



The Association of Chinese Criminology and Criminal Justice in the US

Newsletter 2020, No. 17

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WELCOME

Welcome to the ACCCJUS Newsletter No. 17! This issue has the columns of “President’s Message”, “Featured Scholar”, “Announcements”, “Good News from Members”, and “Recent Publications” of the year of 2020. We appreciate your support and contributions to ACCCJUS.

President's Message

Let me begin by thanking Li Luye for her excellent work on the Newsletter; I was the original Newsletter editor, way back when the Association started! So, I know how much time is needed and I'm sure as members you appreciate the final product.

This is my final Newsletter message as President. As you know, activities were being planned for the ACCCJ 10th Anniversary celebration, which was to be held during 2020 ASC in Washington DC. In light of the ASC cancellation, the Board agreed that the full 'anniversary' event would now be scheduled for ASC 2021 in Chicago, and the existing ad hoc planning committee would continue its work. I sincerely thank members of the committee for their dedication and expertise and look forward to Chicago! I also of course look forward to the online conference in January!!

To celebrate both the work of members and non-members, we decided last year to commission a special anniversary issue of *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*; this is now published and available online. Again, I thank my co-editors (Jonathan Lee, Liqun Cao, and Hong Lu) and all the contributors who made the journal issue such a fine one. Do take a look, if you have not

already seen it!

Ten years ago, on that November day of 2010 at ASC San Francisco, I joined a group, including Liqun Cao, Shanhe Jiang, Liang Bin, Xiaogang Deng, Hong Lu and Ivan Sun that would form the first Board of ACCCJ. This is my final opportunity to thank them for their trust and belief in me, and of course for all that they have contributed in the last decade. Thanks!

COVID-19 has caused havoc across the world, not only in human lives lost, but also in terms of impact on personal links. It looks like we are now entering a new period, so let's all look to the future and brighter times ahead.

This is where I take my leave. The wheel turns, and I very much wish Liang Bin, our new President, sincere good wishes for the future, and all members of his new Board! The ACCCJ is strong and ready for the challenges that the future will bring. Hopefully, I shall get the opportunity to see many of you in person further down life's road.

As always, my very best wishes to you all, Bill.

Bill Hebenton
University of Manchester, UK

2019-2020 Board Directors

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Shi Yan 严实, Arizona State University

Featured Scholar

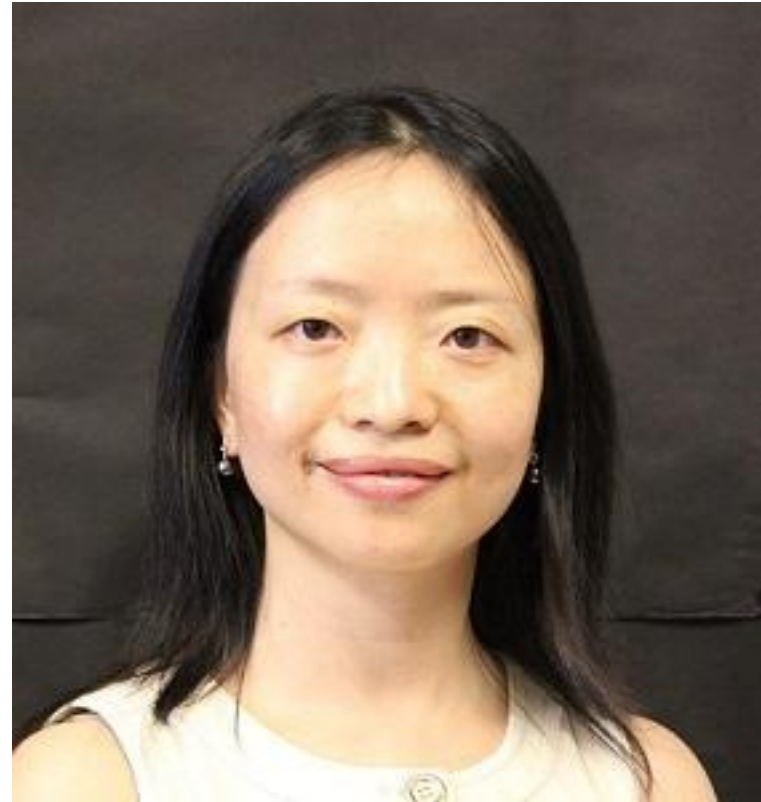
Getting to know Dr. Min Xie

Dr. Min Xie is Professor and Director of Graduate Studies in the Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice at the University of Maryland-College Park. Her research is sponsored by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), and the National Science Foundation (NSF). Her studies have been published in journals including *Criminology*, *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, *Justice Quarterly*, and the *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*. In September 2020, Dr. Xie was invited to speak at the Criminology Academy [Podcast](#) on Immigration and crime reporting by immigrant communities and crime trends over time. In this newsletter, ACCCJ invited Dr. Xie to be the Featured Scholar. She has kindly shared her experiences below with us as a former graduate student, a professor, and a scholar.

Biography

I received my BA and MA in information management from Peking University (China) and my PhD in criminal justice from University at Albany, SUNY. Early in my career I taught at Arizona State University (2007-2014), and I received a Ruth Shonle Cavan Young Scholar Award from the American Society of Criminology (ASC) in 2012. In 2014 I moved to the University of Maryland to further my research on criminal victimization through collaboration with Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) and U.S. Census Bureau staffers. My main research interests include theories of criminal victimization; race/ethnicity, gender, and immigration; multilevel and longitudinal models; and spatial data analysis. My current work

is supported by grants from the National Science Foundation (NSF) and the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) to study various issues on immigration, criminal victimization, and immigration policies. The main data I use are from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS).



1. *Thinking about your career in criminology/criminal justice, what and who have been the greatest influences on you? (it may be an inspirational school teacher, university teacher, or supervisor who helped shape your interest in criminology or your later ideas and research)*

My path is influenced not by a single factor, but by many.

My great interest in computing and programming originated in courses I took at Peking University, where I developed my love for computational tools, databases, and problem solving.

My understanding of criminological theories was heavily influenced by professors, alumni, and visitors at the University at Albany, while my knowledge of the criminal justice system was enriched by my graduate assistantship work at New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services Division (DCJS) where I became familiar with NIBRS and UCR data and agencies collecting these data. The theoretical and professional training environment at Albany was stimulating, and I especially benefited from working with an all-star team for my dissertation: Professors David McDowall (chair), Julie Horney, Greg Pogarsky, and James P. Lynch, who each brought unique skill sets and perspectives to my work, and who challenged me to think deeper and more critically about my thesis work.

My collaboration with Drs. Janet Lauriten, Karen Heimer, and Eric Baumer in my later and current line of work – who are all leading scholars in criminology/victimology – is another significant influencing factor contributing toward the growth of my research. These experiences made me aware of the great potentials of collaboration and mentoring. I include students in my current work on victimization and immigration at the University of Maryland for that reason.

