



The Association of Chinese Criminology and Criminal Justice in the US

Newsletter 2022, No. 20

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WELCOME

Welcome to Issue No. 20 of the ACCCJ Newsletter! This Spring issue has the column of highlights from the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences annual conference, 2021-2022 Board Meeting summary, featured scholar, graduate student paper award, good news from our members, as well as recent publications of interest. Wherever you are, we hope everyone have a safe, healthy, and enjoyable summer, and we are grateful for your continuous support and contributions to the ACCCJ!

Highlights from 2022 Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences Annual Meeting



ACCCJ group picture at Dr. Hong Lu's house in Las Vegas.

Thanks for Dr. Hong Lu's generosity for opening her house for ACCCJ's 10th Anniversary Celebration.

Highlights from 2022 Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences Annual Meeting



ACCCJ 2021-2022 Board Meeting Summary

2021-2022 Board of Directors: Vincent Cheng, Bo Jiang, Luye Li, Bin Liang, Kai Lin, Hong Lu, Xiaoshuang Luo

The Board of Directors of ACCCJ have worked closely this year to make our community better. Over the past several months, we have worked on several businesses. Here is a brief summary:

- Thanks to our ACCCJ members who have contributed to the Workshop on Social Science Research Method held by Zhejiang University Law School, ACCCJ has received a RMB30,000 payment. This payment has transferred to ACCCJ's bank account and the fund will be used to supporting student research and travel to conferences or workshops.
- Thanks to Dr. Shanhe Jiang's generosity, ACCCJ has received a \$757 donation, which has been continuedly used to support the student paper award. Board of Directors have also decided to change the name of the student paper award to Jiang Outstanding Student Paper Award.
- To grow our association, Dr. Bin Liang has been working on fundraising from different research institutes or centers, or judges with Asian background. We welcome your donation.
- Due to the pandemic, this year's ACCCJ summer delegation has been cancelled again. In lieu of the delegation, ACCCJ will organize a series of academic mini conferences, roundtables and dialogues. See more detailed information in the column of Summer Academic Communication & Exchange.
- To increase cooperation with other associations, Dr. Hong Lu has been working with President of Korean Society of Criminology to organize potential joint panels at ASC.
- Due to the pandemic, ACCCJ board of directors have decided to conduct our election both online and onsite. Dr. Bo Jiang will be working on the election this year.
- The Board of Directors of ACCCJ has established another award - Student Travel Award - to support graduate students for their conference traveling. ACCCJ will award up to three students each year with \$300 per student.
- ACCCJ launched another round of its 10-Year Anniversary Celebration in March 2022 at Dr. Hong Lu's House in Las Vegas. We plan to have a final round of 10-Year Anniversary Celebration in November 2022 at Atlanta during ASC.

Featured Scholar

Getting to know Dr. Yuning Wu

Dr. Yuning Wu is a professor in the Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice at Wayne State University. She obtained a bachelor's degree in Law from Renmin University of China, and a doctoral degree in Criminology from the University of Delaware. She's interested in doing research on policing and criminological theories. Her research has appeared in journals such as *Justice Quarterly*, *Crime and Delinquency*, *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, *Journal of Criminal Justice*, *British Journal of Criminology*, and *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*. She is coauthor of *Race, Immigration, and Social Control: Immigrants' Views on the Police* (Palgrave, 2018). In 2015, she received the Dorothy Bracey/Janice Joseph Minority and Women New Scholar Award from the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, and a Junior Faculty Award from Wayne State University Academy of Scholars. She was also the recipient of a 2014-2015 W.E.B. Du Bois Fellowship from the National Institute of Justice.

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

One of my long-term collaborators, who is also my Ph.D. dissertation advisor, Professor Ivan Sun, has the greatest influence on me. Even though I went to the University of Delaware earlier than Ivan did (and still vividly remember his very dynamic job talk during which he asked graduate students a challenging statistical analysis question...), Ivan had quickly become one of the most popular and respected professors among the students. Ivan shapes my research interest and starts my journey as a



policing scholar. For example, our first-coauthored paper has ignited my long-term interest in understanding public perception of crime and justice. Ivan later connects me to a range of areas within policing, such as police organization, culture, use of force, and procedural justice.

Ivan's influence extends beyond research, however. I see from him (and hope to model after him) several great qualities of an educator, including work ethics, patience, and being not only nice, but also kind, to students and junior colleagues. Ivan is also a prime example of treating work seriously but not taking oneself too seriously. Great teachers inspire!

