



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

### Newsletter 2023, No. 22

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#### WELCOME

Welcome to Issue No. 22 of the ACCCJ Newsletter! This Spring issue has the column of president's message, 2023-2024 board initiatives summary, featured board members, the practitioner's corner, the student's corner, call for applications, 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!

## President's Message

For years, I had put off the ideas of taking on another leadership role, not that I did not have any desires to serve our association, but rather the reality of juggling a full-time job and a full-time mom constantly reminded me the need to keep a well work-life balance so as to sustain both roles. However, after serving two years as President-Elect, I took over the leadership torch from my predecessor, President Bin Liang, with enthusiasm and pride, witnessing our association thriving with over 100 memberships at its peak time from continents of North America, Asia and Australia, awards for students, and actively engaged members at various professional meetings and events. All of us, the members of ACCCJ, are indebted to all my predecessors and the past Boards for your dedicated service!

My goal of serving as ACCCJ's President is primarily two-fold:

- To provide opportunities for members, especially young members (e.g., students and young scholars), to help them achieve a successful and fulfilling career in the field of criminology and Criminal Justice;
- To enhance ACCCJ's reputation and impact through inter-institutional partnership and projects that have sustainability and a long-lasting policy impact.

To achieve these goals, we could start by focusing on the following areas:

- Creating opportunities for students
  - Mentorship (academic, career, personal well-being)
  - Leadership and service opportunities (e.g., we have created the office manager position and will use the platform as a launch pad for the mentorship program)
  - Workshops and/or faculty-student collaborative partnership
- Recognizing and rewarding students/young scholars for outstanding performances
  - Involving students in (peer) mentorship programs



- Student leadership award (Thanks to Dr. Peter Liu)
- Student service award (I will fund such an award)
- Young scholar research award (Thanks to Dr. Ivan Sun)
- Student paper award (Thanks to Dr. Shanhe Jiang)
- Cultivating Inter-institutional partnerships through online talks and meetings, summer visits, and online/ onsite workshops.
- Initiating sustainable long-term projects that may have policy implications.
  - We could commit to creating a wrongful conviction database – no such databases exist in China currently, or a different database/ project (we need your expertise to build the project);
  - To start an ACCCJ Research Bulletin that publishes members’ policy-oriented work (more to come on this idea).
  - Documenting Chinese criminologists’ journey (Thanks to Dr. Jianhua Xu’s idea)
  - All of these goals will require our collective efforts to achieve. I intend to start small and take concrete actions to work towards these goals. I call on your support and help!

I would like to acknowledge that the 2022-2023 Board is the best group of people I have ever worked with – supportive, present-minded, dedicated, thoughtful, and ambitious. In the upcoming summer, we will form a mentorship taskforce on mentorship to explore opportunities for establishing a sustainable and meaningful mentorship program.

Well, summer is around the corner! The Board and I are looking forward to meeting you either in person during our summer visits to Qinghai and Tianjin, or online via events such as a roundtable and mini-conferences.

I hope you all have a fun, safe, and productive summer!

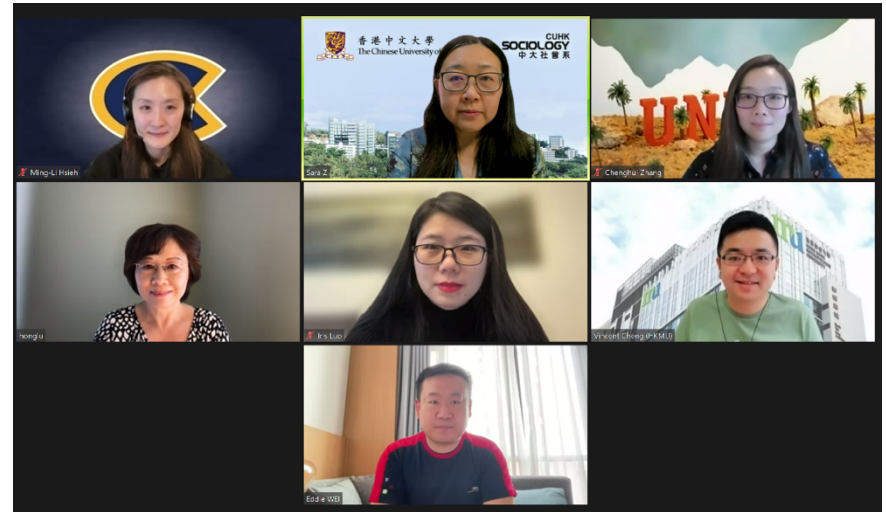
Hong Lu  
Professor of Criminal Justice  
University of Nevada, Las Vegas

## ACCCJ 2023-2024 Board Initiatives Summary

2023-2024 Board of Directors: Vincent Cheng, Ming-li Hsieh, Hong Lu, Xiaoshuang Luo, Shuai Wei, Chenghui Zhang, Hua Zhong

Since taking into office, the 2023-2024 Board has taken the following **initiatives/actions** as of May 2023:

- Created an ACCCJ Office Manager Position
- Passed the *ACCCJ Rule Regarding Donation and Naming Rights* to facilitate fundraising
- Approved four new awards:
  - Steven F. Messner Outstanding Book Award
  - Outstanding paper Award
  - Ivan Sun Young Scholar Outstanding Research Award
  - Hong Lu Outstanding Student Service Award
  - In addition to the existing awards:
    - President's Service Award
    - Shanhe Jiang Outstanding Student Paper Award
    - Student Travel Award
- Passed the *ACCCJ Virtual Space Rules* to streamline archiving issues
- Revised the *ACCCJ Election Rules* to transition from in-person to virtual elections
- Approved Jianhua Xu's *Chinese Criminologists Interview Project*
- Organized summer events and ASC panels



## ACCCJ Members Summary, June 1, 2023

ACCCJ members	Num.	New members	Institution/Occupation
Total members	94		
Student members	16	Jun Zuo	University of College London
		Bo Zhang	Bangor University
		Xinge Jia	Chinese University of Hong Kong
		Yuxuan Gu	N/A
Regular members	22	Victoria Time	N/A
Lifetime members	56	Wanqiong Wang	Lawyer

### New member highlight

Bo Zhang - Bangor University

My name is Bo Zhang (张博). I am a Criminology PhD student at Bangor University. My research interests lie primarily in the area of hate crime and policing. My PhD dissertation is exploring the impact of anti-Chinese hate crimes in the UK during the Covid-19 pandemic, and the research method is mainly conducted using qualitative semi-structured interviews. I am very glad to discuss academic issues with everyone interested in racial hate crime, policing or wider social inequality.



