



The Association of Chinese Criminology and Criminal Justice in the US

Newsletter 2021, No. 18

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WELCOME

Welcome to Issue No. 18 of the ACCCJ Newsletter! Besides the traditional columns of “Good News from Members,” and “Recent Publications,” this issue also features highlights from the First ACCCJ Online Conference and a special column in memory of the late Dr. Xiaogang Deng, a founding member of the ACCCJ. Wherever you are, we hope everyone stays safe and healthy in 2021, and we are grateful for your continuous support and contributions to the ACCCJ!

2020-2021 Board of Directors 理事会

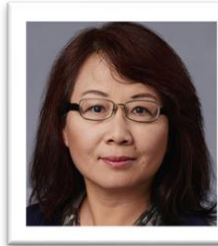
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**Call for Submissions:
2021 Jiang Outstanding Student Paper Award**

ACCCJ is accepting submissions for the 2021 Jiang Outstanding Student Paper Award. This award is named after Dr. Shanhe Jiang of Wayne State University who made a generous donation to ACCCJ. This award is 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 the greater China (e.g., mainland China, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macau) or Chinese residents and immigrants and/or their communities overseas.

Eligibility: The competition is open to both published (after January 1, 2020) and unpublished article-length papers written in English by a student or a team of students who are currently enrolled on a full-time basis in a Master's or Ph.D. program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 or Chinese and their communities overseas. 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 2021 Award Committee (composed of Bill Heberton, Ren Ling, Nicole Cheung, Kevin Wang and Jessica Li) will conduct a blind review to rate and rank submissions according to criteria such as significance of the topic, quality of the conceptualization, clarity and effectiveness of the methods, quality of the writing, and contribution to the ACCCJ's main interests. The ACCCJ Board will review and vote on the Committee's recommendation. The ACCCJ Board may decide not to make the award in any given year.

Awards: The winning student(s) will receive a plaque and a \$300 cash award and will be recognized at the ACCCJ general member meeting.

Submission deadline: All papers should be submitted in electronic format by 15 August 2021 to Jessica Li at cmj.li@polyu.edu.hk

Questions should be addressed to cmj.li@polyu.edu.hk

Highlights from the First ACCCJ Online Conference: Keynote Speakers



◀ Prof. Lawrence Sherman during his Opening Keynote Speech

Prof. John Braithwaite during his Closing Keynote Speech ▶



Video and audio recording of the keynote speeches can be accessed here: <http://accj.org/accj-1st-online-conference/>

Highlights from the First ACCCJ Online Conference: Student Presentations

Wei Yao, Ph.D. student in the Department of Sociology at the Chinese University of Hong Kong

Wei Yao received both her Bachelor and Master's degree in law with a major in sociology at Sun Yet-sen University. She is currently a Ph.D. student in Department of Sociology at The Chinese University of Hong Kong. Her main areas of research interests are crime and deviance.

Wei presented her research, titled "Understanding Psychoactive Drug Abuse among Rural-to-Urban Young Migrants in China: A Social Network Approach through a Qualitative Lens" in the section on Victimization and Crime on Special Population. Given the emerging concerns involving psychoactive drug abuse among young migrants, and lack of systematic and in-depth analysis of the impact of the wider social environment on young migrants' psychoactive drug abuse in China, Wei's research examines the basic situation of psychoactive drug abuse among young migrant drug users and the impacts of their social network characteristics and meanings attributed to social networks on dimensions of normalization of recreational drug use. Her study also explores gender variations in network characteristics and how they could potentially explain gender differences in dimensions of normalization. A sample of 40 migrants, who are under the age of 27 and are currently abusing or abused psychoactive drugs in the past, will be identified and approached at social work agencies and compulsory drug rehabilitation centers in Guangdong province. Wei plans to obtain data using a parallel mixed methods research design through qualitative in-depth interviews supplemented with quantitative tools of sociograms and questionnaires. Wei's research aims to contribute to the

understanding of psychoactive drug abuse among young rural-to-urban migrants in the Chinese context. It will also add knowledge about the normalization process of psychoactive drug use and the mechanisms of network influence on illicit drug use.

In the Q/A session, Professor Bin Liang asked about the data source regarding the composition of registered drug users in Guangdong province. Wei elaborated that data used in her study was obtained from Guangdong Narcotic Control Bureau. Approximately 60% of registered drug users in Guangdong province were migrant drug users without Guangdong hukou.

In responding to Professor Liang's follow-up question regarding the challenges of conducting fieldwork during the pandemic, Wei explained that while local social work agencies provided services only for drug users with local hukou, migrant drug users do come, albeit in small numbers, to local social work agencies to seek help. She relied on these social work agencies to gain access to migrant drug users. In addition, a social work agency in Guangdong is planning to launch services to migrants in March 2021, with which Wei has established a good rapport. She thus expected to collect data through her connection with this project. In addition, even though the corona virus pandemic disrupted lives abruptly, Wei believed that it was still possible to enter the compulsory isolated treatment center once the pandemic became under control in Guangdong.

