



## The Association of Chinese Criminology and Criminal Justice in the US

### Newsletter 2019, No. 14

#### *In this issue:*

<b>Welcome</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>President's Message</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>2018 Meeting Highlights</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Upcoming Conferences &amp; Events</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Good News from Members</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Recent Publications</b>	<b>6</b>

#### **WELCOME**

Welcome to the ACCCJUS newsletter No. 14! Besides the good old columns of “Good news from members”, and “Recent publications”, this issue also includes “President’s Message” and highlights on the past 2018 ACCCJ meeting. We are thankful for your support and contributions to ACCCJ.

## **President's Message**

The November 2018 AGM in Atlanta saw a new Board formed, with myself as President (2018-2020), and Liang Bin as President-Elect (2020 onwards). In my acceptance speech I expressed our Association's deep sense of gratitude to outgoing President, Ivan Sun. Everyone present at the AGM recognized the great strengths that Ivan brought to his role, and the step change he made to furthering the aims of ACCCJ and improving its working arrangements. His accomplishments are something that he can take much pride in; a wonderful legacy. It was very heart warming to witness among the AGM attendees that real sense of appreciation of Ivan's time as President.

The newly elected Board has been busy with the usual schedule of activities, including arranging our thematic panels for the forthcoming San Francisco ASC in November (this will also include a jointly organized roundtable session with the new Division of Rural Criminology); and of course the very important summer visit to China. ACCCJ delegations will be visiting two universities in Hong Kong (the University of Hong Kong and the Chinese University of Hong Kong), the China People's Police University (in Hebei), Nankai University in Tianjin, and Yunnan University. Liang Bin will be leading all delegation groups this year.

In addition to our normal planning, our Board at its November meeting agreed to organise towards a grand celebration of 10 years of ACCCJ in 2020 (Washington DC ASC). Two specific projects were identified. First to oversee a special issue of *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*, with the purpose of this special issue to showcase both ACCCJ members' and others contributions to the field of criminology and criminal justice and present a wide array of research covering issues of crime, criminal justice, and criminological development in Greater China. Further details are set out elsewhere in this newsletter. In addition, fundraising, to help cover costs of the 2020 event is being currently considered and developed. There will be an update on this in due course. I want to personally thank the Board and other colleagues for all their dedicated time and effort in pursuit of ACCCJ activities.

Finally, Fei has produced an excellent Newsletter #14, and I want to thank her for her time and expertise. Enjoy the contents! (I especially enjoyed reading of the research and teaching awards to our members).

Best wishes for a fruitful and enjoyable summer, Bill.

Bill Hebenton  
University of Manchester

## 2018 ACCCJ MEETING HIGHLIGHTS

### 2018-2019 Board Directors:

#### President 会长:

Bill Hebenton 毕儿, University of Manchester

#### President-elect 当选会长:

Bin Liang 梁斌, Oklahoma State University

#### Treasurer 财务长:

Siyu Liu 刘思羽, Penn State Harrisburg

#### Directors:

Jianhua Xu 徐建华, University of Macau

Shi Yan 严实, Arizona State University

Fei Luo 罗飞, Texas A&M International University

Luye Li 李露叶, SUNY Polytechnic Institute

## 2018 Jiang-Land-Wang Outstanding paper Award Recipients:

Tobias Smith, University of California, Berkeley  
*Partial Disclosure: Secrecy and Transparency in Chinese Death Penalty Decisions*

Xiaoshuang Luo, University of California, Irvine  
(Honorable Mention)  
*Gender and Dating Violence Perpetration and Victimization: A Comparison of American and Chinese College Students*

Congratulations, Tobias and Xiaoshuang!

**ACCCJ membership fees:** new fees have been implemented on November 30, 2018: \$10 for students, \$20 for non-students (\$30 for on-site renewal), and \$300 for lifetime membership.

## CALL FOR APPLICATIONS

### 2019 Jiang-Land-Wang Outstanding Student Paper Award

ACCCJ is accepting submissions for the 2019 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, 2018) 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 winning paper may be recommended for consideration for publication in the 10<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of ACCCJ special issue in the *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* to be published in 2020.** 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 San Francisco, CA.

**Submission deadline:** All papers should be submitted in electronic format by **August 31, 2019** to Jianhua Xu at [jianhuaxu@um.edu.mo](mailto:jianhuaxu@um.edu.mo).

*Questions should be addressed to [jianhuaxu@um.edu.mo](mailto:jianhuaxu@um.edu.mo).*

## **International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology**

### **Open call for papers, Special Issue: “Contemporary Issues in Crime, Criminal Justice and Criminology in Greater China”**

To celebrate the Association of Chinese Criminology and Criminal Justice's (ACCCJ) 10th anniversary, the ACCCJ Board has commissioned an editorial team to oversee a special issue of the International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology (IJOTCC) to be published in 2020.

The editors are Liqun Cao (University of Ontario Institute of Technology, Canada); Bill Heberton (University of Manchester, UK); Jonathan Lee (Penn State Harrisburg, USA); and Hong Lu (University of Nevada, Las Vegas, USA).

The purpose of this special issue is to showcase both ACCCJ members' and others contributions to the field of criminology and criminal justice and present a wide array of research covering issues of crime, criminal justice, and criminological development in Greater China. We welcome contributions from both ACCCJ members and non-members in the scholarly community.

The general criteria and themes of the special issue are as follows:

1. Pertaining to Mainland China, Hong Kong, Macao, Singapore, Taiwan;
2. Addressing issues of ‘similarity’ and ‘difference’ in

reference to other countries;

3. Topic areas:
  - a. Developments in Criminology or Victimology
  - b. Policing research: theory, policy or practice
  - c. Corrections research: theory, policy or practice
  - d. Courts and sentencing research: current or past judicial reforms or processes
4. Both theoretical and empirical studies (qualitative or quantitative) are welcome.

### **Submission guidelines**

1. We envisage a maximum of 8 papers plus an editors' Introduction (The Introduction will assess the contribution of ACCCJ, illustrating breadth and depth of contributions by ACCCJ members)
2. Manuscripts must use Times New Roman, 12 font-size, left-justified, maximum of 30 pages (page limit does not need to include references)

### **Important deadlines**

1. June 30th, 2019: Submit abstract (max 500 words) to Bill Heberton ([Bill.Heberton@manchester.ac.uk](mailto:Bill.Heberton@manchester.ac.uk))
2. August 1st 2019: authors' notification of selection for full paper submission
3. January 15th, 2020: Manuscript submission due (invitation only)
4. February 25th, 2020: Peer reviews due
5. March 31st, 2020: Revised submission due

## Upcoming conferences

### **The Southern Criminal Justice Association 2019 Annual Meeting**

Theme: Improving the Efficacy and Quality of Criminology Research and Education

Date: September 10-13, 2019

Location Nashville, TN

Website: <https://www.southerncj.org/conference/>

### **The Midwestern Criminal Justice Association 42<sup>nd</sup> Annual meeting 2019**

Theme: Examining Criminal Justice and Criminology Through the Lens of Intersectionality