## Featured Board Members

### Getting to know Dr. Vincent Cheng

I am currently an assistant professor in the Department of Social Sciences at Hong Kong Metropolitan University. I obtained my Bachelor's, MPhil, and PhD degrees in Sociology/Criminology from the University of Hong Kong. My interest in criminology stems from my teenage experience in a small youth gang and ubiquitous gang movies in Hong Kong in the 90s. Like many other innocent first-year students, I enrolled in a criminology program because I thought it would let me hack into the minds of psychotic criminals, and maybe even other people's minds. After taking two introductory courses in criminology, I found that, it is far more interesting (and realistic) from a sociological perspective than hacking into other people's minds. I am interested in crime and punishment in China in general, with a particular focus on substance use, imprisonment, and post-release experiences in Mainland China and Hong Kong. I am currently conducting ethnographic research on older adults who use heroin in Hong Kong. With guidance and inspiration from many professors and colleagues, I have published articles in journals such as *Punishment and Society*, *International Journal of Qualitative Studies on Health and Well-Being*, and *Drugs: Education, Prevention, and Policy*. My book, *Hypocrisy: The Tales and Realities of Drug Detainees in China* received an honorary mention in the 2020 ACS Distinguished Book Award of the Asian Criminology Society.

Q1. 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)



Many professors who I met through HKU and ACCCJ have had a huge influence on my studies and career in criminology. Yet, two people I met at HKU - my PhD supervisor Professor Borge Bakken and my shixiong Dr. Jianhua Xu - have had the greatest influence on me. One of Professor Bakken's biggest influences on me was the drive to empathetically understand and speak up (academically) for the underprivileged. This shaped my research interest in the experience of highly stigmatized people - prisoners, ex-offenders, and older people who use drugs. He gave me enough freedom to conduct research that interested me in my own way. Yet he always showed up and pulled me out of the depths of my pain whenever I was tormented by a breakdown in my confidence. If Professor Bakken showed me the virtues of a traditional scholar, Dr. Xu showed me what it takes to become a prolific qualitative criminologist in the modern cutthroat academic world. He has also given me enormous encouragement and advice, which gave me hope and drives me to not give up.

The scholars that I met through ACCCJ conferences and meetings, in particular, Xiong Moulin, Eric Chui, Jessica Li, Nicole Cheung, Enshen Li, and Bo Jiang, have inspired me in different ways in my career path. Previous and current board members have shown me the passion and dedication I should have for my fellow professional community.

Q2. Thinking back, what was your biggest challenge during graduate studies in criminology/criminal justice? How did you overcome this challenge?

Unlike many others, I enrolled in bachelor's, MPhil, and doctorate programs at the same institution. Thus, the biggest challenge I faced did not stem from cultural or language barriers. Instead, there were moments when I felt that my academic career was going to end before it began.

The first stage relates to the importance of clear communication with gatekeepers. It happened when I was in the midst of fieldwork for my MPhil thesis on released inmates from "Re-education through labor center" (laojiao). Difficulties in conducting fieldwork as an "outsider" have been well recorded. Finding ex-inmates was not very difficult; smoking cigarettes and drinking alcohol together always worked, and they did not care about where I came from. However, getting into touch with social workers or police officers and getting them to talk about lao jiao ex-inmates was a lot more difficult. Being honest about where I came from and what I was doing was one of my major strategies to keep myself out of trouble. At that time, I had always introduced myself as a student whose hometown was Fujian, now studying at HKU. I had hoped my connection with Fujian could reduce my informants' worry about my identity as an "outsider." The worst scenario, I believe, would be to have no social workers or police officers willing to talk to me.

Yet, when my key field gatekeeper (who was a frontline practitioner now no longer in the field) decided to introduce me to a senior police officer at a banquet and told me the night before the banquet that I might need to lie about my identity to

the officer, I fell into the deepest fear of what might happen to me if the officer caught me lying. "Don't say you are from Hong Kong. Say you are from a local university. Don't get me into trouble," the gatekeeper told me. I started imagining that I might be put into jail and experience all the terrible things that my ex-inmate informants had gone through. I started to feel that my previous worries about "having no one to talk to" were so trivial. The night was tortured. I didn't sleep at all. Instead, I went through the webpage of a local university and tried to memorize the names of all the faculty members in the Sociology Department. I was not ready to lie to a senior police officer, I was not ready to go jail, and I was not ready to become a Convict Criminologist. Yet, I do not want my gatekeeper to get into trouble.

The next day, I went to the banquet, imagining that I was a soldier marching into the battlefield, like Gary Cooper in High Noon. This romanticization gave me courage. To be honest, I was struggling to tell the truth when I stepped into the restaurant. "Hey, welcome, Hong Kong boy. Come, sit down," I found an informant who I had interviewed before also invited to the banquet. He immediately introduced me to the senior police officers, "This is a Fujian boy studying in Hong Kong." The officers smiled and shook hands with me. I looked calm, but in my heart I screamed, "Thank you God, Buddha, and Jade Emperor, I don't need to lie." Fortunately, neither my gatekeeper nor I got into any trouble because of this.

Technically, I have not yet overcome this challenge. However, this incident reminds me that I should have communicated much more thoroughly with my gatekeeper at the beginning of fieldwork. I should have told my gatekeeper very clearly about my expectations, what I felt comfortable doing, and what I did not feel comfortable doing. I hope that this story will also be helpful for new graduate students.

Q3. If you were compelled to identify one or two key books which you would recommend to all students to read, what would it be? Why?

For students interested in ethnographic research, I highly recommend: *Gang Leader for a Day* by Sudhir Venkatesh and *Righteous Dopefiend* by Philippe Bourgois. *Surviving in Academia* (Chinese: 在學術界謀生存) by Lianjiang Li would also be a book I recommend to all students. This book is like a game guide or walkthrough, showing the various paths the author has discovered in the academic game, as well as the treasures and traps along the way. I believe that this book will inspire you as you progress through the initial stages of your academic career. Here is also a video that graduate students might want to take a look at-- How (not) to annoy your PhD supervisor <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eLLTAGaGYeM>

Q4. What would be your practical advice to potential graduate students entering the field?

Before you graduate and start job-hunting, ask yourself: Do you like teaching or conducting research more? I have worked at a teaching-oriented university for over seven years since I graduated, where over 80% of my time is spent on teaching-related duties. The advantage is that I can enjoy teaching, because there is no pressure to publish academically. However, the other side of the coin is that, after a number of years, you gradually feel like you are falling intellectually behind (and by the way, there is usually no tenure-track teaching position). If you want to maintain your self-perceived identity as a “scholar,” you would need to work extremely hard. Writing funding proposals and papers after 14–18 hours of teaching per week would be exhausting. So, think clearly about whether you dream of becoming a “criminology teacher who also does research” or a “criminology scholar who also teaches.”

Q5. How do you like to spend your leisure time?

I enjoy walking around the city. I am a big fan of infotainment on YouTube. Below are some of my favorite lunchtime YouTube channels.