We find Wei's work important and timely. Drug abuse had been associated with the "Sick man of Asia"

stigma and its eradication represented a hallmark of the Communist Party's leadership in ridding of the old evils. Wei's research addresses the intersection of two emerging phenomena stemming from the economic reforms: 1) the comeback of drug abuse, and 2) the influx of rural to urban migrants. While it can be a daunting task to balance in one study that attempts to gain an understanding of the migrant drug abusers' perspective through their personal accounts

(e.g., through interviews), whilst working closely with local social service agencies and treatment centers that essentially play a role of social control, Wei's research will nevertheless be uniquely positioned to potentially effect practice, policy, and theory. We very much look forward to the fruit of her research endeavours.

Lingxiao Zhou, Ph.D. student in East Asian Languages and Cultures at University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

The screenshot shows a Zoom meeting interface. On the left, a presentation slide titled "Why and what is Fengqiao Jingyan?" is displayed. The slide contains the following text:

Why and what is Fengqiao Jingyan?

1. Why study *Fengqiao Jingyan*: to understand policing in the "new era" (新时代)
2. What is it?
 - a. its historical root: a policing model of class struggle; an example of experimental-style policy making.
 - b. its present: a mode of grassroots governance centers on dispute resolution.
3. Scholarly attention in China:

e.g., 汪世荣 2018;
浙江新时代枫桥经验研究院;
浙江大学新时代枫桥经验研究院

Below the text on the slide is a photograph of a meeting room with a banner that reads "公平公正 依法调解" (Fair and Just, Mediate by Law) and "共建 共治 共享" (Build Together, Govern Together, Share Together).

On the right side of the screenshot, a grid of 15 video thumbnails shows participants in the meeting. The participants are:

- Min Xie
- jianhua Xu Ji
- Hou Yuchen
- Zhou Lingxiao
- Ivan Sun
- Liquan Cao
- Yao Ding
- Honglan Shuai
- honglu
- Mengyan Dai
- Shanhe Jiang
- John Braithwaite
- Bonnie Wu
- Bo Jiang
- Enshen Li

At the bottom right of the grid, there is a small green icon with the text "动图排" (Image Sort).

Lingxiao Zhou has received a Bachelor of Engineering in Transportation, Zhejiang A&F University, a master's degree in Vehicle Engineering at Zhejiang University of Technology. He is currently a Ph.D. student in East Asian Languages and Cultures at University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. Trained in the disciplines of anthropology and history, Lingxiao's main research interests are: 1) Chinese policing and grassroots governance; 2) China's legal history; and 3) social theories on the state.

Lingxiao presented his research, titled "Two 'Fengqiao Experiences': A Policing Model of Class Struggle in Socialist China and a Technology of Grassroots Governance in Post-socialist China" in the section on Criminal Justice Reform: Past and Present. His project examines the Fengqiao Experience (枫桥经验), a widely used governance strategy implemented in both Chinese urban and rural policing practices in recent years. Drawing on media accounts, government documents, and data collected in a police station, *paichusuo*, in 2018, Lingxiao's study addressed two research questions: 1) to what extent the Fengqiao-style policing today continues the Fengqiao Experience in the Mao era; and 2) in what ways the state employs the Fengqiao Experience to resolve disputes and reinforce governance in local policing activities. The initial research results suggest that while the specific policing objectives and tactics deviated much from its socialist past, the current Fengqiao Experience has become a major vehicle for mass mobilizations and dispute resolutions. Relying on key stakeholders such as resident volunteers, community leaders, and retired political and legal staff, and their expertise and political and legal networks, the grid governance (网格治理) through new technology and the

"rule of law thinking and approaches" (法治思维和方式) are integrated in daily policing.

In the Q/A session, Prof. Shanhe Jiang asked about the differences in the two Fengqiao Experience. Lingxiao responded that the former was more politically intense whereas the current one emphasizes a mode of grassroots governance that centers on mediations. In addition, the present day Fengqiao Experience introduces a set of new governance techniques and is highly institutionalized in practice. Prof. Jiang followed up with a comment that both Fengqiao models are semiformal; but the current model evolved to be more formal and technology-based, which reflects community control or governance with Chinese characteristics. The current Fengqiao model, if developed into a new theory, ought to be firmly rooted in the current social condition of China.

To answer Prof. Jianhua Xu's question on data collection, Lingxiao stated that he planned to conduct a one-year participant observation and semi-structured interviews in three *paichusuo* at a county in Zhejiang Province. However, he was also aware of the uncertainty of gaining access to research subjects and would be flexible during the fieldwork. He will also supplement the interview data with archival research on source materials concerning the Fengqiao Experience.