Date: September 26-27, 2019

Location: Chicago, Illinois

Website: <https://www.mcja.org/upcoming-meeting.html>

### **The American Society of Criminology 75<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting 2019**

Theme: Criminology in the New Era: Confronting Injustice and Inequalities

Date: November 13-16, 2019

Location: San Francisco, CA

Website: <https://asc41.com/index.htm>

### **The Western Society of Criminology 47<sup>th</sup> annual Meeting**

Date: February 6-8, 2020

Location: Phoenix, AZ

Website: <https://westerncriminology.org/conference/>

### **The Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences 57<sup>th</sup> Annual meeting**

Date: March 24-28, 2020

Location: San Antonio, Texas

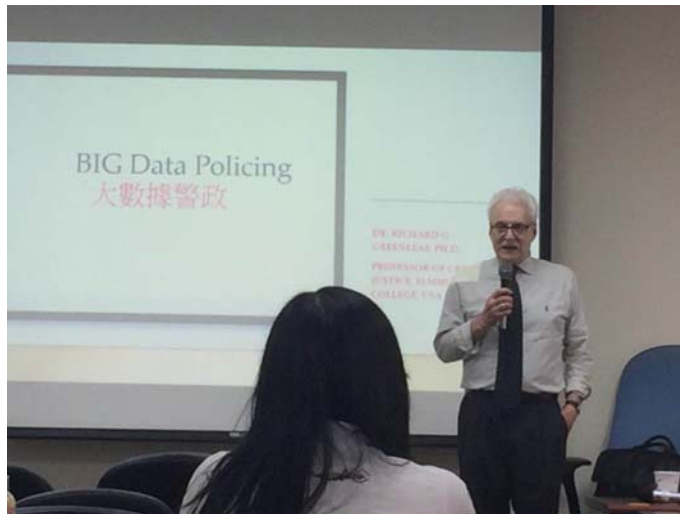
Website: <https://www.acjs.org/page/Meeting>

## GOOD NEWS FROM MEMBERS

*Congratulations to our members for their productivity and contribution! (Reported in the order of submission)*

### Awards/News

Luzi Shi received *University at Albany Dissertation Research Fellowship Award*, 2018-2019.



Dr. Richard Greenleaf gave lectures on the use of *Big Data and Policing* at National Taipei University and Central Police University in March, 2019.

Dr. Richard Greenleaf is leaving Elmhurst College after 11 years and will be joining the Sociology and Criminal Justice Faculty at the University of St. Thomas in St. Paul, MN in August 2019.

Qianwei Zhao has recently been awarded the *Russell Endowed Fellowship* from USC Graduate School (\$32,000).



Dr. Ling Ren received the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences *Outstanding Mentor Award*, 2019.

Dr. Ling Ren serves as Research Partner for the grant "*Innovative Prosecution Solutions for Combating Violent Crime and Illegal Opioids*" with the Montgomery County District Attorney's Office, Texas. Funded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance, U.S. Department of Justice.

Dr. Zhong Hua received the *2018 Outstanding Contribution Award* for the Division of Development and Life Course Criminology, American Society of Criminology.

Dr. Fei Luo received the *Sage Junior Faculty Professional Development Teaching Award*.

Members' publications

Luzi Shi, Sean Patrick Roche & Ryan M. McKenna (2018): Media consumption and crime trend perceptions: a longitudinal analysis, *Deviant Behavior*, DOI: 10.1080/01639625.2018.1519129

Yan, S., & Bushway, S. D. (2018). Plea discounts or trial penalties? Making sense of the trial-plea sentence disparities. *Justice Quarterly*, 35(7), 1226-1249. doi:10.1080/07418825.2018.1552715

Cheng, V.S. (2019) *Hypocrisy: the Tales and Realities of Drug Detainees in China*. Hong Kong: Hong Kong University Press (<https://hkupress.hku.hk/pro/1711.php>)

Suzanne E. Scoggins (2018). Policing Modern China. *China Law and Society Review*, 3(2) DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1163/25427466-00302001>

Zhao, Q.W., Kim, B.K.E., Li, W., Hsiao, H.Y., & Rice, E. (2018). Incarceration History, Social Network Composition, and Substance Use Among Homeless Youth in Los Angeles. *Journal of Addictive Diseases*. DOI:10.1080/10550887.2018.1545555.

Zhao, Q.W., Afkinich, J.L., & Valdez, A. (2019). Incarceration History and Depressive Symptoms Among Women Released from U.S. Correctional Facilities: Does Timing, Duration, or Frequency Matter? *The International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction*. 1-13. DOI: 10.1007/s11469-019-00058-5.

Li, W., Diez, S.L., Zhao, Q.W. (2019). Exploring Problematic Internet Use Among Non-Latinx Black and Latinx Youth Using the Problematic Internet Use Questionnaire-Short Form (PIUQ-SF). *Psychiatry Research*.

Ling Ren, Jihong Zhao, & Phil He. (2019). Broken Windows Theory and citizen engagement in crime prevention. *Justice Quarterly*, 36(1), 1-30.

Fei Luo, Ling Ren, & Hongwei Zhang. (2019). Educational tracking and juvenile attitudes toward the police in China. *International Journal of Comparative & Applied Criminal Justice*, 4(2), 159-172.

Ling Ren, Jihong Zhao, & Yuchun Luo. (2018). Testing the dimensionality of low self-control across three groups in China. *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice*, 34(2), 168-195.

Ling Ren & Hongwei Zhang. (2018). Advancing empirical research on China's juvenile delinquency and juvenile justice: Continuity and expansion. *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice*, 34(2), 120-127.

Phil He, Ling Ren, Jihong Zhao, & Matthew A. Bills\*. (2018). Public attitudes toward the police: Findings from a dual-frame telephone survey. *International Journal of Offender Therapy & Comparative Criminology*, 62(7), 1992-2015.

Sun, Ivan, & Wu, Yuning. (2018). *Race, immigration, and social control: Immigrants' views on the police*. London, UK: Palgrave Macmillan.



Sun, Ivan, Li, Luye, Wu, Yuning, & Hu, Rong (2018). Police legitimacy and citizen cooperation in China: Testing an alternative model. *Asian Journal of Criminology*, 13, 275-291.

Zhong, Hua, and Zhang, Yunran. 2018. "Establishing and Improving Mechanism against Sexual Harassment in Higher Education Institutions with Reference to Hong Kong." (in Chinese). *People-Rule of Law 2*: 92-93.

Zhong, Hua & Judith A. Ryder. *Forthcoming*. "Understanding Women's Antisocial and Criminal Behavior: A Global Review." In *The Cambridge International Handbook on Psychology of Women*, edited by Fanny M. Cheung and Diane F. Halpern, Cambridge University Press.

Zhong, Hua & Yunran Zhang. 2018. "Preventing Cybercrime and Cyberbullying among Youth in China" (in Chinese). In *Protecting Chinese Youth in Cyberspace*, edited by Survey and Data Center of Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. pp.155-176. Beijing: Social Science Academic Press.

Carmen Wong, Anne Scully Hill, Hua Zhong and Irene Ng Wai-Ching. 2018. "Chapter 51: Interpersonal violence domestic violence" . In *Oxford Textbook of Mental Health*, ed. by Dinesh Bhugra, Kam Bhui, Samuel Wong, and Stephen Gilman. Oxford University Press.

Liu, T., Li, S.D., Xia, Y., & Zhang, X. (2019). The spillover mechanisms linking family conflicts and juvenile delinquency among Chinese adolescents. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*. DOI: 10.1177/0306624X19842057.

Li, S.D. & Liu, T. (2019). Problem-solving courts in China: Background, development and current status. *Victims & Offenders: An International Journal of Evidence-based Research, Policy, and Practice*. DOI: 10.1080/15564886.2019.1595246.

Li, S.D. & Xia, Y.W. (2018). Understanding the link between discrimination and juvenile delinquency among Chinese migrant children. *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice*. DOI: 10.1177/1043986218761959.

Xia, Y. W., Li, S. D., & Liu, T. (2018). The interrelationship between family violence, adolescent violence, and adolescent violent victimization: An application and extension of the cultural spillover theory in china. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 15, 371; doi:10.3390/ijerph15020371.

Li, L., Wang, Y.Y., Wang, S.B., Zhang, L., Li, L., Xu, D.D., Ng, C.H., Ungvari, G.S., Cui, X., Liu, Z.M., Li, S.D., Jia, F.J., & Xiang, Y.T. (2018). Prevalence of sleep disturbances in Chinese university students: A comprehensive meta-analysis. *Journal of Sleep Research*. DOI: 10.1111/jsr.12648.