2. What do you believe is your most significant contribution to the field of criminology/criminal justice?

To be honest, as a relatively junior scholar, I have never really thought about this question of significant contribution before, as I consider, with content and joy, that my contributions to date are largely meaningful and incremental. Over the years, I have had a great interest and passion for studying the experience and perceptions of the disadvantaged groups of individuals within the context of crime and justice, be them racial/ethnic minorities, foreign-born immigrants, women, left-behind children, residents of poor neighborhoods (as opposed to police officers), or police officers (as opposed to their supervisors). For example, in my research on policing, I have done a great deal of work on citizen perception of police fairness and efficacy, police treatment of citizens, and the treatment of police by their supervisors and organizations. I aim to connect what occurs within police departments to what happens on the street, as well as between police behaviors and citizen attitudes and behaviors. Through these connections, I hope to highlight a dialectical relationship between fairness and performance, both being key values of modern democracies that I believe scholars have a moral duty to promote.

3. 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?

The field of criminology and criminal justice is wide and diverse. Ask any doctoral students who need to pass a comprehensive exam, they would most likely be able to tell you a fantastic list of seminal and influential books and articles on that exam area. Since I don't have much to add to these wonderful lists, I will deviate from the question and make a general recommendation instead. That is, read broadly if you can.

In the process of becoming an expert on a particular subject matter (typically during our early scholarly life), we tend to focus on the literature development of a relatively narrow focal concern, which of course is not only necessary but inevitable. But after some years of doing so, we may run the risk of being increasingly locked into our small world and miss a lot of what is going on in the broader field. It is important to see the big picture. Reading broadly is not only enlightening – you will find new ideas, questions, and solutions, sometimes in the most unexpected places – but also fun. While “fun” may seem like a luxury for many young scholars who strive to establish their credentials and reputation in specific research areas, it is worthwhile to pursue. It keeps you curious, invigorated, and inspired in the long run.

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

As the discipline continues to produce young scholars who are increasingly savvy in research methods and statistical skills, it remains a challenge for the discipline and its members to pick the right questions to answer. As Einstein rightly pointed out, if given an hour to solve a problem, it should take a person 55 minutes to think about the problem and 5 minutes to think about a solution. Indeed, in our field, new crimes emerge, and new problems of criminal justice arise, continuously. How we may use the “superpower” of data analysis to answer the most urgent and important questions requires some serious thinking. We may all have the recognition that the best work in the field tends to be those that combine trained methods and imagination. Those works set the foundation of theory building and falsification, and even change the directions of streams of research. Thus, in this “great” expanding era of criminology and criminal justice, perhaps we should all take more time to determine the right questions to ask, allowing our criminological imagination to free

itself and fly.

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

Welcome to a rapidly developing and expanding field that has fascinating research topics! Meanwhile, the field is increasingly competitive, and academic life is, well, academic – industrious, down-to-earth, and never stopping learning. So, make sure your main research topic during graduate school is something that you are truly interested in and willing to devote a lot of your time, energy, and perhaps also some black hair to.

Now, before you find your first “true love” research area, be patient and don’t be too anxious. Simply expose yourself to different areas of knowledge, take many courses that you can, try out various research methods, and stay an open mind. Do not let others’ pace interrupt yours. Life is short, but a career is long. Your dissertation project, even with a deadline to finish, is most likely not your last product. It is just the beginning. A professor of mine used to say, “The best paper is a done paper.” How wise! Hence, my advice is to work hard, but refrain from being a perfectionist. Pack lightly and enjoy the ride.

6. You are very productive in research and publication, and recently you become a full professor. How do you manage the work-life balance? Do you have any advice to young scholars?

The work-life balance is a good and classic question as many of us, including myself, struggle with a solution. But, after being a mom, I have come to understand and appreciate Oprah Winfrey’s wisdom more: “You can have it all. You just can’t have it all at once.” We only have 24 hours a day. The more time you spend on family responsibilities and self-care, the less time

you have for work. It is basic math. My foremost suggestion, thus, is to accept that it is completely fine for us to make certain choices of priority during certain periods of life and enjoy these choices without guilt or aversion. There is nothing wrong with not wanting to “lean in” (see Sheryl Sandberg’s book), but wanting to “lie down” (see Ali Wong’s talk show) from time to time.

Under this big framework of accepting that we may not be able to have it all at once, I’d also like to offer a few more specific, and likely sounding cliché, suggestions. First, distinguish important versus urgent tasks, and use large trunks of time to deal with important tasks and small trunks of time (which may accumulate to a large quantity of time despite being fragmented) to deal with urgent tasks. Second, appreciate the value of collaboration. Even though independence is a critical trait for young scholars, do not let it stop you from cultivating other important traits including cooperation and benefiting from complementary knowledge and skills that your fine colleagues may bring. Third, try to balance not only work and life, but also within work and life. If you can, don’t take upon heavy service responsibilities in your early career and focus on research and teaching. When feeling overwhelmed, don’t hesitate to communicate and negotiate with the department.