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3. *Thinking back, what was your biggest challenge during graduate studies in criminology/criminal justice? How did you overcome this challenge?*

First year, graduate school, a story possibly familiar to many

international students. It was a brand new environment, and I had to adapt to the new life fast or fall behind. I often had to work until midnight in the school computer lab because I did not own a computer at home. Oddly, the computer lab became a place for a small group of international and domestic students to work and hang out together, and friendship blossomed from there.

To overcome the challenge of being an international student, I relied heavily on classmates and friends both inside and outside of the school. I had a group of three close friends from my graduate cohort, who introduced me to Harry Potter, movies, and occasional travel to see the Blue Man Group and other shows. I had co-workers at DCJS with whom I hung out regularly when I was not busy with my school work. I worked a lot, but life did not seem boring because I could turn to these people for support.

4. *If you were compelled to identify a key book in criminology/criminal justice field which you would recommend to all students (and fellow academics) to read, what would it be? Why?*

I assign Eric Klinenberg's (2002) book, "*Heat Wave: A Social Autopsy of Disaster in Chicago*," in my graduate-level research methods course. Klinenberg is a sociology professor at New York University, and his research on the deadly 1995 Chicago heat wave integrates sociology with criminology, public health, political science, and policy issues quite brilliantly. Reading this book now might also help promote creative thinking that tackles contemporary societal issues such as global warming and how to respond to global public health crises.

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

First, ask yourself why you want to go to graduate school. A big difference between a graduate student and an undergraduate student is that graduate students control their own path (in most cases) and do not wait for others to tell them what to do. The advantage of this is that they can be free to choose their own areas of expertise (with the help of their professors). But it does require a student to be self-motivated and self-disciplined enough to finish the work without someone needing to constantly keep tabs on them.

Second, before you go to graduate school, read *Four Golden Lessons* (<https://www.nature.com/articles/426389a>) by Steven Weinberg, an American theoretical physicist and Nobel laureate. In this article, Dr. Weinberg gave his advice to students on how to start their scientific careers.

Essentially, he suggests that going to graduate school is like going to deep sea exploration. His advice is for you to go for rough water, where the action is.

Finally, choose your school wisely: focus on your research interests and do not focus too much on the amount of funding you receive for the years in graduate school. Focus on the long term and not short term returns. Graduate school is the training ground for the top notch professionals and researchers in a field of study. Therefore, it is best not to think of it narrowly as a place to earn income, at least not primarily.

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

For my areas of research, challenges faced by survey

researchers (e.g., questionnaire design, sampling, increasing nonresponse, and increasing costs) are big. These issues are even bigger for special population groups such as racial/ethnic minorities and immigrants, and that is even before we get to the question of how to enter the new era of survey research in the period of social distancing during a global pandemic. Because of changes in economy, social activities, technology, and legal environment, there are significant challenges as well as good opportunities. Navigating the future of criminology will require us to reflect on new realities and look for drivers of innovation for research. For example, the incoming Biden Administration's immigration plans could produce streams of new research in my area.

7. *How do you like to spend your leisure time?*

I enjoy building things, or watching sci-fi or disaster movies. These are fun in-door activities since we now have limited opportunities for travel and shopping.

Min Xie, Ph.D.

December, 2020

Announcements

- The Result of the 2020 Jiang-Wang-Land Outstanding Student Paper Award (the winner: Zhang Yuran, Serena)
- The First ACCCJ Online Conference (U.S.1/14-16/2020)
- The Result of the 2020 ACCCJ Election Result
- In memory of Dr. Roger Hood: A Personal Note from Dr. Bin Liang

The Result of the 2020 Jiang-Wang-Land Outstanding Student Paper Award

On November 5th, Dr. Jessica Li, the Chair of the Review Panel announced the result of the 2020 Jiang-Wang-Land Outstanding Student Paper Award. Miss Serena (Yunran) Zhang, from the Chinese University of Hong Kong received the 2020 Jiang-Wang-Land Outstanding Student Paper Award.

Serena's paper, *Control, peer effects, and normalization of recreational drug use in China: Gender as a moderator*, stood out all the submitted papers which are at high quality this year. The Review Panel (Drs. Nicole Cheng, Shanhe Jiang, Ivan Sun, and Kevin Wang) highly complimented her paper.



On November 19th, ACCCJ hosted a special and prestigious award presentation. Drs. William Heberton (the President of ACCCJ) and Jessica Li (the Review Panel Chair) presented the 2020 Jiang-Wang-Land Outstanding Student Paper Award to Serena in presence of her supervisor, Dr. Sara Zhong.



Serena shared her acceptance speech after the award presentation.

The 2020 Jiang-Land-Wang Outstanding Student Paper Award is a nice gift for me as this year is the 10th year for me as a student in Criminology. This paper is a chapter from my PhD thesis, which examines the gendered patterns of psychoactive drug use in China. I really appreciate the constructive and insightful comments from the reviewers and hope this paper will find a home for publication soon. I also strongly encourage more students to submit their works to ACCCJ for this award. Believe me, this is an amazing award that definitely deserves your efforts!

--Serena (Yunran) Zhang

Special thanks give to Iris (Xiaoshuang) Luo, and Eddie (Shuai) Wei, the previous winners of Jiang-Wang-Land Outstanding Student Paper Award, for their nice words for promoting this Award.

The most rewarding experience of submitting my paper to the 2019 Jiang-Land-Wang Student Paper Award is receiving the comments from two anonymous reviewers. The reviewers not only recognized the contributions of my article to restorative justice and feminist criminology, but also insightfully pointed out several shortcomings, which can be fully addressed in the revision. I am grateful that, with the support of reviewers and Dr. Xu Jianhua, this paper has been published in the International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology. I therefore strongly encourage students working on Chinese criminology and criminal justice to submit your manuscripts to the 2020 Jiang-Land-Wang Student Paper Award.

--Eddie (Shuai) Wei
University of Cambridge

I attended the ACCCJ student paper award in 2018 and got an honorable mention award. The paper I sent to the committee came from a class paper in my master program, the committee members gave me lots of comments and feedback. Surprisingly, I got the award and my paper also got published in the Journal of Interpersonal Violence that year. It was a great experience for my academic career. ACCCJ is also a great platform for graduate students to engage in academic activities and social networks. I highly encourage students to participate in this award competition.

--Iris (Xiaoshuang) Luo
University of California, Irvine

The First ACCCJ Online Conference Program
美国华人社会犯罪学研究会第一届网络会议
1/14/2021 (Thursday) - 1/16/2021 (Saturday)

For more information about the First ACCCJ Online Conference, please visit accj.org.