Huang, K., & Li, D. (2019). *Antidrug Law*. Beijing: Tsinghua University Press (黃開誠, 李德、2019。《禁毒法》，清華大學出版社)。

Li, S.D. et al. (2018). *Parenting Style and Adolescent Development in China*. Beijing: Social Sciences Academic Press. (李德等, 2018。《当代中国家庭教养方式与青少年发展》，社会科学文献出版社)。

Guangzhen Wu and David Makin (2019). The Quagmire that is an Unwillingness to Report: Situating the Code of Silence Within the Chinese Police Context. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 46(4), 608-627.

<https://doi.org/10.1177/0093854819831732>

Guangzhen Wu and Francis Boateng (2019). Police perception of citizens and its impact on police effectiveness and behavior: A cross-cultural comparison between China and Ghana. *Policing: An International Journal*. Online First.

<https://doi.org/10.1108/PIJPSM-07-2018-0099>

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS

*This section includes a collection of titles, authors, and abstracts of publications on China, Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan during November 2018 – April 2019.*

### **Performance-based evaluation, state compensation and judicial ecology: dynamics of China's detention review practice**

Lin, X., & Shen, W. (2018). Performance-based evaluation, state compensation and judicial ecology: Dynamics of China's detention review practice. *Crime, Law and Social Change*, 70(5), 561-582.

Through participatory observation and in-depth interviews with thirty-four practitioners, this article pierces the veil of the dynamics of China's pretrial detention system by looking into various socio-legal factors which may affect law enforcement in China. When the prosecutors make their decisions on detention in practice, a variety of factors such as state compensation, performance-based evaluation as well as judicial ecology such as public opinion, power struggle, and judicial coordination all play a role. The dynamics of China's detention system, through governing the prosecutors' daily operations and the procuratorate's routine policy-making, often distort the pretrial detention system that is mainly regulated by the Criminal Procedure Law and in practice, result in a high rate of custody. The dynamics also suggest a non-autonomous criminal justice system in China, meaning that extra-legal factors usually influence, complicate, and sometimes even re-direct China's development of the rule of law.

### **Four decades of criminal law research: paths of**

Page 11 of 29

### **development and knowledge transformation.**

Zhao, B., & Yuan, B. (2018). Four decades of criminal law research: paths of development and knowledge transformation. *Frontiers of Law in China*, 13(4), 538-558.

The year 2018 marks the 40th anniversary of China's reform and opening up. In these past four decades, research in Chinese criminal law has recovered, stabilized, and developed, before it reached a stage of prosperity. The approach to research in criminal law has shifted from being one-dimensional to being comprehensive. The law now focuses on diverse issues, as opposed to singular ones. The discourse has shifted from an issue-led approach to a more systemic one. The tools used to interpret the law have shifted from substantive ones to a combination of substance and formality. As a result, the number of studies has increased, and in-depth research has grown over time. In the future, research in criminal law will become more specialized and diversified. Researchers will promote consciousness further, broaden their horizons, and promote fruitful research in criminal law.

### **Characteristics of cybercrimes: evidence from Chinese judgment documents**

Cai, T., Du, L., Xin, Y., & Chang, L. Y. C. (2018). Characteristics of cybercrimes: Evidence from Chinese judgment documents. *Police Practice & Research*, 19(6), 582-595.

China has witnessed a rapid growth in internet use alongside an unprecedented increase in cybercrimes. Although studies have suggested that there are many factors that may contribute to the growing number of cybercrimes, such as the widespread use of online gaming, the low average income of internet users, and an

increased access to IT skills, systematic analyses of actual convictions are rare. As the level of domestic cybercriminal activities increases rapidly, there is a growing call for empirical studies on cybercrime in China.

Through the extraction of data from China Judgements Online, the newly released Chinese judgements service, this study examines the basic characteristics of cybercrimes in China by analysing 448 sentencing documents that cover four types of computer crimes: online frauds, real asset theft, virtual asset theft, and stolen accounts. We analyse cybercrime cases from the perspective of the underground economy, focusing on the roles that cybercriminals play in the value chains of the online underground market; more specifically, what kind of products and services are enabled through cyber theft, and how those products and services are integrated as components of the underground economy.

### **Effect of Organizational Support on Police Effectiveness and Behavior: a Cross-cultural Comparison**

Boateng, F. D., & Wu, G. (2018). Effect of organizational support on police effectiveness and behavior: A cross-cultural comparison. *Asian Journal of Criminology*, 13(4), 311-328.

Organizational support has received considerable attention in the academic literature. However, in policing, this area of research has received limited attention. The present study surveyed police officers from two countries to investigate how officers' perception of organizational support influence their sense of effectiveness and behavior. Findings revealed significant cultural differences in the perception of organizational support and its impact on perceived

effectiveness and behavior in the two countries. Policy implications of the findings are discussed.

### **Cross-Lagged Panel Analyses of Child Shyness, Maternal and Paternal Authoritarian Parenting, and Teacher-Child Relationships in Mainland China**

Liu, J., Bowen, X., Coplan, R. J., Chen, X., & Li, D. (2018). Cross-lagged panel analyses of child shyness, maternal and paternal authoritarian parenting, and teacher-child relationships in mainland china. *Journal of Child and Family Studies*, 27(12), 4116-4125.

The goal of this study was to explore longitudinal associations among child shyness, harsh maternal and paternal parenting styles, and close teacher-child relationships in the cultural context of contemporary urban China. Participants were  $N = 1,154$  third through seventh-grade students (566 boys, 588 girls;  $M_{age} = 10.78$  years,  $SD = 1.55$ ), recruited from schools in Shanghai, P. R. China. Data were collected at two time-periods over a one-year period using multi-source assessments. Children provided self-reports of shyness, mothers and fathers rated their own harsh parenting, and teachers assessed teacher-child relationships. Among the results, shyness predicted increased incremental change in harsh parenting (for both mothers and fathers) and incremental decrease in close teacher-child relationships one year later. Results are discussed in terms of the evolving meaning and implications of child shyness in contemporary Chinese culture.

### **What They Don't Know Says A Lot: Residents' Knowledge of Neighborhood Crime in Contemporary China**

Shen, Y., Messner, S. F., Liu, J., & Sampson, R. J. (2018). What they Don't know says A lot: Residents' knowledge of neighborhood crime in contemporary china. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, 1-23.

#### **Objectives**

Our study questions the common assumption of random DK responses in criminology survey data and emphasizes the importance of understanding and handling DK for gaining substantive criminological knowledge. It examines the individual-level and neighborhood-level correlates of the propensity to give the DK response to questions on individual perception of neighborhood crime in Chongqing, China.

#### **Methods**

We designed and conducted an original survey of 4839 residents from 100 urban neighborhoods in Chongqing, China in 2016. Random intercept hierarchical linear models were used to examine the effects of individual-level variables on uncertainty towards neighborhood crime and the effects of neighborhood social process variables, controlling for neighborhood composition.

#### **Results**

At least in some instances, DK appears to be the most valid response, reflecting actual uncertainty and lack of knowledge about neighborhood crime. DK responses have substantive correlates at both the individual and neighborhood level. Of particular interest, neighborhood social cohesion is negatively associated with individual uncertainty about neighborhood

crime, controlling for neighborhood composition. There is a significant interaction between neighborhood semi-public social control and neighborhood poverty in predicting DK.

#### **Conclusions**

Understanding the meanings behind DK has important implications for whether to include the DK option in survey designs and how to handle DK responses in data analysis when they occur. When DK is a valid answer for many respondents, not including the DK option in the survey instrument forces respondents to choose a nonexistent answer, which can result in misleading interpretations.

