

**MINISTRY OF NATIONAL EDUCATION  
„BABEŞ-BOLYAI” UNIVERSITY CLUJ-NAPOCA  
FACULTY OF SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL WORK**

*Alcohol and drug use and juvenile delinquency*

**PhD thesis summary**

**Scientific coordinator**

**Prof. univ. dr. TRAIAN ROTARIU**

**PHD Student**

**ŞTEFANI S. CLAUDIU**

**CLUJ-NAPOCA**

**2013**

# **Table of Contents**

## **Part I**

### **Theoretical-Methodological Foundation of the Research Design**

#### **Chapter I Introductory preliminaries**

- 1.1. Introductory Preliminaries
- 1.2. Importance and Actuality of the Approached Theme
- 1.3. Limitations and Delimitations of the Research Endeavor

#### **Chapter II Explanatory Models and Scientific Theories Relevant to Understanding Criminality Related to Alcohol and Drug Consumption**

- 2.1. Paradigmatic Framework
- 2.2. Motivation for Chosen Paradigm
- 2.3. Relevant Theories to Understanding the Relationship between Alcohol and Drug Consumption and Addiction and Criminality
- 2.4. Explanatory Theories Concerning the Genesis of Delinquency
- 2.5. Explanatory Theories Concerning Alcohol and Drug Consumption and Addiction
- 2.6. Theoretical Models Concerning the Relationship between Alcohol and Drug Consumption and Delinquency
- 2.7. Alcohol and Drug Consumption and Violent Crimes: Relevant Research
- 2.8. Alcohol and Drug Consumption and Property Crimes: Relevant Research
- 2.9. Situation of Alcohol and Drug Consumption among Young People on an International Scale
- 2.10. Situation and Tendencies of Alcohol and Drug Consumption among the Romanian Youth
- 2.11. Situation and Tendencies of Juvenile Delinquency in Romania

#### **Chapter III Legal Policies and Regulations, Programs and Services on Criminality Related to Alcohol and Drug Consumption**

- 3.1. Criminality and Alcohol and Drug Consumption Control: Approaches and Tendencies on an International Scale
- 3.2. Criminality and Alcohol and Drug Consumption: Institutional and Legislative Evolutions in Romania
- 3.3. Contemporary Approaches Concerning the Prevention and Control of Criminality Related to Alcohol and Drug Consumption in Young People

## **Part II**

# **Drug Consumption and Juvenile Delinquency**

## **Chapter IV Methodological Design of the Research**

- 4.1. Approached Problematic and Aim of the Research Project
- 4.2. Research Objectives and Assumptions
- 4.3. Population, Methods, Instruments and Techniques Used within the Research Endeavor

## **Chapter V Research Project Implementation Results**

- 5.1. Socio-Demographic Characteristics of the Investigated Subjects
  - 5.2. Criminal Behavior and Criminal History of the Investigated Young People
  - 5.3. Alcohol and Drug Consumption among Young Prisoners
  - 5.4. State of Intoxication at the Time of Committing the Crime
  - 5.5. Representations of Alcohol and Drug Consumption Influence on the Criminal Career of the Investigated Subjects
  - 5.6. Orally Self Represented Motivations of Criminal Acts
  - 5.7. Temporal/Causal Order of Alcohol and Drug Consumption Debut and Criminal Behavior
  - 5.8. Risk Factors for Alcohol and Drug Consumption and Criminality
    - 5.8.1. Abuse and Neglect in the Family
    - 5.8.2. Family Life Experience
    - 5.8.3. Alcohol Abuse in the Family
    - 5.8.4. School Failure
  - 5.9. Conditions and Limitations of the Research Endeavor
  - 5.10. Research Conclusions
  - 5.11. General Conclusions of the Research Endeavor
  - 5.12. An Explanatory Model Proposal Concerning the Relationship between Alcohol and Drug Consumption and Juvenile Delinquency
  - 5.13. Applicative Recommendations in the Field of Policies on Fighting and Preventing Criminality Related to Alcohol and Drug Consumption
  - 5.14. Strategies in the Field of the Reduction of Juvenile Crimes Related to Alcohol and Drug Consumption
- Bibliography
- Annex 1 Questionnaire
- Annex 2 Interview Guide
- Annex 3 Interviews Transcripts

## **Introductory preliminaries**

Drugs and alcohol consumption among teenagers as well as juvenile delinquency represent, without a doubt, important social problems to modern societies all the more as they present some rising tendencies. If, even in this way, these phenomena are linked is a matter of interest not only to specialists but also to all public actors involved in fighting and preventing delinquency in general and juvenile delinquency in particular. From this point of view, the advance of knowledge in this field represents an important premise for the improvement of delinquency fighting and prevention politics.

The problematic relationship between alcohol and drug consumption and crime in general, or criminality among young people, has generated a rich literature that presents contradictory results referring to the sense and intensity of the association between these two phenomena. In order to describe and explain this relationship a series of theoretical models have been elaborated that have been, in various measures, empirically confirmed depending on the investigated population, the way in which the relationship between psychoactive substances consumption and crime was defined, the way consumption and criminal behavior was defined, type of drug or type of pattern used. Clarifying the relationship between these two deflective phenomena and validating different theoretical models requires, on one side, a resolution to the methodological problems and uniformity on the way to approach research in the field and, on the other hand, gathering new empirical data, replicating the research realized in the West in other cultural spaces and refining research designs in order to better comprehend the ways through which this influence is realized.

The current paper is situated in this context. It is trying to answer this need to explore the relationship between drug and alcohol consumption in the Romanian cultural space, and to gather empirical data that will contribute to testing explanatory theoretical models elaborated in this field in other cultural spaces. Another reason for choosing this theme was the personal interest of the author, who was involved in several research projects in the field of alcohol and drug consumption and its social implications.

Furthermore, the results of this research endeavor have a practical relevance, being able to serve as arguments in elaborating public policies in the field of juvenile crime fighting and prevention related to alcohol and drug consumption and social programs that will have criminal behavior prevention in teenagers and young people and the rehabilitation of prisoners and their preparation for reintegration into society, after their release from prison, as objective.

Within the current paper I tried to explore the relationship between alcohol and drug consumption and criminal behavior of minors. For this end I gathered data about alcohol and drug

consumption behavior of minors, their criminal behavior and, at the same time, I evaluated the influence of certain risk factors on these two types of behavior.

In order to meet our paper's objective we went through a series of stages starting from the specialized literature analysis, research design projection and implementation and then, data analysis.

**In the first part** of the paper, based on available data from the specialized literature, I have described the stage of problem recognition, which is the object of the current paper, and I highlighted its importance and actuality.

After this I tried to present the conditions and limitations of the investigative endeavor as resulted from the practical experience of the documentation and data gathering for field research and, at the same time, to limit the specific objectives followed during the current study reported to the wide area of the study theme. I continued by realizing a review of the main paradigmatic orientations and I highlighted the specific perspective and utility of each one in studying the problem chosen for research.

Next, I explained the reason for choosing the theoretical perspective in the current research which is represented by a functional-systemic approach and I explained the methodological approach perspective. Then, I realized a synthetic review of the main theoretical models that describe and explain the relationship between alcohol and drug consumption and juvenile delinquency by briefly presenting the main methodological issues in debate concerning this study theme.

In order to better understand the relationship between alcohol and drug consumption and crime I realized a review of the main theories relevant to understanding criminal behavior and initiation in the consumption of drugs and alcohol and the appearance of addiction by highlighting the common aspects given the fact that the two types of defluctive behavior are independently described and explained from analytical reasons. This endeavor allowed a first approximation of the possible relationship between the two defluctive phenomena.

Given the point of interest of my research in which I desired to distinguish the pharmaceutical effect of alcohol consumption on the initiation of two types of crime: personal crimes (characterized by violence) and property crimes, I made a resume of the international research on this theme by briefly presenting the main theoretical orientations and the main realized studies together with their results and conclusions. This allowed me to better project the questions of the research.

Because studies realized on the theme of the relationship between psychoactive substance consumption and criminal behavior highlighted the importance of cultural context in shaping criminal behavior of young people and, at the same time, of their psychoactive substance consumer behavior I thought that an assessment of the studies and explanatory theoretical models which highlight this

influence would be useful to my research endeavor. This allowed for another approximation of the possible relationship between the two types of deflective behavior.

After this, I tried to estimate the magnitude of the phenomenon of alcohol and drug consumption on an international and national scale and its tendencies based on available statistical data presenting, as comparison, details regarding specific consumptions among different risk categories such as teenagers, delinquents, sexual minorities and in the case of persons practicing commercial sex. I also presented, again from comparative reasons, the juvenile delinquency tendencies for the period after December 1989.

If, in the previous subchapter, I presented the magnitude of the alcohol, drug consumption and criminality phenomenon and its tendencies, I continued by presenting the social reaction towards these phenomena, respectively the social policies and crime fighting and prevention programs connected to this consumption both on an international and internal scale. This way I realized a review of public policies and programs developed in the European Union, the debates and dilemmas connected to this subject but also the legislative and institutional evolutions made in Romania.

**In the second part** of the paper I introduced the methodological part in which I described the problem approached within the research that refers to the way in which the phenomenon of alcohol and drug consumption is connected to juvenile crime in the context of the Romanian society and the chosen ways to explore this connection. The followed *aim* within this research was to examine the relationship between alcohol and drug consumption from different points of view by using a set of indicators that can describe it. To this end I used indicators like the degree of intoxication at the moment the crime was committed, the declared motivation of the responders regarding the initiation of the criminal act, the responders' representations regarding the influence of alcohol and drug consumption on their criminal career. I analyzed the correlation between a criminal past and the present criminal behavior of the responders and the past and present alcohol and drug consumption of the responders. I also examined the temporal relationship between the initiation and installation of alcohol and drug consumption behavior and criminal priors and the start of the criminal career for incarcerated young people. Next, I evaluated the influence of certain risk factors on psychoactive substances consumption and criminal behavior of minors and incarcerated young people.