ACCCJ will host the first online conference from January 14th to 16th, 2021. In the midst of challenging times of the COVID-19 pandemic, the conference will be conducted via the online conferencing tool, ZOOM. The conference theme is “Crime and Justice during Challenging Times: Problems and Issues in Greater Chinese societies”. We have received 25 presentation proposals and one round-table discussion proposal from scholars, practitioners, students from the U.S., the U.K., Canada, Australia, Mainland China, Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan.

The conference will feature two world-renowned keynote speakers: Dr. Lawrence Sherman (<https://www.cambridge-ebp.co.uk/professor-lawrence-w-sherman>) and Dr. John Braithwaite (<https://researchers.anu.edu.au/researchers/braithwaite-jb>), who will deliver their keynote speeches during our conference.

It is the mission of the ACCCJ (1) to establish and strengthen academic connections and exchanges among scholars, researchers, students and professionals from the United States and the rest of the world who are conducting research in Chinese criminology and criminal justice, (2) to promote the fully-fledged development of research and studies in criminology and criminal justice in Chinese societies and (3) to mentor young scholars who are interested in comparative criminology and criminal justice involving Chinese societies.

2020 ACCCJ Election Result

On November 24th, Dr. Shi Yan, the Chair of the Election Committee, announced the results of the 2020 ACCCJ Election. All candidates ran uncontested and received over half of the eligible votes.

The 2020-2021 ACCCJ Board of Directors was thus announced below.

President **Bin Liang,**
Oklahoma State University

President-
elect **Hong Lu,**
University of Nevada, Las Vegas

Treasurer: **Luye Li,**
SUNY Polytechnic Institute

Non-officer **Xiaojin Chen,**
Tulane University

Board
Directors **Bo Jiang,**
The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Jessica Li,
The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

Kai Lin,
Sacramento State University

In Memory of Dr. Roger Hood: A Personal Note

November 18th, 2020: Professor Roger Hood CBE, QC (Hon), PhD, DCL, LLD (Hon), FBA, one of the founders of the international movement for the abolition of the death penalty, known for his immense contributions to the international discipline of criminology, passed away on November 17, 2020. He was 84-years old.

--University of Oxford, U.K.

World-renowned Professor Roger Hood passed away on November 17, 2020. He was 84 years old. Roger Hood graduated from the London School of Economics with a degree in sociology in 1957 and earned his Ph.D. at the Cambridge Institute of Criminology in 1963. From 1973 to 2003, he was the Director of the Oxford Center for Criminology, and from 1987 to 1989, he served as the President of the British Society of Criminology. Recognizing his lifetime contribution to the field, he was the recipient of many prestigious awards including the Sellin-Glueck Award of the American Society of Criminology for “Distinguished International Contributions to Criminology” (1986), the Cesar Beccaria Medal from the International Society of Social Defense (2011), and the European Criminology Award of the European Society of Criminology (2012).

Throughout his distinguished career, Roger Hood believed that criminology should not only be an academic discipline but also a resource for action that pursues legal and social justice. His research and work on universal abolition of the death penalty is exemplary. Besides his academic publications (e.g., *The Death Penalty: A Worldwide Perspective*), he served as a Consultant to the United Nations on the death penalty from 1988 to 2005, responsible for preparing the UN Secretary-General’s quinquennial reports on capital punishment. In the new century, working with The Death

Penalty Project (<https://www.deathpenaltyproject.org/>), he published empirical studies of the death penalty in nations such as Trinidad and Malaysia, and served as consultants to many other nations. Given his worldwide reputation, he was invited to deliver lectures on human rights and promoted global abolition in numerous nations, including China, India, Taiwan, Japan, Singapore, Vietnam, Uganda and Pakistan.

Dr. Roger Hood was also known for his high principle, integrity and generosity. He always encouraged young scholars and worked with colleagues and students. I am, fortunately, one of those who benefited from his guidance and wisdom. Back in 2014, when Dr. Hong Lu (University of Nevada-Las Vegas) and I worked on an edited volume titled *The Death Penalty in China: Policy, Practice and Reform* (Columbia University Press, 2016), I approached Dr. Hood via email and asked him if he would be willing to write a Foreword for our book, Dr. Hood graciously agreed though we never met before. There is little doubt that his contribution promoted our book worldwide.



In June 2016, to my delighted surprise, I was invited to attend the 6th World Congress Against the Death Penalty held in Oslo, Norway, and delivered my presentation on “Death Penalty Policies and Practices in China: Progress and Challenge” during the first plenary session of the Congress (“Progress and setbacks in Asia: Lessons to be learnt”). For the first time and the only time, I met Dr. Roger Hood in person. As usual, he was acknowledged by the Congress for his lifetime dedication and contribution to the cause of global abolition. After the plenary session, he congratulated me on my presentation and the edited book. I asked him politely if he had played a role in my invitation to the Congress. I recall vividly that he did not explicitly acknowledge it but he did not deny it ☺. He was as gracious and exuberant as ever!

While we mourn the loss of Dr. Roger Hood, I will keep my memory, the sole memory, in my heart. It is, to me, a happy and beautiful memory. Dr. Roger Hood, rest in peace!

Bin Liang

Oklahoma State University
November 25, 2020

Achievement and Good News from Members

Congratulations to our members for their accomplishments and productivity! (The following is reported in the alphabetical order of the last names)

Grants and Awards

Cheung, Nicole W.T. (principal investigator)

Hua Zhong (co-investigator)

Jessica C.M. Li (co-investigator)

“Safe Dates Compromised: Understanding the Social and Situated Correlates of Adolescent Dating Aggression in China”, a research project newly funded by the Research Grants Council of Hong Kong SAR Government (Ref. No. 14613720). This project aims to unpack the varied nature of dating abuse attitudes, perpetration and victimization among adolescents in urban and rural China through a multilevel framework and to extend the theories of intimate partner violence across urban/rural and cultural settings.

Jianhua Xu

2020-22, “Street vendors’ adaption to crackdown: a longitudinal ethnography on street vending in Guangzhou” (HSS-UMAC-2020-06), Specialized Subsidy Scheme for Macao Higher Education Institutions in the Area of Research in Humanities and Social Sciences, Macau Higher Education Fund, MOP 308,700 (USD38,678)

Publications

Liqun Cao

Cao, L. (2020). Criminology Qua Criminal Justice as an Open Discipline: On the Relationship between Sociology and Criminology in the USA. *Journal of Criminal Justice Education*, 1-14.

Cao, Liqun and Bill Heberton. 2020. The death penalty in China: Challenges and prospects. *Crime and Criminal Justice International* 33 (in Chinese: 中国的死刑: 挑战与展望, 《犯罪与刑事司法研究》), accepted on December 18, 2019.