Mr. & Mrs. Gao

<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCMUnInmOkrWN4gof9K1hNmQ>

自说自话的总裁 <https://www.youtube.com/@STBoss>

SuperY <https://www.youtube.com/@superycinema>

Philosophy Overdose

<https://www.youtube.com/@PhilosophyOverdose2>

小 lin 說 [https://www.youtube.com/@xiao\\_lin\\_shuo/about](https://www.youtube.com/@xiao_lin_shuo/about)

Vincent Cheng, Ph.D.  
May 2023



## Featured Board Members

### Getting to know Xiaoshuang Luo

Xiaoshuang (Iris) Luo is currently a PhD candidate in the Department of Criminology, Law & Society at the University of California, Irvine. She has a diverse background with a bachelor's in financial management and economics in China and two masters in the US, one in Sociology from the University of Oklahoma and one in Social Ecology from the University of California, Irvine. Her research interests include neighborhoods and crime, crime mapping and spatial analysis, and quantitative methods. As a graduate student, she has published 9 peer-reviewed journal articles (four as lead author, two as solo author, and three as co-author). Her work has been published in top journals in the field of criminology, criminal justice, and sociology, including *Criminology*, *Social Networks*, *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, *Police Quarterly*, *Policing: An International Journal*, *International Criminology*, and *The Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America (PNAS)*.

Q1. 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)

Many people I met through universities or conference including professors or graduate students had great influence on my career as a researcher in criminology. But there are several people I want to highlight here. First, a great mentor and also a long-term friend, Professor Ivan Sun, the first people I met who does research in the field of criminology and criminal justice in the US, guided me into the field of criminology, and now it becomes my lifelong career. I



met Professor Sun in 2014 in Beijing Normal University (BNU), where I was doing my master in criminal law there. He did a workshop introducing the US criminology and criminal justice at BNU, which intrigued me deeply. Technically speaking, I am not his student, but we know each other for almost ten years, and every time I have struggles about my school, my study or life, I just grab my phone and give him a call. He always gives me different insights of how to see life, see research, and that's how deeply I truly appreciate Dr. Sun, a great model to young scholars. The second Professor is my master thesis' committee chair, Cyrus Schleifer, from the Department of Sociology at the University of Oklahoma (OU). During my three years' study at OU, I had meetings with him almost every week, even during the summer and winter break. It was not easy to work with him and to be honest, he is a very tough person, but I survived and became the "Model Student" at OU. I learned from him how to become a good research. He has a very high standard in terms of publication or research, which actually forces me to learn to become patient about research and learn to focus on more the quality of the work

rather than the quantity. The third person is my advisor at UCI, Prof. John Hipp. I have been working with him since I first came to UCI doing my PhD at 2018, and I just can't imagine how well he manages his time to do research, teaching, and serving. He is a very hands-off professor and does not really check on my work, but we work very closely.

Q2. Can you tell us about your research interests, and how did you become interested in that field?

My research interests are mainly in the realms of neighborhood and crime, crime mapping and spatial analysis, and quantitative methods. I also did some research about policing, including procedural justice or police organization. For my dissertation, I am looking at the long-term crime trajectories across different geographic units and across different cities in the United States. When I was doing my master in Sociology at OU, I took several classes in criminology, including women and crime, community and crime. The class community and crime really intrigued me, and I read several books in that research area. That's how I end up doing my PhD at UCI because of my advisor Prof. Hipp. Besides, I took many quantitative methods course, which brings me lots of joy doing research. My work is purely quantitative, and I just fall in love with statistics and how I apply these statistic models to understand the crime patterns over time and over space.

Q3. What is your biggest challenge during graduate studies in criminology/criminal justice? How did you overcome this challenge?

My biggest challenge was when I was doing my master in Sociology at OU. I never took any classes either in sociology or criminology before, I don't really know much of the US history in terms of mass incarceration, race, segregation, and those are the topics covered in some of the seminar classes I took at OU, so I struggled a lot in the class at the first two years at OU. At

some point, it really frustrated me. And I was not used to the teaching style in the US at that time, students are just talking and discussing. I was very shy at that time, for couple of reasons, my language, my lack of common knowledge to the American students, etc.

Now thinking back, how I overcame these challenges, honesty, only time can tell. Like the old saying "The Rome was not built in a day", I worked super hard to become me today and almost every people I worked with knows me how hard I worked. Everything about me today just comes from hard working.

Q4. What would be your practical advice to potential graduate students entering the field?

Knowing what you are really interested in is really important for people doing PhD, especially doing PhD in the field of social science. Some people may say it is okay if you don't know what you are going to do during the first couple of years in the PhD program. But in reality, it is a really long time invest to do PhD in the US, it can easily take up to 7 or 8 years to finish the dissertation and get the degree. More importantly, there will be lots of moments with loneliness, frustration, depression during the graduate study. The list can go on and on. If you cannot bear those feelings or know how to manage yourself, it is not good for your mental health.

Q5. How do you manage the work-life balance?

It is hard for graduate student to say "I want the work life balance" if you are going to do research (high quality research) in academia. I don't have work-life balance for many years since my master program at OU. But after I build my foundation for my research, I took a little bit more time off to relax nowadays than I used to. Traveling is the best way for me to relax my mind and get recharged. Even though my body may feel tired after all the trips, but I can clear my mind and just forget about my school, my research, my paper.

## The Practitioner's Corner

### Getting to know Lawyer Wang Wanqiong



Thank you, Lawyer Wang Wanqiong, for agreeing to be interviewed for the ACCCJ newsletter! You are the first criminal justice practitioner to be featured in this newsletter!

Q1. Can you briefly tell us about your background as a criminal justice practitioner?

I obtained my Bachelor of Law degree from Southwest

University of Political Science, a Master of Law from Sichuan University, and a PhD in Law and Economics from Beijing Institute of Technology. Currently, I am a lecturer in law at Panzhihua University, while serving as a committee member and the head of the Criminal Defense Centre at Exceedon & Partners (Chengdu) Law Firm. In my 20-year legal career, I have represented hundreds of high-profile defendants in criminal, civil, and commercial cases. The most notable case is the exoneration case of Chen Man - the first case of acquittal resulting from the Supreme People's Procuratorate's protest for an acquittal. I was honored with the national "Outstanding Achievement Award for Criminal Defense" in 2016.

Q2. Thinking about your career in CJ, who has been the greatest influences on you?

Mr. Xu, my middle school Chinese literature and history teacher, played a crucial role in shaping my outlook on life. Prof. Xu Xin, my doctoral supervisor, helped me identify the core value in my professional life: individual cases can make a difference in pushing changes in the legal system.

Q3. What are your primary goals at this stage of your career?

My primary goal now is to instill the idea of the rules of law and legal ethics in my law students. I am also committed to handling criminal cases with the utmost care and striving to ensure fair treatment for all parties involved. If the opportunity arises, I would like to reflect on my legal career and share my experience through publication to inspire others with my journey.

Q4. Do you consider yourself an insider or an outsider of China's criminal justice system?

