperation with Police: Does Western Wisdom Hold in China?. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 54(4), 454-478.

#### Objectives:

The principal objective of the current study is to test the applicability of Tom Tyler's process-based model of policing in China. A secondary objective of this research is to examine the internal consistency and discriminant validity of key composite constructs in Tyler's model.

#### Methods:

Using survey data collected from approximately 1,000 residents in a Chinese city, ordinary least squares regression was employed to assess the direct and indirect (through legitimacy) effects of procedural justice, specific distributive justice, and police effectiveness on willingness to cooperate with the police.

#### Results:

The internal consistency and discriminant validity of key composites in Tyler's original model appear questionable with the Chinese data. Procedural justice, just like in the West, plays a significant role in predicting Chinese views on police legitimacy and willingness to cooperate with the police. Meanwhile, the strongest predictor of Chinese perceptions of police legitimacy is police effectiveness. The impact of both distributive justice and effectiveness on Chinese willingness to cooperate is mainly indirect through police legitimacy.

#### Conclusions:

Key arguments of Tyler's model are largely supported by the Chinese data. Future research needs to develop culture-specific measures to further elaborate Tyler's process-based model of policing.

### 5. Internal Migration, Social Exclusion, and Victimization: An Analysis of Chinese Rural-to-Urban Migrants

Zhong, H., Xu, J., & Piquero, A. R. (2017). Internal Migration, Social Exclusion, and Victimization: An Analysis of Chinese Rural-to-Urban Migrants. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 54(4), 479-514.

**Objectives:**

This article applies a multidimensional social exclusion framework to examine Chinese rural-to-urban migrant victimization.

**Method:**

Data from the 2012 China Labor Dynamics Survey is used to examine whether Chinese migrants are more likely to be victimized compared to urban residents and to what extent the prior findings on the mediating roles of social exclusion between immigration and victimization can be applied to understand Chinese migrants' victimization.

**Results:**

Findings reveal the elevated victimization risks among nationwide rural-to-urban migrants. Logistic regression models find that social exclusion mediates the link between migrant status and victimization and that social exclusion predicts victimization.

**Conclusions:**

The discriminative institutional arrangements in China are a major force of the universal disadvantages of Chinese migrants. That is, it is not the migrant status itself, but the social exclusion suffered by individuals that increase the likelihood of being criminally victimized.

**6. Victimization of Children Left Behind in Rural China**

Chen, X., Liang, N., & Ostertag, S. F. (2017). Victimization of Children Left Behind in Rural China. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 54(4), 515-543.

**Objectives:**

Examine the relationship between parental rural-to-urban migration, caretaking arrangement, and left-behind children's self-reported victimization in rural China. The direct effect of parental migration on children's victimization as well as the indirect effect through positive caretaking and children's delinquent/problem behavior involvement is explored.

**Methods:**

The study uses data from the Parental Migration and Children's Well-being Survey, which collected information on parental migration and children's experience of victimization from a probability sample of 800 middle school students in southern China. Structural equation modeling is used to evaluate hypothesized models by simultaneously assessing direct and indirect effects.

**Results:**

Compared with children living with both parents in rural China, children left behind by their fathers have an elevated level of victimization. In addition, the chronic absence of fathers leads to a higher level of delinquent and problem behavior among left-behind children, which in turn leads to further victimization.

**Conclusion:**

Left-behind children living with mothers, grandparents, or other relatives are an "at-risk" population for victimization. Local programs such as parenting lessons for left-behind parents and grandparents are needed.

## 7. Neighborhood Crime Control in a Changing China: Tiao-Jie, Bang-Jiao, and Neighborhood Watches

Messner, S. F., Zhang, L., Zhang, S. X., & Gruner, C. P. (2017). Neighborhood Crime Control in a Changing China: Tiao-Jie, Bang-Jiao, and Neighborhood Watches. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 54(4), 544-577.