Professor Hong Lu posed a question on how "non-policing" was defined in the study, but was not answered during the session because the session time was up. Instead, Lingxiao responded to the question via email, and stated that one of the goals of his dissertation research is to define "what is policing". He will draw on legal historian Ruskola (2013)'s critique on "legal orientalism", a set of narratives used to distinguish law v. non-law, and often

based on the "rule of law" frame. His understanding of what is "non-policing" thus also exists discursively. For example, officers talk about the "administrative work" (e.g., supervising election in village committee), as well as solving petty arguments, as "non-policing". Lingxiao argued that the typology of "policing" and "non-policing" is not as fixed as what the category of law-enforcing suggests. It is under-theorized. He hopes to come up with a more nuanced approach in classifying "policing" and "non-policing" in his fieldwork research, which will be embedded in Chinese society and culture.

We are pleased to see Lingxiao digging deeper about the root and the unique experience of China's policing at the grassroots level. There is a clear divide in terms of theory, practice and the effectiveness of policing in the West and the East, part of it having to do with the assumption of law and individual rights. It is indeed refreshing to see a promising young scholar, who is poised to challenge the conventional wisdom on the boundary of law through ethnographic research. We wish Lingxiao the best of luck with his fieldwork and look forward to him sharing his research findings.

Boyang Xu, Ph.D. student at the People's Public Security University of China

Boyang Xu is a first-year doctoral student at the People's Public Security University of China. At the first ACCCJ Online Conference, he presented his research testing the direct effects of social control and self-control, as well as the mediating effect of delinquent peer association, on the severity of sex crimes (measured by sentencing length). Using survey data that he collected as an intern in a local correctional facility, Boyang applied structural equation modeling to his analysis of the data and found that deviant peer association fully mediate the impacts of social control and self-control on sentence length. However, there was no significant link between social control and self-control, suggesting that both mechanisms were independent risk factors of delinquent peer association. The findings provide empirical evidence that the degree of delinquent peer association contributes substantially to the severity of sex crimes.

In the Q&A section, Dr. Kai Lin asked a question about how delinquent association was measured in his study, and the mechanism by which delinquent peer association affects sex crime commission in particular. Boyang responded that he measured delinquent peer association by asking respondents whether they had association with individuals who have been arrested or convicted for sex crimes. In regard to the mechanism of social learning specific to sex crimes, Boyang responded that while he was fully aware that there were several pathways to deviance learning by association, they fell out of the scope of his current study but is something that he is interested in exploring in the future.

In Memory of Dr. Xiaogang Deng



Dr. Xiaogang Deng at ASC in Chicago, 2012

In memoriam of a friend

I am saddened by the news of Xiaogang's passing. He was one of the few pioneers from mainland China who broke into the field of American criminology in the early 1990s. We met at one of those ASC meetings. As a common Chinese greeting tradition, we asked where one came from, referring in fact to our ancestral origin. Xiaogang was quick to point out, in his heavy Beijing-accented mandarin, that he was from Guangdong. Then he proceeded to demonstrate, shall we say, his less than fluent Cantonese. Sensing an opportunity to poke fun, I mounted a few equally tattered replies in Cantonese. Soon we ran out of our poorly prepared repertoire of Cantonese words. There were few criminologists from mainland China back then and most were from the East Coast. We naturally gravitated towards one another at ASC meetings and went out to eat on many occasions.

Professionally, I was fortunate to have worked with him on one paper project early in our careers. I was interested in validating recall accuracies in self-report studies on delinquency. It was in the late 1990s when a Dutch friend of mine reported large discrepancies in his field data and raised serious doubts about how much one should trust self-report data on delinquency. I sent Xiaodong a questionnaire that I was involved in testing at the time, the International Self-Report Delinquency (ISR), and asked him to administer among his students while I did the same in my classes. We found similar problems, random and sizeable discrepancies between two time points when the same questionnaire was administered. The paper later came out in the *Journal of Criminal Justice*.

Over the years (well, decades) whenever we met at ASC meetings, we continued to have great conversations over dinners. He was always a fun guy to hang around, full of banter and jokes. I heard in the past few years he had health problems and he fought bravely against diminishing odds. I am not religious but wherever he is now, I am sure he is no longer in pain. Those of us who are fortunate to have known him will cherish our memories and our time together.

Sheldon Zhang, University of Massachusetts Lowell

In Memory of Dr. Xiaogang Deng

Xiaogang Deng and Ivan Sun, 2012 ASC Chicago
Navy Pier



Boston in 2010 with Professor Li He, Prof. Liqun Cao,
and Professor Hong Tan from Beihang University

对晓刚的离去，感到十分悲痛，一想到晓刚，眼前就浮现出他憨厚的笑容，和真诚的友情。实在难以相信你就这样离去了。相信善人有善报，你会在天国生活得好。深深的悼念你！刘建宏