The method used for collecting information was sociological survey and, as instrument, the questionnaire. In order to explore the motivations, attitudes and meaning of consumption and criminal acts I also used the interview guided by a semi structured interview guide. The used interview technique was face to face and it required the intervention of some interview operators that were

present at detention units for minors. So, on the one hand, the qualitative data obtained in this way allowed me to better establish the connection between a series of life experiences of young people and their consumption and criminal behavior on the other hand. The universe of the research was represented by young people between 14 and 21 years old from reeducation centers for minors and juvenile detention centers for minors from Romania and the sample of 246 people was representative for the youth prisoner population from Romania.

Starting from the statistical data available in Romania and on an international scale regarding alcohol and drug consumption and young people's criminal behavior, I searched for safer clues about the relationship between alcohol and drug consumption and crime in the prison population and I tried to determine the sense and intensity of this relationship as clearly as possible. Furthermore, I tried to determine a relational model that would express the connection between the two deflective phenomena. This research endeavor, being a singular one, encountered a series of difficulties that affected the quality of the data and limited their level of reliability. This type of limitations of the research came from the accuracy of the official data gathered by social control institutions, the lack of certain data but also from the lack of confidence in certain data due to the way in which it was collected and the methods used. So, the wish of young prisoners to protect themselves from the consequences of revealing certain facts, of a criminal nature, unknown to the police, could have determined the lack in recording of some parts from their criminal activity. Furthermore, the prisoners' accounts regarding criminal activity, drug and alcohol consumption behavior and other aspects followed within the research could have been affected by accuracy of memory, limited self-revealing ability and anticipation of positive result for participating in the study.

All things considered, I still dare to appreciate that the gathering of some systematic data about alcohol and drug consumption and its connection to criminal behavior in incarcerated young people is useful to a better understanding of the connection between psychoactive substances consumption and criminal behavior and, together with the experience accumulated within this research endeavor, can lay the foundation for future, better aimed and more correctly elaborated, research that would bring more relevant and more precise data through which the mechanism of this relationship could be determined.

### **Importance and actuality of the studied theme**

Criminality related to drug and alcohol consumption has become an important problem on the agenda of deciders and professionals in the field of justice and of social and medical services ever since a drug market was also established in Romania in the 90's. Psychotropic substance consumption and

deflective behaviors associated to this consumption have a longer history. So, as archeological evidence reveals, since the oldest times, people selected plants that had the ability to influence psychic states and they would use them within different rituals for pleasure or for therapeutic purposes. Drug consumption is mentioned on Romanian territory ever since the time of the Dacians when this land's population smoked aphrodisiac herbs and inhaled the smoke made from burning hemp (Drăgan, 1996). If, during The Middle Ages, alcohol production was limited and alcohol poisoning was a rare thing that happened mainly on holidays and drug consumption was unknown in the European space, in modern times alcohol production has raised, becoming a cheap, well-sold commodity. Problematic alcohol consumption in Romania starts being mentioned in the interwar period when the anti-alcoholic movement (The „Temperanța” Society) was founded. According to a Romanian newspaper from 1925, “*Patima*”, there were 168.000 establishments that sold alcohol that year, 200.000 ha of vineyard and 150.000 producers of plum brandy. The average consumption of wine mentioned was 42 l of wine per capita and 5,9 l of plum brandy. According to this newspaper around 400.000 deaths per year can be attributed to alcohol consumption in Romania (Rotar, 2009). The accuracy of these data from the media is, obviously, debatable but it does highlight the existence of mass consumption and a series of associated problems, crime being among them. The first legislative measures against drug consumption and restriction of alcohol consumption are adopted in this context 1903 and 1908<sup>1</sup>.

The instauration of a totalitarian regime in Romania in the second part of the XX<sup>th</sup> century leads to the institution of a very strict social control that prevents drug dealer networks access to the Romanian market of potential consumers. At the same time alcohol consumption was legal and often connected to anti-social behavior. However, there is no systematic research for this period concerning the role of alcohol consumption in producing anti-social behavior and criminality.

In the time after 1989, political, social and economic changes as well as the regional context allowed access into Romania for international drug trafficking networks and the establishment of a Romanian drug market. This gradually occurred from the situation of transit area for drugs to that of a depositing area, consumption and even production of drugs. The drug consumption phenomenon influenced two types of factors that potentiate each other:

1. *Drug traffic development* as a result of Romania's inclusion in the routes of illegal drug trafficking, respectively, the Balkan route, northern itinerary: (Turkey – Bulgaria – Romania – Hungary – Austria – Germany - Holland), (Turkey – Romania – Hungary – Slovakia – Czech Republic – Germany - Holland), (Turkey – Bulgaria – Romania – Ukraine – Poland - Germany); the

---

<sup>1</sup> Ministerial Order 1125 from April 24<sup>th</sup> 1903, Law for the monopoly of hard liquor sales in rural villages and measures against drunkenness from March 8<sup>th</sup> 1908;



African route: (Egypt – Iran – Iraq – Turkey - Romania); the Asian route: (China – Russia – Ukraine – Moldova - Romania); and the South-American route: (Colombia – Brazil - Romania) (Cărăușu, 2004). Drug trafficking in Romania was favored, mostly, by the abolition of the old social control structures, the free movement of people and merchandise and, finally, by the state of anomy caused by the social change in which a new viable value system has yet to be established and the old one has lost its ability to constrain. In this context, of missing clear moral values and of a state of pauperity felt as a handicap by the younger generations that aspire to a higher life standard, the engagement in criminal activities, drug trafficking among them, that offer the possibility for quick substantial revenue has increased like never before.

2. *Enhancement of some social problems in the context of economic transition.* The difficulties caused by the transition process from a political, social and economic system to another lead to the enhancement of certain social problems that have an important influence on social order and public safety. So, unemployment, stadium violence, school violence, domestic violence, juvenile crime, prostitution, etc. are, in their turn, influenced by drug consumption (new phenomenon) and alcohol abuse (old phenomenon). Managing this social problems and ensuring public order and security requires public policies that would keep all these mutual influences into account and that would address all the involved factors.

The apparition and development of the drug consumption phenomenon in Romania found the Romanian society unprepared. So, Romania didn't have an institutional, legal and public policies framework available that would adequately answer this evolution. This allowed the aggravation of the drug consumption phenomenon and, implicitly, of the phenomena influenced by it. The range of available social services and assistance for drug consumers developed slowly and incoherently, being limited in the years from 1990 to 1997 to detoxification services supplied by centers constituted at the pilot sections level for drug addicts existing in the county hospitals.

The preparations for Romania's accession to the European Union triggered a process of alignment to the European norms and policies including ones concerning drug trafficking control and crime preventing and combating policies. So, in 2002 the first specialized structure in Romania was founded that had responsibilities in the field of coordinating actions for the development and implementation of policies and anti-drugs strategies in Romania, The National Anti-Drug Agency.

In elaborating policies and plans of action in the field of fighting and preventing drug consumption and its social consequences, research has been declared by the Government to be the main point of support. This was reflected in the Government Resolution nr. 1873/2006 for the addition

and alteration of Government Resolution nr. 1489/2002 which stipulated the establishment of a Scientific Council with a role of coordination of research activities, the ratification of accomplished research from a methodological point of view and in the determination of research themes and areas so that the phenomenon of alcohol and drug consumption and its implications would be known as well as possible and the prevention and fighting activities would be well founded. Despite all this, the number of accomplished research is limited and the approached problematic area is very limited. So, only studies concerning the assessment of the problematic drug consumption level in the country and in Bucharest were accomplished (ESPAD, 1999, UNICEF, 1998; ESPAD, 2003, GPS, 2004;) the prevalence of drug consumption among the imprisoned population (ANA, 2004), the effect assessment of substitution therapy (ANA, 2004), the prevalence of substance consumption among risk groups (ARAS, 2005; IMSS;2004, ESPAD 1999, ESPAD, 2003). Studies that have the assessment of alcohol and drug consumption' influence on criminal behavior as main objective have not yet been accomplished in Romania, the only endeavors in this direction are limited to the analysis of some statistical data or of those results from the research of the prevalence of alcohol and drug consumption in the general population, of young people or on prisoners and prostitutes.

So, due to its dimensions and implications on a social and economic scale, especially concerning its influence on criminality, the phenomenon of alcohol and drug consumption became a subject of great interest to specialists and deciders. In this way, the knowledge of the complex relationship between alcohol and drug consumption and especially of the mechanisms through which this influence is produced, represents a necessity for a better founding of public policies and for programs for fighting and preventing consumption and its consequences. The desired change is that of increasing public policies efficiency through the targeting of all involved factors.

The current paper is situated in this context by covering an aspect of the problematic of consequences of alcohol and drug consumption on a social scale by exploring its relationship to juvenile delinquency.

### **Theoretical models concerning the relationship between alcohol and drug consumption and delinquency**

Accomplished research on the relationship between drug consumption and criminality employed multiple theoretical perspectives and have formulated and tested different explanatory models. According to specialized literature, the majority of investigative endeavors are circumscribed to a few primary explanatory models.

- 1) Drug consumption leads to criminality;
- 2) Involvement in criminal activity leads to drug consumption;
- 3) The concordant relationship between drug consumption and criminality is a coincidence or the result of common causes.

Each of these models was applied to different categories of individuals involved in criminal activities or to statistics referring to crime and drug consumption rates. Below, I will briefly describe these models as well as empirical data that support or contest them.

