



The Association of Chinese Criminology and Criminal Justice in the US

Newsletter 2018, No. 12

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WELCOME

Welcome to the ACCCJUS newsletter No. 12. This issue includes the message from our chair, good news from members, recent publications, important information on the past ASC meeting, the upcoming conferences, and call for papers for the 2018 Jiang-Land-Wang Outstanding Student Paper Award, plus a new column “new book highlights”. Thank you to all who have responded to my newsletter solicitation email.

PRESIDENT MESSAGE

The pleasant season of spring has arrived. With your spring semester coming to an end, I wish you have a great summer break. We're in full gear preparing our summer delegation to Chinese societies. This is the 5th year of ACCCJ delegation to Chinese universities. We are scheduled to visit five universities in four cities, including Peking University and People's Public Security University of China in Beijing, East China University of Political Science and Law in Shanghai, National Chung Cheng University in Jiayi, and Central Police University in Taoyuan. ACCCJ will have not only its first official trip to universities in Taiwan but also a record-breaking number of participants with more than 20 members having signed up for one or more sites.

We ought to continue our efforts of making contributions to the development of criminology in Chinese societies. Summer delegation is a great mechanism of achieving such a goal. Another important development, albeit still in a very early stage, is a greater involvement of sociology schools in criminology education in China. ACCCJ needs to take a proactive role in supporting Chinese academic institutions, such as Nanjing and Xiamen University, that are interested in establishing criminology under their portfolios. After a decade of staggering and disappointing development of criminology in China, hopefully we are seeing the light at the end of the tunnel.

Another critical vehicle to prompt Chinese criminology is our student paper contest. Young scholars are the future of Chinese criminology and our association. The Board has voted to increase the cash award to \$300 in hope of attracting more

submissions. We need your help to spread the word about our award and encourage students to participate.

Last year, I mentioned a short-term goal of ACCCJ is to grow into an organization with 100 members across the world. The number of valid members currently stands at 89, including 17 lifetime members. Our new website with the online registration system has undoubtedly helped a lot in recruiting new members. Our board is determined to work diligently to provide best service to all members as we firmly believe that quality service forms a solid foundation for a stable growth of members.

Thanks Sara Zhong for her excellent editor work of our newsletter. Enjoy your summer no matter what your plan is. I look forward to seeing many of you in China or Taiwan during the summer or Atlanta in the fall.

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2017ACCCJUS MEETING HIGHLIGHTS

Board of Directors (2017-2018)

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2017 Jiang-Land-Wang Outstanding Student Paper Award

The ACCCJ Outstanding Student Paper Award Committee members (including Dr. Liqun Cao, Dr. Shanhe Jiang and Dr. Yue Zhuo) 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.

The winners 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!

CALL FOR APPLICATION

2018 Jiang-Land-Wang Outstanding Student Paper Award

ACCCJ is accepting submissions for the 2018 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, 2017) 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 \$300 cash award, and will be recognized at the ACCCJ general member meeting during the American Society of Criminology annual conference in Atlanta, GA.

Submission deadline: All papers should be submitted in electronic format by **August 31, 2018** to Jianhua Xu at jianhuaxu@umac.mo.

Questions should be addressed to jianhuaxu@umac.mo

UPCOMING CONFERENCES & EVENTS

The 16th International Symposium of the World Society of Victimology 2018

Organizer: the World Society of Victimology and City University of Hong Kong (CityU).

Theme: “Victims and Victimization: moving towards an international victimology”.

Date: 10-14 June 2018

Venue: City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong SAR, China.

Website: http://www6.cityu.edu.hk/ss_wsv2018/index.htm

Registration: http://www6.cityu.edu.hk/ss_wsv2018/registration/online_regist.htm

2018 Sixth Annual Meeting of Asian Association for Substance Abuse Research (AASAR).

We are delighted to invite you and your colleagues to attend the Annual Meeting of Asian Association for Substance Abuse Research 2018, International Conference on Drug Abuse Prevention and Treatment in Asia organized by Asian Association for Substance Abuse Research (AASAR) on November 7-12, 2018, in Guangxi, China.

All abstracts or papers must be submitted either on-line through the AASAR website at www.aasar.asia or by email to conference@aasar.asia. Submission for conference presentation must include a title and abstract of no more than 250 words, along with author information. The deadline for abstract/paper submission is August 31, 2018.