Since 2000, the role of lawyers in society has become increasingly prominent, particularly due to the emergence of the so-called "die-hard" lawyers, who have played a crucial role in preventing/ correcting wrongful convictions, and promoting lawful handling of cases by judicial institutions. The year 2015 marked a turning point, as the once common sight of lawyers banding together to defend their rights has disappeared, and defense lawyers have been increasingly viewed as barriers rather than facilitators of the justice system. Despite feeling more marginalized within the legal profession, I am determined to become a role model through diligence and perseverance.

Q5. What are the top lessons you have learned that would be useful for young CJ scholars?

What I have learned is to litigate to the highest level possible. In China, the ultimate decision maker is not the presiding judge, but the adjudicative committee. In several cases, I either put too much faith in the judge, or felt the courtroom performance was solid, forgetting that the real decision maker was not in the courtroom. It is important to keep your eyes on the ball!

Q6. What are the areas you really hope to see improvements in the criminal justice system?

The most pressing issues include the absence of second-instance trials in criminal cases, the inadequate participation of lawyers in death penalty review cases, and the enforcement of cross-examinations of witnesses in court. The current reform, the "admit guilt and accept punishment" system, should not be initiated by the investigative body, but rather by the court during the trial process so as to ensure a fair process and prevent wrongful convictions.

Q7. How do you manage the work-life balance?

Managing the work-life balance is no big challenge for a typical Sichuanese like me. Playing mahjong, travelling, watching TikTok videos, and reading are all great ways to relieve stress. I am currently reading "The Great Flowing River" by Qi Bangyuan and "1587, a Year of No Significance" by Ray Huang.

## The Student's Corner: Office Manager

### Getting to know PhD Student Shujing Shi

Shujing Shi is a PhD student in the Institute of Criminology at Cambridge University.

Q1. Can you tell us something about your research interests, and how did you become interested in that field?

Thank you so much for inviting me, it is been my great pleasure to be interviewed for the Student Corner of the ACCCJUS Newsletter. My research interests currently centre around drug market, organised crime, and social network analysis, but I also have a broader interest in experimental criminology, evidence-based policing, and other quantitative research methods. My passion for drug crimes stems from the experience working in a local drug rehabilitation centre in Kenya during my undergrad. I spent time with them in shelters where drugs were being dealt in tropical forests and established friendships with them, hearing about many of their stories and struggles - how they started using drugs, whether or not they wanted to receive treatment, and what caused them to relapse. I was able to gain valuable insights about reasons behind drug use, the rehabilitation services, and the people behind these issues. I realised that there are always stories behind the scenes and tried to put myself in their shoes to understand the meaning and mechanism of drug prevention, sentencing, and recovery. Through my work, I hope to contribute to evidence-based policies, shed light on the structure and mechanisms of drug trafficking and the market, make practical implications for the people who need them the most.



Q2. Is there a story or anything in particular you would like our community to know about you or your work?

If I had to pick one experience that has had a profound impact on me, it would be my service in the Chinese Armed Police Force (PAP) as a female soldier after graduating from high school. This experience was instrumental in shaping who I am today both personally and academically. I am really appreciating that I have the opportunity to work at the front-line of national security, and this experience taught me invaluable lessons that beyond resilience and teamwork. I made lifelong friends in PAP and

learned how to love and provide mutual support to each other. In fact, the military service inspired me to pursue criminology, contribute to social justice and national security. My time in the PAP was certainly a life turning point, and I am grateful for the many gifts this experience has given me.

Q3. What obstacles have you overcome in doing your PhD research?

Doing a PhD is certainly tough as it requires you to be an independent researcher rather than simply a student. This meant that I have to learn how to guide myself through my academic studies. Additionally, without course mates who are always accompany by side, I sometimes found it challenging o deal with feelings of loneliness and a lack of motivation. Time management has also been a significant challenge, as it is not just about meeting deadlines but also about managing my own time and priorities effectively. Furthermore, teaching. Being a teaching assistant and undergraduate supervisor has been demanding but also rewarding work. While I did enjoy these positions, I have had to learn how to interpret theories, guide students in their thinking, and lead group discussions.

Q4. Can you share with us about the reasons you applied for the office manager position of ACCCJUS?

I am really appreciating the opportunity to serve as a student office manager for ACCCJUS. Thank u so much for accepting me. I believe I can (and of course I did) learn a lot from coordinating with ACCCJUS's broad and members, gain insights about group operation and event management. Also, it is an excellent opportunity to get involved with the community and get to know more members. I truly enjoy the experience and would love to continue to contribute to the ACCCJ community.

Q5. How is your college life in Cambridge?

I really enjoy my college life in Cambridge. I am a member of Homerton College which is known for its friendly atmosphere and beautiful large campus. Homerton is such a fascinating place, I always feel I am being supported there. I have a great college mentor who is a wonderful listener and gives me lots of encouragement. I also love attending college events, especially formal dinners, which is great chance to catch up with friends and make new ones from diverse academic and cultural backgrounds. I am trying to complete the formal challenge in all 31 colleges. Also, I was previously a member of the college rowing team, but unfortunately, due to the hectic schedule this academic year, I could not continue. However, I am a member of the university pistol and rifle team, attend training sessions every weekend for air pistol and gallery rifle. I am proud to say that our team has won the Varsity competitions against Oxford in both the 2022 and 2023!

## Call for Application

### 2023 Shanhe Jiang Outstanding Student Paper Award

The *Shanhe Jiang Outstanding Student Paper Award Committee* is accepting applications for an award to recognize an outstanding student paper on a topic related to criminology and criminal justice in the greater China (e.g., mainland China, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macau) or Chinese residents and immigrants and/or their communities overseas. This award is named after Dr. Shanhe Jiang of Wayne State University who made a generous donation to ACCCJ in 2014. The recipient will be recognized at the ACCCJ general member meeting and receive a \$300 cash award along with a plaque.

#### Eligibility:

1. A recently published paper (after January 1, 2021) or an unpublished article-length paper written in English.
2. A paper is authored (or co-authored) by student(s) who are currently enrolled in a graduate or doctoral program domestically or internationally. (Papers cannot be co-authored with a faculty member.)
3. Students may co-author multiple papers, however, each student can only submit one first-author paper for consideration in this award.
4. Non ACCCJ student members are eligible for this award. (However, in the event of receiving the award, the recipient is expected to become an ACCCJ member.)
5. Prior recipients of the Shanhe Jiang Outstanding Student Paper Awards are ineligible for this award.

#### Application Process:

1. A cover letter and CV.
2. One electronic copy of the paper.
3. Proof of the student's current enrollment.

#### Paper Requirements:

1. 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.
2. Papers should be 30 pages or less (page count excludes tables/figures/references/etc). The submission attachments (can be submitted separately or combined into one document) should include the following:
  - A title page with author's name, department, contact information, and degree program;
  - An abstract page (150 words or less);
  - Paper (manuscript is acceptable);
  - Tables/Figures/References and along with paper format (see "Criminology" as a guide)
3. The title page will be removed prior to sending the manuscripts to the members of Shanhe Jiang Outstanding Student Paper Award Committee.