### **Drug consumption leads to criminality**

Several types of causal explanations fit into this explanatory model corresponding to the *psychopharmaceutical*, *economic motivation* and *systemic* models.

#### ***The psychopharmaceutical model***

According to the *psychopharmaceutical model*, the effects of drug poisoning: a state of being uninhibited, perceptual-cognitive distortions, attention deficit, bad judgment and neurochemical changes are responsible for the genesis of criminal behavior (especially violent ones). Above this, the state of withdrawal determined by the interruption of drug administration in the case of addictions, sleep deprivation, neuropsychic disorders, nutritional deficiency or the increase of certain character traits of a psychopathological nature could additionally contribute to the apparition of violence or criminal behavior (Virkkunen, Linnoila, 1993). This explanatory model received solid support from laboratory studies made on animals and people which demonstrated that small, moderate doses of alcohol increase aggression (White and Gorman, 2000). These studies revealed the fact that acute alcohol poisoning is related to aggression in situations when the subject is provoked (Bushman 1997, Dinamic, 184). Studies also revealed the fact that the relationship between alcohol consumption and aggression is mediated by a series of the subject's characteristics: (sex, aggressive tendencies, cognitive abilities); situational characteristics (challenging situations, the existence of alternative non-aggressive answers, peer pressure, normative standards) or liquor characteristics (quantity, type) (Gustafson, 1993).

In conclusion, the research did on the relationship between drug consumption and crime brought arguments that confirm *the psychopharmaceutical model*, to some degree, in the case of alcohol consumption and, at the same time, denies the validity of this model in the case of other types of drugs.

### ***The economic motivation model***

A lot of the research that investigated the relationship between drug consumption and criminal behavior started from the assumption that crime is generated from the consumer's need to secure the necessary money to sustain their drug consumption. The results obtained in some of the researches sustain the explanatory model of economic motivation. So, a research made on heroin users (Chaiken and Chaiken, 1990), determined that the reduction/increase of drug consumption among addicts is associated with a reduction/increase in the frequency of crimes.

Evaluations made on treatment programs and social assistance for drug addicts brought new evidence in favor of the economic motivation model. So, social programs that had the promotion of sobriety as objective (the abstention from drug consumption), had as result not only the reduction of drug consumption but, at the same time, the reduction of crime rates within the group targeted by the program (Inciardi and Pottieger, 1998). Other authors (Anglin and Perrochet, 1998) also came to the conclusion that the treatment given to delinquents reduces the frequency of crimes motivated by a desire to obtain the necessary resources to sustain their consumption more than for any other type of crime.

Other researches indicated that the installation of drug addiction substantially increases crime frequency among consumers (Nurco, 1998). Although the start of drug consumption doesn't also determine the initiation of criminal activity, it does, however, represent an amplifying factor for criminal activity in case the consumer had already begun his criminal career before the one of drug user (Chaiken și Chaiken, 1990).

### ***The systemic model***

*The systemic model* offers researchers a new way to understand and test the relationship between drug consumption and crime. According to this theoretical model, crime is the result of conflicts generated by drug dealing. This theoretical perspective was used by a series of researches that had the investigation of violence, and especially homicides connected to drug dealing, as main objective (Goldstein, 1997, White, 1990, Moore, 1990). So, in a research done in New York, three-fourths of the homicides related to drug consumption were concordant with the systemic model (Goldstein, 1989). The same author noticed that systemic violence at a given moment is associated with the most popular drug for that moment. He describes the cyclical nature of this correlation: when a drug becomes popular on the market, violence is low because there is a high demand that the distributors cannot satisfy at that moment so, competition for costumers is low. From the moment the number of

users stops rising and is stabilized when supply is higher than demand, the competition for territories begins and violence starts to rise. Drug distributors become more aware of drug and cash thefts committed by their inferiors or of breaches of territory or rules committed by other distributors and so violent conflicts get initiated. Drug distributors can become victims of attacks, robberies, murders, etc. Violence is facilitated by the drug users' habit to wear fire arms and use these weapons to murder their rivals or inferiors who break the rules. Violence can be diminished if the distributors come to some sort of understanding and the norms of the community reject excessive behavior connected to drug consumption and distribution. Researches that tested the validity of the systemic model brought evidence against the psychopharmaceutical model and the economic motivation model. So, it has been ascertained that very few violent crimes were committed by individuals under the influence of drugs or who were trying to get the necessary resources to sustain their own drug consumption (Goldstein, 1989). On the other hand, other authors argued that the systemic model isn't fully confirmed either. Many of the robberies, attacks or homicides committed simply have an economic motivation and are not concordant with this model (Parker and Auehan, 1999).

The general conclusion taken from the studies that tested the systemic model in the field of the relationship between drug consumption and crime suggests that deflective individuals are drawn to drug dealing and that it's not this activity that causes deviancy although it does contribute to the consolidation of deflective (criminal) behavior.

### **Criminality causes drug consumption**

This explanatory model has its bases on the idea that deflective individuals have a higher expectancy than non-deflective ones to choose or to be forced into choosing situations and social contexts or subcultures that accept and encourage drug consumption. According to this explanatory model, involvement in a deflective subculture supplies individuals with a context, reference group and a way to define a situation that that, in time, determines the involvement in drug consumption. Individuals that commit crimes gather extra income that allow drug purchases and that, at the same time, introduce them to social groups that value drug consumption. Also, a criminal lifestyle characterized by periodical "labor", splitting between different activities, the single status, frequent changes of residence, appetite for fun, risk tendencies, etc. favors abusive drug consumption. Some authors also add that delinquents use drugs as an excuse for their criminal behavior. (Collins,1993).

### **Criminality and drug consumption have common causes**

This explanatory model postulates the fact that criminality and drug consumption have no causal link. The aggregation of the two types of deflective behavior is explained through the existence of common causes like: genetic deficiencies, psychological characteristics, antisocial personality, alcoholic parents, defective relationship with the parents, etc. So, statistics reveal the fact that teenagers (boys) record an equally high rate of crime and drug consumption. This would suggest that the common element, which is affiliation to the male sex, explains both phenomena through biological or social factors (for example the subcultures of youth promote both drug consumption and involvement in certain criminal activities considering them as ways to prove their manhood (White, 1995). On top of that, background and specific social contexts equally influence crime and drug consumption. So, research reveals that delinquency rates and especially violent crimes record high rates in poor, intensely populated, racially segregated communities (districts) that are inhabited by people who frequently move just like drug consumption (Bursik, 1988, Dinamic, 175). Social disarray and the lack of social capital seem to be the key mechanisms that connect these structural characteristics of criminality. Exposure to drug consumption and the encouragement of consumption are more frequent in this type of communities because the drug market is usually focused on these areas (Esmingern Anthony and Mc Cord, 1997). The nature of this relationship and the way in which criminality, drug consumption and social deprivation interact are not clearly specified but most authors agree that these phenomena are mutually influenced and highlighted. There are also types of places and situations that generate higher frequencies of rug consumption such as bars. It has been argued that these places reunite potentially motivated criminals (especially young), and potential victims under conditions where social control is weak. Situational factors such as bar location, access and type of clients are decisive to the relationship between drug (alcohol) consumption and criminality.

### **Research objectives and assumptions**

The research endeavor presented within the current paper was oriented on the juvenile incarcerated population represented by teenagers and young people from Romania's prisons and reeducation centers.

The study's **general objective** was to explore the relationship between alcohol and drug consumption among imprisoned teenagers and young people and their criminal behavior and to

determine the crime rate that can be attributed directly to this consumption. From this general objective of the investigative endeavor one can detach the *operational objectives* of the research:

- Determining the prevalence of alcohol and drugs abusive consumption/addiction among young prisoners;
- Determining the extent to which alcohol and drug consumption is present among teenagers and young people convicted for different types of crime;
- Determining the prevalence of the state of intoxication at the moment of committing the crime among teenage and young prisoners;
- Identifying the extent to which young people attribute committing current crimes to alcohol and drug consumption;
- Identifying the extent to which teenagers and young people attribute a role in developing their criminal behavior to alcohol and drug consumption;
- Determining the temporal relationship between the initiation of alcohol and drug consumption and that of criminal behavior;
- Determining the influence of certain risk factors on criminal behavior and on alcohol and drug consumer behavior in the case of underage and young prisoners.

Analysis on the studies on the relationship between psychoactive substances consumption and criminality realized from the second half of the XX<sup>th</sup> century until the present time allows us to identify two constants on which there is a relative consensus among a number of important specialists:

- Alcohol is the psychoactive substance most highly associated with criminal, violent or patrimonial behavior (Pernanen, 1981; Dawkins, 1997);
- Alcohol consumption is significantly associated mostly with violent crimes (Harper & Hawkins, 1977; Gary, 1980; Pernanen, 1981; Collins 1988, Dawkins, 1997);
- Drug consumption is significantly associated mostly with patrimonial crimes (Nurco, 1984; Dawkins, 1997);
- Alcohol or drug addiction is an amplifier or catalyst that intensifies criminal behavior (Backenheimer, 1998; Prichard & Payne, 2005).

In order to get the full picture, we must point out that accomplished studies also highlighted a significant connection between powerful drugs consumption, like cocaine and heroin, and violent crimes (Dawkins, 1997) on the one side and between light drugs (marijuana and alcohol) and property crimes. Referring to the connection between powerful drugs and violent crimes, the fact that they are especially crimes connected to the violence generated by disputes for drug market control was

highlighted (Goldstein, 1985). We consider that this type of violence does not exist in Romania because, according to information supplied by The National Anti-Drug Agency, until now, there is no drug market developed to a level comparable to that of the United States or that of occidental countries where the distribution networks developed to fully cover demand, rather a developing one that has not managed to supply drugs to all potential customers so there is still room for new distribution networks so, competition between distributors is yet pointless.