Yuning Wu, Ph.D.
May, 2022

Call for Application

2022 Jiang Outstanding Student Paper Award

ACCCJ is accepting submissions for the 2022 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, 2022) 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 2022 Award Committee will conduct a blind review to rate and rank submissions according to criteria such as significance of the topic, quality of the conceptualization, clarity and effectiveness of the methods, quality of the writing, and contribution to the ACCCJ's main interests. The ACCCJ Board will review and vote on the Committee's recommendation. The ACCCJ Board may decide not to make the award in any given year.

Awards: The winning student(s) will receive a plaque and a \$300 cash award and will be recognized at the 2022 ACCCJ general member meeting.

Submission deadline: All papers should be submitted in electronic format by 15 August 2022 to Vincent Cheng at vcheng@hkmu.edu.hk

Questions should be addressed to vcheng@hkmu.edu.hk

ANNOUNCEMENT

Summer Academic Communication & Exchange

Due to the pandemic, we had to cancel ACCCJ summer delegation this year. In lieu of the delegation, ACCCJ will organize a series of academic mini conferences, roundtables and dialogues. Here is the scheduled lineup:

Collaborated with scholars and practitioners from China:

June 17 (US)/18 (Beijing): ACCCJ 2022 Roundtable #1, China's Innocence Project (in Chinese)

June 25 (US)/26 (Beijing): ACCCJ 2022 Roundtable #2, Wrongful Conviction and Error Correction in China: The Case of Chen Man (in Chinese)

Collaborated with the China Law, Society and Economy (CLSE) Research Interest Group at Northumbria University:

July 11 (US): Policing amid challenges of the pandemic (in English)

July 18 (US): Human trafficking and judicial procedures (in English)

July 25 (US): Prison, punishment, and prisoners (in English)

Collaborated with China University of Political Science and Law:

July 31 & August 1 (US)/August 1 & 2 (Beijing): two-day conference on cybercrimes (in Chinese)

All of the above are open to our members, and further details will be distributed timely.

Student Travel Award

The Board of Directors of ACCCJ has approved a student travel award to support graduate students for their conference traveling. ACCCJ will launch this new award this year for ASC conference in November and support up to three students with a \$300 award per student. An ad hoc committee will work on the policies and procedurals for this award during the summertime. Please keep posted!

GOOD NEWS FROM MEMBERS

Members' Awards, Grants, and Editorial Leadership

Dr. Shun-Yung Wang was the receipt of Fulbright scholar at the College of Public Affairs, National Taipei University. Dr. Wang has shared his experience as a Fulbright scholar in Taiwan in detail here. Please check it out: <https://journal.fulbright.org.tw/life-in-taiwan-as-cultural-ambassadors/>

Dr. Vincent Cheng (PI) received Faculty Development Fund from Research Grant Council, Hong Kong (HKD \$502,075), (Jan 2022 – March 2023). The title of the project is "The boomerang effect in anti-drug advertisements in Hong Kong".

Dr. Luye Li received the 2022 Sage Junior Faculty Professional Development Teaching Award from Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS).

Professor Liu Jianhong was reelected Chairman of the General Assembly of the Asian Criminological Society (ACS) with a three-year term from January 2022 to December 2024.

Professor Liu Jianhong attend the Regional Advisory Group Meeting, Centre of Excellence for Statistics on Crime and Criminal Justice in Asia and the Pacific, The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). 12-13 October, 2021. (Online)

Xiaoshuang Luo was the receipt of the 2022 Doctoral Summit Scholarship from the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS).

Xiaoshuang Luo was awarded the Affirmative Action Committee Student Travel Grant from Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS): \$600.

Xiaoshuang Luo received the International Section Graduate Student Paper Award from the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS).

Members' Publications

Bin Liang and Jianhong Liu (2021). Chinese Netizens' Opinions on Death Sentences: An Empirical Examination of Public Opinion. University of Michigan Press. ISBN: 978-0-472-12928-7