The meeting organizers will select 10 papers for **Best Paper Awards**. To be eligible for a Best Paper Award, the lead author must be 45 years old or younger. The Paper can be in either English or Chinese. Chinese papers should be no longer than 7,000 words while English papers should not exceed 30 pages (double-spaced). Papers submitted for the award must have not been published previously.

10th ACS annual meeting in Penang, Malaysia

Date: June 24-28, 2018

The primary objective of this conference is to bring together scholars, academics and practitioners working in the field, or in related disciplines, to share and exchange their knowledge and experiences. Scholars and practitioners from Asia and all over the world are therefore invited to attend.

We encourage scholars, academicians, and practitioners to not only attend but also to present papers. Presentations on a wide range of topics in the area are welcomed, and papers synthesizing theory and practice are especially encouraged.

If you are interested in participating in this conference, please visit our website (<https://events.mcpfpg.org/acsc2018/>).

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.

Awards:

Prof. LIU Jianhong has been selected to receive the 2018 Gerhard O.W. Mueller Award for Distinguished Contributions to International Criminal Justice from the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS).



Prof. LIU Jianhong also obtained *the Outstanding Research Award* for 2017/18 at University of Macau.

Prof. LIU Jiabo was recognized as *the 2018 Diversity Educator of the Year* at Mississippi Valley State University.



Members' Publications:

Bao, Wan-Ning. 2018. "Delinquent Youth in a Transforming China: A Generation of Strain." Division of Criminology and Social Policy, Palgrave Macmillan Publishers, UK.

Cheung, Nicole W.T. *Forthcoming*. "Gender, victimization, and adolescent psychological health in the context of migration: Evidence from China." *Youth & Society*.

Cheung, Yuet W. and Nicole W.T. Cheung. 2018. *Psychoactive Drug Abuse in Hong Kong: Drug Use and Life Satisfaction*. Singapore: Springer.

Jiang, Shanhe, Ming Hu, and Eric Lambert. 2018(online first). "Predictors of Death Penalty Views in China: An Empirical Comparison between College Students and Citizens."

International Journal of offender therapy and comparative criminology.

Yanqing Xu, Cong Fu, Eugene Kennedy, Shanhe Jiang, and Samuel Owusu-Agyemang. 2018 (in press). "The Impact of Street Lights on Spatial-Temporal Patterns of Crime in Detroit, Michigan." *Cities*.

Jianhong Liu & Bin Liang. 2018. "A Case Study of Chinese Netizens' Opinions on Capital Punishment: Diversity, Rationale, and Interaction." *Modern China* (forthcoming)

Jianhong Liu and Setsuo Miyazawa. 2017. "Asian Criminology and Crime and Justice in Japan – an Introduction" in Jianhong Liu and Setsuo Miyazawa (editors) *Crime and Justice in Contemporary Japan*. Springer Publishing.

Jianhong Liu and Shan Cui. 2018. "Research on Fear of Crime in China" in Murray Lee (eds.) *Routledge International Handbook of Fear of Crime*. Routledge.

Lin Liu, Ivan Y. Sun, Jianhong Liu. 2017. "Police Officers' Attitudes toward Citizens in China." *International Criminal Justice Review*.

Yuning Wu, Ivan Y. Sun, Maarten Van Craen, Jianhong Liu. 2017. "Linking Supervisory Procedural Accountability to Officer Procedural Accountability in Chinese Policing." *Policing and Society*.

Jinwu Zhang, Jianhong Liu. 2017. "Strain, illegitimate opportunity and delinquency: consolidating social structure in China" in *Current Problems of the Penal Law and Criminology*

7th edition / Aktuelle Probleme des Strafrechts und der Kriminologie edited by Emil Plywaczewski, Wolters Kluwer Publishing.

Shen, Yinzhi & Hua Zhong. *Forthcoming*. "Rural-to-Urban Migration and Juvenile Delinquency in Urban China: A Social Control Perspective." *Asian Journal of Criminology*.

Shi, Luzi. (In press). "A neglected population: Media consumption, perceived risk, and fear of crime among international student." *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, DOI: 10.1177/0886260518766428.

online first at

<http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/0886260518766428>

Situ-Liu, Amy and Peter Liu. 2018. "Mail-Ordered Brides vs. Chinese Cyber-Matched Brides: Myths and Realities" *Deviant Behavior*, DOI:10.1080/01639625.2017.1411041

Zhang, Yunran and Hua Zhong. 2017. "Drug Use Patterns in China: From Past to Present." *Forensic Science and Addiction Research* 1(5).