Starting from these studies' conclusions on the relationship between alcohol and drug consumption and criminality, within the current investigative endeavor I set out to test the following **assumptions**:

- Abusive alcohol consumption is more widespread among teenagers and young people who committed violent crimes comparing with those who committed property crimes;
- Regular alcohol consumption adaptation precedes criminal behavior and contributes to its intensification;
- Alcohol and drug consumption and juvenile delinquency have common causes, being influenced by common risk factors.

### **Population, Methods, Instruments and Techniques Used within the Research Endeavor**

Within this research I used two types of data: quantitative, gathered through a social investigation, and qualitative, gathered during certain interviews realized with 21 subjects. The sociologic investigation and the interviews were realized in 3 re-education centers and 2 prisons for minors and young people from Romania from May 15<sup>th</sup> to August 14<sup>th</sup> 2010.

**The research universe** was represented by convicted minors and young people between the ages of 15 and 21 from re-education centers and prisons for minors. In order to accomplish the research objectives, 240 prisoners from 4 detention centers were given questionnaires. Additionally, a number of 21 teenagers and young people were interviewed. The age interval for the interviewed people was 15-21 years old. The reason why incarcerated young people are in this age interval is that this is the age interval for teenagers and young people serving their sentences re-education centers and prisons for minor from Romania.

The prisoners sample is representative for the juvenile population from behind bars in terms of age, ethnicity and sex categories, place of residence, also for the types of crimes committed and alcohol and drug consumption and it was obtained by following a few steps: first, 5 detention centers were selected that are situated in the main regions of Romania, Transylvania, Banat, Oltenia, Walachia



and Moldova. Within each detention center we selected a sample of prisoners proportionate to the rate of prisoners from that respective center within the total incarcerated population. In selecting our respondents we held their ability to supply relevant information to the study's objectives into account. So, a series of young people were excluded from the sample: the illiterate, young people with behavior problems, the emotionally vulnerable ones, the ones that refused to take part, the ones incapable to supply the right information from any other reason, etc.

For the quantitative study, the questionnaire (see annex 1) contained a set of sections referring to:

- Alcohol and drug consumption in teenagers and young people;
- Criminal behavior;
- State of intoxication at the moment of committing the crime;
- Reasons for committing crimes;
- Perception of the impact that alcohol and drug consumption have on criminal behavior;
- Risk factors for drug consumption and committing crimes;
- School experience and school performance;
- Demographic data: sex, age, ethnicity, parents' status, family situation, etc.

In order to measure alcohol and drug addiction I used a standardized instrument made by Hoffmann (2003). The instrument contains a scale of 6 questions and is applied separately to alcohol and drugs. The questions present in the scale are:

- Have you been spending more time than you intended consuming alcoholic drinks/drugs?
- Has it ever occurred to you to miss doing certain things because of alcohol/drug consumption?
- Did you ever want to stop using alcohol/drugs?
- Has anybody ever complained or gotten worried by your alcohol or drug consumption?
- Have you ever thought of your alcohol/drug consumption?
- Have you ever consumed alcohol/drugs because you were bored, angry or to make yourselves feel better?

This scale that measures alcohol and drug addiction was developed by Hoffmann during a study realized on a cohort of male and female prisoners. According to the author, a positive answer to at least 3 of the questions indicates drug or alcohol addiction. Tests realized by the author show its validity.

## **Representation**

The participants in the study are representative to the imprisoned population in terms of age, ethnicity, sex and place of residence categories. They are also representative concerning the types of crimes committed and alcohol and drug consumption.

### **Qualitative research**

In order to complete the information gathered from the quantitative research, and especially, for a better understanding of the different aspects of the reports between alcohol and drug consumption problematic, I realized a series of interviews with minor prisoners from prisons and re-education centers.

After consulting the specialized literature, I chose the semi standardized interview as the way to gather information. This type of interview is based on a prior knowledge of the studied problem and the interview guide was realized in such a way as to make exploring the themes from the minors' perspective possible, especially by offering opportunities to remember the minor's life experience and by formulating the questions in a language familiar to them. The themes approached within the interview were:

- The reasons they are in prison for, the conditions and context in which they committed the crime for which they are convicted;
- Their criminal past (including unpunished defluctive behavior);
- Alcohol and drug consumption for them and the families they originated from;
- The ways they spend their free time with their friends and entourage;
- Motivations for committing crimes;
- The community they come from;
- Life experience with their family or family substitute group;
- School life experience;
- Other relevant life experiences.

### **Deontological considerations**

Within the interview process I held the same deontological rules into account:

- Interviewed people were informed about the contents of the discussion and were informed of the fact that they could refuse to participate;
- Interviewed people were informed about the confidentiality conditions and of the fact that it may be interrupted in case information about possible harm to the interviewee or to any other person appear.

### **Interview participants**

A number of 21 teenagers and young people were interviewed from the prisons of Târgu Mureș and Craiova and from re-education centers from Buziaș and Găești. The interview participants were chosen in order to meet a few criteria: to be communicative, to be able to offer relevant information, to come from the rural as well as from the urban environment, to have committed both personal and property crimes, to come from complete families, single parent families and child protection services, to cover the full ethnic and religious diversity of the incarcerated population for the 15-21 years old age group. In order to determine the number of interviews needed within this research I made a chart that contained, vertically, all the important variables for the research: ethnicity, type of crime committed, place of residence, family environment, religion, physical and/or emotional abuse experience, alcohol and drug consumption and horizontally, age groups. When I filled all the headings from the chart after 1 or 2 interviewees I considered that I targeted all possible situations. Gathering information from interviews also showed that, from this point on, no new information would appear.

### **Information recording method**

Because, according to prison regulations, the use of any electric means to transmit or record information is forbidden, I noted the answers given by the interviewees during the interview and, immediately after finishing, I completed the information with things I observed or remembered from during the interview. Interviews were realized in psychological offices or in activity halls from the detention centers. Interviews lasted between 1 hour and 1 and a half hours.

### **Information analysis**

The global approach in analyzing interview results was content analysis (Berg, 1989) that targeted the discovery of common themes and of regularities in the interviewees' answers. Analysis began by re-reading the entire transcript, correcting data and realizing some preliminary interpretations and decoding the main ideas that resulted from the information. After that, I built categories of answers and I determined the importance of each one.

### **Research conclusions**

The results obtained from the current research, realized on incarcerated teenagers and young people, firstly show us the fact that this social category is different from the similar general population through a series of elements that depend on demographic characteristics and life style. From the point

of view of demographic traits the population of incarcerated teenagers and young people is characterized by an over-representation of the Romani ethnicity, a social category with a low level of integration in the conventional social life and where the criminal phenomenon is manifested with a higher intensity than within the majority population. From this reason, just like in the case of adults, the Romani ethnicity has an important contribution to the juvenile delinquency phenomenon. This contribution is determined, as suggested by data gathered during the research, by a more intense manifestation of risk factors (school failure, family criminal experience, problematic alcohol and drug consumption) within this community but also by the discrimination that they are confronted with in different aspects of social life and without excluding the discriminatory attitude of different social control institutions (the police, schools, courthouses) that have a tendency of more frequently arresting and convicting the members of this ethnicity that, at the same time, have fewer resources to legally protect themselves. The last notice was suggested by information gathered during interviews and will remain at the state of assumption until it will be convincingly confirmed by empirical data from future studies, this objective not being followed by the current research.

Another important characteristic of the incarcerated teenager and youth population, through which it is different from the similar general population is the large proportion (44,4%) of young people that did not live with their families at the time of committing the crime they have been sentenced for. This suggests a weakening of the family's control over them.

The data obtained concerning the life style of incarcerated teenagers and young people show us an earlier debut for alcohol and drug consumption by an average of 1,3 years and a significantly higher prevalence for consumption. Despite their young age among the alcohol and drug consumers, there is a significantly larger number of problematic consumers than in the general population.

In terms of criminal behavior, most of the incarcerated teenagers and young people committed property crimes (59,7%), especially thefts. An important part of the crimes committed by incarcerated teenagers and young people are personal crimes (35,6%). The research results also showed that the probability of involvement in violent crimes grows with age.

Empirical data obtained within the current research prove the existence of a connection between alcohol and drug consumption and criminal behavior in incarcerated teenagers and young people. So, important proportions of the interviewed teenagers and young people declared that they were under the influence of alcohol (52%) or drugs (9%) at the moment of committing the crime. They also declared that alcohol and drug consumption played an important part in the genesis of their criminal career (65%), other important proportions explain their committed crimes (current or potential) through

alcohol and drugs influence. Also, interviewed delinquents record significantly larger percentages addicted/problematic consumers of alcohol and drugs (53-17 %) than in the similar general population of youth. The data does not, however, show a direct causal relationship between alcohol and drug consumption and committing crimes.

In order to determine the role played by alcohol and drug consumption in involvement in criminal activities, I used an analysis model designed by Makkai and Payne (2003) that contains a series of objective and subjective indicators of the relationship between alcohol and drug consumption and criminality. So, in order to evaluate this relationship, I took into consideration three types of indicators:

- The teenagers and young people's statement concerning the state of alcohol and drugs intoxication at the moment of committing the crime they were sentenced for;
- The teenagers and young people's explanation concerning the reasons for committing the crime they were sentenced for;
- The young people's statement regarding the type of drugs and alcohol consumers they belong to (problematic/ addicted, social or abstinent).

Additionally, I also used the perception of drugs and alcohol consumption on the delinquent career of youth. In order to appreciate the proportion in which alcohol or drugs played a role in committing crimes, I tried to determine the rate of infractions that can be directly assigned to the consumption of alcohol and drugs following two steps:

1. Determining the rate of infractions that were committed in the circumstances of alcohol and drugs intoxication (objective indicator) and

2. Determining the rate of crime cases that can be assigned to the consumption of alcohol and drugs through the subtraction from the first category of the ones that did not attribute the explanation for committing a crime to the consumption of alcohol and drugs (subjective indicator).