In Memory of Dr. Xiaogang Deng

Memory of Xiaogang Deng

Dr. Xiaogang Deng passed away on January 25, 2021 at the age of 66 after a hard-fought battle with cancer. He was loved by many and will be deeply missed. Xiaogang and I met at Nankai University in the early 1980s when he engaged in advanced study of English in the English Department and I was a lecturer in the Sociology Department. He expressed strong interests in sociology which was also my intellectual interest and work. Our long-time friendship was initiated based on the common interest. At that time, we decided to translate an English textbook on sociological theory in collaboration with my two classmates. The translation work was successful and the translated book was published by the International Culture Press of Beijing in 1987. The book has been well received and widely used in the field of sociology since its publication. Xiaogang went to the U.S. for his graduate study right after the translation project was completed. He studied in Baylor University and the University of Oklahoma and completed his Ph.D. in Sociology at the State University of New York at Buffalo in 1994. When I was studying for my Ph.D. at the University of New York-Albany in the early 1990s, we were reconnected and continued our friendship. Xiaogang and I had collaboratively published a number of articles and chapters in the field of criminology. We traveled together for conferences and academic exchanges in the U.S., European countries, and China. Xiaogang is a great person for his honesty, caring, sharing, and kindness. I deeply missed my close friend, a brother and express my deep condolences.

Lening Zhang, Ph. D.
 Professor of Sociology/Criminal Justice
 Department of Sociology & Criminal Justice
 Saint Francis University
 Loretto, PA 15940



云南 2004



玉龙雪山 2004

In Memory of Dr. Xiaogang Deng

In Memory of Deng Xiaogang

When I started my career in criminology in the 1990s, there were only a handful of Chinese-American scholars in the field. Professor Xiaogang Deng was one of them, who I regularly bumped into in the hall way, a hotel lobby and a panel at a conference and at restaurant gatherings during the conference. His outgoing, warm-hearted, and unassuming personality made it easy to instantly bond with.

As one of the founding members of the ACCCJ, Xiaogang's upbeat optimism and insightful ideas were instrumental for the establishment and smooth-running of this Association!

The most recent and up-close encounter I had with Xiaogang was when we attended the Asian Criminologist Society's annual meetings at Carnes, Australia during the summer of 2017. It was a coincident that we boarded the same cruise ship heading to the Big Barrier Reefs. Xiaogang warmly greeted my family and shared news about his big family (he became a grandpa!). Seeing my daughter snorkeled back and forth in the ocean, he was tempting and started to ask questions about the water temperature, the body suit, the handling of snorkeling equipment, etc. He disappeared. And then a few minutes later, Xiaogang emerged, fully suited and ready to go! He looked exuberant and eager to give it a try! Boy, he snorkeled like a pro, not like a first-timer at all! We ate more snacks and took pictures for one another before parting after a full day excursion, hoping to see one another at another conference...

A vibrant laughter and in a snorkeling bodysuit were the last memories I had on Xiaogang. What a full and wonderful life you had had, Xiaogang!

May you rest in peace!

Hong Lu



大理学院 2004

In Memory of Dr. Xiaogang Deng

Xiaogang Deng had a gift for connecting with people. We first met in the fall of 1989 when he arrived as a doctoral student at the University of Buffalo. He was already quite competent in all that he needed to know, having been an advanced sociology student pursuing graduate studies in China, and then coming to the U.S. for brief tours at Baylor College and the University of Oklahoma. Xiaogang not only arrived with all sorts of academic competencies, but also with the sort of maturity and life experiences that few doctoral students can attest to. He was caught in the dark period of the China's cultural revolution and sent to work during his high school years in one Beijing's steel and iron factories. That delayed his academic pursuits, but hardly dented his drive and optimistic pursuit of life. He was willing to cross social and geographical boundaries in pursuit of higher education and a good life for his family. He believed in doing good, and it often started with his contagious smile, and a truly honest desire to please.

I was fortunate that Xiaogang was willing to take my graduate criminology class, and to subsequently work with me first as my teaching assistant and then subsequently as a colleague on various research projects. One of our projects was an evaluation of the county's stop-shoplifting program. Xiaogang generated the data and the research questions that soon would become part of a larger evaluation and then his dissertation. Another project led to my book *Recriminalizing Delinquency: Violent Juvenile Crime and Juvenile Justice Reform*. The personal karma that Xiaogang brought to the project shaped the final analysis, and a book that would surely not have been as well received, if it were not for his dedicated efforts.

Needless to say, I was quite proud of him for landing a position at UMass Boston. Sad to see him leave, but happy to know that he would continue to pursue criminology in a city that had a lot to offer his family, and where his devoted wife Yuan could pursue her career in nursing. Few professional meetings would pass without us meeting up, and each time we would first talk about our respective families and then about our work in progress. When I made the move from the University of Buffalo to Northeastern in 2001, he was there to welcome me at my newly arrived home and to offer a helping hand in my move. It was a big plus to being in the same town, and to have the opportunity to visit whenever we found time to do so.

We doubled up on our visits once I learned of his diagnosis. Still he was always a delight to be with, and even when we could no longer visit one another because of Covid, we had good conversation by phone. When it was getting close to the bitter end, he was still asking about my adult kids and how I was doing. I should also mention that he had a wonderful sense of humor, which I've more recently learned to appreciate. When it came time to bring their only son over from China, he announced that he was naming his Simon after me. I was thinking he should earn an instant pass on his dissertation for that reason alone. But it is only recently that I learned from Yuan that it so happens the name Simon translated well from his Chinese birth name. Well we do go through life with our definitions of the situation. Xiaogang's were all in pursuit of doing good, especially for those who had the good fortune to know him as he was, a truly most remarkably generous soul.