- Lin, K. (2022). A cross-national multilevel analysis of fear of crime: exploring the roles of institutional performance and institutional confidence. *Crime & Delinquency*, Online First, DOI: 10.1177/00111287221074954
- Lin, K., Sun, I., Wu, Y. & Shan, S. (2022). Citizen compliance with pandemic rules in China: exploring the effects of emotional states, peer influence, and policing. *International Criminology*, Online First, DOI: 10.1007/s43576-022-00050-5
- Liu, Y. (2022). Peeping Wang: A bird's eye view on video voyeurism among Chinese men attracted to men. *The Journal of Sex Research*. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00224499.2021.2022589>
- Pontell, H. N., Liu, J., Contreras, C., Leong, S. W. D., & Huang, L. (2022). Occupational crimes in casinos: employee theft in Macau, China. *Crime, Law and Social Change*, 1-30. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10611-021-10001-2>
- Zhang, J., Liu, J., Cui, S., & Shuai, H. (2022). Perceived justice, negative emotions and delinquency in Chinese high schools and vocational schools. *Psychology, Crime & Law*, 1-12. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1068316X.2022.2039652>
- Wu, G., & Liu, J. (2021). Extending the Procedural Justice Theory to the Chinese Context: The Role of Collective Efficacy. *The British Journal of Criminology*. <https://doi.org/10.1093/bjc/azab115>
- Liang, B., Lu, H., & Liu, J. (2021). Testing death penalty opinions with general questions and a specific case scenario: potential lessons from China. *International journal of offender therapy and comparative criminology*, DOI:10.1177/0306624X211066827.
- Xia Hu, Jianhong Liu (04/2022), "The Research about Risks and Preventions in Criminal Law under the Context of Over Generalization of Concept of Science" (科学泛化引发的刑法风险及其防范). *Hebei Law Science (河北法学)*.2022(04):117-136. (CSSCI) (in Chinese)
- Zhang, J., Liu, J., Cui, S., & Shuai, H. (2022). The Effects of Classroom Anger, Strain, and Negative Emotions on Delinquency among Vocational School Students in China. *Deviant Behavior*, 43(2), 152-162.
- Liu, J. (2021). Asian Criminology and Non-Western Criminology: Challenges, Strategies, and Directions. *International Annals of Criminology*, 59(2), 103-118.
- Cheung, Nicole W.T. and Zhong, Hua. 2022. "Assessing the victim-offender overlap among adolescents in rural China." *Crime & Delinquency*, Doi: 10.1177/00111287221083888

- Mitchell, O., Yan, S., & Oramas Mora, D. (in press). Trends in prison sentences and racial disparities: 20-years of sentencing under Florida's criminal punishment code. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*.
- Yan, S., & Walker, J. W.+ (2022). Does the premium fit the risk? The role of criminal escalation in case processing. *Crime & Delinquency*. Advance online publication. <https://doi.org/10.1177/00111287211061719>
- Yan, S., & Lao, J. (2022). Sex disparities in sentencing and judges' beliefs: A vignette approach. *Victims & Offenders*, 17(4), 597-619. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15564886.2021.1947427>
- Wu, Guangzhen, Maskaly, J., Kang, W., Makin, D. A., & Kutnjak Ivković, S. (2022). Testing the Theoretical Relationship Between the Role of the Society at Large and the Willingness to Adhere to the Police Code of Silence. *Asian Journal of Criminology*, 17(2), 263-284.
- Li, Spencer De, Tzu-Hsuan Liu, and Yiwei Xia. 2022. "A Comparative Study of Parenting Practices and Juvenile Delinquency between China and the United States." *Deviant Behavior*. DOI: 10.1080/01639625.2022.2081102.
- Liu, Tzu-Hsuan and Spencer De Li. 2022. "From Family to Peer Systems: Mixed-Methods Study of Spillover Mechanisms on Juvenile Delinquency in China." *Crime & Delinquency*. DOI: 10.1177/00111287221090957.
- Wu, Guangzhen & Dale Willits (2022). The impact of recreational marijuana legalization on simple assault in Oregon. *Journal of interpersonal violence*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/08862605221076169>
- Luo, Xiaoshuang, John R. Hipp, and Carter T. Butts. (2022). "Does the Spatial Distribution of Social Ties Impact Neighborhood and City Attachment? Differentials among Urban/Rural Contexts." *Social Networks*, 68, 374-385.
- Hipp, John R. and Xiaoshuang Luo. (2022). "Improving or Declining: What are the Consequences for Changes in Local Crime?" *Criminology*, 1-28. <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/1745-9125.12309>
- Li, J.C.-M., Wong, G., T-W., Manning, M., & Yeung, D.Y-L. (2022). Financial fraud against older people in Hong Kong: assessing and predicting the fear and perceived risk of victimization. *International Journal of Environmental Research & Public Policy*. <https://www.mdpi.com/1660-4601/19/3/1233>

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Lin, K. (2022). A cross-national multilevel analysis of fear of crime: exploring the roles of institutional performance and institutional confidence. *Crime & Delinquency*, Online First, DOI: 10.1177/00111287221074954

Drawing upon Wave 7 of the World Value Survey, this study performed multilevel analysis on fear of crime among 47,996 residents from 36 diverse nations. Confidence in the government and perceived government performance were identified as significant predictors of crime fear. Further analysis showed the effect of confidence in the government stemmed primarily from between-country variation, whereas both within-country and between-country variation in perceived government performance shaped fear of crime. In addition, macroeconomic factors and the proportion of urban population, but not national-level homicide rate, were found to be salient country-level predictors. The findings contextualize the elevated fear of crime in some countries despite declining crime rates and inform the recommendation that institutional confidence and performance be prioritized in crime fear reduction efforts.