In this way from the entire sample of teenagers and young people investigated a proportion of 52% answered positively to the question if they have been under the influence of alcohol at the moment of committing the crime they were convicted for and 18.42 % of them explained, at the same time, the committed infraction through alcohol consumption. Some of the ones who declared that they have been intoxicated with alcohol at the time the crime was committed (2,60) explained committing the crime by being under the influence of drugs. Drug and alcohol intoxication was, at the same time, the explanation for committing an offence for 0,80% of the respondents.

**Table 41. Explanatory model concerning the reasoning for committing an offence in the case of intoxication/non-intoxication with alcohol**

Explanations regarding the reasons for committing the crime	Intoxicated with alcohol at the moment of committing the crime	Not poisoned with alcohol at the moment of committing the action
Intoxicated with alcohol	18,42 %	1,75 %
Intoxicated with drugs	2,60 %	1,75 %
Intoxicated with alcohol and drugs	0,80 %	0,00 %
Other reasons	30,30 %	45,50 %
Total	52,30 %	47,80 %
General total	100 %	
Intoxicated with drugs at the moment of committing the crime		
Explanations regarding the reasons for committing the crime	Intoxicated with drugs at the moment of committing the crime	Not intoxicated with drugs at the moment of committing the action
Intoxicated with alcohol	1,88 %	17,92 %
Intoxicated with drugs	2,83 %	0,94 %
Intoxicated with alcohol and drugs	0,94 %	0,00 %
Other reasons	2,83%	72,64 %
Total	8,48 %	91,50 %
General total	100 %	

In case of those who answered the question if they were under the influence of drugs at the time of committing the crime (8,48 %), 1,88 % explained committing the crime through the influence of

alcohol consumption and 2,83 % motivated through the fact that they were under the influence of drugs. The accumulated effect of drugs and alcohol was declared as being the reason for committing crimes by 0, 94 % of the respondents while 2,83 % declared other reasons. Analyzing the above mentioned data we can *estimate the rate of crimes that can be attributed directly to alcohol and drugs consumption* to 21-22% of the cases of crimes committed by incarcerated teenagers and young people and that they were convicted for. This indicates the fact that *using the psychoactive substances plays a significant role in the genesis of criminal behavior*. Compared to the rate of crimes that can be attributed to the consumption of alcohol and drugs 78-79 % of crimes committed by incarcerated teenagers and youth cannot be directly attributed to the consumption of alcohol and drugs. The results obtained within this research are comparable to those realized on this theme by Makkai and Payne (2003) in Australia where, based on a research methodology similar with that used in the current research, 29% of crimes could be attributed to the consumption of alcohol and drugs. Also, another research on the relationship between alcohol and drugs consumption and criminality like the one realized by Holly Johnson (2004) on incarcerated women from Australia showed a rate of 35% of crimes that can be directly attributed to the consumption of alcohol and drugs. Closer to the present, the research on incarcerated teenagers and youth lead by Jason and Prichard in 2005 in teenager and youth detention centers from Australia revealed a rate of 33 % crimes that can be attributed directly to alcohol and drugs consumption. All these results show us sensitively larger rates of crimes that can be directly attributed to alcohol and drugs consumption compared to the results of the current research realized in Romania. We appreciate that this difference, that shows a more important role played by psychoactive substances consumption, can be attributed to the fact that in Australia, where the above mentioned studies were realized, the prevalence of drugs consumption is significantly larger compared to Romania. Despite all this, the data obtained in the current research show us convincingly enough that the consumption of psychoactive substances also plays an important role here in the involvement of young people in criminal behavior and, as far as this influence is realized, it is proportional with consumption prevalence.

If we take into consideration the impact evaluations of alcohol and drugs consumption on their own criminal careers where more than 65 % of young people appreciate that alcohol and drugs played an important part in developing their own criminal careers and the fact that the problematic consumption of alcohol and drugs and the addiction that establishes after the start of the legal problems but before committing the crime for which they were convicted, we can hypothetically consider that the use of psychoactive substances plays an *intensification role for criminal behavior* while a series of

other factors step in conjugally in the genesis of this type of behavior. It remains for later researches to explore this assumption, to gather data and to better clarify the role played by psychoactive substances in the genesis of criminal behavior and the mechanisms involved.

### **General conclusions of the research endeavor**

As I mentioned in the premise, the current study tried to answer a need to gather empirical data about the relationship between alcohol and drugs consumption and juvenile crime in the Romanian society and, at the same time, to test a few of the theoretical elaborations realized in other cultural spaces on Romanian subjects. In this way, based on the analysis of the quantitative and qualitative data obtained during the current investigative endeavor, I got to the following general conclusions:

- Incarcerated teenagers and youth mostly belong to some social categories where a series of risk factors such as: poverty, alcohol abuse, criminal experience of a relative, parental disruption, scholar failure, abuse and inadequate supervision are intensely manifested. The average type of incarcerated young man is, according to the research data, very likely to have the following characteristics: is male, comes from an incomplete family, abandoned school, was physically or psychically abused in childhood, is of Romani ethnicity, has a family member who consumes alcohol abusively or had problems with the law, was improperly supervised.
- The abusive consumption of alcohol or alcohol addiction is frequently met in the case of young people who committed crimes against property and significantly lower for people who committed personal crimes. According to the data obtained during the interviews the pharmaceutical, uninhibited effect was present but did not directly determine the commission of violent acts but functioned as a “stimulant” to act (robberies especially from houses or cars). So, the formulated hypothesis according to which alcohol consumption and alcohol addiction are frequently associated with crimes characterized by violence does not confirm.
- The adoption of regular consumption of alcohol mostly precedes the beginning of law problems but is previous to the beginning of the criminal career (first conviction) and the differences are statistically significant which suggests that alcohol plays a role of intensification over criminal behavior. According to the qualitative data obtained during the interviews the explanation for this influence is the fact that, in most cases, young people who have had problems with the law are widely rejected from conventional groups (schoolmates, family), are abandon school and spend a major part of their time next to some friends with the same problems (“problematic” youth) and who adopt a hedonistic lifestyle which involves a series of risk behaviors: alcohol consumption, fun, gambling, etc. We can say that the proposed hypothesis according to which the adoption of regular consumption of alcohol precedes criminal behavior and contributes to its intensification is confirmed.
- The data obtained within the current research does not indicate a clear direct influence of alcohol and drugs consumption over the initiation of criminal behavior even if a significant rate of respondents have this type of representations, but, more as the results presented in the chapter regarding the impact of some risk factors on the behavior of psychoactive substances



consumers and of criminal behavior show, it suggests that both of them are the product of some common factors and, alcohol consumption plays the role of intensifier for criminal behavior.

- The results gathered in the realized research on incarcerated teenagers and young people regarding the influence of alcohol and drugs consumption on criminal behavior brings information which are in a great measure concordant with the empirical data and theoretical models elaborated in the occidental cultural space but which presents certain particularities specific to the Romanian society. Therefore, reporting to the main theoretical models which explain the relationship between consumption of alcohol and drugs and criminality among the young, we can make an estimation of the measure in which the current research data offers support to some or others.

So, in concordance with the data obtained, we can sustain that these offer support or not:

1. *The pharmaceutical model*: the respondents' declarations confirm the fact that the consumption of alcohol played, in many cases, the role of stimulant for the involvement in criminal behavior ("gave me courage to get into the house and steal") most of them crimes against property and not violent crimes. The conclusion is similar to other researches as the ones realized by Jeffrey Fagan (1990), Goldstein (1995).

2. *The compulsive economic model*: In a significant number of all analyzed cases, the commission of crimes was motivated by the need to get money for alcohol or drugs, but mostly for gambling and fun, different ways of spending free time: going out for pizza or something else, trips, etc. This is in concordance with a series of other researches as the ones made by Chaiken and Chaiken, 1990, Goldstein, 1995, Charlles, 1991;

3. *The systemic model*: the results obtained do not offer data to sustain this model, within the investigated youth there is no important number of people to be a part of gangs involved in drugs trafficking and disputes between gangs. Also, I did not get relevant data about the involvement of the investigated youth in: drugs robbery, debts recovery, prostitution, gun trade, protection, counterfeiting or other economic crimes connected with drug trade.

4. *Subcultural theories*: the results obtained do not offer data to sustain this explanatory model. The analyzed age category did not allow the analysis of situations after their involvement in criminal activities, most of the investigated young people are at their first conviction and are incarcerated.

5. *Situational control theories*: In this case, we also did not get relevant data to sustain this explanatory model.

6. *The common origin theory*: for this explanatory model I obtained a series of data within the research that tend to sustain it. So, both alcohol and drugs consumption and criminal behavior occur in

the case of some young people that belong to social categories characterized by the impact of certain risk factors: poverty, criminal experience within the family, abusive consumption of alcohol, abuse and inappropriate supervision, ethnic minorities, etc. Also, data regarding the influence of these risk factors on psychoactive substances consumption behavior and on criminal behavior, shows a significant impact in both cases. This conclusion is in concordance with the results of certain researches such as Youth Lifestyle Survey (2002), Farrington, 1997), Flood and Page, 2000).

Finally, I can conclude that the data obtained within the current research highlight the fact that the consumption of alcohol and drugs has a significant influence over the initiation of criminal behavior but that, at the same time, both deflected behaviors are produced under the actions of certain common risk factors and the presence of young people in social contexts characterized by a weakening of social control and the influence of some values and social norms that encourage risk behavior.

