

ANALYSIS OF KNOWLEDGE AND INVOLVEMENT OF COMMUNITY SOCIAL WORKERS FROM IAȘI COUNTY IN PREVENTING AND CURBING JUVENILE CRIME

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Abstract

The theme of crime in post-revolutionary Romania has become a ubiquitous current. The idea of a won freedom after the fall of communism in our country begins to be increasingly constrained by uncertainty and mistrust in the policies and strategies that the Romanian state adopt and implement. Political influence, incoherence and inconsistency of governing the political classes have paved the current views of developing public sector services to the incompetence, disinterest and insecurity. Promoting the idea of physical, moral, economic, socio-cultural and institutional insecurity set up a panic both at micro and macro level in terms of identifying solutions and the adoption of efficient and effective measures in limiting and preventing risks deriving from these relative contemporary truths, including casuistry crime in which the authors are children younger than 14 years.

Keywords: crime, children, services, measures, social workers.

Résumé

Le thème de l'infrafractionnalité dans la Roumanie post-décembriste est devenu une actualité omniprésente. L'idée de la liberté gagnée suite à la chute du communisme dans notre pays, commence à être de plus en plus encorsetée par l'incertitude et le manque de la confiance dans les politiques et les stratégies que l'Etat Roumain les adopte et les implémente. L'influence de la vie politique, l'incohérence et l'inconséquence des classes politiques qui se trouvent à la gouvernance ont créé les prémisses du développement des courants d'opinions à l'adresse des services du secteur publique, de l'incompétence, du manque de l'intérêt et de l'insécurité. La promotion de l'idée d'insécurité physique, morale, économique, socioculturelle et institutionnelle a créé aussi bien au niveau micro, qu'au niveau macro social une panique concernant l'identification des solutions et l'adoption des mesures efficaces pour la limitation et la prévention des risques qui découlent de ces vérités relatives et contemporaines, y compris pour la casuistique de l'infrafractionnalité dont les auteurs sont les enfants qui ont l'âge de moins de 14 ans.

Mots-clés: infrafractionnalité, enfants, services, mesures, assistants sociaux.

Rezumat

Tema infrafractionalității în România postdecembristă a devenit o actualitate omniprezentă. Ideea libertății câștigate în urma căderii comunismului în țara noastră, începe să fie încorsetată tot mai mult de incertitudine și neîncredere în politicile și strategiile pe care statul

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român le adoptă și implementează. Influența politicului, incoerența și inconsecvența claselor politice aflate la guvernare au creat premisele dezvoltării unor curente de opinii la adresa serviciilor din sectorul public de incompetență, dezinteres și insecuritate. Promovarea ideii de insecuritate fizică, morală, economică, socio-culturală și instituțională a creat atât la nivel micro cât și macrosocial o panică în ceea ce privește identificarea soluțiilor și adoptarea măsurilor eficiente și eficace pentru limitarea și prevenirea riscurilor ce derivă din aceste relative adevăruri contemporane, inclusiv pentru cazuistica de infrafracționalitate în care autori sunt copiii la vârste sub 14 ani.

Cuvinte cheie: infrafracționalitate, copii, servicii, măsuri, asistenți sociali.

1. Introduction – conceptual and institutional framework

In Romania, the age of criminal responsibility for children who commit crimes is 14 years, which means that for any offense provided and punished by the penal code, regardless of the seriousness of the offense and the degree of social danger, committed intentionally or negligently of the child who has not attained the age of 14, the minority removes the criminal nature of the act which imposes criminal liability waiver and orientation casuistry of the purview of criminal law to the social and human sciences or social assistance and child protection.

The child who has committed an offense under the criminal law and is not criminal liability, qualify in the category of children for which special law provides special protection measures, specialized supervision or placement. The competent authorities in taking special protection measures are: Child Protection Commission when parents agree with the proposed measure, the Court of the child's home where parents or children older than 14 years, refuse or are unable to agree to the proposed measure or Director general of the general Directorate of Social assistance and child Protection where it is necessary to take action urgently and the person/family in whose care the child does not oppose to take it away. In situations where the at the time of removal of the child from abusive environment, the caregivers opposed, to referral to the General Directorate of Social Assistance and Child Protection, the court from the child's residence pronounce urgently.

Public services in Romania for children who are in a state of difficulty, risk or social need, including those offenders up to the age of 14 years and those because of the minority are not criminally responsible, within the scope of social assistance and protection and are organized as follows:

a. centrally, with strategic coordination role and unified methodological supervision:

- Ministry of Labor, Family, Social Protection and Elderly
- National Authority for Child Rights Protection and Adoption (ANPDCA)
- Ombudsman

b. at county level designed to ensure local public services methodological coordinating, to promote, defend, intervene, propose and establish measures to

provide special protection and specialized services appropriate to the needs of children separated from their families temporarily:

- Child Protection Committee (CPC)
- General Directorate of Social Assistance and Child Protection (Child Protection)

c. locally with identification, assessment, support, guidance and monitoring role to prevent all forms of risk that could lead to the separation of children from their families:

- Specialized Public Service for Social Work organized in the cities, towns and local councils (SPAS)
- Community Task Forces (SCC)

Based on sociological theses who claim that socialization involves a long road traveled by an individual to transform his social being, the transmission of norms, values, rules both by tradition and by innovation is provided by institutions such as family, entourage, school, church, professional environment, media, etc. (Durkheim, Weber, Remy), and how to adapt individual is different: conformity, innovation, ritualism, evasion or revolted, amid a growing crisis of morality growths registered in Romania post-December, the need to ensure good social control require the involvement of local authorities not only declaratively, but by creating the necessary tools of knowledge, internalizing and compliance of value and social norms.