Lin, K., Sun, I., Wu, Y. & Shan, S. (2022). Citizen compliance with pandemic rules in China: exploring the effects of emotional states, peer influence, and policing. *International Criminology*, Online First, DOI: 10.1007/s43576-022-00050-5

In December 2019, the SARS-CoV-2 virus was first detected in Wuhan, China. Soon after, China became the first country in the world to enforce strict restrictions in an effort to mitigate the spread of the disease. Relying on survey data from 600 Chinese citizens in urban China, this study assessed the extent of citizen compliance and factors related to public compliance to pandemic lockdown and mitigation rules during the initial peak of the pandemic in January, 2020. Using multivariate regressions, we explored the effects of three sets of factors on Chinese citizens' compliance to pandemic mitigation rules: negative emotions during the pandemic, peer modeling of compliance, and the prevalence of formal social control in the forms of police presence and performance. Our regression analyses suggest that all three mechanisms influence Chinese citizens' level of compliance with counter-pandemic rules. Nevertheless, the strengths of their effects varied, with peer influence showing the strongest effect on compliance, followed by police presence and fear of contracting COVID-19.

Liu, Y. (2022). Peeping Wang: A bird's eye view on video voyeurism among Chinese men attracted to men. *The Journal of Sex Research*. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00224499.2021.2022589>

Developments in technology and the Internet have made modern lives more convenient, yet they also created new mediums and means for sexual offending. Video voyeurism, for one, gained increasing research attention; however, most research focused on male-on-female perpetration, where heterosexual men take photos of female victims' private parts in public places without consent or acknowledgment (e.g., "up-skirting" and "down-blousing"). This study was the first to examine male-on-male video voyeurism in the Global South. Postings (N = 226) were collected from a large web forum dedicated to Chinese men attracted to men and its sub-section on non-consensual voyeuristic images. Neutralization theory was used to guide the data analyses. Preliminary findings suggested that 1) perpetrators obtained voyeuristic images largely through taking photos of strangers' private body parts in public restrooms; 2) perpetrators justified their behaviors most

commonly by denial of victim, such as victim-shaming, victim-blaming, claiming that the victim “had fun,” the illusion of domination, and objectification; 3) perpetrators also used metaphor of the ledger, by claiming relative inexperience or that they had become a different person since the perpetration.

Pontell, H. N., Liu, J., Contreras, C., Leong, S. W. D., & Huang, L. (2022). Occupational crimes in casinos: employee theft in Macau, China. *Crime, Law and Social Change*, 1-30. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10611-021-10001-2>

It is virtually impossible to accurately measure employee theft across the casino industry using official statistics. In this paper, we use the self-report method for measuring crime to (a) estimate the prevalence, incidence, seriousness, and versatility of occupational offending in casinos in Macau, China—the largest casino gambling location in the world; and (b) identify characteristics which correlate with that offending. One in seven employees in our sample (14%; 38 out of 281) reported engaging in at least one of six offenses (theft in the workplace, falsification of documents, computer fraud, bribe offering, bribe accepting, and white-collar exploitation) in the 12 months prior to their survey response. The great majority of active offenders specialized in crime type: 61% of the active offenders in our sample (23 out of 38) committed just one of the six occupational crimes. Criminal “specialization” notwithstanding, offenders committed their crimes relatively frequently; occupational crimes were particularly costly to casinos in the long run; and these offenses varied in their severity and extent depending on crime type. Demographic characteristics of casino employees—in particular, male gender, occupational position, work schedule, and work-related experience—were associated with whether an employee engaged in workplace crime. Regarding psychological and lifestyle characteristics of employees, only financial pressure and gambling behavior were significantly related to occupational offending. Given that casinos are subject to high levels of surveillance relative to other places of employment, criminal motivation, and not just opportunity, could matter in terms of crimes committed by workers in the gaming industry.

Zhang, J., Liu, J., Cui, S., & Shuai, H. (2022). Perceived justice, negative emotions and delinquency in Chinese high schools and vocational schools. *Psychology, Crime & Law*, 1-12. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1068316X.2022.2039652>

General strain theory (GST) has been applied to explain the causes of delinquency in Western and China context, which argues that strain is a major source of criminal motivation. Being an important source of strain, the subjective perception of justice has the potential to promote negative emotions and delinquency. Using a sample of 2081 students from 11 middle schools and 11 vocational schools in South China, the current study tests associations and intervening paths between perceived justice, life satisfaction, negative emotions and delinquency. Results revealed that dissatisfactory perceived justice promoted delinquency, and this relationship was mediated by life satisfaction and negative emotions. Limitations and future research directions are discussed.