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Simon I. Singer, Professor, Northeastern University



GOOD NEWS FROM MEMBERS

Members' Grants and Editorial Leadership

Yijing Li, Geping Qiu, Yan Zhang, and Ivan Sun's proposal to examine the impacts of Covid-19 on crimes in global financial centers (Shanghai, Hong Kong, London, Sydney, and New York) were awarded the Global Engagement Partnership Fund by the University College London.

Jianhong Liu, Yan Zhang, and Xiaoxiang Wang co-edited a special issue titled "Covid-19 and Asian Criminology: Uncertainty, Complexity, and the Responsibility of AJOC Amidst Eventful Times" published on Issue 16, Volume 1 of the *Asian Journal of Criminology*

Members' Publications

(Forthcoming) Ding, Y. & Zhao, Q. Judicial examination and determination of victim wrongs in criminal trials in Mainland China: An explorative study. *Crime, Law and Social Change*.

Eric G. Lambert, Francis Boateng, Jianhong Liu, Jinwu Zhang, and Shanhe Jiang (2021, accepted). Exploring the Relationship of Organizational Justice with Chinese Prison Staff Life Satisfaction. *Journal of Forensic Psychology Research and Practice*.

Han Yu, Shanhe Jiang and Hong Huang (2021). Spatio-temporal parse network-based trajectory modeling on the dynamics of criminal justice System. *Journal of Applied Statistics*, 1-22.

Shanhe Jiang (2021). A critical review of juvenile justice and community corrections in the US. *Juvenile Delinquency Study*, No. 1, 94-106.

Shanhe Jiang, Dawei Zhang, and Eric Lambert (2020, accepted). Views of Community Corrections Supervision and Their Predictors: An Officer and Offender Comparison. *The Prison Journal*.

Eric Lambert, Shanhe Jiang, Prabha Unnithan, and Sudershan Pasupuleti (2020 online). A Preliminary Exploration on the Views of Terrorism among Indian and U.S. College Students. *International Criminal Justice Review*.

Hsieh, Ming-Li, S.-Y. Kevin Wang, & Liqun Cao. (2021). Understanding cyberbullying victimization from an integrated approach: offline preventive attributes and behavior problems do matter. *Victims & Offenders*.

Hsieh, M-L., Wang, S.-Y, K., & Cao, L. (2021). Understanding cyberbullying victimization from an integrated approach: Offline preventive attributes and behavior problems do matter. *Victims & Offenders*.

Lin, K., Lai, X., Sun, I, & Fichtelberg, A. (2021). The Chinese Conception of Rights: A Latent Class Analysis of Chinese College Students. *Chinese Sociological Review*. Online First. DOI: 10.1080/21620555.2021.1871728

Lin, K. & Mancik, A. (2020). National culture on the cross-national variation of homicide: an empirical application of the Inglehart–Welzel cultural map. *Sociological Forum*. 35(4).

Liu, J., Zhang, Y. & Wang, X. (2021). Covid-19 and Asian Criminology: Uncertainty, Complexity, and the Responsibility of AJOC Amidst Eventful Times. *Asian Journal of Criminology*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11417-021-09347-2>

Shi, L. (2021). Crime trend perceptions, negative emotions, and

public punitiveness: a survey experiment of information treatment. *Journal of Experimental Criminology*.
<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11292-020-09454-7>

Shanhe Jiang, Dawei Zhang, and Darrell Irwin (2021). Semiformal organizations and control during the COVID-19 crisis in China. *Asian Journal of Criminology*, 75-90.

Shanhe Jiang (2020). Community correctional officers: What can China learn from America? *Juvenile Delinquency Study*, 31-40.

Marcus Felson, Shanhe Jiang, and Yanqing Xu (2020). Routine activity effects of the Covid-19 pandemic on burglary in Detroit, March 2020. *Crime Science*, 9: 1-7.

Wilford, M. M., Zimmerman, D. M., Yan, S., & Sutherland,

K. T. (in press). Innocence in the shadow of COVID-19: Plea decision making during a pandemic. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Applied*.

Wang, S.-Y. Kevin, & Ming-Li Hsieh. (2021). *Digital robbery: analyzes ATMs hacking coming along with a growing trend of cybercrime overall*. Springer International Publishing.

Zhang, X., Wang, L. (2021). Administrative Governance and Frontline Officers in the Chinese Prison System During the COVID-19 Pandemic. *Asian Journal of Criminology*.
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s11417-021-09345-4>

Deena DeVore, Sinyong Choi, Yudu Li, Hong Lu, Forthcoming. Media Framing, Moral Panic and COVID-19: A Comparative Analysis of China, South Korea, and the U.S. *Asian Journal of Social Sciences & Humanities*.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

This section includes a collection of titles, authors, and abstracts of publications concerning Chinese society during November 2020 – April 2021.