In this context, the social services in Romania, although reformed both legislative and institutional framework and aligned with ratification, at least formally, to European and international requirements, difficulties in managing casework child in conflict with the law before the age of age of Liability criminal respectively for child offenders up to the age of 14.

Given these indicators, the following research questions are born:

1. Who are these children?
2. What are the factors that influence these behaviors?
3. What policies and practices for prevention, intervention and rehabilitation for offenders who are not criminally liable children in Romania Romanian state has adopted and implemented?
4. What is the extent of this problem in Romania and type approach compared to some European countries?
5. What is the level of knowledge and involvement at Community level on prevention and rehabilitation of deviant behavior among children?
6. There is any inter-institutional collaboration to ensure the quality of services and interventions?
7. What kind of services can access these children and their families and the impact of specialized residential social services for them?
8. What role has media in modify the conduct and respect for the rights of these children?

9. How children perceive the need for state intervention and the quality of the service whose beneficiaries are?
10. What is the vision of the specialists on policies that Romania should adopt to increase community security and respect equally the rights of all children?

2. The research – field and objectives

Given the large number and complexity of questions, the author has proposed that by exploratory research, both quantitative and especially qualitative to answer these unknowns and in this article will show, results from the application of questionnaires from community social workers in Iasi, research to identify awareness of the size of deviance behavior of children offenders and not criminally responsible community membership / number of cases in the community, the view they have towards legal measures that can be taken in Romania for the offenders, the type of social services of the authorities at the local level for this target group, degree involvement of parents, teachers and church and what vision they have on future social policies, information that will be interpreted in terms of quality.

The technique of collecting data from these specialists was a questionnaire; the period of collecting was from July to October 2015. They responded positively participating in this study a total of 63 social workers from the 97 administrative territorial units in Iasi.

In essence, the purposes of this research is to explore awareness of the number of cases in each local community in the county of Iași by community social workers or the persons responsible in social assistance field at Community level (Law 18/1990, republished), those who has the legal obligation to identify early any risk that could lead to the separation of the children from their families and provide social services to prevent and limit the causes and effects of potential social problems. This analysis also focus to the identification of the knowledge of the legislative framework governing the crime recorded in children under 14 and involvement of local authorities in preventing and curbing this problem, locally.

Through these questionnaires, the author sought to measure the readiness of community social workers and attitude/tendency in approaching this type of problematic of specialists in line I basically answer the following questions:

1. What is the level of knowledge and involvement at community level in the identification, prevention, rehabilitation and monitoring of deviant behavior among children?
2. What risk factors as indicators of aberrant behavior have community social assistants?
3. What type of service is granted locally to prevent crime among children?
4. Are there services for the child and his family in the community when recording offenses committed by children aged 14 years in the community?

5. There is any collaboration between institutions for the provision of integrated interventions, coherent and effective for the prevention, rehabilitation and/or reintegration of the child at risk of deviant behavior?

Questionnaires for this study involved social workers support, coordinators of the activity that prevent the separation of children from their family environment, professionals involved in the methodological coordination of prevention activities at community level across the entire county of Iași.

Questionnaires were completed by community social workers in the county of Iasi in the period July to October 2015, subject to all the rigors of prior information and obtaining informed consent for using data collected in the realization of this scientific endeavor. From a total of 98 public social services in the county of Iasi have confirmed their participation in this study only 63 social workers, 63 employees in the public social services of local communities whose territorial exercise their professional competence. Data collected were entered and analyzed with SPSS v.18 and interpretation of results was done in direct correlation with the information gained from the study observation that the author has done throughout his career social worker practitioner.

3. Ethics and risk research – research limitations

Based on the definition of research Jupp (2010) there is clearly the need to respect in any scientific study of fundamental principles such as caring for respondents participating in the study so as not to affect; the requirement to obtain informed consent¹; the respect for privacy² of study participants, respect for anonymity³ and confidentiality⁴ of subjects, principles which some researchers in the social field don't give them the title of absolute value⁵ leaving the possibility of the researcher to judge alone morally that would be appropriate balance between the need to know and rights of others (Jupp 2010, p. 192-193).

Given the fact that this research has the central purpose the study of the child and also the difficult situation in which might be found in a particular segment of its evolution and the deviate from the social rules and researcher use in achieving this objective his initial professional training (social worker) and professional status that it holds (public servant with management function in an institution

¹ Respect for the right of people to know the purpose of research, that they are studied and what is expected from them.

² Do not enter more than is allowed in the privacy of study participants.

³ Respondents cannot be identified at the time of presenting the research results.

⁴ Protecting data in accordance with legislative requirements concerning the operation of databases with personal character.