### **The Impact of Educational Pairing and Urban Residency on Household Financial Investments in Urban China**

Li, N., & Qian, Y. (2018). The impact of educational pairing and urban residency on household financial investments in urban china. *Journal of Family and Economic Issues*, 39(4), 551-565.

With China's rise in the global economy, more couples participate in financial investing. Using the 2011 China Household Finance Survey, we examined factors influencing stock and fixed-income investments in the cities. Couples with urban residency were more likely to invest than couples without urban residency. Compared to traditional couples with highly-educated husbands only, couples with only highly-educated wives invested similarly, whereas couples with two highly-(less-) educated spouses were more (less) likely to invest. Further, we investigated how these relationships were mediated by household income and wealth, financial literacy, information acquisition, and risk tolerance. Overall, our findings suggest that household investing is shaped by both family structure (i.e., spouses' educational pairing) and institutional advantage

(indicated by urban residency).

### **Police Legitimacy and Citizen Cooperation in China: Testing an Alternative Model**

Sun, I. Y., Li, L., Wu, Y., & Hu, R. (2018). Police legitimacy and citizen cooperation in china: Testing an alternative model. *Asian Journal of Criminology*, 13(4), 275-291.

Past research has identified several mechanisms of promoting citizen cooperation with the police, with Tyler's process-based policing model being one of the most frequently tested frameworks in this line of inquiry. Using data collected from a large sample of residents in a large Chinese city, this study assesses an alternative model of Tyler's work proposed by Tankebe (2013), positing that police legitimacy, embodied in four aspects of procedural justice, distributive justice, effectiveness, and lawfulness, affects people's obligation to obey the police, which further influences their cooperation with the police. Results from second-order confirmatory factor analysis and structural equation modeling analysis suggested that Tankebe's work is supported by the Chinese data. Implications for future research and policy are discussed.

### **Empirical Research on Domestic Violence in Contemporary China: Continuity and Advances**

Zhang, H., & Ruohui, Z. (2018). Empirical research on domestic violence in contemporary china: Continuity and advances. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*, 62(16), 4879-4887.

Domestic violence is not uncommon in China. Myths and misconceptions about it do exist, especially in the context of rapid social changes. Compared with its Western counterparts,

the study on domestic violence in China is considered rudimentary and of low priority. Empirical studies, especially those measuring the correlates and/or risk factors related to domestic violence, are still lacking. This special issue aims to advance understanding on domestic violence through much-needed empirical research. It also demonstrates joint efforts by local Chinese scholars and their Western counterparts to strengthen collaboration in this important research area. Based on relatively large sample surveys, the articles incorporated in this special issue provide relatively accurate estimates of factors related to domestic violence and responses to it in mainland China and Taiwan. Future studies should give priority to developing indigenous theories and practices in addition to adapting and testing theories and models developed in the West.

### **Understanding Criminal Punishment and Prisons in China**

Wu, W., & Vander, B. T. (2018). Understanding criminal punishment and prisons in china. *The Prison Journal*, 98(6), 700-721.

This article provides an interpretation of the evolution of criminal punishment and prisons in China from an historical perspective. The historical investigation reveals that the current ganhua and paternalistic or fatherly approaches to prison corrections are expressions of an underlying cultural tradition that is deep and abiding. However, the existence of the paradoxical goals of punishment and reformation at the level of the implementation of prison sentences, which can erode the protection of the rights of prisoners, is contingent upon political and legal decisions that can be changed by acts of law and legal reform.

### **Self-Regulation, Learning Problems, and Maternal Authoritarian Parenting in Chinese Children: A Developmental Cascades Model**

Liu, J., Bowen, X., Hipson, W. E., Coplan, R. J., Yang, P., & Cheah, C. S. L. (2018). Self-regulation, learning problems, and maternal authoritarian parenting in Chinese children: A developmental cascades model. *Journal of Child and Family Studies*, 27(12), 4060-4070.

The ability to intentionally control behavior to achieve specific goals helps children concentrate in school and behave appropriately in social situations. In Chinese culture, where self-regulation is highly valued by parents and teachers, children's difficulties self-regulating may contribute to increased learning problems and subsequent authoritarian parenting. In this study we explored the longitudinal linkages among Chinese children's self-regulation, learning problems, and authoritarian parenting using a developmental cascades model. Participants were  $N = 617$  primary school students in Shanghai, P.R. China followed over three years from Grade 3–4 to Grade 5–6. Measures of children's self-regulation, learning problems, and maternal authoritarian parenting were obtained each year from a combination of child self-reports and maternal and teacher ratings. Among the results: (1) compared with the unidirectional and bidirectional models, the developmental cascades model was deemed the best fit for the data; (2) earlier self-regulation negatively predicted later authoritarian parenting via a pathway through academic performance; (3) academic performance directly and indirectly contributed to greater self-regulation. Results are discussed in terms of the implications of self-regulation for Chinese

children's academic success and authoritarian parenting practices.

### **School climate, victimization, and mental health outcomes among elementary school students in China**

Wang, C., Dengting, B., Ross, A. M., Liu, J. L., Sullivan, K., & Kieu, A. D. (2018). School climate, victimization, and mental health outcomes among elementary school students in china. *School Psychology International*, 39(6), 587-605.

Although school climate has been identified as a protective factor for youth development in the United States, few longitudinal studies have examined the relationship between school climate and student outcomes in China. This study explored the relationship between school climate, victimization, covitality, internalizing symptoms, and academic achievement, and whether school climate moderated the relationship between victimization and mental health outcomes using longitudinal data. Survey data were collected from 1150 Chinese 3rd to 6th grade students ( $M_{\text{age}} = 10.27$  years,  $SD = 1.03$  years, 55% boys) from five elementary schools at two time points. Regression results showed that school climate factors, including student-teacher relationships, clear expectations, respect for diversity and fairness of rules, predicted victimization, mental health (both internalizing symptoms and covitality), and academic grades six months later. School climate did not moderate the relationship between victimization and mental health. Our results suggest that it is important to foster positive school climate in order to prevent bullying and promote positive youth development among elementary students in China.

### **Information Communication Technologies and Intimate Partner Violence in China**

Jia, X., Lin, K., Sun, I. Y., & Liu, J. (2018). Information communication technologies and intimate partner violence in china. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*, 62(16), 4904-4922.

Although a substantial number of studies have investigated factors that influenced intimate partner violence (IPV), very few have assessed the connection between the use of information and communication technology (ICT) and such violence. Using survey data collected from over 400 women in a large Chinese city, this study explored how the involvement of various ICT-related activities affects Chinese women's experiences with psychological, physical, and sexual abuse. We found that some forms of media usage and online activities, such as times spent on paper books and Internet and browsing entertainment and sports news as well as watching movies and TVs online, were linked to a higher or lower likelihood of being a victim of IPV. Feelings of loneliness and helplessness were associated with more IPV victimization experiences. Married women were less likely to experience IPV, whereas working women were subject to greater IPV.

### **A qualitative study of methamphetamine initiation among Chinese male users: Patterns and policy implications**

Liu, L., Chui, W. H., & Chai, X. (2018). A qualitative study of methamphetamine initiation among Chinese male users: Patterns and policy implications. *The International Journal on Drug Policy*, 62, 37.