Zhang, Sheldon, Gabriella E. Sanchez and Luigi Achilli edited a special issue for the ANNALS (Volume 676, Issue 1, March 2018): *Migrant Smuggling as a Collective Strategy and Insurance Policy: Views from the Margins*. Please download the full issue from the following link:

http://journals.sagepub.com/toc/anna/676/1?utm_source=Beyond+Trafficking+and+Slavery&utm_campaign=3c9f216b02-EMAIL_CAMPAIGN_2018_04_20&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_9bcad477a8-3c9f216b02-408098077&

NEW BOOK HIGHLIGHTS

1. Delinquent Youth in a Transforming China: A Generation of Strain

Bao, W. N. 2018. Division of Criminology and Social Policy, Palgrave Macmillan Publishers, UK

This book explores two major social problems facing Chinese society today: increased strain in the lives of young people and heightened rates of crime and delinquency, ultimately examining the links between them. More broadly, it draws on Bronfenbrenner's ecological systems theory and Agnew's general strain theory to examine the factors and processes affecting young people, leading to life strain and delinquency. It represents the first study of this kind and involves the most systematic and comprehensive literature review of studies on major social, economic, political and cultural changes, as well as youth crime in contemporary China. Bao's arguments are supported by empirical evidence including data findings and over a decade's worth of observational research. Shedding new light on the nature of youth crime in a rapidly changing society, this methodical study will benefit policy makers and researchers, helping them to develop tactics and methods to reduce strain in the lives of young people, and thus effectively prevent delinquency in China.

2. Psychoactive Drug Abuse in Hong Kong: Drug Use and Life Satisfaction

Cheung, Y. W., & Cheung, N. W. T. 2018. Springer.

This book presents the first longitudinal study of young people's use of psychoactive drugs and its social and psychological correlates in Hong Kong. Specifically, it focuses on how life satisfaction affects drug use among a sample of psychoactive drug users in Hong Kong. The book addresses the dearth of research on the role of young people's life satisfaction in their drug abuse and engagement in other risk behaviors in Hong Kong. It also reveals how changes in the drug scene from heroin addiction to psychoactive party drug use since the late 1990s has necessitated a deeper exploration of the subculture of young people, which shapes their attitudes and behaviors regarding how they structure their lives and how they perceive the risks of drug use, in the context of the global trend of normalization of recreational drug use. At the practical level, the longitudinal findings of this book offer stronger evidence to inform the prevention and intervention services for young people in Hong Kong and other Asian societies.

3. *Crime and Justice in Contemporary Japan*

Jianhong Liu and Setsuo Miyazawa (editors). 2017. Springer.

This book provides an important overview of key criminology and criminal justice concerns in Japan. It highlights similarities between the practice of criminology research in Japan, as well as important differences, with other areas of Asia and with the West. In previous decades, Japan attracted international attention as the only industrialized country where the crime rate declined along with a rise in urbanization and economic development. Currently, Japan still enjoys a declining crime rate (the lowest among major industrialized countries) and a study of criminal justice practices in Japan may provide important insights for other regions. Japan also experiences important contemporary challenges which are shared by other regions:

- Japan has the highest proportion of people over the age of 60 in the world. For criminology, this means key challenges in the victimization of older people, as well as the challenges of an aging prison population.
- Besides the United States, Japan is the only developed country that still practices capital punishment, and its rate has been on the rise in the past 20 years.
- Japan has also introduced new reforms in its law practice, including the introduction of new trial formats.

The research in this book provides a helpful overview for scholars interested in criminology and criminal justice in Japan to understand the key issues of concern and present a framework for future research needs. It will be of interest to researchers in criminology and criminal justice, international studies, Asian Studies, sociology, and political science.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

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

Trends in Types and Amount of Crimes Committed by the Elderly in China.

Li, X. (2018). Trends in Types and Amount of Crimes Committed by the Elderly in China. In Kratcoski P., Edelbacher M. (eds) *Perspectives on Elderly Crime and Victimization* (pp. 41-60). Springer, Cham.

This chapter takes elderly crime in Beijing and Tibet cases between 2012 and 2016 as the sample of the regions of China for the analysis of elderly crime. Statistics on elderly crime in both regions were collected and analyzed to illustrate the trend and causes of elderly crime from the standpoints of criminology and criminal law. A total of 682 cases of elderly crimes were published in the official judgment websites. The statistics showed that elderly violent crimes, elderly crimes of seeking avaricious profits, and elderly crimes of obstruction of the administration of public order were the most crimes which occurred in these years. On the basis of these statistics, this chapter analyzed the causes and prevention strategies of elderly crimes, both male and female, using the variables the mental

situation of elderly offenders, the social environment of the elderly, and the national regulations and laws and using criminological theory as the basis for the analysis. Proposals about the punishment of elderly criminals which should be set according to the mitigation of penalty in light of the whole situation of elderly are also considered in the chapter.