⁵ In the way that it could be violated in some limitations and circumstances to achieve the research objectives.

responsible for compliance, promoting and ensuring children's rights at the county level), to eliminate all risks that could cause some doubt on how the collection and interpretation of data and results, I consider opportune the following clarifications:

- In addition to strict compliance of the principles listed above, the author had in mind the values and principles that govern the professional conduct of a social worker practitioner as provided and promoted in social worker status from Romania and regulating the status of civil servant from our country;

- In order to satisfy institutional discipline, both for accessing and using information gathered from professional practice based on observation or study documents, it requested and obtained the written consent of the legal representative of the institution in which it operates;

- Because the theme of crime is not a subject enjoyed directly targeting children and their temporary separation from family and community of origin is a sensitive issue that could cause emotional discomfort, the interview with children happened in presence of the psychologist (unless children wanted to be alone, just the researcher);

- Initiating this scientific approach to exploration of social services to ensure that the author plays a role at the county level, presented from the beginning, a risk both on the objectivity and honesty of information provided by survey participants, and also on the presentation honesty of research results. Basically, the author was aware from the outset that the results of the explorer study developed under a social service whose methodological coordination answer might bring some reported damage to his professional performance evaluation. However, it considered above the socio-professional public benefit that could bring him the study results, both in practical and theoretical level, at social policies level, and why not theoretical and scientifically approach of the deviations in initial training programs, for experts in the field.

Regarding limits on research, the author states that since the beginning of the research considered the following aspects that could be classified as limits:

- Making the study of public social services from the municipalities (local authorities) was achieved only at the Iasi County. However, that argument of representativeness was envisaged that, Iasi County is the second largest county in the country (as of 2011), is located in north eastern Romania which indicates a high risk of socio-economy vulnerability and the rate of professionals with specialized training involved in basic social services is increased compared with other counties.

- Professional status of the author of the study could be considered an indicator of risk as its position in relation to some participants in the conduct of research could be perceived as an unequal power relations (see relation between boss and subordinates or representative of authorities and child relationship beneficiary of residential social service). This was often mentioned by the author, who, for removing any barriers of communication both with specialists from

residential services and also in relation to the children interviewed, it had prepared in advance meetings through prior visits to knowing each other in a not formal frame, creating thus premises for dialogues in a relaxing, informal type, sparking curiosity and openness to a frank and open partnership.

- The quality of all information's collected from children have a limited character of messages and perceptions, translated through a vocabulary of poverty, lacking the nuances and sometimes even the consistency.

- Reduced number of protected children during research in residential social services for children who have committed criminal acts and are not criminally responsible due to minority in Romania, is not representative of defining the size and complexity of the studied phenomenon.

4. Presentation, analysis and interpretation of quantitative research results achieved in Iasi County by applying a questionnaire to social workers in the public services assisted called – SPAS, services developed at the level of municipalities / local councils which have the role of prevention and insurance of primary interventions.

4.1. Describing the lot of participants

To this research were invited to attend social assistants, referees, inspectors and advisers with responsibility for social assistance within the 98 Municipalities or administratively territories units (ATU) as defined by the law of public administration or public services specialized in social assistance locally organized in Iasi as defined by the law of the child in Romania. The agreement to participate in this study was expressed only by 65% participants from as many SPAS CEs in Iasi. Research based on questionnaires addressed to SPAS specialists was conducted during July to October 2015.

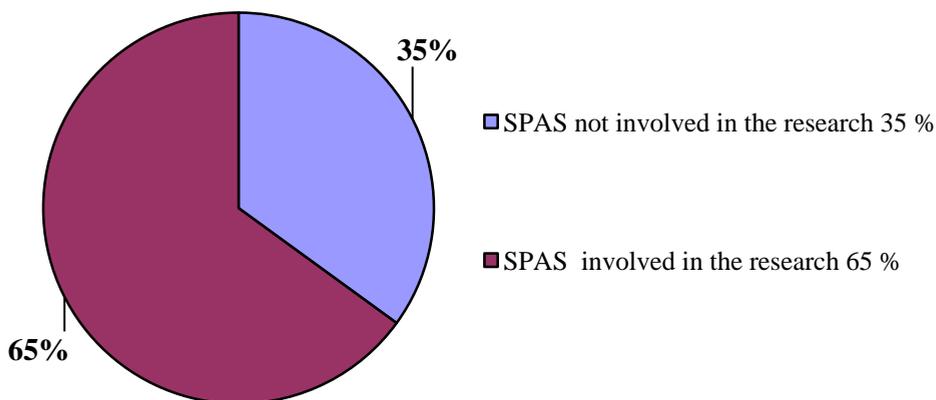


Fig. 1. Level of participation in research

Of the 63 research participants, 84%, and 53 were women and only 11% - 7 were men, which emphasizes that the primary social assistance field has the highest weight women.

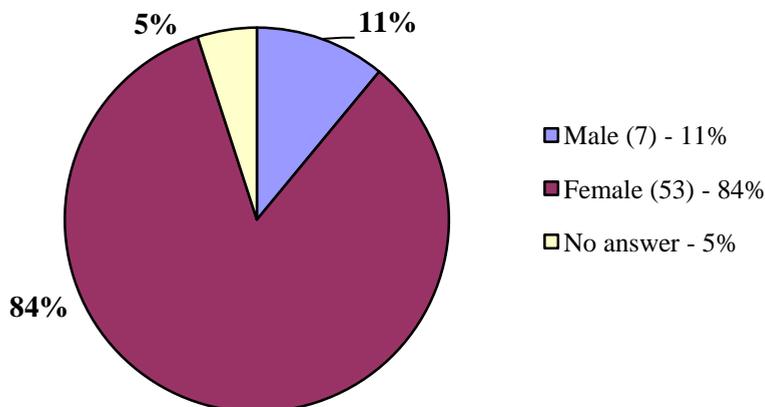


Fig. 2. Participants distribution by gender

Most respondents (45%, or 28 people) works in the Public Service for Social Assistance (SPAS) for over 10 years, 15 of them, 24% have a seniority at work between 6-10 years 14% (9) have up to 5 years, other 9 are debutants while 3% (2) preferred not to provide socio demographic data.