### Objectives:

This research assesses the impacts of three distinctive crime control activities organized and directed by the neighborhood committees with the assistance of local police in contemporary urban China—Tiao-jie, Bang-jiao, and neighborhood watches. Tiao-jie deals with disputes and minor criminal cases. Bang-jiao provides guidance to residents who have committed minor offenses or have been released from correctional institutions to facilitate reintegration. Neighborhood watches engage local residents in crime prevention under the direction of neighborhood committees.

**Method:** Using survey data recently collected in Tianjin, we examine the effects of indicators of the implementation of these neighborhood-based crime control strategies on residents' reports of household property victimizations that occurred within the neighborhoods with multilevel logistic regressions.

**Results:** Net of a range of individual-level and neighborhood-level control variables, the indicators of the level of activity of Tiao-jie, Bang-jiao, and neighborhood watches exhibit negative effects on reported household property victimization.

**Conclusions:** Our findings provide suggestive evidence that the traditional strategies of neighborhood-level crime control continue to be relevant in the China of today and that the role of collective efficacy appears to differ from that observed in Western cities.

## 8. Scholarly Influence in Criminology and Criminal Justice of China

Zhang, Y. (2017). Scholarly Influence in Criminology and Criminal Justice of China. *Asian Journal of Criminology*, 12(2), 107-125.

Scholarly influence in criminology and criminal justice (CCJ) is not a new topic. However, in terms of international scholarly influence in Chinese criminology, there still exists no relevant literature, though emphasis on studying China has been increasingly recognized by the international criminological academy. The current study conducts a comprehensive analysis of 191 CCJ articles on China from 20 mainstream CCJ journals and locates those who have done work on Chinese criminology. By productivity and citation analysis, we obtain several rankings of the scholarly influence in Chinese criminology. The most prolific individual identified by the current study is Jianhong Liu; the most productive institution is the City University of Hong Kong; the most-cited scholar is Steven Messner, and the most-cited work is *Policing and Punishment in China: From Patriarchy to 'The People'* by Michael Dutton. Though the current study focuses on Chinese criminology, few local mainland Chinese scholars and publications in Chinese are among the dominant contributions.

### 9. Contrasting impacts of heat stress on violent and nonviolent robbery in Beijing, China

Hu, X., Chen, P., Huang, H., Sun, T., & Li, D. (2017). Contrasting impacts of heat stress on violent and nonviolent robbery in Beijing, China. *Natural Hazards*, 87(2), 961-972.

Previous studies investigating the relation between heat stress and crime incidents often focus on violent crimes. In this study, the impacts of heat stress on two types of robbery (violent and nonviolent) in China are compared using crime statistics collected in Beijing and heat stress indices that consider the combined effects of temperature and humidity. The results indicate that the abrupt change in the trend of robbery rates is affected by the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games. The nonviolent robbery rates have a more pronounced seasonality and are better correlated with heat stress at daily scales, especially during the period from 2009 to 2014 when no trend exists. The results also demonstrate that both violent and nonviolent robbery rates significantly increase with heat stress in spring. The nonviolent robbery rates also significantly increase with heat stress in summer. The influence of heat stress on violent robbery rate is more complicated and nonlinear.

### 10. Which dimension of income distribution drives crime? Evidence from the People's Republic of China

Wang, C., Wan, G., & Zhang, X. (2017). *Which dimension of income distribution drives crime? Evidence from the*

*People's Republic of China* (No. 704). ADBI Working Paper Series.

Income distribution is perceived to affect crime (Becker 1968; Thurow 1971; Merlo 2003). Consequently, economists have been modeling crime-employing inequality indicators as one of the explanatory variables, yielding mixed results. This paper argues that income polarization rather than inequality should be taken into account in the context of crime analysis. Technically, in addition to income gaps as captured by inequality indicators, the recently developed polarization index of Duclos, Esteban, and Ray (2004) also measures social segregation, which implies immobility and alienation, both of which are closely related to social tensions and conflicts. Thus, this polarization index is expected to be a better variable in explaining crime. To substantiate our arguments, provincial panel data from the People's Republic of China (PRC) are used to model the crime-income distribution relationship. Income polarization is found to be positively and significantly associated with crime. When both income polarization and inequality indicators are included in the models, the former remains a positive and significant determinant while the latter becomes insignificant.

