STUDY ON THE IMPACT OF REAL ECONOMIC GROWTH ON CRIME RATES FOR ROMANIA. IMPLICATIONS OF POPULATION FROM RURAL PRIVATIVE OF IMPRISONMENT OF LIBERTY

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ABSTRACT
Analysis of the main premises of the penitentiary system evolution in the period 2008-2012 shows a trend of development in this period, leading to higher targets those in prior periods and therefore a strategy for development.

KEYWORDS: strategy, development, analysis

1. The main requirements on psychosocial intervention activities will move within the meaning of diversification and cover a larger number of people. For the future, educational programs must develop proper follow-up mechanisms and effects.

2. The new legal framework-Law no. 275/2006 on the implementation of performance-custodial sentences, prison conditions be improved. The current situation regarding the detention conditions present an obvious feature, since the Law on execution of punishments and sets standards on conditions of detention for persons in custody.

Given these requirements, the index of employment must be reported to the new reality. If at first legal employment retention capacity of the prison system looks pretty good (98.16%), must be measured and the maximum deviation. Prisons in Bacau, Bucharest, Focsani, Galati, Iasi, Mărgineni, Satu Mare, Slobozia and Vaslui having an occupancy rate exceeding that limit, while the White Gate Deva Aiud, Tulcea, Giurgiu or Gherla occupancy level is below 80 %.

We appreciate that improving the quality of life in prison can be assured only by building new and upgrading existing prisons places of detention, that goal will require substantial increase in budgetary allocations and attracting the investment of funds in public-private partnerships.

Economic growth in Romania will increase business opportunities for financial support of the prison system. The new legislative constraints and requirements will inevitably lead to increased investment and financial needs. In many situations, providing the conditions of detention and to grant rights under the new legislation in this field require serious investment. Also, ensure optimal
resources and especially their good management is an important condition for strategic development.

Romania has experienced in recent years a noticeable growth and appreciation of this trend is maintained for the next few years. This was reflected in the prison service budget increase (2003 - 380 million USD, 2004 - 430 million USD, 2005 - 552 million USD, 2006 - 577 million USD, 2007 - 804 million USD, 2008-853 million. RON). Maintaining an upward trend of economic development can we expect a similar evolution of financial resources that will benefit the prison system in coming years.

Improving the public image of the prison system. In a rather negative perception in society is necessary to put on the public agenda issues, objectives, constraints and results of the penitentiary service.

Long was in a state of self-imposed isolation, the prison system needs to develop a new identity and to build a new image, that of social service in the community. It should be noted that the company belongs to the prison service. A picture strategy and a plan to improve communication are being implemented. The results in terms of media coverage of business and improve the perception of society begin to get consistency. Thus, if the year 2003 there was a concern for the prison service to track image, drawn in 2004 were 31 press releases, the number being 994 releases in 2005 increased the number of releases in 1322. The year 2006 brought the introduction of a coherent strategy and image for the first time, moved the emphasis from quantity to quality media presence and accuracy of reflection. There is an increase in reports and objective presentation of the positive aspects of the work of the penitentiary service.

This may set the following strategic objectives contained in the priorities for action:

1. Develop educational function of the prison service
   a) psychosocial intervention programs will be available for at least 70% of inmates with serious problems (alcohol, drugs, violence, etc.) assumed the appropriate quality standards
   b) Ensure the inclusion of minimum degree. 85% of those who wish to participate in literacy programs undertaken appropriate quality standards
   c) Share of educational activities will increase by 50% of total activities by 2010 made the appropriate quality standards

2. Improving conditions in the penitentiaries
   a) Total employment index will register a value below 100%
   b) vs supported employment index, the maximum variation to be below 25%
   c) The carrying capacity of the prison service will increase by 20% by 2010.

3. Ensuring an optimal level of resources to operate the prison service:
   a) Increase by 50% the level of investment per unit of ownership (a place in prison).
b) Establishment of at least 2000 new places having regard to current standards by the end of 2010.
c) Modernization of at least 2000 places having regard to current standards by the end of 2010.