**Selection Procedures:** *The 2023 Shanhe Jiang Outstanding Student Paper Award Committee* will conduct a double-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.

**Submission:** The deadline for Nominations is August 1, 2023.

1. All papers and nomination materials should be submitted to the Committee chair: Dr. Ming-Li Hsieh, [hsiehm@uwec.edu](mailto:hsiehm@uwec.edu)
2. Copy nomination to the President of ACCCJ: Dr. Hong Lu, [hong.lu@unlv.edu](mailto:hong.lu@unlv.edu)

## Call for Application

### President's Service Award 2023 Call for Nomination

*The President's Service Award Committee* is accepting applications for awards to recognize distinguished contributions and services to ACCCJ.

#### Eligibility

1. Nominees must be an ACCCJ member by the award nomination deadline.
2. Nominees must demonstrate a strong service record to promote the values and missions of ACCCJ and be devoted to Chinese criminology and criminal justice in the areas of research, teaching, and mentoring.
3. Prior recipients of the President's Service Award are not eligible for this award.
4. Must not be a member of the President's Service Award Committee.

#### Application Process

1. Submit a cover letter describing the nominee's eligibility for the award.
2. Submit a curriculum vitae that highlights achievements in the areas of research, teaching, and service with an emphasis of services and contributions to the ACCCJ (three pages maximum).
3. Submit one reference letter highlighting the nominee's research, teaching and service contributions, particularly to the ACCCJ.

#### Nominations

1. Both nominees and nominators must be the current ACCCJ member by the nomination deadline.
2. Self-nominations are acceptable.

#### Selection Procedures

1. The current board members will form the Award Committee and will evaluate the applications based on outstanding services and contributions to the ACCCJ and significant promotion, collaboration, and innovation in research, teaching and mentoring in Chinese criminology and criminal justice disciplines.
2. The Committee may decide to either give out the award, or not give out the award, in any given year.

**Nomination Deadline:** August 1, 2023

#### Submit all nomination documents in one PDF file to

Dr. Ming-Li Hsieh, [hsiehm@uwec.edu](mailto:hsiehm@uwec.edu) (Chair, the Award Committee)

Copy nomination to: Dr. Hong Lu, [hong.lu@unlv.edu](mailto:hong.lu@unlv.edu)



## Call for Application

### Hong Lu Outstanding Student Service Award 2023 Call for Nomination

*The Hong Lu Outstanding Student Service Award Committee* is accepting applications for an award to recognize outstanding contributions and services to ACCCJ. The awardee(s) will be recognized at the annual ACCCJ award ceremony and receive an up to \$200 cash award along with a certificate.

#### Eligibility

1. Nominee must be an ACCCJ member by the award nomination deadline.
2. Nominee must be a full-time graduate student.
3. Nominee must demonstrate a strong service record to promote the values and missions of ACCCJ (Nominee's entire service record is also considered).
4. Prior recipients of Hong Lu Outstanding Student Service Awards are ineligible for this award.
5. Must not be a member of the Award Committee.

#### Nomination

1. Nominator must be a current or past ACCCJ Board member.
2. Self-nominations are not acceptable.

#### Nomination Materials

1. A cover letter by the nominator
2. A reference letter by the nominator or a supervisor of the nominee
3. Nominee's Curriculum Vitae

**Nomination Deadline:** August 1, 2023

#### Submission

Send all nomination documents in one PDF file to the Committee Chair:

Dr. Ming-Li Hsieh, [hsiehm@uwec.edu](mailto:hsiehm@uwec.edu)

Copy nomination to: Dr. Hong Lu, [hong.lu@unlv.edu](mailto:hong.lu@unlv.edu)

#### Selection Procedures

The Award Committee will come up with a rating rubric to rate and rank candidates based on outstanding services and contributions to ACCCJ and other significant service activities. Multiple awardees may be given per the Committee's discretion. If multiple awardees are chosen, the \$200 cash award will be evenly distributed to awardees. However, the Committee may decide not to recommend the award in any given year. The ACCCJ Board will review and vote on the Committee's recommendation.

## Call for Application

### Ivan Sun Young Scholar Outstanding Research Award 2023 Call for Nomination

*The Ivan Sun Young Scholar Outstanding Research Award Committee* is accepting nominations for an award to recognize a young scholar's outstanding scholarly contributions to the literature of criminology and criminal justice in Greater China (e.g., mainland China, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macau) or Chinese residents and immigrants and/or their communities overseas. The awardee will be recognized at the ACCCJ general member meeting and receive a \$500 cash award along with an award certificate.

#### Eligibility

1. Must be a person who received their doctoral degree within the past five years (for this year the degree must have been awarded after May 2018), and an untenured faculty member;
2. Must be an ACCCJ member by the award nomination deadline;
3. Must demonstrate scholarly contributions include, but are not limited to, articles, books, monographs, book chapters, or grants to scholarly associations;
4. Must not be a member of the Award Committee.

#### Nomination Materials

The nomination package should consist of:

1. A nomination letter by a senior scholar (i.e., at the rank of associate or above or equivalent of the rank), assessing the nominee's scholarly contributions to the discipline of criminology and criminal justice;
2. The nominee's curriculum vita (including entire research record after graduating from the Ph.D. program); and
3. Up to two published works (e.g., articles, book, etc.).
4. Self-nominations are not acceptable.

#### Nomination Deadline

August 1, 2023

#### Submission

Send all nomination documents in one PDF file to the Committee Chair:

Dr. Liqun Cao, [liqun.cao@ontariotechu.ca](mailto:liqun.cao@ontariotechu.ca)

Copy nomination to: Dr. Ming-Li Hsieh, [hsiehm@uwec.edu](mailto:hsiehm@uwec.edu)

# Call for Application

## ACCCJ Student Travel Award 2023 Call for Application

*The ACCCJ Student Travel Award Committee* is accepting applications for up to three awards to promote greater student participation in the activities of ACCCJ. The Award also helps students gain valuable experience and exposure from attending and presenting at the ASC meetings. Each award is \$300, which can be used to cover conference registration, travel, and/or accommodation expenses associated with attending the annual concurrent ACCCJ and ASC meetings.

### Eligibility

1. Applicant must be a full-time undergraduate or graduate student.
2. Applicant must be an ACCCJ member by the award nomination deadline.
3. Applicant must participate in the ASC conference by presenting a paper (or poster).
4. Applicant must attend the ACCCJ Annual General Meeting.
5. Recipients of the ACCCJ Student Travel Awards in the prior two years are ineligible.