### **Bibliografie**

Akers, R. (1998), *Social learning and social structure: A general theory of crime and deviance*, Boston Northeastern University Press, Boston.

ANA, (Agenția Națională Antidrog)(2007), „Raport de evaluare privind stadiul realizării activităților prevăzute pentru anul 2006” în *Planul de Acțiune în vederea implementării Strategiei naționale antidrog în perioada 2005-2008*, Editura Ministerului Afacerilor Interne, București.

ANA (Agenția Națională Antidrog)(2008), *Consumul de droguri în rândul femeilor care practică sexul comercial*, Raport de Cercetare.

\*\*\* (2001), „Alcohol per capita consumption, patterns of drinking and abstention worldwide after 1995. Appendix 2”, *European Addiction Research*, 7 (3) pp. 155-157.

Anglin, M. Douglas, and George Speckart (1986), „Narcotics Use, Property Crime, and Dealing: Structural Dynamics across the Addiction Career”, *Journal of Quantitative Criminology*, 2.

ARAS (Asociația Română Anti-SIDA), (2005), *Consumul de droguri în rândul femeilor care practică sexul comercial*, Raport de cercetare.

Azjen, I. și Fishbein, M. (1980), *Understanding Attitudes and Predicting Social Behavior*, Prentice Hall.

Babbie, Earl (2010), *Practica cercetării sociale*, Editura Polirom, Iași.

Bandura, A. (1977), *Social Learning Theory*, Prentice Hall, New York.

Blumer, Herbert. 1969, *Symbolic Interactionism: Perspective and Method*, Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall.

Brennan, Patricia, Sarnoff, A. Mednick (1990), „A reply to Walters and White: Heredity and Crime”, *Criminology*, 28, pp. 657-661.

Brook, Judith S., Martin Whiteman, și Patricia Cohen (1995), „Stage of drugs use, aggression, and theft / vandalism: Shared and unshared risks” în Helene Raskin White și D.M. Gorman, (2000), „Dynamic of the drug-crime relationships”, *Criminal Justice*, vol 1.

Browstein, H.H., și Crossland, C. (2002), „Introduction in Drug and Crime Research”, în Philip Bean (2004), *Drugs and crime*, second edition, William Publishing, Devon.

Buchanan, David R., and Lawrence Wallackk (1998), „This is the partnership for Drug Free America: Any Questions?”, *Journal of Drug Issues*, 28, pp. 329-366.

Burges Ernest, (1967), *The Growth of The City: An Introduction to a Research Project*, în Robert E. Park and Ernest W. Burgess (eds.), (1925) *The City*, University of Chicago Press, pp. 47–62.

Bursik Robert, (1984), *Urban Dynamics and Ecological Studies of Delinquency*, *Social Forces* n. 63, p. 393-413.

Burt, Cyril (1964), *Young Delinquents*, fourth edition, University of London Press, London.

Bushman, Brad J. (1997), „Effects of alcohol on human aggression: Validity of proposed explanations” în Helene Raskin White și D.M. Gorman (2002), „Dynamic of the drug-crime relationships”, *Criminal Justice*, vol 1.

Bursik, Robert (1988), „*Social disorganization and theories of crime and delinquency: Problems and Prospects*”, în Helene Raskin White și D.M. Gorman (2002), „Dynamic of the drug-crime relationships”, *Criminal Justice*, vol 1.

Boudon, Raymond (1992), *Sociologie*, Humanitas, București.

Carpenter, C. Barry Glassner, Bruce D. Johnson and Loughlin, (1988), „Kids drugs and crime” în Helene Raskin White și D.M. Gorman (2002), „Dynamic of the drug-crime relationships”, *Criminal Justice*, vol 1.

Casey, Pamela, Ingo, Keilitz (1990), „Estimating the Prevalence of Learning Disabled and Mentally Retarded Juvenile Offenders: A Meta-Analysis”, în Peter E. Leone (ed.) *Understanding Troubled and Troubling Youth*, Calif Sage, Newbury Park.

Centrul European de Monitorizare a Drogurilor și Dependenței de Droguri (CEMDDD), (2002), Raport Științific. Protocolul standard pentru statele membre UE privind colectarea și raportarea datelor pentru indicatorul epidemiologic cheie decese ca urmare a consumului de droguri.

Cressey, R. Donald (1960), *A Sociological Theory of Criminal Behavior*, University of California Press.

Chaiken, Jan M. and Marcia R. Chaiken (1990), „Drugs and predatory crime” în Tonry M și Wilson J. Q. (eds.) *Drugs and Crime*, University of Chicago.

Chaiken, Marcia R. (1993), „Can drugs epidemics can be anticipated?” în Helene Raskin White și D.M. Gorman (2002), „Dynamic of the drug-crime relationships”, *Criminal Justice*, vol 1.

Chaiken M. Jan, Chaiken R. Marcia (1989), *Redefining the Career Criminal: Priority Prosecution of High Rate Dangerous Offenders*, National Institute of Justice, Washington D.C.

Comisia Internațională pentru Controlul Stupefiantelor (CICS), (2008), Raportul privind controlul internațional al stupefiantelor pentru anul 2007.

Charles, N., (1998), *Public Perceptions of Drug Related Crime*, Research Findings 67., Research and Development Statistics Directorate, Home Office, London.

Cloward, A. Richard, și Lloyd E. Ohlin (1960), *Delinquency and Opportunity: A Theory of Delinquent Gangs*, Glencoe Free Press.

Cohen, K. Albert (1955), *Delinquent boys*, The Free Press, Glencoe.

Collins, James J. (1993), „Drinking and violence: An individual offender focus”, în Helene Raskin White și D.M. Gorman (2002), „Dynamic of the drug-crime relationships”, *Criminal Justice*, vol 1.

Collins, James J. and Pamela M. Messrschmidt (2000), *Epidemiology of alcohol related violence* în Helene Raskin White și D.M. Gorman (2002), „Dynamic of the drug-crime relationships”, *Criminal Justice*, vol 1.

Davies, J.B., (1993), *The Myth of Addiction*, Harwood Academic Press, London.

Dean, A. (1997), *Chaos and Intoxication: Complexity and Adaptation in the Structure of Human nature*, Routledge, London.

De la Rossa, Mario R., and Luis H. Caris, (1993), *The drug use and crime connections among hispanics: an overview of research findings* în Helene Raskin White și D.M. Gorman (2002), „Dynamic of the drug-crime relationships”, *Criminal Justice*, vol 1.

Dembo, Richard, Mark Washburn, Eric D. Wish, Horatio Yeung, Alan Getreu, Estrellita Berry, and William R. Blount (1987), „Heavy Marijuana Use and Crime among Youths Entering a Juvenile Detention Center”, *Journal of Psychoactive Drugs*, 19, pp. 47-56.

Denison, M. Elena, Alfonso Paredes, and Jenia Bober Booth, (2000), „Alcohol and cocaine interactions and aggressive behaviors”, în Helene Raskin White și D.M. Gorman, (2000), *Criminal Justice* vol. 1, pp. 151-218;

Drăgan, Jenică (1996), *Drogurile în viața românilor*, editura Magicart Design, București.

Durkheim, Emile (1993), *Despre sinucidere*, Editura Institutului European, Iași.

Durkheim, Emile (1933), *The Division of Labour in Society*, The Free Pres of Glencoe, London.

Edwards, G. Și Gross, M. (1976), „Alcohol dependence: provisional description of a clinical syndrome”, *British Medical Journal* 1, pp. 1958-1961.

Elliott, Delbert S., and David Huizinga. (1985), "The Relationship between Delinquent Behavior and ADM Problems." *Proceedings of the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Research Conference on Juvenile Offenders with Serious Drug, Alcohol, and Mental Health Problems*, Washington, D.C.

Elliot, Delbert., David Huizinga, and Scot Menard (1989), „Multiple problem youth: Delinquency, substance use, and mental health problems”, în Helene Raskin White și D.M. Gorman (2002), „Dynamic of the drug-crime relationships”, *Criminal Justice*, vol 1.

Erickson, Patricia G., and Valerie A. Watson., (1990), „Women, illicit drugs and crime” în Helene Raskin White și D.M. Gorman (2002), „Dynamic of the drug-crime relationships”, *Criminal Justice*, vol 1.

European School Survey Project on Alcohol and other Drugs (ESPAD), (1999), „Consumul de alcool și alte droguri în rândul tinerilor în 30 de țări europene”, Raport de cercetare.

Fagan Jffrey, Joseph G. Weis, and Yu Te Cheng (1988), „Delinquency and substance use among inner city students”, Criminal Justice Agency, New York.

Fagan, Jeffrey, and Joseph G. Weis (1990), *Drug Use and Delinquency among Inner City Youth*, Springer-Verlag, New York.

Farrington, D., (1997), „Human Development and Criminal Careers”, în Maguire, M., et. all. (eds.) *The Oxford Handbook of Criminology.*, Oxford University Press, Oxford.

Fendrich, Michael, Mary Ellen Mackesy-Amiti, Paul Goldstein, Barry Spunt, and Henry Brownstein (1995), „Substance involvement among juvenile murderers: Comparisons with older offenders based on interviews with prison inmates”, *International Journal of the Addictions*, 30, pp.1363–1382.

Flood – Page, C. Campbell, S., Harrington, V., and Miller J. (2000) *Youth Crime: findings from the 1998/1999 Youth Lifestyle Survey*, HORS 209, Home Office, London.

Friedman, Alfred S., Shirley Kramer, Cheryl Kreisher, and Samuel Granick (1996), „The relationships of substance abuse to illegal and violent behavior, in a community sample of young adults African American men and women”, *Journal of Substance abuse*, 4.

Garfinkel, Harold, (1967), *Studies in Ethnomethodology*, Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall.