China is a major producer and distributor of methamphetamine (meth) worldwide. Within the last two decades, China has seen rapid growth in meth use, especially among young men. However, patterns of Chinese male users' initiation of meth is rarely explored. To address this void in the literature, this study adopts China's mian'zi culture to explore Chinese male meth users' initiation patterns qualitatively. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 35 male meth users from seven Chinese compulsory drug treatment institutions. Thematic analysis was applied to data analysis. Most participants reported their beginning to use meth as a strategy or approach to handling peer influence stemming from structured social networking. The motivation to have fun with friends, colleagues, or business fellows to maintain these people's mian'zi, together with the curiosity about meth and lack of understanding that meth is a potentially addictive drug, contribute to male users' meth initiation. Moreover, we found that most male meth users' initiation occurs in enclosed locations, such as nightclubs, karaoke rooms, hotels, and private residences because these locations were considered "safe." Additionally, some participants initiated meth use because they perceived it could be a way of harm reduction from heroin or alcoholism. However, such perception neglects the harmful outcomes of the concomitant use of meth with other drugs or alcohol. We suggested social support programs for young Chinese men who are located in high-risk social networking where meth use is accepted as a way of interaction. Up-to-date drug education on meth is also necessary for school students, and mass media could play its role in educating the public about potential risks of meth use.



### **Probing the Psychosocial Correlates of Unintentional Injuries Among Grade-School Children: A Comparison of Urban and Migrant Students in China**

Gao, C., Chai, P., Lu, J., Wang, H., Lu, L., & Zhou, X. (2019). Probing the psychosocial correlates of unintentional injuries among grade-school children: A comparison of urban and migrant students in china. *Journal of Child and Family Studies*, 1-11.

#### **Objective**

To assess the prevalence and characteristics of unintentional injuries among 5 to 9 grades students for both urban and migrant children groups, and probe the major socio-demographic and psychosocial risk factors.

#### **Methods**

A cross-sectional survey was conducted from May to June in 2013 with 2266 urban and 1770 migrant children among 5 to 9 grades from 13 schools in Yinzhou, Southeast China. Unintentional injuries and psychosocial factors were measured via self-administered questionnaires. Descriptive statistics and binary logistic regression were employed in data analysis.

#### **Results**

The annual prevalence of unintentional injury in the past year was 38%. Compared with urban children, migrant children reported lower prevalence of sprains/fractures (15.5 vs. 18.7%), but higher in animal bites (15.7 vs. 9.6%), burns (20.7 vs. 16%), nonfatal drowning (6 vs. 2.7%), and unintentional injury (40.9 vs. 35.7%). Binary logistic regression analysis revealed that male, young age, attending migrant children school, scoring high in emotional symptoms, conduct problems or

hyperactivity, with suicide ideation, and experiencing verbal maltreatment were associated with unintentional injury incidence in the past 12 months.

#### **Conclusions**

The annual prevalence of unintentional injury among 5 to 9 grades schoolchildren in Yinzhou was high. Child unintentional injuries were associated with multi-level psychosocial factors. Although the direct correlation between migrant status and unintentional injuries was unobserved, migration could have an indirect relationship with injury. The findings could inform some implications for prevention strategies in urban area.

#### **Making sense of life without parole in China**

Smith, T., & Jiang, S. (2019). Making sense of life without parole in China. *Punishment & Society*, 21 (1), 70-88.

In 2015, the People's Republic of China introduced the sentence of lifelong imprisonment for a single, non-violent crime: corruption. Although life without the possibility of parole statutes were increasingly common in the US and across the world by the late 20th century, this is the first such statute ever introduced in China . While introducing the new punishment for corruption, China , the world's leading executioner, retained the death penalty for corruption as well. This study examines the reasons for China's adoption of life without the possibility of parole and situates China in global debates about the punitive turn and capital punishment. It also provides insights for understanding how the adoption of life without the possibility of parole fits into a wider constellation of penal practices.

### **Estimating the Prevalence of Intimate Partner Violence in Mainland China – Insights and Challenges**

Yang, T., & Breckenridge, J. (2019). Estimating the Prevalence of Intimate Partner Violence in Mainland China – Insights and Challenges. *Journal of Family Violence*, 34, 2, 93-105.

Intimate partner violence (IPV) has been the subject of inquiry by scholars and governments, the latter being required by International Conventions and explicitly supported in National Plans in select jurisdictions to undertake this type of research. While establishing the prevalence of IPV has been a priority globally for some time now, there has been relatively little focus on estimating the prevalence of IPV in Mainland China until recently. This article presents the findings of a scoping review of literature examining the prevalence of IPV in China. The scoping process located only 14 peer-reviewed articles written in English and 12 in Chinese-language journals published between 1997 and 2016 meeting the inclusion criteria set for the review. The results of the scoping review indicate that in China, the lifetime prevalence of victimization of IPV reported in the general population is within a range of 17.4 to 24.5% for psychological violence, 2.5 to 5.5% for physical violence, and 0.3 to 1.7% for sexual violence using national survey data. The prevalence of IPV in China can also be estimated from research data sets focusing on specific population groups. However, the methodologies used in such studies vary considerably making comparison of results difficult. As well as providing insight into the prevalence of IPV in China, this article identifies the challenges in estimating prevalence and presents contextual factors particular to China. Directions for future research to develop a culturally specific definition of IPV and identify IPV in non-married couples are also suggested.

### **Trafficking of Myanmar women for forced marriage in China**

Qiu, G., Zhang, S. X., & Liu, W. (2019). Trafficking of Myanmar women for forced marriage in China. *Crime, Law and Social Change*, 1-18.

Trafficking of foreign women into China for forced marriage, once unheard of in China, has ceased to surprise the general public with frequent news stories about women from Vietnam, Myanmar, and North Korea being deceived and sold as brides into the interior of China. Using data extracted from official sources in the Chinese judicial system, we analyzed a total of 73 court cases involving 184 Myanmar women who were trafficked into China, spanning a period of 13 years (2003 through 2016). We found people of diverse backgrounds participated in the trafficking business, most were of low education and unemployed or underemployed. Little formal organizational structures appeared to be needed in these trafficking activities. The vast majority of traffickers were Chinese nationals, who seemed well-connected with the cross-border trade as well as traditional matchmaking business. Most trafficking occurred under the guise of employment opportunities, in which Myanmar women were offered jobs in interior China. The majority of victims appeared to have been recruited from inside Myanmar, and wound up being trafficked to three Chinese provinces (Henan, Anhui, and Shandong). Policy implications as well as Data limitations are also discussed.

### **Rape Myths and the Cross-Cultural Adaptation of the Illinois Rape Myth Acceptance Scale in China**

Jia, X., Fang, G., Huang, H., Naixue, C., Rhodes, K. V., & Gelles, R. (2019). Rape myths and the cross-cultural adaptation of the illinois rape myth acceptance scale in china. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 34*(7), 1428-1460.

The study examines the similarities and differences between China and the United States with regard to rape myths. We assessed the individual level of rape myth acceptance among Chinese university students by adapting and translating a widely used measure of rape myth endorsement in the United States, the Illinois Rape Myth Acceptance (IRMA) scale. We assessed whether the IRMA scale would be an appropriate assessment of attitudes toward rape among young adults in China. The sample consisted of 975 Chinese university students enrolled in seven Chinese universities. We used explorative factor analysis to examine the factor structure of the Chinese translation of the IRMA scale. Results suggest that the IRMA scale requires some modification to be employed with young adults in China. Our analyses indicate that 20 items should be deleted, and a five-factor model is generated. We discuss relevant similarities and differences in the factor structure and item loadings between the Chinese Rape Myth Acceptance (CRMA) and the IRMA scales. A revised version of the IRMA, the CRMA, can be used as a resource in rape prevention services and rape victim support services. Future research in China that employs CRMA will allow researchers to examine whether individual's response to rape myth

acceptance can predict rape potential and judgments of victim blaming and community members' acceptance of marital rape.

### **China's Hukou Platform: Windows into the Family**

Cassiano, M. S. (2019). China's hukou platform: Windows into the family, *Surveillance & Society, 17*(1), 232-239.

