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**Public Politics in matters of Crime and Health.  
Prevention, Rehabilitation, Readaptation Criminological  
Analysis**

**Martha Fabiola Garcia Alvarez  
Professor  
Centro Universitario de Los Altos  
Universidad de Guadalajara  
Mexico**

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Athens Institute for Education and Research  
8 Valaoritou Street, Kolonaki, 10671 Athens, Greece  
Tel: + 30 210 3634210 Fax: + 30 210 3634209 Email: info@atiner.gr URL:  
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**Public Politics in matters of Crime and Health. Prevention,  
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**Martha Fabiola Garcia Alvarez**  
**Professor**  
**Centro Universitario de Los Altos**  
**Universidad de Guadalajara**  
**Mexico**

**Abstract**

The purpose of the investigation was to analyze the problematic causes of criminal behavior in a multidisciplinary way, from criminological aspects; Through studies carried out at the Integral Center for Regional Justice, Altos de Jalisco and Preventive and Female Rehabilitation Center of Puente Grande, Jalisco (2003-2011); In order to raise public policies on crime and health, in its prevention, readaptation, reintegration, education, economics and labor aspects. In the methodology used methods of criminological investigation, sociologies and law: with direct and indirect observation and interviews to the convicts. Held for the crime of robbery and homicide, including their life history, using a sample of 25% analyzing the psychological and socio-legal variables. About discussions and results, it exists a very remarkable difference in psychobiological and social aspects between the man and woman, which manifests of different way behaviorally. In man, they are social factors, more than psychobiological factors, and in women they are more complex. In both the latent correlation with several external and internal indicators and agents. Affirming that it entails an interfactorial and multifactorial relation between all the related causal ones. Thus, public policies must address the current problems of criminality and the needs of penitentiary and detention centers, for a good rehabilitation and social reintegration, in order to prevent this type of behavior. It is concluded that the man and woman delinquent, the cause of their behavior is the social and cultural factor, also in women there is great psychological conflict, and in man the aggressiveness factor prevails significantly. Therefore, by studying the above in an inter- and multidisciplinary manner, it supports the treatment of the problem through the development of more effective public policies on crime.

**Keywords:** Delinquency, multidisciplinary, prevention, public policies and criminality

## **Introduction**

The problem of the causes of criminal behavior in a multidisciplinary way, from the criminological aspect, is presented; through the studies carried out at the Comprehensive Center of Jalisco and Preventive and Female Rehabilitation Center of Puente Grande, Jalisco (2003-2011). The above, to raise public policies on crime and health, in its prevention, readaptation, reinsertion, education, economics and labor aspects. Reviewing the background and diagnosis of the problem; In addition to explaining the methodology used, the discussion and results, which indicates that there is a very marked difference in psychobiological and social aspects between men and women, which manifest in a different behavioral way, as well as the causes that motivate to commit crime, although there is variability, and are decisive; presenting also the public policies that must go in relation to the current problematic of criminality and, in addition, to the needs of penitentiary centers and those detained, for a good rehabilitation and social reintegration, in order to prevent this type of conduct.

### *Background. Diagnosis of the Problem*

The problem of crime increase, as well as the prison community and its consequences, inefficiency and/or lack of adequate mechanisms for rehabilitation and social reintegration, generate changes in criminal policy that must be attended urgently.

In the prisons of the State of Jalisco, economic, labor, education and health problems were identified, generating a high cost for the country and lacking adequate programs, agreements and public policies.

According to some investigations in the Preventive Jail of Guadalajara and the Women's Reintegration Center<sup>1</sup>, it was identified the necessity for the intern to modify their behavior, with support to health programs, to varying degrees, an attitude of impulsivity, irritability, aggressiveness, lack of remorse, mental and psychological problems, cruelty, lack of empathy, irresponsibility and disregard for the rules, lack of control, anxiety, difficulty in dealing with authority figures, emotional apathy, drug and alcohol use.

In a minimal percentage, when inmates were children, they were diagnosed with the attention deficit disorder; and the conduct of these inmates in adolescence, were aggressive and intolerant towards the authorities, frequently carried knife or razor, and were members of gangs, practiced vagrancy, have been related to people who have antisocial or criminal behavior; mostly of them used tattoos. They have not had, prior to admission to the prison, medical-psychiatric diagnosis.