### 11. Non-Homogeneous Diffusion of Residential Crime in Urban China

Tang, Y., Zhu, X., Guo, W., Ye, X., Hu, T., Fan, Y., & Zhang, F. (2017). Non-Homogeneous Diffusion of Residential Crime in Urban China. *Sustainability*, 9(6), 934.

The relationship between crime and urban environment has always been the focus of crime geography. Like diseases which can transmit and diffuse, crimes may also spread during a certain period of time and to a certain area by the near-repeat effect. Traditional near-repeat analysis focuses on the spatial spread of crimes to adjacent areas, with little regard to the displacement effect. Crime displacement refers to the relocation of criminal events as a result of policing efforts. If this phenomenon is neglected, the near-repeat analysis will tend not to obtain the overall spatial distribution pattern of criminal cases, leading to limited effectiveness of crime control. This paper presents a non-homogeneous diffusion model where crime spreads not only to spatially and temporally adjacent areas, but also to areas with similar environmental characteristics. By virtue of spatial constraints and environmental characteristics, the most vulnerable areas are identified, and this will be helpful for developing policing strategy as well as for sustainable community development.

## **12. Crime and Punishment in Ancient China and Its Relevance Today**

Zhang, X., Yao, T., Xu, W., & Zhai, Y. (2017). Crime and Punishment in Ancient China and Its Relevance Today. *American Journal of Economics and Sociology*, 76(5), 1191-1218.

The legal system of a nation and its response to crime reflect the economic, political, and cultural conditions prevailing at the time, as well as popular values and customs. In the case of China, the oldest continuous civilization in the world, the

criminal justice system contains ancient traditions that are still influential.

The cosmological tradition, which has the longest history, treated nature as the victim when human actions violated social norms. Thus, harsh punishments were imposed that rigidly mimicked violent aspects of nature: if the victim died, even by accident, someone must die to balance the harm caused to nature. The Confucian tradition developed a competing natural philosophy that tempered punishment by restoring social and natural order through moral education about proper behavior.

Confucianism was designed to maintain civility in the absence of central authority by persuading leaders to create a harmonious society based on the limited use of raw power and punishment. Finally, the Legalist tradition restored harsh punishment as a way to impose order upon a fragmented society in which local despots had been carrying out arbitrary judgments. But Legalism carried the seeds of its own destruction and required Confucianism to balance it in creating a durable system of governance and justice. Each tradition developed as a way of solving a specific set of social and political problems, and each persisted as a partial solution to perennial questions about how to deal with social disorder. Even though criminal justice in China was Westernized after 1911, the older traditions still have an influence. Socialism has modified traditions of crime and punishment to some extent, but the overriding concern for social order and the ability of the state to guide society has not diminished.

### 13. The Local Colocation Patterns of Crime and Land-Use Features in Wuhan, China

Yue, H., Zhu, X., Ye, X., & Guo, W. (2017). The Local Colocation Patterns of Crime and Land-Use Features in Wuhan, China. *ISPRS International Journal of Geo-Information*, 6(10), 307.

Most studies of spatial colocation patterns of crime and land-use features in geographical information science and environmental criminology employ global measures, potentially obscuring spatial inhomogeneity. This study investigated the relationships of three types of crime with 22 types of land-use in Wuhan, China. First, global colocation patterns were examined. Then, local colocation patterns were examined based on the recently-proposed local colocation quotient, followed by a detailed comparison of the results. Different types of crimes were encouraged or discouraged by different types of land-use features with varying intensity, and the local colocation patterns demonstrated spatial inhomogeneity.

### 14. The Constructed Truth: The Making of Police Dossiers in China

Mou, Y. (2017). The Constructed Truth: The Making of Police Dossiers in China. *Social & Legal Studies*, 26(1), 69-88.