When news media in the UK and US discuss China's surveillance networks, it is often to imply that the Chinese government is creating a "techno-authoritarian state" to track and monitor its citizens. News outlets, however, are missing a larger point. The specific problem with China's surveillance apparatus is not that it is technologically "totalizing" and "intrusive," but that it relies on a newly digitized information platform that connects surveillance subjects to information about their households and family members, allowing the simultaneous identification and monitoring of everyone in each kinship network. Referred to as the Household Register or hukou, this platform is the backbone of China's "surveillant assemblage" (Haggerty and Ericson 2000). Until the late 1990s when it was digitalized, hukou was an individually separate and distinct surveillance system that contained both general and detailed information about a household and its members. With digitalization, hukou became a platform that integrates different computer systems and databases. CCTV surveillance that involves facial recognition and Internet surveillance practices are connected to, and supported by, information from hukou. In the case of CCTV surveillance, cameras equipped with facial recognition features match the face of surveillance subjects with their ID and trace them back to their

families. As for Internet surveillance, the connection between hukou and surveillance subjects happens via telephone number. Access to the Internet and social media platforms such as WeChat, SinaWeibo, and e-mail services requires a telephone number purchased with a government issued ID card, which is connected to a household register and, therefore, the telephone card owner's family. Chinese law enforcement's ability to treat individual Internet users also as "collective units" represents the most distinctive feature of Chinese surveillance, an unlimited source of coercion for the Communist Party to reproduce itself as the ruling party.

### **A TPB-Based Smoking Intervention among Chinese High School Students**

Zhao, X., White, K. M., & McD Young, R. (2019). A TPB-based smoking intervention among Chinese high school students. *Substance use & Misuse*, 54(3), 459-472.

Objectives: China is the world's largest tobacco consumer and its adolescent smoking rate is increasing. Smoking interventions among high school students are limited. The aim of this study was to deliver and evaluate a brief theory-based smoking intervention in China, with a focus on anti-smoking cognitions. Methods: The intervention was based on the constructs of an extended theory of planned behavior and life skills training. Using class-level randomization sampling, 106 tenth graders from two high schools in Kunming, China received a four-session intervention; 101 students were assigned as control group members. Surveys were conducted at three time-points (1 week before the intervention, 1 week post-intervention, and 6 months post-intervention). MANOVA and latent class analysis were

used to test the intervention's effectiveness and personal change trajectories over time. Results: The intervention failed to change smoking behavior, intention or willingness, but improved anti-smoking attitudes and perceived control over smoking. Skills showed a general enhancement, consistent with participants' qualitative feedback. Trajectories of smoking behavior, intention, and willingness all assumed two distinct but constant latent classes independent of the intervention. Conclusions: This study suggests that addressing attitudinal and control beliefs among adolescents and building on assertiveness via additional strategies in life skills such as appropriate refusal skills may be beneficial. The absence of a successful change in subjective norm should be a focus for future anti-smoking programs in China.

### **Variability of death penalty attitude in China: an empirical test of the Marshall hypotheses**

Liang, B., Liu, J., & Lu, H. (2019). Variability of death penalty attitude in china: An empirical test of the marshall hypotheses. *Crime, Law and Social Change*, 1-34.

Though empirical studies of the Marshall hypotheses are rich, few examined the hypotheses in non-US nations. Based on a sample of 1077 students and a quasi-experimental design, this study tests the Marshall hypotheses in China. Except the control group, three intervention essays (on 'international trend', 'wrongful conviction', and 'deterrence') were provided to three experimental groups and students' opinions were surveyed afterwards on capital punishment overall and six specific capital offenses. The results showed that the majority of Chinese students favored capital punishment and the wrongful conviction essay helped significantly reduce students' support in the overall death penalty opinion, consistent with the Marshall hypotheses.

Nevertheless, the international trend and deterrence essays boosted students' support when opinions on specific capital offenses were surveyed, producing a counter-effect. Consistent with the hypotheses, students with a retribution belief were more likely to favor capital punishment and less likely to be swayed by essay interventions.

### **Effects of a Mobile Health Intervention to Promote HIV Self-testing with MSM in China: A Randomized Controlled Trial**

Zhu, X., Zhang, W., Operario, D., Zhao, Y., Shi, A., Zhang, Z., . . . Zhang, H. (2019). Effects of a mobile health intervention to promote HIV self-testing with MSM in china: A randomized controlled trial. *AIDS and Behavior*, 1-11.

This study tested a mobile health (mHealth) intervention program entitled WeTest, delivered via the WeChat mobile app, to promote oral HIV self-testing (HIVST) among MSM in Hefei, China. A total of 100 MSM participants enrolled, completed baseline assessment, were randomly assigned to intervention or control, and completed 6-month follow-up surveys. Intervention participants ( $n = 50$ ) received two oral HIVST kits and access to WeTest, a private WeChat group which provided app-based messages and referrals to health services related to HIV. Control participants ( $n = 50$ ) received two oral HIVST kits only. All participants received instructions to upload photographic results of their oral HIVST, which were sent to the project counselor via a secure WeChat online portal; immediate contact and referrals were made to any participants who tested HIV-positive. In GEE analyses adjusting for time effects and baseline confounders, intervention participants had significantly higher rates of HIV testing (adjusted rate ratio  $RR = 1.99$ , 95% confidence interval (CI) 1.07–3.84) and, in

particular, higher rates of testing via oral HIVST (adjusted  $RR = 2.17$ , 95% CI 1.08–4.37) compared with the control group. Significant time effects were also found such that all participants, regardless of group allocation, had significantly higher rates of reporting consistent condom use with main partners (adjusted  $RR = 18.13$ , 95% CI 5.19–63.31) and with non-main partners (adjusted  $RR = 5.33$ , 95% CI 2.35–12.08). Findings from this study provide evidence for the feasibility, acceptability and preliminary effects of this mHealth approach to promoting oral HIVST among MSM in China.

### **HIV Testing Among Chinese Men Who Have Sex with Men: The Roles of HIV Knowledge, Online Social Life, and Sexual Identity Concerns**

Sun, S., Whiteley, L., & Brown, L. K. (2019). HIV testing among Chinese men who have sex with men: The roles of HIV knowledge, online social life, and sexual identity concerns. *AIDS and Behavior*, 1-13.

HIV testing is critical for timely care and controlling the HIV epidemic among men who have sex with men (MSM), particularly for regions with increasing infection rates such as China. This study investigated HIV testing and associated demographic, psychosocial, and risk behavior factors among internet-using Chinese MSM ( $n = 332$ ). Most participants received HIV testing before (74.1%), which was associated with more HIV knowledge, online social life, and more frequent condomless anal sex. Among MSM who tested previously ( $n = 246$ ), 48.4% reported regular HIV testing, which was associated with a greater online social life and less sexual identity concerns (internalized homonegativity and concealment motivation). Findings suggest a two-step approach to engage MSM who never tested for HIV and who do not

Strategies to promote testing should enhance HIV knowledge, sex education, and online MSM community building. Interventions to increase acceptance and positivity of sexual identity are crucial to regular testing.

### **The Associations of National Context and Subjective Well-being with Marriage Expectations Among Korean, Chinese, and Vietnamese Emerging Adults**

Yoo, G., & Lee, S. (2019). The associations of national context and subjective well-being with marriage expectations among Korean, Chinese, and Vietnamese emerging adults. *Journal of Child and Family Studies*, 1-9.

#### **Objectives**

Previous research suggests married individuals tend to be healthier and happier, however, we know little about the associations between subjective well-being and marriage expectations among never-married emerging adults, with less research in Asian context. This study examined how national context and individual subjective well-being are associated with emerging adults' marriage expectations in three Asian countries—South Korea, China, and Vietnam—which share the traditional Confucian marriage norms but differ in the degree of industrialization.

#### **Methods**

Using convenience sampling, data came from 1,019 never-married college students living in the cities of Korea, China, and Vietnam.