### Application Materials

The application package should consist of:

1. The ACCCJ Student Travel Award Application Form;
2. A copy of the ASC presentation acceptance letter; and
3. A Curriculum Vitae

### Application Deadline

August 1, 2023

### Submission

Send all application documents in one PDF file to the Committee Chair:

Dr. Yuning Wu, [ed8620@wayne.edu](mailto:ed8620@wayne.edu)

Copy application to: Dr. Ming-Li Hsieh, [hsiehm@uwec.edu](mailto:hsiehm@uwec.edu)

### Selection Procedures

*The Award Committee* will review the applications thoroughly. Priority may be given to students who are presenting as a sole- or leading author of a paper over students who are non-presenting coauthors of a paper. Priority may also be given to students who have not received this award previously and who do not have funding support from other sources. If an award is declined by an individual selected, the Committee may select an alternate from the pool of applications received for that year. However, the Committee may decide not to recommend the award in any given year.

## GOOD NEWS FROM MEMBERS

### Members' Awards, Grants, and Editorial Leadership

The 9th Annual Meeting of the Asian Association for Substance Abuse Research (AASAR) will take place on the Campus of University of Macau on Oct 20-22, 2023. The central theme of the conference is "Exploring Current Issues in Substance Abuse and Addiction". The meeting is co-sponsored by the Department of Sociology at University of Macau. For more information, visit <https://aasar.asia/conference/en/>.

The Journal of Criminal Law Special Issue

Prison Research: The place and mental health among prisoners and prison staff

Guest Editors:

Prof. Anqi Shen, Northumbria University, UK

Prof. Shanhe Jiang, Wayne State University, US

Zhe Ma, Joao Ilhao Moreira and Yan Zhang (Co-PI), Criminal Liability of Arbitrators: Law and Practice in China, supported by the Asia-Pacific Academy of Economics and Management, University of Macau (MOP100,000).

Dr. Jessica Li has become a council member of the Hong Kong Social Worker Association. (<https://www.hkswa.org.hk/>)

Pro. Jianhong Liu was invited for a Seminar. "Asian Criminology - the Concept and Paradigm", Institute of Advanced Studies in Humanities and Social Sciences, the University of Macau. 10 February, 2023.

Professor Jianhong Liu had 7 co-authored papers presented at the 2023 annual conference of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences in March in National Harbor, Maryland.

Xiaoshuang Luo was the receipt of the Graduate Dean's Dissertation Fellowship Award for Summer 2023 from the University of California, Irvine.

### Members' Publications

Book/Book Chapter:

Jianhong Liu, Pin Yu, and Jie Zhang (2023), "The State of Criminological Studies in East Asia", in *Southernising Criminology: challenges, horizons and praxis*, Routledge. (forthcoming)

Zhang, Cynthia Baiqing, and Meredith L. Ille. (2023). *Criminal Careers and Communities in the United States: An Identity Network Perspective*. Lexington Books. (Forthcoming July 15th, 2023.)

Journal Articles:

Chen, X., Liu, Y., & Zhong, H. (2023). Generalized trust among rural-to-urban migrants in China: Role of relative deprivation and neighborhood context. *International Journal of Intercultural Relations*, 94, 101784.

Cheung, N. W., & Zhong, H. (2022). Assessing the Victim-Offender Overlap Among Adolescents in Rural China. *Crime & Delinquency*, 00111287221083888.

Cheung, N. W., & Zhong, H. (2022). Deviant versus nondeviant routines, social guardianship and adolescent victimization in the rural context of China. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 37(7-8), NP4527-NP4557.

Lam, K. W. K., Zhong, H., & Gu, G. Y. (2023). Classic assimilation, self-selection and parent status: An analysis of the central–local political trust among highly educated Mainland migrants in Hong Kong. *Asian and Pacific Migration Journal*, 01171968231167922.

Lambert, E. G., Boateng, F., Liu, J., Tewksbury, R., Zhang, J., & Jiang, S. (2022). Exploring the Effects of Multiple Dimensions of Organizational Justice on Correctional Staff Job Stress. *The Prison Journal*, 00328855231173271.

Li, C. K. W., Liu, J., & Chen, X. (2023). Chinese Women’s Acceptance of Intimate Partner Violence against Women. *Violence Against Women*. (forthcoming)

Lin, K. (2023). Filial piety and public attitudes towards same-sex sexual behaviour in China—evidence from the Chinese general social survey. *Culture, Health & Sexuality*, 1-16.

Lin, K., & Liu, L. (2023). Friendly Teasing or Traumatic Bullying? Examining the Conditioning Effect of Social Distance on the Negative Psychological Outcomes of Homophobic Name-Calling. *Journal of School Violence*, 22:3, 429-441, DOI: 10.1080/15388220.2023.2211769

Liu, J. (01/2023). “Asian Criminology – Concept and Development”. *The Criminologist* by American Society of Criminology, Jan-Feb 2023 issue, 49(1),42-43.

Liu, Y. V., & Nalla, M. K. (2023). Predictors of Attitudes Toward Sexual Harassment Among Chinese Nationals: Are College Students Different? *Asian Journal of Criminology*, 1-19. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11417-023-09399-6>

Liu, J., & Wu, G. (2023). Procedural fairness and fear of crime: extending the procedural justice theoretical model under the Chinese context. *Crime & Delinquency*, 00111287221150422.

Liu, P. (2023). *The Expansion of Governmental Control in China Due to the COVID-19 Pandemic*, in *Inequality and Governance in an Uncertain World: Perspectives on Democratic and Autocratic Governments*, edited by Saliba Sarsar and Rekha Datta, Lexington Books Publishers.

- Luo, X. I., & Schleifer, C. (2023). Unions, Occupational Career Change, and Gender Inequality: Using Current Population Survey Panel Data to Assess Police Wage Change. *Police Quarterly*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/10986111231165518>
- Steffensmeier, D., Schwartz, J., Slepicka, J., & Zhong, H. (2023). Twenty-First Century Trends in Girls' Violence and the Gender Gap: Triangulated Findings from Official and Unofficial Longitudinal Sources. *Journal of interpersonal violence*, 08862605231169733.
- Tahamont, S., Jelveh, Z., McNeill, M., Yan, S., Chalfin, A., & Hansen, B. (2023). No ground truth? No problem: Improving administrative data linking with an active learning algorithm and a little bit of guile. *PLOS ONE*, 18(4), e0283811. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0283811>
- Wang, S.-Y. K., Sun, I., Wu, Y., & Chen, F.-L. (2023). Explaining Police Procedural Justice in a Democracy: An Expanded Internal-External Model. *Police Quarterly*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/10986111231169278>
- Wei, S., Jiang, A., Hu, Q., Liang, B., & Xu, J. (2023). Conducting criminological fieldwork in China: A comprehensive review and reflection on power relations in the field. *Criminology & Criminal Justice*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/17488958231166561>
- Wu, K., & Li, S. D. (2023). Coercive parenting and juvenile delinquency in China: assessing gender differences in the moderating effect of empathic concern. *Journal of Youth and Adolescence*, 52(4), 826-839.
- Yan, S. & Augustine, B. (2023). Parental monitoring, exposure to family violence, and delinquency: A latent class analysis on Arizona youth. *Victims & Offenders*. Advance online publication. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15564886.2023.2189192>
- Zhang, Y., Liu, J., & Braithwaite, J. (2023). The Pluralism of Restorative Justice in Greater China: an Introduction. *Asian Journal of Criminology*, 1-5. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11417-023-09402-0>
- Zhong, H., Cheung, N. W. T., & Gu, Y. (2023). Child Development among Left-Behind and Non-Left-Behind Children in Rural Boarding Schools of Guangdong: Social Bonds, Peers and School Climate. *China Review*. (Forthcoming)
- 洪俊瑋、張淵崧、王舜永、章光明 (2023). 疫災下雙北地方治理之個案比較研究：韌性社區與警政運用. 行政暨政策學報 (TSSCI)