Witnesses rarely testify at trial in China and the courts routinely rely on investigative dossiers to determine the guilt or innocence of the defendant. Shielded from external scrutiny, relatively little is known about how these

investigative dossiers are constructed and whether they are truly reliable.

To understand the construction process for police cases, ethnography, semi-structured interviews and content analysis of the dossiers have been conducted to explore the formation of evidence during the police investigation. This article reveals that the constructed evidence is subject to manipulation and distortion designed to enhance the incrimination of the accused. With a lack of the functional equivalence in defence construction required to challenge the facts presented in these dossiers, the current criminal justice system in China is structurally weak and fails to function as a truth-finding process.

### 15. Wang, P. (2017). *The Chinese Mafia: Organized Crime, Corruption, and Extra-Legal Protection*. Oxford University Press.

Utilising individual interviews and focus group discussions, primarily from two Chinese cities, *The Chinese Mafia: Organized Crime, Corruption, and Extra-Legal Protection* contributes to the understanding of organized crime and corruption in the Chinese context, filling a significant gap in criminological literature, by investigating how extra-legal protectors-corrupt public officials and street gangsters-emerge, evolve and operate in a rapidly changing society. China's economic reforms have been accompanied by a surge of social problems, such as ineffective legal institutions, booming black markets and rampant corruption. This has resulted in the rise of extra-legal means of protection and enforcement: such is the demand for protection that cannot be fulfilled by state-sponsored institutions.

This book develops a new socio-economic theory of mafia emergence, incorporating Granovetter's argument on social embeddedness into Gambetta's economic theory of the mafia, to suggest that the rise of the Chinese mafia is primarily due to the negative influence of guanxi (a Chinese version of personal connections) on the effectiveness of the formal legal system. This interplay has two major consequences. First, the weakened ability of the formal legal system sees street gangsters (the 'Black Mafia') providing protection and quasi law enforcement. Second, it allows for escalating abuse of power by public officials; as a result, corrupt officials (the 'Red Mafia') sell public appointments, exchange illegal benefits with businesses and protect local gangs.

Together, these outcomes have seen street gangs shift their operations away from traditional areas (e.g. gambling, prostitution and drug distribution), whilst corrupt public officials have moved to offer illegal services to the criminal underworld, including the safeguarding organized crime groups and protection of illegal entrepreneurs. A study of crime and deviance located within a fast-growing economy, *The Chinese Mafia* offers a unique understanding of these activities within contemporary Chinese society and a new perspective for understanding the interaction between corruption and organized crime. It will be of interest to academics and students engaged in the fields of criminology and criminal justice, sociology, and political science, with particular interest for those researching China and Chinese politics and governance.

## **16. Comparative empirical co-ordinates and the dynamics of criminal justice in China and the West**

McConville, M. (2017). Comparative empirical co-ordinates and the dynamics of criminal justice in China and the West. In *Comparative Criminology in Asia* (pp. 45-60). Springer, Cham.

This abridgement from Chap. 2 in Mike McConville and Eva Pils' edited collection *Comparative Criminal Justice in China* (2005) compares the criminal justice systems in the United Kingdom and China and their relationship to the state. Although the law promises equal justice in liberal democracies, there are tendencies towards illicit behaviour both in responses to everyday cases and at times of crisis. In China, the rule of law as an ideal is secondary to the demands of the Party-state and a mechanism that supports state power. The chapter looks at the role of the police, prosecutors, courts and defence lawyers in each country, focusing on how the criminal justice system achieves legitimacy.

## **17. Environmental Crime and Communication to the Public in China**

Shytov, A. (2017). Environmental Crime and Communication to the Public in China. *Journal of Chinese Political Science*, 22(1), 57-75.

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.

### **18. Preliminary Study on Crime Prevention of Left-behind Children in Rural China**

Zhang, L. (2017). Preliminary Study on Crime Prevention of Left-behind Children in Rural China. *Asian Agricultural Research*, 9(7).