#### **Results**

The majority of the participants across the three countries had marriage intentions. The higher the subjective well-being, the more likely the participants were to have marriage intentions, and the earlier the expected marriage age. Cross-country difference was observed such that emerging adults from Korea were more likely to expect later marriage age than their counterparts from China and Vietnam. There was also gender difference in the association between subjective well-being and expected marriage age; the negative association between subjective well-being and expected marriage age was found for men, but not for women.

#### **Conclusions**

The current study provides empirical evidence that national context and subjective well-being are associated with emerging adults' expectations about future marriage. Given that higher subjective well-being was associated with more intentions to marry and an earlier expected marriage age beyond national context, enhancing individual well-being through mental health promotions could be an effective pro-marriage policy.

## **Paying Money for Freedom: Effects of Monetary Compensation on Sentencing for Criminal Traffic Offenses in China**

Xin, Y., & Cai, T. (2019). Paying money for freedom: Effects of monetary compensation on sentencing for criminal traffic offenses in china. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, 1-28.

### **Objectives**

The current study seeks to understand the role that monetary compensation plays on the joint occurrence of imprisonment and probation for criminal traffic offenses in China. We argue that monetary compensation influences sentencing decisions primarily by manipulating the probation terms in favor of the defendant. With monetary compensation directly increasing the chances of a more lenient punishment through extended probation as opposed to more severe penalties, we have found sentence lengths for criminal traffic offenses to be concentrated at 36 months, the maximum length eligible for probation.

### **Methods**

All available sentencing documents for criminal traffic offenses from 2014 to 2016 were retrieved from the China Judgments Online website. The final dataset contains 141,689 observations. Following a joint model approach using both sentence length and probation as outcomes, we utilized a Zero-Truncated-Generalized-Inflated-Poisson model to address the distributional characteristics of sentence length, such as discrete integers, non-zero values, and the concentration of data on certain points. To avoid detecting effects of little scientific importance due to our large sample size, all results were evaluated using bootstrapping techniques.

We found that the likelihood of probation increases when monetary compensation is provided, but that compensation does not make a significant difference on the sentence length for those defendants receiving less than 36 months imprisonment. When considering the concentration of sentence lengths at specific values, monetary compensation was positively associated only with the chance of inflation at the value of 36 months, and the probation itself became insignificant in predicting sentence length.

### **Conclusions**

The significant positive relationship between monetary compensation and lenient sentencing outcomes suggests that compensation plays a crucial role in the Chinese judicial process. Our study will not only help researchers to better understand the legal process in China, but it will also benefit the larger community as an example of utilizing new sources of data.

### **Latent Profile Analysis of Left-behind Adolescents' Psychosocial Adaptation in Rural China**

Zhao, J., Li, Q., Wang, L., Lin, L., & Zhang, W. (2019). Latent profile analysis of left-behind adolescents' psychosocial adaptation in rural china. *Journal of Youth and Adolescence*, 1-15.

Parental absence, a consequence of parents' rural-to-urban migration, exerts negative influences on their left-behind adolescents in rural China. Existing studies are limited by their focus on the isolated developmental outcomes of left-behind adolescents and by a dearth of work focused on naturally occurring patterns of their developmental outcomes. The present study used a person-centered approach to identify adolescents' adaptation profiles based on internalizing indicators (i.e., depressive symptoms, loneliness, subjective happiness, life satisfaction), externalizing indicators (i.e., rule-breaking behavior, aggressive behavior, prosocial behavior) and academic achievement and to relate these profiles to left-behind status, characteristics of parent-adolescent separation and gender. The study included 2102 adolescents ( $M_{\text{age}} = 13.48 \pm 1.10$  years, 46.8% girls) in junior high schools in rural China. A latent profile analysis identified 3 profiles: an *adequate adaptation* profile, an *internalizing problem* profile and an *externalizing problem* profile. These profiles were linked to left-behind status, to characteristics of parent-adolescent separation (i.e., separation duration, interval of long-distance communication and face-to-face communication) and to gender. These findings provide significant implications for future research and the development of interventions.

### **Examining the Convergent Evidence of a Parent-Completed, Social-Emotional Screening Tool in China**

Xie, H., Bian, X., Chieh-Yu, C., Squires, J., & Lu, P. (2019). Examining the convergent evidence of a parent-completed, social-emotional screening tool in china. *Journal of Child and Family Studies*, 1-10.

#### **Background**

Lacking valid and reliable instruments for identifying social and emotional delays in young children is a worldwide issue. The Ages & Stages Questionnaire: Social-Emotional, First Edition (ASQ:SE-1), developed in the United States, was translated to Chinese and validated on the Chinese population.

#### **Objectives**

The current study examines the convergent validity of the Chinese ASQ:SE-1 by comparing its total score with the domain and composite scores on an age-appropriate comparison instruments commonly used in China. Across six ASQ:SE-1 age intervals, a total of three comparison measures were used, according to children's ages (i.e., Chinese Infant Toddler Social Emotional Assessment [CITSEA]; Child Behavior Checklist [CBCL], 2–3 and 4–18 year versions).

#### **Methods**

A regional sample of 618 children ages from 15 to 65 months, as well as their caregivers participated. Sample size in each ASQ:SE-1 age interval ranged from 71 to 203. Pearson correlation coefficients were analyzed.



## Results

Statistically significant correlations were found between the Chinese ASQ:SE-1 and the comparison measures across age intervals. The absolute values of total score correlations ranged from .44 to .68. Some correlations approached the minimal standard for the discriminant range, especially with the sub-domains of the comparison measures.

## Conclusions

Findings provided partial evidence for convergent validity between the ASQ:SE-1 and the competence scale of the CITSEA for 24- and 30-month olds. This study adds to the knowledge of evidence in support of strengths-based, parent-friendly screening instruments for use in China, as well as a need for caution in selection of instruments.

### **Crime Feeds on Legal Activities: Daily Mobility Flows Help to Explain Thieves' Target Location Choices**

Song, G., Bernasco, W., Liu, L., Xiao, L., Zhou, S., & Liao, W. (2019). Crime feeds on legal activities: Daily mobility flows help to explain thieves' target location choices. *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, 1-24.

## Objective

According to routine activity theory and crime pattern theory, crime feeds on the legal routine activities of offenders and unguarded victims. Based on this assumption, the present study investigates whether daily mobility flows of the urban population help predict where individual thieves commit crimes.

Geocoded tracks of mobile phones are used to estimate the intensity of population mobility between pairs of 1616 communities in a large city in China. Using data on 3436 police-recorded thefts from the person, we apply discrete choice models to assess whether mobility flows help explain where offenders go to perpetrate crime.

## Results

Accounting for the presence of crime generators and distance to the offender's home location, we find that the stronger a community is connected by population flows to where the offender lives, the larger its probability of being targeted.

## Conclusions

The mobility flow measure is a useful addition to the estimated effects of distance and crime generators. It predicts the locations of thefts much better than the presence of crime generators does. However, it does not replace the role of distance, suggesting that offenders are more spatially restricted than others, or that even within their activity spaces they prefer to offend near their homes.

### **Growth Trajectories of Peer Norms, Self-efficacy and Condom Use Behavior Among Sexually Active Chinese Men Who Have Sex with Men: Latent Class Analysis and Growth Mixture Modeling**

Li, H., Tucker, J. D., Ma, W., Kim, E. S., Marley, G., Kang, D., . . . Jiang, B. (2019). Growth trajectories of peer norms, self-efficacy and condom use behavior among sexually active Chinese men who have sex with men: Latent class analysis and

growth mixture modeling. *AIDS and Behavior*, 1-12.

### **Psychosocial Correlates of HIV Testing Frequency Among Men Who Have Sex with Men in Guangzhou, China**

Cheng, W., Egan, J. E., Liu, Q., Xu, H., Stall, R., & Friedman, M. R. (2019). Psychosocial correlates of HIV testing frequency among men who have sex with men in Guangzhou, China. *AIDS and Behavior*, 1-10.

