



**List of Students– workshop CINETS February 2014 – Student Workshop Sessions
10-14th February**

Workshop 2 - Criminology and Criminal Sciences – 12/02/2014

Student	Origin	Workshop session	Order of Presentation
Sílvia Esteves	Crimin.	Criminology and Criminal Law	1 – 12 fev – 13h30
Anne van Es	Leiden	Criminology and Criminal Law	2 – 12 fev – 13h45
Daniel William	Law	Criminology and Criminal Law	3 – 12 fev – 14h00
Diana Roque	Law	Criminology and Criminal Law	4 – 12 fev – 14h15
DISCUSSION			14h30



Students Resume/CV and Abstract

Student	Origin	Resume/CV	Abstract	Workshop session
Sílvia Esteves	Crimin.		<p><i>The Illegal Gambling in Portugal and Criminal Justice</i></p> <p>Illegal gambling is increasing in Portugal, and it affects not only the economy, but also social relations, and especially the families of the gamblers. These gamblers are central in this situation, because some of them develop an addiction to gambling.</p> <p>The diversity of chance games that exist may increase illegal gambling, and raises several problems to the criminal system due the difficulty to detect and even prove their existence in several cases. New technologies like online gambling are not yet regulated as there is no law in the European Union for this, although European Commission has already discussed the subject in the green book of 2011 with some recommendations.</p> <p>So how can the criminal justice fight this crime, when it is always changing and developing new ways to grow and deceive the authorities?</p> <p>Keywords: Illegal gambling, chance games, addiction problems, criminal justice</p>	<p>1</p> <p>12 Feb 2014</p>
Anne van Es	Leiden		<p><i>Intergenerational transmission of criminal behavior: a meta-analysis</i></p> <p>Each year, millions of people become victims of a crime. Victimization, especially from violent crimes, can be a very traumatizing experience, leading to loss in social, emotional and financial well-being (Zedner, 2002). Citizens look at their</p>	<p>2</p> <p>12 Feb 2014</p>



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			<p>governments to protect them from crime. Being “tough on crime” is nowadays a requirement for almost every politician in every region, to be and remain popular amongst the public. In the budget year 2011-2012, California spent 9,821 million dollars on the state’s prison system, on an annual total budget of 85,937 million dollars: around 11% (California Governor’s Budget 2011-2012). California spent more money on its prison system than on higher education (CASC, 2012). However, it is a broadly held consensus amongst criminologists that prison does not help to make our society safer; in fact, people rarely get out better than they came in. Imprisonment is also very costly. Harsher sentencing has led to prison overcrowding and extremely high expenses for the states.</p> <p>It makes more sense to try to attack the problem in its roots, by undertaking preventive measures, instead of waiting until the harm has been done. It is important to design effective interventions to reduce criminal behavior and to protect people against crime and the negative consequences of victimization. To do this, it is important that we identify and understand risk factors for criminal behavior as best as we can. A proper understanding of risk factors and mediating mechanisms that fuel criminal behavior can help us to design preventive interventions (Besemer, 2012). It can help us to make better decisions on how to spend public money in a more efficient and beneficial way, instead of pumping more and more money into the extremely costly prison system.</p> <p>One of the questions that remain debatable in explaining the etiology of criminal behavior is on intergenerational transmission of this behavior. Put simply, this refers to the question of whether having a criminal parent increases the risk for children to become criminal. And if criminal parents are a risk factor, how can this be explained? Does the effect remain when we control for possible confounding factors? For example, parental social economic status or bad parenting practices could interact with the potential relationship between criminal parents and criminal children. In economically disadvantaged families, both parents and children might be at higher risk for developing criminal behavior.</p> <p>Empirical research has repeatedly pointed to an intergenerational effect of crime. The Cambridge Study in Delinquent Development in the U.K. for example, that follows a cohort of 411 boys born in 1953 in London, found that children whose</p>	
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			<p>parents show criminal behavior have a higher risk of becoming criminal themselves, than children whose parents do not show such behavior (Farrington, 1997). This was also found in the Pittsburgh Youth Study in the United States (Farrington et al., 2001), and the Rochester Youth Study (Thornberry, 2009). However, several issues remain to be debated. The effect of parental crime on girls is less clear and less studied. Also, many studies do not adequately control for potential confounding factors. It is important to synthesize this body of research, to summarize the finding and to point out areas that need more research.</p> <p>To contribute to a fuller understanding of intergenerational transmission of criminal behavior, SytskeBesemer, a Dutch post-doc scholar at UC Berkeley, has decided to undertake a systematic review and meta-analysis on this topic. The objective is to evaluate the best available research on the question of whether criminal behavior is transmitted from parents to children. By combining disparate samples, we can allow for greater sensitivity than in single studies, and we can better understand trends, effect sizes, moderators and mediators of overall effects.</p> <p>For my presentation in Coimbra, I will draw upon this meta-analysis that is still in progress and for which I have been a research assistant at Berkeley last semester. I will focus on a narrower question within the range of (broader) questions that we attempt to answer in the meta-analysis. My research question is: <i>To what extent does parental conviction predict children's conviction (compared with having a non-convicted parent)?</i> I have written a class paper about this question, and I will discuss the results in my presentation. I would also like to discuss possible implications of intergenerational crime for criminal justice systems with you.</p>	
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Daniel William	Law	<p>Graduated in Law by Instituto Superior Bissaya Barreto (2012)</p> <p>Masters student in Law, specialization in Legal Forensics Sciences at Instituto Superior Bissaya Barreto (currently)</p> <p>Trainee lawyer (since October 2012)</p>	<p><i>The Penal abolitionism: utopia or a developing reality?</i></p> <p>With this proposal, it is our intent to refer to the failure of the present criminal system. We will try to corroborate our ideas using the penal abolitionism theory and the subsequent birth of new forms of Criminal Politics, namely restorative justice.</p> <p>We'll make a brief overview of what the abolitionism consists of and its relation to the minimal criminal law; as well as exploring restorative justice as an alternative way for resolving so <i>called</i> criminal conflicts.</p>	<p>3</p> <p>12 Feb 2014</p>
Diana Roque	Law	<p>Graduated in Law by Instituto Superior Bissaya Barreto (2012)</p> <p>Masters student in Law, specialization in Legal Forensics Sciences at Instituto Superior Bissaya Barreto (currently)</p> <p>Certificate of pedagogical competences</p> <p>Professional experience as a real estate consultant (since 2010)</p>	<p>So, it is our intent to question whether criminal punishment is an inevitability or if it is possible to avoid it; especially as far as incarceration is concerned</p>	<p>4</p> <p>12 Feb 2014</p>