Correlates of organizational commitment among community correctional officers in China.

Jiang, S., Lambert, E. G., Jin, X., Xiang, D., Shi, M., & Zhang, D. (2018). Correlates of organizational commitment among community correctional officers in China. *The Prison Journal*, 98(1), 60-82.

There has been limited research on the correlates of organizational commitment among community correctional staff, regardless of the nation. Using data from 225 community correction officers from Hubei, China, this study examined community correctional staff commitment to their agencies and its predictors. The study found the majority of the respondents had commitment to their organizations. Organizational structure variables were more powerful than job characteristics in explaining the variance of the organizational commitment. All relationships between organizational structure variables, job characteristics, and organizational commitment were mediated by job satisfaction.

Rural-to-urban migration, strain, and juvenile delinquency: A study of eighth-grade students in Guangzhou, China

Lo, C. C., Cheng, T. C., Bohm, M., & Zhong, H. (2018). 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*, 62(2), 334-359.

This examination of minor and serious delinquency among eighth graders in a large southern Chinese city, Guangzhou, also compared groups of these students, observing differences between the delinquency of migrants and that of urban natives. Data used were originally collected for the study “Stuck in the City: Migration and Delinquency Among Migrant Adolescents in Guangzhou.” The present study asked whether and how various sources of strain and social control factors explained students’ delinquency, questioning how meaningfully migration status moderated several of the observed delinquency relationships. Of students in the sample, 741 reported being natives of Guangzhou, and 497 reported migrating to Guangzhou from a rural area. The study conceptualized internal migration as a strain factor leading to delinquency, but the analyses did not suggest direct association between internal migration and delinquency. Results generally supported Agnew’s theory, and, what’s more, they tended to confirm that migration status moderated juvenile delinquency.

Policing with the people in China: implementing the mass line in criminal investigation. A synthesis of the literature.

Li, Y., & Beckley, A. (2018). Policing with the people in China: implementing the mass line in criminal investigation. A synthesis of the literature. *Police Practice and Research, 19*(1), 46-60.

This article takes a rare look into operational policing in China. It examines the literature, written in the Chinese language and in English, utilising a thematic analysis, on the subject of the mass line (ML) in criminal investigation. While there are many studies on the wider aspects of ML policing, there are few studies on the specific area of criminal investigation in operational policing in China. The studies that were identified focused on three aspects: the need for relying on the masses, the problems encountered in the reform era in implementing this guideline and the causes of these problems, and the strategies for enhanced implementation of this guideline in criminal investigation. Studies written in English concentrate on the history and policy changes in Chinese policing that tend to be introductory and descriptive in nature. This study concludes that relying on the masses (the public) in solving a criminal case is definitely a significant advantage for carrying out the ML in criminal investigation work, but not the only one. A more in-depth study on implementing the ML in criminal investigation is needed particularly focusing on how to effectively concentrate the ideas and efforts of the rank and

file within a police force through implementing the appropriate style of leadership.

Death penalty disposition in China: what matters?

Li, Y., Longmire, D., & Lu, H. (2018). Death penalty disposition in China: what matters?. *International journal of offender therapy and comparative criminology, 62*(1), 253-273.

In theory, sentencing decisions should be driven by legal factors, not extra-legal factors. However, some empirical research on the death penalty in the United States shows significant relationships between offender and victim characteristics and death sentence decisions. Despite the fact that China frequently imposes death sentences, few studies have examined these sanctions to see if similar correlations occur in China's capital cases. Using data from published court cases in China involving three violent crimes—homicide, robbery, and intentional assault—this study examines the net impact of offender's gender, race, and victim-offender relationship on death sentence decisions in China. Our overall multiple regression results indicate that, after controlling for other legal and extra-legal variables, an offender's gender, race, and victim-offender relationship did not produce similar results in China when compared with those in the United States. In contrast, it is the legal factors that played the most significant role in influencing the death penalty decisions. The article concludes with explanations and speculations on the

unique social, cultural, and legal conditions in China that may have contributed to these correlations.

Criminology in China

Hebenton, B., & Jou, S. (2018). Criminology in China. *The Handbook of the History & Philosophy of Criminology*, 377-391.