Cao, L., Lai, Y. L., & Huang, C. C. (2020). Exploring sources of public attitudes toward capital punishment in Taiwan. *Crime, Law and Social Change*, 1-18.

Cao, L., & Wang, S. Y. K. (2020). Correlates of stalking victimization in Canada: A model of social support and comorbidity. *International Journal of Law, Crime and Justice*, 63, 100437.

Heberton, Bill and Liqun Cao. 2019. Capital punishment in China: Public opinion, politics and governance. *American Review of China Studies*, 20(2): 1-18.

Zhang, T. H., Sun, J., & Cao, L. (2020). Education, Internet Use, and Confidence in the Police: Testing the “Informed Citizen” Thesis in the Philippines. *Asian Journal of Criminology*, 1-18.

Cao, L. (2019). Response to Criticism: Police Legitimacy, Beyond the Entrenched Niches of Expertise. *Asian Journal of Criminology*, 14(4), 337-340.

Cao, Liqun. 2020. Que sera, sera. The Korean Criminologist, 10 (2): 11-15.

Cao, L. (forthcoming) Review of Kathryn Henne and Rita Shah, Routledge Handbook of Public Criminologies. *Asian Journal of Criminology*. Online First on May 31, 2020.

Hebenton, Bill, Jonathan Lee, Hong Lu, and Liqun Cao. 2021. Contemporary issues in crime, criminal justice and criminology in greater China: Editors' introduction. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*, 63, online first on July 27, 2020.

Nicole W.T. Cheung

Cheung, N. W., & Zhong, H. (2020). Deviant Versus Nondeviant Routines, Social Guardianship and Adolescent Victimization in the Rural Context of China. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 0886260520958637.

Xiaojin Chen

Chen, X., & Jiang, X. (2020). Children's immigrant generational status and delinquency: the mediating effects

of friendship networks. *Social science research*, 90, 102444.

Chen, X., & Rafail, P. (2020). Do Housing Vacancies Induce More Crime? A Spatiotemporal Regression Analysis. *Crime & Delinquency*, 66(11), 1579-1605.

Jiang, X., Chen, X., & Zhuo, Y. (2020). Self-control, external environment, and delinquency: a test of self-control theory in rural China. *International journal of offender therapy and comparative criminology*, 0306624X20923254.

Vincent Cheng

Cheng, V. S., & Lapto, F. K. (2020). The social meaning of snitching in Chinese drug detention centers. *Punishment & Society*, 1462474520949817.

Spencer De Li

Li, S. D., & Liu, T. H. (2020). Correctional System's Response to the Coronavirus Pandemic and Its Implications for Prison Reform in China. *Victims & Offenders*, 1-11.

Li, S. D., Zhao, R., & Zhang, H. (2020). Examining the Link between Drug Use Disorders and Crime among Chinese Drug Users Receiving Mandatory Detoxification and Treatment. *Crime & Delinquency*, 0011128720939511.

Cai, T., Tang, R., Wang, H., & Li, S. D. (2020). One country two systems: a comparative study of national identity between Hong Kong and Macau. *Chinese Sociological Review*, 1-24.

Li, S. D., Xia, Y., Xiong, R., Li, J., & Chen, Y. (2020). Coercive Parenting and Adolescent Developmental Outcomes: The Moderating Effects of Empathic Concern and Perception of Social Rejection. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 17(10), 3538.

Xiong, R., Li, S. D., & Xia, Y. (2020). A longitudinal study of authoritative parenting, juvenile delinquency and crime victimization among Chinese adolescents. *International journal of environmental research and public health*, 17(4), 1405.

Liu, T. H., De Li, S., Zhang, X., & Xia, Y. (2020). The spillover mechanisms linking family conflicts and juvenile delinquency among Chinese adolescents. *International journal of offender therapy and comparative criminology*, 64(2-3), 167-186.

Peter Liu

Peter W. Liu and Justin M. Liu, "Digital Authoritarianism in the People's Republic of China," in Saliba Sarsar and Rekha Datta, eds. *Crisis of Democracy Around the World*. Lanham, MD: Lexington Books—Rowman & Littlefield, 2020, 167-184.

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Fei Luo

Luo, F., & Shi, W. (2020). Frontline Support for Concealed Carry on Campus: A Case Study in a Border Town. *American Journal of Criminal Justice*, 1-19.

Updegrove, A. H., Luo, F., & Salinas, M. (2020). Acculturation and Campus Carry: Examining the Effect of Mexico Versus United States Cultural Orientations on College Students' Support for Campus Carry. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*, 0306624X20967967.

Luo, F., Warner, J. A., & Alaniz, H. (2020). Intimate partner violence among nontraditional Hispanic college students: an exploratory study. *Journal of Ethnicity in Criminal Justice*, 1-19.

Carey, M. T., & Luo, F. (2020). Intended and unintended benefits of specialty courts: results from a Texas DWI court. *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation*, 59(5), 247-266.

Alaniz, H., Luo, F., & Piper, D. (2020). *Immigration, crime, and the administration of justice*. Cognella Publishing.

Kevin Wang

Cao, L., & Wang, S. Y. K. (2020). Correlates of stalking victimization in Canada: A model of social support and

comorbidity. *International Journal of Law, Crime and Justice*, 63, 100437.

Wang, S. Y. K., Hsieh, M. L., Chang, C. K. M., Jiang, P. S., & Dallier, D. J. (2020). Collaboration between Law Enforcement Agencies in Combating Cybercrime: Implications of a Taiwanese Case Study about ATM Hacking. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*, 0306624X20952391.

Wang, S. Y. K., & Sun, I. Y. (2020). A comparative study of rural and urban residents' trust in police in Taiwan. *International Criminal Justice Review*, 30(2), 197-218.

Guangzhen Wu

Wu, G., & Makin, D. A. (2020). The Differential Role of Stress on Police Officers' Perceptions of Misconduct. *Asian Journal of Criminology*, 1-21.

Wu, G., Liu, J., Boateng, F. D., Cui, S., & Shuai, H. (2020). Do Social Bonds Matter? Social Control Theory and Its Relationship to Desistance From Substance Abuse in China. *Journal of Drug Issues*, 0022042620957020.

Wu, G., Wen, M., & Wilson, F. A. (2020). Impact of recreational marijuana legalization on crime: Evidence from Oregon. *Journal of Criminal Justice*, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jcrimjus.2020.101742>.

Yiwei Xia

Xia, Y., & Ma, Z. (2020). Relative deprivation, social exclusion, and quality of life among Chinese internal migrants. *Public Health*, 186, 129-136.

Xiong, R., Li, S. D., & Xia, Y. (2020). A longitudinal study of authoritative parenting, juvenile delinquency and crime victimization among Chinese adolescents. *International journal of environmental research and public health*, 17(4), 1405.