In the process of social and economic development in China, there appears the inevitable problem of crime of left-behind children. Extensive researches and disputes prove that it is, to a greater extent, a social phenomenon resulted from social factors. It is recommended to improve the treatment of migrant workers and solve the problem of school admission

for their children, provide effective legal education for those left-behind children whose problem can not be solved in a short term, and supplement the guardianship role to control the crime rate of left-behind children. Another more effective method is to resume effective control of people's social life through the rural cultural tradition, to fundamentally prevent crime of left-behind children.

### **19. China and “La questione criminale”(“the criminal question”): Revolutionary and reformist periods**

Cao, L., & Heberton, B. (2017). China and “La questione criminale”(“the criminal question”): Revolutionary and reformist periods. *International Journal of Law, Crime and Justice*.

While there is good recent scholarship on the social production of police and crime statistics in China, arguably the matter of the more contextualising “criminal question,” particularly during Mao's time (1949-1976), has not been re-visited or scrutinised in recent years. The mixing of revolutionary socialist and post-reform discourses has permitted usages of terms according to their surface meanings in English without consideration of their complex historical meanings. Thus Chinese realities can be misunderstood. In the revolutionary period, crime became broadly conflated with China's own version of Marxist-Leninist law and justice. This article examines the changing nature of the “criminal question” during both Mao's time, where the political question of friend/enemy was key, and the economic reformist period where the social dynamic was based on profit and loss and where the myth of markets and commodities came to be “naturalised.”



## 20. Inequality and Crime in China

Zhu, J., & Li, Z. (2017). Inequality and Crime in China. *Frontiers of Economics in China*, 12(2), 309.

This paper attempts to investigate comprehensively, a “U”-shaped relationship between income inequality and crime rates in China after building a cost-benefit analysis model, by using time series data from 1981–2012 and panel data from 1999–2012. The empirical results show that: firstly, in the time series model, the U-shaped relationships between inequality and the total crime rate and rates of various crimes except from smuggling, are very significant in the period of 1981–2012, secondly, the panel threshold models show that inequality and crime tend to be correlated positively with each other during 1999–2012, because the inequality level during this period is much higher than the turning points of inequality estimated in the time series models, although three regions with different development levels are located in different parts of a U-shaped curve between inequality and crime.

## 21. Accounting for Spatiotemporal Inhomogeneity of Urban Crime in China

Ye, X., Wu, L., & Lee, J. (2017). Accounting for Spatiotemporal Inhomogeneity of Urban Crime in China. *Papers in Applied Geography*, 3(2), 196-205.

The omission of inhomogeneity for analyzing spatiotemporal trends of a point process could lead to wrongful conclusions regarding how geographic events are distributed and evolve in localized contexts.

To address this issue, we apply an inhomogeneous point process (IPP) to address the context of a point process that is nonconstant in spatial and temporal intensity. Extending from the widely used Ripley's K function, which is often employed to detect spatial clusters in a point pattern, we discuss here a spatiotemporal inhomogeneous K function (STIK). To illustrate the usage and the effectiveness of STIK to analyze point processes, we present a series of analyses using the locations of reported urban crime in Wuhan, China.

## 22. China

Zhao, R., & Cao, L. (2017). China. In *International Handbook of Juvenile Justice* (pp. 155-172). Springer International Publishing.

The juvenile justice system of China has undergone drastic changes in the past 30 years or so. In many areas, it has begun to develop and to adjust to be consistent with the world standard. This article examines juvenile delinquency and its reaction—the juvenile justice system in China. It covers the topics of the emergence of a juvenile justice system, age of criminal responsibility, trends in juvenile crime, causes of juvenile delinquency, alternative sanctions, China's stance toward the United Nations' Committee on the Rights of the Child, etc. It concludes that with ever-enlarged stratification system, juvenile crime has become a prominent social issue in China. Under the current arrangement, juvenile courts are marginalized and do not have separate funding. Migrant children's rights are ignored in all big cities. Local initiatives in controlling juvenile crimes are being experimented with in different locations, and some have showed desired effects.

### **23. Domestic migration, home rentals, and crime rates in China**

Cheng, J., Liu, J., & Wang, J. (2017). Domestic migration, home rentals, and crime rates in China. *The Journal of Chinese Sociology*, 4(1), 8.