Criminology in today's China possesses all the ornamental characteristics necessary for an academic discipline – journals, a professional association, internationally recognized scholars, and university - based research centers. However, official state recognition has not yet been accomplished. This chapter, using Cesare Lombroso's legacy as a heuristic hook, reflects on the historical development of criminological ideas in China in from the late Qing imperial dynasty through the Republican, Maoist China, and post - Tiananmen Square periods. It then focuses on the influence of national contingent forces on the shape of criminology in China, and argues that the criminological enterprise in academia has to be seen as operating within structures which have an impact on knowledge production in China (as elsewhere). As part of this context, the contemporary importance of networks of international collaboration is touched on, which themselves are illustrative of the entanglement of criminology's “conversation with the West” and Chinese domestic imperatives.

Job satisfaction among frontline police officers in China: the role of demographic, work-related, organizational and social factors

Chen, Z. (2018). Job satisfaction among frontline police officers in China: the role of demographic, work-related, organizational and social factors. *Psychology, Crime & Law*, 1-20.

This study was intended to add to information about the underinvestigated policing studies in China. The possible impact of demographic characteristics, work-related variables, and organizational management and social variables on police job satisfaction was investigated. Data were collected through a self-report survey administered to a sample of sworn police officers training in a national police university in China (N = 393). Results indicated that work-related characteristics associated with variety and stress, and organizational variables associated with professional development and peer cohesion were the most important predictors of job satisfaction in this sample of police officers.

State Auditing and Anticorruption Campaign: Evidence from China.

Liu, G., & Gong, K. (2018). State Auditing and Anticorruption Campaign: Evidence from China. In *Sustainability and Social*

Responsibility: Regulation and Reporting (pp. 117-139). Springer, Singapore.

This study was performed to investigate the role of state auditing in the anticorruption campaign throughout the Chinese Central Government Succession substantiated in 2012. A data set of 269 state audit reports disclosed by China's National Audit Office (CNAO) has been manually collected from the CNAO's open access and coded into the research sample. This study reveals that the anticorruption campaign launched by the new Central Government of China is concentrating on the political path for the country's healthy and steady socioeconomic development instead of the political purge stereotypes imposed upon it. This study shows that CNAO, which performs the state audit, follows the political directions of the renewed anticorruption campaign. These conclusions contribute to the existing audit and corruption research literature by clarifying the true motivation of the anticorruption campaign in China and the strategic role played by CNAO in governmental governance and the national anticorruption campaign during the Central Government succession.

Female violence and gender gap trends in Taiwan: offender-behavioral changes or net-widening enforcement explanations?

Hsieh, M. L., & Schwartz, J. (2018). Female violence and gender gap trends in Taiwan: offender-behavioral changes or

net-widening enforcement explanations?. *Feminist criminology*, 13(1), 28-58.

Two long-standing explanations of converging violence gender gap trends in the United States are net-widening enforcement and offender-behavioral changes. We examine these explanations in an Asian context, democratic Taiwan. We use sex-specific arrests, conviction, and imprisonment statistics for violent offenses, 1989 to 2012, to identify whether Taiwanese gender gaps are converging across the criminal justice system. This study did not identify a female violent crime "wave" but mainly stability, failing to support the offender-behavioral change hypothesis. There is limited evidence of net-widening enforcement of felony assault and domestic violence, where disparate impacts on female arrest trends are identified solely for domestic violence.

A Comparative Study of Rural and Urban Residents' Trust in Police in Taiwan.

Wang, S. Y. K., & Sun, I. Y. (2018). A Comparative Study of Rural and Urban Residents' Trust in Police in Taiwan. *International Criminal Justice Review*, 1057567718763724.

This study aims to examine residents' attitude toward the police, with an empirical assessment of survey data collected

from both urban and rural areas of Taiwan, a Chinese society that has successfully transformed from authoritarianism to democracy. Prior studies using samples from different Chinese societies tend to find that the assessment of the police is unidimensional. Using procedural justice as the guiding theoretical framework, the present study examines whether urban and rural residents express different levels of trust in police on procedural- and outcome-based measures. Findings revealed that urban residents had a lower level of trust in police on the outcome-based performance than their rural counterparts, while no difference was found in procedural-based dimension. In addition, Taiwanese attitudes toward the police were substantially influenced by media coverage of police misconducts and political ideology. This article concluded with discussions of plausible explanations and policy implications.

Cybercrime in East and Southeast Asia: The Case of Taiwan.