Xia, Y., & Ma, Z. (2020). Social integration, perceived stress, locus of control, and psychological wellbeing among Chinese emerging adult migrants: A conditional process analysis. *Journal of Affective Disorders*, 267, 9-16.

Chen, X., & Xia, Y. (2020). Onset and Severity of Spousal Violence Among Chinese Migrant Families: A Zero-Inflated Poisson Model. *International Annals of Criminology*, 57(1-2), 48-60.

Wang, K., Ma, Z., & Xia, Y. (2020). General Strain Theory and Corruption among Grassroot Chinese Public Officials: A Mixed-method Study. *Deviant Behavior*, 1-18.

Wang, K., Xia, Y., & Ma, Z. (2020). Development and validation of the Chinese public official strain scale. *Journal of Criminal Justice*, 101753.

Jianhua Xu

Xu, J. (2020). Climbing the protest pyramid: a situational analysis of the resistance of rickshaw drivers in Guangzhou, China. *International journal of offender therapy and comparative criminology*, 0306624X20915184.

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Yan Zhang

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Hua Zhong

Xi Chen & Hua Zhong (Corresponding Author). Accepted. "Development and Crime Drop: A Time-Series Analysis of Crime Rates in Hong Kong in Last Three Decades." *International Journal of Offender*

Therapy and Comparative Criminology.

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Yue Zhuo

Zhuo, Y. (2020). Convicting the innocent or freeing the guilty? Public attitudes toward criminal justice errors. *International journal of offender therapy and comparative criminology*, 0306624X20944684.

Huang, Y., Liu, W., Zhuo, Y., & Sun, X. (2020). Social insurance participation and urban settlement intentions of China's floating population. *Population, Space and Place*, e2366.

Jiang, X., Chen, X., & Zhuo, Y. (2020). Self-control, external environment, and delinquency: a test of self-control theory in rural China. *International journal of offender therapy and comparative criminology*, 0306624X20923254.

McGill, K., DiGiuseppe, D., & Zhuo, Y. (in press). The Code of honor as a predictor of anger and aggression. *Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment, and Trauma*.

Good News

Luzi Shi

graduated from the Ph.D. program in SUNY-Albany and started her tenure-track assistant professor position in Bridgewater State University in Fall 2020

Recent Publications

The Differential Role of Stress on Police Officers' Perceptions of Misconduct.

Wu, G., & Makin, D. A. (2020). The Differential Role of Stress on Police Officers' Perceptions of Misconduct. *Asian Journal of Criminology*, 1-21.

This study examines the influence of stress, by way of subdimensions of anxiety, and depression, on police officers' perceptions of the seriousness of various forms of misconduct in the context of China. Findings show that different dimensions of stress have differing effects on the level of seriousness ascribed, and those influences vary based on the type of unethical behavior. While depression reduces officers' perceived seriousness of misconduct, the effects of anxiety on perceptions are more nuanced. The study suggests the development of related policies to curb unethical behavior should consider stress, and its related subdimensions, while also considering how subgroups of officers may respond to stress in different ways. The realization of these efforts may contribute to the development of targeted interventions for improving ethical thinking and decision-making among police officers.

Do Social Bonds Matter? Social Control Theory and Its Relationship to Desistance From Substance Abuse in China

Wu, G., Liu, J., Boateng, F. D., Cui, S., & Shuai, H. (2020). Do Social Bonds Matter? Social Control Theory and Its Relationship to Desistance From Substance Abuse in China. *Journal of Drug Issues*, 0022042620957020.

This study examines the effects of social bonds on drug users' desistance from substance abuse, with a special focus on testing the applicability of social control theory in the context of China. Using data from a sample of 419 Chinese drug users, this study reveals salient influences of such bonding variables as familial attachment, involvement, belief, and parenthood on drug users' confidence and efforts in achieving abstinence, providing some support for the arguments of social control theory. Given the limitations of institutional response in dealing with substance abuse issues, these findings have important policy implications for the direction of efforts to encourage desistance-related behavior among substance abusers.

Impact of recreational marijuana legalization on crime: Evidence from Oregon

Wu, G., Wen, M., & Wilson, F. A. (2020). Impact of recreational marijuana legalization on crime: Evidence from Oregon. *Journal of Criminal Justice*, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jcrimjus.2020.101742>.

The legalization of recreational marijuana is a pivotal policy change, and its social consequences remain largely unknown. Central to the public concern is its impact on crime, about which competing views exist and empirical studies have yielded mixed results. Based on Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program data from 2007 to 2017, this study used Difference in Differences (DID) analysis to examine the impact of recreational marijuana legalization on the rates of a variety of serious crimes in Oregon, which passed its recreational marijuana law (RML) in late 2014. Results provide some evidence demonstrating a crime-exacerbating effect of recreational

marijuana legalization, as reflected by substantial increases in the rates of multiple types of serious crimes as measured by the UCR in Oregon relative to non-legalized states following legalization, including property and violent crime overall, as well as other crimes such as burglary, motor vehicle theft, larceny, and aggravated assault.

Organizational support and Chinese police officers' attitudes toward intervention into domestic violence

Wu, Y., Lin, K., Li, L. and Wang, X. (2020), "Organizational support and Chinese police officers' attitudes toward intervention into domestic violence", *Policing: An International Journal*, Vol. ahead-of-print No. ahead-of-print. <https://doi.org/10.1108/PIJPSM-04-2020-0048>

Purpose

The purpose of this paper is to examine Chinese police officers' general support for police intervention into domestic violence, emphasizing adequate protection of the victims, and specific support for utilizing arrests to deal with the offenders.

Design/methodology/approach

This study relies on survey data collected from 1,064 police officers who worked in multiple areas in two provinces of China between June and July of 2019. OLS models were used to test whether organizational variables are significant predictors of officer attitudes toward domestic violence intervention.

Findings

Both agency endorsement and supervisory support are positively related to officers' favorable attitudes toward police intervention into domestic violence and using arrests to handle offenders. The amount of training received from the agency on the recently

promulgated Anti-Domestic Violence Law, however, has a negative influence on officer support for general intervention into domestic violence and no influence on officer attitudes toward arrests.

Originality/value

This study represents one of the first attempts to investigate the connections between organizational and managerial factors and Chinese officers' support for both general and specific interventions into domestic violence. It contributes to the current literature that only included police cadets in the analysis of Chinese police attitudes toward domestic violence despite the fundamental differences between cadets and active-duty officers.