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<sup>1</sup> García Álvarez Martha Fabiola, et.al. Data derived from the projects: Analysis of Female Delicate Behavior, from the Socio-Legal and Criminological Perspective, in Jalisco. Jalisco Mexico. Socioeconomic as a Risk Factor in Criminal Behaviors in the City of Tepatlán de Morelos, Jalisco. Mexico. Multidisciplinary Study of Current Problems of Delinquent Conduct: Case Studies; Multidisciplinary Analysis on Education as one of the Problems of Delicate Behavior in Mexico: Case Studies; Genetic Project to do Studies of Association of Polymorphism 5HTTLPR of Gen SLC6A4 with Personality and Prison Behavior. (2004-2014).

A high percentage doesn't know how to control their impulses and do not tolerate frustration. They began to commit crime at an early age.

When the prisoner enters the penitentiary, he brings with him a problem with the family, couple, drug ingestion, psychological and/or psychiatric alterations, among others, that relate to his state of health. This brings greater problems to the public expenditure of the country, since, despite having the status of inmates for the crimes committed, they continue to enjoy their rights as Mexican citizens; therefore, as the penitentiary community increases, so do the expenses for the maintenance of the prisoners.

The Normative Framework on these rights is offered by the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States, its Laws and Regulations, the General Health Law and its corresponding Laws and Regulations, the National Plan and the State Development Plan, Mexican Official Rules (NOM's). General Law of health. Organic Law of the Executive Power of the State of Jalisco. State Health Law.

Article 18 of the amended Constitution<sup>2</sup> refers to the following:

The penitentiary system will be organized on the basis of respect for human rights, work, training, education, health and sport as means to achieve the reinsertion of the sentenced to society and ensure that he does not commit a crime again, observing the benefits foreseen by the law. Women will compose their sentences in places separate from those intended for men for such purpose.

The inmate has rights that can not be violated, such as health, but insufficient attention is paid in this area, there are not enough resources to make improvements and are prisons appropriate for a good rehabilitation and reintegration of inmates.

Some of the agreements of the prison centers of Puente Grande, Jalisco with the health sector, are public and private; being the Civil Hospital, with specialized attention, where they are made transfers if necessary. To date, the prisoners do not have popular insurance, although they are already in talks for it; sometimes they are taken care of in the IMSS, or, in particular, if the economic resources permit it.

In prisons they do not have sufficient resources for health care, and this depends on the needs and type of illness.

The studies carried out since the inception of the accused are generally legal, psychological, social work, criminological, medical, sports, work and education; in addition, there are programs against addictions, which has once years of initiation, where have participated about 1,400 people, where they have declined by 7%<sup>3</sup>, in which, however, according to interviews with prisoners, this program has limited capacity, not being able to have access to the same all inmates who would like to enter to leave the addictions.

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<sup>2</sup>Official Gazette of the Federation, June 10, 2011, Mexico.

<sup>3</sup>Interview with the Deputy Director of the Preventive Detention Center of Guadalajara, May 2014.

According to the Work Plan 2010-2030<sup>4</sup>, it has created the need for resources to provide health care and there are some threats, as mentioned in the SWOT Matrix (Forces - Opportunities - Weaknesses and Threats). According to the Threats, the following are:

1. Instability in the economic and political context of the country.
2. Increase in the total cost of health services.
3. Almost total dependence on budget and donations (not self-sufficiency).
4. Transitional period in the health of Mexicans towards the chronic-degenerative, malignant neoplasm and accidents (important for its impact on costs and morbidity and mortality).
5. In the country: high costs to treat diseases that are currently a priority: AIDS, Renal Disease Terminal, high need for Organ Transplantation and Cancer Treatment.

In the labor aspect, there is no obligation to work; there are no minimum sources of work or child. Therefore, it is necessary to expand labor sources inside and outside the detention centers, increasing the agreements with companies for the link between and Post-prisoner-company, released-company. In this way, the inmate can have resources to contribute them in their support inside and outside the prison.

This will allow the State that the prisoner is no longer an economic burden, to a large extent. This, in spite of the health improvements planned in the National Development Plan for 2030<sup>5</sup>, with respect to health, refers to the objectives and strategies with vision to 2030:

It seeks to improve the health conditions of the population, through programs and mechanisms of protection and security; Implement a comprehensive and sectoral quality system with the timely supply of medicines; reduce inequalities in the health service.