Messner, S.F. The Glass is at Least Half Full: Reflections on the Internationalization of Criminology. *International Criminology*. 1, 13–19 (2021). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s43576-020-00001-y>

Abstract: The purpose of this essay is to offer reflections on the extent to which and the ways in which the production of criminological knowledge has (or has not) become more “international.” With respect to extent, I review previous work that has searched for evidence of internationalization by means of content analyses of criminological scholarship and by inquiries into the membership on editorial boards of journals. I build upon these studies by reporting original evidence on internationalization as reflected in the publications appearing in *Criminology*, the journal of the American Society of Criminology, over the course of the current century. With respect to the ways in which internationalization has unfolded, I review some of the comparative research that has been directed towards assessing the applicability of criminological theories developed in the West to the context of East Asian societies. I conclude with brief remarks about the internationalization of criminology in the future.

Zheng Su, Xun Cao, Beyond Carrot and Stick: The Effect of Conflict Resolution on Crime Control in China, *The British Journal of Criminology*, Volume 61, Issue 1, January 2021, Pages 187–208, <https://doi.org/10.1093/bjc/azaa056>

Abstract: The question of what works in crime control has been frequently discussed over the past few decades. However, knowledge about and evidence from China is limited. This paper evaluates the effectiveness of three strategies of crime control—the ‘stick policy’, the ‘carrot policy’ and conflict resolution—in China, using a provincial panel data from 1988 to 2014. The results suggest that (1) the ‘carrot policy’ with social welfare provision helps to prevent crime, while the ‘stick policy’ with increasing judicial expenditure does not have a significant effect; (2) conflict resolution functions as an effective strategy of crime control. The policy implication is that, to prevent crime and maintain social order in a transitional society like China, government might need to shift its policy orientation away from strengthening coercive power to focusing on improving people’s livelihood and facilitating conflict resolution.

Chen X, Wu Y, & Qu J. (2021). Parental Migration and Risk of Sexual Assault Against Children in Rural China. *Crime & Delinquency*. Online first. doi:[10.1177/0011128721989072](https://doi.org/10.1177/0011128721989072)

Abstract: This study investigates the difference in rates of sexual assault between left-behind children and those living with both parents in rural China and attempts to identify potential social mechanisms explaining this variation. Using data from a probability sample of middle school students in Guizhou Province, China, our study reveals that parental migration, particularly maternal and both-parent migration, significantly increases children’s risk of sexual victimization. This relationship is mediated by three intervening pathways: weakened caretaker monitoring and supervision, children’s increased engagement in risky lifestyles, and elevated exposure to general victimization. These findings highlight the urgency to develop prevention and treatment programs based on a holistic understanding of protective and risk factors for sexual abuse against left-behind children in rural China.

Lewis, M. K. (2021). Criminalizing China. *The Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*, 111(1), 145-225.

Abstract: The Department of Justice launched the China Initiative in November 2018 to counter national security threats emanating from the People's Republic of China (PRC). By June 2020, the Federal Bureau of Investigation had approximately two thousand active investigations under the Initiative. People and entities with connections to the PRC's governing party-state structure have engaged in trade secret theft and other crimes under U. S. law. The Department of Justice is not making up a threat. It is, however, framing that threat in a problematic way. This Article argues that using "China" as the glue connecting cases prosecuted under the Initiative's umbrella creates an overinclusive conception of the threat and attaches a criminal taint to entities that possess "China-ness," based on PRC nationality, PRC national origin, Chinese ethnicity, or other expressions of connections with "China." The Article further contends that, when assessed in light of the goals of deterrence, incapacitation, rehabilitation, and retribution, it is worrisome that the prosecution and punishment of people and entities rests in part on a connection with "China." A better path is to discard the "China Initiative" framing, focus on cases' individual characteristics, and enhance the Department of Justice's interactions with nongovernmental experts.

Zhang Y. Police Discretion and Restorative Justice in China: Stories from the Street-level Police. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*. 2021;65(4):498-520. doi:[10.1177/0306624X20944686](https://doi.org/10.1177/0306624X20944686)

Abstract: Based on ethnographic data collected from one local police station in China, this article attempts to examine the use of discretion by Chinese police in three different restorative justice (RJ) programs. With reference to Wilson's organizational style of policing, the hybridity of watchman, legalistic and service style in Chinese policing is identified, which can help conceptualize how police decision over mediation work has been institutionally co-shaped. This article also deploys Lipsky's street-level bureaucracy with specific focuses on how the police select cases and facilitate an agreement between stakeholders. Coping strategies defined by Lipsky are found to be employed by the police to confront their huge workload and complicated cases. Overall, RJ in China is primarily promoted as universal top-down national reforms; meanwhile, police discretion, catalyzed by bureaucratic rationalities and the political imperative of social order and stability, is conducive to both the divergence and convergence between RJ in law-books and in action.