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Chen, X., Liu, Y., & Zhong, H. (2023). Generalized trust among rural-to-urban migrants in China: Role of relative deprivation and neighborhood context. *International Journal of Intercultural Relations*, 94, 101784.

China has experienced sizeable internal migration in the past several decades. This research examines the implications of internal migration on generalized trust in China. Using data from the 2014 China Labor-force Dynamics Survey (CLDS), a nationally representative survey, we compared the level of self-rated generalized trust in strangers among Chinese rural-to-urban migrants, rural nonmigrants, and urban nonmigrants. We further assessed the mediating effects of relative deprivation and neighborhood context in the relationship between migration status and generalized trust. The results show that migrants are less trusting than rural and urban nonmigrants after adjusting for relevant sociodemographic characteristics. The mediation analysis suggests that relative deprivation partially explains the difference in generalized trust between migrants and rural nonmigrants, and it greatly mediates the trust gap between migrants and urban nonmigrants. The neighborhood context largely explains the difference in generalized trust between migrants and rural nonmigrants. Moreover, urban nonmigrants are less trusting than migrants when taking neighborhood context into consideration, which indicates a suppression effect of neighborhood context on the relationship between migrant status and social trust in urban China. This study contributes to a deeper understanding of how social trust changes in the process of internal migration. Policy implications are discussed.

Cheung, N. W., & Zhong, H. (2022). Assessing the Victim-Offender Overlap Among Adolescents in Rural China. *Crime & Delinquency*, 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.

Cheung, N. W., & Zhong, H. (2022). Deviant versus nondeviant routines, social guardianship and adolescent victimization in the rural context of China. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 37(7-8), NP4527-NP4557.

There is limited knowledge on the possible pathways of victimization among rural dwellers during adolescence in developing contexts, such as rural China, where victimization may compound developmental disadvantages of rural adolescents. Guided by the lifestyle/routine activity theory, the goal of this study thus was to examine how far delinquent lifestyles (delinquent involvement and

delinquent peer association); nondeviant routine activities (unstructured socializing with peers, structured activities, and solitary activities); and social guardianship within family, school, and neighborhood contribute to juvenile victimization in a rural setting. The outcomes of interest covered direct victimization (violent, property, and sexual) and indirect victimization (witnessing community violence). The study included 2,839 adolescents (51.2% male; mean age = 13.88 ± 0.90 years) from 30 middle schools in rural China. The delinquent peer influence as a risk factor of direct and indirect victimization appeared to be more profound than delinquent involvement. Solitary activities consistently put rural adolescents at greater risk of direct and indirect victimization, and their role was stronger than that of rural adolescents' delinquent involvement. No victimization outcomes were predicted by unstructured socializing with peers and structured activities. Attachment to family caregivers and neighborhood cohesion were the strongest social guardianship predictors across all forms of victimization. These results suggest that alongside social guardianship and delinquent lifestyles, rural isolation should be addressed in managing juvenile victimization. The insignificant role of unstructured socializing with peers may raise the need to clarify its conceptual relevance to rural settings. The implications for improving the underdeveloped preventive measures against victimization of rural adolescent populations in developing societies are described.

Lam, K. W. K., Zhong, H., & Gu, G. Y. (2023). Classic assimilation, self-selection and parent status: An analysis of the central–local political trust among highly educated Mainland migrants in Hong Kong. *Asian and Pacific Migration Journal*, 01171968231167922.

Prior research overlooks highly educated migrants and their political incorporation in host societies. This study applies both classic assimilation and self-selection theories to understand political trust among highly educated migrants from Mainland China in Hong Kong, including their trust toward local (host society) and central (home society) governments. We also address the possibility of selective assimilation adopted by migrant parents as risk-reducing strategies. Based on a survey of highly educated Mainland migrants in Hong Kong (n = 2,884), our results show partial support for both theories. Migrants' political trust is influenced by both their post-migration political exposure and their pre-migration political attitudes. Moreover, migrant parents tend to remain bicultural, showing more positive attitudes toward both governments in host and home societies.

Lin, K. (2023). Filial piety and public attitudes towards same-sex sexual behaviour in China—evidence from the Chinese general social survey. *Culture, Health & Sexuality*, 1-16.

Using data from the 2017 Chinese General Social Survey, this study is one of the first to directly compare the effect of reciprocal versus authoritarian filial piety on the Chinese public attitudes towards same-sex sexual behaviour using a nationally representative sample. Consistent with previous research, the findings from this study reveal that endorsing reciprocal and authoritarian filial piety exert qualitatively different influences on public attitudes towards same-sex sexual behaviour. While reciprocal filial piety was not linked to disapproval of same-sex sexual behaviour in the current study, authoritarian filial piety was found to significantly predict a disapproving attitude. This effect remained statistically significant even after controlling for other demographic and social-psychological variables commonly identified to predict homophobia. Findings from this study further our knowledge of the critical yet nuanced role of filial



piety in shaping public attitudes towards same-sex sexual behaviour in China. In terms of implications for policy and practice, organised efforts should aim to steer public interpretations of filial piety away from its authoritarian dimension through education, advocacy and activism.

Lin, K., & Liu, L. (2023). Friendly Teasing or Traumatic Bullying? Examining the Conditioning Effect of Social Distance on the Negative Psychological Outcomes of Homophobic Name-Calling. *Journal of School Violence*, 22:3, 429-441, DOI: 10.1080/15388220.2023.2211769

This study examined homophobic name-calling among 2,161 middle school students in the US and found that those who had experienced homophobic name-calling fared significantly worse than those who had never experienced it, regardless of whether they were called names by rivals, strangers, or friends. While this study also found evidence that the adverse mental health effect of homophobic name-calling was worse if it had been initiated by rivals than by friends, the overall findings affirm the potent and enduring toxicity of homophobic name-calling on adolescents' mental health documented in previous studies. Despite some limitations, findings from this study shed light on our currently ambiguous understanding of the conditioning effect of social distance on the negative psychological impacts of homophobic name-calling and pose several implications for bullying prevention and intervention practice and policymaking.