Wu, G., & Liu, J. (2021). Extending the Procedural Justice Theory to the Chinese Context: The Role of Collective Efficacy. *The British Journal of Criminology*. <https://doi.org/10.1093/bjc/azab115>

Recognizing that prior research has paid limited attention to the relevance of neighbourhood context to the procedural justice model of regulation, this study, based on data collected from a recent survey of 2,245 residents in a southeast city in China, examined the relationship between procedural fairness, collective efficacy and citizens' willingness to cooperate with the police, with a special focus on the role of collective efficacy in the function of the procedural justice theoretical framework. The results of this study revealed that the association between perceived collective efficacy and willingness to cooperate with the police was stronger than that between procedural fairness and the outcome variable. Additionally, this study demonstrated a moderating role of perceived collective efficacy on the relationship between procedural fairness and cooperation (the link between procedural fairness and cooperation was stronger for those with a low level of perceived collective efficacy), further highlighting the relevance of citizens' perceptions of neighbourhood context to their attitudinal behaviours towards the police. These findings have important implications for the direction of efforts to foster citizens' support and cooperation.

Liang, B., Lu, H., & Liu, J. (2021). Testing death penalty opinions with general questions and a specific case scenario: potential lessons from China. *International journal of offender therapy and comparative criminology*, DOI:10.1177/0306624X211066827.

Despite rich literature on public opinion on capital punishment, only a few studies examined people's death penalty support within specific contexts. None have explored if correlates that influence people's opinion would hold the same effect in general questions and specific case scenarios. Similarly, the Marshall hypotheses have not been tested with specific crime scenarios. Based on a sample of 1,077 students in a quasiexperimental design, this study contrasts Chinese students' death penalty opinion in general questions with a specific crime scenario, and tests the Marshall hypotheses with the latter. Compared to their support in general questions, students' support for death sentences dropped significantly in the specific crime scenario. Multivariate analyses showed that different factors influenced people's decisions in the general questions and in the specific case, and respondents' choices of preferred punishment in the specific crime scenario failed to lend support to the Marshall hypotheses.

Zhang, J., Liu, J., Cui, S., & Shuai, H. (2022). The Effects of Classroom Anger, Strain, and Negative Emotions on Delinquency among Vocational School Students in China. *Deviant Behavior*, 43(2), 152-162.

General Strain Theory delineates the intervening paths from strain to deviance and crime, mediated by negative emotions. In addition to explaining individual strain-delinquency relationships, a macro version of General Strain Theory describes the effects of aggregate variables on individual delinquency and individual strain-delinquency associations. Using a sample of 902 students (Individual Level) nested in 30 classrooms (Classroom Level), the present study tests the macro version of General Strain Theory using Chinese data. The results revealed the differences among classrooms for their delinquency and provided evidence that classroom anger had an influence on individual delinquency. Classroom anger also reinforced the individual strain-delinquency and negative affect-delinquency associations. Limitations and future studies were discussed.

Liu, J. (2021). Asian Criminology and Non-Western Criminology: Challenges, Strategies, and Directions. *International Annals of Criminology*, 59(2), 103-118.

Academic criminology originated in Western countries, primarily in Europe and in the USA. It has achieved great success, produced many influential theories, sophisticated methodology, academic institutions, and effective policy products, and has formed a productive paradigm, which has led to a flourishing discipline. However, as there have been growing critiques against “Western-centric” criminology, growing attention has turned to non-Western criminology. As Belknap has said, “We are in an exciting time in criminology, as the scholarship is becoming more global, collaborative, and interdisciplinary.” This paper addresses several important disciplinary questions: the relationship between Western and non-Western criminology, the strategies of developing criminology under non-Western contexts, the relationship between context-dependent findings from the non-West and the scientific traditions that seek unified human knowledge of criminology. The article suggests a strategy for developing non-Western criminology based on the experience of the successful growth of Asian criminology over the past decade under the concept of an “Asian criminological paradigm.”