### *The Penitentiary Population is Untenable*

Due to the judgments of the high rates applied to prison inmates, each time the number of older adults increases, gradually decreasing and thus the economic contribution, over the years, of the young prison population, In productive age, and therefore, bigger financial problems to support them in an integral way, including in the health aspect.

For the analysis of the problem, with respect to the delicate growth, we must consider, as González<sup>6</sup> explains the endogenous and exogenous factors, the first:

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<sup>4</sup>González Álvarez, et.al. Work Plan 2010-2013, People's Health is the Supreme Law, cit. Note 3, p.59.

<sup>5</sup>González Álvarez, et.al. Work Plan 2010-2013, People's Health is the Supreme Law, cit. Note n° 3, p.48.

<sup>6</sup>González de la Vega, René, Public Policies in the Matter of Crime. Theory of the Scenarios 2000-2030, Editorial Porrúa, Mexico, 2001, p.12-13.

... Respond to the whole range of the Mexican, seen in isolation, and recognizing regional cultures and historical and geographical positions, within our own territory.

The second, which are the exogenous:

...They support international or foreign events, capable of influencing in our environment, without ever forgetting, the so-called New World Order or World System.

In reference to factors, it is essential to analyze some variables for the understanding and scope of the problem on health and crime, which are necessarily interrelated with other elements, such as economics, public policies, employment. González de la Vega<sup>7</sup> describes them as follows:

The modernization or reform of the State; Strengthening political knowledge and democracy, national economic development; The social development of Mexicans; Demography; The United States of America; The Global Globalization System; The new technology; International trade and international organized crime.

Adding to the above, other strictly institutional variables, to those that arise from social movements: institutions of justice and public safety; The normative framework; Federalism; Employment and education; Tax Reform; Culture of legality; Social credibility; Social organization; Urban growth and information.

According to the above, it is necessary to make a change based on some variables related to inmate-health-financing, that is to say, according to González de la Vega<sup>8</sup>:

A reform of the Mexican State, we must begin to recognize that its organizational structures, ways and human integration it does not exist anymore, they do not have an answer to new challenges and needs of modern society.

It is imperative that the reforms in penitentiary-health-economy, be taken to the social reality and the structural changes of the country and, therefore, of the prisons, looking for the effectiveness of the rehabilitation and social reintegration of the prisoner.

The problem in relation to the economy and delinquency in Jalisco is complex, by the constant flow of people that arrives at the State, in this respect González<sup>9</sup>, mentions that:

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<sup>7</sup>González de la Vega, Public Policies in Matters of Criminality. Theory of the Scenarios 2000-2030, cit. Note n° 17, p.12.

<sup>8</sup>González de la Vega, Public Policies in Matters of Criminality. Theory of the Scenarios 2000-2030, cit. Note n° 17, p.13.

Jalisco does not respond to its socioeconomic and cultural indexes to the high criminal rate that it suffers. Its problem is that it is a neighboring entity of several states of the so-called "demographic expulsion", like Michoacán, Zacatecas and Nayarit; during the decade of the seventies, it became a pole of attraction to student populations and workers from other states, notably Sinaloa, due to the violence experienced there; for their climatic facilities, anonymity and intrinsic wealth, place of concurrence and room of different bands and capos; its economy, although healthy, are based on primary and tertiary phases, which facilitates the little permanence in work and the cooptation of young people by organized crime.

At present, Jalisco represents a high rate of violence and criminality, however, it is the inhabitants of the northern states of the country, who continue to migrate to the State of Jalisco, as well as Oaxaca, Chiapas, D.F., and others; with the aim of having greater public and economic security, but generate an increase in employment demands, healthy, housing and an increase in crime.

In addition to the above actions, there are others that benefit health, such as learning a new job, academic improvement, teaching, promotion and living of values, change of perspective of life, promoting the quality of life, to teach them how to have and carry out a life project, among many others, so that the inmates feel useful and productive, changing the panorama they brought when they entered jail, and re-adapting them to society.