Restorative justice for juvenile offenders in China: Current practices and challenges

Dennis S. W. Wong & Katherine Y. Kwan (2020) Restorative justice for juvenile offenders in China: Current practices and challenges, *China Journal of Social Work*, 13:2, 121-137, DOI: [10.1080/17525098.2020.1774985](https://doi.org/10.1080/17525098.2020.1774985)

In recent decades, restorative justice has gained considerable recognition worldwide and has become a prominent option for diverting juveniles away from the traditional criminal justice system as well as delivering fair and just outcomes in the justice process. This paper provides an overview of how the criminal justice system operates for juvenile offenders in the People's Republic of China (hereafter, China). Based on a sophisticated literature review of recent Chinese academic journal articles on restorative justice for juveniles, the paper presents an analysis of the characteristics and operational procedures of current practices. Deficits and potential future developments pertaining to Chinese restorative practices for delinquents are also discussed.

The Politics of Local Justice Expenditure in China

Guo, G. (2020). The Politics of Local Justice Expenditure in China. *Chinese Political Science Review*, 5(3), 374-394.

This paper analyzes how justice expenditure—spending on public order and safety—in Chinese counties is affected by local and national political factors. Despite the central government’s apparent concern over social order and stability, under the institutional framework of weak downward accountability and limited upward accountability local leaders are not incentivized to respond effectively to either public demand or national imperatives for public order and safety. Confirming the influence of local leaders’ political career incentives, a panel data regression analysis on a comprehensive county-level data set for the years from 1997 through 2002 suggests that the share of justice spending reaches the lowest point during a chief executive’s third year in office and a party secretary’s fourth year in office. In contrast, national political factors, such as the centrally mandated anti-crime campaigns or the nationally designated minority or poor counties, have no consistent effect on and could even depress local justice spending.

Politics of Crime Control: How Campaign-Style Law Enforcement Sustains Authoritarian Rule in China

Wang, P. (2020). Politics of crime control: how campaign-style law enforcement sustains authoritarian rule in China. *The British Journal of Criminology*, 60(2), 422-443.

How does campaign-style law enforcement sustain authoritarian rule? Drawing on fieldwork data and published materials, this article enhances the understanding of law and politics in authoritarian regimes by investigating the role of the ‘sweep away black’ campaign—designed to combat organized and gang crime—in strengthening China’s authoritarian regime. It argues

that the campaign helps the party-state enhance its authoritarian rule by resolving the legitimacy crisis caused by economic slowdown, gangs’ infiltration in grassroots political structures and problems of police corruption and shirking. But the campaign distorts the criminal justice system by demanding that criminal justice organs deliver severe and swift justice. It also harms China’s private sector because local governments may expand the targets of repression to include private enterprises.

From Punishment to Control: Assessing Juvenile Diversion in China

Li, E., & Su, M. (2020). From Punishment to Control: Assessing Juvenile Diversion in China. *Law & Social Inquiry*, 45(2), 372-397. doi:10.1017/lsi.2019.70

China’s juvenile justice system has grown and changed substantially since the 1980s. While considerable research focuses on institutional treatment of juvenile delinquents, little attention has been paid to the diversion processes and measures that allow troubled juveniles to be directed away from the formal justice system. Through a comparison with juvenile justice in the United States, this article aims to investigate the development of the juvenile diversion framework in China. We argue that despite their similar efforts to divert juvenile delinquents from traditional court proceedings, in practice China’s diversionary arrangements diverge from those of their US counterparts. Unlike in the United States, Chinese juvenile diversion does not operate according to welfarist or restorative models. Rather, juvenile diversion in China is a managerialism-driven scheme that rests on two key pillars: institutional diversion, which imposes punishment and control on juvenile offenders pursuant to their level of offending and dangerousness, and noninstitutional diversion, which revolves around risk-based management and correction through community-level interventions. We conclude that China’s

distinctive sociolegal culture and political priorities have shaped a practice that appears to be at odds with the officially advertised narratives of the state's juvenile justice policy.

Does Trust in Citizens Mediate the Relationship Between Internal and External Procedural Justice: A Comparison Between China and Taiwan Police

Sun IY, Liu J, Wu Y, Van Craen M. Does Trust in Citizens Mediate the Relationship Between Internal and External Procedural Justice: A Comparison Between China and Taiwan Police. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*. July 2020.
doi:[10.1177/0306624X20946921](https://doi.org/10.1177/0306624X20946921)

This study investigates the roles of trust in citizens and compliance with agency policies in mediating the direct and indirect relationships between internal procedural justice and external procedural justice among Chinese and Taiwanese police officers. Based on survey data collected from 1,253 police officers, this study comparatively analyzes whether supervisory treatment of officers is predictive of trust in citizens and willingness to follow agency policies, which in turn is linked to their willingness to act fairly and justly toward citizens on the street. The results indicate that officer trust in citizens mediates the relationship between internal and external procedural justice in both China and Taiwan, but compliance with agency policies does not. Internal procedural justice directly predicts external procedural justice among Taiwanese officers, but such a connection is not found among Chinese officers. Implications for future research and policy are discussed.

Illegal Drug Use Among Adolescents in Schools and Facilities: 3-Year Surveys in Taiwan

Yang, S. L., Tzeng, S., Tai, S. F., & Ku, Y. C. (2020). Illegal Drug Use Among Adolescents in Schools and Facilities: 3-Year Surveys in Taiwan. *Asian Journal of Criminology*, 15(1), 45-63.

This study investigated and compared the prevalence of illegal drug use among students and detainees in Taiwan. Stratified sampling of schools in the major cities of Taiwan, including New Taipei City, Taichung City, and Kaohsiung City, was adopted, and surveys were conducted from 2014 to 2017. The sample in the study consists of 2,190 cohort school students and 125 detained juveniles in the Taipei, Taichung, and Kaohsiung Juvenile Detention Houses each year. The response rate is 87% on average. The results show that 1.5% of students and 65.8% of detained juveniles have ever used drugs. From 2014 to 2017, the survey indicates that over 60% of detained juveniles have ever possessed and used drugs. The findings reveal that ketamine and disguised drugs (e.g., cathinone mix with methylamphetamine, 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine, and ketamine) are the most popularly used drugs among Taiwanese adolescents. The findings may deserve further attention in tracking and monitoring the juvenile illicit drug use from a comprehensive national prevalence survey.

The Link between Childhood Maltreatment, Prostitution, and Victimization of Physical Intimate Partner Violence: an Examination of Female Inmates in Taiwan

Chen, Y. S., & Chu, D. C. (2020). The Link between Childhood Maltreatment, Prostitution, and Victimization of Physical Intimate Partner Violence: an Examination of Female Inmates in Taiwan. *Journal of Family Violence*, 1-12.