Dai, M., Xia, Y., & Han, R. (2021). The Impact of Lockdown on Police Service Calls During the COVID-19 Pandemic in China. *Policing: A Journal of Policy and Practice*.

Abstract: Police service calls have been studied widely in the Western context, but they are rarely discussed in the Chinese context. For the context of this study, it is important to note that the Chinese authorities implemented the strictest lockdown after the COVID-19 pandemic began. Drawing on the data from a county-level city in Hubei province, this study examines changes in the quantity and nature of 110 service calls before, during, and after the COVID-19 pandemic lockdown. The results indicate that the average weekly call numbers before and after the lockdown were higher than during the lockdown. Meanwhile, different call types produced different patterns, though the weekly call totals decreased during the lockdown. There was a significant decrease in crime, traffic, and dispute calls, but a substantial increase in calls related to domestic violence, public security, and other issues. Changes in the frequency of different call types pose challenges to police departments. These findings will have implications for deploying police forces and allocating resources within the pandemic crisis in particular.

Xu, J., Sun, G., Cao, W. *et al.* Stigma, Discrimination, and Hate Crimes in Chinese-Speaking World amid Covid-19 Pandemic. *Asian Journal of Criminology*. 16, 51–74 (2021). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11417-020-09339-8>

Abstract: The Covid-19 pandemic has given rise to stigma, discrimination, and even hate crimes against various populations in the Chinese language-speaking world. Using interview data with victims, online observation, and the data mining of media reports, this paper investigated the changing targets of stigma from the outbreak of Covid-19 to early April 2020 when China had largely contained the first wave of Covid-19 within its border. We found that at the early stage of the pandemic, stigma was inflicted by some non-Hubei Chinese population onto Wuhan and Hubei residents, by some Hong Kong and Taiwan residents onto mainland Chinese, and by some Westerners towards overseas Chinese. With the number of cases outside China surpassing that in China, stigmatization was imposed by some Chinese onto Africans in China. We further explore how various factors, such as the fear of infection, food and mask culture, political ideology, and racism, affected the stigmatization of different victim groups. This study not only improved our understanding of how stigmatization happened in the Chinese-speaking world amid Covid-19 but also contributes to the literature of how sociopolitical factors may affect the production of hate crimes.

Jiang, S., Zhang, D. & Irwin, D.D. Semiformal Organizations and Control During the COVID-19 Crisis in China. *Asian Journal of Criminology* 16, 75–90 (2021). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11417-020-09334-z>

Abstract: Scholars often compare China and Western societies in terms of dichotomous forms of control—formal and informal. Recent research indicates a nuanced form of social control—semiformal. Using a survey data collected during the 2020 COVID-19 pandemic in China, this study investigated the prevalence and importance of semiformal organizations, formal organizations, and informal groups participating in social control and social service and the predictors of the perceived importance of these three forms of social control mechanisms. Findings from this study revealed that formal organizations, the semiformal organizations, and informal groups all participated in community control and service. Semiformal organizations had the highest level of participation. This study found that education and age are the two major predictors of the views on the importance of formal, informal, and semiformal control and control mechanisms.

Hu R, Xue J, Wang X. Migrant Women's Help-Seeking Decisions and Use of Support Resources for Intimate Partner Violence in China. *Violence Against Women*. April 2021. doi:[10.1177/10778012211000133](https://doi.org/10.1177/10778012211000133)

Abstract: In China, women who domestically relocate from rural or less developed regions to major cities are at a higher risk for intimate partner violence (IPV) than their non-migrant counterparts. Few studies have focused on Chinese domestic migrant women's help-seeking for IPV and their use of different sources of support. The present study aimed to identify factors that influence migrant women's help-seeking decisions. In addition, we also examined factors that contribute to migrant women's use of diverse sources of support for IPV. A sample of 280 migrant women victimized by IPV in the past year at the time of the survey was drawn from a larger cross-sectional study conducted in four major urban cities in China, including Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, and Shenzhen. Using a multinomial logistic regression model and a zero-inflated Poisson model, we found that factors influencing migrant women's help-seeking decisions and their use of diverse sources of support included socioeconomic factors, IPV type, relationship-related factors,

knowledge of China's first anti-Domestic Violence Law, and perception of the effectiveness of current policies. We discuss implications for future research and interventions.

Zhao, S. (2021). The perpetrator-victim relationship: an important clue in understanding intimate partner homicide in China. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, DOI: 08862605211005141.