#### *Risk Analysis for the Ineffectiveness of the Readaptation and Social Reinsertion*

Another significant problem in the area of crime is the risks of groups, and contact with people with dangerous behavior, involving more people in their actions, including in prison; Being very high risk factors that, if they are allowed to grow, these groups will dominate the prisons, other institutions and, therefore, the country. It is therefore essential to disrupt and neutralize these groups. As González<sup>10</sup> explains:

The world is experiencing a process that no longer recognizes the institutional means of understanding and is recharged in the movements from below, arising spontaneously and uncontrollably, from decisions of individuals, groups or networks, often anonymous. As international organized crime, which will surely continue to grow, be technified and strengthened, fundamentally in the light of the processes recognized by the so-called New World Order, it must be approached from the perspective of the criminogenic conditions that are propitious, due to international and national behavior.

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<sup>9</sup>González de la Vega, Public Policies in Matters of Criminality. Theory of the Scenarios 2000-2030, cit. Endnote No 17, p.85.

<sup>10</sup>González de la Vega, Public Policies in Matters of Criminality. Theory of the Scenarios 2000-2030, cit. Note n° 17, p.18-19.



According to the new global and national circumstances in health, related to prison problems, the increase in crime, Gonzalez de la Vega comments<sup>11</sup> that "it is necessary that they associate the various aspects of the criminal sciences, the current modernity and Dare to look to the future, to advance answers, fundamentally preventive".

The criminal growth is a serious problem, not only at the level of affectation towards society directly in the economic, political, psychological level, but at the population level penitentiary with consequences of inoperability of the rehabilitation and reintegration of the inmate, by the excess of the same ones, Lack of adequate spaces, delimitation and division into the structure on various types of offenders. To do this, one must take into account the Geopolitical Factor where it is concentrated and where those who commit crimes come from.

In Mexico crime, the Geopolitical Factor is of great importance, due to the proximity to the north and south, where Mexico is found, which is found as a passage and inhabited by individuals who commit crimes. De la Vega<sup>12</sup> mentions that "Mexico is, from this cartographic approach, at the very center of world routes ... for that reason, the sudden appearance in our country of international organized crime." In addition, according to our Mexican history, the nation has profited, having special characteristics that make our territory cultivate modern crime, bringing with it many drastic changes, for which we are not prepared, for this reason the need to generate preventive measures Constant, according to criminal growth, their new ways of operating and using new technologies. We must take advantage of this to neutralize the offender, starting with a self-regulating and self-financing health system, with a view to readapt and reintegrate the offender effectively.

The penitentiary community is considered a small society in confinement, and as such, must meet their needs and make them fulfill their obligations. It is imperative to turn the prison community into a healthy society. The benefits of this, Gonzalez<sup>13</sup> comments:

To the extent that a social community, it manages to raise for its members, conditions of education, ethical values, capacity for development, opportunities before life, human and family integration, according to expectations, will be building healthy societies, from the point of view of abasement of antisocial acts.

And if we add to the above, modifications to their daily activities, where, some are mandatory and others voluntary, for public health purposes and greater productivity as human beings, would be more appropriately readapting

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<sup>11</sup>González de la Vega, Public Policies in Matters of Criminality. Theory of the Scenarios 2000-2030, cit. Note n° 17, p.2.

<sup>12</sup>González de la Vega, Public Policies in Matters of Criminality. Theory of the Scenarios 2000-2030, cit. Note n° 17, p.5.

<sup>13</sup>González de la Vega, Public Policies in Matters of Criminality. Theory of the Scenarios 2000-2030, cit. Note n° 17, p.24.

the intern. Although they currently have recreational activities, men in detention, such as soccer field, gymnasium, among others, in women are smaller, because they eminently do handicrafts and crafts.

A good readaptation prepares the sentenced person for an adequate reintegration into society; otherwise, he or she risks recidivism; However, despite carrying out all the actions to re-make fit to live in society, the subject that was disfigured, there is no certainty that he will not return to crime.

According to research carried out in prisons<sup>14</sup>, about the rehabilitation programs that exist, according to the vision of the intern, 70% believe they are acceptable, the authorities believe or qualify to have or cover 85% of these programs, Therefore, they think they are sufficient and efficient. However, according to the external view, 65% is covered, and lacks effectiveness, a good behavioral diagnosis, better prevention programs in psychological health, so that the prisoners are prepared for a good reintegration.