Cheung, Nicole W.T. and Zhong, Hua. 2022. "Assessing the victim-offender overlap among adolescents in rural China." *Crime & Delinquency*, Doi: 10.1177/00111287221083888

Grounded in criminological theories (routine activity, social bonding, social disorganization, control balance, differential association, and general strain), this study extended the victim-offender overlap research by considering the specificity of rurality. We collected data from 2,839 adolescents in rural China and applied multilevel item response theory modeling. Both victim-offender overlap and differentiation were evident among rural adolescents. The victimization-offending overlap was associated with unstructured socializing, family and neighborhood control, moral beliefs, peer delinquency, and certain forms of social strain (loss of positively valued stimuli and exposure to negative stimuli). The differential tendency toward victimization over offending was a function of non-deviant solitary routines, failure to achieve positively valued goals, and strain-specific depression. The insignificance of control imbalance may need clarification of its conceptual relevance to rurality.

Yan, S., & Walker, J. W.+ (2022). Does the premium fit the risk? The role of criminal escalation in case processing. *Crime & Delinquency*. Advance online publication. <https://doi.org/10.1177/00111287211061719>

Legal and qualitative studies have highlighted that courtroom actors consider multiple aspects of criminal records. However, most quantitative studies on sentencing only included the number of prior convictions or arrests, with little attention to the seriousness trends of those priors. Taking stock from studies on criminal careers, we used group-based trajectory modeling (GBTM) to identify patterns of escalation and de-escalation among a defendant sample in New York State (n = 56,017), and then examined the role of trajectory groups in four decision points: dismissal, charge reduction, incarceration, and incarceration length. We found that escalation, de-escalation, and a higher stable level of crime seriousness were associated with less favorable outcomes at multiple decision points.

Yan, S., & Lao, J. (2022). Sex disparities in sentencing and judges' beliefs: A vignette approach. *Victims & Offenders*, 17(4), 597-619.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/15564886.2021.1947427>

The predominant theories on courtroom decision-making explain extralegal disparities with the courtroom actors' use of stereotypes. We conducted a vignette study on a sample of judges at the Chinese National Judges College, manipulated the sex of the defendant in each vignette, then asked the subjects for the recommended sentence. The survey also contained a series of questions on the beliefs about the causes of crime, the patterns of criminal behaviors, and the effectiveness of punishment. We found that the judges recommended significantly less harsh sentences for the female homicide defendant, but recommended significantly harsher sentences for both female defrauding and drug trafficking defendants. We also found little evidence that the perception and belief variables were confounders behind the observed sex disparities.

Wu, Guangzhen, Maskaly, J., Kang, W., Makin, D. A., & Kutnjak Ivković, S. (2022). Testing the Theoretical Relationship Between the Role of the Society at Large and the Willingness to Adhere to the Police Code of Silence. *Asian Journal of Criminology*, 17(2), 263-284.

This study examines the relationship between the role of the society at large and the code of silence in China and South Korea. Although both countries embrace Confucianism and have similar geographic, political, and cultural traditions, they have developed quite distinctly in recent years. The data for this study were collected from police officers attending in-service training at national training academies in both countries using the police integrity methodology. The respondents evaluated four scenarios describing examples of police corruption. Our multivariate models demonstrate that, once the police integrity measures and demographic characteristics are controlled for, the country has an independent effect on the respondents' adherence to the code of silence in all four scenarios. These results suggest that, despite many commonalities in their cultural and political traditions, two countries create different integrity environments.

Li, Spencer De, Tzu-Hsuan Liu, and Yiwei Xia. 2022. "A Comparative Study of Parenting Practices and Juvenile Delinquency between China and the United States." *Deviant Behavior*. DOI: 10.1080/01639625.2022.2081102.

This study examines the differences in parenting practices and their effects on juvenile delinquency between China and the United States. Its principal goal is to gain a more culturally relevant understanding of the possible ways of preventing delinquency through the improvement of parenting styles. The analyses were based on a nationally representative sample of American adolescents and a probability sample of Chinese adolescents in the same age group. To increase data comparability, the study employed similar measures of parenting practices and delinquency in the two samples. The analysis indicated that the American adolescents perceived a higher level of parental responsiveness but a lower level of parental control than did the Chinese adolescents. While parental responsiveness was inversely related to delinquency in both samples, parental control predicted lower delinquency only in the U.S. sample. Moreover, the negative relationship between parental monitoring and delinquency was stronger among the American adolescents than among the Chinese adolescents. The results underscore the need to consider cultural differences when assessing the impact of parenting practices on delinquency, or when applying the research findings to delinquency prevention programs.

Liu, Tzu-Hsuan and Spencer De Li. 2022. "From Family to Peer Systems: Mixed-Methods Study of Spillover Mechanisms on Juvenile Delinquency in China." *Crime & Delinquency*. DOI: 10.1177/00111287221090957.