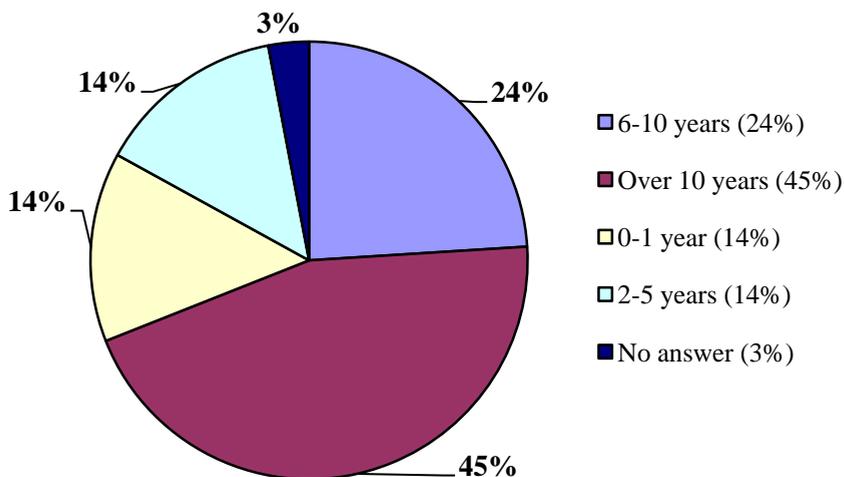


Fig. 3. Participants distribution by work seniority

73%, or 46 people who participated in the research, have higher education and 19% (12) have secondary education, while another 8% opted not to provide socio-demographic data (Fig. 4).

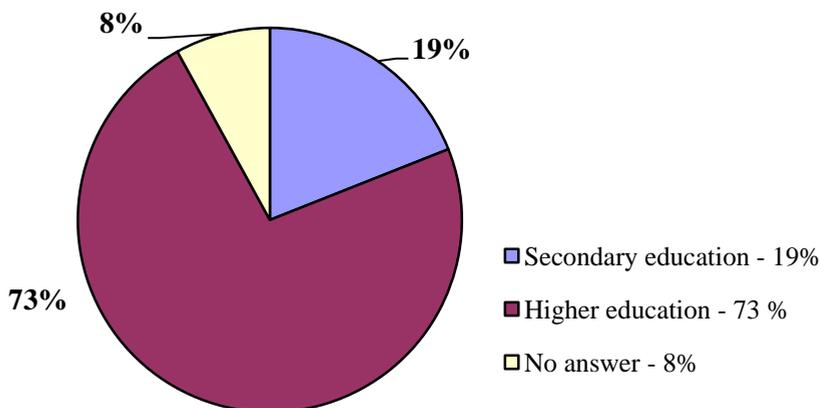


Fig. 4. Share of participants according to educational level

4.2. Evaluation awareness of knowing the case law and legislation

1. Knowledge of the legal framework:

a) special protection measures that are set by law for child who commit crime and are not criminally responsible;

According to the law, the main measure of special protection for child who commit crime and are not criminally responsible, are specialized in family supervision and placement in a specialized residential service.

To this question with an index of 97%, 59% majority of respondents (37) answered incorrectly and only 24 of them (38%) have checked the correct measures of social protection.

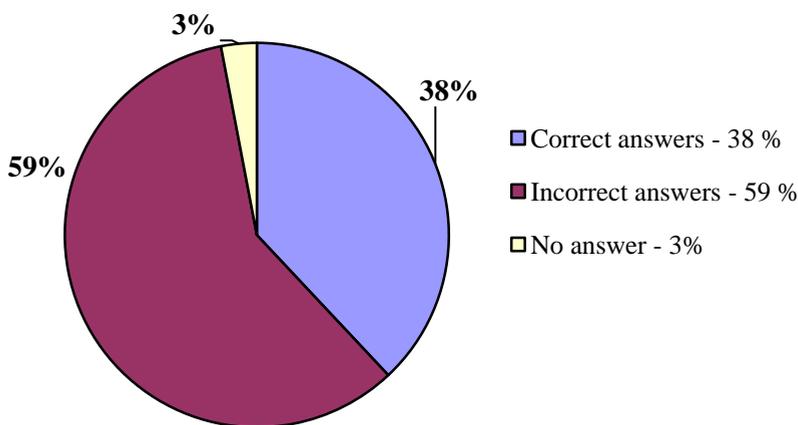


Fig. 5. The correct/incorrect answers concerning protection measures

b) The order of social actors, in the case of a child in need / social risk has a legal responsibility to ensure the child's needs;

For a child in need or social risk, legal responsibility for ensuring the child's needs goes for various players in the following order:

1. Parents
2. Local authorities: SPAS
3. County authorities: D.G.A.S.P.C.

Out of the 63 participants in this study, only 56 and 89% responded out of the people asked and the results show that only 2 people (3%) indicated the correct order of social actors responsible for ensuring the needs of children in distress, remaining 86% (54) indicated a different order than that provided by law, and 7 (11%) chose not to respond.