Reinsertion considered as a systematic process of actions that start from the entry of a person to jail, during the period of compliance with the sentence and continues when the person is released. It should include educational programs, job training, cultural activities, recreation, social and psychological mediation. At this stage, it is necessary to intervene in a multidisciplinary way, in which other institutions and companies must actively participate, in order to serve as preparation and labor, educational and integral health in the inmate, the purpose being, the Integration of the latter into society. This through networks of participation of diverse sectors that support and facilitate the insertion of the intern to the society.

In the reinsertion, in the whole process to readapt the accused, he should not end up being released, but, it is necessary to follow up his activities outside the prison, until his complete insertion in society is confirmed.

#### *Mechanisms for Self-financing and Self-regulation of Penitentiary Centers*

Likewise, work is essential to the inmate and, through him, they can distribute their salary according to their needs, such as food, room and services, health insurance payment, Popular, another or both, that of service to the prisoner, to his family and to the victim, and, lastly, as a saving when released from prison.

On the other hand, it is necessary that all prisoners work, as the work is currently voluntary. This activity is one of the best ways to readapt them, since being occupied is good for your mental health and to pay for your stay in the prison (food, room, services). The psychiatrist or other appropriate professional will determine, based on the diagnosis of his personality, what his work profile

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<sup>14</sup>GarcíaÁlvarez, et.al. Analysis of Female Delicate Behavior, from the Socio-Legal and Criminological Perspective, Jalisco. Jalisco Mexico. Socioeconomic as a Risk Factor in Criminal Behaviors in the City of Tepatitlán de Morelos, Jalisco. Mexico. Multidisciplinary Study of Current Problems of Delinquent Conduct: Case Studies; Multidisciplinary Analysis on Education as one of the Problems of Delicate Behavior in Mexico: Case Studies; Genetic Project to Make Association Studies of the 5HTTLPR Polymorphism of the SLC6A4 Gene with Personality and Prison Behavior, cit. Note 1.

is. And in order for work to function properly, it is suggested that it be mandatory, as well as other integrative activities, such as sports, academic preparation, among others. In mental health, a great affection has been identified for the idleness in which many inmates live, lack of a good rehabilitation and a total lack of control over the economy and resources absorbed by the prisoner.

The relation between health and economy, criminality and population growth, is related to employment and education, since the lack of education generates low levels of employment, which translates into a bad economy, and this in lack of financial resources for a better Health care. According to González<sup>15</sup> "employment and education, are the main triggers of antisocial dad". It is therefore important that modernization be initiated in all these areas, and specifically in the health sector.

The one who labors the inmate, is necessary, since the item of his maintenance of the prisoner, because it absorbs a great economic amount of expenditures of the State and, the purpose is that the town does not pay the maintenance of the inmate, since the damage has been too much Moral, social, psychological and economic, that society has been receiving, as a matter of insecurity.

The above, through a Controlled Self-financing System, where the ideal is that the inmate self-finances his attention to health, among others, through programs that cover the physical, psychological, and social aspects. How could an inmate earn a living? In order for the inmate to generate resources, agreements are required with companies in which he can work within the penitentiary and/or distance, so a program called "adopts an inmate" is proposed, where the only objective is to give work to the prisoner. Internal of a prison, without generating seniority, nor other types of services like the IMSS, etc.; and when you serve your sentence and leave the prison, it will be optional if the company continues to hire you or not.

Likewise, within the possibilities of payment of damages on the part of the inmate, it is proposed that it finances the health care of the victim. The inmate's self-financing, as payment for the repair of the damage, is likely to be done by the inmate.

In order for there to be better self-financing of prisoner maintenance, especially in the health aspect, it is imperative that there are gradually improvements in the areas of employment and education. Through these, they can have better workers (inmates) qualified for a good job and this in turn, be an important axis for the intern to be supported and pay, among other things, insurance for medical services. In this, it is important to include a "health culture"<sup>16</sup> or prevention of morbidity and mortality; That is, a culture of individual and family health.

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<sup>15</sup>González de la Vega, Public Policies in Matters of Criminality. Theory of the Scenarios 2000-2030, cit. Note n° 17, p.21.

<sup>16</sup>González de la Vega, Public Policies in Matters of Criminality. Theory of the Scenarios 2000-2030, cit. Note n° 17, p.58-59.

Another disadvantage is the low level of education that was detected in the inmates, who on average, are of primary level. Both in this field and in the labor market, it must operate on the basis of competitiveness, to improve productivity.