Lin, L. S., & Nomikos, J. (2018). Cybercrime in East and Southeast Asia: The Case of Taiwan. In *Asia-Pacific Security Challenges* (pp. 65-84). Springer, Cham.

This chapter aims to scrutinize cybercrime as one of the security threat types of transnational organized crime (TOC) in East and Southeast Asia region in the era of globalization. This chapter examines the nature of cybercrime and how it has

evolved in the Asia-Pacific region in the era of globalization. Following the booming economy in East and Southeast Asia, the internet has been used as a terrain to conduct transnational crimes, and the criminals try to utilize the loopholes between legal and judicial systems among the countries in the region. This chapter examines the threats that have been posted by cybercrime, which is different from the “traditional” organized crime activities. This chapter uses Taiwan (the official name is the Republic of China, R.O.C.) as a case study. Following globalization and technological development, Taiwan’s underworld went into a new stage of development, penetrating political, economic and other aspects in the society. Thus, many organized crime groups vigorously expand their organizations overseas into East and Southeast Asia. As a result, Taiwan exported many masterminds of telecommunication and internet fraud crime and those criminals form organized crime groups in the third countries. The whole region is affected by the telecommunication frauds conducted by transnational criminal groups that are in many cases headed by Taiwanese. This phenomenon has become a security threat to the region that requires cross-border cooperation and joint effort.

The East Asian crime drop?

Sidebottom, A., Kuo, T., Mori, T., Li, J., & Farrell, G. (2018). The East Asian crime drop?. *Crime Science*, 7(1), 6.

The 'crime drop' refers to the substantial reductions in crime reported in many industrialised countries over at least the past quarter century. Asian countries are underrepresented in the crime drop literature. Little is therefore known about whether the same type and levels of crime reductions have been observed, and if prevailing explanations hold. In this study, we examine trends in burglary and car crime using police recorded crime data from Hong Kong, Japan and Taiwan. We show that Japan and Taiwan experienced crime drops similar to that reported elsewhere but occurring more recently in the early 2000s. Hong Kong appears anomalous, with a major crime decline emerging from the early 1980s. The study concludes that there is sufficient evidence to justify further research and sets out suggestions to that end.

Exploring the gender difference in fear of crime among older people.

Li, C. P. (2018). Exploring the gender difference in fear of crime among older people. *International Journal of Management, Economics and Social Sciences (IJMESS)*, 7(Special Issue), 26-39.

The purpose of this study was to evaluate anew fear of crime scale that accurately reflects the current criminal experiences of older people and test gender differences in fear of crime in a number of items, in the item wording, and in choice response categories. A series of chi-square tests compared the fear of

crime scale of older people according to their gender, and then logistic regression models were created and tested between males and females. The finding presents the odds ratios, which suggest that older female odds were 168% higher than older men odds of the item 'Someone forcibly taking your property'. They were 43% lower than older men odds of the item 'Some strangers wandering around your home at midnight' and were 170% higher than older men odds of the item 'Some drag racing adolescents trying to hurt you'. Odds were 141% higher in older women than in older men of the item "Someone trying to abduct you". In conclusion, older women are more afraid of crime than older men. This study suggests that the fear of crime in older women focuses more on bodily injury than in property damage.

The risk evaluation and associated factors for intimate partner violence in Kaohsiung, Taiwan

Chen, Y. C. (2018). The risk evaluation and associated factors for intimate partner violence in Kaohsiung, Taiwan. *Paripex-Indian Journal of Research*, 7(2).

Purpose. A population-based study was conducted to assess the factors associated with Taiwan Intimate Partner Violence Danger Assessment (TIPVDA) scores among intimate partner violence victims in Kaohsiung, Taiwan.

Methods. The target groups of this study contained 9,603 intimate partner violence victims from the National Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault and Children- Juvenile Protection

Information System between 2011 and 2015. The risk of TIPVDA was estimated.

Results. For the victims, 91.4% were females and more than 60.0% were aged 30-49 yrs. Using multiple linear regression, age ($\beta = -0.317$, $p < 0.001$), occupation ($\beta = -0.065$, $p < 0.01$), marriage status (unmarried vs. married, $\beta = -0.61$, $p < 0.001$), sexual violence (yes vs. no, $\beta = 1.445$, $p < 0.001$), drinking issue (yes vs. no, $\beta = 1.239$, $p < 0.001$), psychological issue (yes vs. no, $\beta = 0.845$, $p < 0.001$), financial issue (yes vs. no, $\beta = 1.058$, $p < 0.001$), and relationship issue (yes vs. no, $\beta = 0.848$, $p < 0.001$) were significantly related to TIPVDA scores after adjustment for confounding factors.