Gandossy, Robert P., Jay R. Williams, and Hendrick J. Harwood, (1980), „*Drugs and Crime: A Survey and Analysis of the Literature*”. Washington, D.C.: U . S . Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice.

Goffman, Erving. (1958), *The Presentation of Self in Everyday Life*, Edinburgh: University of Edinburgh, Social Sciences Research Centre.

Goldstein, Paul J. (1985), „*The drug/violence nexus: A tripartite conceptual framework*”, *Journal of Drug Issues* 15 (fall): 493-506.

Gusfield, Joseph, (1963), „*Symbolic Crusade: Status Politics and The American Temperance Movement*”, Urbana, University of Illinois Press.

Global Status Report on Alcohol (2004), Geneva, Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse, organizația Mondială a Sănătății, p.1.

Hansen, Glen, Ventrelli, J. Peter, Fleckenstei, Annette, (2006), „*Drugs and Society*”, William Publishing.

Hanson, Bill, George Beschner, James M. Walter, Eliot Bovele, (1985), *Life with heroine: Voice from the Inner City*, Lenxington Books;

Harris, R. Judith, (1998), „*The Nurture Assumption: Why Children Turn Out The Way They Do*”, New York Free Press;

Harrison, Lana D. (1992), „Trends in illicit drug use in the United States: Conflicting results from national surveys”, *International Journal of the Addictions*, 27, pp. 817–847.

Harrison, Lana D., and Michael Backenheimer, (1998), „*Evolving insights into drug-crime nexus*”, *Substance use and misuse* 33 (Jully) 1763-1777;

Harrison L. D.E. and Backenheimer, M., (1998) *Research Careers in unraveling the drug-crime nexus in the U.S. Substance Use and Misuse*, 33 (9), p.1763-2003.

Hartstone, Eliot and Karen V. Hansen (1984), „The violent juvenile offender: An empirical portrait” în Helene Raskin White și D.M. Gorman, „Dynamic of the drug-crime relationships”, *Criminal Justice*, vol 1.

Hasanov, E., (2007), „*Drug Related crime and the Fight Against Addictions in the European Union*”, Policy and Legislation Handbook, Fundația Ideea Europeană.

Hawkins, J. David, Lishner M. Denise; (1992), „Schooling and Delinquency”, p. 179-221 în Elmer J. Jhonson (ed.), *Handbook on Crime and Delinquency Prevention*, Greenwood Press, Westport.

Hawley Amos, (1981), *Urban Society: An Ecological Approach*, ed . 2., Willey, New York.

Henslin, M. James, (1990), *Social problems, second edition*, Prentice Hall, New Jersey.

P. Marvin, (1997), „Drug use and violent crime among adolescents”. *Adolecens*, 32, pp. 126.

Henslin, M. James, (1990), „*Social problems*”, second edition, New Jersey, Englewood Clifs, Prentice Hall, p.118.

Hibell B., et all. (1999), The ESPAD Report: „*The European School Survey on Alcohol and Other Drugs: Alcohol and other drugs Use Among Students in 30 European Countries*”, Council of Europe, Stockholm.

Hirschi Travis, (1969), *Causes of Delinquency*, University of California Press, Berkeley.

Howar Becker, (1973), *Outsiders: Studies in The Sociology of Deviance*, Free Press, New York.

Hunt, Dana E. (1990), „Drugs and consensual crime: Drug dealing and prostitution” în Michael Tonry and James Q. Wilson, (ed.), (1994), „Drugs and crime”, în „*Crime & Delinquency*” October, vol. 40 no. 4, p. 475-494;

Vol. 13 of Crime and justice: A review of research. Chicago: University of Chicago Press;

Innes, Christopher A. (1988), „*Profile of state Prison Inmates*”, Special report. Bureau of Justice Statistics, Washington.

Institutul Național de Statistică, Anuarul Statistic al României, 2008;

Kandel, D. B., (1980), „Drug and drinking behavior among youth”, *Annual Reviw of Sociology* pp. 235-85.

Inciardi, James A. (1987a), "*Exploring the Drugs-Crime Connection.*" University of Delaware, Division of Criminal Justice, Newark.

Inciardi, James A. (1987b), "*Beyond Cocaine: Basuco, Crack, and Other Coca Products*", Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Criminal Justice Sciences Association, St. Louis, March.

Jhonson Bruce., Eric Wish, (1986), „Crime rates among drug abusings offender. Dynamic of the drug-crime relationships”, în Helene Raskin White și D.M. Gorman, „Dynamic of the drug-crime relationships”, *Criminal Justice*, vol 1.

Jhonston, Lloyd, Patrick O`Malley, Bachman, Gerald (1985), „*Use of Licit and Illicit Drugs by America`s High School Students*”, 1974-84, Rocksville, National Institut of Drug Abuse.

Jürgen Rehma-c, Nina Rehd, Robin Roome, Maristela Monteirof, Gerhard Gmelg, David Jerniganh, Ulrich Fricki, (2003), „The Global Distribution of Average Volume of Alcohol Consumption and Patterns of Drinking”, *European Adiction Research*, vol 9, No. 4, Zurich.

Lipton, Douglas (1998), „*Smack* crack and score: Two decades of NIDA- funded drugs and crime research”, în Helene Raskin White și D.M. Gorman, „Dynamic of the drug-crime relationships”, *Criminal Justice*, vol 1.

Lipsey, M.W., D.B. Wilson (1998), “Effective Intervention for Serious Juvenile Offenders: A Synthesis of Research,” în R. Loeber and D.P. Farrington, (eds,) *Serious & Violent Juvenile Offenders: Risk Factors and Successful Interventions*, pp. 313-345, Sage Publications, 1998, 313–345, Farrington, Thousand Oaks.

Lipsey, Mark W., David B. Wilson, Mark A. Cohen, and James H. Derzon (1997), „Is there a causal relationship between alcohol use and violence? A synthesis of evidence”, în Marc Galanter, (ed.), (1998), „*Recent developments in alcoholism*, Plenum Press, New York.

Martin C., și Otter C., (1996), „Locus of control and adictive behavior”, în A. Bonner și J. Waterhouse, J., *Adictive behavior: Molecules to mankind. Perspective on the nature of Addiction*, Hampshire Macmillan Press, New York.

Matza, David and Sykes, Gresham, (1961), *Juvenile Delinquency and Subterranean Values*, American Sociological Review. 26(5). 712-719.

Matza, David, Gresham M. Sykes, (1957), „*Techniques of neutralization: A theory of Delinquency*”, Bobbs-Merrill College Division, Indianapolis.

McKeganey, N., Barnard, M. (1992), „*AIDS, Drugs and Sexual Risks*”, Buckingham Open University Press.

McMurrin, M., (1994), „*The Psychology of Addiction*”, Taylor & Francis, London.

Merton K. Robert, (1938), *Social Structure and Anomie*, American Sociological Review, 3-672-682.

Mead G., Herbert, (1934), *Mind Self and Society from The Stand Point of a Social Behaviorist*, University of Chicago Press, Chicago.

Miczek, Klaus. A., (1994), „Understanding and preventing violence”, în Helene Raskin White și D.M. Gorman (2000), „Dynamic of the drug-crime relationships”, *Criminal Justice*, vol 1.

Miczek, Klaus A., J.F. DeBold, M. Haney, J. Tidey, J. Vivian, and E.M. Weerts (1994), „Alcohol, drugs of abuse, aggression, and violence” în Albert J. Reiss and Jeffrey A. Roth (eds), *Understanding and preventing violence*, Vol. 3. National Academy Press, Washington, D.C.



Mieczkowski, Thomas (1986), "Geeking Up and Throwing Down: Heroin Street Life in Detroit." *Criminology*, 24, pp. 645-66.

Milkman H, Sunderwirth S. (1983), „The Chemistry of Craving”, *Psychology Today*, p. 36-44.

Miller, Walter (1958), Lower Class Culture as a Generating Milieu of Gang Delinquency *Journal of Social Issues* 14 (3): 5–20.

Milner L., Mouzos J.J. and Makkai T. (2004), „Drug use monitoring in Australia: 2003 annual report on use among detainees”, *Research on public policy series*, 58, Australian Institut of Criminology, Canberra.

Moore, H. Mark, (1990), „Gangs, drugs and violence” în De la Rosa, Mario, Lambert Elizabeth și Gropper Bernard, (1991), *Drugs and violence: causes, correlates, and consequences*, Research Monograph 103, US Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute of Drug Abuse, Rockville, Maryland.

Morris Terence, (1958), *The Criminal Area: A Study in Social Ecology* Routledge and Kegan Paul, New York.

Mosher, F., James; Jernigan, H., David, (1988), „Public Actions and Awareness to Reduce Alcohol-Related Problems: A Plan of Actions”, *Journal of Public Health Policy*, 1 pp. 18.

Nathan, P.E., (1988), „The addictive personality is the behavior of the addict”, *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 56, 183-8.

National Institute on Drug Abuse, (NIDA), (2004), „*Drug Facts: High School and Youth Trends*”, United States Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute of Health.

Newcomb, M., & Harlow, L. (1986), „Life events and substance use among adolescents: Medicating effects of perceived loss of control and meaninglessness in life”, în *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 51, 564– 577.

Nils Bejerot, (1979), „Addiction to pleasure: A Biological and Social Psychological Theory of Addiction”, în Dan, J. Letieri Mollie Sayers Helen Walenstein Pearson (eds), (1980), *Theories on Drug Abuse Selected Contemporary Perspective*, National Institute on drug Abuse Research Monograph 30 March, pp. 13.

Nurco, David., (1998), „Differential criminal patterns of narcotics addicts over an adiction career”, *Criminology*, 26 (August), pp. 407-423.

