Previous Literature

• Illicit drug use and alcohol addiction increase the probability of violent crime.

• Illicit drug use also increases property crime.

• Illicit drug use and alcohol addiction have a strong positive correlation with crime.

Objectives

• Observe the relationship between arrests in a unique way by using a victimization survey.

• Discover true relationship between drug consumption and arrest rates.

• Add value to this field of literature so that it may impact society in a positive way.
Empirical Model

- Probit Regression (Probability an Arrest Happens)
- All Dummy Variables: (1 for Yes, 0 for No)
- **Dependent Variable**: Arrested

**Independent Variables**

- **Victim Characteristics** ($V_i$): —
  - Gender (Male Dummy)
  - Married (Dummy)
  - Crime involves (Dummy)
  - Rural Area (Dummy)
  - Age (Continuous)

- **Offender Characteristics** ($O_j$):
  - Gender (Male Dummy)
  - White (Dummy)
  - Offender is a stranger (Dummy)
  - Victim new Offender (Dummy)
  - Offender intoxicated (Dummy)

**Variable of Interest:**
Was the offender intoxicated during criminal offense?

Pr(Arrested) = $\beta_0 + \beta_1 Rural + \beta_2 Theft + \beta_i V_i + \beta_j O_j + u_i$
Data


Populations: U.S. Citizens aged 12 and over

- 16% of offenders were arrested for crime.
- 34% of offenders were intoxicated at time of arrest.
- 36% of victims didn’t know the offender.
- 59% of victims knew the offender.
- 22% of the crimes involved robbery.
Key Significant Results

• The probability of an Illicit substance user or drug abuser being arrested for a crime they have committed is 8% higher when compared to a person who is sober.

• The probability of an offender being arrested is 16% higher in a rural area rather than an urban or suburban neighborhood.

• The probability of an offender being arrested for committing a crime decreases by 5% when the offender is white.

• The probability of an offender being arrested when the crime involves robbery or theft decreases by 12%.

Table 3: Probit Model of Being Arrested with Marginal Effects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Probit Coefficients</th>
<th>Marginal Effects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Offender Intoxicated</td>
<td>0.322*</td>
<td>0.0769*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(-0.174)</td>
<td>(-0.0434)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crime is Theft</td>
<td>-0.549**</td>
<td>-0.125***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(-0.243)</td>
<td>(-0.0378)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victim’s Age</td>
<td>-0.0184***</td>
<td>-0.00417***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(-0.0657)</td>
<td>(-0.0146)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>0.596**</td>
<td>0.162*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(-0.303)</td>
<td>(-0.103)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pseudo R²           | 0.0723              | 0.0723

Standard errors in parentheses
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1
Conclusion & Recommendations

Main Conclusion

The probability of arrest while committing a crime increases substantially when the offender is intoxicated with an illegal substance or alcohol.

Policy Recommendations

• We recommend that policy makers increase preventative measures that may reduce the use of drugs.
• Possible options include more federal funding for rehabilitation programs for repeat offenders, as well as after school programs that make adolescence aware of the consequences of drug use.