This article contributes to the field of mixed methods by exemplifying the complementarities of two of the most widely used quantitative and qualitative analytic methods to explore the general pattern of the spillover effects on juvenile delinquency. It employed exploratory sequential and convergent mixed-methods. To ensure validity and reliability of the measurement items, the exploratory sequential mixed research design guided construction of the questionnaire and data collection. Structural equation modeling and fuzzy-set qualitative comparative analyses corroborated the empirical findings. Results from the mixed-methods analyses showed the significance of marital conflict's spillover effects on juvenile delinquency and recognized the multiple paths through which youth mental health problems and delinquent peer associations operate as key mechanisms connecting marital conflict to juvenile delinquency.

Wu, Guangzhen & Dale Willits (2022). The impact of recreational marijuana legalization on simple assault in Oregon. *Journal of interpersonal violence*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/08862605221076169>

There has been heightened public concern about the implications of recreational marijuana legalization to public safety. Prior research on this issue has primarily focused on Colorado and Washington State—the two states that first legalized recreational marijuana in the U.S.—and on legalization's impact on major crimes. This study extends this line of research to Oregon (OR, legalized in late 2014) and examines the impact of legalization on a less serious form of violent crime—simple assault. Using Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program data from 2007 to 2017 and a quasi-experimental research design, this study found that counties in OR have experienced increases in simple assault rate following legalization, relative to rates in the 19 non-legalized states. Findings suggest the need for more scholarly efforts to explore the potential impact of marijuana legalization on different subtypes of violent crime in other legalized states.

Luo, Xiaoshuang, John R. Hipp, and Carter T. Butts. (2022). "Does the Spatial Distribution of Social Ties Impact Neighborhood and City Attachment? Differentials among Urban/Rural Contexts." *Social Networks*, 68, 374-385.

Using social network data from the American Social Fabric Project (ASFP), this study examines how the distance to social alters may lead to different perceptions of neighborhood and city attachment among urban versus rural residents, and considers which types of relations play influential roles in shaping attachment. Overall, a key finding is that having more local neighborhood ties is positively associated with attachment at both the neighborhood level and city level, holding for any social relationship in our sample and for urban and rural environments. Notably, long distance ties are not irrelevant for attachment; rather, we see that long distance ties are associated with greater neighborhood and city attachment. Among different social relations measured, neighborhood safety ties consistently show the strongest positive relationship with neighborhood and city attachment. Surprisingly, we find that the spatial distribution of social ties appears more consequential for attachment in the rural sample than it does in the urban sample. Further, geographically dispersed ties also matter for urban

versus rural settings: physically close and midrange core discussion ties are associated with weaker attachment for urban residents, whereas they do not affect rural residents' perceptions of attachment.

Hipp, John R. and Xiaoshuang Luo. (2022). "Improving or Declining: What are the Consequences for Changes in Local Crime?" *Criminology*, 1-28. <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/1745-9125.12309>

Whereas existing ecology of crime research frequently uses a cross-sectional design, an open question is whether theories underlying such studies will operate similarly in longitudinal research. Using latent trajectory models and longitudinal data in half-mile egohoods from the Southern California region over a 10-year period (2000–2010), we explore this question and assess whether the changes in key measures of social disorganization theory are related to changes in violent or property crime through three possible relationships: 1) a monotonic relationship, 2) an asymmetric relationship, and 3) a perturbation relationship in which any change increases crime. We find evidence that measures can exhibit any of these three possible relationships, highlighting the importance of not assuming monotonic relationships. Most frequently observed are asymmetric relationships, which we posit are simultaneously capturing more than one theoretical process of neighborhoods and crime. Specific findings include asymmetric relationships between change in concentrated disadvantage, racial/ethnic minority composition, or population and violent crime, as well as relationships between change in Asian composition or population and property crime. We consider how this strategy opens a needed area of future research assessing how measures for other theories operate as environments change.

Li, J.C.-M., Wong, G., T-W., Manning, M., & Yeung, D.Y-L. (2022). Financial fraud against older people in Hong Kong: assessing and predicting the fear and perceived risk of victimization. *International Journal of Environmental Research & Public Policy*. <https://www.mdpi.com/1660-4601/19/3/1233>

While the majority of studies on the fear of crime focus on the impact of violent and property crimes at the population level, financial fraud against senior citizens is often under-investigated. This study uses data collected from 1061 older citizens in the community through a cross-sectional survey in Hong Kong to examine the levels of fear and perceived risk among Chinese senior citizens toward financial fraud and the factors behind them. Logistic regression analyses were conducted to assess the explanatory power of four theoretical perspectives (vulnerability, victimization, social integration, and satisfaction with police) on fear and perceived risk of fraud victimization. The results indicate significant predictive effects of victimization experience and satisfaction with police fairness and integrity on both the fear and the perceived risk of fraud among respondents. The findings not only confirm the differential impact of theoretical explanations on these constructs but can also contribute to crime prevention policy and practice in an aging society.