We examined sociodemographic and psychosocial factors associated with HIV testing patterns in the past 2 years among 492 HIV-negative men who have sex with men (MSM) at an HIV testing center in Guangzhou, China. MSM who tested for HIV frequently were more likely to be older, reside in Guangzhou, and have higher monthly income. Compared with MSM who tested frequently, MSM who never tested were less likely to report that their sexual partner(s) had ever received HIV tests or that their good friends had ever received HIV tests, and were less likely to report having an HIV-positive gay friend or ever discussing HIV with sexual partners; they were more likely to report perceiving barriers to HIV testing. Compared with MSM who tested frequently, those who tested irregularly were less likely to report having HIV-positive gay friends or to disclose their sexual orientation to non-gay friends; reported greater barriers to HIV testing; and higher internalized homophobia.

### **The Effect of Patient Education on Chinese Adolescent and Parental Beliefs About Counselors' Breaches of Confidentiality**

Zheng, X., Rodriguez, M. A., Fang, C. M., Gao, J., Robins, C., & Rosenthal, M. Z. (2019). The effect of patient education on Chinese adolescent and parental beliefs about counselors' breaches of confidentiality. *The Journal of Behavioral Health*

*Services & Research*, 46(2), 340-352.

The primary aim of the present study is to explore whether brief education can change Chinese adolescents' and parents' beliefs about when counselors would breach confidentiality. The two secondary aims are to examine whether the brief education (1) increases adolescents' willingness to share private information with their counselor and (2) decreases parents' expectations of the amount of information their child's counselor would divulge to them. Results showed that adolescents and parents who read a brief passage about the limitations of confidentiality were significantly less likely to believe counselors would breach confidentiality in situations where counselors reported they would not likely breach confidentiality. Regarding our secondary research aims, results indicate that education increases adolescents' willingness to share more sensitive information, such as about suicidality and drug use, but it does not change parents' expectations to have most of the information divulged to them by their child's counselor.

### **Does It Matter Which Parent is Absent? Labor Migration, Parenting, and Adolescent Development in China**

Xu, Y., Xu, D., Simpkins, S., & Warschauer, M. (2019). Does it matter which parent is absent? Labor migration, parenting, and adolescent development in China. *Journal of Child and Family Studies*, 1-15.

#### **Objectives**

In China, 61 million children have been left behind in their original rural communities by migrant-labor parents, among whom 60% live apart from their migrant mother. This study examined the associations of mother versus father absence with adolescents' academic achievement, cognitive ability, and

emotional well-being in rural China as well as explored parenting practices (i.e., parental regulation, parent-child communication, parent-child co-activities) as mechanisms to explain the hypothesized different maternal and paternal roles in relation to adolescent development.

### **Method**

Using a recent nationally representative dataset with 7419 adolescents, fixed effects models and propensity score weighting were used to assess the association between parental migration and adolescent development. Multiple regressions with the Sobel tests were employed to explore the mediating role of parenting practices.

### **Results**

The analyses revealed that living in mother-absent households was negatively associated with adolescents' test scores and depressive symptoms, whereas living in father-absent households was rarely associated with negative outcomes. Results also indicated that the differences between the child development in mother- versus father-absent households were partially explained by disparities in parenting practices.

### **Conclusions**

Our study suggested that parental absence and parenting practices were jointly related to youth development among types of migrant families. Given the massive level of labor migration in China as well as the growth of labor migration in many other developing countries, both scholars and policy makers will want to take note.

### **Parent-Grandparent Coparenting Relationship, Maternal Parenting Self-efficacy, and Young Children's Social Competence in Chinese Urban Families**

Li, X., & Liu, Y. (2019). Parent-grandparent coparenting relationship, maternal parenting self-efficacy, and young Children's social competence in Chinese urban families. *Journal of Child and Family Studies*, 28(4), 1145-1153.

### **Objectives**

Examined the influences of parent-grandparent coparenting relationship on young children's social competence, and the potential mediating role of maternal parenting self-efficacy between them in Chinese urban families.

### **Methods**

A two-wave longitudinal study was conducted. A total of 317 young children's mothers participated in Wave 1, 179 of the 317 participants participated in Wave 2 six months later. Mothers completed scales of parent-grandparent coparenting relationship, maternal parenting self-efficacy, and children's social competence in Wave 1 and reported their children's social competence again six months later.

### **Results**

Structural equation modeling with a bootstrap resample of 1000 indicated: (a) the cross-sectional study showed that maternal strategies efficacy ( $ab = .06$ , 95% confidence interval

[CI] = [.02, .10],  $p = .006$ ) and child outcome efficacy ( $ab = .14$ , 95% CI = [.01, .08],  $p = .002$ ) partially mediated the effect of parent-grandparent coparenting relationship and children's social competence. (b) the six-month follow-up study showed that child outcomes efficacy totally mediated the relationship between parent-grandparent coparenting relationship and children's social competence ( $ab = .07$ , 95% CI = [.03, .12],  $p = .003$ ).

### Conclusions

These findings highlight the contribution of the harmonious parent-grandparent coparenting relationship and maternal parenting self-efficacy to young children's socialization and are discussed in light of family systems theory and the ecological model of coparenting.

### Chinese Mothers' Sibling Status, Perceived Supportive Coparenting, and their Children's Sibling Relationships

Bin-Bin, C. (2019). Chinese mothers' sibling status, perceived supportive coparenting, and their Children's sibling relationships. *Journal of Child and Family Studies*, 28(3), 684-692.

### Objectives

Parents' experiences as siblings have received little attention from family psychologists. This study examined whether Chinese mothers' sibling status—growing up with or without siblings—played a role in the quality of their children's sibling relationships. It also tested whether the association between mothers' sibling status and children's sibling relationships was moderated by supportive coparenting. The research goal was to

parents' sibling experiences on their children's sibling relationships.

### Methods

The sample comprised 167 two-child families in Shanghai, China. Mothers (M = 34.5 years old; 55.1% of mothers without siblings) completed questionnaires assessing supportive coparenting and the quality of their children's sibling relationships.

### Results

The results indicated that there were differences in the quality of sibling relationships among children whose mothers grew up with siblings and their counterparts whose mothers grew up without siblings. Specifically, the former had sibling relationships characterized by more positive involvement, but less conflict, rivalry and avoidance than the latter. In addition, supportive coparenting was positively related to positive sibling involvement and—in children of mothers without siblings—negatively related to both sibling conflict and sibling avoidance.

### Conclusions

These findings enhance understanding of how mothers' experiences as siblings may have a role in their children's sibling relationships.

### **Teacher victimization by students in China: A multilevel analysis**

Yang, C., Jenkins, L., Fredrick, S. S., Chen, C., Jia - Shu Xie, & Nickerson, A. B. (2019). Teacher victimization by students in china: A multilevel analysis. *Aggressive Behavior*, 45(2), 169-180.

The goal of this study is to examine individual - level and school - level predictors of teacher victimization (TV) by students in China based upon the multilevel social - ecological framework. A sample of 1711 teachers (7–12th grade) from 58 schools from eight provinces in mainland China completed measures of teacher victimization (i.e., physical TV, verbal TV, social TV, cyber TV, sexual harassment, and personal property offenses) by students, school - wide bullying and disciplinary practices, and demographics. In the present sample, 25.1% of teachers reported that they experienced at least one of the six forms of victimization from students in the past school year. Prevalence of teacher victimization ranged from 4.0% (physical victimization) to 16.8% (social victimization). Male teachers were more likely to experience all forms of TV and homeroom teachers were more likely than non - homeroom teachers to experience social TV. Schools with fewer students, but higher number of teachers, also had higher levels of TV. Student bullying and punitive disciplinary practices at the teacher level were associated with higher levels of most forms of TV. Implications of these findings are discussed.

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