Abstract: Intimate partner homicide (IPH) is a global public health issue that has serious consequences for an individual's health. Whereas prior research has made some progress analyzing the perpetrator-victim relationship in understanding the dynamics of IPH, research set in the context of China in this field using the perpetrator-victim relationship as a focal variable in analyzing IPH is still lacking. The current study addresses this gap and builds on existing research by exploring the significance of the perpetrator-victim relationship in order to facilitate a deeper understanding of IPH in China. After examining 979 IPH criminal judgments, the findings revealed that the perpetrator-victim relationship is an important clue in understanding IPH in China today. By analyzing the correlation between intimate relationships as a focal variable and other variables such as IPH characteristics and risk factors, it is possible to understand the prevalence of IPH in China in greater detail. Irrespective of the kind of relationship between the perpetrator and victim, the findings revealed that most of them come from lower socioeconomic backgrounds, have no previous history of intimate partner violence, and are not satisfied with their marriages. Although research has provided detailed explanations, the perpetrator-victim relationship remains neglected, especially in the context of research on contemporary China. The findings showed that over half of the perpetrators and victims had intimate relationships with people outside their marriages. This may be the main reason for the rapid increase in the number of instances of IPH, which seems to be in tandem with China's rapid modernization and urbanization.

Sun, I. Y., Liu, J., Wu, Y., & Van Craen, M. (2021). 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*, 65(4), 480-497.

Abstract: 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.

Li, L., Sun, I. Y., Lin, K., & Wang, X. (2021). Tolerance for domestic violence: do legislation and organizational support affect police view on family violence?. *Police Practice and Research*, 1-14.

Abstract: Police attitudes toward domestic violence are essential occupational outlooks that can potentially shape police response to such violence. Studies on Chinese officers' attitudes toward domestic violence are scarce even after the enactment of the Counter Domestic Violence Law (the DV Law) in China in 2016. Drawing upon survey data collected from 1,139 police officers from three provinces (Hubei, Hunan, and Jiangsu) in China, this study examined the effect of the DV Law, organizational support in policing DV, and regional differences on police officers' tolerance for DV. The results showed that officers' familiarity with the DV Law and supervisory support in policing DV reduced officers' tolerance for DV, while agency training in handling DV cases enhanced police tolerance for DV. Regional differences were presented with Hubei officers being less tolerant of DV than Jiangsu officers. Policy implications are discussed.

Ding, Y., Zhao, Q. (2021). Judicial examination and determination of victim wrongs in criminal trials in Mainland China: an explorative study. *Crime, Law, & Social Change*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10611-021-09956-z>

Abstract: Although victim wrongs often contribute to assault and battery cases, the judicial examination and determination of victim wrongs in criminal trials in mainland China remain understudied. This is problematic because a thorough understanding of crime requires examining all parties involved to restore the truth. This study explored the examination and determination of victim wrongs in cases of assault and battery and identified reasons for the current trial practice in mainland China. We analyzed 447 criminal judgments of assault and battery cases in Jinan City in 2018 and conducted semistructured interviews with 27 judges in Shandong Province. Although victim wrongs prevailed among assault and battery cases, findings suggest that they were inadequately assessed and underrepresented in criminal judgments. Explanatory factors of this phenomenon include the judicial tradition of focusing on the accused, the absence of substantive provisions in judging victim wrongs, and the lack of procedural guarantee in examining victim wrongs (i.e., proposal of victim wrongs, victim's appearance in court, evidence rules, and victim role conflicts). Specific suggestions for trial ideology shift, legislation change, and trial procedure reform under the quasi-inquisitorial system in mainland China were discussed.

Xu, T., Tang, L., & Lin, X. (2021). The effect of perceived discrimination on future dangerousness of probationers in China: An empirical test of crime labeling theory. *International Journal of Law, Crime and Justice*, 65, 100470.

Abstract: Using a survey data of 508 probationers from the judicial bureaus of Jiangsu Province, Guangdong Province, Yunnan Province and Beijing City, this study examines how the general strain variables (i.e. negative coping style) and the action control variables (i.e. emotion regulation strategies) mediate and moderate the relationship between the perceived discrimination and future dangerousness of probationers. The findings suggest that perceived discrimination is positively correlated with future dangerousness, and negative coping style plays a partial positive mediating role in the relationship between perceived discrimination and future dangerousness. Additionally, emotion regulation strategies can moderate the direct effect of perceived discrimination on future dangerousness and the mediating effect of negative coping style in a negative way. The results of this study further enrich the integrated theory of crime labeling, and offer some guidance for the judicial management and correction strategy of probation correction officials.

Zhao, J., Zhang, H., & Zhao, R. (2021). Sources of legal cynicism among students in China: the role of Western popular culture and social attachment. *Journal of Crime and Justice*, 44(1), 66-84.

Abstract: Previous research has suggested that the presence of subcultures, particularly in minority neighborhoods, can be a major source of legal cynicism, a concept referring to a cynical view of the criminal justice system and the law. The purpose of this paper is to examine the sources of legal cynicism among middle school students in China, a cultural setting that is distinctively different from the US, which has so far been the focus of most analyses. More specifically, it examines the effects of hypothesized factors on legal cynicism reported in earlier studies, which have relied on subculture and bonding theories. The data were gathered from 30 schools in China all of which are home to large populations of ethnic minority students. The primary findings suggest that the influence of Western popular culture, being attributed the label 'fan of Western popular culture,' and attachment to family and school, are significant predictors of legal cynicism. The effects, however, of these two groups of variables differ significantly.