Conclusions. In conclusion, our results found that older age, occupation, marriage status, sexual violence, drinking issue, psychological issue, financial issue, and relationship issue were the independent factors to affect the TIPVDA scores.

The impacts of neighborhood context on residents' satisfaction with police services in metropolitan Taipei.

Lai, Y., & Zhao, R. (2018). The impacts of neighborhood context on residents' satisfaction with police services in metropolitan Taipei. *Policing*, 41(2), 276-291.

Purpose

The purpose of this paper is to add to the literature on Taiwanese policing in three regards: employing multiple measures of satisfaction with police services; including analysis of the effects of differing neighborhood contexts; and examining both individual and district-level measures simultaneously to deepen our understanding of influences on citizen satisfaction with police services.

Design/methodology/approach

Data for the study were obtained from a random-stratified sampling telephone survey of 1,806 residents in metropolitan Taipei, which is located in the Northern part of Taiwan Island, during May of 2014. Given the fact that these residents were nested in 41 districts in metropolitan Taipei, hierarchical linear modeling was employed to examine the effects of both individual and district-level factors on satisfaction with police services simultaneously.

Findings

Results indicate that, among neighborhood context variables, mean levels of victimization, fear of crime, and perceived disorder erode citizen satisfaction with police. In contrast, collective efficacy produces a positive effect on the perception of police performance after controlling for demographics. With respect to those district-level variables, citizen/police ratio, the total crime rate/100,000 habitants, and the average of household income significantly impact public assessment of police services.

Originality/value

Only limited empirical research has examined neighborhood context effects on residents' satisfaction with policing services, and virtually no such research has been carried out by examining individual and contextual-level factors at play simultaneously in Taiwan. This research fills this gap.

Public security expenditure, education investment, and social stability: An empirical analysis based on provincial panel data from China.

Yin, Z., Kang, C., Wang, L., Geng, D., & Xiong, Z. (2017). Public security expenditure, education investment, and social stability: An empirical analysis based on provincial panel data from China. *Revista De Cercetare Si Interventie Sociala*, 59, 239-260.

Public security expenditure is a financial means for maintaining social stability and can significantly inhibit growth in crime rate. However, the role of education investment in this relationship and the existence of regional heterogeneity have been neglected in existing studies. To explore the effects of public security expenditure and education investment on social stability, the provincial panel data of 31 provinces in China from 2007-2015 were examined, and the fixed-effect model was employed to analyze the relationship between public security expenditure, education investment, and social stability. Results show that public security expenditure and education investment have a significant negative effect on crime rate, and social stability can be enhanced by increasing public security

expenditure and education investment. The social stabilizing effects of public security expenditure and education investment are more significant in areas with high sex ratio and low urbanization level. Additionally, crime can be more effectively curbed and social stability more effectively maintained by complementing public security expenditure with education investment. This study reveals the impact of regional heterogeneity on the social stabilizing effects of public security expenditure and education investment, as well as the coupling mechanism between them. The conclusions obtained in the study provide a theoretical basis and reference for formulating fiscal policies for public security.

Spatio-Temporal Change of Crime at Provincial Scale in China—Since the Economic Reform

Yijing, L. I. (2017). Spatio-temporal change of crime at provincial scale in China—Since the economic reform. *Asian Journal of Criminology*, 12(4), 303-340.

China has undergone tremendous social changes during the transition since the Economic Reform, and this paper did a comparative study on crime change patterns among provinces both spatially and temporally. The results indicated that (1) regional differences on crime levels and temporal change trends were largely influenced, or even been shaped, by the outcomes brought by economic reform, such as priority developmental policies, geographical location, transportation facilities, etc. For example, spatially, more developed areas

with more governmental policy supports not only saw dramatic development during the economic reform but also showed higher criminal rates and greater criminal rate variation. (2) The relationships between criminal rates and corresponding contextual conditions vary by temporal scales (long-run and short-run), regions, target areas' features and their different development policy priorities; (3) experiences from Western theories and empirical studies cannot be applied directly into the Chinese society, without taking into consideration of the spatial-temporal scales and target's specialities; it is also suggestive to local policy-makers and governmental agencies that crime reduction and prevention measures should not be identical to other places and need to be made according to local characteristics.

The Growth of Chinese Think Tanks and the Question of Crime

McCaffree, K. (2018). The growth of chinese think tanks and the question of crime. *East Asia : An International Quarterly*, 35(1), 43-58.