Although it is commonly believed that immigration leads to a high crime rate, this relationship is far from conclusive. This paper contributes to this line of research by exploring the case of China, a country undergoing rapid and profound urbanization. We collected and analyzed the arrest and prosecution data from the procuratorates of 306 prefectures in China, combined with interviews with nine policemen and public procurators from five provinces. We found that domestic migration in different cities is significantly related to the prosecution rate, while home rentals provide a better predictor of the arrest rate. These findings imply that migration may introduce crime, but may partly through the rental-housing factor. Compared with prosecution cases that are broader in scope, arrest cases indicate graver crimes in China. This suggests that the rental factor may play an important role in the emergence and prevention of crime. The findings call for reflection on urbanization and its unintended consequences. Housing policies should not be considered merely in their economic sense; it should not be neglected as important social policy leverage in crime prevention and social inclusion.

### **24. Resurgent Triads? Democratic mobilization and organized crime in Hong Kong**

Varese, F., & Wong, R. W. (2017). Resurgent Triads? Democratic mobilization and organized crime in Hong Kong. *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Criminology*.

On 3 October 2014, peaceful pro-democracy protestors were attacked by thugs in Mong Kok, a working-class neighbourhood of Hong Kong. Using this event, we explore whether the attackers came from the same neighbourhood and mobilized to protect their illegal business activities, and whether the attackers were affiliated to the Triads. We conclude that the attackers were low-level Triads affiliates from outside Mong Kok and were paid to attack the protestors. While several scholars have suggested that Triads are in inexorable decline in post-1997 Hong Kong, we suggest that they might have found a new role as enforcer of unpopular policies and repression of democratic protests in the context of a drift towards authoritarianism in Hong Kong. The paper is based on field interviews with Triad members, businesspeople and activists, and on press reports and official documents.

### **25. Is This Stalking? Perceptions of Stalking Behavior Among Young Male and Female Adults in Hong Kong and Mainland China**

Chan, H. C., & Sheridan, L. (2017). Is This Stalking? Perceptions of Stalking Behavior Among Young Male and Female Adults in Hong Kong and Mainland China. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*.

Most studies of stalking are conducted with samples from individualist cultures. Little is known about the phenomenon within collectivist cultures. The present study is arguably the first stalking study conducted in Hong Kong. Specifically, this study investigates a large sample of Asian college students' ( $N = 2,496$ ) perceptions of stalking behavior, potential reasons for stalking, and coping strategies that may be employed by stalking victims.

## **26. Perceptions of Fairness and Satisfaction in Lawyer–Client Interactions Among Young Offenders in Hong Kong**

Chui, W. H., & Cheng, K. K. Y. (2017). Perceptions of Fairness and Satisfaction in Lawyer–Client Interactions Among Young Offenders in Hong Kong. *Journal of Mixed Methods Research, 11*(2), 266-285.

This study used a mixed methods approach to examine the perceptions of fairness and satisfaction young offenders have toward their lawyers in the Hong Kong criminal justice system, drawing on procedural justice theory. A sample of 168 young offenders aged between 14 and 21 years old was surveyed. Regression analyses indicated that participants who had private lawyers were more satisfied compared to those who had duty lawyers. Two elements of procedural justice, participation, and trustworthiness, demonstrated the strongest influence on youths' satisfaction with their lawyers. Supplementary interviews with 30 young defendants further explained the discrepancy, revealing that the limited amount of time spent by duty lawyers in meetings and their detached focus contributed to clients' low perceptions of participation and trustworthiness.

## **27. Mainlandization, the ICAC, and the Seriousness Attached by Local Politicians to Corruption in Post-1997 Hong Kong**

Li, L., & Lo, T. W. (2017). Mainlandization, the ICAC, and the Seriousness Attached by Local Politicians to Corruption

in Post-1997 Hong Kong. *International journal of offender therapy and comparative criminology*.