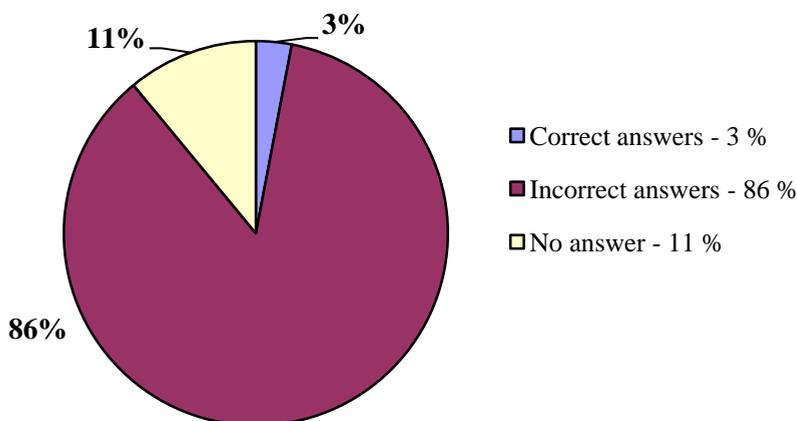


Fig. 6. Correct/incorrect answers about the social actors order responsible for ensuring the needs of children in difficulty

c) legal minimum age in Romania where the child is criminally responsible for his actions;

In Romania, the legal minimum age at which a child can be held criminally responsible for his actions is 14 years. Nearly 80% of those questioned chose correctly as "16 years", "14-16" or "18+" and only 13 (21%) chose the correct answer option 14 years the minimum age of the child who can be criminally liable under the law (**Fig. 7**).

d) The rights of children at risk to be violated during the proceedings of the criminal investigation;

During the proceedings of the criminal investigation, the right to dignity, privacy, image, right to opinion and participation in decision making, are the rights at risk of being violated. These were rights mentioned by 14% (9) of the

respondents, as opposed to 83% (52) who considered accurate as the other answers by checking the 'Other' in the questionnaire but without specifying which rights are violated (it is a question with an open answer) or the 3% (2) who did not checked any answer (**Fig. 8**).

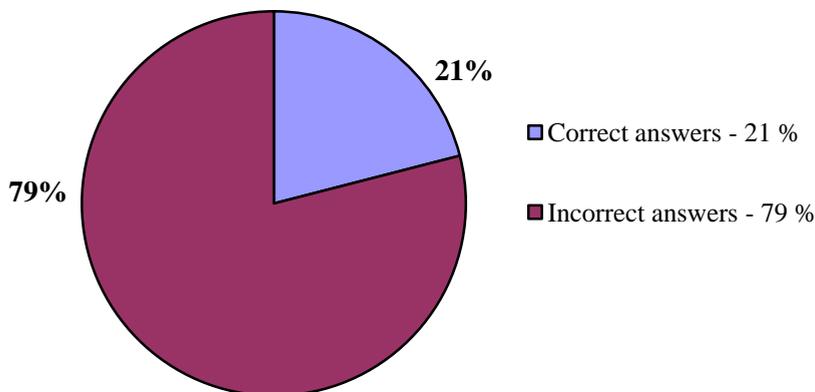


Fig. 7. Correct/incorrect answers regarding the minimum age of criminal responsibility

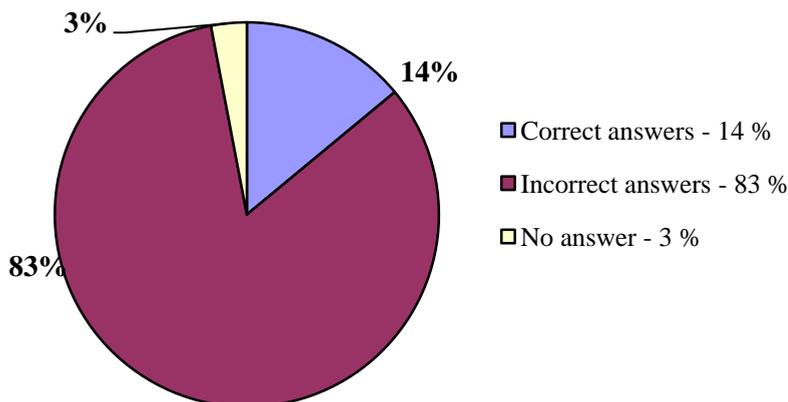


Fig. 8. Responses on the rights at risk of being violated during the proceedings of criminal investigation

2. Knowing the number between 0-18 years old of children offenders in the community on 31.03.2015

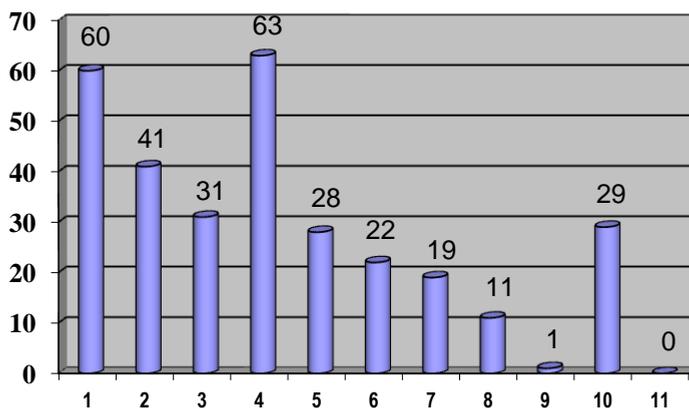
33% (21) of the Social Assistance Public Service employees have provided data on the existence of a number of children aged 0-14 years or 14-18 years who have committed crimes and are in the community they work (**Table 1**). The remaining 67% either did not want to answer that question, either specified absence of children in their community who have committed crimes.