In Health Systems, according to OMS "health is part of the responsibility of governments". However, support for health, has exceeded the budget dedicated to this item, therefore, equally in the care of those held in prisons. For this reason, it is necessary that there be agreements with other health institutions, financed by the inmate, of a proportional part of the salary received; for example, with the Civil Hospital, IMSS, ISSSTE, private sector (supply medication, care of diseases and surgical operations), DIF (psychological care to both the inmate and his family); in addition to the participation of clinical laboratories.

Likewise, it is feasible that, in the health system for the inmate, extracurricular participation is taken into account, as it is part of the system of social protection in health, and is a mechanism by which the State guarantees the Timely and non-discriminatory access to medical services for the poor, who are not employed or self-employed, are not insured in any social security institution and do not seek care for the costs of medical treatment. Health service coverage is provided through public and voluntary assurance. The services offered by popular insurance: medical-surgical, pharmaceutical and hospital. Members of the system can access the services provided by the Fund against Catastrophic Expenses that seeks to support people who do not have access to Social Security who suffer from high cost diseases that can put their life and family property at risk<sup>17</sup>.

## **Methodology**

Critical, sociological and law research methods were used; With direct and indirect observation of prisoners held in the Ceinjure Altos Sur Penitentiary Centers and Preventive and Female Resettlement Center, Puente Grande, Jalisco (2003-2011), for the crimes of robbery and homicide; interviewing them and including their life history. Data collection was done by defining the universe of each prison community, using a sample of 25%, analyzing the psychobiological and socio-legal variables.

## **Results and Discussion**

It indicates that there is a marked difference in psychobiological and social aspects between men and women, which manifest themselves in a different behavioral way, also in the causes that motivate to commit crime, being

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<sup>17</sup>González Álvarez, et.al. Work Plan 2010-2013, People's Health is the Supreme Law, Jalisco Health Secretariat, cit. Note n° 3, p.56.

determinants. In man they are social factors, more than psychobiological factors, and in women they are more complex, with both aspects almost on par. In men and women, the correlation with various external and internal indicators and agents is latent. Asserting that it entails an interfactorial and multifactorial relationship between all related causal factors. And therefore, public policies must go in relation to the current problems of criminality and, in addition, to the needs of penitentiary centers and those detained, for a good readaptation and social reintegration, in order to prevent this type of Behaviors.

Likewise, it is essential to modify plans and programs for the rehabilitation and social reintegration of the prisoner, starting from the analysis of the results of recidivism and increase of criminality and, therefore, of the penitentiary community; where short, medium and long term effective strategies are put forward. This, in relation to the creation of a System of Self-financing and Controlled Self-Regulation of the offender in all the important aspects that contribute to effective social reintegration; With a vision for radical changes in the environment in which it develops in and out of prison, including adequate physical space and occupational health, showing them a healthy and productive life prospect.

## **Conclusions**

In the man and the woman delinquent, the factors of their behavior are social and cultural, in addition in the woman exists a great psychological conflict, and in the man prevails the factor aggressiveness between the most significant. Therefore, the problem must be studied in an intern and multidisciplinary way. Likewise, the diagnosis that results from the investigation supports the treatment of the problem, through the development of more effective public policies on crime.

Health care for prison inmates generates a high cost for the government and society, as well as the expenses of support within the prison, and a restructuring in the economy-health-inmate aspects is necessary.

This modernization must also be extended to the Penitentiary System in general, with changes that include health-economy-delinquent factors; because there are currently a series of financial disadvantages, which generate uncertainty for the maintenance of the prisoners, and this is economically consuming the government and society, which, at some point will tend to be unsustainable because more and more the needs of The inmates, without being able to cover; and this is reflected in an incomplete and ineffective readjustment and social reintegration.

Likewise, it is essential to modify plans and programs for the rehabilitation and social reintegration of the prisoner, starting from the analysis of the results of recidivism and increase of criminality and, therefore, of the penitentiary community; where short, medium and long term effective strategies are put forward. This, in relation to the creation of a System of Self-financing and Controlled Self-Regulation of the offender in all the important aspects that

contribute to effective social reintegration; with a vision for radical changes in the environment in which it develops in and out of prison, including adequate physical space and occupational health, showing them a healthy and productive life prospect.

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