To date, few studies have focused on how the public has perceived the effectiveness of the Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC). Furthermore, little is known about how the public has assessed the functions of the ICAC during the political-economic convergence between Hong Kong and mainland China since 1997. This study attempts to explore local politicians' perceptions towards the ICAC in post-1997 Hong Kong. The quantitative data show that the important historical juncture of mainlandization has been politicized in Hong Kong and has deeply influenced the seriousness attached by local politicians to corruption. Moreover, a mediating path of the effect of “Conflict of Interest” on the “Perceived Seriousness of Corruption” has been found, that is, mainlandization is found to have brought about increased levels of conflict of interest among government officials, which has weakened the symbolic anti-corruption function of the ICAC and, in turn, has affected the perceived seriousness attached to corruption.

## **28. The influence of low self-control on violent and nonviolent delinquencies: A study of male adolescents from two Chinese societies**

Chan, H. C., & Chui, W. H. (2017). The influence of low self-control on violent and nonviolent delinquencies: A study of male adolescents from two Chinese societies. *The Journal of Forensic Psychiatry & Psychology, 28*(5), 599-619.

Low self-control is theorized to be a key correlate of delinquency. Using a nonadjudicated sample ( $N = 1057$ ) from Hong Kong and Macau, the influence of self-control on self-reported violent and nonviolent delinquencies was investigated using Grasmick's self-control scale. The influences of demographics and self-control on delinquency were also examined. Findings indicate that these adolescents are more likely to engage in overall delinquency, particularly violence, if they are older and if they are less educated. Age is the only demographic predictor of nonviolent delinquency. Risk-seeking behaviors and self-centeredness have significant influences on both violent and nonviolent delinquencies, while low frustration tolerance and preference for cognitive activities are only associated with an increased level of violent misconduct. These findings highlight the overall significant influence of self-control on adolescent delinquency in Chinese adolescents. Suggestions are offered to enhance adolescents' self-control as a way to reduce their tendency to involvement in delinquent activities.

### **29. Criminal sentiments and behaviours among young people in Hong Kong**

Chui, W. H., & Cheng, K. K. Y. (2017). Criminal sentiments and behaviours among young people in Hong Kong. *International Journal of Adolescence and 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.

### **30. Delinquency among members of Hong Kong youth street gangs: the role of the organizational structures of gangs and Triad affiliations**

Chui, W. H., & Khiatani, P. V. (2017). Delinquency among members of Hong Kong youth street gangs: the role of the organizational structures of gangs and Triad affiliations. *International journal of offender therapy and comparative criminology*, 0306624X17730616.

This study explores the importance of organizational structures and formal affiliations with the Hong Kong triads to delinquency among youth street gang members in Hong Kong. More specifically, this study examines the relative importance of the number of organizational structures and triad affiliation to patterns of delinquency in a sample of active members of youth street gangs ( $N = 201$ ).

### **31. Relationships between typhoons, climate and crime rates in Taiwan**

Yu, C. H., Mu, J. E., Ding, J., & McCarl, B. A. (2017). Relationships between typhoons, climate and crime rates in Taiwan. *Natural Hazards*, 89(2), 871-897.

The literature indicates climate change is likely to cause more frequent and intense extreme weather events along with higher temperatures and altered precipitation. Taiwan frequently suffers from extremes in the form of typhoons, and their effects threaten both social stability and public security. Temperature effects through climate change are also expected to alter crime rates. We examine the immediate and longer-run impacts of typhoons and other climate variables on crime rates in Taiwan. The immediate results suggest that typhoon intensity has a significantly negative influence on rates of crime, including all violent crimes and automobile thefts. They also show that warmer temperatures have a strong positive effect on all violent crimes and all the subtypes of violent crimes. In addition, longer duration typhoons increase the immediate rates of all violent crimes, automobile thefts and muggings while decreasing the rate of burglaries. In the long run, we find that typhoon intensity, duration and landfall have persistent, lagged effects on crime that vary from negative to positive. For example, strong-intensity typhoons have significantly negative lagged effects on crimes 3–5 months in the future but positive lagged effects on crimes in future months 6–9. Finally, projections under the IPCC climate change scenarios show all violent crimes will increase.