This paper reviews several of the key issues that underlie the development and expansion of think tanks in China from both a domestic and international perspective. Substantively, the review focuses on the need to develop criminological think tanks in China due to the well-documented relationship between rapid urbanization, social displacement, and crime. Though work on urbanization, social disorganization, and crime has existed for over half a decade in Western criminology, it suffers from a lack of research outside of the

Western and usually more specifically American, cultural context. To advance this call for research, the paper identifies 14 generative research programs in the areas of the Routine Activities Theory, Social Bonds Theory, and Institutional Anomie Theory pursuable by Chinese criminological think tanks. The paper concludes with a brief discussion of some potential barriers to the successful production and dissemination of criminological research in China.

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

Nan, Q., & Yan, E. (2018). 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*, 33(6), 889-914.

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.

Rethinking China's Coercive Capacity: An Examination of PRC Domestic Security Spending, 1992-2012

Greitens, S. C. (2017). Rethinking china's coercive capacity: An examination of PRC domestic security spending, 1992-2012. *The China Quarterly*, 232, 1002-1025.

Discussions of China's rising domestic security expenditure often present this spending as evidence of the Chinese Communist Party's strong coercive capacity. This article argues that a lack of theoretical clarity about domestic security has resulted in flawed conclusions about these expenditures and

their implications for China's coercive capacity. Challenging the conventional wisdom, the article analyses China's domestic security spending from 1992 through 2012 and argues that it is important to consider not only the total amount that China spends but also how it spends these resources and the magnitude of the threats that this expenditure must address. It finds that China's domestic security spending is not historically unprecedented, is not expanding as a proportion of national expenditure, and is not necessarily high (or producing high coercive capacity) when compared to other countries. The article also shows that certain locations struggle more to fund their coercive capacity than others, and that these locations overlap with areas where internal security threats may be particularly acute. The challenges that the coercive apparatus must address have also grown over the same period during which domestic security spending has risen. Finally, attempts to improve the political position of China's coercive agents cannot be equated with improvements in their capacity to manage Chinese society. Cumulatively, this reassessment provides more evidence of the limitations on China's coercive capacity than of its strength.

'No banquet can do without liquor': alcohol counterfeiting in the People's Republic of China

Shen, A., & Antonopoulos, G. A. (2017). 'No banquet can do without liquor': Alcohol counterfeiting in the People's republic of china. *Trends in Organized Crime*, 20(3-4), 273-295.

The illegal trade in alcohol has been an empirical manifestation of organised crime with a very long history; yet, the nature of the illegal trade in alcohol has received relatively limited academic attention in recent years despite the fact that it has been linked with significant tax evasion as well as serious health problems and even deaths. The current article focuses on a specific type associated with the illegal trade in alcohol, the counterfeiting of alcohol in China. The article pays particular attention to the counterfeiting of baijiu - Chinese liquor - in mainland China. The aim of the article is to offer an account of the social organisation of the alcohol counterfeiting business in China by illustrating the counterfeiting process, the actors in the business as well as its possible embeddedness in legal practices, trades and industries. The alcohol counterfeiting business is highly reflective to the market demand and consumer needs. Alcohol counterfeiting in China is characterised primarily by independent actors many of whom are subcontracted to provide commodities and services about the counterfeiting process. The business relies on personal networks – family and extended family members, friends and acquaintances. Relationships between actors in the business are very often based on a customer-supplier relationship or a ‘business-to-business market’. The alcohol counterfeiting business in China highlights the symbiotic relationship between illegal and legal businesses.

**The Death Penalty for Foreign Drug Offenders in China:
Legal Protection and Equal Treatment**

Liu, S., Xiong, M., & Liang, B. (2018). The death penalty for foreign drug offenders in china: Legal protection and equal treatment. *European Journal on Criminal Policy and Research*, 1-22.

China has been under international pressure for the death sentences meted out to foreigners for drug-related offenses. Domestically, the sentencing of foreign offenders is perceived to be too lenient compared to that of the natives under similar circumstances. We discuss the due process protections in processing foreigners charged and convicted for capital drug offenses within the context of international law. Further, to empirically assess the sentencing of such cases, we use a sample of 192 cases including both offender groups to examine the role of citizenship status, case characteristics, and defense arguments on the outcome of either an immediate or suspended death sentence. Findings indicate that foreign offenders raise different defense arguments compared to that of native offenders; but citizenship status does not play a key role in the multivariate model; rather the number of defense arguments accepted by the court and the processing time help predict the sentencing outcome.

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