Research has indicated victimization is pervasive among

incarcerated women. Yet, there is little research that examines the linkage between various victimization among female prisoners. The empirical aim of this study is to examine the association between childhood maltreatment and victimization from physical intimate partner violence among incarcerated women in Taiwan. To understand the various pathways to victimization of physical intimate partner violence, we also assess the mediating effects of risky life styles, low self-control, and prostitution on victimization from physical intimate partner violence. Data were analyzed based on surveys conducted with 686 incarcerated women in various prisons in Taiwan. Structural equation analysis was conducted to examine the direct and indirect relationships between childhood maltreatment, risky life styles, low self-control, prostitution, and victimization of physical intimate partner violence. Individuals who experienced childhood maltreatment were found more likely to engage in risky leisure activities, and to enter prostitution. Additionally, such individuals usually experienced low self-control. Low self-control was found to mediate the relationship between childhood maltreatment and victimization from physical intimate partner violence. In other words, maltreated individuals in childhood were more likely to become victims of physical intimate partner violence through low self-control. The findings suggest that to prevent women offenders from re-victimization, it is important to address their childhood maltreatment issues. Early intervention may help deter these maltreated individuals from risky life styles and from engaging in prostitution, which may reduce their vulnerability to becoming victims of physical intimate partner violence.

The Effects of Mental Health and Substance Abuse/Dependence Disorders on Prison Misconduct Among Male Inmates in Taiwan

Kuo, S. Y. (2020). The effects of mental health and substance

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abuse/dependence disorders on prison misconduct among male inmates in Taiwan. *International journal of offender therapy and comparative criminology*, 64(9), 953-976.

This study examined the relative effects of mental illness, substance abuse/dependence, and co-occurring mental disorders and substance abuse/dependence (CODs) on prison misconduct among male inmates ($N = 2,065$) incarcerated in Taiwan's nine correctional facilities. Both bivariate and multivariate analyses revealed that COD-affected inmates have the highest risk of prison misconduct compared to those with singular drug abuse/dependence disorders or no disorders, similar to the findings of previous studies conducted in the United States. These results highlighted the importance of clinical screenings and assessments for inmates who might have CODs. Integrated treatments may be more appropriate for inmates with CODs, rather than providing separate treatments for mental and drug abuse/dependence disorders.

Policing in the Macau special administrative region: Issues and challenges

Ho, L. K.-K., & Lam, A. L.-F. (2020). Policing in the Macau special administrative region: Issues and challenges. In M. U. Jeong (Ed.), *Macau 20 years after the handover: Changes and challenges under "one country, two systems"* (pp. 90-104). Abingdon, Oxon: Routledge.

Macau has been under the Portuguese administration for more than 400 years. Prior to 1999, the criminal justice system basically inherited the key features of continental system, including two independent law enforcement agencies, the Judiciary Police and the Public Security Police. The expatriate commanders drawn from military and legal professions headed the local Chinese rank-and-file in both forces. Portuguese was the working language adopted in operations. The police agencies

were generally doubted by the public for their capacity and professionalism. It saw the Macau Special Administrative Region Government have taken active steps to improve public trust towards the police after its reunion with China, as part of the government legitimization blueprint. Organizational and managerial reforms to both the police forces were introduced, while a series of community policing initiatives were launched in attempt to change the segregation between the police and community during the colonial era. This chapter will examine the transformation of policing in the eve of 20 anniversaries of MSAR, and provide a primary assessment on the effectiveness of these reform initiatives. Copyright © 2020 selection and editorial matter, Meng U Ieong; individual chapters, the contributors.

Changes in the Most-Cited Scholars in 20 Criminology and Criminal Justice Journals Between 1990 and 2015 and Comparisons with the Asian Journal of Criminology

Cohn, E. G., Farrington, D. P., & Iratzoqui, A. (2020). Changes in the Most-Cited Scholars in 20 Criminology and Criminal Justice Journals Between 1990 and 2015 and Comparisons with the Asian Journal of Criminology. *Asian Journal of Criminology*, 1-14.

The main aim of this article is to assess the most-cited scholars in 20 criminology and criminal justice journals in 2015 and to compare them with the most-cited scholars in these journals in 1990–2010 and with the most-cited scholars in the *Asian Journal of Criminology* (AJC) in 2015. Five American criminology journals, five American criminal justice journals, five international criminology journals, and five international criminal justice journals have been studied since 1990. The most-cited scholars tended to be those who carried out research on developmental and life-course criminology. Most of these highly cited scholars were also highly cited in previous years, showing

the persistence of scholarly influence. Generally, the most-cited scholars in criminology and criminal justice journals overlapped considerably, as did the most-cited scholars in American and international journals. Also, the most-cited scholars in AJC in 2015 overlapped considerably with the most-cited scholars in these other categories of journals. We conclude that there is considerable agreement in American, Asian, and international criminology and criminal justice on the most-cited, and therefore most influential, scholars.

Attitudinal differences between female and male police cadets/officers in Taiwan: the nexus between gender, immigration, and crime

Nielson, K. R., Gerber, J., & Huang, W. C. (2020). Attitudinal differences between female and male police cadets/officers in Taiwan: the nexus between gender, immigration, and crime. *Police Practice and Research*, 1-17.

This article focuses on differences in attitudes of female and male police cadets/officers in Taiwan. Using survey data from 538 Taiwanese police cadets/officers, we examine general attitudes toward immigration and crime. Whereas most research on Taiwanese police officers has historically been conducted on male officers, our sample consists of more than 30% females which enables us to investigate the following research questions: (1) Do cadets have negative attitudes toward immigrants? (2) Are females' attitudes towards immigrants and immigration significantly different from males'? (3) Are female cadets more positive toward immigrants and immigration? Results indicate that female police cadets/officers are more supportive of immigrants and immigration. Policy implications are discussed for police in Taiwan in particular, and by implication, for police organizations in other nations.

Enhancing the legitimacy of sentences in the minds of the public: Evidence from a public opinion survey in Hong Kong

Cheng, K. K. Y., Pushkarna, N., & Ri, S. (2020). Enhancing the legitimacy of sentences in the minds of the public: Evidence from a public opinion survey in Hong Kong. *Punishment & Society*, 1462474520915595.

Legal and criminology scholars have devoted a great deal of attention towards measuring public confidence in the courts and sentencing. However, little is known about how attitudes toward sentencing relate to the more complex concept of legitimacy. Departing from conventional measurements of the public's confidence in the courts and their support for various sentence outcomes, this study centres on the process of sentencing and its relation to 'sentence legitimacy'. The central question posed in this article is what makes sentence outcomes legitimate? Survey responses from the Hong Kong public revealed that the public viewed court sentences as legitimate through the courts' overall adherence to procedural justice when making sentencing decisions and the perceived effectiveness of those sentences. Distributive justice of sentencing decisions was not found to influence sentence legitimacy. This article concludes with implications for the courts when delivering sentences.

The Role of Social Problem Solving, Criminal Attitude, and ADHD in Aggression Among Incarcerated Youth in Hong Kong

Lau, J. S., Hung, S. W., & Kwong, E. Y. (2020). The role of social problem solving, criminal attitude, and ADHD in aggression among incarcerated youth in Hong Kong. *International journal of offender therapy and comparative criminology*, 64(4), 396-416.