Liu, Y. V., & Nalla, M. K. (2023). Predictors of Attitudes Toward Sexual Harassment Among Chinese Nationals: Are College Students Different? *Asian Journal of Criminology*, 1-19. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11417-023-09399-6>

This study examines the predictors of tolerance for different forms of sexual harassment among Chinese nationals, both students and non-students, residing in mainland China and abroad (N = 2094). The forms of harassment comprise unwanted sexual attention, gender harassment, and sexual coercion. Drawing from Sykes and Matza's theory of techniques of neutralization (e.g., denial of injury and denial of responsibility), we hypothesize that respondents—especially non-students—who employ neutralization techniques are more likely to tolerate sexual and gender harassment. Multiple regression models find mixed support for this hypothesis. Overall, being a woman and endorsement of traditional gender roles consistently shape students' and non-students' tolerance of sexual harassment behaviors, regardless of the subtype of harassment. For Chinese policymakers, we suggest that change must start by giving women a voice and recognizing the necessity of gender equality in education. Limitations are also discussed.

Liu, J., & Wu, G. (2023). Procedural fairness and fear of crime: extending the procedural justice theoretical model under the Chinese context. *Crime & Delinquency*, 00111287221150422.

This study examines the relationship between procedural fairness and fear of crime in the context of China. Based on original data collected from a random sample of 2,245 residents in a southeast city in China, this study reveals a salient influence of procedural fairness on fear of crime, reflected by its significant positive effects on not only emotional-based fear but also cognitive fear (perceived risk of victimization). Results also suggest that perceived neighborhood cohesion and police trustworthiness partially mediate the

relationship between procedural fairness and the outcome variable. The findings of this study demonstrate broad consequences of procedural fairness (a meaningful social impact within the community) that go beyond its implications for legitimacy and compliance.

Luo, X. I., & Schleifer, C. (2023). Unions, Occupational Career Change, and Gender Inequality: Using Current Population Survey Panel Data to Assess Police Wage Change. *Police Quarterly*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/10986111231165518>

A large body of literature describes the occupational gender wage gap at the national labor market level as well as in specific occupations. Yet, among those studies of within-occupational inequality, few have focused on how occupational career change affects gender wage inequality. With an increasing number of female workers entering into the police labor force as well as the high turnover rate in the police sector, it is important to explore wage changes in this highly unionized and hyper-masculine occupation. Using two-wave panel data from the Current Population Survey Merged Outgoing Rotation Group (CPS-MORG) from 1979 to 2016, this study examines how change in occupational career along with change in union membership may lead to different wage rewards or penalties for police men and police women. Our findings reveal that individuals experience a large increase in wages when joining the police occupation, and this wage bonus is greater for women than for men. Furthermore, individuals joining the police as well as a union see a wage bonus, but wage loss when leaving the police and a union. Overall, police men have a larger wage loss than police women when leaving the police force and losing union membership. Policy implications of these findings are discussed.

Wang, S.-Y. K., Sun, I., Wu, Y., & Chen, F.-L. (2023). Explaining Police Procedural Justice in a Democracy: An Expanded Internal-External Model. *Police Quarterly*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/10986111231169278>

Since procedural justice was proposed, this vein of research has gained much popularity in scholarship, empirical supports, and theoretical advancement. Yet, research on the procedural fairness within police organizations, particularly on the underlying and mediating mechanisms between internal and external procedural justice, remains understudied. Relying on survey data collected from Taiwanese police officers, this study expands the current literature by testing the direct relationships between supervisor, organizational, and social supports and external procedural justice and their indirect connections through supervisor trustworthiness and self-legitimacy. Supervisor and social supports were found to directly boost officers' commitment to external procedural justice. Perceived organizational support promotes external procedural justice through cultivating officer self-legitimacy. This study concludes by discussing cross-border research and pragmatic implications for police training and management.

Wei, S., Jiang, A., Hu, Q., Liang, B., & Xu, J. (2023). Conducting criminological fieldwork in China: A comprehensive review and reflection on power relations in the field. *Criminology & Criminal Justice*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/17488958231166561>

Practical and personal challenges inevitably arise during fieldwork, and identifying these complications is a fundamental part of the research process. Through a comprehensive review of 61 articles and books on criminological fieldwork in China, we discuss in detail five methodological challenges (namely, political sensitivity, cultural challenges, gaining access, insider vs outsider status and ethical

issues). Strategies for coping with these challenges are summarised, while, drawing explicitly on the experiences of the authors, we further delineate the importance of employing the power relations model. This model has been largely neglected in the literature to date, yet the influence of power relations can be shown to permeate fieldwork experiences. Directions for future research are also outlined, taking into consideration China's increasingly conservative political landscape.

Wu, K., & Li, S. D. (2023). Coercive parenting and juvenile delinquency in China: assessing gender differences in the moderating effect of empathic concern. *Journal of Youth and Adolescence*, 52(4), 826-839.

Coercive parenting has been identified as a prevalent parenting style in Chinese society. Previous research has shown that personal attributes such as empathic concern moderate the positive impact of coercive parenting on juvenile delinquency. However, there has been a paucity of research examining if and how such a moderating mechanism would operate differently across genders. Drawing on the two-wave survey data from a sample of 1088 Chinese adolescents (mean of age = 13.82, SD = 1.49; 49.7% females), this study found that compared to those with lower empathic concern, adolescents with higher empathic concern were less delinquent under a low-to-moderate level of coercive parenting, but more delinquent when coercive control reached a medium-to-high level. Furthermore, multiple group analyses revealed gender differences in the moderation mechanism, such that empathic concern only significantly moderated the relationship in females. The findings underscore the importance of considering adolescent personal characteristics and gender differences when examining the relationship between parenting styles and juvenile delinquency.

Yan, S. & Augustine, B. (2023). Parental monitoring, exposure to family violence, and delinquency: A latent class analysis on Arizona youth. *Victims & Offenders*. Advance online publication. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15564886.2023.2189192>

For youth between the 8th and the 12th grades, parents and adult caretakers play a critical role in shaping their behaviors. The parent-youth relationship has several important dimensions, and each plays a unique role in preventing youth delinquency. The current study seeks to explore the heterogeneity among youth in Arizona regarding parental neglect, parental monitoring, and exposure to family violence. We further investigated how these family characteristics correlated with self-reported delinquency. We analyzed survey data collected from a sample of youth from Arizona (n = 38,945) and used latent class analysis (LCA) to capture these family properties. We identified a five-group model suggesting that these dimensions did not necessarily overlap. We also found that group membership was correlated with self-reported arrests as well as multiple delinquent behaviors. Youth with low exposure to family violence and from families with effective monitoring had the lowest probability of engaging in delinquent behaviors. Insufficient parental monitoring and exposure to family violence had slightly different correlates for different types of delinquency.