Observatorul Român pentru Droguri și Toxicomanii, (2005), *Raport Anual*, pp.37, București.

Observatorul European pentru Droguri și Toxicomanii (O.E.D.T), (2009), „*Situația Drogurilor în Europa*”, Raport Anual.

Observatorul European pentru Droguri și Toxicomanii (O.E.D.T), (2006), „*Situația Drogurilor în Europa*”, Raport Anual.

Ogburn, William (1957), „Cultural Lag as Theory”, în Rădulescu, M. Sorin, Grecu Florentina (2003), *Delincvența juvenilă în societatea contemporană. Studiu comparativ între Statele Unite și România*, Editura Lumina Lex, București.

Osgood D. Wayne, Jeff M. Chambers, (200), *Social Dezorganization Outside The Metropolis: An Analysis of Rural Youth Violence*, Criminology, n. 38, p.81-116.

Otter, C și Martin, C., (1996), „Personality and addictive behaviours” în A. Bonner and Waterhouse A. (ed.) *Addictive Behaviours: Molecules to Mankind. Perspectives on the Nature of the Addictions*, Hampshire McMillan.

Parker, Robert N., and Kathleen Auerhan (1999), „Drugs, alcohol, and homicide: Issues in theory and research” în M.D. Smith and M.A. Zahn, (eds.), *A sourcebook of social research*, Sage Publications, Beverly Hills.

Peterson, M Braiker H, Polich SM., (1980), „Doing crime: a survey of California prison inmates”, *Rand Publication Series R-2200DOJ*, Santa Monica.

Pittman, J. David (1997), „*Society, Culture, and Drinking Patterns Reexamined*”, Rutgers Center for Alcohol Studies, New Brunswick.

Preda, Vasile (1998), *Delincvența juvenilă*, Presa Universitară Clujeană, Cluj-Napoca.

Ramsay M., Spiller, J. (1996), *Drug Missuse Declared: Results of the 1976 British Crime Survey*, Home Office, London.

Rădulescu, M. Sorin, Grecu Florentina (2003), *Delincvența juvenilă în societatea contemporană. Studiu comparativ între Statele Unite și România*, Editura Lumina Lex, București.

Rădulescu I. Gabriela (coord), (2007), *Dimensiunile naționale și internaționale ale fenomenului drogurilor*, Ed. Universității de Petrol și Gaze Ploiești.

Reiss, Albert, J., Rhodes, A. Lewis (1964), „An Empirical Test of Differential Association Theory”, *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 1, pp. 5-18.

Reuter, P. (1998), *Sealing the Borders*, California Rand, Santa Monica.

Robins, Lee N., Darlene H. Davis, and Eric Wish (1980), *Vietnam Veterans Three Years after Vietnam: How Our Study Changed Our View of Her-oin*, In *Yearbook of substance Abuse*, edited by L. Brill and C. Winick, New York: Human Sciences Press.

- Roizen, Judith, (1993), „Issues in the epidemiology of alcohol and violence”, în Susan E. (ed.), *Alcohol and interpersonal violence: Fostering multidisciplinary perspectives*, U. S. Department of Health and Human Services, Rockville.
- Rotar, M. (2009), „Propagandă și acțiuni antialcoolice în România Interbelică”, *Lucrările Conferinței Internaționale: Alcoholism: Historical and Social Issues*, pp. 76, Alba Iulia.
- Schur, Edwin (1980), „*Labelling Devian Behavior*”, în Rădulescu M. Sorin și Dâmbeanu Cristina, (2006), *Sociologia Consumului și Abuzului de Droguri*, Editura Lumina Lex, București, pp. 218.
- Simcha-Fagan, și Joseph E. Schwartz (1986), „Neighborhood and Delinquency: an Assessment of Contextual Effects”, *Criminology*, 24, pp. 667-95.
- Sher, K. J. (1995), „Stress response dampening”, în H.T. Blane și K. E., Leonard (eds), *Psychological Theories of Drinking and Alcoholism*, New York: Guilford Press, pp. 227-271.
- Shoemaker, D. J. (2005), *Theories of Delinquency*, Oxford University Press, Fifth edition.
- Snow P., Powell M. (2004), „Interviewing juvenile offenders: the importance of oral language”, *Current issues in criminal justice*, 290, pp. 128.
- Show Clifford, Mc Kay Henry, (1942), *Juvenile Delinquency and Urban Areas*, University of Chicago Press, Chicago.
- Solomon, R.L. (1980), „The opponent process theory of aquired motivation: the affective dynamics of addictions”, *American Psychologist*, 35, pp. 619-712.
- Spooner, Catherine (1999), „Causes and corelates of adolescents drug abuse and implications for treatment”, *Drugs and Alcohol Reviw*, 18, p. 453-475.
- Spunt, Barry J., Paul J. Goldstein, Patricia A. Bellucci, and Thomas Miller (1990), „Race / ethnicity and gender differences in the drugs-violence relationship”, *Journal of Psychoactive Drugs*, 22, pp. 293–303.
- Stark, Rodney (1987), „Deviant places: A theory of the ecology of crime”, *Criminology*, 25 (November): 893–909.
- Strategia Națională Antidrog 2003-2004, adoptată prin H.G. nr. 154/2003, Monitorul Oficial nr. 111/21.02.2003.
- Strategia Națională Antidrog 2005-2012, adoptată prin H.G. nr. 73/2005, Monitorul Oficial nr. 112/03.02.2005.
- Steinberg, L, Fletcher, A și Darling N. (1994), „Parental monitoring and peer influences on adolescent substance use”, *Paediatrics*, 93, pp.1060-1064.

- Susser, B. (1994), „Process approaches in ESL/EFL writing instruction”, *Journal of Second Language Writing*, 3, pp. 31-47.
- Sutherland, Edwin H., and Donald Cressey (1970), „Criminology”, în *Criminal Careers and Career Criminals*, vol. 2, edited by Alfred Blumstein, Jacqueline Cohen, Jeffrey A. Roth, and Christy A. Visher, National Academy Press, Washington D.C.
- Sutherland, Edwin H. (1947), *Principles of criminology*, Chicago Lippincot Company, pp.77-80.
- Salvați Copii (2005), *Consumul de droguri în rândul tinerilor din România. Raport de cercetare*, Speed Promotion, București.
- Salvați Copiii (2003), *Consumul de droguri în rândul copiilor și tinerilor din stradă*, Editura Expert, București.
- Tannenbaum Franck, (1938), *Crime and The Comunity*, Gin and Company, New York.
- Thomas William, Znaniecki William (1927), *The Polish Peasant in Europe and in America*, Alfred A. Knopf, New York.
- Tinklerberg, Jared., R. (1981), „Drugs and criminal assaults by adolescents: A replication study”, *Journal of Psychoactive Drugs*, 13, 277-287.
- Tolman, E.G. (1932), *Purposive Behavior in Animals and Men*, Appleton Century Crofts, New York.
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (2005), *World Drug Report-Analysis*, pp. 27.
- Vanyukov, R. E., (ed.) Kirisci, M., Reynolds, L. Clark, D. B. (2006), „Predictors of Marijuana Use in Adolescents Before and After Licit Drug Use: Examination of the Gateway Hypothesis”, *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 163 (12), pp. 213–240.
- Virkkunen, Matti. (1977), „Arests for drunkenness and recidivism in juvenile delinquent”, *British Journal of Adictions*, 72, (September): pp. 201-204.
- Visher, Cristy (1986), „The Rand Second Inmate Survey: A Reanalysis” în Alfred Blumstein, Jaquelline Cohen, Jefrey A. Roth, and Cristy A. Visher, *Criminal Careers and Career Criminals vol 2*, National Academic Press, Washington D.C.
- Volkow N and Li Ting-Kai (2004), „Drug addiction: the neurobiology of behaviour”, *Nature Reviews Neuroscience*, 5, pp. 963-970.
- Warr, Mark (1993), „Age Peers and Delinquency”, *Criminology*, 31, pp. 40.
- Wells L.E., și Rankin, J.H. (1991), „Families and delinquency: a meta analysis of the impact of broken homes”, *Social Problems*, nr. 38, p. 71-93.
- Weis, G. Joseph (1980), *Jurisdictions and the Elusive Staus Offender*, Washington, D.C., U.S. Printing Office.

White, A.M., și Swartzwelder, H.S. (2004), „Age-related effects of alcohol on memory and memory-related brain function in adolescents and adults” în: Galanter, M., (ed.) *Recent Developments in Alcoholism*, Vol. 17: *Alcohol Problems in Adolescents and Young Adults: Epidemiology, Neurobiology, Prevention, Treatment*, New York: Springer, 2005. pp. 161-176.

Williams, R. Murphy (1951), *American society; a sociological interpretation*, New York, Knopf.

Williams R., Nowatski N. (2005), „Validity of adolescent self-report of substance use”, *Substance use and misuse no. 40* pp. 299-311.

Wolfram Schultz, Christopher D. Fiorillo, Philippe N. Tobler (2003), *Discrete Coding of Reward Probability and Uncertainty by Dopamine Neurons*, *Science* 299 (5614): p. 1898-1902.

World Health Organization (1969), *Sixteenth Report of WHO Expert Committee on Drugs Dependence*, Technical Report Series, No. 47, WHO: Geneva.

Yamaguchi, K., și Kandel, D. (1984), „Patterns of drug use from adolescence to young adulthood. Sequences of progression”, *American Journal of Public Health* 74, pp. 668-772.

Zuckerman, M. (1979), *Sensation Seeking: Beyond the Optimal Level of Arousal*, Jhon Willey and Sons, New York.

OEDT (2007), „Drugs and Crime: a complex relationship”, în *Focus nr. 16, Observatorul European pentru Droguri și Toxicomanie*, Lisabona.