It is not atypical for young offenders to use aggression to handle

problems. This exploratory study examined the contribution of social problem-solving deficit, criminal attitude, and attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) symptoms to aggression among incarcerated young offenders in Hong Kong. Correlational and regression analyses were conducted to identify factors that help to predict aggression. To control for the influence of ADHD symptoms, hierarchical regression analysis was conducted to reexamine the contribution of the identified factors. The results showed that negative problem orientation (NPO) and contemptuous attitudes toward the law, court, and police (LCP) helped to predict aggression at the current moment and 3 months later. After controlling for ADHD symptoms, only LCP but not NPO remained a significant predictor of both current and near-future aggression. This finding suggests that the contribution of criminal attitude to aggression tends to be independent of the effects of ADHD and social problem-solving deficit. We conclude by discussing the theoretical and practical implications of conceptualizing aggression and improving psychological services for young offenders.

The overlap between cyberbullying perpetration and victimisation: exploring the psychosocial characteristics of Hong Kong adolescents

Chan, H. C., & Wong, D. S. (2020). The overlap between cyberbullying perpetration and victimisation: exploring the psychosocial characteristics of Hong Kong adolescents. *Asia Pacific Journal of Social Work and Development*, 1-17.

This study investigated the overlap between cyberbullying perpetration and victimisation among 1,893 adolescents. The prevalence of general, overt-aggressive, and relational-aggressive cyberbullying was examined, based on the adolescents' psychosocial characteristics including self-esteem, prosocial behaviour, empathy, family attachment, perception of a

harmonious school, sense of school belonging, and positive school experiences. Results revealed that different kinds of cyberbullying perpetration and victimisation were positively correlated, and further tests using multivariate analysis confirmed the relationship between these two experiences. Logistic regressions suggested that cyberbullying perpetration could predict victimisation, regardless of the type of cyberbullying behaviour, and a considerable degree of overlap was found between different types of cyberbullying perpetration and victimisation based on the further results of bivariate probit models. The rho correlations from these unadjusted bivariate probit models suggested that the categories of general, overt-aggressive, and relational-aggressive cyberbullying were significantly overlapped. To conclude, implications for clinical practice and the study's limitations are discussed.

Narrative Rehabilitation: Manifestation of Chinese and Western Reform Ideals and Practices

Zhang, X. (2020). Narrative Rehabilitation: Manifestation of Chinese and Western Reform Ideals and Practices. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*, 0306624X20952398.

The existing literature has shown that in Western penal systems there is often an official demand for narrative rehabilitation during treatment programs, and has criticized the requirement for a narrative change to correspond with the “judicial-correctional truth.” This study is based on participant observation in a male prison in mainland China. Through a comparative lens, this paper found that offenders in Western treatment programs are required to demonstrate a change in narrative identity that is immersed in details from their personal history and from judicial discourse, whereas the Chinese penal system scrutinizes individuality less and focuses more on adherence to a unified narrative form and

structure. While both systems are concerned with social control and the legitimation of penal power, Chinese prisons are less concerned with cognitive specifics and more with overt behavioral compliance. Both practices of narrative rehabilitation may be insufficient in facilitating the complex needs of offenders to desist from reoffending.

Negotiating access to research on triad society: the importance of Chinese and triad cultural capital

Kwok, S. I. (2020). Negotiating access to research on triad society: the importance of Chinese and triad cultural capital. *Qualitative Research*, 20(3), 307-323.

Negotiating access to participants presents challenges for researchers of organised crime. Issues in accessing the field of criminal organisations in Western settings have been well-documented. However, strategies for accessing Chinese criminal organisations remain embryonic. This article presents findings that represent the researcher's first-hand fieldwork experiences in overcoming such challenges, especially the problem of access negotiation when conducting triad society research. As the first ethnographic study of triad society in China, this paper aims to identify the ways in which the effective use of Chinese culture and triad subculture, insider information and knowledge facilitates access negotiation to the field, and helps establish social networks with individuals at different levels of the triad hierarchy. Attention is paid to the ways in which the researcher utilised Chinese networking culture, including *guanxi* principles and the mechanism of *renqing* as well as face culture and face-work, in gaining access to and building trust with triad members. Techniques to acquire triad subculture will also be addressed.

The social meaning of snitching in Chinese drug detention centers

Cheng, V. S., & Lapto, F. K. (2020). The social meaning of snitching in Chinese drug detention centers. *Punishment & Society*, 1462474520949817.

Snitching is the act of providing information to the authorities in exchange for rewards. Although snitching is, strictly speaking, a taboo among street offenders and prison inmates worldwide, offenders regard some types of snitching as relatively more acceptable than others. Studies regarding the social meaning of snitching have mostly been conducted with reference to American and European contexts, while the situation in the Asian or Chinese context has not been thoroughly explored. This paper helps to fill a research gap by examining the characteristics of the social meaning of snitching in a severely under-researched context—the inmate culture within Chinese drug detention centers. Our discussion is based on data collected from semi-structured interviews with 28 former inmates of drug detention centers, and it endeavors to explore how offenders conceptualize snitching and why they perceive snitching in the way they do. Our findings show that, while inmates in Chinese drug detention centers generally despise snitching, they see some specific forms of snitching as normal or even necessary. We analyze how inmates rationalize snitching behavior in these specific cases, and argue that this process is shaped by the collective control system implemented in the detention centers: (1) the collective merit system that connects each person's well-being to the collective well-being, and (2) the informant mechanism that divides inmates into competing factions. Finally, theoretical implications are provided.

Rational Choice Theory Applied to an Explanation of Juvenile Offender Decision Making in the Chinese Setting

Zhao, J., Wang, X., Zhang, H., & Zhao, R. (2020). Rational Choice Theory Applied to an Explanation of Juvenile Offender Decision Making in the Chinese Setting. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*, 0306624X20931429.

Rational choice theory (RCT) is a classical theory in criminology, with deep roots in the Enlightenment. It has secured a privileged place as a mainstream criminological theory in the United States. Ironically, RCT has not been applied to research on juvenile delinquency and related decision making in China. This study attempts to test the relative utility of RCT among adjudicated juvenile offenders incarcerated in an institution located in a southwestern province of China based on their responses to two hypothetical scenarios of offending. The results of the Tobit model analyses emerged from the two-wave longitudinal data lent strong support to the view that RCT can indeed serve as an important theory for explaining delinquent behaviors in China. More specifically, juvenile offenders used cost-benefit analysis to decide if they want to be involved either in the stealing scenario or in the fighting scenario. A discussion of findings and public policy implications are highlighted at the end of the paper.

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