### **32. Age and its relation to crime in Taiwan and the United States: Invariant, or does cultural context matter?**

Steffensmeier, D., Zhong, H., & Lu, Y. (2017). Age and its relation to crime in Taiwan and the United States: Invariant, or does cultural context matter? *Criminology*, 55(2), 377-404.

Current empirical and theoretical understanding of the relation between age and crime is based almost entirely on data from the United States and a few prototypical Western societies for which age-specific crime information across offense types is available. By using Western databases, Hirschi and Gottfredson (1983) projected that the age distribution of crime is always and everywhere robustly right-skewed (i.e., sharp adolescent peak)—a thesis that is both contested and widely accepted in criminology and social science writings. In the study described here, we tested this age–crime invariance thesis by comparing age–crime patterns in Taiwan (a non-Western Chinese society) with those in the United States. In light of Taiwan's collectivist culture versus the U.S. individualist gestalt, we anticipated more divergence than homogeneity in their age–crime schedules. Our findings show robust divergence in Taiwan's age–crime patterns compared with U.S. patterns and the reverted J-shaped norm projected by Hirschi and Gottfredson. Implications for research and theory on the age–crime relation and for studying human development or life-course topics more broadly are discussed.

### **33. What Is the Addiction World Like? Understanding the Lived Experience of the Individuals' Illicit Drug Addiction in Taiwan**

Hsieh, M. H., Tsai, S. L., Tsai, C. H., Hsu, Y. C., & Hsu, M. T. (2017). What Is the Addiction World Like? Understanding the Lived Experience of the Individuals' Illicit Drug Addiction in Taiwan. *Perspectives in psychiatric care*, 53(1), 47-54.

Purpose: This study focuses on the participants' lived experience of addiction.

Design and Methods: The study presents a qualitative method. The use of the fieldwork-based participant observation and in-depth interviews guided the data collection and analysis.

Findings: Three major themes of addiction emerge from the analysis: incorrigible conduct, inexcusable compromise, and inevitable corruption.

#### **34. An evaluation of a community-oriented policing program in Taiwan**

Kuo, S. Y., & Shih, Y. C. (2017). An evaluation of a community-oriented policing program in Taiwan. *International journal of offender therapy and comparative criminology*, 0306624X17703719.

This study was conducted to evaluate the effect of a community-oriented policing (COP) by documenting results for 16 quantitative outcome variables, including crime incidents, crime clearance, residents' subjective feelings regarding police performance and community safety, and job satisfaction among police officers. The statistical techniques used to analyze the data involved ARIMA interrupted time series, *t* tests, the Wilcoxon paired signed-rank test, and Pearson's correlation.

The quantitative results observed indicated that the program had a positive effect on resident's perceptions for some police performance outcomes and for job satisfaction among police officers. However, there was only a minimal program effect on crime occurrence, crime clearance, and residents' perceptions of crime. Using a combination of review of prior research and qualitative interview data collected from 10 local stakeholders, we provided insightful informed actor-based and temporal contextual explanations for the unexpected quantitative findings.

#### **35. Sanction changes and drunk-driving injuries/deaths in Taiwan.**

Chan, Y. S., Chen, C. S., Huang, L., & Peng, Y. I. (2017). Sanction changes and drunk-driving injuries/deaths in Taiwan. *Accident Analysis & Prevention*, 107, 102-109.

Driving under the influence (DUI) is one of the major causes of traffic accidents in Taiwan. About 5% of injuries involve DUI, and nearly 20% of deaths are due to alcohol-related crashes. During early 2006 to the end of 2014, the authorities in Taiwan increased the severity of fine and jail penalties for DUI offenders three times. At the same time, the monthly drunk-driving injuries decreased nearly 40% and the monthly alcohol-related traffic death dropped more than 80%. In this paper, we examine the effects of sanction changes on the reduction of drunk-driving casualties during this period. We find that drunk-driving injuries and deaths significantly dropped after the statutory changes.

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