Table 1. Children between 0-14 years old or 14-18 years old who have committed crimes

Children between 0-18 years old who have committed crimes			
145			
<i>Children between 0-14 years old who have committed criminal acts</i>		<i>Children 14-18 years who committed crimes</i>	
85		60	
Child with protective measures		In Investigative	
48		37	
Surveillance	Residential Service		
21	27		

3. The role of the media in determining criminal conduct and compliance/ promotion of the rights of these children

a) Determining the causes of deviant behavior of these children:



- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 - free time unattended 2 - parents who consume alcohol 3 - relationship conflict in the family 4 - poverty 5 - the lack of formal education to the parents 6 - the lack of education to the childrens | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7 - dropping out of school 8 - pattern of behavior criminal in the family 9 - media coverage of cases of crime 10 - the departure of parents abroad 11 - others |
|--|---|

Fig. 9. Causes of deviant behavior according to social workers in the community

This question was answered by a total of 28 participants, representing 44%.

In 63 cases, poverty was regarded as the main cause of deviant behavior. This was immediately followed by unsupervised free time with 60 cases. Alcohol

consumption was recorded for parents in 41 cases and conflict in family relationships, 31. With nearly the same impact in 29 and 28 cases, were cataloged their parents abroad and lack of formal education to parents. Lack of education of children, drop out, or pattern of criminal behavior are among other causes identified by PSSA specialists in cases of deviance.

b) The rights of children in publicizing cases of children prosecuted 14 (22%) of the 63 specialists of the Public Service Social media coverage of cases of prosecuted children doesn't respect their rights.

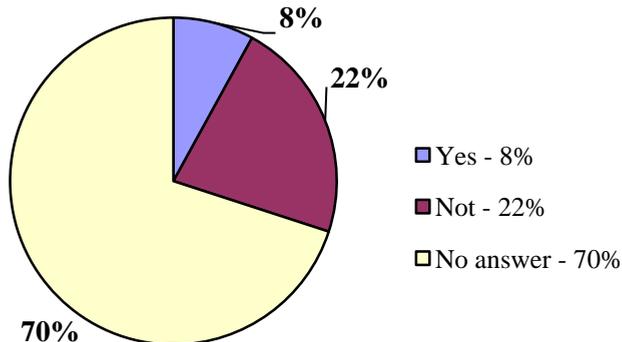


Fig. 10. The opinion of social workers on child rights by the press

For children prosecuted, 10 specialists have identified a diverse set of rights violated as follows in the chart below; the most common ones are image rights, dignity, privacy, opinion etc (Fig. 11 and Table 2).

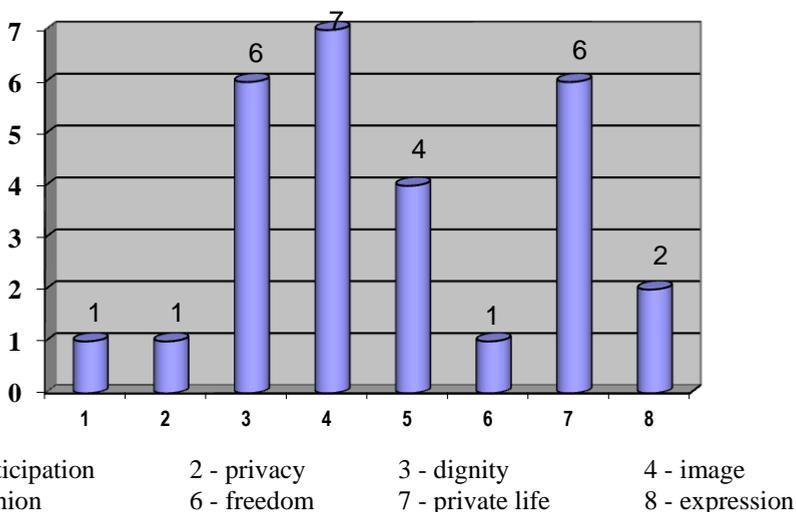


Fig. 11. The children's rights violated by journalists, according to social workers

Table 2. The influence of the media in various stages of the case

Stages of case	Media influence		
	Positive	Negative	Had no influence
Criminal investigation	1	1	1
Decisions concerning the child	1	-	-
Rehabilitation	1	-	1
Reintegration	-	1	1
TOTAL	3	2	3

4. Services in the community

a) Social services;

Out of the 63 SPASs participating in this research, only 12 have certified the existence of the 14 day care centers, public utility totaling 356 seats, with an average of 25 seats in the center.

b) Educational services

Mass education is the form of tuition for administrative territorial units in all participating; they are met in one place and a special school. In participating communities in this study are encountered.