4. Ensuring a positive image of the prison service to society:
   a) By the end of 2008 will ensure full transparency, meeting all legal requests from the media or civil society.
   b) Number of active partnerships and actions carried out with local community participation will increase by 100% by 2012.
   c) The mission of the prison service will be identified in more than 75% of stories about his work.

5. Increase safety of the prison system:
   a) Nr. escapes of prisoners who have high-risk year will not exceed 5.
   b) The degree of modernization of access and supervision in the prison units will increase by 50% by 2010.
   c) The acts of aggression against staff will decrease by 25% by 2010.
   d) The acts of aggression between detainees will decrease by 25% by 2010.

6. Improving health care in the prison service:
   a) The annual rate of deaths recorded in the system will be less people 40-10000.
   b) Medical service charge (no. cases / doctor) will decrease by 50% by 2010.

7. Development of human resources policy:
   a) The establishment of at least 1600 new jobs by the end of 2012.
   b) Employment in the state penitentiary service functions will reach 95% in more than four years.
   c) Percentage of staff involved in training or specialization will exceed 20% annually and more than 75% at the end of 2011.

8. Improving the management of the prison service:
   a) In late 2008, will be placed on the objectives of management agreements in 90% of the subordinated units.
   b) The degree of fulfillment of the objectives will be min. 85%.
   c) By 2010, the level of standardization will exceed 80% prison service functions.

Risk management includes all methods and means project risk is managed, to achieve the objectives in uncertain conditions. The effort to develop a project within the organization seeks risk management requires a lot time and energy, but consider that this work makes a significant contribution to the success of the strategy.

Due to the specific activity, the risks associated with certain peculiarities strategy in relation to other fields. Given the above issues, we can note the presence of risk factors in each of the sectors analyzed. Prison Service has considered a number of activities designed to recognize, reduce and control the general risks of the proposed project.
1. To reduce technical and financial risk has been taken into account the existence of a logic of intervention in case of operational plans, translated into causal link between the activities proposed to achieve the objectives and expected results. The results have been formulated with regard to the expected benefits (outcome) and not just as a natural consequence of the activities (outputs). Production is expected results verified by the proposed indicators. The financial risk was reduced by cost-benefit analysis of actions. Mainly, they were considered minimal cost to produce a significant impact. If the review resulted in a high cost, have been adjusted accordingly deadlines and financing plans were consulted to obtain the necessary resources strategy to ensure certainty.

2. Adaptation Strategy for the Development of the prison service had given both fundamental concepts existing in society about what should be a service, prison service officials and opinion.

3. Prison Service acknowledges the risk of loss of non-involvement or support for the Strategy. In this case, the purpose of strategy is seriously affected, with implications for the results achieved. Periodic renewal of the declaration of support, formally backed by effective support from decision makers is a prerequisite for achieving the objectives.

4. Project management risks may affect the proper execution of activities planned. The extent of implementation and monitoring strategy involving leading to a high degree of risk because of the workload and diversity issues to be considered by members of the Commission in monitoring implementation. It should be noted that the project presents a certain degree of novelty for many of those involved, with the risk of poor understanding and application of the provisions of the Strategy.

5. The risk of work-related problems mainly relate to the quality of the human factor. Due to the current company-specific issues (problems related to corruption, the hierarchy of values) can come to a standstill in the project due to the fact that the solution of human nature was sometimes chosen the easiest, not the right one were imposed in decision-making some people whose knowledge is poor.

Overall risks characteristic is that they do not depend directly or entirely by the prison service. Therefore we consider it necessary to focus attention primarily on those risks directly related to the activities they conduct.

In identifying and assessing risks associated activities is absolutely necessary to establish a uniform formula for estimating them. To appreciate the risks propose a unitary matrix that contains the appropriate risk profile of the major components related processes (goals, objectives, activities) strategy and operational plan. Using the proposed matrix will be grouping processes according to their risk level. If components of the strategy and operational plans that present a risk situated in the categories "very high" and "high" specific measures are necessary to pursue objectives: more frequent reporting, analysis indicators, corrective actions. The risk analysis can substantiate further steps to implement the strategy. Measures may be the type of monitoring or additional activities, without being able to overcome the general lines laid down by the strategy and operational plans. Risk
removal actions must consider the cost-benefit and take into account the nature of goals.

References