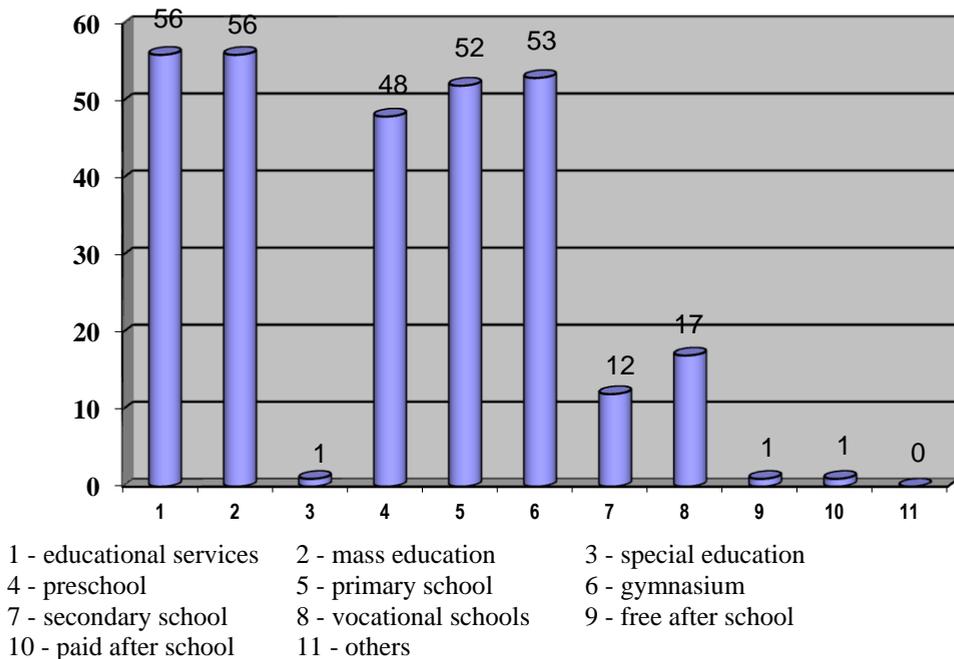


Fig. 12. Educational services in the origin localities of respondents social workers

c) Medical Services

In 60 of the participating communities, specialists from the Public Social Service have identified 53 family medicine clinics, 33 clinics, two hospitals and seven other services such as 2 private practice, 3 dental care and 2 medical points.

d) Religious educational services

The participating communities are concentrated in Orthodox churches (61), Catholic (19), 18 other denominations, being carried through the church various trips, camps, activities old believers and social assistance activities for the benefit of elders.

e) Consultative community structures

57 communes in 63 participating in this research enjoys consultative community structures that have between minimum 5 and maximum 17 members who meet monthly (11), half (1), quarterly (7) or periodically, whenever it is necessary (38) and carry out decisive (11), an advisory (29) or both decisive and consultative (6) role.

5. Partnerships finalized by the local authority

19 participating communities have partnered with various local actors:

a) public – 52 contracts with the Police Inspectorate (9) School Inspectorate (12), D.G.A.S.P.C. (11) A.J.O.F.M. (3) A.J.P.I.S. (4) D.S.P. (1), DAS (1), Church (8), medical (2) Day Centre (1);

b) private – 13 agreements with associations and foundations such as “Save the Children” (2), “Bethany” (2), “St. Damian” (3), “SERA”, “El Chico”, individual medical (3) and other NGOs.

5. Conclusions

After analyzing and interpreting information gathered through questionnaires applied to social workers in the public services of social assistance at the level of the territories of existing administrative Iasi County can be noted that:

1. The majority of respondents (45% and 28 people) working in the Public Service for Social Assistance (SPAS) for over 10 years, 15 of them, 24% have a seniority at work between 6-10 years 14% (9) have until 5 years, other 9 are debutants while 3% (2) preferred not to provide socio demographic data.

2. 73% or 46 people who participated in the research, have higher education and 19% (12) have secondary education, while another 8% opted not to provide socio demographic data

3. The question of special protection measures that can be taken in cases of child offenders who are not criminally responsible, the majority of respondents

59% (37) answered incorrectly and 3% (2) did not reply, only 24 of them (38%) have checked the correct measures of social protection.

4. Regarding the question of the order they have obligation to intervene social actors such as parents, local authorities and the State to ensure children's needs in general, out of the 63 participants in this study, only 56 responded (89%) of respondents and the results show that only 2 people (3%) indicated the correct order of social actors responsible for ensuring the needs of children in difficulty, the other 86% (54) indicated a different order than that provided by law, and 7 (11%) chose not to answer.

5. Regarding the legal minimum age at which a child can be held criminally responsible for his actions nearly 80% of those questioned chose correctly as "16 years", "14-16" or "18+" and only 13 (21 %) chose the correct answer option.

6. Only 14% (9) of respondents indicated as risk during the proceedings of criminal prosecution, violation of the rights of these children as: the right to dignity, privacy, image, right to opinion and participation in decision making, unlike 83% (52) who found that the other children's rights are violated at the stage of judicial proceedings without specifying them, or the 3% (2) who did not checked an answer.

7 . Regarding the knowledge of the number of children in conflict with the law in the community, only 33% (21) of the Social Public Service employees have provided data on the existence of a number of children who have committed crimes and are in bases data from the community where they work. The remaining 67% either did not want to answer that question, either specified absence of children in their community who have committed crimes.

8. The 21 local communities that support the existence of cases of children outside the law, it counts 145 cases of child offenders registered on 03.31.2015 in which 85 children aged under 14 years (37 children in the criminal phase research and 48 with active protection measures: 21 and 27 specialized supervision in a specialized residential social service)

9. Regarding the identification of the causes of crimes among children and the role of media in this perspective responded only 44% (28) participants are indicated as common causes poverty (63 cases), unsupervised free time (60 cases), alcohol (41cazuri), conflicting relations in the family (31cazuri), their parents abroad (29cazuri) and lack of formal education of parents (28 cases) and lack of education among children, drop out, or pattern of criminal behavior are among other causes identified PSSAs specialists in cases of deviance.

10. Regarding the influence of media on children's behavior and respect for the rights of these children, 14 of 63 respondents (22%) claim violation of children's right through media and only 8 of respondents (13%) said the definite influence on media on publicized cases for children in the community who have committed crimes.

11. For children under criminal investigation, scientists have identified a diverse set of rights violated by the media, the most common being image rights, dignity, privacy, opinion etc.

12. Regarding the social prevention and education inside the participating communities out of the 63 UAT sites surveyed, only 12 have certified the existence of the 14 day care centers, public utility totaling 356 seats, with an average of 25 Central places and only in two cases we meet educational services like after school (in one case with payment and other free).

13. Regarding the interdisciplinary and inter-institutional collaboration, respondents indicate these practices at Community level established through public-public partnerships and public-private partnership but without specifying the period of collaboration and whether juvenile delinquents is subject to these collaborations.

6. Beyond conclusions

If we would try to outline the features seen in the light of social services social worker within a city hall where it operates more than 10 years, this situation would present us a child aged 0-14 years who committed crimes and is not criminally responsible before the law, for which the application of special protection measures, means especially, specialized residential social care service.

In the opinion of specialists from the Public Service Social, media coverage of the case, where poverty, unattended free time and alcohol from parents are the main determining causes of the deviant behavior, there hasn't been compliance with children's rights, being violated his right to image, dignity and privacy.

Inside the social worker community exists a mainstream school with pre-school, primary, secondary, high school grades and / or vocational school, about 3 local communities, a public day care center with 25 seats that serves a number of 4-5 communities, 2 educational services like after school (in one case with payment and other free) and a special school for about 63 local communities.

The community also enjoys the existence of a family medicine cabinet, a dispensary, an Orthodox church, one Catholic and the other belonging to other religions.

The community has generally an advisory common structure, consisting of approximately 8 members who meet regularly.

In order to strengthen the development and diversification of interventions on social cases, local authorities have concluded contracts with public institutions such as D.G.A.S.P.C., County Police Department, County Board of Education and various NGOs.

At the end of this stage, given the purpose of achieving its results and presented and detailed conclusions above, reporting us to the objectives and research proposed questions, we could answer questions like “What is the level of knowledge and involvement at community level in prevention and rehabilitation of deviant

behavior among children?”, “What kind of services can access these children and their families at the community level?”, “There is local cooperation between institutions in order to ensure quality of services and interventions?” like this:

- Regarding the question “What is the level of knowledge and involvement at community level in preventing and rehabilitating conduct deviant among children?” – the author would like to bring to attention that the very refusal to participate in this study approximately of one third of primary social services representatives from the county and the high rate of wrong / incomplete answers or lack of responses to questions addressed in the questionnaire are indications of lack involvement, knowledge and interest in their progress. Even if the results show that these specialists in social work who work in local communities have most of them higher education and experience in providing this type of work for over 5 years, given that the law of the child in Romania appeared in 2004 and so far has not changed and didn’t had major additions, wrong answers in larger percentages about questions of law regarding: who and in what order is responsible for ensuring children’s rights in Romania (only 2 to 3% of the participants indicated the correct order); which are special protection measures that can be taken in cases of child offenders who are not criminally responsible (only 24 participants and 38% have checked the correct order of social protection measures that can be taken) and the legal minimum age at a child who can be held criminally responsible for his actions (only 13 participants, 21% were chosen as possible correct answers, the results are downright alarming. If we look at the figures indicated by these specialists as an indication of casuistry registered on 31.03. 2015 their databases but that actually is not casuistry summed for the entire county but only for the 63 local communities responding to this questionnaire, comparing these data with those at DGASPC Iasi at the same time (figures reflecting the number cases reported from all Iasi communities at the same time), noting the differences, are emerging doubts about the responsibility that they had when completed these answers and more so, how can we look at them with confidence when we wait for an accountable and effective involvement in preventing limiting and reintegration of children at risk or registered with crime. In the author’s opinion, answer to this question is that locally there is a low awareness and involvement in the provision of social services quality primary at both the identification, evaluation, information, support and intervention primary and also at development and management level of local resources.

- When asked “What kind of services can access these children and their families in the community?” – the research results do not support the development of a clear answer, argued with quantitative and qualitative indicators. From the results recorded, however, we see that out of a number of 63 administrative units in the county of Iași were identified by 14 social day services and a number of 2 after school educational services and only one free. These figures and the lack of indicators regarding the beneficiaries categories to be addressed can be regarded as indicators of a lack of prevention services at Community level if corroborated

vulnerabilities recorded by the rural population in the eastern counties of the country and the strategic lines of national and European social policies that provide child protection, providing services and protection for children in the community rather than in residential services system still existing in large number in Romania.

• When asked “Is there any locally inter-institutional collaboration to ensure quality services and interventions?” – the research results show that, at least formally, the idea of inter-institutional collaboration exist, number of partnerships entered into by municipalities with other public institutions with complementary to social assistance areas skills (ex. health, education, community security, religion, etc.) take precedence over the ones with representatives of civil society or NGOs.

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Legislation

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3. Penal Code approved by Law No. 286/2009
4. The social worker statute in Romania by Law No. 466/2004
5. The public official statute in Romania by Law No. 188/1999

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